J. CONDIE.
Hall Yard
KIDDERMINSTER

July 16th 1969 -

Armstrong and Aldrin became the first men on the Moon.

Major Yates del.

S. Davenport sculp.

LONDON.

FROM THE TOWER OF ST SAVIOUR'S CHURCH.

London Published by Thomas Kelly 17 Paternoster Row.

A NEW AND UNIVERSAL

ENGLISH DICTIONARY,

Enlarged and Improved

INCLUDING NOT ONLY

AN EXPLANATION OF DIFFICULT WORDS AND TECHNICAL TERMS

IN ALL FACULTIES AND PROFESSIONS; BUT

also

A PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY,

AN EPITOME OF THE HISTORY OF ENGLAND,

A DESCRIPTION OF THE VARIOUS STATES, PROVINCES AND CHIEF TOWNS OF THE KNOWN WORLD

with the Population according to the last Census,

also Introductory Essays on the Origin and Antiquity of Letters,

AN EASY INTRODUCTION TO ENGLISH GRAMMAR, &c. &c.

BY THE REVᴰ JAMES BARCLAY.

ILLUSTRATED BY ENGRAVINGS.

LONDON:

THOMAS KELLY, PATERNOSTER ROW.

MDCCCXLIII.

A

NEW AND UNIVERSAL

ENGLISH DICTIONARY;

INCLUDING NOT ONLY

AN EXPLANATION OF DIFFERENT WORDS AND TECHNICAL TERMS,

IN ALL FACULTIES AND PROFESSIONS.

BUT ALSO

A PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY,

IN WHICH THE PROPER SOUND OF WORDS, ARE SO GIVEN, THAT BOTH NATIVES AND FOREIGNERS MAY ACQUIRE A CORRECT PRONUNCIATION,

LIKEWISE

THE ORIGIN OF EACH WORD; WITH ITS DIFFERENT MEANINGS OCCASIONALLY ILLUSTRATED BY AUTHORITIES, PROPERLY ACCENTED, AND FOLLOWED BY INITIAL LETTERS DENOTING THE PART OF SPEECH TO WHICH IT IS APPROPRIATED; THE DIFFERENCES POINTED OUT BETWEEN WORDS ESTEEMED SYNONYMOUS.

AN EPITOME OF THE HISTORY OF ENGLAND

ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY UNDER EACH SOVEREIGNS' NAME,

A DESCRIPTION OF

THE VARIOUS STATES, PROVINCES, AND CHIEF TOWNS OF THE KNOWN WORLD,

PARTICULARLY AN ACCOUNT OF THE COUNTIES, CITIES, AND MARKET TOWNS IN GREAT BRITAIN, WITH THEIR DISTANCES FROM LONDON; THE POPULATION ACCORDING TO THE LAST CENSUS, &c.

AND ALSO

A CHRONOLOGICAL SERIES OF REMARKABLE EVENTS

FROM THE CREATION OF THE WORLD TO THE PRESENT TIME.

A SKETCH OF THE CONSTITUTION, GOVERNMENT, AND TRADE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

TO WHICH ARE PREFIXED,

INTRODUCTORY ESSAYS ON THE ORIGIN AND ANTIQUITY OF LETTERS,

AND AN EASY INTRODUCTION TO THE ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

BY THE REV. JAMES BARCLAY.

A NEW AND IMPROVED EDITION, CAREFULLY REVISED AND CONSIDERABLY ENLARGED.

ILLUSTRATED BY ENGRAVINGS.

LONDON:

THOMAS KELLY, PATERNOSTER-ROW.

MDCCCXLIV.

A

FREE INQUIRY

INTO THE

ORIGIN AND ANTIQUITY OF LETTERS,

BY THE

ABBOT ANSELM,

MEMBER OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF INSCRIPTIONS AND BELLES LETTERS AT PARIS.

NOTWITHSTANDING it would be a concern of no small importance to be capable of rightly informing you, at what particular time the *art of writing, or use of letters,* was first found out; yet I must ingenuously acknowledge my insufficiency to resolve so abstruse, so mysterious a secret. All that I shall pretend to is, to collect, out of various conjectures, those opinions on so critical a topic, to which some of the most learned and judicious antiquarians have paid a more than ordinary deference and regard.

Nothing doubtless could be of greater service; nothing could possibly be more entertaining to human life, than an ability of recollecting what was past, and of giving an established being, as it were, to the sentiments of the soul, by virtue whereof, we might transmit them down to the latest posterity, without the least variation.

This, one would imagine, indeed, nature might have prompted mankind to have accomplished; and yet, it must be allowed, it was an arduous task, a discovery of the last importance.

We are sensible, however, as profound as the secret was, it has been found out; and it is self-evident, that custom, from its being first brought to light, not only received, but established and confirmed it.

Such authors as give the least antiquity at all to the invention of letters, ascribe the honour of it to Moses. Others, however, will not admit that it could ever possibly be discovered by any human penetration, by any dint of thought, how profound, how deep soever; and for that reason give God alone the glory of it; and peremptorily insist, that the knowledge of letters had never been found out to the final dissolution of all things, had not the Almighty condescended to have written the decalogue, or ten commandments, on two tables of stone, with his own right hand, in which was interspersed (as they very shrewdly observe) all the letters in general of the Hebrew alphabet, the *teth* only excepted

And on what reasons that conjecture is grounded, we shall remark by the by; though we cannot allow them to be conclusive.

Thus far we will admit, indeed, that the art of letters was known only by a few, and but very little practised before the law was delivered to Moses upon Mount Sinai; and we will farther admit, that divers nations have been, time immemorial, without it; and this has been the main, if not the sole occasion of those confused and absurd accounts that we find, not only in the ancient stories of those nations, but in the religion and genealogies of their gods.

These concessions, however, are no convincing evidence, that the art of letters was altogether unknown, that Moses had no manuscripts, no historical memoirs in his custody, which had been preserved, as an invaluable treasure, with the utmost care and circumspection, in the families of his predecessors.

Now those who peremptorily assert that the art of letters was a human, and not a divine invention, and that we are indebted to the superior knowledge and profound penetration of Moses for that inestimable blessing, produce the following arguments to strengthen their conjecture.

Moses, say they, never quotes any book prior to his law; that not the least hint is given either of letters, or the art of writing in such places, where, had it been discovered at all, due notice had doubtless been taken of it; and again, that if the commemoration of former great heroic actions had been preserved, such memoirs, or historical accounts, could have been transmitted to their descendants no otherwise than by word of mouth; or, in other terms, by oral tradition.

How plausible, or how convincing soever, this argument may possibly be to the abettors of that opinion, I shall not take upon me to determine; yet there are some very eminent and learned antiquarians, who strenuously oppose it; and insist that Moses himself has quoted a book anterior to his own Pentateuch; for in the xxi. chapter of his book of Numbers, (after having given a succinct account of the several places where the children of Israel had pitched their tents in the wilderness, which was before Moab,) he proceeds thus: "Wherefore, it is said in the Book of the Wars of the Lord, what he did in the Red Sea, and in the brooks of Arnon, and at the stream of the brooks that goeth down to the dwelling of Ar, and lieth upon the border of Moab."

Now, though it must be granted, that many of the most judicious literati are much divided in their opinions concerning that treatise, as being a work, of which but very few have the least transient idea; yet St. Austin imagines, in his commentaries on the book of Numbers, that it was not the composition either of any patriarch or prophet, but written by those very nations themselves that had been conquered by their enemies, and looked upon that war so fatal to them, as to deserve the title that it bore. And then that great author goes

on, and tells us, that when Moses makes mention of that book, he bestows no greater authority upon it, than St. Paul has given to a Grecian poet, when he had quoted a short passage from his works; this however, notwithstanding the gloss that is put upon it, is, in our humble opinion, a self-evident proof, that treatise was written long before the birth of Moses.

Furthermore, those who insist, that we are indebted to Moses for the invention of letters, pretend, that not the least notice is taken of this art, in divers circumstances of such moment and importance, as that, had there been any prior knowledge of it, it is highly probable they would have been committed to writing. When Abraham, say they, sent Eliezer into Mesopotamia, to settle and adjust the marriage articles between Isaac and Rebekah, not one line was written; no credentials had that faithful servant to show from his master, even on so solemn an occasion. Again, say these advocates for Moses, when Isaac had those wells dug up, which the Philistines had filled with earth and stones, we have no other account of that remarkable occurrence than this; that after they were opened by his orders, he gave them the same names that his father had done before him. Again, say they, when the patriarch Jacob had erected, at Beth-el, the stone which he had made use of as a pillow, in commemoration of his vision in that place, there is not the least account of any inscription having been made upon it.

Once more, when Joseph's brethren, say they, went down into Egypt, as we find it recorded in the xlii. chapter of Genesis; and when Joseph sent for his dearly beloved brother Benjamin, as we find that affectionate circumstance told in the xliii. chapter of the same book, not a word was written either from the son to the father, or *vice versâ*, on so momentous an occasion. And, from this presumption, the admirers of Moses infer, that letters, or the use of writing, was not known in those days; but, with submission, those plausible arguments seem to me to be no ways conclusive.

Job lived, it is universally allowed, long before Moses had any existence; and his history must, in all probability, have been written long before Moses composed his Pentateuch.

Some, however, deny that the last conjecture is just; for if that had been matter of fact, say they, Moses would never have omitted such an illustrious example of patience to the incessant murmurs and complaints of his discontented Israelites; nay, farther, it is imagined, that Job laboured under his severe afflictions, even at that very time, when the Israelites were under Egyptian bondage; for there is not so much as one word mentioned either of the law or of the prophets, in the long dialogues which passed between Job, and his most miserable comforters, styled his friends; neither is there, indeed, the least hint concerning the one or the other, throughout the long conference which God Almighty vouchsafed to hold with that most upright, though distressed, prince.

To the above allegation our reply is this; It would be very presumptuous to fix the time when that history was written, or by whom; though it be received as canonical, and consequently as composed by divine inspiration. For it is mere conjecture, and nothing more, that some ascribe it to Moses; some again to the prophet Isaiah; and others with more probability to king Solomon, who, it is well known, was thoroughly versed in dialogical discoveries and prudential maxims.

It is universally allowed, likewise, that he was master of the most sublime poetry, and no stranger to the style of the Arabians, as may rationally be presumed from his conversation with the queen of Sheba

It cannot, I think, be fairly denied, however, but that Job was acquainted with the art of writing, or the use of letters, and the various methods that in his time were made use of in engraving on both lead and stone:—for in the xix. chapter of that book is the following very remarkable expostulation; "Oh that my words were now written! Oh that "they were printed in a book! That they were graven with "an iron pen and lead in the rock for ever!"

Now he could not, doubtless, have talked in this style, or expressed himself in such direct terms, had the use of letters, or the art of writing, been absolutely unknown in his days.

But to proceed:—The knowledge of this art must needs be very ancient; since the apostle St. Jude takes particular notice of the book of Enoch, who was the seventh patriarch after Adam, and prophesied of these, says the inspired penman, that is to say, of those false teachers, against whom he had before pronounced his anathema, in the 11th verse; "Woe! unto them," says he; "for they have gone in the way "of Cain, and ran greedily after the error of Balaam for re-"ward, and perished in the gain-saying of Core." And after this, he quotes the following very remarkable passage from the Book of Enoch, in the 14th, 15th, and 16th verses: "And "Enoch also, the seventh from Adam, prophesied of these; "saying, Behold! the Lord cometh with ten thousand of his "saints, to execute judgment upon all, and to convince all "that are ungodly among them, of all their ungodly deeds, "which they have ungodly committed, and of all their hard "speeches, which ungodly sinners have spoken against him. "These are murmurers, complainers, walking after their "own lusts; and their mouth speaking great swelling words, "having men's persons in admiration, because of advantage." And Tertullian is of opinion that the Book of Enoch was either preserved in the ark, or restored by Noah, who was perfectly well acquainted with the contents of it.

Now though we are ready to acknowledge that the book of Enoch, thus quoted by St. Jude, is not canonical; yet we humbly conceive, it is a proof sufficient for our present purpose; since it is agreed, that not only that book, but divers others, cited in the Book of Kings, were not received either by the Jews or Christians, [as St. Austin assures us] as canonical, for no other reason, but because they were so very ancient; because many faults might probably have crept into them through the succession of ages. And lastly, because we cannot be satisfactorily assured, that they were the authentic works of those holy men whose names they bear.

As this book in particular, however, as well as divers others, are quoted by the inspired penmen of the sacred Scriptures, it cannot fairly be denied, but that they are very old; and from thence we conceive, it may justly be concluded, that the use of letters, or the art of writing, was well known before the publication of the Pentateuch by Moses.

Josephus assures us that we are beholden to the children of Seth for the science of astrology; and because Adam had given them previous notice, that the world would in time be dissolved by water and fire, they were so solicitous lest their favourite sciences should be lost, before men might have sufficient time to become masters of it, they they were determined to erect two columns or pillars, one brick, and the other of stone, on each of which the learning they had acquired was accurately engraven; that in case the deluge should destroy the former, the latter, however, might possibly stand its ground, and transmit to posterity those useful and important articles, which they had inscribed upon it with such unwearied diligence and application. And to this account Josephus adds, that in his time one of those pillars was actually to be seen in Syria.

Though there are some learned men, who deny this to be matter of fact, because it is very uncertain whether the children of Seth were ever inhabitants of Palestine, or not; yet it proves thus far, that even from that time the art of engraving, or inscription, was in some measure known; though not carried to that pitch of perfection, it afterwards was, in the land of Egypt.

Vossius proposes the following shrewd question: If the use of letters, or the art of writing, says he, had not been known before the decalogue was delivered to Moses, which way could the Israelites have read the law, as they were obliged to do by divine command.

Those who insist that Moses was the first inventor of letters, argue from what St. Austin asserts, that Moses appointed masters to teach them.

But we freely appeal here to the impartial and unprejudiced reader, whether such a weak answer as that, is sufficiently convincing against Vossius's inquiry? and whether those masters, whom St. Austin supposes only to be appointed by Moses, be any proof at all, that there were no such things as characters, nor any such art as that of writing, known before the two tables of stone were engraved by the finger of God; or indeed before Moses himself was born?

And forasmuch as all the people were obliged, not only to read the law, but to transcribe it likewise, a great many masters must inevitably be wanted for the institution of every man, as they are, even at this day, absolutely necessary to qualify mankind for the most easy sciences, and for such affairs as are of the least moment and importance.

All that can be said in short, amounts to no more than this: namely, That the use of letters was but very little known amongst a nation, whose principal employment was husbandry, and who were unacquainted with any other profession than that of a shepherd.

It is an established notion amongst the Greeks, that they are indebted to the Phœnicians for their knowledge of letters. Herodotus assures us, that the Ionians gave the title of Diphtheria to all their books, because they were written upon goat skins; and that they called all letters Phœnician, because it was a received opinion amongst them, that one Cadmus had brought them out of the country of Phœnicia. And here we cannot forbear introducing the subsequent beautiful passage, extracted from Lucan's Pharsalia:

> "Phœnices *primi, famæ si creditur, ausi*
> *Mensarum rudibus vocem signare figuris;*
> *Nondum flumineas* Memphis *contexere biblos*
> *Noverat; et saxis tantum volucresque feræque*
> *Sculptaque servabant magicas animalia linguas.*"

Thus accurately paraphrased by the late ingenious Mr. Rowe:

> "*Phœnicians* first, if ancient fame be true,
> The sacred mystery of letters knew:
> They first, by sound, by various lines designed,
> Express'd the meaning of the thinking mind;
> The pow'r of words by figures rude convey'd,
> And useful science everlasting made."

From this passage it is evident, that the Egyptians, long before the common way of writing was found out, were accustomed to inscribe upon rocks the figures of a great variety of brutes, a dumb sort of language, to which arbitrary meanings were ascribed.

Moreover, Quintus Curtius, having occasion to expatiate on the celebrated city of Tyre, assures us that the Phœnicians were the first inventors of letters, and the first that ever communicated the knowledge of them to others.

However, whether that be absolutely fact or not, it must be allowed, that letters were very ancient among them, for Tully peremptorily insists, that Greece had poets before Homer; and Eusebius gives us a long catalogue or list of ancient authors, whose works were never transmitted down to us; such, for instance, as Linus, Philamon, Thamirus, Amphion, Orpheus, Musæus, Epimenides, and divers others too tedious here to enumerate.

Those letters, which Cadmus had taught the Greeks, were carried, as is supposed, into Italy, by one Evander, an Arcadian. And thereupon Petrus Crinitus, who flourished in the year 1304, and was pupil to one Politianus, in his poems on education; and Lilius Giraldus, who lived in the 15th century, and Vossius likewise, quote the following verses whtch were found in an old manuscript; namely,

> "*Primus Hebræas Moses exaravit Literas·*
> *Mente Phœnices sagaci condiderunt Atticas;*
> *Quas Latini scriptitamus edidit Nicostrata.*"

That is to say, Moses was the inventor of the Hebrew characters.

The Phœnicians taught the Greeks their letters;

And Nicostrata (who was the mother of Evander) was the first that introduced them amongst the Italians.

We are assured likewise, by Pliny, that Cadmus bestowed sixteen letters or characters upon the Greeks; that the ancient Ionic letters, bore a near resemblance to those made use of by the Phœnicians, and that those Ionic characters were nearly the same with those made use of by the Latins.

And Scaliger, in his critical Remarks on Eusebius, peremptorily asserts, that the Assyrian and Phœnician letters bear a very near affinity to the Samaritan characters, which were made use of by the Jews in general, before the Babylonish captivity.

But be that as it may, we may boldly assert, that the knowledge of letters was very ancient in Egypt. If we may credit Diodorus Siculus, he tells us, that the Egyptians laid claim to that grand, that important invention, which some insist was beyond the power of man to contrive (as we have hinted before); but then they themselves acknowledge, that it was long after they had made use of living animals to express their thoughts.

That the art of writing was very ancient amongst them is very evident; for Tacitus informs us, that one Germanicus paid a visit to ancient Thebes, where incontestable marks of its former grandeur and opulency were even then to be read in Egyptian characters, engraved on obelisks for that purpose. On them were inscribed the several important articles here under-mentioned; namely, first, the tribute which was annually paid by the inhabitants; secondly, the weight of their gold and silver; thirdly, the number of their horses and their arms; fourthly, the ivory and perfumes that were peculiarly devoted to the service of their temples; and lastly, the taxes or imposts that were laid on all kinds of grain in particular, and on every commodity in general, either imported or exported.

It must be confessed, that he could not read them himself, but they were explained to him by an ancient priest; for, according to Diodorus Siculus, none but the Egyptian priests could interpret such inscriptions.

Now all this is, in our humble opinion, a proof, beyond all contradiction, of the great antiquity of the use of letters and the art of inscriptions.

To conclude: we are assured by Valerius Maximus, that Pythagoras, when he visited Egypt, made himself master of their characters, by the instruction of more Egyptian priests than one; and that having consulted several books, which were intrusted to their care, he found the history of a great number of ages comprehended in them.

A

SHORT ESSAY

ON THE

ORIGIN AND ANTIQUITY OF THE ENGLISH TONGUE,

AND

ITS SUPERIOR EXCELLENCE TO ANY OTHER MODERN LANGUAGE.

AS all languages in general have their infancy, their nonage, and their state of perfection, like the polite arts and sciences, to the knowledge whereof we attain in process of time, and by slow degrees; so by the same slow and almost imperceptible gradations, they lose their pristine beauties; they fade, they droop, they decay, till at length they sink into perpetual oblivion.

This is a truth too self-evident to be denied; for the *Gothic* language, to which the English tongue owes its existence, is now no more, and altogether unknown; and the *Saxon*, which succeeded it, is grown so obsolete, so darkly expressed and hard to be understood; that only a few of our *British virtuosi*, whose taste or genius naturally leads them to make their researches into the Arcana of antiquity, can form the least adequate idea of its beauties.

However, notwithstanding we natives of *England* owe our *mother tongue* to the *Goths;* yet the ancient Britons, our truly heroic ancestors, who were first possessed of these happy islands, spoke a language widely different from ours, before they were conquered by *Julius Cæsar*, being a people we now call the *Welsh*, and may, with propriety enough, be looked upon by us as the *Aborigines of Britain;* since CÆSAR himself acknowledges in the fifth *book* of his universally admired *commentaries*, "that they were the inhabitants of its interior parts;" and the language which was first spoken there, had a quite different origin from ours; though from whence it had its source, we confess ourselves at a loss to determine.

No sooner, however, had *Cæsar* and the *Romans* in general abandoned the *British islands*, but our ancestors, in their distress, gave an invitation to the *Saxons* to aid and assist them, against the *Scots* and *Picts*, who had not only greatly harassed and perplexed them, but had actually invaded their country.

By the assistance of the *Saxons*, it is true, those enemies, whose too frequent incursions they so much dreaded, were totally defeated; but then, soon after that glorious conquest was gained, those false friends, whom they so highly respected and caressed, played the ungrateful part; and not only turned their arms upon their benefactors, but were so successful in their treacherous proceedings, that the unconquered part of those *Britons* was reduced to the necessity of flying to the mountains of *Wales* for shelter and protection, insomuch that the *Welsh language* was no longer understood in these our *British islands;* and the *Saxon* only universally prevailed.

It is morally impossible to trace out the form of that language, when it was first introduced into *England*, that is to say, so far back as the year 450; for at that time, the *Saxons* were a people so barbarous, so illiterate, and artless, that some of our *antiquarians* have much doubted whether they ever had any established *alphabet* for the instruction of their youth. Neither have we any just grounds to imagine, that they ever made any considerable proficiency in the study of the arts and sciences, till an hundred and thirty years afterwards; at which time St. *Austin* came amongst them, with the praise-worthy view of prevailing on them, if possible, to embrace the *Christian faith;* and met with success beyond his warmest expectations.

After this their happy conversion, indeed, they began to apply their minds to study, and by slow degrees improved themselves in polite literature; insomuch, that about one hundred and thirty years afterwards, one bishop *Eadfride*, who was at that time universally admired for his unaffected piety and sanctity of manners, wrote a well received comment on the inspired writings of the four most holy *evangelists*.

In the year 871, *Alfred the Great* came to the crown of *England*, when the *Danes* were in the very heart of his dominions, and all the sea-ports were filled with their fleets. After divers battles with various success, finding himself at last overpowered by numbers, he was reduced to the necessity of dismissing his very attendants; and having committed his wife and children to the care of some of his most loving and loyal subjects, he went in disguise to the little island of *Athelney*, in the county of *Somerset*, and there lived concealed for some years.

During that long interregnum, as he was not only one of the greatest and most pious princes upon earth, but the best scholar of the age in which he lived; it is a received opinion, and in all probability it was fact, that he translated the *Saxon Homilies* in that rural recess, and composed divers other books of devotion for the religious improvement of his subjects, which were soon published after his

happy restoration, though not with his majesty's name prefixed.

In the year 900, we are informed, that a translation of the *Gospels* made its first appearance; but by whom the elaborate and praise-worthy undertaking was accomplished, the learned and judicious antiquarian, to whom we are indebted for our most essential remarks, has not informed us.

In the year 1066, the *Saxon* government ended by a very remarkable battle between *Harold* the second, and *William* the *Bastard*, then duke of *Normandy*, in which no less than 60,000 of the *British* were slain. Upon this total defeat, the ancient inhabitants of the island withdrew into *Wales*, where they preferred barren mountains with the possession of liberty, to the most fertile plains of *England*.

Soon after this revolution, the *Saxon* language began to lose its ancient form, and grow out of repute; and by slow degrees to exhibit some traces of the *English* language, as it now stands; notwithstanding, but a very few *Norman* words were adopted for near a hundred years after the conquest.

About the year 1130, several compositions both in prose and verse made their appearance in public; upon the perusal whereof, notwithstanding the language was greatly altered, both in its construction and terminations, yet it still, with propriety enough, might be termed the *Saxon tongue*.

In the 13th century, however, a sort of language, partly *Saxon*, and partly *English*, was introduced; at which time the miscellaneous writings of one *Robert* of *Gloucester* were held in high esteem.

Among many other fugitive pieces, he inserted a poetical encomium on king *Alfred*, which at that time was received with universal applause.

In the 14th century, one Sir *John Mandeville*, who was a very learned gentleman, and an able and experienced historian, obliged the public with an accurate and elaborate account of his own travels.

Hitherto our language was widely different from that now spoken at present; two great poets, however, flourished in this century, namely, Sir *John Gower* and *Geoffrey Chaucer*. Though the former published some few poetical pieces first; yet the latter is for the most part styled the *father* of all the *English bards* that succeeded him. If the account given of him by *Leland* may be relied on, "He was not only a very facetious poet, but an acute logician, a great philosopher, a profound mathematician, and a pious divine;" but how that last part of his character may be fully vindicated, I shall not presume to determine; since there are too many of his tales, which though facetious and entertaining, are not, in my humble opinion, over instructive; since some of them can scarcely be read without a blush. And the late lord *Roscommon* has made the following very just observation, namely,

> "Immodest words admit of no defence;
> For want of decency is want of sense."

In 1468, one *Caxton* brought the art of printing into *Eng-'and*, and (amongst other books) published one, entitled *Recuyel of the Historyes of Troy*.

About two and twenty years afterwards, he published a translation of the *Boke of Eneydos*, composed by *Vyrgle*. The preface or introduction to which plainly shews, that the readers in those days were highly disgusted with the innovations which were then made in the *English language*.

About the year 1500, the celebrated Sir *Thomas Moore* made a flourishing figure in the *English* court; and by many authors has been highly applauded, as the politest and most accurate writer of the age in which he lived.

In the year 1558, *Thomas Sackville*, then earl of *Dorset*, published several fugitive pieces, and was universally admired, not only for the elegance of his style but the beauty of his compositions.

In 1573, one *Ralph Lever*, published a treatise, entitled, the *Art of Reason;* and not long after him the celebrated Sir *Philip Sydney* wrote his *Arcadia* which is universally allowed to be the most entertaining and instructive novel that ever appeared in public at that time. He likewise published an accurate *Translation* of *Philip* lord *Mornay du Plessis Morly's* unanswerable defence of the *Truth* of the *Christian Religion;* which, in his time, met with the universal approbation of the public, which it justly deserved.

About the year 1509, that is to say, in the beginning of king *Henry* VIIth's reign, one *William Tindal* published a translation of the *New Testament;* but soon after one *Cuthbert Tonstal*, then bishop of London, sent a very severe prohibition of it to the archdeacons of his diocess, with his reasons annexed.

In the 17th century, however, Sir *Francis Bacon* was the first author, whose style was capable of entertaining and instructing the readers of the present age. To him succeeded *Milton*, *Waller*, *Algernon Sydney*, lord *Clarendon*, &c. &c., who made great improvements upon his style. We are indebted, however, to Mr. *Dryden*, *Addison*, *Budgell*, *Steele*, *Swift*, and *Pope*, for the inimitable beauties with which our language shines at present; and by whom, I humbly conceive, it was carried to its acme, or utmost pitch of perfection.

To conclude: as the present undertaking is immediately calculated for the service of such *English* readers as are supposed to be unlettered, and not so happy as to have had the benefits and advantages of a very liberal education; it would be foreign to our purpose to embellish this *short essay* wih any ancient quotations, to shew the gradual improvements of *English authors* in their style, according to the state of our language at their respective periods.

Having thus said all we think absolutely necessary, and consistent with our intended brevity, we shall proceed to the last topic proposed, namely, the excellency of the *English language*.

Now its beauties are most conspicuous in the four particular articles here undermentioned; that is to say, it is free and easy; and, in short, more sweet and harmonious, and by consequence preferable to any living language whatsoever.

Its freedom and facility, in the first place, is demonstrable, since it is in a great measure exempt from that multiplicity of cases and flexions, which clog or encumber almost all others, and render them for that reason extremely intricate, difficult, and abstruse. Our *adjectives* being all invariable, make the concordance with their *substantives* remarkably plain and easy; the *English pronouns*, likewise, are not half so confused and perplexed as either those of the *Latin* or the *French*. And scarce any thing can more easily be conquered than the conjugation of *English* verbs; besides, our language is burthened with no such thing as *verbs reciprocal*, which render the *French tongue* in particular very dark and obscure; and very often discourage foreigners from the study of it.

To illustrate its copiousness, very little need to be said, since it is too manifest and self-evident to be denied; for besides the ancient *Dutch*, which the *English* retain in the *Saxon* monosyllables; the literati of *England*, like so many industrious bees, have collected the quintessence of divers foreign languages, and rejected their refuse or dross: by which artful management, and their assiduity, they have improved their mother-tongue to that prodigious degree, that all such foreigners as have an adequate idea of the genius of

it, are perfectly charmed to observe, that neither their own, nor any other language whatsoever, can stand in competition with it; and at the same time, to find a great variety of their own terms so happily transplanted and blended with it, that they seem to thrive better in *England* than in their own native soil.

And, whereas, the *French* is so much limited and constrained, and through its over-niceness is grown in some measure, barren, spiritless, and insipid; the *English*, on the other hand, it became prodigiously copious and luxuriant, through its innate power of making such *compounds* and *derivatives* as are very comprehensive, emphatical, and proper to contract any expression into a narrow compass; it must be allowed, that neither the *Greek* itself, nor the *Latin*, can compound or join many words together in a more agreeable manner, which is one of the most shining beauties that any language can possibly boast of. In a word, there is no sentiment or thought that can be expressed in a greater flow of words, or with more propriety and a better grace, than in the *English tongue*.

As to its energy or significance, there is scarce any variety that any other nation can boast of, but what the *English* has almost with equal happiness made its own. With what propriety has the celebrated lord *Bacon* taught us to speak all the terms of art in our mother-tongue, which was looked upon as impracticable, till we saw it actually carried into execution! What inimitable pieces of oratory or elocution of our own growth, have we seen published within these few years! and what collection of poems bears a more sublime sense, is more manly and majestic, more strong and nervous, than what has been exhibited to the public by those universally admired poets, Mr. *Milton*, Mr. *Addison*, and Mr. *Pope?*

As to its harmony and sweetness, it must be confessed that the *Italian* abounds with vowels, as the *Dutch* does with consonants, which render the first too effeminate, and the last too rugged and uncouth; whereas the *English* has, through a happy intermixture, the advantage of them both. We cannot but allow that the *Italian* language is peculiarly delicate, soft, and pleasing to the ear; but then it glides along like a purling stream. The *French*, doubtless, is very nice and courtly, but then it has too much in it that savours of effeminacy and affectation. The *Spanish*, it is true, is very solemn and majestic; but it is too apt to be stormy and tempestuous, and carries a kind of terror along with it. The *German* is very manly indeed, but it is harsh and unpolite; whereas the *English*, by judiciously borrowing a little here and a little there from each of them, gives strength of consonants to the *Italian*, the full and perfect sound of syllables to the *French*, the variety of terminations with much gentler accents to the *Spanish*, and dissolves the *Dutch* consonants with greater facility and ease.

Now what can possibly be wanting to the perfection of that language, where substance and solidity combine with pleasure; where copiousness unites with delicacy, beauty with majesty, and expedition with gravity and sedateness! And such, doubtless, is the composition of the *English*.

That all these advantages are inherent in our mother-tongue, all foreigners in general are become at length highly convinced; and notwithstanding indeed, in former days, they spoke of it with an air of indifference at least, and looked upon it with an eye of contempt; yet as those groundless prejudices are now removed, they stand in admiration at the sound of it.

The principal objections that some hyper-critics have urged against it, are these two: namely, its being a language compounded of divers others; and its being subject and liable to frequent variations. The former, however, is so very natural to all languages, in general, that we have never heard hitherto of any one entirely free from it, the *Hebrew* only excepted, as some say; but whether that be real fact or not, we ingenuously acknowledge our inability to determine. The *Latin* language has a great mixture of that which was spoken by the *Greeks* and *Goths;* the *French* is a composition of *Latin*, *Dutch*, and the ancient *Gallic;* the *Spanish* of *Latin* principally, with some spice or smattering of the *Gothic* and *Morisco;* and the *German* itself, though by some peremptorily insisted upon to be an original, has some savour of the *Roman* empire, and its neighbouring nations.

As to its being subject to various changes and mutations the objection is altogether as groundless as the former; for it is universally allowed, that all languages, as well as kingdoms, have their infancy and age, their perfection and decay.

I shall now conclude this succinct account, this transient view only of the excellency of our mother-tongue, with the observations of two very judicious critics, who, though masters of divers languages, hold our *English* tongue in the highest veneration.

"As the *English* language, (says the first) is at this pre-
"sent juncture arrived at so great a pitch of perfection, is
"so very copious and expressive, by the accession of the life
"and spirit of divers other tongues with which it is blended,
"it were greatly to be wished, that a stop might be put to
"that boundless practice of naturalizing foreign words, of
"which the *English* seem too extravagantly fond; and that
"for the future all neological and factitious terms should be
"laid aside, except some few that might possibly be intro-
"duced with judgment and precaution."

"Was the *English* nation (says the last) but contented
"with making improvements on that grain which they have
"already, without over-stocking themselves by importation
"from foreign ports, and putting their language in a per-
"petual ferment, it would contribute greatly to its future
"credit and reputation."

And, to confess ingenuously, it is our humble opinion, that there is already as much in it, as is any ways useful or necessary; and as much, in a word, as the *English* soil is capable of bearing

THE

COMPENDIOUS BRITISH GRAMMARIAN,

OR,

AN EASY INTRODUCTION

TO THE STUDY OF

THE ENGLISH TONGUE.

GRAMMAR is the art of expressing our thoughts justly, with a due accent in the pronunciation, and with all the true and proper letters of each word in writing, according to the best practice of those who are universally allowed to be the best judges in that language which we propose to study, be it what it will.

To speak English, therefore, is to explain our sentiments reciprocally to each other, in the *English language*, by those signs which the learned have invented for that great and important purpose; and we find by experience, that sounds and the voice are the fittest and most convenient of any; but because such sounds are too transient, and pass away too soon; other signs have been found out, and so contrived as to render them, not only more permanent and lasting, but more capable of striking the eye; and these are the marks, or characters in writing, called by the *Greeks grammata*, a term to which that of grammar owes its derivation.

There are two things principally to be considered in these signs; namely, what they are, in the first place, in their nature as characters; and in the next, their true meaning or signification; that is, the manner in which they are made use of by mankind, in order to convey their ideas with as much ease and freedom as possible, one to another.

Some divide grammar into four parts only; namely, letters, syllables, words, and sentences; and this division, in my humble opinion, is not only the shortest, but the most easy and natural; and comprehends, in reality, every thing that can possibly be produced on the subject.

In the first place, then, we shall treat as briefly as possible of letters.

I.—OF LETTERS.

A LETTER is a mark or character, which denotes a simple and uncompounded, though an articulate sound; for such as are inarticulate, for instance, the roaring of a lion, the beat of a drum, the purling of a stream, or the melodious notes of a nightingale, are altogether impossible to be expressed by any characters, or marks whatsoever.

Notwithstanding the English alphabet is, for the most part, said to consist of twenty-four letters only; and for this reason, because *i* and *j*, and also *u* and *v*, were some centuries ago, expressed by the self-same characters; yet as the *jā* and *vēē*, for the generality termed *i* and *u* consonant, are now quite different in regard to their sound as well as form, they may, with great propriety, be termed two distinct letters; and for that reason, there are six-and-twenty letters made use of in the English tongue. These, however, differ in their form, according to the various types in which they are printed, as will manifestly appear by the following

ALPHABET.

No.	Roman.	Old Engl.	Italic.	Their Powers or Sounds.
I.	A a	𝔄 𝔞	*A a*	ā
II.	B b	𝔅 𝔟	*B b*	bēē
III.	C c	𝔠 𝔠	*C c*	sēē
IV.	D d	𝔇 𝔡	*D d*	dēē
V.	E e	𝔈 𝔢	*E e*	ēē
VI.	F f	𝔉 𝔣	*F f*	ēf
VII.	G g	𝔊 𝔤	*G g*	ghēē
VIII.	H h	𝔥 𝔥	*H h*	aītch
IX.	I i	𝔦 𝔦	*I i*	ī
X.	J j	𝔍 𝔧	*J j*	jā
XI.	K k	𝔎 𝔨	*K k*	kā
XII.	L l	𝔏 𝔩	*L l*	ĕl
XIII.	M m	𝔐 𝔪	*M m*	ĕm
XIV.	N n	𝔑 𝔫	*N n*	ĕn
XV.	O o	𝔒 𝔬	*O o*	ō
XVI.	P p	𝔓 𝔭	*P p*	pēē
XVII.	Q q	𝔔 𝔮	*Q q*	kū
XVIII.	R r	𝔯 𝔯	*R r*	ăr
XIX.	S s	𝔖 𝔰	*S s*	ĕss
XX.	T t	𝔗 𝔱	*T t*	tēē
XXI.	U u	𝔘 𝔲	*U u*	yū
XXII.	V v	𝔙 𝔳	*V v*	vēē
XXIII.	W w	𝔚 𝔴	*W w*	double yū
XXIV.	X x	𝔛 𝔵	*X x*	ĕx
XXV.	Y y	𝔜 𝔶	*Y y*	wȳ
XXVI.	Z z	ℨ 𝔷	*Z z*	zĕd

The preceding letters, marks, or characters, in regard to their respective powers or sounds, are divided into vowels and consonants.

A *vowel* is a *letter*, that denotes a full and perfect sound of itself, without the least aid, or assistance of any other *letter* whatsoever.

As to the number of them, they are, in the opinion of

the most accurate grammarians, only five; namely *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, and *u*.

The vowels *i* and *u*, indeed, sometimes are made use of as consonants, but then they change their form; as for instance the *i* is converted into *jod* or *y*; as in the words *just*, *jelly*, *juice*; *youth*, *years*, *yesterday*, &c., and *u* into *vēē*; as in *virtue*, *vice*, *vanity*, &c.

Y, however, when it has the same sound or power as *i*; and *w*, when it is substituted in the room or stead of *u*; i. e., when any of them follow a vowel in any syllable or word, they may, with propriety enough, be termed assistant, or casual vowels; but on the other hand, when they precede a vowel, though they never change their form, are actually consonants, and used as such.

As to the use of the preceding vowels, they are intended to make either syllables or words; for neither the one nor the other can be formed without them.

Each distinct vowel frequently constitutes a syllable; as in the following words; *a-muse-ment*, *e-vent*, *i-mage*, *ó-live*, and *ù-nity*, &c.

Moreover, the article *A*, the pronoun *I*, and the interjection O, are perfect words, as well as vowels; and the two last are always printed in capitals.

Before we proceed any farther, however, it will be highly requisite to take the various powers or sounds of each vowel into particular consideration.

It is to be observed, that all the vowels, in general, have not only two distinct sounds, namely, a long and short one, but some of them more; that sometimes they absolutely lose their sound; and their powers, at other times, are very imperfect and obscure, and sometimes again they borrow sound of one another.

Of the powers or sounds of the vowel A.

To begin then regularly with the vowel *a*, which has four distinct sounds.

In all monosyllables or words of one syllable, where *a* is the first and *e* the last vowel, the former is always long; as in *hāte*, *fāte*, *māte*, &c.

But when the syllable ends with a single consonant, the vowel *a* is always short; as in *săd*, *măd*, *glăd*, &c.

It is observable that the vowel *a* is the easiest to be pronounced; and is the first and the last sound that is uttered; the former is *ā* long, and the latter *á* open; as in the interjection *ah!* which we shall take the liberty to illustrate by the following distich:

A, A, the infant in the cradle cries;
But when grown old, he sighs out *áh!* and dies.

A retains this open sound when it precedes the consonants *ft*, *lf*, *lm*; as in *áft*, *háft*, *sháft*; *cálf*; *hálf*, *psálm*, *bálm*, &c. The sound of *a* is open likewise in words ending in *ance*; as *dánce*, *pránce*, *advánce*; which are sounded *dahnce*, *prahnce*, *advahnce*, &c., as also in the two following words, *fá-ther*, *láugh-ter*, which are sounded or pronounced, *fáh-ther*, *láf-ter*, &c.

And lastly, *a* is broad, and sounds like the diphthong *aŭ* in monosyllables ending in *ll*; as in *wáll*, *táll*, &c., or in *ld* or *lt*; as in *scâld*, *bâld*, *mâlt*, *sâlt*, &c.

A retains this broad sound when it casually occurs between the consonants *w* and *r*; or between *w* and *t*, as in the words *war*, *water*, which are pronounced *waŭr*, *waŭter*.

In the pronunciation of divers words, the sound of *a* is either totally lost, or at least very obscure; as in *diamond*, *parliament*, *captain*, *chaplain*, &c., which are pronounced *di-mond*, *párli-ment*, *cáp-tin*, *cháp-lin*; and in *measure*, *treasure*, *pleasure*, which are sounded *mezhur*, *trezhur*, *plezhur*, and *marriage*, *carriage*, &c., which are sounded *marridge*, *carridge*.

In the improper diphthong *aa*, which frequently occurs in proper names, the sound of one of them is lost; as in *Isaac*, *Balaam*, *Canaan*, &c., which are pronounced *Isac*, *Bálam*, *Cánan*.

There are but very few words in the English language, that end in *a*, except the following monosyllables, *flea*, *pea*, *sea*, *tea*, &c., and then the sound of it is entirely lost; as it is likewise in all words where the vowels *e* or *o* precede it as in *heat*, *meat*, which are sounded *hēēt*, *mēēt*; and *throat*, *coat*, *boat*, pronounced as *ō* long, viz., *thrōte*, *cōte*, *bōte*.

In most words, however, where the sound of *a* is final, the vowel *y* is added to it to make it a diphthong; as in the words *dāy*, *plāy*, *wāy*, &c., and then the *a* is always long.

In the proper names, however, where *a* is final, no *y* is added, and the *a* retains its sound; as in *Phrygia*, *Pamphylia*, *Cappadocia*, &c.

In the words *wan*, *want*, *wanton*, *wallow*, *watch*, *swan*, &c., it assumes the sound of *ŏ*, and is pronounced as such; namely, *wŏn*, *wŏnt*, &c.

There are divers other cursory remarks on the letter *a*, that might properly be here introduced; but for brevity's sake, I shall refer the reader to the Dictionary annexed.

Of the power or sounds of the vowel E.

E, for the most part, has a short sound, when one or more consonants follow it in the same syllable; as in the words following, viz., *hĕm*, *gĕm*, *hĕn*, *whĕn*, *flĕsh*, *frĕsh*, &c. If, however, *e* be final, or joined with either of the vowels, *a*, *i*, or *o*, it is then long; as for instance in the following monosyllables, *hē*, *shē*, *wē*, *mē*, *mēre*, *hēre*, *bēast*, *lēast*, *fēast*; *shiēld*, *yiēld*, *fiēld*; *decēit*, &c.

E, when final, loses its sound in the following words, *cāke*, *lāke*, *awāke*, *forsāke*, &c., and only serves to lengthen the sound of the preceding vowel. *E* final, however, in the following monosyllables, is short, and an exception to the general rule, viz., *cŏme*, *sŏme*, *ŏne*, *dŏne*, *ŏnce*, *dŭnce*, &c.

E loses its sound in many words, where the vowel *a* immediately follows it; as in the monosyllables, *hearth*, *heart*, &c., which are pronounced *hărth*, *hărt*.

And lastly, the vowel *e* assumes the sound of *ā* long, in the word *swear*, which is pronounced *swāre*.

Of the powers or sounds of the vowel I.

The vowel *i* is always short, when *l*, *m*, *n*, or *p*, immediately follows it; as for instance, *hĭll*, *wĭll*, *gĭll*, *ĭmp*, *pĭmp*, *ĭnk*, *wĭnk*, *lĭp*, *hĭp*, &c.

I, however, has a long sound before such words as end in *gh*, *ght*, *gn*, *ld*, *nd*; as in *sigh*, *nigh*, *sight*, *night*, *sign*, *resign*, *child*, *mild*, *mind*, *find*, *hind*, &c.

I is altogether lost, when the vowel *e* immediately follows it; as in *field*, *shield*, &c., which are sounded *fēēld*, *shēēld*, &c., and if not perfectly lost, its sound is very obscure in the words *evil*, *devil*, *civil*.

In the words borrowed from the French, the vowel *i* assumes the sound of *e*, as in *machine*, *magazine*, which are sounded *mashēēn*, *magazēēn*. It assumes likewise the sound of *u*, in *fir*, *stir*, &c.

In the words *venison*, *business*, &c., the vowel *i*, if not altogether lost, is very obscure, and is sounded *venzon*, *bizness*.

N. B. As there are no words in the English language that end in *i*, the assistant vowel *y* is always made use of to supply its place, be the number of syllables more or less; as for instance, in monosyllables, as *my*, *thy*, *fly*, &c., in dis-

syllabies, as in *city, mercy, pity,* &c., in trisyllables, as in *glorify, justify, dignify,* &c., and polysyllables, as in *obstinately, amiably, mathematically,* &c.

Y is likewise made use of in the room or stead of *i*, both in the first syllable and the last of such words as are derived from the Greek; as in the words *hypocrisy, sympathy, symphony,* &c.

As also in the first, second, or last syllable of proper names; as in *Phrygia, Pamphylia, Egypt,* &c.

Y is once more made use of instead of *i*, in such particles whose verbs end in *y*; as in *flying*, from the verb *fly, crying*, from the verb *cry*; and *sanctifying*, from the verb *sanctify*, &c.

This *y*, however, when it begins a syllable or word, and precedes a vowel, is always accounted a consonant.

Of the powers or sounds of the vowel O.

The vowel *o* sounds long before *ll, ld, lt, st,* and *rd*; as in the following words, *pōll, tōll, cōld, bōld, bōlt, cōlt, ghōst, hōst, fōrd, swōrd,* &c., but short in all such monosyllables as end in a single consonant, as *hot, lot, not, pot, of, on, rod,* &c.

The sound of *o*, though not absolutely lost, indeed, is very obscure in the following words; *bacon, capon, mutton, glutton, buttton,* &c.

In several words it loses its own sound, and assumes that of the vowel *u*; as in *once*, which is pronounced *wunce*; *son, done*, sounded *sun, dun*; *come*, and *comfort*, pronounced *cum* and *cumfort, conduit*, sounded *cundit*, &c.

Note. The vowel *o* has seldom the privilege of concluding words; but the assistant vowel *w* is made use of to convert it into a diphthong; as the monosyllables *blow, flow, crow, grow, know,* &c.

Of the power or sounds of the vowel U.

The vowel *u* has always a long sound, before a single consonant, in words of more syllables than one; as in *ū-nit, ū-nity, ū-nion,* &c., but if the word be a monosyllable, and a single consonant immediately follows it; as in *gun, sun, nun, just, dust, crust,* &c., then the power or sound of it is short.

When the vowel *u* immediately follows the consonant *g*, it not only loses its own sound, but contributes towards the hardening of the preceding letter; as for instance, in the words *guilt, guest, guard, guardian,* &c., which are pronounced *gilt, gest, gard, gardian.*

In some words, particularly the verb *bury*, with all its derivatives, the vowel *u* assumes the sound of the vowel *e*, and is pronounced *berry.*

As none of the preceding vowels, (the *e* only excepted) have the free liberty of concluding words; so very few words end with the vowel *u*. *Thou* and *you* are the only two English words; and the French terms *beau, lieu,* and *adieu*, which we have, as it were, adopted, are the only instances of this kind that can be produced; except, indeed, the word *jet d'eau*, a *water spout*, may be added to the number.

For the generality, therefore, in such words, where the sound of *u* is final, the vowel *e* is either added to it, as in the words *blue, true, rue,* &c., or else the improper diphthong *ew* is substituted in its room or stead; as in the words following, viz., *crew, blew, drew,* &c., which are pronounced *cru, blu, dru.*

Note. The assistant vowel *w*, is frequently made use of instead of the *u*, at the end of a syllable or word; as in *pow-er, flow-er, tow-er, dow-er,* &c., or in the words, *flaw, flew, flow,* &c., in which case, the *w* is then an assistant vowel, and forms a diphthong; and when added to the improper diphthong *ie*, it forms a triphthong, as in the word *view.*

Note likewise, That the letter *w*, when it precedes a vowel, or the letter *h*, is always accounted a consonant as in the words *wall, well, will.*

Of the diphthongs, or double vowels.

A diphthong, or double vowel, is the union, meeting, or coalition of two vowels into one and the same syllable. And these, for the generality, are divided into proper and improper.

The former are these that follow. { ai *or* ay } { au *or* aw } { ee } { oi *or* oy } { oo } { ou *or* ow }

As may be illustrated by the following words:

Ai, in *frail, pair, fair*; which are sounded only as *ā* long viz., *frāle, pāre, fāre.*

Ay, in *day, play, way*, pronounced likewise only as *ā* long viz., *dā, plā, wā.*

Note. Ai is written in the beginning and middle of words but *ay* always at the end; except in the word *aye*, when used by way of answer, instead of *yes.*

Au, as in *author, autumn, august,* &c.

Aw, as in *awl, lawful, lawyer,* &c.

Note. Au may begin a word but never ends one; and for that reason *aw* is substituted in its stead, when final.

Ee, as in *wēēd, sēēd, indēēd,* &c., like *e* long.

Oi, as in *oil, voice, rejoice,* &c.

Oy, as in *boy, joy, cloy,* &c.

Note. Oi is for the most part used at the beginning of words, but *oy* at the end.

Oo, as in *good, wood, stood,* &c.

Sometimes, however, it changes its sound to *o* long, as in *door, floor*, sounded *dōre, flōre*; and sometimes to *u* short, as in *blood, flood*, pronounced *blŭd, flŭd.*

Ou, as in *cloúd, shroúd, aloúd,* &c.

But sometimes it is sounded as *o* long, as in *soul, controul,* &c.

Ow, as in *blow, flow, crow,* &c.

Note. The above are called proper diphthongs; because both the vowels are sounded in them; but when a proper diphthong loses its natural sound, and changes to any other simple sound of some one single vowel, it becomes an improper diphthong.

The improper diphthongs are these that follow, viz., *ae, ea, eo, eu, ew, ei, ie, oa, ui,* and *æ*; which are so called, because the sound of one of the two only is distinctly heard; and for the most part, it is the last that is lost; and these may be illustrated by the words following, viz.:

Ae, as in *Æneas, Ægypt, Ætna, Æther, Cæsar,* &c., but as *ae* is no English diphthong, the words above are written for the most part with a single *e*; as *Eneas, Egypt, Etna, Ether, Cesar*, and are always long.

Ea, as in *pēace, cēase, incrēase,* &c., where the *ea* is sounded like *ē* long, or the diphthong *ēē.*

Eo, as in *leopard, jeopardy, people,* &c., pronounced *lepard, jepardy, peeple.*

Eu, as in *eunuch, rheum, rhubarb,* &c., sounded *ūnuck, rūm, rūbarb.*

Ew, as in *dew, crew, knew,* &c., pronounced *dū, crū, knū.*

Ei, as in *receive,* &c., sounded as *ce*, viz., *receeve,* &c.

Ie, as in *field, shield,* &c., sounded *feeld, sheeld,* &c.

Oa, as in *coat, boat, throat,* &c., which are pronounced as *o* long, viz, *cōt, bōt, thrōt.*

Ui, as in *guilt, built, quilt,* &c., sounded as *i* short, viz., *gilt, bilt, quilt*; and as *u* long, in *jūice, frūit,* &c.

Oe, as in *Oedipus*, sounded *Edipus*, and *Oenone*, and *œconomy*, pronounced as *e* long, viz., *Enone, economy.* But in English words, as *o* long, as in *toe, doe, foe,* &c., pronounced, *tō, dō, fo.*

To these may be added *ew, ue*; as in *threw, drew, knew*, pronounced as *ū* long, viz., *thrū, drū, knū*; and *due, sue, spue,* &c., sounded in the same manner, *dū, sū, spū.*

OF TRIPHTHONGS.

When three vowels meet together in one and the same word, it is called a *triphthong*. Of these there are very few occur in the English tongue; however, we have the following, viz., *queen*, *quint*, *quail*, *eyes*, and *views*; as for the words *beau*, sounded *bō*, as *o* long, as *beaux*, pronounced *boze* from whence our word *beauty* is derived;) *jet d'eau*, sounded *jet do*; *lieu*, and *adieu*, sounded as *ū* long, *lū* and *adū*; are properly *French* terms, and only adopted.

OF CONSONANTS.

A consonant is a letter that can never be pronounced without the addition of a vowel before or after it; as *b* is sounded *bēē*; *c*, *sēē*; *f*, *ef*; and *m*, *emm*, &c.

The consonants, as they stand in order, are these that follow, in number twenty-one, namely.

b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, w, x, y, z.

In the pronunciation of these consonants, there is no great difficulty; because other nations agree with us, and sound them the same way.

There are several of the above consonants, however, which, though very different in their forms, bear a near affinity to each other, in regard to their respective powers or sounds. These, for instance, are as follow:

b and p. — b and t. — c, k, and q, and x. — f, v, and ph. — g and j. — h, l, and m, n, and r. — z and s.

And this method of teaching them to children, I conceive to be the easiest and the best.

Printers have of late years made use of divers combined letters; as for instance, æ for ae, and œ for oe; fl, ff, fi, ffi, and ffl; as also of the following abbreviations, namely, *&* for *and*, and *&c.* for *and so forth*, and *for the rest*.

Note. The above consonants are divided into mutes, and semi or half-vowels; the former are b, c, d, g, j, p, q, t, v, and are thus named because they cannot be pronounced without the addition of a vowel, as bee, see, dee, &c. The semi-vowels are f, l, m, n, r, s, x, z, which are so called because they yield an imperfect sound of themselves, as some insist; to me, however, this seems to be a mistake; since they cannot be pronounced at all, unless some vowel be prefixed; as for instance, ef, el, em, &c.

Four of these semi-vowels, viz., l, m, n, r, are for the generality termed liquids; because they flow very smoothly in a syllable after a mute; as in *class*, *smell*, *gnat*, *brass*; but they cannot be sounded before a mute if a vowel follows.

These consonants once more are distinguished into single and double. The former, as b, c, d, &c., have but one simple sound: w, x, and z, however, are complex consonants, and have manifestly the sound of two or more single ones in one; thus w is a compound of *vv*, x is compounded of *ecs*, and z is sounded as *ds*.

The following letters, though apparently two, are allowed to be but one single mark or character, *viz.*, ch, gh, ph, sh, th, and wh.

We shall now proceed methodically to their respective powers or sounds.

Of the power or sound of the consonant B.

This consonant has one invariable sound; though in some few words, indeed, its sound is absolutely lost; as in the word *bdellium*, which is pronounced *dellium*. It is mute in words where *t* immediately follows; as in *debts* and *debtors*, which are sounded *dets*, *dettors*; it is likewise silent when it follows the letter *m*; as in *climb*, sounded *clīm*; *lamb lambkin*, pronounced *lam*, *lamkin*. And *thumb*, *plumb*, *dumb*, sounded as *u* short, viz., *thum*, *plum*, *dum*; and as *o* long, in the word *comb*, which is sounded *cōm*.

The consonant *b* likewise is frequently made use of before the liquids *l* and *r*, as in the words *black*, *blood*, *bloom*, &c., and in *bread*, *breast*, *bride*, *broad*, *brute*, &c.

Of the powers or sounds of the consonant C *and* Ch.

The genuine and natural sound of this consonant is hard, like that of *k*; and is also pronounced as such, when it precedes the vowels *a*, *o*, and *u*; as in *care*, *calf*; *cart*, *comb*, *cold*, *cock*; *curd*, *curl*, *curse*, &c.

It is hard likewise when it precedes the liquids *l* or *r*, as in *clock*, *cloud*, *class*, &c., or *crack*, *crew*, *crust*, &c.

When this letter *c*, however, precedes the vowels *e*, *i*, or *y*, or is made use of before an apostrophe (') ; that is to say, where that mark is substituted in the room or stead of the vowel *e*, it is always sounded soft; as for instance, in the words *ceremony*, *citron*, *cider*,; and *plac'd*, *grac'd*, *defac'd*, &c.

In the words *Aceldama*, and *Cis*, or *Kish*, though the one precedes the vowel *e*, and the other an *i*, they are exceptions to the general rule; and are sounded hard like *k*.

When the letter *c* is written immediately after the letter *s*, it is, for the most part, entirely mute or lost; as in the words *scene*, *scion*, *science*, *sceptre*, &c. Sometimes, however, it is pronounced hard, like *k*, as in *scarce*, *sceptic*, *scold*, *scurrilous*, &c.

C loses its sound, whenever it precedes *k*, as in *back*, *crack*, *pack*, *quack*, &c.

This letter *c* might very well be omitted, could the etymology of words be equally well preserved without it.

Ch being (as we have hinted before) only one letter, though two marks or characters, is sounded like *k*, in most foreign words, as in *chymist*, *chyle*, *choler*, &c., as also in such proper names as occur in the sacred Scriptures, as in *Baruck*, *Malachi*, *Archesilaus*, &c. When the syllable *arch* comes before a vowel, it is sounded hard, like *ark*; as in *architect* and *archangel*; but if a consonant immediately follows it, then it retains its original soft sound, or that of *artch*; as for instance, *archdeacon*, *archbishop*, &c.

Ch retains likewise its original soft sound in the words *church*, *chin*, *child*, *charm*, *chair*, &c., and in some proper names, as in *cherubim*, *Rachael*, *Charles*, &c.

In divers words immediately derived from the *French*, *ch* is sounded soft like *sh*; as for instance, in *chaise*, *champaign*, *chevalier*, *chagrin*, *capuchin*, *machine*, &c.

Ch is sometimes, though corruptly, sounded like *qu*; as in *choir*, and *chorister*, which are vulgarly called *quire* and *quirister*; though the proper sound of them is that of *k*, and they ought to be pronounced *koir* and *korister*, as the word *chorus*, from whence they are derived, is sounded *korus*.

Of the power or sound of the consonant D.

D, like *b*, has but one invariable sound; as in the words *diamond*, *dye*, *did*, &c., and is frequently used before the liquid *r*; as in *draw*, *dress*, *drink*, *drove*, *drub*, &c., as also before the double consonant *w*, as in *dwarf*, *dwell*, *dwindle*, &c.

When the termination *ed* is abbreviated, and an apostrophe (') substituted in the room or stead of the *e*, it is converted into the letter *t*, to which, as we have before hinted, it bears a near affinity; as will appear in the following instance, though this mode of spelling is not now much in use;

Burned, *burnt*; *blessed*, *blest*; *tossed*, *tost*; *crossed*, *crost*.

Of the powers or sounds of the consonant F.

The letter *F*, as we have before observed, bears a near affinity to the letters *ph* and *v*; as evidently appears from the word *phial*, which is sounded *vial*; as also in the particle *of*, as "*George* the third, king *of* (that is *ov*) Great Britain; and *phlegm* is pronounced *flem*.

Of the powers or sounds of the consonant G and Gh.

The consonant *g*, is always sounded hard before the vowels, *a*, *o*, and *u*; as in the words *game, gale, garter; goose, goslin, gospel, gut, gun, guzzle;* but when it precedes the vowels *e*, *i*, or *y*, it has, for the most part, a soft sound, like the consonant *j*; as in the words *gender, genitive, gentle; gin, ginger, giant;* and in the word *gipsy*.

There are some exceptions, however, to this general rule, for it is pronounced hard in the words *geese, get, gelding, gild, gimp, gimlet*, &c. It is hard likewise in such proper names as are derived from the Hebrew language; as *Gethsemane, Geba*, &c., and in some English proper names; as in *Gilman, Gibson, Gilbert*, &c.

It is always hard, likewise, when it precedes the letter *h*; as in the word *ghost*, &c.

G loses its sound when it precedes either the letters *m* or *n*, in the same syllable; as in *phlegm, reign*, &c. It loses its sound when it precedes *n*, at the beginning of a word; as in *gnat, gnaw, gnash*, which are sounded *nat, naw, nash*. *Gh* is lost in the middle and at the end of divers words; as in *might, sight, knight, flight*, which are sounded *mīte, sīte, nīte, flīte;* as also in *though, through, dough*, which are pronounced *thō, thrū, dō;* and *sigh, nigh, high*, are sounded *sī, nī, hī*.

Gh at the end of some words is pronounced as *ff;* as in *rough, tough, enough*, which are sounded *rŭff, tŭff, enŭff*.

G is often used before the liquids *l* and *r;* as in *glass, gleam, gloom*, &c. *Grass, grave, green, grind*, &c.

Of the powers or sounds of the consonant H.

The letter *h* is a note of aspiration, which intimates that the vowel immediately following is to be pronounced with a peculiar strength; as in the words *hat, help, hill, house, hunt*, &c.

Note. It seldom begins any syllable, except the first; and for the most part is uttered with a full emission of the breath.

However, it loses its sound when the letter *r* immediately precedes it; as in *rheubarb, rheum, rhine, rhenish, rhetorician*, &c. As also its sound is lost at the end of words; as in *Jehovah, Messiah, Gedaliah*, &c.

Of the powers or sounds of the consonant J.

This consonant has always an uniform sound, like the soft *g*, and is put before vowels only; as in *Jack, jest, jilt, John, June*, &c. This letter, like the preceding one of *c*, might very well be omitted, could the etymology of words be duly preserved without it; as in the words *jocund, jovial, joy, ejaculation*, &c.

Of the powers or sounds of the consonant K.

This letter *k*, when it precedes either the vowel *e* or *i*, has the sound of hard *c*, where, according to the analogy of the *English*, the *e* would be soft; as in the words *cellar, cistern*, &c. The *k*, however, has always a hard sound when it begins a word and precedes a vowel; as in the words *keys, keep, kept; kill, kind, kite*, &c., but when *k* precedes the letter *n*, its sound is either lost, or at least very obscure; as in the words *knot, knob, knowledge*, &c., and totally lost when it follows *c;* as in the words *back, crack, luck*, &c.

Note. The letter *k* is never used double in any word whatever; but in the middle of words *c* always precedes it; as in *tickle, fickle, pickle*, &c., in order to shorten the vowel before it.

Of the powers or sounds of the consonant L.

The Letter *l* has the same Sound in English, as it has in other languages.

In monosyllables ending in *l*, another is for the most part added to it; as in *all, fall, call*, &c., in order to give a kind of force to the preceding vowel; but in words of more syllables than one, ending in *l*, such *l* is always single; as in *cavil, civil, evil*, &c. *Critical, whimsical, political*, &c.

Sometimes the sound of this letter *l* is almost lost; as in the words *calf, half*, and their plurals, *calves, halves;* as also in *could, would, should; talk, walk, chalk; psalm, calm, qualm*, &c.

This *l* being a liquid, will follow almost any of the consonants; but will stand before none of them; as for instance *blood, cloud, flood, gloom, plumb, slay, slew, sly, slow, slut*, &c.

The sound of *l* is always distinctly heard where the *l* is final; as in *excel, cancel, counsel*, &c., but in words ending with *le;* as *table, fable, cable, sable*, &c., the sound of it is obscure or weak, and the final *e* almost mute.

Of the powers or sounds of the consonant M.

This letter *m* has an unvaried sound; as in *man, men, mine, moan, moon*, &c.

It suffers no other consonant but the *n* to follow it, in the beginning of a word or syllable; as for instance, *amnesty, solemnity;* and in the name of the *Greek* muse, called *Mnemosyne*.

If either the letter *b* or *n* follows at the end of a word, the sound of that *b* or *n* is always lost; as in *thumb plumb, autumn, solemn*, &c.

Of the powers or sounds of the consonant N.

This *n*, like *m*, has always an uniform sound; as in *name, neat, night, note, nut*, &c.

In the beginning of words or syllables, it admits of the letters *g*, *k*, and *s*, sometimes before it; but no consonant whatever after it; as for instance, *gnat, gnaw, gnomon; knave, knife, knot, knowledge*, &c., and *snake, snail, snow, snuff*, &c.

When *n* follows *m*, and closes a word, it is always either mute, or very obscure; as in *autumn, solemn, condemn, hymn*, &c.

Of the powers or sounds of the consonant P *and* Ph.

The letter *p* (as we have hinted before) bears a near affinity with *b*, and has a uniform sound; as for example, *pain, peal, pile, pool, pond, purse*, &c., and the letters *ph* bear a near affinity to the letters *f* and *v;* as in *Philip*, sounded *filip; philosopher*, pronounced *filŏsŏfer;* and *phial*, sounded *vial*.

When *p* precedes another consonant in the beginning of words, its sound is always either lost or very obscure; as in the words *psalm, psalmist, psalter, Ptolemy, pseudo-prophet, phthisic, ptisan, psychology*, &c.

When *p* immediately follows *m* in the middle of words, it is then perfectly quiescent; as in the words *empty, contempt, attempt, exempt*, &c.

Of the powers or sounds of the consonant Q *or* Cu.

Q is always followed by the vowel *u*, in all other languages as well as the English. By some it is accounted a superfluous letter, as being nothing more than *cu*.

In words of *English extraction* its sound is generally soft; as in *quake, quell, quill, quote*, &c., but in such words as are derived from the *French*, it bears the sound of *k*, or hard: ; as in *liquor, liquorish, conqueror, masquerade*, &c.

Note. The letter *q* never ends a word, but the diphthong *ue* is added to it; as in the words *antique, oblique*, &c., which are sounded *antīke*, or *anteek, oblīke*, or *obleek;* and *risque*, which is pronounced *rĭsk.*

Of the powers or sounds of the consonant R and Rh.

This letter has the same harsh sound in *English*, as in other languages. The *Saxons*, at the beginning of words, used to put the letter *h* before it. In words derived from the *Greek*, the letter *h* immediately follows it both at the beginning and end of words; as for instance, *rhetoric, rhinoceros, rhyme, rheum, rhapsody;* and the word *myrrh.*

When words end in *re*, as in *fire, wire, hire, desire*, they are all sounded as *ur* short; as *fiur, wiur, hiur, desiur.*

Of the powers or sounds of the consonant S *and* Sh.

The letter *s* has a variable sound. Sometimes it has a hissing or soft sound; and at others a hard sound, like that of *z*. As for instance, it has the former at the beginning of words, as in *steal, stale, stole, stool*, &c., *shame, shell, shine, shone, shun*, &c. And the latter, in substantives of the plural number ending with *s*, as in *trees, sees, bees, eyes, flies, pies*, &c. And in the third person singular of verbs; as, *he* or *she reads, bleeds, succeeds*, &c. It has likewise a strong sound in the monosyllables *this, yes, thus, us; his, ours, yours;* &c. When words end in *sion*, and a vowel precedes the *s*, it is sounded hard like *z*, as in *confusion, delusion, occasion, invasion, division*, &c. But if a consonant precedes *sion*, it sounds like *sh;* as in *diversion, immersion, conversion*, &c. This distinction is regularly marked throughout the Dictionary.

It sounds like *z* likewise, where *e* final follows *s;* as in *wise, rise, advise*, &c., *rose, prose, pause, applause*, &c., and this variation is distinguished throughout the Dictionary. But its usual ending is in *ss*, as in *grass, mass, class, pass*, &c.

Once more, it has the sound of *z* when *s* occurs in the middle of words; as in *desert, present, prison, wisdom, advertisement;* another variation which is carefully marked. But if the *s* be doubled, it assumes the hissing sound; as in *assume, assert, assign*, &c.

In some words, however, where the single *s* occurs in the middle of them, the *s* is quiescent; as in *viscount, island, isle, Lisle, Carlisle*, and *demesne*, &c., all which variations are regularly marked.

Of the powers or sounds of the consonant T *and* Th.

T has its proper sound in most words where it either begins or ends them; as in *tame, ten, time, tone, tune; mat, met, sat, set, sit, sot; glut.*

When the letter *t*, however, precedes the vowel *i*, and another immediately follows it, the syllable *ti* is always sounded like *sh;* as in *vexation, inclination, contemplation, meditation*, &c., and this variation is carefully distinguished throughout the Dictionary.

But when a consonant precedes the *t*, it retains its own natural sound; as in *fast, feast, fist, frost, first*, &c.

Th has nearly the hard sound of *d* in the words following, *viz., then, thence, there, thus, thy, thine, thee, them, those*, &c. As also, in all words where the *th* occurs between two vowels; as in *whether, whither, weather, gather, rather*, &c.

It has a hard sound likewise when it either begins or ends a word; as in *thought, thirst, third, thunder; death, breath, width, worth*, &c., but when *e* final follows *th*, it softens the sound of it; as from the substantive *breath*, the verb to *breathe*, from *cloth*, to *clothe;* from *wreath*, to *wreathe*, &c.

Of the powers or sounds of the consonant V.

This consonant (as we have observed before) bears a very near affinity to the letters *f* and *ph.*

This consonant *v* is placed before no other consonant, but before all the vowels in general; as in the words *vale, vest, vice, voice, volume, vulture*, &c.

Note. Both its shape and sound are as distant from the vowel *u*, as any two other letters in the alphabet.

Of the powers or sounds of the consonant W *and* Wh.

Though the letter *w*, or double *u*, where it is used instead of the vowel *u*, is undoubtedly a vowel itself; yet it is at times indisputably a consonant; and for this reason, because it will precede any of the vowels without the least hesitation or difficulty in the utterance or expression of it; as in *war, wind, world, worst*, &c.

When the vowel *o* immediately follows the letters *wh*, the sound of the *w* is altogether mute or quiescent; as in the following words, *whore, whorish, whoredom, whose*, and *wholesome.*

It is lost likewise when the liquid *r* immediately follows it; as in *wrath, wretch, wrist, wrong*, &c.

In most *English* words, however, *wh* has a peculiar sound, as if the *h* was placed before it; as in the words *where, when, whence, whale, white, whist, whilst*, &c.

Of the powers or sounds of the consonant X.

This letter *x* begins no word in the English tongue, and but very few in any other language.

It begins, however, some proper names; as *Xenophon, Xanthus, Xantippe*, &c.

In English words, some one of the vowels always precedes it; as in *ax* or *axe, axle, excellent, example, ox, oxen*, &c.

As also in several English proper names, as in *Axbridge*, in Somersetshire; *Axminster*, in Devonshire, and *Exeter* its capital; *Oxford*, in the county so called, &c.

Note. This letter *x* is a double consonant, and contains in it the sound of *cs*, or *ks.*

Of the powers or sounds of the consonant Y.

Though this letter, when it follows a consonant, is doubtless a vowel; as in the words *twenty, thirty, forty*, &c., yet, when it precedes a vowel or diphthong, it is converted into a consonant, notwithstanding it never changes its form.

It may be observed of this consonant *y*, as it was above of the consonant *w*, that it precedes most of the vowels without the least hesitation or difficulty in the utterance or expression of it; as in the following words, *yard, yarn, year yeomen, you, youth, youthful*, &c.

Of the powers or sounds of the consonant Z.

This *z* is a double consonant (as we have hinted before) and contains in it the sound of *ds*, or rather *s* hard.

It begins very few words, except what are derived from foreign languages; as *Zany, zest, zeal, zealous, zone, zodiac*, and *zenith.*

The sound of it, in short, is expressed in its name, *izzard;* or *s* hard; and this letter is never placed before a consonant.

Note. The preceding cursory remarks on the English Alphabet are peculiarly calculated for the aid and assistance of young, unlettered students; but such as are more advanced in years, may be farther instructed and improved by a diligent inspection of the succeeding DICTIONARY.

II.—OF SPELLING,

OR,

THE DIVISION OF SYLLABLES.

THE art of spelling consists in writing correctly, or naming the several letters whereof any syllable or word is, according to the established custom, properly composed.

A syllable is an articulate sound, which is formed of any one vowel, or more letters included in the English alphabet. As for instance;

a-mi-ty, e-ve-ry, i-vo-ry, o-live, u-nit.

Sometimes a syllable is composed of two vowels united, or a diphthong; as in *Æ-neas, œ-conomy, Œ-dipus,* &c. It must be remembered, however, that these are Latin and Greek syllables or diphthongs, and are expressed in English (as we have before hinted) by the vowel (*e*) only; as *Eneas, economy, Edipus.*

Sometimes, again, it consists of one vowel, or double vowel, and one consonant; as in *am,* or *an; aid* or *paid;* sometimes of a diphthong alone, as *author, autumn,* &c. Or sometimes of one vowel, and two or more consonants; as in *act, egg, ink, old, acts, eggs,* &c.

Note. No number of consonants can be pronounced articulately, without the aid or assistance of one or more of the vowels.

A word, for the generality, is composed of as many syllables as there are either vowels, or double vowels found in it.

No syllable can consist of more letters than eight; and there are very few that will admit of that number.

Note. All *words,* which express the name, action, quality, or mode of any thing, are nothing more than an assemblage of *letters* and *syllables.*

Some words, therefore, if they consist of one syllable only, are termed *monosyllables;* as in *just, good, great,* &c. If of two *syllables,* as in *justice, goodness, greatness,* &c., they are called *dissyllables;* if of three, as in *a-mi-ty, en-mi-ty, en-vi-ous,* &c., they are termed *trisyllables;* and all such words as consist of four or more *syllables,* are distinguished by the name of *polysyllables.*

Note. Moreover, as no *monosyllable* will admit of more *letters* than eight; so no English words will admit of more *syllables* than eight.

Once more observe, that all words are either *simple* or *compound;* as, *pious, im-pious; holy, un-holy; active, inactive,* &c. All the rules for the division of each, must be such as are derived either from the analogy of all languages in general, or from the established custom of pronouncing any one language in particular.

The general rules, therefore, for spelling English words correctly, are those that follow; and as there is no general rule without some exceptions, more or less, such exceptions are best attained by an habitual use or practice.

The first then that occurs is this; namely, when a consonant comes between two vowels, it must be joined, for the most part, with the last; as for instance, in *a-bun-dance, e-qui-ty, i-ma-gine, o-pu-lent, u-ni-ty,* &c.

If, however, the letter *x* happens to fall between two vowels, it is then an exception, and must be joined to the first; as in the words *ex-ample, ex-amine, ex-ecute, ex-istence, ox-en, vix-en, box-es,* &c.

Such consonants as precede either the liquids *l* or *r,* when the vowel *e* immediately follows, can never be divided; as in *a-ble, ta-ble, fa-ble, tri-fle, mi-tre, ni-tre,* &c.

This rule, however, seems to be included in that of initial consonants, because *bl, fl,* and *tr,* can begin words; but if two consonants come together which cannot begin words, then they must be divided; and one must be joined to the first vowel, and the other to the latter; as for instance, in *in-justice, im-piety, in-finity, tem-ple, ten-der,* &c.

All double consonants must be divided; as in *plat-ter, mat-ter, let-ter, fet-ter, glit-ter, bit-ter, cot-ton, rot-ten, flut-ter, mut-ter,* &c.

Nor must two such consonants be parted as can begin words in spelling; and of these there are no less than thirty-four in number; as will more plainly appear by the catalogue, or table of them, as is particularly specified in the following, *namely,*

Bl.	as in	Black, bleed, blind, blot blue, *&c.*
Br.		Bread, breast, brick, brook, brush, *&c.*
Ch.		Chance, cheek, child, choice, church, *&c.*
Cl.		Claw, clerk, cliff, clock, club. *&c.*
Cr.		Crape, cream. crime, crow, crust, *&c.*
Dr.		Drake, dread, drink. drop, drunk, *&c*
Dw.		Dwarf, dwelling, dwindle, *&c.*
Fl.		Flame, flea, flight, floor, flute, *&c.*
Fr.		Frail, fresh, friend, frost, fruit, *&c.*
Gh.		Ghost, Ghittern, *&c.*
Gl.		Glass, glebe, glimpse, gloss, glue, *&c.*
Gn.		Gnat, gnaw, gnomon, *&c.*
Gr.		Grass, green, grist, gross, grudge, *&c.*
Kn.		Knack, knee, knife, knob, knurl, *&c.*
Ph.		Phases, pheasant, phial, phœnix, *&c.*
Pl.		Place, pleasure, plight, plot, plumb, *&c.*
Pr.		Praise, press, priest, proof, prude, *&c.*
Ps.		Psalm, psalter, pseudo, psora, *&c.*
Pt.		Ptarmics, ptoron, ptisan, Ptolemaic, *&c*
Rh.		Rhapsody, rheum, rhime, rhinoceros, rhumb, *&c.*
Sc.		Scar, scene, sceptre, science, scoff, scorn, scum, *&c.*
Sh.		Shaft, sheaf, shirt, share, shutter, shy, *&c.*
Sk.		Skate, sketch, skiff, skue, sky, *&c.*
Sl.		Slave, sleep, sling, sloe, slut, *&c.*
Sm.		Smack, smelt, smile, smoke, smut, *&c.*
Sn.		Snake, sneer, snipe, snow, snuff, *&c.*
Sp.		Spade, spear, spire, spoon, spunge, *&c.*
Sq.		Squall, squeak, squib, squint, squire, *&c.*
St.		Staff, star, steed, stick, stork, stump, style, *&c.*
Sw.		Swan, sweat, swine, sword, *&c.*
Th.		Thank, theft, thief, thought, thus, *&c.*
Tr.		Trance, trench, tripe, trope, troop, *&c.*
Tw.		Twang, tweag, twig, twist, two, *&c.*
Wh.		What, where, when, whist, whose, *&c.*

To these add the following words, which begin with three consonants; as for instance,

Chr.	as in	Chrism, chrisoms, Christ, Christian, Christmas, chromatic, chronic, chrysalis, *&c.*
Phr.		Phrase, phrensy, phrenitic, Phrosyne, *and* Phrygia, *&c.*

Sch.	as in	Schedule, scheme, schism, school, scholar, &c.
Scr.		Scrag, scraps, screen, scribe, scroll, scrub, &c.
Shr.		Shrew, shrewd, shrine, shroud, shrub, &c.
Skr.		Skream, Skrew, &c.
Sph.		Sphere, spherics, sphincter, sphinx, &c.
Spl.		Splay, spleen, splice, split, splinter, &c.
Spr.		Sprain, sprat, spread, spring, sprout, spruce, &c.
Str.		Straw, stream, strike, stroke, struggle, &c.
Thr.		Thrall, thread, thrice, through, throne, thrush, &c.
Thw. and Phth.		Thwack, thwart, &c.—And the two following *words*, beginning with four consonants, viz. Phthisic, *and* phthisical.

Note. Any single consonant in the alphabet may end a word (the *q* and *v* only excepted) the former of which assumes to it the diphthong *ue* silent to close it; as in *antique, oblique, &c.*. and the latter assumes *e* silent, as in *glove, love, dove, &* .

Note. Some words end with two consonants, others with three, and some with four. As for instance,

Words ending with two consonants; as in
Plumb, dumb, thumb, block, flock, clock, &c.
Words ending with three consonants; as in
Wench, tench, wrench, wright, night, fight, &c.
And words ending with four consonants; as in
Eighth, weights, streights, length, strength, &c.

Note. As the monosyllables, which are numerous, are the springs (if I may be allowed the expression) or roots of the English language; the art of spelling correctly principally consists in the knowledge of their several powers or sounds.

ADDITIONAL RULES

To be observed in the DIVISION *of* SYLLABLES.

I. All grammatical endings, commonly called terminations, must be separated in spelling; as for instance, in the following verbs:

To *charm—charm-eth, edst, ed, ing;* and in the substantive—*charm-er*; and in the adverb—*charm-ing-ly.*

To *abound—abound-eth, est, ed, ing;* and in the adjective —*abund-ant;* in the substantive—*abund-ance;* and the adverb—*abund-antly,* &c.

II. When two vowels come together, and both of them are distinctly sounded; that is, when they are not diphthongs, they must be separated in the spelling of them; as for instance, in the words *co-equal, co-eternal, co-essential, crea-tor, usu-al, mutu-al,* &c.

As also in proper names, namely, *No-ah, Si-na-i, Si-lo-e,* &c.

And lastly, all compound words must, in spelling, be resolved into their simple, or component words; as in *un-to, up-on, not-with-standing, never-the-less,* &c.

Note. In some polysyllables or words of several syllables the sound of *shial* is expressed sometimes by (*tial*) as in the words *es-sen-tial, nup-tial, par-tial, mar-tial,* &c., and at others by (*cial*) as in *com-mer-cial, pre-ju-di-cial, ar-ti-fi-cial,* &c.

Such polysyllables likewise as end in (*tian*) or (*cian*) have the sound of (*shian*) as in *Egyp-tian, Gre-cian,* &c.

Some polysyllables, again, ending in (*tiate*) or (*ciate*) have the sound of (*shiate*) as *in-gra-tiate, de-pre-ciate,* &c.

Some polysyllables, moreover, ending in (*scient*) (*cient*) or (*tient*) assume the sound of (*shient*) as in *om-ni-scient, pro-fi-cient, pa-tient,* &c.

And to conclude, many words ending in (*tion*) (*sion*) are sounded as (*shŏn*) as in *vex-a-tion, con-ver-sion, con-fu-sion,* &c. All these distinctions, however, are marked as they occur in the DICTIONARY.

III.—OF WORDS.

FROM mere articulate sounds, that is, from the various manner of writing or pronouncing letters and syllables, which were the subject matter of the two preceding *parts*, we shall now, according to our plan at first laid down, proceed to an account of *words*.

And in order to denote the diversity of our sentiments; or, in other terms, to convey our ideas to one another either in *writing* or *speaking*, divers kinds of words must unavoidably be used to answer that important end; and these, by most *grammarians*, are called the eight *parts of speech*, as follows, namely,

Noun,	Adverb,
Pronoun,	Conjunction,
Verb,	Preposition,
Participle,	Interjection.

These eight parts, however, for brevity's sake, may with propriety enough be reduced, as they are distinguished throughout the *Dictionary* hereto adjoined, to these four only; namely, *nouns substantive, nouns adjective, verbs,* and *participles*; for all *pronouns*, or, as they are termed by some, *adnouns*, are nothing more than certain commodious *names*, or *words*, which are substituted in the room either of *substantives* or *adjectives*, in order to prevent a disagreeable repetition of the foregoing *names* or *nouns*; and all *participles* are no more than what may, with propriety, be termed *verbal adjectives*; and forasmuch as the four last mentioned *parts* are too inconsiderable, in my humble opinion, to deserve such a distinct separation or division, they may all very naturally and properly be included under the general term of *particles*.

Before we enter, however, upon this our new division, thus purposely abbreviated; it will, we imagine, be highly necessary to make some few previous remarks on those little words, which we choose to call *articles*, rather than *particles*, (though both may be proper) which, in our *mother-tongue*, are certain kinds of limitations prefixed to our nouns or names; and these are no more than two in number, namely, *a*, or *an*, and *the*.

An, indeed, is the original *Saxon article*, has an indefinite, or unlimited sense, and is, in reality, as much an *adjective* as the *pronoun one*, with regard to *more*; and so indeed is *a*; as for instance, *a scholar, an artist*; that is to say, some one scholar, some one artist in general.

Note. A or *an* is only used in the singular number, but *the* in both.

Note. The article *a* is always used, when a consonant, or an aspirate *h*, immediately follows; as, *a king, a queen; a hound, a horse, a hare,* &c. But *an* is always substituted in the room or stead of *a*, when a vowel follows it, or an *h* that is not aspirated; as in the words *an emmet, an elephant, an ox, an ass, an herb, an hour, an heir,* &c.

Note likewise, where *a* and *an* are used in the *singular number*, there is no article at all made use of in the *plural*;

as "These are well-built houses; Those are sweet-scented herbs," &c.

The article (*the*) however, is frequently made use of both in the *singular* and *plural*; as, *the hour, the hours, the day, the days, the month, the months*, &c.

Sometimes, indeed, it is not used. And first, it is never prefixed to proper *names*; as *John, William, Thomas*, &c.: nor, in the second place, to *virtues*, or *vices*; as *love, honour, honesty, injustice, anger, hatred*, &c.: nor, in the third, to metals or minerals; as *tin, copper, brass, silver, gold*, &c.: nor is it, in the last place, used before such words wherein the mere existence of any thing is only implied; as for instance, "This is not water, but wine; That is not ale, but small beer," &c.

After these cursory hints, it will be incumbent on us to distinguish *words* into their respective *kinds*, or *classes*; and afterwards take the *accidents* of each into our consideration, which in every language is the essential part of grammar.

Words, then, are properly referred to four *kinds*, or *classes*, namely; 1. *Noun substantives*. 2. *Noun adjectives*. 3. *Verbs*, or *affirmations*, and lastly, *particles*.

Of these we shall treat in their proper order. And first,

Of nouns substantive and adjective.

A *substantive* is the *name* of the thing itself; as, *a king, a queen, a horse, a dog, a chair, a table, a looking-glass*, &c.

An *adjective* is a *word* which expresses the particular qualities, or properties, of the thing first mentioned; as *great, small, black, white, fair, brown, fat, lean, wise, foolish*, &c.

In order, therefore, to discover which are *substantives* and which are *adjectives*, I must consider whether the thing mentioned be plain and intelligible of itself; or whether it wants some additional word to make it so. Thus if I say, "I saw yesterday the king, the queen, the lord-mayor; an ox, a stag, a horse," &c., the sense is complete, and I am clearly understood; but if I say, "I visited an amiable, a prudent, a beautiful, a deformed, &c., my meaning is dark and unintelligible; so that some *substantive* must be put to it, such as *man, woman, boy, girl*, &c., without which it will never be sense, or rightly understood.

Substantives are distinguished into proper and common. The former belongs to some individual, or particular person or thing; as *Thomas, William, Mary, Susan*, &c., the *Thames*, the *Humber*, the *Severn*, &c., *London, Oxford, Cambridge*, &c. The latter belongs to all the particular species; as *man, woman, horse, hound, river, city, mountain, province, kingdom*, &c.

As *proper names* of men, women, or children, denote persons; so those which we make use of to denote the threefold distinctions of *persons* are in a peculiar manner expressed, and called (as we have before hinted) either *pronouns* or *adnouns*; and these are different, according as the *persons* of whom we speak are one only, or more than one; or in other terms of the *singular* or *plural number*.

If I speak of *myself* only, then the *pronoun* is *I*; if I speak of others as well as myself, the *pronoun* is *we*.

In case I speak directly *to* any one *person*, that is called the *second person*; and the *pronoun* in that case is *thou*; but if I speak immediately to more persons than one, the *pronoun* is *ye*; if, however, I speak of a *person* or *thing*, that is termed the *third person*; and the *pronoun*, if it be of one male, is *he*; if of one female, it is *she*; if the thing spoken of be neither male nor female, but a thing inanimate, *i. e.*, of the *neuter gender*, then we use the word *it*. In the *plural number*, indeed, if we speak of *persons* or *things*, we use the word *they*, be the *gender* what it will.

Of the manner of making singulars plurals.

For the generality, *singulars* are made *plurals* by adding only an *s*, as *hand, hands; cock, cocks; bird, birds; noun, nouns; verb, verbs*, &c.

When the *singular*, however, ends in *ce, se, ze, x, ss, ch, sh*, or *ge*, when sounded soft like *je*, we must add either *s* or *es*, and make an additional syllable; as in *place*, or *places; horse, horses; maze, mazes; box, boxes; fox, foxes; lass, lasses; glass, glasses; church, churches; watch, watches; wish, wishes; bush, bushes; page, pages; age, ages*, &c.

And *nouns*, ending in *y*, make (*ies*) in the *plural*, as in *body, bodies; glory, glories; ruby, rubies*, &c.

Frequently the *plural* is formed by the termination (*en*) as in *man, men; woman, women; chick, chicken; brother, brethren*, &c.

Those *names*, again, which end their *singulars* in either *f*, or *fe*, form their *plural* by (*ves*) as *half, halves; thief, thieves; calf, calves; loaf, loaves; wife, wives; knife, knives*, &c.

In the *English tongue*, however, the manner of forming the *plural* is very irregular; for there are many words which can be reduced to no rule at all; as will manifestly appear from the following catalogue or table:

Sing.	*Plur.*	*Sing.*	*Plur.*
Die	Dice	Brother	Brethren
Child	Children	Louse	Lice
Ox	Oxen	Goose	Geese
Mouse	Mice	Penny	Pence, &c.

In many words there is no difference in regard to *number*; as in *sheep, deer, fern, hose, swine*, &c.

Some words again admit of no *singular number*; as for instance,

Snuffers	Tongs
Scissors	Lungs
Breeches	Bellows
Wages	Ashes, &c.

Others, on the other hand, admit of no *plural number*; as for instance, the *names* of

Virtues, as *justice, prudence, goodness*, &c.
Vices, as *envy, malice, revenge*, &c.
Corn, as *wheat, oats, barley*, &c.
Herbs, as *thyme, rue, rosemary*, &c.
Countries, as *England, Scotland, France*, &c.
Cities, as *London, York, Bristol*, &c.
Towns, as *Lewes, Steyning, Arundel*, &c.
Rivers, as *Thames, Trent, Humber*, &c

In the *English Tongue*, moreover, the distinction of *genders* is shewn by different words: as in

Mascul.	*Fem.*	*Mascul.*	*Fem.*
Boy	Girl	King	Queen
Man	Woman	Brother	Sister
Boar	Sow	Lad	Lass
Stag	Hind	Buck	Doe
Nephew	Niece	Bull	Cow
Lord	Lady	Cock	Hen
Wizard	Witch	Uncle	Aunt
Master	Mistress	Father	Mother
Ram	Ewe		

Some *masculine nouns*, however, make the *feminine* by

the addition of (*ess*) as in the words hereunder-mentioned, *viz.* :

Mascul.	*Fem.*	*Mascul.*	*Fem.*
Actor	Actress	Poet	Poetess
Doctor	Doctress	Heir	Heiress
Governor	Governess	Duke	Duchess, &c.

And some in (*ix*) as *executor, executrix, administrator, administratrix,* &c.

Most *nouns* have six *cases*, viz. :

The Nominative	Accusative
Genitive	Vocative
Dative	Ablative.

The *nominative case* is that in which we barely mention the thing, whether animate or inanimate; and is known by the *particle*, or *article, the* or *a;* as, *the king*, or *a king; the queen*, or *a queen; a*, or *the horse; an ox*, or *the ox; the house, the stable, the yard*, &c.

The *genitive case* denotes possession or property, and is distinguished by the *particle* (*of*,) or by an *apostrophe*, (') as for instance, "The integrity *of* Job, *or* Job's integrity. The proclamation *of* the king, *or*, the king's proclamation."

The *dative case* denotes the *gift* of something, or something *done* to a person or thing; and is known by the particle (*to*), as for instance; "To pay the tribute of adoration to the Almighty. To pay taxes to the public collectors. To turn rebels to the government, &c.

The *accusative case* immediately follows the *verb*, and is the subject of its *affirmation;* as, "I worship no God, but one; I read no book, but the Bible. Yesterday, I wrote a letter to my father. This day, the king made a most gracious speech to both houses of parliament," &c.

The *vocative case* is that which calls upon a person or thing, and is known by the exclamatory *particle (O)*, as, "I appeal to you, O citizens, whether what I have said be true or false! O times! O manners! O Lord God! O most merciful Father!" &c.

The *ablative case* is known by the following *prepositions*, viz., *in, with, through, for, from, by*, or *than*, &c.

All which *cases* are hereunder expressed in both numbers:

Sing.	*Plur.*
A or the King,	The Kings,
of the King,	of the Kings,
to the King,	to the Kings,
the King,	the Kings,
O King,	O Kings,
From, by, or with the King.	From, by, or with the Kings.

The *pronouns*, or *adnouns*, assume a different form in all the *cases* after the *nominative*, both *singular* and *plural;* as is evident, and clearly demonstrated by the scheme below, *viz.* :

Sing.	Nom.	I	Thou	He	She
	Gen.	of me	of thee	of him	of her
	Dat.	to me	to thee	to him	to her
	Acc.	me	thee	him	her
	Voc.	O me	thou		
	Abl.	from or by me	from or by thee	from or by him	from or by her
Plur.	Nom.	We	Ye	They	
	Gen.	of us	of you	of them	
	Dat.	to us	to you	to them	
	Acc.	us	you	them	
	Voc.		O ye		
	Abl.	from or by us	from or by you	from or by them.	

The *pronoun adjective*, which denotes our property or possession, are in each person in the *nominative case* before the noun, *my, thy, his*, in the *singular number*, and in the *plural, our, your, their;* as for instance, "my horse, thy horse," &c. But *my* and *thy* are changed into *mine* and *thine*, when they come after the *noun;* and add *s* to the plurals above mentioned; as, "That horse of mine, that mare of thine," &c. "These tenements of ours; those farms of yours," &c.

The *interrogatives, who*, for a person, and *what*, for a thing, make *whom*, after the *verb;* and in every case but the *nominative* and the *genitive plural, whose.*

The *indicative pronouns, this* and *that* in the *singular*, make *these* and *those* in the *plural;* the first whereof has reference to something near, or present; and the other, to such things as are either at some considerable distance, though in sight, or actually absent.

In *nouns adjective*, or *names of quality*, there are three *degrees of comparison*, namely, the *simple*, or *positive* degrees; as, *sweet, sharp; swift, slow; soft, hard; black, white*, &c. In this *degree* the quality is mentioned, but nothing more. The *comparative degree* is formed by adding the *termination* (*er*) to the *positive;* as, *sweeter, sharper; swifter, slower; softer, harder; blacker, whiter*, &c.: the third, or last *degree* of *comparison*, is termed the *superlative;* where we express the highest degree imaginable; and this is done by the *termination* (*est*) as *sweetest, sharpest; swiftest, slowest; softest, hardest; blackest, whitest*, &c.

In the *comparison* of *adjectives*, however, there is great irregularity; and the different degrees are sometimes expressed by so many different words, as, *bad, worse, worst; good, better, best; little, less, least.*

We frequently, again, make *comparisons* by using the terms *more*, and *most;* as *more glorious, most glorious; more magnificent, most magnificent*, &c.

Note. These words *more* and *most* are generally used where the *adjective* is a *polysyllable*, or a word of three or more *syllables;* but in *monosyllables*, or *dissyllables*, the *terminations er* and *est*, as above specified, are principally used.

There is one thing more to be observed in regard to *adjectives*, and that is, that many of them are converted into substantives; as for instance, we say a *general*, for a general commander; a *particular*, for a particular article.

Sometimes, again, *adjectives* are used adverbially; as *exceeding great, mighty strong, prodigious high*, &c.

Of verbs, or words, otherwise termed affirmations.

A *verb* or *word*, which (if we may be indulged the expression) is the soul, or most essential part of a sentence, is a part of speech that is conjugated with *mood* and *tense*, and betokens either *doing, suffering*, or *being.*

Of these *verbs* or *affirmations* there are eight different sorts, which are distinguished as hereunder written, *viz.* :

Active	Auxiliary
Passive	Regular
Neuter	Irregular, and
Substantive	Impersonal.

1. An *active verb* is that which expresses an *action* that passes on another subject or object; as for instance, "I adore the Almighty; I honour the king; I abhor an hypocrite," &c.

2. A *passive verb* is that which expresseth bearing, or suffering; as, "I am honoured, beloved, feared, hated," &c.

3. A *neuter verb* is such a word as expresses an *action* which has no particular object whereon to fall; as, "I sleep, I dream, I stand still, I run," &c.

4. A *substantive verb* is such a word as expresses the *being* or *substance* which the mind forms to itself, or supposes to be in the object, whether it actually be or not; as *I am, thou art, he is*, &c.

5. An *auxiliary verb* is such a one that serves in the conjugation of both *active* and *passive verbs*, as *am, was, have, had*, &c.

6. A *regular verb* is such a one as is conjugated after some one particular manner or rule.

7. An *irregular verb* is such a one as has something singular in its termination, or the formation of its tenses. And,

8. An *impersonal verb* is such a one as has only the third person; as, *it rains, it snows, it freezes, it thaws, it thunders, it lightens*, &c.

Note, Were all *verbs* regular, and formed their *positive participle* by (*ed*) there would be very little trouble or difficulty to the learners, in acquiring a tolerable idea soon of the *English grammar*; but there is scarce any language that is more irregular than ours, in forming the *passive participles*; and this renders the acquisition of them very troublesome to foreigners.

As *verbs* are thus distinguished, the *accidents* to them are the four following, namely; *person, number, mood*, and *tense*.

By the *first*, we mean only those particular *terminations*, whereby the *person*, either *acting* or *suffering*, in each *number* is denoted; as, *I sing, thou singest, he* or *she singeth*, &c.

As to the *second*, (namely *number*,) that, in all *verbs*, follows in *course*; for the *agent* or *patient* must be one or more: the *plural*, however, in the *English language* is expressed entirely by those *personal adnouns, we, ye*, and *they*.

As to the *third*, that is to say, the *moods*; or in other terms, the *modes*, or manner of speaking, are four only; namely, the *indicative*, the *imperative*, the *subjunctive*, and the *infinitive*.

The *first* indicates the action only, and nothing more, without any regard to the *modes*, or manner in which it is done; as, "I pipe, you dance, *or* thou dancest; he *or* she sings, they talk, laugh, *or* sing," &c.

The *second*, or the *imperative*, entreats, exhorts, or *commands*. As, "Fear God; honour the king; love your neighbours as yourselves, &c.

The *subjunctive mood*, is that, wherein the *verb* either depends on, or is subjoined to, some other *verb* in the *sentence*. As, "You will meet with applause, if you follow a virtuous course of life; If you will be intemperate, and indulge your appetites without control, you will severely repent the consequences, sooner or later."

The *infinitive mood* is that in which the *action* of the *verb* is expressed in an indefinite or unlimited manner; as *to pipe, to dance, to play*, &c.

Some, indeed, add to these the *optative* and *potential moods*. The latter is known by the *particles, may, might, can, could, would, should*, &c. As, "I may write, if I will; you might improve, if you would; he can sing, if he pleases," &c.

As to the *optative mood*, it is the same as the *subjunctive*, or *potential*, with the addition only of the exclamatory particle *O!* whereby we testify our inclination, wish, or desire to do any thing. As, "O! that I may, might, or could, be master of the English, Latin, or French languages," &c.

It is manifest, however, that all the *English words* are expressed by little auxiliary or subservient *particles*, and not by any different *terminations* of the principal *verb* itself, as is usually done in most other languages.

As to the *tenses* of *verbs*, we mean by that *grammatical* term, the several *times* wherein their respective *actions* are performed; and of these there are, properly speaking, three only; that is to say, the *present*, the *past*, and the *future*, or time to come. As, for instance, "I love, I hate;" or, "I do love, I do hate; I loved, or hated; or, did love or hate;" and, "I shall or will love, or hate."

The *preter-tense*, however, or the time *past*, is, for the generality, subdivided in three; namely, the *preter-imperfect*, which denotes the time past, but not actually finished; as, "I was writing a letter to my father, but was hindered in completing it; the *preter-perfect*, which denotes the time absolutely past; "I sent a messenger to my sister three hours ago;" and the *preter-pluperfect*, which denotes the *time past*, before the *time* of some other *past action*; as, "I had heard that the king of Prussia had gained an entire conquest over the Austrians, some time before the publication of it in the gazette."

From whence it is manifest, as we hinted before, that the *tenses*, or *times*, are not formed in the *English language* by different *terminations* of the *verb* itself, as it is in most others, but by the aid and assistance of the *auxiliary verbs do, did; have, had; shall* and *will*.

Of the method made use of to know whether a word be a verb or not.

Suppose the words to be *sit, stand, walk*, &c. place some *personal pronoun* before them, and they will be good sense, if they are in reality *verbs*; as, "I sit, you stand, or thou standest; they walk; but otherwise nonsense.

To distinguish a *verb active* from another verb, place the *particles do*, or *did*, before it; and if it be sense, it will be an *active verb*; as, I do walk, I did work, I do make," &c.

To distinguish a *verb passive* from another verb, place the *particles am, art*, or *axe*, before the *participle ending in* (*ed*,) and in case it be good sense, it will be a *passive verb*; as, he is hurried; we, ye, or they, are tired."

When it is in the *subjunctive mood*, the *auxiliary word, he*, must be used; as, "If I be weary, I cannot sleep; if I be hurried, I cannot write," &c.

OF PARTICIPLES.

A *particle* is an *adjective* formed of a *verb*; and has that denomination, from its taking part of a *noun*, as *gender, case*, and *declension*; and part of a *verb*, as *tense*, or *time*, and *signification*; and part of both, as *number* and *figure*.

OF PARTICLES.

These are generally distinguished by the four last parts of speech, called *adverb, conjunction, preposition*, and *interjection*.

As these, however, are too inconsiderable, in my opinion, to be made distinct *parts* of *speech*, I shall include them all under the general denomination of *particles*; and shall dismiss this head with the few following cursory remarks on each.

As to *adverbs*, they are a kind of *words* which are joined in a sentence to the *noun*, or *verb*, in order to shew the particular circumstance of their respective significations.

Of these there are four kinds. And,

1. All such as express the *manner* or *quality*. And these are formed of *adjectives*, by the addition only of the *particle* (*ly*,) as for instance, from *prudent* comes *prudently*; from *slow* comes *slowly*; and from *quick* comes *quickly*. And that these are nothing more than a species of *nouns adjective* is plainly manifest, not only from their sense or signification, but from their admission likewise of *degrees of comparison*; as, *prudently, more prudently, most prudently; slowly, more slowly*, or *slowlier, most slowly*, or *slowliest*; and *quickly, quicklier*, or *more quick, quickliest*, or *most quick*.

2. The second sort are *those* of *time*; as for example,

now	seldom
presently	daily
yesterday	never
lately	always, &c.

3. The next sort are *those* of *place*; as for instance,

here	hither
there	thither
within	hence
without	thence
upwards	above
downwards	below, &c.

The fourth and last sort are *those* of *number* or *order*; as,

once		first
twice		secondly
thrice		thirdly
finally	and	lastly, &c.

Of those *particles* which *grammarians*, for the generality, term *conjunctions*.

Of these there are various sorts. As for instance,

1. Copulatives,	4. Illatives,
2. Disjunctives,	5. Conditionals,
3. Concessives,	6. Expletives, &c.

Of the first sort,	are	and, with, for, by, &c.
Of the second,		or, either, nor, neither, &c.
Of the third,		yet, tho', altho', albeit, &c.
Of the fourth,		seeing, since, therefore, wherefore.
Of the fifth,		if, provided, always, nevertheless.
Of the sixth,		yes, indeed, forsooth, &c.

Of those *particles* which *grammarians*, for the most part, term *prepositions*; or, in other words, such *particles* as are prefixed to *nouns* in order to point out the *case*, *state*, or *relation*, wherein they are respectively used.

Of these likewise there are various sorts; as, for example; the two articles *a* or *an*, and *the*. To these add

of	by	about	at	till *or* until	&c.
to	from	after	between	toward *or* within	
in	than	against	beyond	towards without	
with	above	among *or* amongst	on *or* upon		

Of those *particles* which *grammarians* usually term *interjections*, which are but few in number, and make the smallest part of the *English language*, or indeed, of any other *language* whatsoever.

Of these last there are two sorts, *viz.*,

Solitary *and* Passive,	Social *and* Active.

The former are so distinguished from their being used when we are alone, and the result of pain, sorrow, or any other token of surprise or admiration; and sometimes are marks of our displeasure and resentment; and these are,

Heigh! hem! ah! alas! oh! pish! fie! pho! &c.

The latter are these,

Ho! holo! hush! hist! hark! *and* ha, ha, he! to express laughter, or a superior degree of pleasure.

To conclude. Notwithstanding these *particles* are called *little words*, and used for the several purposes above particularly expressed, and notwithstanding we have mentioned them as too inconsiderable to be termed distinct *parts* of *speech*, yet it must be acknowledged, at the same time, that they are *words* of the last importance, and that the beauty and elegance of a discourse, in a great measure, depend upon a judicious use of them; for notwithstanding it is no difficult task merely to point out a *thing* or *action*, yet to give a particular description of it, and to set it in the fairest and most advantageous point of light, requires more art and judgment in the use of the above *particles*, than most people would, without mature reflection, ever imagine.

IV.—OF SENTENCES.

A SENTENCE is either *simple* or *compound*.

The *former* (according to the *grammatical* idea of the term) is *a period*, or *set* of *words*, in which some perfect sense, or sentiment of the mind, is fully comprehended; as "Jesus wept—Christ died—Vice is odious—Virtue is a beauty," &c.

The *examples* above produced are called *simple sentences*, as being nothing more than *noun substantives* or *names* in the *nominative case*, and proper *verbs* or *affirmations* joined to them; without which they could never be understood.

A *compound sentence* is, where two or more *simple sentences* are joined together by proper particles; as, "There is a time to pipe, and a time to dance; a time to work, and a time to play."

Of the concord *between the* substantive *and the* verb.

The *noun substantive*, or *name*, is the *thing* or *person* that either *is*, *does*, or *suffers*; and this, for the most part, is set before the *verb*; as for instance, "William is fast asleep; Thomas is awake; I am at work; you are at play; he or she is gone to market; we, ye, or they, are going a fishing;" &c.

This rule, however, is inverted in the four several cases hereunder particularly mentioned, viz., When a question is asked; When any word of command is given; When a sentence is conditional, and when the *particle* (*there*) or (*its*) precedes the *affirmation*.

In the first place, we say, "Could ever William be so careless? Could any servants be more insolent? Does the tea-kettle boil? Is supper ready? &c.

In the second case, that is to say, in point of any positive command; as, Mind your business; Read your Book; Hold your tongue," &c.

Where the *sentence* is *conditional*, we express ourselves thus; "Had I been apprehensive of the man's insincerity,

I would never have trusted him with a shilling. Were I a man of fortune, I would advance all my poor relations," &c.

In the last place, we say, "There was a committee of the bank of England sat yesterday. There was a great debate in the house of parliament this morning. It was the husband, not the wife, that was found guilty. It was a mare, not a horse, that won the race."

Though a *noun* or *name* is, for the most part, the *nominative case* to the *verb;* yet this rule is not always observed; for, in the first place, a *verb* or *affirmation*, put into the *infinitive mood*, is sometimes substituted instead of a *noun* or *name;* as for instance, "To laugh at church is very indecent. To speak disrespectfully of a benefactor, is most shamefully ungrateful. To die for the good of one's country, is a truly heroic action," &c.

Sometimes, again, a *whole sentence* is made use of as the *nominative case* to the *verb;* as for instance, "A hearty zeal, and an ardent inclination, to serve our great Creator, is our best fence against all mistakes of importance in points of religion," &c.

Now the general rule for finding out the *nominative case* to the *verb*, is, to ask the question, *who* or *what?* And the word that answers to *who* or *what is, does*, or *suffers*, is the *nominative case*. As in the preceding questions. What is very indecent? To whistle at church. What is most shamefully ungrateful? To speak disrespectfully of a benefactor. What is our best fence? a hearty zeal, &c.

Again, *I sing. You dance. He plays. We, ye, or they work.* Here ask the question, "*Who sings, dances, plays, or works?*" "*I, you*," &c.

Here it is to be observed, that the *verb* must always agree with the substantive *noun* or *name*, in *number* and *person*; as *I love, thou lovest, he loveth*, or *loves; we, ye*, or *they love*. Here, we must not say, *I loves*, or *we loves*, &c.

When two *substantives* of the *singular number* precede the *verb*, then the *verb* must be in the *plural;* as for instance, "My brother John and my sister Mary were at the play last night," (not *was*.) "My father and I were at dinner together at Guildhall last lord-mayor's day," (not *was*.) "The lord mayor and his lady were to be at St. Paul's this morning," (not *is*) &c.

Note. If a *collective noun*, that is to say, a *name*, which expresses a great number of persons, though itself be *singular*, precedes the *verb*, the *verb* must be in the *plural number;* as, "The mob were very outrageous in the streets last night," (not *was*.) "Never mind what the vulgar say or do," (not *says* or *does*.) "The English army are now in Germany, (not *is*) &c.

Of the concord *between the* substantive *and the* adjective.

In the *English tongue*, when we apply an *adjective* to a *substantive*, we make no distinction (as grammarians do in *Latin*) of *case, gender*, or *number;* for we say, *a modest man; an insolent woman; an affected fop:* or in the *plural; modest men; insolent women; affected fops*, &c.

Note. The *pronoun this*, in the *singular number*, makes *these* in the *plural;* as, "This hat is mine: but these two are yours. This chair is broken, but these are whole and sound."

Again, the *pronoun that*, in the *singular number*, makes *those* in the *plural;* as, "That pair of gloves in the window are yours, but those on the table are mine. That silver tankard is my landlord's, but those silver candlesticks were borrowed," &c.

Note, once more, that the English *adjective*, for the most part, indeed, precedes the *substantive;* as, a *delightful prospect; a new-built house; a pacing horse*, &c., but there are some exceptions to this general rule.

And, in the first place, the *adjective* is frequently parted from the *substantive*, when a *verb* intervenes; as, "Truly brave and heroic is the man who dies in the defence of his country. Very richly and gaily drest are the ladies when they go to court. Infallibly true are all the doctrines of the sacred Scriptures," &c.

Sometimes, again, the *adjective* follows the *substantive*, when the *article (the)* comes between; as, "George the third, king of Great Britain, &c. Louis the fifteenth, king of France, &c.

The *adjective* follows the *substantive* in the following grammatical expression; as, a *verb active;* a *verb passive;* a *verb neuter*, &c.

To conclude; *adjectives*, as we have hinted before, are often made use of as *substantives;* as, *the general*, for *the general commander; the subalterns*, for *the inferior officers. All*, for *all men; some*, for *some men;* and *others*, for *other men*. As, for instance, "All were found guilty of high treason; some were beheaded, and others hung up at Tyburn."

Of the concord *between the* relative *and the* antecedent.

A *relative sentence* is *one* that has in it the *relative adjective who* or *which;* as, "This is the lady who shone at Bath. That is the happy man who is the lady's bridegroom. This is the unlucky horse which threw me into the river. That is the ship which brought me home safe from Holland," &c.

The *relative* must always be of the same *number* and *person* as the *antecedent;* as, "Thrice happy is he who is beloved by his Maker. Unspeakably unhappy are they who die in their sins."

Sometimes, indeed, the *relative* is suppressed; as, "This is the man I am infinitely obliged to; for, to whom *I am obliged*. That is the lady I love beyond my life; for, whom *I love*, &c.

There are divers *figures* made use of in some *sentences;* but as they rather belong to the art of *rhetoric*, than that of *grammar*, we shall purposely decline saying any thing about them; as being, in some measure, foreign to our present purpose.

OF PUNCTUATION.

Of *sentences*, both *single* and *compound*, are formed *periods*, which, as they cannot consist of less than *two members*, so they should not have more than four; for dissertations where the *periods* are long, are attended not only with great difficulty to the person who delivers them, but with confusion and reluctance to those who hear them. And for that reason, they seldom meet with favour and applause.

As the *members*, therefore, of a complete *period* are four, so they are distinguished by four several *marks*, which are commonly called *points* or *stops;* that is to say, the *comma*, marked thus (,) the *semicolon*, thus (;) the *colon*, thus (:) and the *period, full point*, or *stop*, marked thus (.) And the reason that those distinctions are thus made, is this; because no *whole period* is to be pronounced in one breath, but require more or less *pauses* as the nature of the subject requires.

The first *mark*, or *comma*, is used when we make so small a *pause*, as whilst only we can tell one; and is made use of, for the most part, in order to distinguish particular names and things; as the names of the four most holy evangelists, *Matthew, Mark, Luke*, and *John*. The four seasons of the year, viz, *Spring, Summer, Autumn*, and *Winter;* the twelve months, as, *January, February, March*, &c., and the three divisions of virtue; namely, *the human, social*, and *divine*," &c.

The second *mark*, or *semicolon*, is made use of to denote a *pause* whilst we can tell two, and is most frequent next to the *comma*: this is affixed to such parts of a *period*, as have one or more *commas* in them, and contain only a part of the declaration of the subject; as in the following *period*; "If they be tempted, they resist; if molested, they suffer it patiently; if praised, they humble themselves, and attribute it to the Almighty."

The third *mark*, or *colon*, makes three times the pause of a *comma*; and is made use of to such parts of a *sentence* or *period* only, wherein the sense or assertion, is perfectly finished; as for example, "In the beginning, God created the heavens and the earth: and the earth was without form, and void: and darkness was upon the face of the deep."

And here, the reader may observe, that the subject of the *period* differs, where the two *colons* are regularly placed.

A *full point*, or *stop*, is placed no where but at the end of a *period*; that is to say, when the whole declaration upon any particular topic, whether long or short, is perfectly finished.

Besides these, however, there are divers other *notes, characters*, or *marks*, made use of in the *orthography* of most *languages*, as well as the *English*; and which frequently occur. And these are,

First, A *note of interrogation*, marked thus (?)

Secondly, A *note of admiration*, marked thus (!)

The former is always made use of when any question is asked. As, who is there? Where are you going? When will you return? What o'clock is it?" &c.

The latter is made use of indeed, not only in cases of *admiration*, but *exclamation* likewise, as, "O for shame! Was the like ever seen! Was ever age so corrupt! O times! O manners! O heaven!" &c.

An *accent*, marked thus (ˊ), denotes that *syllable* in a *word*, whereon the stress of the voice is to be laid; as, to *torménť* (the *verb*) to distinguish it from the *substantive*, which is accented on the first syllable, thus, *tórment*.

An *apostrophe*, marked thus (ʼ), denotes that there are two words contracted into one; as, *I'll*, for *I will; you may'nt*, for *you may not; he sha'nt*, for he *shall not*, &c.

It is used likewise in the genitive case of *nouns*, by way of contraction; as, *God's glory*, for the *glory of God; Job's integrity*, for the *integrity of Job*, &c.

An *asterism*, or *asterisk*, marked thus (*), and an *obelisk*, marked thus (†), are used for references to some *note*, either in the *margin* or the *foot* of the page.

A *paragraph*, marked thus (¶), and a *section*, marked thus (§), are frequently used, but more particularly in the Sacred Scriptures, when a new subject or section is begun.

A *quotation*, which is generally marked thus ("), that is, two commas inverted, is used to denote some passage extracted from some author, worthy of the reader's particular notice.

A *hyphen*, marked thus (-), is used for the separation of compound words; as, *Christmas-day, Lady-day, malecontents, water-mill*, &c.

A *parenthesis*, marked thus (), or a *crotchet*, marked thus [], is made use of to include an expression in the midst of a sentence of a different import, as in the following text; "*For to their power* (I bear record) *they were willing*;" where the sense of the sentence is complete without the words so included.

A *dialysis*, marked thus (¨), when placed over two *vowels*, denotes that they are not a *diphthong*, but two distinct *syllables*.

An *index*, marked thus (☞), points to some particular passage, that is of more importance, and more remarkable than ordinary.

Besides these, there are divers other *characters* or *marks*, made use of by way of *abbreviation*, by *tradesmen, mathematicians, astronomers, physicians*, &c., which are needless here, we humbly conceive, to be particularly specified.

Having said thus much concerning *points* or *stops*, we come now to the use of *capital letters*, which are to be used only, First, in the beginning of *words*, and never in the middle. Secondly, after a period or full stop, either in *prose* or *verse*. Thirdly, at the beginning of all *proper names*; as of *men, women, countries, cities, rivers*, &c. Fourthly, at the beginning of every *word* relating to the *Deity*; such as, *God, Jesus Christ*, &c. And lastly, the pronoun *I*, and the exclamatory *O*, must always be *capital letters*.

Note. All books are printed either in *Roman characters* or *types*, the *black letter* or the *Italic*; but the two last are now very sparingly used.

THE CONCLUSION.

Of Prose and Verse, as also of the variety of Styles peculiar to some Authors.

Whatever we *speak* or *write*, is either naturally in *prose*, or artificially in *verse*.

The former, being the common and general way, is a natural and proper connexion of words thrown into perfect sentences, without being confined by any poetical measures, in opposition to *verse*.

The latter consists of a number of words which have a certain cadence, and determined measure; the like being also reiterated in the course of a *poem*, in opposition to *prose*. Or, in other terms, verses are a particular method of delivering our thoughts, either without or with an harmonious *rhyme*; which *rhyme* consists of a certain proportion of *feet* or *syllables*, in each verse or line, and a conformity of sound at the close of several *verses*

OF STYLES.

A *style* (in any language) is nothing more, than a particular manner of delivering a man's thoughts in *writing*, agreeably to the rules of *syntax*.

Now *styles* are as various as men's faces, or voices; and every one has a *style* that is proper and peculiar to himself. However the *style* ought always to be adapted to the subject; and be either *plain, moderate*, or *sublime*.

The first is that which is often called the *low* and *simple*; or, in other terms, the *ordinary*, and *familiar style*; which requires little or no ornament, but that of a natural or common expression; and this is proper for any epistolary correspondence, dialogues and such books as are calculated for the instruction of youth in any of the *arts* and *sciences*.

By a *moderate style*, or in other terms, an *equable* or *intermediate style*, I mean that which keeps a medium betwixt the *plain* and *sublime*; it is that which goes something beyond the *one*, but aims not at the loftiness of the *other*. And this is properly used for narratives, chronicles, histories, and annals.

The *sublime style* is that which consists in pompous words and sentences; which, by its noble boldness, attracts, or rather commands the attention of the hearer, and extorts admiration and applause, even from such as are unwilling to give it. It is adorned with abundance of *rhetorical figures*, artfully introduced to move the passions. In a word, it

thunders, as it were, and *lightens*. For which reason this is peculiarly used in tragedies, orations, and other persuasory discourses on subjects of the highest importance.

There are two other *styles*, which, without any impropriety, may be termed the two extremes; namely, the *Laconic* and *Asiatic styles*.

The former (so called from *Laconia*, a city of the *Lacedemonians*, where it was used to an affectation of excess) in a concise style that comprehends a great deal of matter in a narrow compass.

The latter (so called from the people of *Asia*, who affected to *write* and *speak* in the *florid way*) is a *style* that is redundant and prolix; or where abundance of words are made use of to express but a little matter.

There is another *style*, indeed, called the *dry* and *jejune style*, which is destitute of all ornament and spirit; and this, I imagine, but few affect, and no one would recommend.

Having thus given my young readers a transient idea of the various *styles* which they will probably meet with in the prosecution of their studies; I might here not only naturally, but pertinently enough, lay down some select rules for their observance, in their future practice of the art of composition, but as *remarks* of that kind are of no immediate concern; and as *brevity*, consistent with *perspicuity*, is professedly aimed at throughout the *whole* of this *present undertaking*, I shall close this *Compendious English Grammar*, with a few general instructions for reading and speaking our mother-tongue justly; or, in other terms, with elegance, propriety, and a good grace; as being an accomplishment more immediately requisite, and a concern of the last importance.

In order, therefore, that the young reader may attain so laudable a qualification, he must have an adequate idea of, and perfectly understand, the several articles hereunder particularly mentioned.

And, in the first place, he must have a competent notion of the nature and ground-work of *accenting* his words. As this however is a concern of no small importance, so it is not to be attained any otherwise than by an assiduous care, and daily practice. And for that reason, the judicious compiler of the Dictionary annexed, has been peculiarly careful in this respect, in order to prevent a vicious pronunciation. And it is further evident, that the very same word is frequently a *noun* and a *verb* likewise; and that the sense of it is to be determined only by the different *accent* or *stress* of the voice that is put upon it; for if it be a *noun* or *name* only the *accent* must be laid on the first syllable; but when it is an *affirmation* or *verb*, and signifies *action*, the *stress* of the voice must be placed on the last; as will most fully appear by the following short

TABLE.

Nouns.	Verbs.	Nouns.	Verbs.
A'b-sent	To ab-sènt	A'c-cent	To ac-cènt
Cé-ment	To ce-mènt	Cón-vert	To con-vèrt
Fér-ment	To fer-mènt	I'n-cense	To in-cènse
O'b-ject	To objèct	Pré-sent	To pre-sènt
Ré-cord	To re-còrd	Súb-ject	To sub-jèct.

Here we must observe, that as the above dissyllables have sometimes an *accent* on the *first* and sometimes on the *last*; so in trisyllables, or words consisting of three syllables, the *accent* or *stress* of the voice lies sometimes on the *first*, sometimes on the *second*, and often on the *last*; as will appear by the following tables. Though, in this case, it is true, the *accent* makes no alteration in the sense, as it does above.

TABLE I.

Accent on the first.	Accent on the first.
A'-va-rice	Mó-des-ty
Bóun-ti-ful	Nár-ra-tive
Chá-ri-ty	O'-mi-nous
Dí-li-gence	Pá-ra-dise
E'-ne-my	Quá-li-ty
Fá-mi-ly	Rí-vu-let
Grá-ti-tude	Sé-cre-cy
Hár-mo-ny	Tém-pe-rance
I'-mi-tate	Vá-ni-ty
Kná-ve-ry	Wíl-der-ness
Lí-ber-ty	Yés-ter-day.

TABLE II.

Accent on the second.	Accent on the second.
A-bún-dance	La-có-nic
Bra-vá-do	Ma-jés-tic
Ca-thé-dral	No-vém-ber
De-mó-lish	Oc-tó-ber
Em-plóy-ment	Pre-cép-tor
Fa-ná-tic	Re-mém-ber
Gi-gán-tic	Sep-tém-ber
Im-pér-fect	To-bác-co.

TABLE III.

Accent on the third.	Accent on the third.
Ap-pre-hénd	Mis-ap-ply'
Bri-ga-diér	O-ver-cóme
Ca-va-liér	Per-se-vére
Dis-ap-péar	Re-com-ménd
E-ver-móre	Su-per-fi'ne
Gre-na-diér	Un-be-liéf
Here-to-fóre	Vo-lun-teér
In-cor-réct	Yes-ter-night.

Note, most *polysyllables*, or words of four or more *syllables*, have sometimes *two* and sometimes *three accents*; as for instance, in ár-bi-trá-tor, bé-ne-fác-tor, cóm-men-tá-tor, múl-ti-pli-cá-tor, trán-sub-stán-ti-á-tion.

Note likewise, the *double accent*, marked thus (''), is used to denote, that a certain letter in many syllables, though wrote but once, is sounded as if it were double or wrote twice; as in the words á'-ni-mal, é'-le-ment, ó'-ra-cle, &c. And unless a *reader* or *speaker* be very careful in this particular, his expression or delivery will prove not only vicious, but harsh and disagreeable to those who listen to his discourse.

And as the business of *accenting* aright is thus requisite in *prose*; it is much more so in *poetry*.

It is in this, indeed, that their specific difference principally consists in the *English tongue*; for an *English verse*, for the most part, is nothing more than a line of *ten feet*, each consisting of a short and a long *syllable*, alternately throughout, as in the following *distich*:

Immódest wórds admít of nó defénce;
For wánt of décency is wánt of sénse.

This distinction, indeed, of short and long syllables, in

Latin poetry, is called *quantity*; but in *English poetry* it is nothing more than what we call *accent* in *prose*.

Here, however, it is to be observed, that there is a kind of *harmony* of *notes* and *sounds* in *prose* as well as *verse*, which depends on the *quantity* of expression, as to *long* and *short*, *loud* and *low*, *grave* and *acute*; in much the same manner as there is in *music* itself, which is nothing but a *just modulation* of *sounds*, abstracted from verbal. And it must be allowed that a notion of the *ground* of *harmony*, and a musical ear, are, in a great measure, necessary to enable him that either reads or speaks, to deliver himself with propriety and a good grace.

In the art of *reading* and *speaking* justly, there is another article of great importance to be well observed; namely, that which grammarians usually call *emphasis*; that is to say, the pronunciation of some particular *words* with a peculiar energy and strength of expression; for according as this *emphasis* is placed on the several words which compose it, the sense may be capable of quite different significations.

And from what we have here advanced, we may observe, how highly requisite it is to avoid, with the utmost precaution, that vicious manner of delivery or utterance, commonly called a *monotony*; that is to say, such an even and invariable *tone* of the *voice*, which neither *rises* nor *falls*; and consequently wherein no such thing as *accent*, *quantity*, or *emphasis*, can possibly be; by which disagreeable manner of pronunciation, scarce any sense can be made of what such a *miserable orator* either *reads* or *speaks*. In a word, without a proper *accent* or *emphasis* the *diction* is lifeless, unaffecting, and insipid; and nothing can possibly be more irksome to a judicious ear.

To conclude: there is no possibility of any person's reading justly, or speaking with propriety, unless he be a perfect master of the *subject* on which he presumes to harangue; for if the full force and true sense of each word and sentence be not thoroughly understood; it cannot, of course, be expressed with a proper *emphasis* and *accent*. And, in a word, to descant upon any topic without having a competent knowledge of it, is presumption to the last degree, if not folly in the abstract.

N.B. In this edition, *s.* stands for substantive, *a.* for adjective, *ad.* for adverb, *v.* for verb, *v. a.* for verb active, *v. n.* for verb neuter, *part.* for participle, *prep.* for preposition, &c.

DIRECTIONS TO THE BINDER.

The Royal Exchange to face the Engraved Title Page		View of Madrid	620
Map of Europe	353	Map of Denmark	270
View of Canton	144	View of Dublin	308
Map of Asia	61	Map of Scotland	837
View of Algiers	28	View of Athens	66
Map of Africa	20	Map of Italy	560
View of Liverpool	600	View of Naples	674
Map of the United States	958	Map of Spain and Portugal	871
View of Berlin	96	View of Dresden	305
Map of Russia	824	Map of Holland and Belgium	485
View of Constantinople	216	View of Vienna	952
Map of the German States	425	Map of England and Wales	338
View of Paris	716	View of Glasgow	430
Map of China	173	Map of Switzerland	907
View of St. Petersburgh	733	View of Brussells	128
Map of Sweden and Norway	905	Map of Austria	71
View of Stockholm	887	View of London	604
Map of France	390	Map of Ireland	556

The Printed Title page followed by page IV. to XXIV. to be placed immediately after the Engraved Title Vignette.

COMPLETE AND UNIVERSAL

ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

A IS the first letter of the alphabet in all known languages, except the Ethiopic, in which it is the thirteenth. In our language it is one of the five vowels, and has three different sounds; the broad sound; as, *all, wall;* the open, as *father, rather;* the slender *a* is peculiar to the English, and is to be found in *place, waste, face.* When placed before nouns of the singular number, it denotes one, as, a man, i. e., *one* man; or signifies something indefinite, as, *a* man may pass this way, that is, *any* man. Before a word beginning with a vowel, we write *an*, as *an* ox, and likewise before an *h* silent, as *an* herb; but when the *h* is sounded, we then write *a*, as *a* horse. Before a participle it denotes some action not yet finished: as, I am *a* walking. Formerly it was a contraction of *at*. Sometimes it signifies *to*. It has likewise a peculiar signification, implying *each;* as, he gained a hundred pounds *a* year. In abbreviations, with a stroke over it thus Ā it stands for 5,000 among the Romans. With logicians, it denotes an universal affirmative proposition. Among merchants, if set alone after a bill of exchange, it signifies *accepted*, and is used by them to distinguish their sets of accounts instead of a figure; thus, A, B, C, are instead of 1, 2, 3; *a*, or *aa*, is used by physicians instead of *ana*, and signifies that the proportions of the ingredients to which it refers are to be equal. In abbreviations it stands likewise for *Artium*, or *Arts*, as A. B. artium baccalaureus, or bachelor of arts; when applied to time for *anno;* A. C. ante Christum, before Christ; A. M. anno mundi, the year of the world; A. D. anno Domini, the year of our Lord. A in music, is that note which lies between the 2d and 3d line in the treble; or upon the top, or 5th line, in the bass. ABP. is an abbreviation of *Archbishop*.

AB, in the Scripture chronology, is the fifth month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year, and answers to the moon of July. Ab, prefixed to the names of places in England, generally denotes that they belonged to some Abbey, as Abington.

ABA'CK, *ad.* a sea term, signifying the situation of the sails when the surfaces are flatted against the masts by the force of the wind.

A'BACUS, *s.* [Lat.] a counting-table, anciently used in calculations. In Architecture, the uppermost member of a column, which serves as a sort of crowning both to the capital and column.

ABA'FT, *ad.* [*abaftan*, Sax.] toward the stern.

ABALIENA'TION, *s.* [*abalienatio*, Lat.] an alienation or estrangement from.

To ABA'NDON, *v. a.* [*abandonner*, Fr.] to forsake utterly; to cast off; to give up one's self wholly to any prevailing passion or vice. To *abandon*, is more applicable to things; *leave*, to persons. He was under a necessity of *abandoning* his possessions, and compelled to *leave* his friends. To *forsake*, implies in resentment or dislike; to *relinquish*, quitting any claim; to *desert*, leaving meanly or treacherously. To *quit*, implies the breaking off from, and may be either voluntary or involuntary.

ABARTICULA'TION, *s.* [from *ab* and *articulus*, Lat.] a good construction of the bones, whereby they are apt to move easily and strongly; such are in the arms, hands, thighs, feet, &c.

To ABA'SE, *v. a.* [*abaisser*, Fr.] to lower, bring down, or humble.

ABA'SED, *a.* humbled; brought down. In heraldry, it means, when the tip of the vol or wings of an eagle are turned downwards towards the point of the shield.

ABA'SEMENT, *s.* the state of being brought low; the act of bringing low; depression.

To ABA'SH, *v. a.* [perhaps from *abaisser*, Fr.] to affect with sudden shame or confusion; to dash. The passive is followed by the particles *at* or *of*.

To ABA'TE, *v. a.* [*abattre*, Fr.] to make or grow less; to diminish or decrease. These words are nearly synonymous. To *abate*, implies a decrease in action; *diminish*, a waste in substance; *decrease*, a decay in moral virtue; *lessen*, a contraction of parts.

ABATE'LEMENT, *s.* in commerce, a term used for a prohibition of trade to all French merchants in the ports of the Levant, who will not stand to their bargains, or who refuse to pay their debts.

ABATEMENT, *s.* [*abatement*, Fr.] in general, signifies the lessening or diminishing something. In heraldry, it is something added to a coat of arms, in order to lessen its true dignity, and point out some defect or stain in the character of the person who bears it. In law, it is the rejecting a suit, for some fault discovered, either in the matter or process, upon which a plea in abatement is grounded; and if the exception to the writ or declaration is proved, the plaint abates or ceases, and the process must begin anew. Among traders, it is the same as rebate or discount.

ABA'TIS, *s.* in fortification, a range of large trees laid side by side with their boughs outwards, to hinder the approaches of an enemy.

A'BBA, *s.* a Syriac word, signifying *father*. It is still given by eastern Christians as a title to their bishops.

A'BBACY, *s.* [*abbatia*, Lat.] the rights and privileges of an abbot.

A'BBE, (*abbe*) *s.* formerly the same with Abbot, but in a modern sense, the name of a description of persons in

France, who act as tutors, instructors, companions, &c., and are sometimes provided for in the church, and sometimes in the state.

A'BBESS, *s.* a governess of nuns.

A'BBEY, *s.* [*abbatia*, Lat.] a monastery or convent; a house of religious persons. *To bring an abbey to a grange*, a proverbial phrase, to bring a noble to nine-pence. We apply it to a spendthrift. At the dissolution of the abbeys in England, under king Henry VIII. no less than 190 were dissolved, of between 200*l.* and 35,000*l.* yearly revenue, which, at a medium, amounted to 2,853,000*l.* per annum: an immense sum in those days.

A'BBEY-HOLM, (*abbey home*) a town in Cumberland. The market held on Saturday. Distance from London 295 miles. Pop. 861.

A'BBEY-MILTON, a town in Dorsetshire; 112 miles from London. Pop. 846.

A'BBOT, *s.* [*abbod*, Sax.] the chief ruler of a monastery, or abbey of the male kind. At first they were laymen, and subject to the bishop and ordinary pastors. But their monasteries being built in remote and solitary places, they were by degrees allowed to have a priest of their own body, who was the *abbot*.

A'BBOTS-BROMLEY, a town in Staffordshire, six miles E. of Stafford, and 129 N. W. of London. It has a market on Tuesday. Pop. 1621.

A'BBOTSBURY, a town in Dorsetshire, 10 miles from Dorchester, and 128 miles from London. It is noted for a large swannery. Thursday is its market-day. Pop. 874.

To ABBRE'VIATE, *v. a.* to abstract from, shorten, or reduce to a less compass.

ABBREVIA'TION, *s.* a contraction or abridgment of a word or passage, by leaving out part of the letters, or substituting other marks or characters in the room of words.

ABBRE'VIATURE, *s.* the same with *abbreviation*.

ABBU'TTALS, *s.* [*abbuto*, cor. Lat.] in law, the buttings or boundings of lands, shewing on what other lands they are bounded.

To A'BDICATE, *v. a.* [*abdico*, Lat.] to give up a right; to resign; to lay down an office.

ABDICA'TION, *s.* the act of abdicating; resignation.

ABDO'MEN, *s.* [Lat.] a cavity commonly called the lower venter, or belly: it contains the stomach, guts, liver, spleen, bladder, and is within lined with a membrane called the peritonæum. The lower part is called the hypogastrium; the foremost part is divided into the epigastrium, the right and left hypochondria, and the navel; it is bounded above by the cartilago ensiformis and the diaphragm, sideways by the short or lower ribs, and behind by the vertebræ of the loins, the bones of the coxendix, that of the pubes, and os sacrum. It is covered with several muscles, from whose alternate relaxations and contractions, in respiration, digestion is forwarded, and the due motion of all the parts therein contained promoted, both for secretion and expulsion.

To ABDUCE, *v. a.* [*abduco*, Lat.] to draw to a different part; to withdraw one part from another.

ABE'D, *ad.* [from *a* for *at*, and *bed*] in bed.

A'BEL TREE, a species of poplar, which thrives rapidly in boggy soils, and is useful for wainscoting rooms, and for turnery ware.

A'BER, an old British word, signifying the fall of a lesser water into a greater, as of a brook into a river, and a river into the sea; also the mouth of a river, from whence several rivers, and towns built at or near their mouth, derive their names, as *Aberconway*, *Aberdeen*, *Abergavenny*, &c.

2

ABERA'VON, a town in Glamorganshire, in Wales that had a market, which is now disused. It is seated at the mouth of the river Avon, 19 miles S. W. of Cowbridge, and 195 W. of London. Pop. 573.

ABERBRO'THIC, or *Arbroath*, a town of Scotland, in the shire of Angus, seated on the river Tay. It had a monastery, which was demolished at the time of the Reformation; but there are yet magnificent ruins to be seen. There are two churches, one of which is half ruined. It has a pretty good harbour, advantageous for trade, and stands on a fertile plain. It is 15 miles N. E. of St. Andrew's, and 56 N. N. E. of Edinburgh. Pop. 6660.

ABERCONWAY, a town of Carnarvonshire, pleasantly situated on the declivity of a hill, with a fine prospect over the river Conway. It has a good harbour, and formerly carried on a considerable trade. Here is a magnificent castle, one of the most beautiful structures of the kind in Wales; it was built originally by the earl of Chester in the reign of William the conqueror, was destroyed in the reign of king Stephen, and afterwards rebuilt by order of Edward I. Aberconway is 18 miles W. N. W. of Denbigh, 12 from Bangor, and 227 W. N. W. of London. Market on Friday. Pop. 1295.

ABERDEE'N, the capital of Aberdeenshire, is the third city in Scotland for trade, extent, and beauty. It is formed of the old and new towns; the former, which is about a mile N. of the new, is situated on the Don, over which there is a lofty Gothic bridge of one arch, resting at each extremity on two rocks; the latter is on the Dee, over which there is a bridge of seven arches. Its university, consisting of King's College in the Old Town, and Marischal College in the New, has produced many learned men. The manufactures are stockings, cottons, thread, &c., which they export; together with excellent salmon, oatmeal, pickled pork, &c. The inhabitants, including the Old Town, are estimated at about 68,000. A strong pier, forming an excellent harbour for vessels of moderate size, was erected here some years ago, on the N. side of the harbour of New Aberdeen. This pier is 1,200 feet in length, and gradually increases in thickness and height as it approaches to the sea, where the head, or rounding, is 60 feet in diameter, at the base, and the perpendicular elevation is 38 feet. To the S. of the bar, they have now a depth of 17 fathoms at low water; and at the harbour mouth from 8 to 9 fathoms, where they had formerly but a few feet. Aberdeen is 121 miles N. E. of Edinburgh. Lat. 57. 6. N., long. 1. 40. W. The county returns one member. Pop. 192,283.

A'BERFORD, a small town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, noted for pin-making. It stands on the Roman causeway; 10 miles from York, and 192 from London. Market on Friday. Pop. 644.

A'BERFRAW, a village in Anglesey, where the princes of North Wales formerly resided. It is 263 miles from London, now a sea-port. Pop. 1367.

ABERGAVE'NNY, a large populous town in Monmouthshire, noted for flannels; it has a market on Tuesday, and is 143 miles distant from London. Pop. 3940.

ABERISTWYTH, a town in Cardiganshire, 30 miles from Cardigan, and 208 from London; has a great market on Monday and Saturday. Pop. 4128.

ABE'RRANCE, *s.* [from *aberro*, Lat.] a deviation from the right way; an error.

ABE'RRANT, *part.* [*aberrans*, Lat.] wandering from the right or known way.

ABERRA'TION, *s.* [*aberratio*, Lat.] the act of deviating from the common track. In astronomy, an apparent change of place in the fixed stars, which arises from the motion of the earth, combined with the motion of light.

To ABERUNCATE, *v. a.* [*aberunco*, Lat.] to pull up by the roots.

To ABET, *v. a.* [*betan*, Sax.] to push forward another; to support him in his designs by connivance, encouragement, or help.

ABETMENT, *s.* the act of abetting.

ABETTER, or ABETTOR, *s.* he that abets; the supporter or encourager of another.

To ABHOR, *v. a.* [*abhorreo*, Lat.] to hate with acrimony; to loath; to abominate.

ABHORRENCE, or ABHORRENCY, *s.* the act of abhorring; detestation; the disposition to abhor; hatred.

ABHORRENT, *a.* struck with abhorrence. Contrary to, foreign, inconsistent with; used with *from* or *to*.

ABHORRER, *s.* a hater, detester.

ABIB, *s.* [Heb. an ear of corn] the Jewish name of the first month of their ecclesiastical year, afterwards called Nisan. It answered to the latter part of March and the beginning of April.

To ABIDE, *v. n.* [*obidian*, Sax.] to dwell in a place; not to remove; to dwell; to bear or support the consequences of a thing; to bear without aversion.

ABIDER, *s.* the person that abides or dwells in a place.

ABJECT, *a.* [from *adjectus*, Lat.] low, mean beggarly. These words are synonymous.

To ABJECT, *v. a.* [*abjicio*, Lat.] to throw away.

ABJECTION, *s.* meanness of mind; servility; baseness.

ABJECTLY, *ad.* meanly; basely; contemptibly.

ABILITY, *s.* [*abal*, Sax.] capacity or power to do any thing. *Capacity* has more relation to the knowledge of things; *ability* to their application. The one is acquired by study; the other by practice. When it has the plural number, *abilities*, it signifies the faculties or powers of the mind, and then it is synonymous with *ingenuity, cleverness, parts*. *Ingenuity* relates more to the invention of things; *cleverness* to the manner of executing them; *ability* to the actual execution of them; and *parts* to the discernment.

ABINGDON, a town in Berkshire, sends one burgess to parliament; is 7 miles from Oxford, and 56 from London. Markets on Monday and Friday. Pop. 5259.

ABINTESTATE, *a.* [*ab*, and *intestatus*, Lat.] in the civil law, applied to one who dies without making his will.

ABJURATION, *s.* the oath taken for renouncing disclaiming, and denying the Pretender to have any manner of right to the throne of these kingdoms. In our old customs, it implied a voluntary banishment of a man's self from the kingdom for ever, which in some cases was admitted for criminals, instead of putting them to death, provided they could shelter themselves in a church. Also, the solemn recantation of some doctrine, as wicked and heretical.

To ABJURE, *v. a.* [*abjuro*, Lat.] to swear not to do something; to recant, or abnegate, a position upon oath.

ABLACTATION, *s.* [from *ablacto*, Lat.] the weaning a child from the breast; also what gardeners call *grafting by approach*.

ABLAQUEATION, *s.* [*ablaqueatio*, Lat.] is opening the ground about the roots of the trees; an operation which the gardeners call *baring of trees*.

ABLATION, *s.* [*ablatio*, Lat.] the act of taking away.

ABLATIVE, *a.* [*ablativus*, Lat.] in Latin grammar, is the sixth case, and is opposed to the dative; the latter expressing the act of giving; and the former, that of taking away

ABLE, *a.* [*abal*, Sax.] endued with, or having power sufficient. Metaphorically, great powers arising from knowledge or wealth.

ABLEGATION, *s.* [*ablegatio*, Lat.] the act of sending abroad

ABLEPSY, *s.* [*ablepsia*, Gr.] want of sight

To ABLOCATE, *v. a.* [*abloco*, Lat.] to let out to hire.

ABLUENTS, *s.* [from *abluo*, Lat.] with physicians, are diluting medicines.

ABLUTION, *s.* [*ablutio*, Lat.] signifies the washing or purifying something with water. A ceremony in use among the ancients, which consisted in washing the body before sacrificing, or even entering their temples; and still practised by the Mahometans. In the church of Rome, a small quantity of wine and water, which the communicants formerly took to wash down and promote the digestion of the host. Among chemists and apothecaries, it is used for washing away the superabundant salts of any body; an operation they call edulcoration. *See the word.* Physicians used it for washing the external parts of the body by baths; or by cleansing the bowels with thin diluting liquids.

ABNEGATION, *s.* [*abnegatio*, Lat.] denial, renunciation.

ABNODATION, *s.* [*abnodatio*, Lat,] in gardening, the pruning, paring, or cutting away knobs, knots, or any other excrescences, from trees.

ABO, the capital of Swedish Finland; built chiefly of wood, painted red; is a university, bishop's see, and good port; 140 miles N. E. of Stockholm. Lat. 60. 27. N., long. 22. 18 E. Pop. 12,000.

ABOARD, *a.* [*abord*, Fr.] in a ship.

ABODE, *s.* a place of residence; continuance in a place.

ABODEMENT, *s.* a secret anticipation of something future.

To ABOLISH, *v. a.* [*aboleo*, Lat] to repeal, destroy, and utterly erase any thing, so that no part of it remains.

ABOLISHMENT, *s.* the act of abolishing.

ABOLITION, *s.* [*abolitio*, Lat.] in law, denotes the repealing any law or statute; also, the prohibiting some custom, usage, or ceremony that had been long established.

ABOMINABLE, *a.* [*abominabilis*, Lat.] that excites horror, joined with aversion and detestation. In conversation, this word is used to convey an idea of something superlative.

ABOMINABLENESS, *s.* the quality which renders any thing odious.

ABOMINABLY, *ad.* extremely, superlatively, in an ill sense, and a word of low language.

To ABOMINATE, *v. a.* [*abominer*, Lat.] to abhor, detest, or have an extreme aversion to.

ABOMINATION, *s.* an object causing extreme aversion. When used with the auxiliary verb to *have*, followed by the participle *in*, to reckon, or look upon as an object of detestation.

ABORIGINES, *s.* [Lat.] the primitive inhabitants of a country.

ABORTION, *s.* [*abortio*, Lat.] a miscarriage, or the exclusion of a child from the womb before the due time of delivery; in irrational animals, it is termed slinking or casting their young. In gardening, the word signifies such fruits as are produced too early.

ABORTIVE, *a.* [*abortivus*, Lat.] that is brought forth before its time. Figuratively, any thing or design which miscarries, is frustrated, or comes to nothing.

ABORTIVELY, *ad.* born before due time; immaturely, untimely.

ABOVE, *prep.* [*bufan*, Sax.] higher in place or position; before nouns of time, it denotes more, or longer than. Figuratively, it signifies superiority, or higher in rank, power, or excellence; likewise beyond or more than.

ABOVE, *ad.* [this is distinguished from the prep by the manner in which it is used, because that is followed by

nouns, but this is not; and has a relation not to the words which precede, but those which follow it] a high place; and, figuratively, the heavens. In allusion to the method of writing anciently on scrolls, it denotes *before*.

ABOU'KIR, otherwise called *Biker*, or *Bike*, and in French *Bequieres*, a small town of Egypt, lying in the desert between Alexandria and Rosetta. It is the ancient Canopus, and was formerly an island, according to Pliny, Strabo, &c., which its present local appearance, from the low grounds around it, renders very credible. The rock, on which the town is built, affords a convenient road for shipping. It is situated near one of the mouths of the Nile, 15 miles E. of Alexandria. See NILE.

To ABOUND, *v. n.* [*abundo*, Lat.] when used with the particles *in* or *with*, to have an excessive great number, or quantity of any thing; when used without the particles, to increase prodigiously, to be great in number, plenty, to excess.

ABOU'T, *prep.* when applied to time or place, it denotes near, or within compass of; and when used before words implying measure, its most simple acceptation is that of round, surrounding, or encircling, according to the Saxon, whence it is derived. Figuratively, annexed, or appendant to a person, as clothes, &c., concerning of, relating to.

ABOUT, *ad.* in circumference, or compass. "Two yards *about*." *Merry W. Winds.* Figuratively, the longest way, in opposition to the shortest, alluding to the difference between the circumference and diameter of a circle. When joined with *go*, it signifies from place to place, or every where. "He *went about* doing good." *Acts.* When prefixed to other verbs, it implies that the action or thing affirmed will soon happen; as, "*about* to fight." When following the verb *to be*, it denotes being engaged, or employed in: "What *are* you *about?*"

ABOUT, *ad.* [*about*, to an end, Fr.] a certain point, period, or state: "He has *brought about* his purposes; i. e., he has accomplished them. When joined with *come*, it implies the thing arrived at a certain state or point. "When the time was *come about*." 1 *Sam.* i. 20. When joined with *go*, it implies preparation, or design. Why *go ye about* to kill me?" *John* vii. 19. In familiar discourse we say, to "*come about* a man;" i. e., to circumvent him.

ABRACADA'BRA, a magical word, which has been used by credulous persons as a charm for the ague. To have this effect the word must be written on paper, and repeated, omitting each time the last letter in the former, so that the whole may make a sort of inverted cone, in which there is this property, that whichever way the letters are taken, they make the same word as is found in the first line.

To ABRA'DE, *v. a.* [*abrado*, Lat.] to rub off, or waste by degrees.

ABRA'UM, *s.* a species of red clay, used in England by the cabinet-makers, to give a red colour to new mahogany wood. It is found in the Isle of Wight, also in Germany and Italy.

ABRE'AST, *ad.* [*breast*, Sax.] side by side; in such a position that the breasts may bear against the same line.

To ABRI'DGE, *v. a.* [*abreger*, Fr.] to shorten in words, so as to retain the substance; to express a thing in fewer words. Figuratively, to diminish, lessen, or cut short. Followed by the particles *from* or *of*, to deprive.

ABRI'DGMENT, *s.* [*abregement*, Fr.] the contraction of a larger work into fewer words, and less compass; a lessening or diminution, in a secondary sense.

ABRO'ACH, *ad.* running out, in allusion to liquor which is *broached* or tapped; to be in such a position that the liquor may easily run out. Figuratively, to undertake with a sure prospect of success.

ABRO'AD, *ad.* [*a* and *brad*, Sax.] without confinement, at large out of the house, in a foreign country; in all directions: from without, in opposition to within.

To A'BROGATE, *v. a.* [*abrogo*, Lat.] to take away from a law its force; to repeal; to annul; to abolish; to revoke. *Abrogate* and *repeal* are terms rather to be used with respect to laws; *abolish*, with regard to customs; *annul* and *revoke*, to private contracts.

ABROGA'TION, *s.* [*abrogatio*, Lat.] the act of repealing, or the repeal of a law, used in opposition to *rogation*; distinguished from *derogation*, which implies the annulling only *part* of a law; *subrogation*, which denotes the adding a clause; from *abrogation*, which implies the limiting or restraining it; from *dispensation*, which sets it aside only in a particular instance; and from *antiquation*, which is the refusing to pass a law.

ABRU'PT, *part.* or *a.* [*abruptus*, Lat.] craggy, broken; sudden, unexpected, without the customary preparations; unconnected, when applied to compositions.

ABRU'PTION, *s.* [*abruptio*, Lat.] breaking off, separation.

ABRU'PTLY, *ad.* in a hasty, unexpected, rude manner.

ABRU'PTNESS, *s.* a hasty, unexpected, unceremonious manner; suddenness, the state of unconnectedness, ruggedness; cragginess.

ABSCE'SS, *s.* [*abscessus*, Lat.] a cavity containing pus or matter, so called, because the parts which were joined are now separated; one part recedes from another, to make way for the collected matter.

To ABSCI'ND, *v. a.* [*abscindo*, Lat.] to cut off. Not often used.

ABSCI'SSA, *s.* [Lat.] part of the diameter of a conic section, intercepted between the vertex, and a semiordinate.

ABSCI'SSION, *s.* [*abscissio*, Lat.] the act of cutting off the state of being cut off.

To ABSCO'ND, *v. n.* [*abscondo*, Lat.] to keep one's self from the view or knowledge of the public; to hide; applied to those who fly from the commerce of mankind, to escape the law, whether on account of debt or criminal actions.

A'BSENCE, *s.* [*absentia*, Lat.] distance, which renders a person incapable of seeing and conversing with another; used in opposition to presence; figuratively, inattention to the present object; because a person in that state resembles one who is distant. It is used with the particle *from* which limits its signification.

A'BSENT, *a.* [*absens*, Lat.] at a distance from, out of the sight and hearing of a person. Figuratively, inattentive to, or regardless of something present.

To ABSE'NT, *v. a.* to withdraw, or decline the presence of a person or thing.

ABSENTE', *s.* in law, he that is absent from his station, or country; most generally applied to the Irish refugees.

ABSI'NTHIUM, *s.* [Lat.] wormwood. A plant whose leaves and flowers have a very bitter taste, and a very strong smell. It is not used by physicians.

To ABSO'LVE, *v. a.* [*absolvo*, Lat.] to acquit of a crime, to free from an engagement or promise; to pardon, in allusion to the *absolution* of a priest; to perfect, accomplish, or complete, applied to time.

A'BSOLUTE, *a.* [*absolutus*, Lat.] perfect, complete without conditions; independent, without restraint or limitation.

A'BSOLUTELY, *ad.* completely; without relation without limits or dependence.

ABSOLUTENESS, *s.* completeness; freedom from dependence or limits: despotism

ABSOLU'TION, *s.* [*absolutio*, Lat.] in common law, a full acquittal of a person, by some final sentence: a temporal discharge from some farther attendance upon a mesne process; in ecclesiastical law, a juridical act, whereby a priest pronounces a pardon for sins to such as repent.

A'BSONANT, *part.* [*absonans*, Lat.] sounding harshly.

To ABSO'RB, *v. a.* [preter. *absorbed*, part. preter. *absorbed*, or *absorpt*, from *absorbeo*, Lat.] to suck up.

ABSO'RBENT, *s.* [*absorbens*, Lat.] in physic, medicines which dry up redundant humours, whether applied internally or externally; likewise the lacteals, which *absorb* the chyle; the cutaneous vessels which admit the water in baths or fomentations: or those vessels which open into the cavities of the body, and imbibing the extravasated juices, convey them to the circulating blood.

To ABSTA'IN, *v. a.* [*abstineo*, Lat.] to forbear, to refrain from, or decline any gratification.

ABSTE'MIOUS, *a.* [*abstemius*, Lat.] temperate in the enjoyment of sensual gratifications. Figuratively, the cause of temperance. Sometimes used substantively, for those who practise the virtue of temperance.

ABSTE'MIOUSLY, *ad.* temperately; soberly; without indulgence.

ABSTE'MIOUSNESS, *s.* the quality of being temperate, or declining the gratifying our sensual appetites.

To ABSTE'RGE, *v. a.* [*abstergo*, Lat.] to wipe clean, to cleanse: used mostly by medical writers.

ABSTE'RGENT, *a.* [*abstergens*, Lat.] endued with a cleansing quality. In medicine, it signifies medicines which resolve concretions, as soap, &c.

A'BSTINENCE, or A'BSTINENCY, *s.* [*abstinentia*, Lat.] in a general sense, the refraining from any thing to which we have a propensity; used with the particle *from*. In a more limited sense, fasting, or the forbearance of necessary food; distinguished from temperance, as that implies a moderate use of food, but this a total avoiding of it for a time.

To ABSTRA'CT, *v. a.* [*abstrahо*, Lat.] to take one thing from another. Figuratively, to separate, followed by the particle *from*: used absolutely, the exercise of the faculty of the mind, named abstraction; or separating ideas from one another. When applied to writings, to reduce their substance to a less compass.

A'BSTRACT, *a.* [*abstractus*, Lat.] separated from something else; generally applied to the operations of the mind. *Abstract terms*, are those which signify the mode or quality of a being, without any regard to the subject in which it inheres; it is used with the particle *from*. *Abstract mathematics*, those branches which consider the quantity, without restriction to any particular species of it. *Abstract numbers*, are assemblages of units, considered in themselves, without being applied to any subject.

A'BSTRACT, *s.* a compendious view of a treatise, more superficial than an abridgment. Figuratively, applied to persons, those who comprehend all the qualities, good or bad, to be found in the species.

ABSTRA'CTED, *part.* separated, refined, or abstruse; a disposition of mind whereby a person is inattentive to external objects though present.

ABSTRA'CTEDLY, *ad.* with abstraction; simply; separately from all contingent circumstances.

ABSTRA'CTION, *s.* [*abstractio*, Lat.] an operation or faculty of the mind, whereby we separate things that are in themselves inseparable, in order to consider them apart, independent of one another; whereas *precision* separates things distinct in themselves, in order to prevent the confusion which arises from a jumble of ideas. Sometimes it is used for the exercise of this faculty. The state of being inattentive to external objects, or absence of mind. In pharmacy, the drawing off or exhaling a menstruum from the subject it was intended to resolve.

ABSTRA'CTLY, *ad.* simply, separately, in an abstract manner.

ABSTRU'SE, *a.* [*abstrusus*, Lat.] obscure, dark, not easy to be understood; deep, hidden, or far removed from the common apprehensions or ways of conceiving.

ABSTRU'SELY, *ad.* obscurely, not plainly.

ABSTRU'SENESS, or ABSTRU'SITY, *s.* darkness, obscurity, a difficulty of being understood or comprehended.

ABSU'RD, *a.* [*absurdus*, Lat.] not agreeable to reason, or common sense, or that thwarts, or goes contrary to, the common notions and apprehensions of men; inconsistent, contrary to reason.

ABSU'RDITY, or ABSU'RDNESS, *s.* [*absurditas*, Lat.] a contradiction to common sense; an inconsistence with reason.

ABSU'RDLY, *ad.* improperly, unreasonably.

ABU'NDANCE, *s.* [*abondance*, Fr.] great plenty; a great many; vast numbers, as *abundance* of people; a great quantity; more than sufficient.

ABU'NDANT, *a.* [*abundans*, Lat.] plentiful; exuberant; numerous; well stored with; replete, or abounding. *Abundant number*, is a number, the sum of whose aliquot parts is greater than the number itself. Thus the aliquot parts of 12, being 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6; they make, when added together, 16.

ABU'NDANTLY, *ad.* amply, liberally.

A'BURY, or *A'VEBURY*, in Wiltshire, near Marlborough Downs; noted for the stupendous remains of a Druidical temple, like Stonehenge. Pop. 747.

To ABU'SE, (*abeúze*) *v. a.* [*abutor*, Lat.] to make a bad use of; to impose upon, or deceive; to treat with rudeness.

ABU'SE, *s.* the ill or improper use of a thing; a vicious practice or bad custom; unjust censure: carnal knowledge, either with or without violence.

ABU'SER, (*abeúzer*) *s.* the person who makes an ill use of any thing. An impostor, seducer, ravisher; one who makes use of reproachful language, or is guilty of rudeness towards another.

ABU'SIVE, *a.* [*abusivus*, Lat.] insolent; offensive; injurious.

ABU'SIVELY, *ad.* reproachfully.

ABU'SIVENESS, *s.* the use of reproachful language; or the exercise of rude and unmerited incivility.

To ABU'T, or ABU'TT, *v. a.* [*aboutir*, Fr.] to terminate, bound, or border upon another place or thing.

ABU'TMENT, *s.* that which abuts or borders upon another.

ABY'SS, *s.* [*abyssus*, Lat.] a bottomless pit or gulf, or any prodigious deep where no bottom can be found, or is supposed to have no bottom; a vast unfathomable depth of waters; the vast collection of waters supposed to be enclosed in the bowels of the earth. Among divines, it is often used to signify hell. In a figurative sense, that in which any thing is lost.

ABYSSINIA, called also HIGHER ETHIOPIA, and by the Arabians, ALHABASH, a very ancient kingdom or empire in Africa. It is bounded on the N. by Nubia, on the E. by the Red sea and Adel, on the S. and W. by Ajan, Alaba, Gingiro, and Goram; lies between 6 and 20 degrees N. lat., and between 26 and 44 E. long. It is about 900 miles long,

and 800 broad, and contains 378,000 square miles. The mountains are very high here, and scattered all over the country; in some parts they are so steep, that the inhabitants ascend them by ladders, and draw up the cattle with ropes; among these the Nile and the Niger have their source; and here, as in Egypt, they have their periodical inundations, which greatly fertilize the plains. The thunder and lightning here are sometimes tremendous, and the winds no less dreadful, overturning the houses, and tearing up trees by the roots; and the rain comes down like torrents. Their rainy season holds for near six months, during our summer months, and is succeeded by an equal period of cloudless sky. Gold, silver, and copper mines, are found here; the vegetables are various; the animals are, the lion, leopard, elephant, rhinoceros, dromedary, camel, stag, horse, cow, goat, sheep, monkeys, &c., with a great variety of birds, as the ostrich, eagles, vultures, storks, &c., and in the rivers are found the crocodile and the hippopotamus. The complexions of the inhabitants are copper-coloured, olive, and black; their religion seems to be a mixture of Judaism, and the profession of the Greek church; their language is the Ethiopic, which bears a great affinity to the Arabic. The emperor or king, is called Negus; and, by Europeans, Prester John, (supposed by Bruce, to be a corruption of "Rete o jan hoi," an exclamation used by his subjects when they require him to do them justice. He resides at Gondar. His authority is absolute. The habit of persons of quality is a silken vest, with a sort of scarf; but the common people wear nothing but a pair of drawers. Circumcision is practised among them. Pop. 7,600,000.

AC, AK, or AKE, at the beginning or ending of a name of a town or place, is the Saxon word *ac*, which signifies an oak; as *Acton* is as much as to say Oak-town, and *Austin's ac*, Austin's Oak; and as for the names of persons of the same form, they are for the most part derived from the places of their birth, or some achievements there.

ACA'CIA, *s.* [Lat.] in botany, Egyptian thorn, or binding bean-tree. The *Acacia*, styled Vera, *i. e.*, true, is the tree from whose branches exudes the Gum Arabic, and from whence the Succus Acaciæ, or Juice of Acacia, is drawn.

ACADE'MIC, or ACADE'MICK, *s.* in a large sense, signifies a member of an university or school, where languages and other branches of polite education are taught; in a stricter sense, a philosopher who followed the doctrine of Socrates and Plato as to the uncertainty of knowledge, and the incomprehensibility of truth.

ACADE'MIC, or ACADE'MICK, *a.* [*academicus*, Lat.] belonging to an academy.

ACADEMI'CIAN, or ACADE'MIAN, *s.* a name used for members of modern *academies;* or instituted societies of learned men.

ACA'DEMY, *s.* [*academia*, Lat.] It was originally a public place planted with trees at Athens, so called from one *Academus*, who presented it. A place where learned men met to confer upon discoveries already made in the sciences, or to try experiments for their further improvement. It is sometimes used for a college, or university; a place where persons are taught the liberal arts and sciences, &c. It is also used for a particular society of ingenious persons, established for the improvement of learning, &c., and for a sort of collegiate school or seminary, where young persons are instructed in a private way in the liberal arts and sciences.

ACA'DIA, or *Nova Scotia*, or *New Scotland*, one of the British Colonies in North America, situated between 41 and 51 degrees of N. lat., and between 53 and 70 degrees of W. long. It is bounded by the river St. Lawrence and the Atlantic Ocean on the east, and by the bay of Fundy and the seas of Acadia on the south, and by Canada and the United Provinces on the west. The French ceded it to the English, by the peace of Utrecht, who have planted a colony there. It is a very fruitful country, and affords plenty of game. In 1784, it was divided into two governments, one of which is called New Brunswick.

ACAPU'LCA, in Mexico, an inconsiderable town, consisting of only 2 or 300 thatched cottages; unless at the annual fair, which lasts about 30 days, when it suddenly becomes a populous city, crowded with the richest commodities of India, brought by the Manilla galleon; the treasures of Peru, brought by the annual ship from Lima; and all sorts of European goods, brought over land from Vera Cruz. Acapulca is seated on a commodious and excellent bay, in the South Sea, and has a harbour free and open for ships of any burden; the best, indeed, on all the western coast of Spanish America. Lat. 17. 22. N., long. 102. 20. W. Pop. 4000.

ACA'RA, *s.* a fresh-water fish; a native of Brazil, which resembles the perch, but is much smaller, and very delicate food.

ACARA'AYA, *s.* a Brazilian sea-fish, which is three feet long, resembles a carp, and is eaten both fresh and salted.

ACARMU'CU, *s.* a very remarkable fish which inhabits the western ocean and some other seas. It is about eight inches long, and three broad. In the fore part of its mouth, which is very small, there are sharp triangular teeth both above and below. On each side, just below the eyes, are two fissures, which are rather square, and serve instead of gills; and on the ridge of the back just behind the eyes, there is placed a fine slender-pointed horn, about three inches long.

ACARIPITA'MBA, *s.* a Brazilian sea fish resembling the mullet.

ACARAPU'CU, *s.* a Brazilian fresh-water fish about eighteen inches long, which has lips that it can hide or display at pleasure.

ACARAU'NA, the name of two species of American fishes, one of which is called the old-wife, and is frequently preserved in the cabinets of the curious. The upper jaw has on each side four sharp thorns growing from it, and the lower two very large and sharp ones bending downwards, and in shape and structure resembling a cock's spur, and from these runs up a row of small thorns to the eye.

ACA'RUS, a kind of vermin which lodges in the skin, and excites itching.

To ACCE'DE, *v. n.* [*accedo*, Lat.] to come to, to draw near to, to enter into, or to add one's self to something already supposed to take place.

To ACCE'LERATE, *v. a.* [*accelero*, Lat.] to hasten, to quicken, to spur on with superadded motion and expedition.

ACCELERA'TION, *s.* the act of quickening motion, &c. With philosophers, a continual increase of velocity in any heavy bodies, tending towards the centre of the earth by the force of gravity. With the ancient astronomers, a term used in respect to the fixed stars, which signified the difference between the revolution of the primum mobile and the solar revolution; it was computed at 3 minutes and 56 seconds.

To ACCE'ND, *v. a.* [*accendo*, Lat.] to set on fire.

ACCE'NSION, *s.* [*accensio*, Lat.] in philosophy, the kindling or setting any natural body on fire.

A'CCENT, *s.* [*accentus*, Lat.] the rising or falling of the voice; a tone and manner of pronunciation contracted

from the country in which a person was bred, or resided a considerable time. With rhetoricians, a tone or modulation of the voice, used sometimes to denote the intention of the speaker, with regard to energy or force, and expressive of the sentiments and passions. *Grave accent*, is this mark (`) over a vowel, to shew that the voice is to be depressed. *Acute accent*, is this mark (´) over a vowel, to shew that the voice is to be raised. *Circumflex accent*, is this mark (^) over a vowel in Greek, and puts out a kind of undulation in the voice. The *long accent*, shews that the voice is to dwell upon the vowel, and is expressed thus (¯). The *short accent* (in grammar) shews that the time of pronouncing ought to be short, and is marked thus (˘). The two last, however, come properly under the head *quantity*, and not *accent*. In music, it is a certain undulation or warbling of the voice, to express the passions either naturally or artificially.

To ACCE'NT, *v. a.* [from *accentus*, Lat.] to mark with an *accent*; to pronounce a word with particular regard to the *accents*.

To ACCE'NTUATE, *v. a.* [*accentuer*, Fr.] to place the proper accents in reading, speaking, or writing, on the vowels or syllables of any word.

ACCENTUA'TION, *s.* a pronouncing or marking a word, so as to lay a stress of the voice on the right word or syllable.

To ACCE'PT, *v. a.* [*accipio*, Lat.] to receive favourably or kindly; to take with particular approbation: used either with or without the particle *of*.

ACCE'PTABLE, *a.* [*acceptable*, Fr.] that may be favourably or kindly received; agreeable.

ACCE'PTABLY, *ad.* in an acceptable manner.

ACCE'PTANCE, *s.* [*acceptance*, Fr.] an accepting or receiving favourably or kindly; sometimes the meaning or manner of taking a word with the accent promiscuously on the first or second syllable. In law, it is the tacit agreement to some act done by another before, which might have been avoided, if such agreement or acceptance had not been made. In commerce, it is the subscribing or signing an inland bill of exchange, which makes the person debtor for the sum of its contents, and obliges him to discharge it at the time which it mentions.

ACCEPTA'TION, *s.* [*acceptation*, Fr.] the received meaning of a word, or the sense in which it is usually taken; reception of any person or thing, either agreeably or not; particular regard as to acceptableness and manner of reception.

ACCE'PTER, *s.* in commerce, the person who accepts a bill by signing it, and therefore obliges himself to pay the contents, when due.

ACCE'SS, *s.* [*accessus*, Lat.] admittance, approach, or passage to a place or person; license or means to approach any thing; accession to any thing; the return or fit of an ague or other distemper.

ACCE'SSIBLE, *a.* [*accessibilis*, Lat.] that may be approached, reached, or come to. It is used with the particle *to* before the object. *Accessible height*, is either that which may be measured mechanically, by applying a measure to it; or else it is a height whose base can be approached to, and from thence a length measured on the ground.

ACCE'SSION, *s.* [*accessio*, Lat.] addition or increase; the act whereby a thing is superadded to another; joining one's self to any thing else, coming to, as the coming of a king to the crown. In physic, the beginning of a paroxysm.

A'CCESSORY, or A'CCESSARY, *s.* in civil law, any thing that of right belongs to or depends on another, although it be separated from it; as if tiles be taken from a house to be laid on again, they are an *accessary*, if the house be to be sold. By statute, a person who commands, advises, or conceals an offender guilty of felony by statute. In common law, a person guilty of felony, though not principally, as by advice, command, concealment; and this may be either before or after the fact.

A'CCIDENCE, *s.* [*accidentia*, Lat.] a little book, containing the first principles of the Latin tongue.

A'CCIDENT, *s.* [from *accidens*, Lat.] a casualty or chance; a contingent effect, or something produced casually, or without any foreknowledge or destination of it in the agent that produced it, or to whom it happens. A thing is also frequently styled an accident in reference to its cause, or at least to our knowledge of it; and by this an effect either casually produced, or which appears to have been so to us is commonly understood. In grammar, the property of words, such as their division into substantives and adjectives, their declensions, cases, numbers, and genders of nouns; the conjugations, moods, tenses, numbers, persons, &c., of verbs. In physic, it is analagous to the word symptom. In heraldry, accidents are additions, notes, or marks in a coat of armour, which are not necessary to it, such as abatements and differences; and in astrology, the most extraordinary occurrences in the course of a man's life.

ACCIDE'NTAL, *a.* [*accidentalis*, Lat.] pertaining to *accident*, happening by chance.

ACCIDE'NTALLY, *ad.* casually; fortuitously.

ACCI'DIOUS, *a.* [*accidius*, Lat.] slothful.

ACCI'DITY, *s.* [*acciditas*. Lat.] slothfulness.

ACCI'NCT, *a.* [*accinctus*, Lat.] girded, prepared ready.

ACCI'PIENT, *part.* [*accipiens*, Lat.] receiving. Substantively, a receiver.

ACCLAMA'TION, *s.* [*acclamatio*, Lat.] a shouting for joy; expressing applause, esteem, or approbation.

ACCLI'VITY, *s.* [*acclivitas*, Lat.] the ascent of a hill; and amongst geometers, the slope of a line or plane inclining to the horizon upwards.

ACCLI'VOUS, *a.* [*acclivus*, Lat.] rising upwards with a slope.

To ACCLO'Y, *v. a.* to crowd, to overfill; to surfeit, or satiate.

ACCLOY'ED, *part.* with farriers, denotes a horse being pricked in shoeing.

To ACCO'IL, *v. n.* to bustle, crowd, or be in a hurry. See COIL.

A'CCOLENT, *s.* [*accolens*, Lat.] he who inhabits near, or borders on, any place.

ACCO'MMODABLE, *a.* [*accommodabilis*, Lat.] that may be fitted to another thing, in its primary signification; in its secondary, that may be reconciled to, is consistent with, or may be applied to.

To ACCO'MMODATE, *v. a.* [*accommodo*, Lat.] to provide, or furnish with conveniences; to agree, compose, make up, or adjust a matter in dispute; to adapt, fit, or apply one matter or thing to another.

ACCO'MMODATE, *a.* [*accommodatus*, Lat.] when used with the particle *for*, it denotes convenient or proper; with the particle *to*, it implies suitable.

ACCO'MMODATEDLY, *ad.* suitably; fitly.

ACCOMMODA'TION, *s.* [*accommodatio*, Lat.] the adapting, fitting, or adjusting, of any matter; the composing or putting an end to a difference, quarrel, &c. Convenience.

ACCO'MPANIMENT, *s.* the adding of one thing to

another by way of ornament. In heraldry, the mantlings, supporters, &c. In music, the instrumental part playing or moving while the voice is singing.

To ACCO'MPANY, *v. a.* [*accompagner*, Fr.] to go or come with, to wait on, to keep company with; to join or unite with. *To accompany a voice*, i. e., to play to it with proper instruments.

ACCO'MPLICE, *s.* [*complice*, Fr.] one who has a hand in a matter, or who is privy to the same crime or design with another.

To ACCO'MPLISH, *v. a.* [*accomplir*, Fr.] to complete; to fulfil; to execute or bring a matter or thing to perfection; to complete a period of time; to obtain or acquire. A person well *accomplished*, one who has extraordinary parts, and has acquired great accomplishments in learning.

ACCO'MPLISHMENT, *s.* the perfecting, ending, fulfilling, or achieving of, any matter or thing entirely or completely. Also an acquirement in learning, arts, sciences, or good behaviour.

ACCO'MPT, (*akóunt*) *s.* [*compte*, Fr.] all computations made arithmetically. In commerce, all those books in which merchants and other traders register their transactions. *Merchants' accompts*, are those which are kept by double entry. *Accompt in company* is between two merchants or traders, wherein the transactions relative to their partnership are registered. *Accompt in bank*, is a fund deposited either at some banker's, or the bank, by traders, or running cash, to be employed in the payment of bills. *Accompt of sales*, is an information given by one merchant to another, or by a factor to his principal, of the disposal, net proceeds, &c., of goods sent for the proper account of the sender or senders who consigned the same.

ACCO'MPTANT, (*akóuntant*, *s.* [*accomptant*, Fr.] one who is not only well skilled in casting up accompts, but in book-keeping.

ACCO'MPTANTSHIP, (*akóuntantship*,) *s.* the qualifications necessary for an accomptant.

ACCO'RD, *s.* [*accord*, Fr.] agreement or compact; agreement of mind; mutual harmony or symmetry. Self motion; as "It opened of its own accord." In common law, agreement between several persons or parties to make satisfaction for an affront or trespass committed one against another. In music, it is the production, mixture, and relations of two sounds, of which the one is grave, the other acute.

To ACCO'RD, *v. n.* [*accorder*, Fr.] to agree; to hang together. Actively, to tune two or more instruments, so as they shall sound the same note when touched by the hand or bow; to harmonise.

ACCO'RDANCE, *s.* friendship, conformity, consistence, or agreement with.

ACCO'RDING, *prep.* agreeable to; in proportion; with regard to.

ACCO'RDINGLY, *ad.* conformably; consistently. In the beginning of a sentence it refers to what went before, and implies a deduction from it.

ACCO'RPORATED, *part.* [*accorporatus*, Lat.] joined or put to; embodied.

To ACCO'ST, *v. a.* [*accoster*, Fr.] to make or come up to a person, and speak to him.

ACCOU'NT, *s.* a computation of the number of certain things; a reckoning. The total or result of computation; estimation of value; rank, dignity, or distinction; regard, consideration, for the sake of; as "Sempronius gives no thanks on this *account*." Reason or cause; narrative or relation; opinion or belief; review or examination; explanation, or assignment of causes; the reasons of any thing collected; profit, gain, or advantage. In a law sense, a particular detail of enumeration delivered to a court or judge, &c., of what a man has received or expended for another, in the management of his affairs. Also, in common law, a writ or action that lies against a man, who by his office is obliged to give an account to another (as a bailiff to his master) and refuses to do it. *Upon no account*, or by no means. *Upon all accounts.* By all means. In every respect.

To ACCOU'NT, *v. a.* to compute; in the passive voice, to be reckoned or esteemed. With the particle *for*, it denotes to explain by assigning the cause and reasons. With the particle *to*, it implies, to be charged, applied, appropriated, or assigned to. With the particle *of*, to estimate, or to be valued. Lastly, to be imputed.

ACCOU'NTABLE, *a.* liable to give an account; answerable.

ACCOU'NTANT, *s.* an officer appointed to keep or make up the accounts of a company, office, or court. The accountant-general is an officer belonging to the court of chancery, appointed by parliament to receive all money lodged in court, and to convey it to the Bank of England.

To ACCOU'PLE, *v. a.* [*accoupler*, Fr.] to link or join together.

To ACCOU'TRE, *v. a.* [*accoutrer*, Fr.] to dress, attire, trim, especially with warlike accoutrements.

ACCOU'TREMENT, *s.* dress; equipage, furniture, or habiliments of war; ornaments.

ACCRE'TION, [*accretio*, Lat.] the act of growing to another, so as to augment it. With naturalists, an addition of matter to any body externally; but it is frequently applied to the increase of such bodies as are without life; and it is also called *apposition*.

ACCRE'TIVE, *a.* [from *accretio*, Lat.] that by which growth is increased; that by which vegetation is augmented.

A'CCRINGTON, a populous village near Blackburn, Lancashire. Messrs. Peels and Co. carry on a very extensive cotton manufactory here, in spinning, weaving, bleaching, and printing; supposed to be the most extensive of the kind in the kingdom.

To ACCRO'ACH, *v. a.* [*accrocher*, Fr.] a law term, to encroach, to draw away another's property.

ACCRO'ACHMENT, *s.* the act of encroaching on the property of another.

To ACCRU'E, *v. n.* [*accroitre*, Fr.] to be increased, or added to. In a commercial sense, to arise or proceed from.

ACCUBA'TION, *s.* [from *accubo*, Lat.] a posture of the body between sitting and lying. It was the table-posture of the Greeks and Romans.

ACCU'MBENT, *a.* [*accumbens*, Lat.] leaning, or reclining upon.

To ACCU'MULATE, *v. a.* [*accumulo*, Lat.] to heap on or pile one thing upon another; to gather or amass together in great quantities.

ACCUMULA'TION, *s.* [*accumulatio*, Lat.] repeated acquisitions and additions; an amassing; the state of a thing amassed.

ACCU'MULATIVE, *a.* that which increases, or that which is added to; additional.

ACCU'MULATOR, *s.* he that accumulates; a gatherer or heaper together.

A'CCURACY, or A'CCURATENESS, *s.* [*accuratio* Lat.] exactness, justness, or nicety.

A'CCURATE, *a.* [*accuratus*, Lat.] done with care; exact either as to persons or things.

A'CCURATELY, *ad.* exactly ; nicely.

To ACCU'RSE, *v. a.* to blast or load with a curse ; to doom to destruction ; to imprecate curses upon.

ACCU'RSED, *part.* lying under a curse, or excommunicated ; execrable ; that which deserves execration.

ACCU'SABLE, *part.* [*accusabilis*, Lat.] that which is liable to be found fault with, censured, or blamed.

ACCUSA'TION, *s.* the charging with some defect or crime. In law, the preferring a criminal action against any one before a judge.

ACCU'SATIVE, *a.* [*accusativus*, Lat.] a case in grammar which denotes the relation of the noun or pronoun, on which the action of the verb terminates. In English grammar it is called the objective case, and is easily distinguished in the pronouns ; but in the substantives there is no difference but that the nominative precedes and the accusative follows the verb. In Latin and Greek it is the fourth case.

ACCU'SATORY, *a.* [*accusatorius*, Lat.] of or belonging to accusation.

To ACCU'SE, (*akeuze*) *v. a.* [*accuso*, Lat.] to charge with a crime ; to inform against, indict, or impeach ; to censure. It has the particle *of*, and sometimes *for*, before the matter of censure or accusation.

ACCU'SER, (*akéuser*) *s.* the person who accuses, or brings a charge against another.

To ACCU'STOM, *v. a.* [*accoutumer*, Fr.] to inure or use one's self to any thing. It has the particle *to* before the thing accustomed to.

ACCU'STOMABLE, *part.* that which a person has practised or been used to for a continuance.

ACCU'STOMABLY, ACCU'STOMARILY, *ad.* according to use or custom.

ACCU'STOMARY, *a.* commonly practised, customary, usually done.

ACCU'STOMED, *a*, according to custom ; frequent ; usual.

ACE, *s.* a single point or speck on cards or dice. Figuratively, the least quantity, or the smallest distance, *i. e.*, within an *ace* of it.

ACE'PHALI, [from *a* and *kephale*, Gr.] certain ecclesiastics so called, who making profession of extreme poverty would not acknowledge any chief, whether layman or ecclesiastic ; also certain sects which refused to admit the authority of the councils of Ephesus and Chalcedon.

ACE'PHALOUS, *a.* [*akephalos*, Gr.] without a head ; figuratively, without chief or leader.

ACE'RB, *a.* [*acerbus*, Lat.] that has a compound taste consisting of sour and astringent, such as most unripe fruits have.

ACE'RBITUDE, or ACE'RBITY, *s.* the rough sour taste of unripe fruit ; severity of temper, roughness of manners.

ACERO'SE, *a.* [*acerosus*, Lat.] chaffy ; full of, or mixed with, chaff.

To ACE'RVATE, *v. a.* [*acervo*, Lat.] to raise up in heaps.

ACE'SCENT, *a* [*acescens*, Lat.] having a tendency to sourness.

ACE'TATES, *s.* in chemistry, salts formed by the combination of any base with the acetic acid.

ACE'TIC, *a.* in chemistry, derived from an acetate, as the acetic acid.

ACE'TOUS, *a.* [from *acetum*, Lat.] having the nature of vinegar. The acetous acid is principally obtained from saccharine liquors which have undergone the vinous fermentation.

ACE'TUM, *s.* [Lat.] vinegar in general ; any sharp liquor, as spirit of salt, nitre, vitriol, &c.

ACHAIA, (*akaia*) now Livadia, a province of Turkey in Europe, which formerly contained the celebrated cities of Athens and Thebes, the oracle of Delphos, and several other remarkable places. Also a district in Peloponnesus.

ACHE, (*ake*) *s.* [*ace*, Sax.] a continual pain or smart in any part of the body. With farriers, a disease in horses causing a numbness in the joints.

To ACHE, (*ake*) *v. n.* to be affected with pain.

A'CHERON, (*akeron*) a river of Epirus, over which the poets feigned departed souls were ferried. Also a stinking fen or lake in the Terra di Lavoro of Naples between Cuma and Miseno, named Tenebrosa Palus by Virgil, on account of the blackness of the waters. Figuratively, it is used for the state of departed souls, or the grave.

To ACHI'EVE, *v. a.* [*achever*, Fr.] to finish ; to accomplish, to perform some notable exploit with success ; to gain or procure.

ACHI'EVEMENT, *s.* the finishing of a notable action ; the ensigns armorial of a family.

ACHI'EVER, *s.* he who acquires, or obtains, or performs some great exploit.

A'CHING, *s.* pain ; uneasiness.

ACHROMA'TIC, *a.* [from *a* privative, and *chroma*, colour, Gr.] want of colour. Achromatic telescopes are contrived to remedy the aberrations in colours.

ACHRO'NICAL, *a.* [from *akros*, highest, and *nux*, night, Gr.] a term used in astronomy, signifying the rising of a star when the sun sets, or the setting of a star when the sun rises ; in which cases the star is said to rise or set achronically.

A'CID, *a.* [*acidus*, Lat.] sour, sharp.

ACI'DITY, or A'CIDNESS, *s.* [*aciditas*, Lat.] keenness, sharpness ; that taste which *acid* or sharp bodies leave in the mouth. With chemists, the *acidity* or keenness of any liquor that consists in sharp particles of salts dissolved and put into a violent motion by means of fire.

A'CIDS, *s.* all things that affect the organs of taste with a pungent sourness. The chemists, however, call all substances acids, that change the blue, green, and purple juices of vegetables to red, and combine with alkalies, earths, or metallic oxides, so as to form those compounds called salts. They are distinguished into two classes ; the first comprehending those which are formed of not more than two principles, and the second composed of a greater number. They are compounds of oxygen with certain substances, and their names terminate with *ic* or *ous*, according to the quantities of oxygen with which they are combined. Thus sulphuric acid contains more oxygen, and of course less sulphur than sulphurous acid.

ACI'DULATED, *a.* applied to medicines that have been mixed or tinctured with some acid.

ACI'DULES, *s.* a term applied by the modern chemists to the natural combination of some acids with a quantity of potash.

To ACKNO'WLEDGE, *v. a.* to confess or own ; to be grateful or thankful for any benefit ; to own or profess a former acquaintance with a person ; to approve.

ACKNO'WLEDGMENT, *s.* concession of any thing ; thankfulness, gratitude ; confession of a fault ; belief, attended with open profession. It supposes a question asked, whereas *confession* savours a little of self-accusation. We *acknowledge* what we had an inclination to conceal ; we *confess* that which we were blameable in doing.

A'CME, *s.* [Gr.] with physicians, is used to denote the third degree or height of distempers, of which many have four periods. 1. The arche, or beginning. 2. Anabasis, or growth. 3. The *acme*, when the distemper is at the height. 4. The paracme, or declension of the disease.

ACO'LOTHIST, *s.* [from *akolouthos*, a companion, Gr.] certain young persons among the ancient Christians, who attached themselves to the company of the bishops. In the Romish church, one of the lowest order, whose business it is to prepare the elements, light the church, &c. The same term differently derived was applied to stoics, and other persons who were immoveable in their resolutions.

A'COLYTE, *s.* the same with acolothist.

A'CONITE, *s.* [*aconitum*, Lat.] properly the herb wolfsbane; but commonly used in poetical language for poison in general.

A'CORN, *s.* [*æcorn*, Sax.] the fruit or seed of the oak.

ACOU'CHY, an animal of the cavy kind, much resembling the agoriti. It is a native of South America.

ACOU'STIC, *a.* [from *akouo*, to hear, Gr.] that belongs to the organ of hearing. Acoustic nerve, in anatomy, the same as auditory nerve.

ACOU'STICS, *s.* the doctrine of sounds. Either instruments or medicines that help the sense of hearing.

To ACQUAI'NT, *v. n.* [*accointer*, Fr.] to inform; to be accustomed, or be habituated to; to know perfectly; to make one's self agreeable to, to insinuate one's self into the favour of; to acquire a perfect and intimate knowledge of.

ACQUAI'NTANCE, *s.* [*accointance*, Fr.] applied both to persons and things, and followed by the particle *with*. Application productive of knowledge; personal knowledge arising from familiarity; an intimate friendship and alliance; a familiar and constant companion. Without the preposition, something to which one has been accustomed, when applied to things; applied to persons, a slight or superficial knowledge.

ACQUAI'NTED, *part.* informed: accustomed or habituated; familiar, or having perfect knowledge of; when followed by the particle *with*, it signifies perfect knowledge by application.

To ACQUIE'SCE, *v. n.* [*acquiesco*, Lat.] to yield to, to comply with, to rest satisfied with, used with the particle *in*.

ACQUIE'SCENCE, *s.* a tacit consent, submission, or yielding to; approbation, excluding all repining.

ACQUI'RABLE, *a.* that may be acquired or obtained; attainable.

To ACQUI'RE, *v. a.* [*acquiro*, Lat.] to attain, to purchase by one's labour.

ACQUI'RER, *s.* a gainer.

ACQUI'REMENT, *s.* that which is acquired, gain; attainment.

ACQUISI'TION, *s.* [*acquisitio*, Lat.] an obtaining, the thing obtained.

ACQUI'SITIVE, *a.* [*acquisitivus*, Lat.] that is acquired, or gained.

A'CQUIST, *s.* [from *acquérir*, Fr.] additional increase, something acquired or gained; acquisition. In law, goods not held by descent or inheritance, but obtained by purchase. In politics, something gained by conquest.

To ACQUIT, *v. a.* [*acquitter*, Fr.] to discharge or free from; to clear from guilt, not to condemn, with *of* or *from*, before the crime; to discharge from any obligation.

ACQUI'TMENT, or ACQUI'TTAL, *s.* in law, a setting free from the suspicion of guilt, or an offence; also a tenant's discharge from or by a mesne landlord, from doing service to, or being disturbed in, his possession by any superior lord, or paramount.

ACQUI'TTANCE, *s.* a discharge or release given in writing for a sum of money, or other duty paid or done; the writing itself.

A'CRA, Acre, or *St. Jean d' Acre*, a sea-port of Palestine, called in Scripture Accho, and by the Greeks Ptolemais; it underwent, in the time of the crusades, many sieges, as well by the Christians as Saracens; and lately, it has successfully sustained a memorable siege against Buonaparte. The bay, or harbour, which extends in a semicircle of 3 leagues as far as Mount Carmel, is open to the N. W. winds; yet the port is reckoned one of the best, and the town is one of the principal ones upon this dreary coast. It was here that our king Edward I., when prince, receiving a wound from a poisoned arrow, was cured by his wife Eleanor, who sucked out the poison. The Armenians and European merchants have their respective places of worship here, and carry on a pretty profitable trade with the Arabs. It is 28 miles S. of Tyre. Lat. 32. 30. N., long. 35. 24. E.

A'CRE, *s.* [*æcre*, Sax.] a measure of land containing forty perches in length, and four in breadth; or four thousand eight hundred and forty square yards. Such is, in general, the English acre. The French acre, or *arpent*, is one-fourth more; the Welsh acre, commonly two English ones; the Irish, one acre, two roods, and 19 perches English. The number of acres in England, has been computed at 46 millions and 80,000. The territory of the United States of America, according to calculations made by order of Congress, contains 589 millions of acres, exclusive of water, which is computed at 51 millions more.

A'CRID, *a.* [*acridus*, Lat.] tasting hot and sour.

ACRIMO'NIOUS, *a.* abounding with sharp or corrosive particles, when applied to things. Figuratively, sharp and austere, applied to behaviour.

A'CRIMONY, *s.* [*acrimonia*, Lat.] sharpness, tartness, corrosive quality; severity of disposition; sharpness of temper.

A'CRITUDE, *s.* [*acritudo*, Lat.] a quality in a body, which affects the taste with a sensation of rough, pungent, and hottish sour.

ACROAMA'TICAL, *a.* [from *akroaomai*, to hear, Gr.] profound, abstruse, belonging to some secret doctrine. Several of the ancient philosophers had certain doctrines which they taught publicly, and others which they communicated to their most intimate disciples only.

A'CROSPIRE, *s.* [from *akros*, highest, and *speiro*, to sow, Gr.] a shoot or sprout from the end of seeds before they are sown.

A'CROSPIRED, *part.* and *a.* having sprouts.

ACRO'SS, *ad.* [See CROSS] crosswise, thwartwise.

ACRO'STIC, *s.* [from *akros*, highest, and *stichos*, a verse, Gr.] a poetical composition, the initial letters of which, when added together, form the name of the person or thing on which the poem is written.

ACROTE'RIA, *s.* [from *akros*, Gr.] in architecture: 1. Little pedestals, commonly without bases, placed at the middle and both extremes of frontispieces or pediments, which serve to support statues. 2. Those sharp pinnacles, or spiry battlements, standing in ranks about flat buildings, with rails and balusters. 3. The figures, whether of stone or metals, which are placed as ornaments, or crownings, on the tops of temples and other splendid edifices.

To ACT, *v. a.* [*ago*, Lat.] to be active, to exert one's active powers; to exercise its active powers; to perform

its proper functions; to perform the functions of life; to be excited to action; to perform, in allusion to the theatre; to counterfeit, in allusion to the office of a player; to be impelled, forced, or incited to or by action; to exert action, or produce effects upon a subject; to actuate, or be incited to action; to perform a character in a play.

ACT, *s.* [*actum*, Lat.] a deed, a performance; a part in a play; the power of producing an effect; a deed, or decree of parliament, or other court of judicature. In physics, an effective application of some power or faculty. With metaphysicians, that by which a being is in real action. In law, an instrument or other matter in writing, to declare or justify the truth of a thing: in which sense records, decrees, sentences, reports, certificates, &c., are called *acts*. Matters of fact, transmitted to posterity in certain authentic books and memoirs. At the university of Oxford, the time when degrees are taken. The word *act* signifies something done which is remarkable. The word *action* is applicable indifferently to every thing we do, whether common or extraordinary. An elegant speaker will not say a *virtuous act*, but an act of virtue, whereas to say *a virtuous action*, is proper and elegant. *Act of faith*, in the Inquisition, is a solemn day held by the inquisitors, for the punishment of such as they declare heretics, and the absolution of the innocent accused, called by them *auto da fé*. *Acts of Parliament* are positive laws. The words of acts of parliament should be taken in a lawful sense. Cases of the same nature are within the intention, though without the letter, of the act; and some acts extend by equity to things not mentioned therein.

A'CTIAN, *a.* belonging to *Actium*. *Actian* games, games instituted according to some by Augustus, in memory of the victory obtained over Anthony, near the promontory and city of Actium; though others say, that Augustus only restored them. *Actian* years, or *Actiac* æra, in chronology, a series of years beginning from the conquest of Egypt by Octavius, called also the æra of Augustus.

ACTI'NIA, a genus of sea animals of a cylindrical shape, and variable figure. Their mouth is placed at one of the extremities of the body, and furnished with many tentacula like those of insects, which are constantly in motion, and with which they catch their food. They lodge in the cavities of rocks on the coasts of the American islands.

A'CTION, *s.* [*actio*, Lat.] the exerting or employing any active powers in opposition to rest; something done or performed; a deed; power, influence, agency, or operation. In metaphysics, the exercise of an ability, by which a being has to begin or determine a particular train of thought or motion. In ethics, the voluntary motion of a reasonable creature. In painting, or sculpture, the posture or attitude expressive of the passion the painter or carver would convey to the mind of a spectator. In horsemanship, *the action of the mouth*, the motion of the tongue and champing on the bit, which is discovered by an abundance of white foam, and is a token of mettle. With orators, actors, &c., it is the accommodating the person, voices, and gesture, to the subject. In poetry, an event or series of occurrences mutually connected and depending on each other, either real or imaginary, which makes the subject of a dramatic or epic poem. In law, a legal demand of, or the form of, a suit given by law, for the recovery of a person's right. *Actions* are either criminal or civil. Criminal are such as have judgment of death. Under this head are included, 1. *Actions* penal, which lie for some penalty, corporeal or pecuniary. 2. *Actions* upon the statute, brought on breach of any statute, and which did not lie before as an occasion of perjury. 3. *Actions* popular, given on breach of some penal statute, for which any person has a right to sue. In the plural number, *actions* in commerce, imply the moveable effects; thus a merchant's creditors have seized upon all his *actions*, i. e., they have seized upon all the debts owing to him. *Action* upon the case, in law, a general *action* given for redress of wrongs done without violence, and not provided against by a law. *Action* on the case of words, is where a person is injured in his reputation by words maliciously spoken. *Action of a writ*, in law, is when it is pleaded that the plaintiff has no cause to have it brought, though he may have another for the same.

A'CTIONABLE, *a.* [*action* and *abel*, Sax.] in a law sense that which admits an action to be brought against it; punishable, blameable, or culpable.

A'CTIVE, *a.* [*activus*, Lat.] that has the power of acting, as opposed to passive; busy in acting, as opposed to idle; practical, not merely speculative, or in theory; nimble, quick, apt, or forward to act. *Active principles*, in chemistry, are spirit, oil, and salt; so named, because when their parts are briskly in motion, they cause action in other bodies. *Active verbs*, are such as not only signify doing or acting, but have also nouns following them, to be the subject of the action. Thus, *to love*, *to teach*, are verbs active; because we can say, *to love a thing*, *to teach a man*. Verbs neuter also denote an action, but cannot have a noun following them. Such are *to sleep*, *to go*, &c. In medicine, it implies such a dose as operates quickly, and with some force, as emetics, cathartics, and cordials.

A'CTIVELY, *ad.* busily; nimbly. In an active signification, as, "The word is used *actively*."

ACTI'VITY, *s.* propensity, readiness, nimbleness to do a thing. Applied both to persons and things, a power of acting, operation, influence, continual exertion of the active powers, in opposition to indolence.

A'CTON BURNEL, in Shropshire, 8 miles from Shrewsbury; so named from the Burnels, who formerly had a castle in it. A parliament was held here in the reign of king Edward I., wherein a statute, called the Statute Merchant, was made for the assurance of debts. The lords sat in the castle, and the commons in a barn, which is yet standing. A great part also of the castle, a very magnificent structure, still remains; its walls being exceedingly strong, and adorned with fine battlements, and rows of windows curiously carved.

A'CTOR, *s.* [*actor*, Lat.] he that does any thing; he that practises, in opposition to theory. A player.

A'CTRESS, *s.* [*actrice*, Fr.] a woman who personates a character on the stage. A female who performs any thing.

ACTS, *s.* in dramatic poetry, the divisions or principal parts of a play.

A'CTUAL, *a.* [*actuel*, Fr.] that includes or implies action; really in act, not merely in speculation.

ACTUA'LITY, *s.* the power of exerting action, or operating; activity; reality, or certainty.

A'CTUALLY, *ad.* in effect; really.

A'CTUALNESS, *s.* a quality which denotes the reality of the operation, existence or truth of a thing.

A'CTUARY, *s.* [*actuarius*, Lat.] in law, the register or clerk who compiles the minutes of the proceedings of a court, particularly the clerk that registers the acts and proceedings of the convocation.

To A'CTUATE, *v. a.* [from *ago*, Lat.] to excite to action, to move, to quicken.

To A'CUATE, *v. a.* [*acuo*, Lat.] to sharpen.

ACU'LEATE, *a.* [*aculeatus*, Lat.] prickly; that terminates in a sharp point.

ACU'MEN, *s.* [Lat.] sharpness; applied either to material objects, or the faculties of the mind.

ACU'MINATED, *part.* [*acuminatus*, Lat.] sharp-pointed.

ACUPU'NCTURE, *s.* a method of curing many diseases by pricking several parts of the body with a needle; much practised by the inhabitants of China and Japan, and not unknown to the ancients.

ACU'TE, *a.* [*acutus*, Lat.] sharp-pointed, sharp-witted, subtle, ingenious, vigorous in operation or effect. *Acute*, in geometry, that which terminates in a sharp point. *Acute angle*, that which is less than ninety degrees. *Acute-angled triangle*, that whose three angles are acute. *Acute-angular sections of a cone*, the same as an ellipsis. *Acute*, in music, shrill, sharp, or high in respect of some other note, opposed to grave. *Acute*, in grammar, an accent which teaches to raise or sharpen the voice, and is written thus (´). In physic, acute diseases, are those that are very violent, and terminate in a few days.

ACU'TELY, *ad.* sharply.

ACU'TENESS, *s.* sharpness, applied to matter. Sagacity, or quickness of discernment. Capacity of distinguishing, or receiving impressions. Vehemence, productive of a speedy crisis in a disease. Shrillness, applied to sound.

AD, at the beginning of English proper names, signifies the same with *ad* or *apud* amongst the Latins. So *Adston* signifies at or near some stone: *Adhill*, at or near some hill.

A'DAGE, *s.* [*adagium*, Lat.] a maxim or principle received as self-evident. A proverbial saying.

ADA'GIO, *s.* [Ital.] slow, grave, solemn. In music, a slow movement or time: when it is repeated twice, as *adagio, adagio*, it implies a very slow motion or movement.

A'DAMANT, *s.* [*adamas*, Lat.] a stone imagined to be of impenetrable hardness. The diamond, the loadstone. Figuratively, something that has any strong attraction.

ADAMA'NTINE, *a.* [*adamantinus*, Lat.] made of adamant; endued with the properties of adamant, not to be broken.

A'DAMITES, a sect of heretics, who imitated the nakedness of Adam during his residence in paradise, and contemned marriage, because he is not said to have known Eve before the fall.

A'DAM'S APPLE, *s.* in anatomy, a prominent part of the throat. In botany, a kind of fruit, frequent in Italy, said to be a good remedy against the itch.

To ADA'PT, *v. a.* [*adapto*, Lat.] to fit one thing to another, to proportion; to make one thing correspond with another, to suit.

ADAPTA'TION, *s.* the art of fitting one thing to another; or the fitness, suitableness, or correspondence of one thing with another.

ADA'PTION, *s.* the act of fitting, or suitableness.

A'DAR, in Scripture chronology, the twelfth month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year. It contains only twenty-nine days, and answers to the month of February; so that it sometimes extends to March.

AD BE'STIAS, in antiquity, a punishment of criminals, who were condemned to be thrown to wild beasts. It was also applied to gladiators hired to fight with wild beasts, otherwise called Bestiarii.

To ADD, *v. a.* [*addo*, Lat.] to increase by joining something new, to enlarge, to aggrandize. To perform the operation of joining one number to another.

A'DDABLE, or A'DDIBLE, *part.* [from *addo*, Lat.] that may be added

A'DDER, *s.* [*æetter*, Saxl] that kind of serpent commonly called the viper.

A'DDER'S-GRASS, or A'DDER'S-TONGUE, *s.* a plant without any flower; its fruit is oblong, and of an oval shape. It is esteemed a vulnerary, and applied internally or externally; the juice of it is given for internal wounds, and the ointment that is made of it is applied to those that are external.

A'DDER'S-WORT, *s.* an herb, so named on account of its virtue, real or supposed, of curing the bite of serpents.

A'DDICE, or ADZE, *s.* [from *adese*, Sax.] a cooper's instrument to chop or cut with.

To ADDICT, *v. a.* [*addico*, Lat.] to give up one's self wholly to a thing; to apply one's mind wholly to it. It is mostly used in a bad sense.

ADDITAMENT, *s.* [*additamentum*, Lat.] a thing added, or an addition.

ADDITION, *s.* [*additio*, Lat.] the act of adding or joining one thing to another, in order to increase its quantity or dimensions; the thing which is added; increase; interpolation, or the corrupting of writings, or tenets by interspersing something new or spurious. In arithmetic, one of the five principal rules. In law, a title given to a man, besides his christian, or surname, implying his estate, degree, occupation, age, or place of residence.

ADDITIONAL, *a.* that is added; that increases with respect to arguments, a greater number, or more forcible one.

A'DDLE, *a.* [from *adel*, Sax.] empty, rotten; commonly said of eggs that produce no chicks, though laid under the hen; and hence it is applied to a brain that produces nothing.

To ADDRE'SS, *v. a.* [*adresser*, Fr.] to prepare for use; to make ready, to prepare one's self for any action; to present a petition to; to make application to a person; to direct one's speech to a person, or body of men.

ADDRE'SS, *s.* [*adresse*, Fr.] an application in order to persuade; the suit or application of a lover; behaviour, or genteel carriage; quickness of understanding; presence of mind; an application from an inferior to a superior; the direction of a letter, or the method in which a person is directed to.

ADDRE'SSER, *s.* the person who carries the petition, and delivers the address.

ADDU'CENT, *part.* [*adducens*, Lat.] that which draws to, or closes. In anatomy, applied to muscles that bring forward, close, or draw together, the parts of the body to which they are fixed.

A'DEL, a fruitful province in Africa, called also Zeilah, from a rich trading town of that name, seated near the Red Sea. In the centre of the country is Adela, where the king resides; and there is another place of note called Barbora, near the sea-coast, an ancient town of some trade. The country stretches along the S. coast of the Strait of Babel-mandel, near to the Red Sea. It was formerly a part of Abyssinia.

ADE'MPTION, *s.* among civilians, is the privation or revocation of some donation or favour.

ADE'PT, *s.* [from *adeptus*, Lat.] one that understands all the secrets of his art; originally appropriated to chemists, but now applied to persons of any profession.

ADE'PT, *a.* thoroughly skilled in any thing; well versed in any matter.

A'DEQUATE, *a.* [*adequatus*, Lat.] equal or proportionate to; full, perfect, proper, sole, and entire.

A'DEQUATENESS, *s.* equality, perfect resemblance, justness of correspondence, exactness of proportion

ADE'SSENARII, *s.* those who hold the corporeal presence of Christ at the sacrament, but in a manner different from the papists.

To ADHE'RE, *v. n.* [*adhæreo*, Lat.] to stick to, like any glutinous matter. Figuratively, to hold together, join, or unite with. To persist in, or remain firm to a party, person, or opinion.

ADHE'RENCE, or ADHE'RENCY, *s.* the quality of sticking to, strong attachment, steady perseverance, fixedness of mind.

ADHE'RENT, *part.* or *a.* clinging or sticking to. In logic, something added, or not essential to a thing.

ADHE'RENT, *s.* one who is firmly attached to any person, party, or opinion.

ADHE'RER, *s.* one who is tenacious of any tenet, or firmly attached to any person, party, or profession.

ADHE'SION, *s.* [*adhæsio*, Lat.] the act of cleaving or sticking to. *Adhesion*, to a natural body is used, and *adherence* to a party; but sometimes promiscuously.

ADHE'SIVE, *a.* remaining closely attached; sticking, or keeping to without any deviation.

ADJA'CENCY, *s.* [from *adjaceo*, Lat.] state of lying near to; the thing itself so lying.

ADJA'CENT, *part.* or *a.* [*adjacens*, Lat.] lying near or bordering upon; contiguous, or touching each other.

ADIA'PHORISTS, *s.* [*adiaphori*, indifferent, Gr.] the followers of Melancthon, who in the fifteenth century was disposed to give up several points to the catholics for the sake of peace.

A'DJECTIVE, *s.* [*adjectivum*, Lat.] a word which denotes the qualities of a subject, as a *great* minister; the word *great* is an adjective, as denoting only the qualities of the minister. It derives its name from its being joined or added to another word, either expressed or understood, in order to limit the sense.

A'DJECTIVELY, *ad.* after the manner of an adjective.

ADIEU', *ad.* [Fr.] farewell. God be with you.

To ADJOI'N, *v. a.* [*adjungo*, Lat.] to join, to unite to, to add to; also, to be contiguous to, to lie so near as to touch or join to.

To ADJOU'RN, *v. a.* [*adjourner*, Fr.] to appoint a day, to put off to another time; used chiefly of juridical proceedings, and the meeting of parliament.

ADJOU'RNMENT, *s.* the putting off a court or meeting, and appointing it to be kept at another time or place.

A'DIPOUS, *a.* [*adiposus*, Lat.] fat, greasy.

A'DIT, *s.* [*aditus*, Lat.] a passage, or entry; the shaft or entrance into a mine.

ADDI'TION, *s.* [*additio*, Lat.] a going or coming nigh unto.

To ADJU'DGE, *v. a.* [*adjudico*, Lat.] to give judgment or sentence in a court of justice, with *to* before the person; to award, to sentence; simply, to determine or judge.

To ADJU'DICATE, *v. a.* [*adjudico*, Lat.] to determine any claim at law; to give or assign the right of something controverted to one of the claimants.

ADJUDICA'TION, *s.* [*adjudicatio*, Lat.] the act of judging, or giving to a person by a judicial sentence.

A'DJUNCT, *a.* and *s.* [*adjunctum*, Lat.] something united, but not essential; one joined to another, as a companion, or assistant. In philosophy, something added to a thing not essentially belonging to it; a mode that may be separated from its subject. *Adjuncts*, in grammar and rhetoric, are adjectives or epithets added to enlarge or augment the energy of a discourse.

ADJU'NCTION, *s.* [*adjunctio*, Lat.] the act of joining things together; or state of a thing joined.

ADJU'NCTIVE, *s.* [from *adjunctivus*, Lat.] he that joins; that which is joined.

ADJURA'TION, *s.* [*adjuratio*, Lat.] the form of an oath taken by any person; or an oath administered to any person, whereby he is under a necessity of speaking the truth without disguise.

To ADJU'RE, *v. a.* [*adjuro*, Lat.] to bind a person to do or not to do any thing, under the penalty of a dreadful curse. To entreat earnestly by the most pathetic topics. To swear by. To oblige a person to declare the truth upon oath.

To ADJU'ST, *v. a.* [*adjuster*, Fr.] to make consistent, to regulate, to settle, to reduce to a standard, or criterion, to reconcile.

ADJU'STMENT, *s.* [*adjustement*, Fr.] a just description, an explication and obviation of difficulties in a subject. A just disposition of parts, wherein they conspire to promote and assist each other's motion.

A'DJUTANT, *s.* [from *adjutans*, Lat.] in the military art, a helper or assistant. More particularly an officer in the army, who assists a superior, particularly the major, in distributing the pay, and overseeing the punishment of the inferior men. *Adjutant General*, is one who attends the General, assists in council, and carries the orders from one part of the army to the other.

ADJU'TOR, *s.* [Lat.] a helper, one who gives assistance.

ADJU'TRIX, *s.* [Lat.] a female helper, or a woman who assists.

ADLEGA'TION, *s.* a right formerly claimed by the States of the German Empire of adjoining plenipotentiaries, in public treaties and negotiations, to those of the emperor.

ADMEA'SUREMENT, *s.* the measuring or finding the dimensions and quantity of a thing by the application of a standard or rule. In law, a writ brought against such as usurp more than their due.

ADMENSURA'TION, *s.* [from *ad* and *mensura*, Lat.] the act of determining or finding out the length and other dimensions, by a standard, rule, or measure.

To ADMI'NISTER, *v. a.* [*administro*, Lat.] to afford, including the idea of help or service; to give. In politics, to manage or conduct the affairs of government, including the idea of subordination. In judicial courts, to tender or apply to a person to take his oath. "To *administer* an oath." In church government, to perform the office of a minister, or priest, in giving the elements of bread and wine, &c., in the sacrament. "To *minister* the sacrament." In physic, to dispense medicines, prescribe and apply remedies. "*Administering* physic." To be subservient to; to contribute to; with the particle *to*. In law, to take possession of the goods and chattels of a person dying without will, to give in an inventory thereof on oath at the commons, and oblige one's self to be accountable for them.

To ADMI'NISTRATE, *v. a.* [*administro*, Lat.] to apply or make use of. "Inwardly *administrated*." A term peculiar to physic.

ADMINISTRA'TION, *s.* [*administratio*, Lat.] the act of enforcing or applying, or giving sentence according to the sense of a law. The discharge of one of the chief offices of state, which respects the direction of public affairs. The active or executive part of government. Those who are intrusted with the care of public affairs. The due discharge of an office. The performance of the necessary rites, the act of distributing bread and wine, &c., in the eucharist. In law, the act or state of a person, who takes charge of the effects of one dying intestate, and is accountable for them, when thereto required. The bishop of the

diocese, where the party dies, is to grant administration; but if the deceased has goods in several dioceses, termed in law *bona notabilia*, it must then be granted by the archbishop in the prerogative court. The persons to whom administration may be granted, are the following: 1st, the husband, of his wife's goods and chattels; 2d, the wife, of the husband's; but in default of either of these, 3dly, the children of either sex; in case there be none, 4thly, the father and mother; after them, 5thly, a brother or sister of the whole or half blood; in default of these, 6thly, the next of kin, as uncle, aunt, or cousin; and for want of all these, 7thly, any other person at the discretion of the ordinary, &c. *Administration, cum testamento annexo* (with a testament or will annexed), in law, is where an executor refuses to prove a will, and on that account, administration with the will annexed to it, is granted to the next of kin.

ADMI'NISTRATIVE, *a.* that aids, supports, or assists.

ADMINISTRA'TOR, *s.* [Lat.] the person who officiates as a minister or priest in a church. He that has the chief management of national affairs. In law, he who has the goods of a man dying without will committed to his charge, and is accountable for them, when required by the ordinary. The office of administrator is the same as that of executor, with regard to the burial, discharging funeral expenses and payment of the debts, &c., of the deceased; but as this power is communicated by administration, he can do nothing before that is granted.

ADMINISTRA'TORSHIP, *s.* the office of administrator.

ADMINISTRA'TRIX, *s.* [Lat.] a female who has the goods and chattels of a person dying intestate committed to her charge.

A'DMIRABLE, *a.* [*admirabilis*, Lat.] worthy of admiration.

A'DMIRABLY, *ad.* so as to raise wonder; in an admirable manner.

A'DMIRAL, *s.* [*amiral*, Fr.] an officer who has the chief command of a fleet. According to Du Cange, the Sicilians were the first, and the Genoese the next, who gave this name to the commander of their naval forces. The first mention of this name among us was in the reign of Edward I. *Lord high-admiral*, one invested with power to determine, by himself, or deputies, all crimes committed on the sea and its coasts. James, duke of York, and afterwards king, bore this office; but at present it is divided among several persons who are styled lords commissioners of the admiralty. Under the admiral is a rear admiral, who commands a third squadron of men of war, and carries his flag, with the arms of his country, in the mizen-top of his ship, and a vice-admiral, who commands the second squadron, and carries his flag on the ship's fore-top. Vice-admiral, also denotes one who is invested with the jurisdiction of an admiral within a certain county or district upon the sea-coast; who is to aid and assist persons that are shipwrecked within his jurisdiction, and to save and secure their goods. They are authorized to hear and determine disputes relating to maritime affairs arising within their limits; but an appeal lies from their sentence to the admiralty-court in London. There are upwards of twenty such vice-admirals in Great Britain.

A'DMIRALSHIP, *s.* the office of an admiral.

A'DMIRALTY, *s.* [*amirauté*, Fr.] the office or power of the lord high admiral, or lords commissioners. It usually consists of a first commissioner, who presides at the board, and six others, which take place in the order their names are set down in the commission. They have the chief direction of the affairs of the navy, their jurisdiction is over Great Britain, Ireland, Wales, and the dominions and isles thereto belonging. All warrants for building and providing ships with warlike stores, are signed by them. *Court of Admiralty*, is a sovereign court held by the lord high admiral, or commissioners of the admiralty; and has cognizance in all maritime affairs, civil as well as criminal. All crimes committed on the high seas, or in great rivers, below the bridge next the sea, are cognizable in this court only, which by statute, is obliged to try the same by judge and jury. Civil actions are determined according to civil law, because the sea is without the jurisdiction of the common law. Under this court is also a court of equity, for determining differences among merchants. The *Court of Admiralty* was first erected by king Edward III.

A'DMIRALTY ISLANDS, a cluster of islands to the N. of New Britain, and nearly parallel W. from New Ireland. They are between 20 and 30 in number, and were first discovered by Captain Carteret. He describes them as clothed with a beautiful verdure of lofty and luxuriant woods, interspersed with spots that have been cleared for plantations, with groves of cocoa-nut trees and houses of the natives, who appeared to be very numerous. The largest of the islands is about 18 leagues long, in the direction of E. and W. The inhabitants are a fierce intractable people, going quite naked, except that they have shells on their legs and arms by way of ornament. They are of a dark copper colour, nearly black, with woolly heads, which they profusely powder; they also paint their cheeks with white streaks. Lat. about 2 S., and long. from 146. to 152. E.

ADMIRA'TION, *s.* [*admiratio*, Lat.] a passion excited when we discover a great excellence in an object. In such a manner as to excite wonder. Surprise, including the secondary idea of something culpable. In grammar, a point or stop, which denotes that the sentence before it implies wonder or astonishment, marked thus (!)

To ADMI'RE, *v. a.* [*admiror*, Lat.] to look upon with some wonder, including esteem; and arising from the discovery of unexpected and inexhausted excellence.

ADMI'RED, *part.* that occasions great surprise and astonishment.

ADMI'RER, *s.* the person who feels the passion of admiration arising at the sight, or contemplation of any thing surprisingly excellent. He who wonders, or regards with admiration.

ADMI'RINGLY. *ad.* with admiration.

ADMI'SSIBLE, *a.* [from *admitto*, Lat.] that may be granted or admitted.

ADMI'SSION, *s.* [from *admissio*, Lat.] liberty or permission of entering. Access or liberty of approaching. A power of entering. The granting a proposition not fully proved in law, it is when the bishop, after examination, allows a priest to enter into a benefice to which he is presented, saying, *Admitto te habilem*; "I *admit* you as a person properly qualified."

To ADMI'T, *v. a.* [*admitto*, Lat.] to grant access to. To permit or suffer a person to enter upon an office. To grant, in a general sense; to allow.

ADMI'TTABLE, *a.* that may be admitted, applied both to persons and things.

ADMI'TTANCE, *s.* a permission of a person to take and exercise the functions of any office. Access, passage, or power of entering. A prerogative, or right of finding a ready access to the great. The acceding to, granting or concession of, any position.

To ADMI'X, *v. a.* [*admisceo*, Lat.] to join to, or mingle with something else.

ADMI'XTION, *s.* the joining, blending, or incorporating one body or fluid with another by mixing.

ADMI'XTURE, *s.* signifies actively, the blending or mingling one body with another; in a passive sense, the body blended.

To ADMO'NISH, *v. a.* [*admoneo*, Lat.] to exhort, to give advice, with the preposition *against*. To reprove; to give a person a hint; to warn; to put in mind of a fault.

ADMO'NISHER, *s.* the person who reminds another of his duty, and reproves him for his faults.

ADMO'NISHMENT, *s.* admonition; notice of faults or duties.

ADMONI'TION, *s.* [*admonitio*, Lat.] a hint of duty. A reminding a person of his duty, or reproof for the neglect of it. In the ancient church, this was a part of discipline which preceded, and often prevented excommunication.

ADMONI'TIONER, *s.* a general advertiser. A ludicrous term.

ADMO'NITORY, *a.* [*admonitorius*, Lat.] that exhorts, and excites us to the performance of a duty.

To ADMO'VE, *v. a.* [*admoveo*, Lat.] to move towards, to approach, or bring nearer to. Not in use.

ADO', *s.* difficulty, when following *much*. With the preposition *about*, bustle, noise, or tumult. With the words *great* or *more*, it signifies a greater appearance or show of business than what is real, and is taken in a ludicrous sense.

ADOLE'SCENCE, or ADOLE'SCENCY, *s.* [*adolescentia*, Lat.] the state of a growing youth, commencing from his infancy and ending at his full growth; and lasting as long as the fibres continue to increase in dimensions or firmness; commonly computed to be between 15 and 25, if not 30 years of age. The Romans computed it from 12 to 25 in males, and to 21 in females.

ADO'NAI, one of the names of the Supreme Being in the Scriptures. The Jews read Adonai in place of Jehovah, wherever they meet with it.

ADO'NIS FLOWER, *s.* a plant, the same with the red morocco, or red maithes.

To ADO'PT, *v. a.* [*adopto*, Lat.] to substitute another person's son instead of one's own, and make him capable of inheriting, as if so by nature. To acquire, in opposition to what is inherent by nature. To rely or confide in, and make use of as if our own.

ADO'PTER, *s.* he who gives some one by choice the right of a son.

ADO'PTION, *s.* [*adoptio*, Lat.] the act by which a person takes the child of another for his own son. In theology, an act of God's grace, whereby those who are regenerated are admitted into his kingdom and family.

ADO'PTIVE, *a.* [*adoptivus*, Lat.] that is adopted, in opposition to a son by procreation.

ADO'RABLE, *a.* [*adorable*, Fr.] that ought to be adored; worthy of divine honours.

ADO'RABLENESS, *s.* the quality which renders a being worthy of divine honours.

ADO'RABLY, *ad.* in a manner worthy of divine worship.

ADORA'TION, *s.* [*adoratio*, Lat.] the act of worshipping, including in it reverence, esteem, and love. The external act of homage paid to God, distinguished from mental worship. The act of prostration in honour of eastern monarchs.

To ADO'RE, *v. a.* [*adoro*, Lat.] to reverence, to honour with divine worship. To pay a high degree of regard, reverence, esteem, and homage.

ADO'RER, *s.* one who pays divine honours to the Deity. One who has a great and reverential regard. In common conversation, a lover, who almost idolizes the object of his affections.

To ADO'RN, *v. a.* [*adorno*, Lat.] to set off with dress, to deck with ornaments. To convey splendour, or pomp. To be embellished or graced with oratory and elegance of language.

ADO'RNMENT, *s.* the advantage of ornament, applied both to dress and the faculties of the mind.

ADO'WN, *prep.* towards the ground, downwards, or down.

A'DRAGANTH, *s.* in medicine, gum dragon. It distils by incision from the trunk or great roots of a plant, which is small and thorny, with thin slender leaves, and grows in several parts of the Levant. The gum is of different colours, as white, red, and black. It must be chosen clear, smooth, and twisting. It is of great use in medicine. Skinners and curriers use great quantities of it in preparing their leather, and prefer the red and black, though all others use the white or grey.

ADRE'AD, *ad.* in a state of fear.

A'DRIANOPLE, a considerable city of Romania, and the see of an archbishop, under the patriarch of Constantinople. It is about 7 or 8 miles in circumference, including the old city and some gardens. The houses are low, mostly built of mud or clay, and some of brick; and the streets are exceedingly dirty. The public buildings are the mosques, and a beautiful bazaar, or exchange, called Ali Bassa, which is a vast arched building, with 6 gates, and 365 rich, well furnished shops, extending half a mile in length, and kept by Turks, Greeks, Armenians, and Jews. The inhabitants are estimated at about 100,000. Adrianople is pleasantly situated on a beautiful plain, and is watered with three rivers, the largest of which, called the Mariza, is navigable. It is 115 miles N. W. of Constantinople. Lat. 41. 45. N., long. 26. 27. E.

ADRIFT, *ad.* [*adrifan*, Sax.] driven at the pleasure of a torrent. In a figurative sense, at random, without restraint, or following the first impulse.

ADROIT, *a.* [Fr.] dexterous; active; skilful; expert; ready.

ADROITNESS, *s.* dexterity; readiness; activity; assiduity. Johnson observes, that neither this nor the preceding word seem to be perfectly naturalized.

ADRY', *ad.* in want of drink; thirsty.

ADSCITITIOUS, *a.* [*adscititius*, Lat.] taken in to supply or complete; added unnecessarily. Spurious; interpolated and not genuine; borrowed or counterfeit.

ADSTRICTION, *s.* [*adstrictio*, Lat.] the act of binding together; contracting into a lesser compass; applied to medicines which have the power of contracting the parts.

To ADVA'NCE, *v. a.* [*avancer*, Fr.] to bring forward, with relation to a place. To raise to a higher post: to prefer. To exalt, by improvement. To adorn, to heighten, to communicate honour. To hasten the growth, applied to vegetables. To propose; to offer to the public; to produce. In a mercantile sense, to pay the charges of an undertaking before the time of reimbursement arrives. To give or lend a person money, or commodities, before he begins the business which is to reimburse it.

ADVA'NCE, *s.* the act of coming forwards; to approach. Gradation, or gradual increase. Raising to a higher degree of dignity or perfection. *Advance guard*, is the first line of an army in battle array next to the enemy.

ADVA'NCEMENT, *s.* the act of gaining ground, pro-

gress. Promotion to a higher station; preferment. Raising to a greater pitch of perfection; improvement.

ADVA'NCER, *s.* he that promotes or forwards. Among sportsmen, one of the starts or branches of a buck's attire, between the back antler and the palm.

ADVA'NTAGE, *s.* [*avantage*, Fr.] used with *of* or *over* before the person, the better of a person, or superiority. Used with *make*, *take*, or *get*, it implies superiority acquired by stratagem or cunning. A favourable opportunity. In mercantile affairs, a premium, or profit, greater than what can be obtained by law.

To ADVA'NTAGE, *v. a.* to benefit. To improve, promote, or forward. To acquire profit; to profit.

ADVA'NTAGED, *a.* possessed of advantages; commodiously situate or disposed.

ADVANTA'GEOUS, *a.* that conduces to profit. Useful, or serviceable.

ADVANTA'GEOUSLY, *ad.* in a manner conducing to convenience or profit.

ADVANTA'GEOUSNESS, *s.* service or convenience.

To ADVE'NE, *v. a.* [*advenio*, Lat.] to become a part of a thing, including the idea of something superadded, and not essential.

ADVE'NIENT, *part.* [*adveniens*, Lat.] advening; coming from outward causes; superadded.

A'DVENT, *s.* [*adventus*, Lat.] signifies *coming*, particularly the *coming* of Christ, and in the calendar denotes the time immediately preceding Christmas, or the nativity of our Saviour. It includes four Sundays or weeks, which begin either on St. Andrew's day, if it be Sunday, or on the nearest one before or after it. During advent, and to the end of the octaves of Epiphany, the solemnizing of marriage is forbid without a special licence.

ADVE'NTIVE, *a.* [from *advenio*, Lat.] that is acquired, in opposition to natural.

ADVENTI'TIOUS, *a.* [*adventitius*, Lat.] that is superadded or acquired, in opposition to natural. That is not of the same nature. Additional, or increased.

ADVE'NTUAL, *a.* relating to the season of Advent.

ADVE'NTURE, *s.* [*aventure*, Fr.] an incident which is not under our direction; a hazard. Hazarding all dangers. An incident or occurrence. In commerce, a parcel of goods sent by sea, at a person's own risk, to foreign parts. *Bill of adventure*, in the mercantile way, is a bill of writing signed by a merchant, testifying that the goods mentioned in it to be shipped on board such a vessel, belong to another person who is to run the hazard; the merchant being only to account for the produce of them, be it more or less.

To ADVE'NTURE, *v. n.* to stand the chance; to run the risk. In an active sense, to endanger.

ADVE'NTURER, *s.* [*aventurier*, Fr.] one who seeks occasions of hazard; one who exposes himself to danger; a knight errant.

ADVE'NTUROUS, *a.* that is ready to expose himself to the greatest dangers.

ADVE'NTUROUSLY, *ad.* in a hazardous, daring, and bold manner.

A'DVERB, *s.* [*adverbium*, Lat.] is a word joined to verbs, to express the manner, time, &c., of an action; as, *he fought bravely*; here *bravely* is an adverb. Adverbs are likewise added to nouns, and even to other adverbs, in order to modify or ascertain their meaning. Thus, *he did the business extremely well*: the word *well* qualifies the action of doing, and the word *extremely* does the same in regard to *well*.

ADVE'RBIAL, *a.* [*adverbialis*, Lat.] that is used in the sense of an adverb.

ADVE'RBIALLY, *ad.* [*adverbialiter*, Lat.] like, or in the manner of, an adverb.

ADVERSA'RIA, *s.* [Lat.] a sort of common-place book, used by students, to enter any remarkable observation or occurrence they meet with in reading or conversation.

A'DVERSARY, *s.* [*adversarius*, Lat.] one who sets himself in opposition to another. An enemy, or one who seeks to do another an injury.

ADVE'RSATIVE, *a.* [*adversativus*, Lat.] a word which makes some opposition or variety. In grammar, it expresses some difference between what goes before, and what follows; as in the phrase, *he loves money*, but *takes no pains to get it*, the word *but* is an adversative conjunction.

A'DVERSE, *a.* [*adversus*, Lat.] contrary. Acting in opposite directions. Figuratively, contrary to the wish or desire. Applied to condition; unsuccessful; calamitous, in opposition to prosperous.

A'DVERSELY, or A'DVERSLY, *ad.* in an adverse or unhappy manner; disagreeably.

ADVE'RSITY, *s.* [*adversitas*, Lat.] a state which is opposite to our wishes, and the cause of sorrow.

To ADVE'RT, *v. n.* [*adverto*, Lat.] to take notice of; to regard, observe, or attend to; with the particle *to* before the object.

ADVE'RTENCE, or ADVE'RTENCY, *s.* attention to; regard to; consideration of; heedfulness.

To ADVERTI'SE, (*advertize*) *v. a.* [*avertir*, Fr. now accented on the last, but by Shakespear on the second syllable] to determine a thing in suspense. To give a person notice or information. To publish a thing lost, found, or wanted, in the newspapers, or by hand-bills, with a description of its peculiarities; now practised instead of crying it.

ADVERTI'SEMENT, (*advertizement*, accented sometimes on the second syllable) *s.* [*avertissement*, Fr.] admonition; instruction; advice. Publication; a notice of a thing in a newspaper; or an article, containing the description of a thing lost.

ADVERTI'SER, (*advertizer*) *s.* he that brings or gives intelligence or information. The paper which contains advertisements.

ADVERTI'SING, or ADVE'RTISING, (*advertizing*) *part.* active in giving intelligence, advice, or admonition.

ADVI'CE, *s.* [*avis*, Fr.] opinion or counsel; instruction; the result of judicial reflection; prudence or discretion. Followed by the particle *with*, consultation, deliberation. Used with the word *receive* or *have*, information, news, or intelligence.

ADVI'SABLE, (*advizable*), *s.* that may, or is fit to be advised; prudent.

ADVI'SABLENESS, (*advizableness*) *s.* the quality which renders a thing proper to be advised; fitness; propriety.

To ADVI'SE, (*advize*) *v. a.* [*aviser*, Fr.] to recommend a thing as useful. To give a person an idea or hint of; to remind. To inform, or give intelligence of an action transacted at a distance.

To ADVI'SE, (*advize*) *v. n.* [*aviser*, Fr.] used with the particle *with* before the person, to consult. To consider; to examine; to give one's opinion.

ADVI'SED, (*advized*) *part.* deliberate; guided by prudence, after a due examination of the nature and consequences. Done on purpose.

ADVI'SEDLY, (*advizedly*) *ad.* in a deliberate manner;

with due consideration; prudently. With any peculiar design; on purpose.

ADVISEDNESS, (*advizedness*) *s.* a state wherein a person has taken the advice and counsel of others; deliberation, caution.

ADVISEMENT, (*advizement*) *s.* [*avisement*, Fr.] advice, or counsel. Prudence and circumspection.

ADVISER, (*advizer*) *s.* he that gives advice, or counsel; an adviser, or counsellor.

ADULATION, *s.* [*adulatio*, Lat.] the act of bestowing more praise upon a person than is due; including in it too high a commendation of his virtues and excellencies, and an entire neglect of his defects.

ADULATOR, *s.* [*adulator*, Lat.] a flatterer; one who pays a higher compliment to another than he really deserves.

ADULATORY, *a.* [*adulatorius*, Lat.] in a flattering or complimental manner.

ADULT, *a.* [*adultus*, Lat.] grown up; arrived to the age of discretion.

ADULT, *s.* one who is arrived at the years of manhood: in civil law, a youth between fourteen and twenty-five years of age.

ADULTERANT, *s.* [*adulterans*, Lat.] the person who is guilty of adultery; or thing which debases by admixture.

To ADULTERATE, *v. a.* [*adultero*, Lat.] to violate the bed of a married person by unlawful knowledge. To corrupt or debase by some foreign mixture.

ADULTERATE. *a.* flowing from, or owing to, the crime of adultery. Counterfeit; though resembling in appearance, yet inferior in value. Debased by mixture.

ADULTERATENESS, *s.* the quality or state of being adulterate; counterfeit.

ADULTERATION, *s.* [*adulteratio*, Lat.] the act of corrupting by a foreign mixture; or endeavouring to make things to pass for more than their intrinsic value, by their resemblance to something better.

ADULTERER, *s.* [*adulter*, Lat.] the person guilty of lying with his neighbour's wife.

ADULTERESS, *s.* a woman guilty of the crime of violating her husband's bed, by lying with another man.

ADULTERINE, *s.* [*adulterine*, Fr.] in canon law, a child born of an adulteress.

ADULTEROUS, *a.* [*adulter*, Lat.] guilty of adultery; base and corrupted; idolatrous.

ADULTERY, *s.* [*adulterium*, Lat.] in its primary signification, the crime of being false to the marriage-bed. Figuratively, idolatry.

To ADUMBRATE, *v. a.* [*adumbro*, Lat.] to shadow; to give a slight resemblance or faint likeness, alluding to that of shadows, with respect to the bodies by which they are formed.

ADUMBRATION, *s.* the act of giving a slight representation, or illustration. An imperfect resemblance, like that of a shadow. A faint glimmering, a distant and confused likeness. In heraldry, when any figure in a coat is so obscured, that nothing but a bare profile, or outline, is visible.

ADUNATION, *s.* [from *ad* and *unus*, Lat.] union; the junction of two or more bodies.

ADUNCITY, *s.* [*aduncitas*, Lat.] crookedness; flexure inward; hookedness.

ADUNQUE, *a.* [*aduncus*, Lat.] crooked.

ADVOCATE, *s.* [*advocatus*, Lat.] among the Romans, a person skilled in their law, and who undertook the defence of causes at the bar. *Advocate* is still used, in countries and courts where the civil law obtains, for those who plead and defend the causes of their clients. In common use it means one who manages the cause of another, or answers objections brought against it. In those senses the term is applied in Scripture to Christ. In Scotland there is a *lord advocate*, who is one of the officers of state, and gives his advice in all cases about making, or executing laws; defends the king's right in all public meetings; prosecutes all capital crimes before the justiciary; concurs in all pursuits wherein the king has interest; and is at liberty to plead all causes, unless when acting as an ordinary lord of sesions; in which case he can plead only the king's, as also a college or faculty of advocates, 180 in number, who are appointed to plead in all actions before the lords of session.

ADVOCATION, *s.* the office of an advocate.

ADVOWEE', *s.* [*advoué*, Fr.] he that has the right of advowson.

ADVOWSON, or ADVOWZEN, *s.* a right to present to a benefice, in the canon law, because those who had obtained the right of presenting to a living were generally great benefactors to it.

To ADURE, *v. n.* [*aduro*, Lat.] to consume by fire.

ADUST, *a.* [*adustus*, Lat.] burnt up, scorched, and thereby rendered brittle. Able to burn, scorching hot. In medicine and philosophy, those humours and that habit of body which arises from a fermentation of choler and bile, and betokens warmth of temper; choleric.

ADUSTED, *part.* [*adustus*, Lat.] burnt or set on fire. Warm, with respect to the humours of the body or temper.

ADUSTIBLE, *a.* that may be burnt or scorched up.

ADUSTION, *s.* the act of burning up, or drying. Applied to the blood, is the evaporating its most subtile particles by heat, and leaving the grosser as half parched. In physic, an inflammation about the brain and its membranes, attended with a hollowness in the eyes, a pale colour, and a dryness of the body.

ADY, *s.* the palm-tree of the island of St. Thomas.

ADZE, or ADDICE, *s.* a cutting tool of the axe kind, having its blade made thin and arching, and its edge at right angles to the handle, used by carpenters, but more by coopers, as being convenient for cutting the hollow sides of boards, &c.

Æ, a diphthong, wherein the sound of the *A* is very obscure, used by the Romans and Saxons, but seems now quite out of use among modern writers, being changed for the simple *e*, as in *equator*, *equinoctial*, and even in *Eneas*.

ÆDILE, *s.* [*ædilis*, Lat.] a Roman magistrate, deriving his name from being surveyor of the buildings, both public and private; such as baths, aqueducts, bridges, and roads; he inspected the weights and measures, took cognizance of disorderly houses; revised all plays before their being exhibited; had the care of the acts of the senate, and the examination of all books which were intended for publication.

ÆGILOPS, *s.* [Gr. *goat-eyed*, that animal being subject to this ailment] a tumor or swelling in the corner of the eye next the nose, either with or without an inflammation; also a plant, so called from its supposed virtues against such a distemper.

ÆGIS, *s.* in mythology, the name given to the shield or buckler of Jupiter or Pallas. It derives its name from Jupiter covering his shield with the skin of the goat Amalthea, which he is reported to have sucked. This buckler he afterwards gave to Minerva, whose shield is called by this name.

ÆGYPTIACUM, *s.* a corrosive ointment, of which there are several kinds.

ÆNE'ID, *s.* the name of Virgil's celebrated epic poem, from Æneas the hero.

ÆNI'GMA, *s.* [Gr.] a proposition put in obscure and often contradictory terms, in order to exercise the sagacity of a person; or an obscure description of a thing delivered in such terms as render the explication difficult, and the meaning not intelligible at first sight.

ÆO'LIC, or ÆO'LIAN, *a.* in grammar, one of the five dialects of the Greek tongue. It was first used in Bœotia, whence it passed into Æolia, and was that which Sappho and Alcæus wrote in. *Æolian harp*, is a musical instrument played by the wind.

ÆO'LIPILE, *s.* in hydraulics, an instrument used to demonstrate the possibility of converting water into an elastic vapour by heat. It consists of a hollow metalline ball, with a slender neck, which, being filled with water, and exposed to the fire, produces a vehement blast of wind. It is so called from *æolus*, and *pila* a ball

Æ'OLUS, in heathen mythology, a god of the winds.

Æ'RA, *s.* [Lat.] in chronology, a series of years, commencing from a certain fixed point of time, called an Epocha. Thus the Christian Æra, is the number of years computed to have elapsed since the birth of Christ. It is however generally admitted by chronologers that Christ was born four years before its commencement.

AE'RIAL, *a.* [*aërius*, Lat.] consisting of air. Produced by the air. Inhabiting the air. Placed in the air; lofty, high.

Æ'RIANS, *s.* a branch of the sect called Arians, who added some peculiar doctrines of their own, as that there is no difference between bishops and priests: from Ærius, an Armenian priest, in the fourth century.

AE'RIE, *s.* [*aire*, Fr.] a nest appropriated to hawks, and other birds of prey.

AE'RIFORM, *a.* found in the state of the air.

AERO'GRAPHY, *s.* [*aër* air, and *grapho* to describe, Gr.] a description of the air, its limits, dimensions, properties, &c.

AERO'LOGY, *s.* [*aër* air, and *logos* wisdom or discourse, Gr.] the science which teaches the nature and properties of the air.

AE'ROMANCY, *s.* [from *aër* air, and *manteia* divination, Gr.] the art of divining by the air.

AERO'METRY, *s.* [from *aër* air, and *metreo* to measure, Gr.] the art of measuring the air, comprehending the laws of motion, gravitation, pressure, elasticity, rarefaction, condensation, &c. See PNEUMATICS.

AE'RONAUT, *s.* [from *aër* air, and *nautes* a sailor, Gr.] a person who ascends in and guides an air-balloon.

AERO'SCOPY, *s.* [from *aër* air, and *skopeo* to observe, Gr.] the observation of the air.

AEROSTA'TION, *s.* [*aër* and *statio*, Lat.] a new science, signifying aerial navigation. The machines employed are called *aerostats*, or *aerostatic* machines, and from their globular shape *air-balloons*. Some hints respecting such machines occur in ancient authors; but the science was announced in France, in 1782, by two brothers, John and Stephen Montgolfier, who were successful in sending up silk bags, filled with rarefied air, and afterwards larger balloons were constructed, by which sundry persons, both in France, England, and other countries, have made aërial excursions. These last-mentioned balloons were filled with inflammable air, as being considerably lighter than heated atmospheric air. During the wars in Germany, the French generals sent up balloons of observation; but in any other respect this invention has hitherto contributed only to the amusement of the spectators, and the profit of the adventurers.

ÆRU'GINOUS, *a.* [from *ærugo*, Lat.] resembling or belonging to the rust of copper. Applied to colour, it is by some described as a green, and by others as a brown.

ÆRU'GO, *s.* [Lat.] rust, particularly that of copper; verdigris.

Æ'STUARY, *s.* [*æstuarium*, Lat.] in pharmacy, a vapour bath. In geography, an arm of the sea, which runs a good way within land; as the Bristol Channel.

Æ'THER, *s.* [Gr.] in physics, a thin subtile matter, finer and rarer than air, commencing from the limits of our atmosphere, and expanded through all the regions of space. In chemistry, the lightest, most volatile, and most inflammatory of all liquids; produced by the distillation of acids with rectified spirit of wine.

ÆTHE'REAL, *a.* [*æthereus*, Lat.] formed of æther; celestial, heavenly. *Æthereal space*, or *region*, is that space in the heavens where the pure unmixed æther is supposed to be found; and, figuratively, is used for *heavenly*. *Æthereal oil*, in chemistry, named likewise *essential*, is a fine, subtile, essential oil, approaching nearly to the nature of a spirit. The pure liquor, which rises next after the spirit, in distilling turpentine, is termed the *æthereal* oil of turpentine.

Æ'THIOPS-MINERAL, *s.* [a compound word, deriving its name from its colour, which is black, and supposed to resemble the complexion of the Ethiopians] in pharmacy, a preparation of equal quantities of quicksilver and flour of brimstone, ground in a stone or iron mortar, till they become black, and no particles of quicksilver remain visible.

Æ'TITES, or eagle-stone, a flinty or crustated stone, hollow within, and containing a substance which shakes when it is rattled. It was formerly used for magical purposes, and was believed to be found in an eagle's nest.

Æ'TNA, now MONTE GIBELLO; a volcano or burning mountain of Sicily, situated in long. 15. 0. E., lat. 38. 0. N. This mountain, renowned from the earliest ages for its magnitude and terrible eruptions, is on the eastern coast, near Catania, in an extensive plain, called Val Demoni, from its being the supposed habitation of devils, who, in this mountain, torment the spirits of the damned. According to Mr. Brydone, its height is 12,000 feet. Faujas de St. Fond states it at 10,036, and its circumference at the base is 180 miles. Over its sides are 77 cities, towns, and villages, the number of the inhabitants of which is about 115,000. The distance from Catania to its summit is about 30 miles. This mountain affords an epitome of the different climates throughout the whole world. Towards the foot, it is very hot; farther up, more temperate; and grows gradually more and more cold, the higher we ascend. At the very top it is perpetually covered with snow; which is an article so necessary in this hot climate, that the bishop's revenues arise from the sale of Mount Ætna's snow; and he is said to draw 1,000l. a year from one small portion lying on the north side of the mountain. In the dreadful eruption of Ætna in 1669, the lava, or fiery stream, was not less than 14 miles long, and in many places six in breadth; and in its course destroyed the habitations of 30,000 persons. The two last great eruptions happened in July and October, 1787; in the latter the lava issued to the distance of three miles, in a stream a quarter of a mile broad, and from five to eighteen feet deep.

AFA'R, *ad.* at a distance. Figuratively, foreign or strange. Distant, in opposition to intimate friendship.

AFFABI'LITY, *s.* [*affabilitas*, Lat.] a quality which renders a person easy to be spoken to; including modesty, good-nature, and condescension; generally applied to superiors.

A'FFABLE, *a.* [*affabilis*, Lat.] easy to be spoken to, on account of complaisance, good-nature, and condescension.

A'FFABLENESS, *s.* courteousness; civil and complaisant behaviour. See AFFABILITY.

A'FFABLY, *ad.* in an affable manner; courteously, civilly.

AFFAI'R, [*affaire*, Fr.] something done, or to be done. Employment. The concerns and transactions of a nation. Circumstances, or the condition of a person. Business.

To AFFE'CT, *v. a.* [*afficio*, Lat.] to produce an effect; to cause, used with the particle *with*. To act upon. To excite, stir up, or work upon the passions. To aim at, to endeavour after, applied to persons. To have a tendency; to assume; to tend to. To be fond of, or long for. To assume a character not real or natural, and to support it in an awkward manner.

AFFECTA'TION, *s.* [*affectatio*, Lat.] an artful or hypocritical assuming of a character, or appearance, which is not our own, and to which we have no claim.

AFFE'CTED, *part.* having the affections excited. To be peculiarly fond of. Disposed, with the word *ill*. Personated, or appearing unnatural.

AFFE'CTEDLY, *ad.* in a manner which has more of appearance than reality.

AFFE'CTEDNESS, *s.* the quality of assuming an unnatural or false appearance. Distinguished from hypocrisy by its object; that being religion, and this politeness, grandeur, learning, &c.

AFFE'CTION, *s.* [*affectio*, Lat.] state of being affected, or wrought upon by any cause. Passions in general. Love, fondness, regard, or good-will. Zeal; a desire of obtaining. In logic, an attribute peculiar to some subject, and arising from the very idea or essence of it; styled by the schoolmen, *proprium quarto modo*. *Affections of the body*, in physics, are certain modifications occasioned by motion. In medicine, it implies a morbid or preternatural state of the body, or some of its parts.

AFFE'CTIONATE, *a.* [*affectionné*, Fr.] zealous or a strong and longing desire; warm. Strongly inclined, or disposed to. Fond, tender, with all the glowings of paternal love.

AFFE'CTIONATELY, *ad.* in an affectionate, fond, endearing, and benevolent manner.

AFFE'CTIONATENESS, *s.* the quality or state of exercising the social, benevolent, kind, and endearing passions.

AFFE'CTIONED, *a.* full of affectation, conceited, affected; mentally disposed.

AFFE'CTIVE, *a.* that acts upon, or excites a disagreeable or painful sensation.

AFFE'RORS, or AFFEE'RORS, *s.* in law, persons appointed to tax, assess, and confirm such fines as are set in inferior courts; in courts leet, to settle the fines of those that are guilty of faults, which have no express penalty assigned by the statute; in courts baron, to moderate amerciaments.

AFFI'ANCE, *s.* [*affiance*, Fr.] confirming one's own by plighting of faith; betrothing. Figuratively, trust or confidence, the effect of the mutual vows persons make to each other; a firm trust, an unshaken alliance.

To AFFI'ANCE, *v. a.* [*affiancer*, Fr.] to bind one's self to marry. Figuratively, to give confidence.

AFFIDA'VIT, *s.* [Lat.] an oath in writing, sworn before an authorized person; which contains the time, residence, and addition of the person who makes it.

AFFI'ED, *part. a.* joined by contract; affianced.

AFFILIA'TION, *s.* [from *ad* and *filius*, Lat.] adoption, or the taking of a son by choice.

AFFI'NED, *part.* [from *affinis*, Lat.] joined by affinity or marriage to another; related to.

AFFI'NITY, *s.* [*affinitas*, Lat.] relation by marriage, in opposition to that which is by blood. Connexion; resemblance to, applied to things. In chemistry, is that peculiar propensity which different species of matter have to unite and combine with certain other bodies exclusively, or in preference to any other connexion: called also *elective attraction*.

To AFFI'RM, *v. a.* and *v. n.* [*affirmo*, Lat.] to confirm a thing as truth; to declare; to assert, to tell confidently. It is synonymous with the following words: To *declare*, signifies to tell any thing simply, but seriously; to *protest*, implies a solemn affirmation; to *aver*, signifies a positive declaration; to *assert*, that declaration defended; to *maintain*, implies a support of such assertion; to *swear*, is to ratify it by an oath.

AFFI'RMABLE, *a.* that may be affirmed or asserted.

AFFI'RMANCE, *s.* in law, confirmation; opposed to repeal.

AFFI'RMANT, *s.* [from *affirmans*, Lat.] the person who affirms, or makes a positive declaration.

AFFIRMA'TION, *s.* [*affirmatio*, Lat.] the act of strengthening or supporting any opinion: confirmation. Assertion; or tenaciousness of any thing or position asserted. Confirmation, in opposition to repeal. In grammar, what is otherwise called a verb, because it expresses what we affirm or assert of any subject. In a legal sense, the method allowed by law to the quakers as a pledge of their truth in judicial courts, instead of an oath. If they make a false affirmation, they are subject to the penalties of the law; but this is only with regard to oaths of allegiance, and on public occasions; for in criminal cases their affirmation is not taken in evidence.

AFFI'RMATIVE, *a.* that positively affirms or asserts a thing. Applied to persons, positive; obstinate in opinion; dogmatical; or one that would affirm any thing. *Affirmative*, in Algebra, applied to quantities, are those which express a real magnitude, in opposition to those which are negative, or less than nothing. *Affirmative sign*, in Algebra, is that which shews that the quantity it is prefixed to is affirmative, and is marked thus +

AFFI'RMATIVELY, *ad.* in an affirmative or positive manner, in opposition to negative.

AFFI'RMER, *s.* that person who asserts a thing to be true; he that affirms; he who takes the affirmative side of a question in dispute.

To AFFI'X, *v. a.* [*affigo*, Lat.] to be fixed or united to. To connect with, to subjoin, to establish.

AFFI'X, *s.* [*affixum*, Lat.] in grammar, some letter or sentence joined to a word.

AFFI'XION, *s.* the art of affixing, or state of a noun that has an affix.

AFFLA'TION, *s.* [from *afflatum*, Lat.] the act of breathing upon any thing.

AFFLA'TUS, *s.* [Lat.] divine inspiration. In physic, a vapour or blast, which is prejudicial to the health.

To AFFLICT, *v. a.* [*affligo*, Lat.] to use with such barbarity as may occasion a deep sorrow; to mortify, or practise all the duties of sincere repentance; to punish; to be in adversity or involved in temporal unhappiness.

AFFLI'CTION, *s.* [*afflictio*, Lat.] that which causes a sensation of pain; a very disagreeable circumstance; calamity.

AFFLI'CTIVE, *a.* that occasions torment, misery, or a sensation of pain on account of its disagreeableness; that which concerns; sorrow.

A'FFLUENCE, or A'FFLUENCY, *s.* [*affluentia*, Lat.] in its primary sense, the flowing to any place; resort, or concourse. Figuratively, abundance of wealth; plenty.

A'FFLUENT, *a.* [*affluens*, Lat.] in its primary sense, flowing to any part. In its secondary, abundant in wealth; plentiful; exuberant; wealthy.

A'FFLUENTNESS, *s.* the quality of being wealthy, or abounding with all the conveniencies of life.

A'FFLUX, *s.* [*affluxus*, Lat.] the act of flowing, or thing which flows.

AFFLU'XION, *s.* [*affluxio*, Lat.] the act of flowing to a particular place; that which flows from one place to another.

To AFFO'RD, *v. a.* [*affourrer*, Fr.] to yield or produce. To supply, cause, or grant. To be able to sell without losing.

To AFFO'REST, *v. a.* to turn ground into a forest.

AFFRAI'D, *part.* [from *affrayer*, Fr.] to be timorous; to be affected with fear. It is generally spelt with a single *f*; but this is more consistent with analogy.

To AFFRA'NCHISE, *v. a.* [*affranchir*, Fr.] to make free.

To AFFRA'Y, *v. a.* [*affrayer*, Fr.] to strike with terror or fear; to fright.

AFFRA'Y, or AFFRA'YMENT, *s.* in law, formerly an affright caused to one or more, by persons appearing in unusual armour. At present, a skirmish or fighting, wherein some blow is given, or some weapon drawn. It differs from an *assault*, as this is a public, but that a personal wrong.

AFFRI'CTION, *s.* See FRICTION.

To AFFRI'GHT, *v. a.* [from *a* and *frihtan*, Sax.] to affect with fear, including in it the idea of something dangerous and mischievous, something that can deprive us of pleasure, or affect us with pain; and that the impression of this passion is sudden. To intimidate and dishearten.

AFFRI'GHT, *s.* terror; fear, denoting a sudden impression, in opposition to fear, which implies a long continuance.

AFFRI'GHTFUL, *a.* abounding in such qualities as may cause fear.

To AFFRO'NT, *v. a.* [*affronter*, Fr.] in its primary signification, to meet face to face, to confront. Figuratively, to injure a person before his face, including in it the secondary ideas of contempt, disdain, and entire neglect of decorum.

AFFRO'NT, *s.* an insult or injury offered to the face; including the ideas of contempt and rudeness. Indecent behaviour; outrage.

AFFRONTEE', in heraldry, an appellation given to animals facing one another on an escutcheon.

AFFRO'NTER, *s.* the person who offers the affront.

AFFRO'NTING, or AFFRO'NTIVE, *part. a.* that which occasions or causes an affront.

AFFU'SION, *s.* [*affusio*, Lat.] the act of pouring one thing upon another.

A'FGHANISTA'N, a country of Asia, stretching from the mountains of Tartary to the Arabian sea, and from the Indus to the confines of Persia. The inhabitants of this wide domain are a robust warlike race of men; they have no written character, and speak a language peculiar to themselves. Very little is known of this country or its history; but, from the discoveries of modern travellers, it has been supposed that the inhabitants are descended from the revolted tribes of Israel. Their religion is Mahometanism, but it is very negligently observed. The chief cities are Candahar and Caubul.

AFIE'LD, *ad.* to the field.

AFLO'AT, *ad.* [from *flotter*, Fr.] borne up by the water; floating. Figuratively, fluctuating.

AFOO'T, *ad.* walking, in opposition to riding. Figuratively, in agitation; commenced.

AFO'RE, *ad.* applied to time, that which is past; antecedent to a thing mentioned.

AFO'RE, *prep.* See BEFORE.

AFO'RETIME, *ad.* in times past, or those which have preceded that in which they are referred to.

AFRE'SH, *ad.* anew; again; a second time.

A'FRICA, one of the four principal parts of the world; bounded on the N. by the Mediterranean sea; on the W. and S. by the ocean; on the E. by the Red Sea, and the Isthmus of Suez. It is in the form of a pyramid, whose base from Tangier to the Isthmus of Suez, is about 2,000 miles. From the top of the pyramid, that is to say, from the Cape of Good Hope to the most northern part, is 4,600 miles; and in the broadest part, that is, from Cape Verd to Cape Guere-a-fui, it is 3,500. The greatest part of it is within the torrid zone, which renders the heat almost insupportable in many places. However, the coasts in general are very fruitful, the fruits excellent, and the plants extraordinary. The flesh of the animals is in general very good; and there are more wild beasts than in any other part of the world; such as lions, tigers, leopards, panthers, rhinoceroses, and elephants. There are also some animals peculiar to this country; such as the hippopotamus, or river-horse, whose teeth are so large, that they serve instead of ivory, and are much better; the rhinoceros, with two horns on its nose; and the beautiful striped zebra. Crocodiles, were thought formerly to be peculiar to Africa, but are now found in other places, or at least creatures so much like them, that it is hard to know the difference. Beside these they have ostriches, camels, various sorts of monkeys, and many other animals not to be met with in Europe. There are several deserts, particularly one of a large extent, almost without water, and whose sands are so loose, that by means of a strong wind, they sometimes bury whole caravans at a time. But this is not quite without inhabitants, for there are wild Arabs, and other people, who rove from place to place, partly in search of pasture, and partly to lie in wait for the rich caravans that travel from Barbary and Egypt to Negroland and Abyssinia. There are many large rivers; but the principal are the Nile, the Niger, and the Zaire, or Congo. There are very high mountains in divers parts, particularly in Abyssinia and Barbary; in which last country is mount Atlas, that separates Barbary from Biledulgerid, and runs from E. to W. Their religion is Mahometanism and Paganism, though there are Christians in some parts, as in Abyssinia, and among the European settlements. Africa is variously divided by different geographers; but the best distinguish its countries by the names of Egypt, Barbary, Guinea, Congo, Caffraria, Abyssinia, Nubia, and Nigritia, with the islands that surround it. *Africa*, in painting, is represented by a black woman, almost naked, with frizzled hair, and an elephant's trunk for a crest, a fierce lion on one side, and a viper and serpent on the other; with other emblems of the produce of the country.

A'FTER, *prep.* [*æfter*, Sax.] is applied both to time and place. Applied to time, it denotes that something had been done before. Joined with verbs it has a reference to time, with succeeding or following. Applied to place, behind, or following. Concerning. According to; agreeable to, in imitation of.

A'FTER, *ad.* [it is distinguished from the preposition, because it has a relation to that which goes before it; but not to the sentence which follows it] succeeding or following in time. Second or following in place, in opposition to *before*.

A'FTER-AGES, *s.* ages which are to come or future.

A'FTER-CLAP, *s.* some unexpected incident after an affair is supposed to be ended.

A'FTER-COST, *s.* expenses which are incurred after the original bargain or plan is finished.

London Published by Thomas Kelly, 17 Paternoster Row. 1843.

Drawn & Engraved by Alex.r Findley

A'FTER-CROP, *s.* the second crop or produce of a ground in one year.

A'FTER-GAME, *s.* an expedient after the original plan or first attempt has miscarried.

A'FTER-MATH, *s.* a second crop of grass mown in autumn.

A'FTERNOON, *s.* that space or interval, which is from twelve at noon till the evening. Figuratively, the decline. "The *afternoon* of life."

A'FTER-PAINS, *s.* pains after birth.

A'FTER-PROOF, *s.* evidence posterior to the thing in question; qualities known by subsequent experience.

A'FTER-TASTE, *s.* a taste remaining upon the tongue after the draught, which was not perceived in the act of drinking.

A'FTER-THOUGHT. *s.* an expedient formed too late; reflection, or thought arising after the finishing of a thing; repentance.

A'FTER-TIMES, *s.* [seldom used in the singular] future ages; in time to come.

A'FTERWARD, or A'FTERWARDS, *ad.* in succeeding or future time, referring to something which preceded, and which it is supposed to follow.

A'FTER-WIT, *s.* an unseasonable expedient, or a contrivance which is too late.

A'GA, *s.* the title of a Turkish military officer.

AGA'IN, *ad.* [*agen*, Sax.] a second time, implying the repetition of the same action. On the other hand, denoting a correspondence or reciprocation of action. After *ask*, a return of a thing given. Return by way of recompense or reimbursement. After *much*, or words implying dimension, a repetition of the same quantity which preceded.

AGAI'NST, *prep.* [*ængeon*, Sax.] used to persons in opposition, alluding to the position of two armies ready to attack each other. After *speak*, to be represented in a bad light. Applied to motion, contrary direction; or that in which one body meets with another.

A'GAPE, (*á-gă-pay*) *s.* [Gr.] love-feasts, exercised by the primitive Christians, and revived by the Methodists and other religious sects.

AGA'PE, *ad.* a stupid kind of admiration; wondering; as expressed by the ignorant, with open mouths.

A'GARICK, *s.* [*agaricum*, Lat.] in Botany, an excrescence growing in the shape of a mushroom upon the trunk and great branches of the oak and other trees, but the larch-tree especially. *Mineral agarick*, is a kind of stone found in the clefts of rocks in Germany.

A'GATE, *s.* [*agate*, Fr.] a precious stone of the flint kind, much harder than jasper, and receives a better polish. Its colours are various, and in some of them it represents such figures as are very surprising. In 1760, the emperor of Germany, being desirous to know the length of time necessary to complete a petrifaction, obtained leave of the Sultan to take up one of the timbers that support Trajan's bridge over the Danube, some miles below Belgrade. The outer part of this timber to the depth of half an inch, was found to be converted to an *agate;* the inner parts were slightly petrified, and the central part was still wood.

A'GAVE, *s.* the common American aloe.

AGA'ZED, *part.* struck with sudden terror; terrified to stupidity.

AGE, *s.* [*age*, Fr.] the time of a man's life; a succession of generations of men; a century, or the space of an hundred years.

A'GES (OF THE WORLD,) *s.* The time preceding the birth of Christ has generally been divided into six ages; the first according to Archbp Usher from the creation to the deluge, and consists of 1655 years; the second, from the deluge to the time of Abraham's coming into the land of promise in 2083, comprehends 428 years; the third age of the world, from Abraham's entrance into the promised land to the deliverance of the Hebrews out of Egypt, in the year of the world 2513, includes 430 years; the fourth age from their going out of Egypt to the laying the foundation of the temple, in the year of the world 2992, comprehends 479 years: the fifth age of the world, from laying the foundation of Solomon's temple to the Babylonish captivity, in the year of the world 3417, contains 425 years; the sixth age of the world comprises the time from the Babylonish captivity to the birth of Jesus Christ, which happened in the year of the world 4000, and four years before the vulgar æra, including 583 years. Another division of the ages of the world, is, the age of the law of nature, which comprehends the whole time between Adam and Moses; the age of the Jewish law, which takes in all the time from Moses to Christ; and lastly, the age of grace, or the number of years elapsed since the birth of Christ. Ancient historians have likewise divided the duration of the world into certain periods, called *Ages;* the first reaching from the creation to the deluge, which happened in Greece, during the reign of Ogyges, is called the obscure or uncertain *age*; the history of mankind, during that period, being very uncertain; the second, called the fabulous or heroic *age*, terminates at the first olympiad; where the third, or historical *age* commences. The poets have likewise made four divisions of the ages of the world, namely, the *golden*, the *silver*, the *brazen*, and the *iron age*. There are also four degrees or periods in human life, namely, infancy, youth, manhood, and old *age;* the first extends to the 14th year, the second to the 25th year, the third to the 40th, and the fourth to the 75th year; or, rather, as long as a man lives. In law, a man at twelve years of age ought to take the oath of allegiance to the king in a leet; at fourteen, which is the age of discretion, he may marry, choose his guardian, and claim his lands held in soccage. The full age is twenty-one in man or woman. A woman is dowable at nine years of age, may marry at twelve, and at fourteen choose her guardian. At fourteen, a man may dispose of his personal estate by will, but not of lands; and at this age a man or woman is capable of being a witness.—*Age of the Moon*, the space of time, or interval, since her last conjunction with the sun.

A'GED, *a.* that has lived a long course or series of years, generally applied to animals. Figuratively, that which has stood for many years; decayed by length of time, applied to inanimate things.

A'GEDLY, *ad.* after the manner of a person advanced in years, or in the decline of life.

A'GEN, *ad.* See AGAIN.

A'GENCY, *s.* the quality of acting; action: the state of being in, or exerting action.

A'GENT, *a.* [*agens*, Lat.] that which acts, or is active, in opposition to patient or passive.

A'GENT' *s* a being endued with the power of actio . In physics, that which is endued with power to act on another, and to produce a change or alteration by such action. The schools divide agents into *natural* or *free*. *Natural*, are those which are determined by the great Author of nature to one sort of effect, with an incapacity to perform any other, as fire to heat only, not to cold. A *free agent* is that which may do or not do any action, and has the conscious preception that his actions are caused by his own will, without any external necessity or determination whatever. In commerce, an *agent* is a person intrusted with transacting business for another at a distance, or the negotiation

of the affairs of a state or corporation. *Agent* and *Patient*, in law, is a person who does or gives something to himself, being both the doer of a thing, and the party to whom it is done. Thus a creditor being left executor, he may retain so much of the estate of the deceased as will pay his debt, and by that means become both *agent* and *patient*, i. e., the party to whom the debt is due, and the person who pays it.

A'GGERHUYS, a very mountainous province of Norway, in the south of that kingdom, with a capital of the same name.

To AGGLO'MERATE, *v. a.* [*agglomero*, Lat.] to gather up in a ball; to gather together.

AGGLU'TINANTS, *s.* [from *agglutino*, Lat.] in its primary signification, those substances which have a quality of glewing, or sticking any bodies together. In physic, strengthening medicines, which, adhering to the solids in the human body, recruit and supply what is wasted in the animal action.

To AGGLU'TINATE, *v. a.* to unite one part to another, as it were with glue; to make one part stick to another. Used with the particle *to*.

AGGLUTINA'TION, *s.* in its primary signification, to join two bodies fast together.

AGGLU'TINATIVE, *a.* in medicine, that which has the power of thickening the animal juices, so as to render them fit for nourishing.

AGGRANDI'SEMENT, *s.* the act of promoting to a high place in a state; or the act of conferring power, honour, and wealth on a person.

To AGGRANDI'ZE, *v. a.* [*aggrandir*, Fr.] to exalt, prefer, or to make considerable by the addition of posts and pensions. To enlarge, exalt, and ennoble, applied to the faculties and sentiments of the mind. It is applied to persons generally, sometimes to things.

AGGRANDI'ZER, *s.* the person who confers honour and riches on another.

To A'GGRAVATE, *v. a* [*aggravo*, Lat.] to increase the weight of a thing, in its primary sense. In its secondary or figurative sense, to add to the enormity, applied to crimes.

AGGRAVA'TION, *s.* the act of making worse, applied to the demerit of actions. Some circumstance which heightens the guilt of any crime, &c.

A'GGREGATE, *a.* [*aggregatus*, Lat.] an assemblage or collection of the particles into one mass.

A'GGREGATE, [from *aggrego*, Lat.] an assemblage formed of several particulars. The sum total or result of several things added together.

To A'GGREGATE, *v. a.* [*aggrego*, Lat.] to collect together several particulars into one sum, or several parcels or particles into one mass.

AGGREGA'TION, *s.* a whole made up of several parts added together. In arithmetic, the sum total, formed by the addition of several units together. In physics, an assemblage of several things which have no natural connexion with each other.

To AGGRE'SS, *v. n.* [*aggredior*, Lat.] to commit the first act of hostility; to make the first attack; to occasion or begin a quarrel.

AGGRE'SSION, *s.* [*aggressio*, Lat.] the act of beginning a quarrel, or being guilty of the first attack.

AGGRE'SSOR, *s.* the person who commits the first act of hostility or injury,

AGGRIE'VANCE, *s* an action which causes pain or uneasiness in the person to whom it was done, and includes in it the secondary idea of injury, or something undeserved.

To AGGRIE'VE, *v. a.* [from *gravis*, Lat.] to do or say something which shall make a person uneasy. To offer an injury, which shall occasion vexation.

To AGGROU'P, *v. a.* [*aggroppare*, Ital.] to bring together into one figure; to crowd together; a term of painting.

AGHA'ST, *a.* [from *a* and *ghast*, Sax.] having all the symptoms of a person terrified by an apparition; like one who has seen a ghost.

A'GILE, *a. agilis*, Lat.] active; acting with great speed and readiness; nimble. Applied to the mind, alert, vigorous, in opposition to slow and stupid.

A'GILENESS, *s.* the quality of performing without pain or any other impediment.

AGI'LITY, *s.* [*agilitas*, Lat.] a capacity of moving without pain or any other impediment.

AGI'LLOCHUM, *s.* aloes-wood. A tree in the East Indies, brought to us in small bits, of a very fragrant scent. It is hot, drying, and accounted a strengthener of the nerves in general. The best is of a blackish purple colour, and so light as to swim upon water.

A'GINCOURT, a village of France, in the department of Pas de Calais, rendered famous to all posterity by a battle fought near it, Oct. 25, 1415, wherein Henry V. of England, with an army variously stated at from 22 to 10,000 men, obtained a complete victory over an army of French, consisting of 60,000 men, by the lowest accounts; but according to some contemporary writers, of 100, or even 140,000 men. The French left dead 92 barons, 1,500 knights, and 8,000 gentlemen of family, and several thousand private men, without including 14,000 prisoners, among whom were the duke of Orleans, and many others of great distinction; while the loss of the English, including the duke of York and the earl of Suffolk, who were killed, did not exceed one hundred men. Lat. 51. 31. N., long. 2. 10. E.

A'GIO, *s.* [*Venet.* aid or assistance] in commerce, the exchange or difference between bank and current money, or cash. Thus, if a bargain be made to pay either 100 livres bank or 105 cash, the *agio* is said to be 5 per cent. The *agio* varies almost every where; at Amsterdam it is usually from 3 to 5 per cent.; at Rome near 25 per 1,500; at Venice 10 per cent. fixed; and at Genoa from 15 to 16. It likewise signifies the profit which arises from money advanced, and is the same as premium.

AGI'STMENT, *s.* in common law, the feed of other people's cattle, taken into any ground, at a certain rate per week. In a large sense it extends to all manner of common or herbage, or the profit arising from thence.

A'GITABLE, *a.* [*agitabilis*, Lat.] that may be put in motion.

To A'GITATE, *v. a.* [*agito*, Lat.] to move by repeated actions. To actuate, act upon, or give motion to. To disturb, or disorder by the distractions of different motives. To toss from one to another, to discuss or controvert with great warmth.

AGITA'TION, *s.* [*agitatio*, Lat.] the act of shaking or putting the particles of a body into motion. Disorder of the mind arising from the violence of different passions Consideration, or deliberation of several persons.

AGITA'TOR, *s.* the person who projects any scheme, occasions any disturbance, or causes any motion. He who manages and conducts the affairs of another.

A'GLET, *s.* a tag of a point carved into some representation of an animal. The pendants at the ends of the chives of flowers, as in tulips.

A'GNAIL, *s.* [Sax.] a whitlow.

AGNA'TI *s.* [Lat.] in the Roman law, the male descen-

dants from the same father, distinguished from *cognati*, which includes the female descendants.

AGNA'TION, *s.* [from *agnatus*, Lat.] in the civil law, the relation between the descendants from the same father, including only males.

AGNI'TION, *s.* [*agnitio*, Lat.] an acknowledging.

To AGNI'ZE, *v. a.* [from *agnosco*, Lat.] to own; to avow; to acknowledge.

AGNOE'TÆ, *s.* [from *a* priv. and *ginosko*, to know, Gr.] in church history, a sect of heretics, who held that Christ, with respect to his human nature, was ignorant of some things, and especially the day of judgment.

AGNO'MEN, *s.* [Lat.] an addition of name added to the surname of a person on account of some peculiar action or circumstance; as the addition of *Africanus* to the name of Scipio, on account of his exploits in Africa; and of *Cicero* to that of Tully, on account of a protuberance on his nose, like a vetch which *Cicero* signifies.

AGNOMINA'TION, *s.* [*agnominatio*, Lat.] the resemblance or allusion of one word to another both in sound and sense.

A'GNUS CA'STUS, *s.* [Lat.] the name of a tree commonly called the *chaste tree*, from an imaginary virtue of preserving chastity.

A'GNUS DE'I, *s.* [Lat. the Lamb of God] in the Roman church, a flat piece of white wax of an oval form, stamped with the figure of a lamb, and consecrated by the pope.

AGO', *ad.* [from *agan*, Sax past; whence some counties still pronounce it *agone*] past. When we reckon past time, *towards*, or ending with the present, we use *since;* as, "It is a year *since* it happened." But when we reckon *from* the present, and end with the past, we use *ago;* as, "It happened three nights *ago*." This is a nicety which foreigners ought particularly to attend to.

AGO'G, *ad.* [*à gogo*, Fr.] eager for the possession of something; longing. To set one's fancy or affections on.

AGO'NE, *ad.* [*agan*, Sax.] past, with respect to time; formerly.

AGONI'STES, *s.* [Gr.] one who used to exhibit at the public games of Greece and Rome, being a candidate for the prizes awarded for superiority of strength, &c.

A'GONIZE, *v. n.* [*agonizomai*, to strive, Gr.] to be affected with acute and excessive pain. It is also sometimes used in the sense of the Greek word.

A'GONY, *s.* [*agon*, Gr.] excessive pain, wherein all the powers of nature are convulsed, and she struggles as it were with death for the mastery.

AGORI'TY, *s.* an American animal, which bears some sesemblance to a rabbit, but is more fierce and voracious. For a curious account of its manners, see Natural History of Quadrupeds, vol. ii. p. 16.

A'GRA, *s.* the capital of a province of the same name in Hindoostan, was, in the last century, a most extensive and opulent city, where the great Mogul sometimes resided. His palace was prodigiously large, and the seraglio contained above 1,000 women: the palaces of the Omrahs and others were numerous. Here were above 60 spacious caravansaries, 800 baths, 700 mosques, and 2 magnificent mausoleums. The Persians, Chinese, and English resorted here, and the Dutch had a factory; the inhabitants dealt in scarlet, looking-glasses, silver, gold, lace, hardware, cloth of Jelapour, and spices. It was fortified in the Indian manner, and had a wall and fine citadel, built of red freestone. Agra has since rapidly declined. It is seated on the river Jemma, 100 miles S. by E. of Delhi. Lat. 27. 12. N., long. 78. 12 E

AGRA'RIAN, *a.* [*agrarius*, Lat.] in the Roman law, a term applied to such laws as relate to the division and distribution of lands.

To AGREE', *v. a.* [*agreer*, Fr.] to be friends, or in concord, *i. e.*, a state wherein the sentiments of one person are similar to, or the same as those of another. To consent to do a thing upon certain conditions: to bargain. To resemble; to be like. To match, applied to colour. To tally with; to be consistent with.

AGREE'ABLE, *a.* [*agréable*, Fr.] suitable: conformable to or consistent with. Pleasing; grateful; as suitable to our inclinations or faculties.

AGREE'ABLENESS, *s.* the quality which renders a thing grateful to the taste. The quality which renders a thing pleasing, below rapture, and less than admiration. Likeness; affinity; resemblance.

AGREE'ABLY, *ad.* in a manner consistent with, or conformable to. In a manner which affords a pleasing satisfaction.

AGREE'D, *part.* settled by mutual consent.

AGREE'MENT, *s.* [in law Latin, *agreeamentum*] friendship; alliance; concord. A contract, bargain, or compact. Resemblance.

A'GRICULTURE, *s.* [*agricultura*, Lat.] the art of tilling and manuring the ground, so as to make it fruitful and bear plants; consisting in manuring, fallowing, sowing, harrowing, reaping, mowing, &c. The management of the productions of different soils, and planting; together with the culture of forests, timber, &c. The highest encomium that could be given to a man in Rome, was, that he cultivated his own spot of ground well; the most illustrious senators applied themselves to it, and their dictators were taken from the plough. Agriculture, or husbandry, is the original source of most of our treasures, and the great fountain of all materials for commerce.

A'GRIMONY, *s.* [*agrimonia*, Lat.] a sweet-scented English plant.

AGROUND, *ad.* a marine term, stranded; stuck fast upon shore, so as not to be got off, to pursue a voyage; hindered by the ground from passing further. Figuratively, meeting with some impediment or obstacle, which renders it impossible to advance in, or go on with, an affair.

A'GUE, *s.* [*aigu*, Fr.] a periodical species of fever, beginning with a cold shivering, which is succeeded by heat, and terminates in a sweat. When the cold fit is scarcely perceptible, and there is a return of the hot one only, it is called an intermitting fever. According to the returns of the fit, it is differently denominated. If it returns every day, it is then called a quotidian; if every third day, a tertian; and if every fourth day, a quartan.

A'GUED, *part.* struck or affected with an ague. Figuratively, cold, shivering, trembling, in allusion to the effects of this disorder.

A'GUE-FIT, *s.* the cold, shivering, trembling fit which affects people in the ague.

A'GUE-TREE, *s.* a name given sometimes to sassafras.

A'GUISH, (*agu-ish*) *a.* like or having the properties of an ague.

A'GUISHNESS, (*agu-ishness*) *s.* the quality which resembles an ague.

AH! *interj.* a word made use of to denote some sudden dislike, and occasioned by the apprehension of evil consequences.

AHA', an interjection denoting the triumph of contempt; intended to express joy at the calamities of others, and to increase the uneasiness which they themselves experience

AHEA'D, *ad.* a sea term; beyond; implying a greater degree of swiftness. Applied to persons who contract an inveterate habit, which is not to be easily surmounted by advice or instruction.

AHEI'GHT. *ad.* on high; a great distance above us.

AHOUA'I, *s.* a poisonous plant.

A-HU'LL, *ad.* a sea-term, the situation of a ship when all her sails are furled on account of the violence of the storm; and when, having lashed her helm on the lee-side, the lies nearly with her side to the wind and sea.

AIA'IA, a Brazilian bird which resembles the spoon-bill.

AJAN, or AJEN, a country on the east coast of Africa, south of Abyssinia and the straits of Babelmandel; it extends about 1,500 leagues in length, from Magadoxa to Cape Guardafui. The eastern coast is sandy and barren, but to the N. the country is more fertile, producing, more particularly, an excellent breed of horses, which the Arabian merchants, who come to trade in their ports, take, together with ivory, gold, Abyssinian slaves captured in war, &c., in exchange for silks, cotton, and other cloths. The inhabitants are not so dark complexioned as those on the west coast, and their hair is rather long. They are accounted good Mussulmans. Farther from the sea, there are negroes, who, marrying with the Bedouins, a kind of Arabs, have children that are mulattoes.

AICHSTADT, or EICHSTADT, capital of an extensive bishoprick of the same name in Franconia. Here are several hospitals, an alms-house, a seminary for students, a cathedral, and other churches, one of which is built after the model of that called the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem; here is also a curious piece of workmanship, called the Sun of the Holy Sacrament; it is of massy gold, of great weight, and is enriched with 350 diamonds, 1,400 pearls, 250 rubies, and other precious stones. Aichstadt is seated in a valley, on the river Altmul, 30 miles S. of Nuremberg. **Pop. 6950.**

To AID, *v. a.* [*aider*, Fr.] to give assistance or succour to; to deliver a person in danger, or distress, out of it, by giving him all the assistance, help, or succour in one's power. To support, when applied to the means used to free a person from want.

AID, *s.* [*aide*, Fr.] that which contributes to render a thing more easy. Assistance. Support given to a person. In politics, a subsidy, or money given to support the necessities of the state.

AID-DE-CAMP, *s.* in the army, an officer who receives and carries the orders of a general officer to the rest of the army.

AI'DER, *s.* one who assists or helps; one who takes part with a person, and endeavours to promote his undertaking.

AI'DLESS, *ad.* deprived, or in want of help or assistance to render an undertaking successful, or a misfortune supportable. Without aid, or assistance from another.

AI'GULET, *s.* [Fr.] a point with tags; points of gold at the end of fringes.

To AIL, *v. a.* [*eglan*, Sax.] to disturb; to affect with a disagreeable sensation.

AIL, *s.* a distemper.

AI'LERONS, *s.* [Fr.] two small shelly substances resembling small wings found at the root of the wings of two-winged flies.

AI'LING, *part.* one of a weak constitution, subject to disorders; valetudinary.

AI'LMENT, *s.* indisposition; disorder; diminution of health.

To AIM *v. a.* to put a weapon in such a direction or position as to hit any object; to throw a thing at an object in such a manner, as to render the striking of it possible Figuratively, to direct the edge of satire against a particular person.

AIM, *s.* the position or direction of a weapon, in order to strike an object. The point which is intended to be hit; or the object designed to be struck. Figuratively, an endeavour to obtain any thing; intention; purpose; or design.

AIR, *s.* [*aër*, Lat.] in philosophy, a thin elastic fluid, surrounding the globe of the earth; imperceptible to all our senses, except feeling. Mr. Boyle supposes it to be made up of three different kinds of corpuscles, namely, 1. Of those numberless and minute particles, which, in the form of vapours or dry exhalations, ascend from the earth, water, minerals, vegetables, animals, &c.; in short, of whatever substances are elevated by the celestial or subterraneous heat, and thence diffused into the atmosphere. 2. Of a still more subtile matter, consisting of those exceedingly minute atoms, the magnetical effluvia of the earth, with other innumerable particles sent from the bodies of the celestial luminaries, and causing, by their impulse, the idea of light in us. 3. Of an elastic substance, which is the basis of all the other parts, and constituting the true essence of air, concerning the structure of which various hypotheses have been framed. Some have resembled these elastic particles to the springs of watches coiled up, and endeavouring to restore themselves; others to flocks of wool, which being compressed, have an elastic force; and others to slender wires, of different substances, &c., yet all springy, expansible, and compressible. In music, it is the melody of the tune, light or grave. In poetry, a song, catch, &c. In painting, it denotes the manner, and very life of action, and expresses the disposition of the agent. Also, the mien and manner of a person; a clownish or genteel air. In a figurative sense, a discovery made of a thing not known before. Posture, attitude, mien, manner of behaviour. "He gave himself *airs*." An affected, or laboured and awkward manner of address or behaviour.

To AIR, *v. a.* to expose to the air. To enjoy the benefit from the air. To expose to the fire, in order to free from the inconveniencies of damp and stagnating air.

AI'RBLADDER, *s.* a bladder found among the entrails of fish, which serves, by its contraction or dilatation, to enable them to rise or dive in the water.

AIRBALLO'ON, *s.* a bag of any light substance filled with inflammable air. See AEROSTATION.

AI'RDRAWN, *a.* chimerical; imaginary.

AI'RGUN, *s.* an instrument invented to shoot with purely by means of compressed air.

AI'RINESS, *s.* applied to situation, exposed to a free current of air, in opposition to confined; openness. Figuratively, applied to a person's manner or behaviour; levity, gaiety.

AI'RING, *s.* a short walk or ride abroad; so called, because we then enjoy the fresh and open air.

AI'RLING, *s.* a youthful, light, gay, and thoughtless person.

AI'RPUMP, *s.* in philosophy, an instrument or machine used for extracting air, consisting of two brass cylinders or pistons to extract the air with; a gauge to determine the rarefaction of the air during any experiment; a tube called the swan's neck, communicating with the receiver and the pistons; and a winch that gives motion to the whole.

AI'RSHAFT, *s.* in mining, a passage made for the air by digging.

AI'RY, *a.* [*aëreus*, Lat.] the subtile parts of bodies. On high, or in that space of the system above the earth, assigned to the air. Figuratively, chimerical, wanting solidity or foundation. Applied to dress, that which exposes to the weather, in opposition to close, warm, or confined. Applied to temper or behaviour, gay, sprightly, full of vivacity.

AISLE, *s.* (*ile*) the side-walks or paths of a church, running parallel to the greater in the centre, called *nef*; representing, in that respect, the wing of a building erected on each side the centre.

AIT, or *EYGHT*, *s.* a small island in the river.

AIX, a city, capital of the department of the mouths of the Rhone in the south of France. It derives its name from its hot baths which were known to the Romans, is populous and adorned with several beautiful squares and fountains. Its principal trade is in oil. It is 75 miles E. of Montpellier. Pop. 26,900.

AIX-LA-CHAPE'LLE, formerly a free imperial city of Juliers, Westphalia, but at present attached to the kingdom of Prussia. There are hot baths in it, and some mines near it. The castle stands upon a hill, from which it is said that 60 cities or towns, the sea, and even England, can be seen on a clear day. This city, which has 30 parochial churches, and a very spacious market-place, was known to the Romans by the name of *Aquæ Granaii*. It was destroyed by the Huns in 451, but repaired, beautified, and enlarged by the emperor Charlemagne, who made it the capital of his empire. He lies interred in the church of Notre Dame, where his sword and belt are kept to this day. Two celebrated treaties of peace were concluded here, in 1668 and 1748. It was twice taken by the French in the late wars, viz., in 1792 and in 1794. It is 17 miles N. of Limburg, 22 N. E. of Liege, and 40 W. of Cologne. Lat. 50. 48. N., long. 6. 3. E. Pop. 28,000.

To AKE, *v. n.* to feel a dull and continual pain, in opposition to *smart*, which is an acute one, and of a short continuance.

AKI'N, *a.* related by blood or descent. Figuratively, resembling; having the same properties; having a near relation to.

A'LABASTER, *s.* [*alabastron*, Gr.] a kind of soft marble which cuts very easily, and is much used for little statues, vases, and columns. It is sometimes calcined and used as pláster. The most common sort is white and shining; but there are other sorts which are reddish or tawny.

A'LABASTER, *a.* made of alabaster.

ALA'CK, *interj.* an expression of sorrow, or something which causes it.

ALA'CK-A-DAY, *interj.* a sudden cry on feeling present, or seeing approaching calamity, and signifying that the person labours under the burden of misery.

ALA'CRIOUSLY, *ad.* [from *alacer*, Lat.] with great cheerfulness

ALA'CRITY, *s.* [*alacritas*, Lat.] cheerfulness, activity.

A-LA-MO'DE, *ad.* according to the fashion; a French phrase, used to imply that a thing is in the reigning taste or fashion.

A-LA-MO'DE, *s.* [Fr.] a thin, light, glossy, black silk.

ALA'RM, *s.* [from *à l'arme*, Fr.] a military signal, either by beat of drum or sound of trumpet, by which men are now called to arms; but before the invention of those instruments it was done by a loud cry or shout. It generally includes in it an idea of approaching or sudden danger. Figuratively, the notice signifying the approach of any sudden danger. Tumult, or disturbance, causing fear or apprehension of danger.

To ALA'RM, *v. a.* to give an army the signal of arming, or preparing themselves to encounter any sudden danger. In a secondary sense, to cause fear or apprehension of some approaching mischief.

ALA'RMING, *part.* that which occasions terror, fear, or apprehension, from the idea of approaching danger.

ALA'RMPOST, *s.* the place appointed for the several companies of an army to repair to, in case of any sudden and unforeseen danger, which occasions an alarm to be beat or sounded.

ALA'RUM, *s.* a clock, calculated to give notice to a person of any particular time it is set to, by the running down of its weight, which is attended in its descent by a continual striking of its hammer on the bell.

ALA'S! *interj.* when used of ourselves, it implies lamentation, occasioned by the idea of some calamity. When applied to others, it implies pity, caused from an idea of their distress.

ALA'Y, *s.* in hunting, the adding fresh dogs into the cry.

ALB, *s.* [*album*, Lat.] a vest or garment of white linen, reaching down to the feet, worn by priests; a surplice.

ALBA'NIA, a province of European Turkey, comprehending the ancient Epirus and a small part of Illyricum. Its inhabitants have a considerable trade in tapestry, flax, cotton, wax, honey, wine, and rock-salt. it was formerly an independent kingdom, and long resisted the Turks.

A'LBAN'S, ST., a town in Hertfordshire, with the title of a duchy, and two markets, on the Wednesday and Saturday. It is seated on the river Coln, arose from the ruins of the ancient city of Verulam, and receives its name from a monastery dedicated to St. Alban, a Roman martyr. The monastery is now used as a parish-church, and in it were buried several persons of royal blood, particularly the famous duke Humphrey, whose body was discovered not many years since. It is 12 miles S. E. of Dunstable, and 21 and three quarters N. W. of London. It sends two members to parliament. Pop. 4772.

ALBA'TROSSE, a large sea bird, common about the Cape of Good Hope, Cape Horn, and several other places. It principally feeds on the prey which another sea bird, called the booby, provides for itself.

ALBE'IT, *ad.* although; notwithstanding; grantin.

ALBIGE'NSES, an early sect of protestants, who were much persecuted in the south of France, in the thirteenth century.

A'LBION, *s.* the ancient name of England.

ALBUGI'NEOUS. *a.* [from *albugo*, Lat.] something belonging to that part of an egg which is called its white; or something which resembles it.

ALBU'GO, *s.* [Lat.] a disease in the eye.

A'LBUM, *s.* anciently, a kind of white table or register, in which the names of certain magistrates, public transactions, &c., were entered; now, a kind of common-place book, placed in some part of a house for strangers and visitors to write their names with a motto accompanying them.

ALBU'MEN, *s.* coagulable lymph. That peculiar animal substance which forms the serum of blood, and the white of eggs.

A'LCAHEST, *s.* See ALKAHEST.

ALCA'ID, *s.* [from *al* Arab. and *kadkad* Heb.] the governor of a castle. In Spain, the judge of a city.

A'LCALI, or A'LCALY, *s.* See ALKALY.

ALCALIZA'TION, *s.* See ALKALIZATION.

ALCA'NNA, *s.* [Arab.] a drug used in dyeing, which comes from the Levant. In powder it is green, but the tincture it makes differs according to the difference of the liquor in which it is steeped; when soaked in water, it is

yellow; but when in vinegar, citron-juice, or alum-water, it is red.

A'LCARRAZA, *s.* a vessel, employed in Spain in cooling wine by evaporation.

ALCHY'MICAL, *a.* according to the process or method made use of by alchymists.

A'LCHYMIST, *s.* one who professes or pursues the science of alchymy.

A'LCHYMY, *s.* [from *al*, Arab. and *chémé*, Gr.] the more sublime chemistry, which proposes the transmutation of metals. The principal objects of *alchymy* are these: 1. The making of gold. 2. An universal dissolvent, or alkahest. 3. An universal medicine, or panacea. As to the making of gold, it has been attempted three several ways; by separation, maturation, and transmutation; which last they pretend to effect by the philosopher's stone. *Alchymy* is likewise a mixed metal, used in making some sort of spoons.

A'LCOHOL, *s.* [Arab.] in chemistry, the purest spirit of wine, rectified by frequent distillations to its utmost subtilty. Likewise, a very fine impalpable powder.

ALCOHOLIZA'TION, *s.* the act of rectifying spirits; or of reducing bodies to an impalpable powder.

To ALCOHOLI'ZE, *v. a.* to make an alcohol; or to rectify spirits by frequent distillation; so that, when set on fire, they shall consume away without leaving any moisture or dregs behind them.

A'LCORAN, *s.* [from *al* and *koran*, Arab.] the book of the Mahommedan law, composed by Mahomet, with the assistance of Batiras a Jacobin, Sergius a Nestorian monk, and some Jews; it is divided into four parts, called by the name of some animal, as the cow, the emmet, the spider, and the fly. Though written by a person of no learning, it is by the Mahommedans extolled for the elegance of its style, and, on that account, urged to have been a divine composition. It abounds not only in absurdities but contradictions, which last they vindicate, by saying that it was three-and-twenty years in composing, and that the circumstances of things altering in that interval, the Deity himself repealed and altered several precepts, to suit them to the nature of things. It was originally in loose sheets, which Mahomet reported he received singly from God. This book is held in such veneration by its professors, that it is death for a Christian or a Jew to touch it; and equally fatal to a Mussulman himself, if he handles it with unwashen hands.

ALCO VE, *s.* [*alcoba*, Span.] among builders, a recess, or part of a chamber, separated by an estrade, or partitions of columns or other ornaments, in which is placed a bed of state, and seats for the repose of company. Also, small open summer-houses or seats in gardens, with a circular dome or covering.

A'LDBOROUGH, (*Aldboro*) a sea-port town in Suffolk, with a market on Saturday. It is pleasantly seated in a dale, between a high hill to the westward and the sea to the east; a river runs to the S. W., and the old church stands on a hill. It is 94 miles and a half from London. This town was disfranchised in 1832, and is governed by two bailiffs and 24 burgesses. The harbour is tolerably good, but small. The town was formerly much longer; but the sea has taken away whole streets. Pop. 1341.

A'LDBOROUGH, or *O'LDBOROUGH*, town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, on the Ouse, was the Isuriam Brigantium of the Romans, though not so much as the ruins are now to be seen, except some remains of the wall, pavements, and baths. It is 8 miles from Rippon, 15 miles S. W. of York, and 205 N. by W. of London. Pop. 2447.

ALDE'BARAN, *s.* a star of the first magnitude, in the constellation of Taurus, vulgarly called the Bull's Eye, whose longitude in the beginning of 1806, was in 7° 4′ 25′ of Gemini, and latitude, 5° 28′ 49″, 6 S. The annual increase of its longitude, is 50″, 204, and annual decrease of latitude 0″, 317.

A'LDER, *s.* a genus of English trees. The wood is much used for making household furniture, &c.

A'LDERMAN, *s.* [*alderman*, Sax.] in its original signification it implied a person, who on account of his years and experience, was proper to preside over the affairs of a nation, and to assist a prince with his counsel; in this respect it signified the same as privy-councillor, or parliament-man. But this will appear more plain, if we recollect, that the three estates of the kingdom were divided into *Atheling*, which included the nobility; *Alderman*, the second rank; and *Thane*, the last: till Athelstan's time, the term was used for an earl or count, which after his reign was substituted instead of it. In the time of Edgar it implied a judge or justice. But the term is now appropriated to the twenty-six persons who preside over the twenty-six wards into which the city of London is divided; out of which the lord-mayor is generally chosen by rotation. They are all qualified to act as justices of the peace at present; though formerly only such aldermen as had been lord-mayors, and the three eldest, or next to the chair, were invested with that honour. But they have not only the management of the civil, but likewise the military government of the city, are officers in its militia, and members of the artillery company. Aldermen preside in other cities besides London.

A'LDERNEY, a pleasant and healthy island on the coast of Normandy, fruitful in corn and pasture, and remarkable for a fine breed of cows. It is about 8 miles in compass, 2 leagues from Cape la Hogue, and about 30 from the nearest part of England, which holds possession of it. On the S. there is an harbour called Crabbs, which only admits small vessels, and in the centre stands the town of Alderney, which consists of at least 200 houses, and 1,300 inhabitants. This island is separated from France by a strait, called the Race of Alderney, which is a dangerous passage in stormy weather, when the two currents meet; otherwise it is safe, and hath depth of water sufficient for the largest ships. To the W. lie the range of rocks, called the Caskets, where the son of Henry I. was shipwrecked in his passage to France; and, here, October 5, 1744, the Victory, a first-rate man-of-war, the finest in the world, Sir John Balchen commander, was lost.

ALE, *s.* [*eale*, Sax.] a liquor, the common drink of the English; made of an infusion of malt and hops in boiling water: afterward fermented with yeast or barm. It is distinguishable from beer in respect of its strength and age; owing to its having a greater quantity of hops and malt than beer has, in proportion to the same quantity of water.

ALE, (GILL) *s.* a liquor made of ground-ivy leaves, steeped in ale.

A'LE-CONNER, *s.* [from *ale* and *con*, of *connan*, Sax.] an officer of the city of London, whose business it is to inspect the measures of the public-houses.

A'LEGAR, *s.* sour ale.

A'LEHOOF, *s.* [from *ale* and *hof*, Sax.] in botany, the ground-ivy; so called by the Saxons, because a chief ingredient in their malt liquors, instead of hops.

A'LEHOUSE, *s.* [*ealehuse*, Sax.] a house where ale is sold. Distinguished from a tavern, because that is appropriated to wine.

ALE'MBIC, *s.* a chemical vessel, usually made of glass

or copper, formerly used for distillation. Retorts, and the common worm-still, are now more generally employed.

ALE'NGTH, *ad.* at full length, along; stretched upon the ground.

ALE'NTEJO, a fruitful province in the S. of Portugal.

ALE'PPO, or HALEB, the principal town of Syria, in Asia. It was taken by the Arabs in 1637, and is inhabited by Turks, and four sorts of Christians, who have each a bishop, a church, and the free exercise of their religion. There are 16,000 Greeks, 12,000 Armenians, and 10,000 Jacobites, besides Maronites, or Roman catholics. The city and suburbs may contain 200,000 persons in all. Next to Constantinople and Cairo, it is the most considerable town in the Turkish empire. It stands on four hills, in the middle of a pleasant fruitful plain, being of an oval figure, and about three miles in circumference. The castle stands on the highest hill, in the middle of the city: and the houses are better than in any other place in Turkey. They have a great many stately mosques and caravansaries, with fountains and reservoirs of water, and vineyards and gardens well planted with most kinds of fruits. The Christians have their houses and churches in the suburbs, and carry on a very considerable trade in silks, camblets, and Turkey leather. Several European nations have factors here, and the English live in a quadrangle resembling a college, having their chaplain and chapel; and at leisure hours divert themselves with hunting and fowling. The beglerbeg of Aleppo commands all the country between the Levant sea and the river Euphrates; but the governor of the castle is independent of him.

ALE'RT, *a.* [*alerte*, Fr.] watchful, active, diligent; ready on any emergence; brisk, pert, sharp.

ALE'RTNESS, *s.* the quality of being alert, sprightly, pert, active, or vigilant.

A'LESBURY, AYLESBURY, or AILSBURY, the largest and best borough town in Buckinghamshire, as ancient as the times of the Saxons, who took it by force in 571. In the time of William the Conqueror it was a royal manor; and he gave several yard lands, on condition that the owner should find litter or *straw* for his *bed*, whenever he came that way. William of Aylesbury held it by this charter, with this addition, that he should likewise straw the king's chamber, and provide him three eels if he came in the winter; but if in summer, besides straw for the bed, he was to provide two green geese. This he was to repeat three times a year, if the king came thither so often. It has given the title of earl to the noble family of the Bruces, Charles II. having conferred that title in 1664, on Robert Bruce, earl of Elgin in Scotland, descended from the kings of that country; to which their motto *fuimus*, "we have been," seems strongly to allude. It was made a town incorporate, by Queen Mary, in 1553; consisting of a bailiff, ten aldermen, and twelve capital burgesses: at present, its chief officer is termed a constable. It has a market on Saturday, sends two members to parliament, and is 40 measured miles N. W. of London. Pop. 4907.

A'LESHAM, or *AYLSHAM*, a town in Norfolk, much inhabited by knitters. It is a neat town, about 12 miles from Norwich, and 121 from London. Mar. on Tues. Pop. 2334.

A'LEVAT, *s.* the tub in which ale is fermented.

A'LEW, *s.* clamour; outcry. Not in use.

A'LEXANDERS, *s.* in botany, the smyrnium. It is an umbelliferous plant found upon rocks on the sea-coast and about Nottingham, and flowering in May and June. It was formerly cultivated in our gardens; but its place is now better supplied by celery.

ALEXA'NDRIA, or SCANDERIA, once a magnificent, rich, and celebrated city of Egypt, built by Alexander the Great, near the most westerly branch of the Nile, soon after the overthrow of Tyre, about 333 years before the Christian æra. It was long esteemed the finest city in the world after Rome; we may form some idea of its inhabitants from the account of Diodorus Siculus, who relates that it had on its rolls in his time (44 years before the Christian æra) 300,000 free-men. The celebrated library which was founded here by Ptolemy Soter, and placed in the temple of Serapis, containing in his time 400,000 volumes, and by addition of his successors 700,000, was, it is said, in 642 destroyed by order of the Saracen khaliff who became master of the city. The Saracen general who took it said in his letter to the khaliff, that he found in it 4,000 palaces, 4,000 baths, 40,000 Jews who paid tribute, 400 royal circi, and 12,000 gardeners, who supplied the city with all kinds of herbs in great plenty. At present it does not contain above 12,000 or 14,000 inhabitants; a mixture from different nations, as well as from various parts of the Turkish empire. The Christian Copti, Greeks, and Armenians, are very numerous here; the Europeans all pass under the name of Franks. Although Alexandria is now so much decayed, that the rubbish in some places, overtops the houses, yet there are still some remains of its ancient splendour, particularly Pompey's pillar, and two obelisks of hieroglyphics. The ancient Pharos, a watch-tower, so famous in antiquity that it was numbered among the seven wonders of the world, is now turned into a castle, called Pharillon, and is still used to direct vessels into the harbour. This city was a place of great trade before the Portuguese discovered the passage to India by the Cape of Good Hope, the commodities of the East Indies being deposited here on their way to Europe by the Red Sea, Lat. 31. 11. N., long. 30. 5. E.

ALEX'ANDRINE, *s.* [from Alexander Paris, the inventor of this metre] a kind of verse borrowed from the French, consisting among them of twelve or thirteen syllables in alternate couplets, and among us of twelve. They were formerly very much used by our poets to clinch their verses, and generally were the last of three ending in the same rhyme; but are now discarded on account of their want of harmony, and their suspending the mind too much by their extraordinary length.

ALEXIPHA'RMIC, *a.* [from *alexo*, to expel, and *pharmacon*, poison, Gr.] in its primitive sense something which has the virtue of expelling poisons taken internally; and is the same as an antidote. Used substantively, by modern practitioners, it means remedies adapted, or proper to expel that malignancy with which the animal spirits are affected in acute distempers, through the pores of the skin by sweating.

ALEXITE'RIAL, or ALEXITE'RICAL, *a.* [from *alexo*, to expel, Gr.] that expels poisons, or the malignant humours of fevers.

A'LFORD, a town in Lincolnshire, 20 miles N. of Boston, 140 N. of London. Market on Tuesday. P. 1784.

A'LFRED the Great, son of Ethelwulf, succeeded his brother Ethelred, though that prince left several children. His virtues and distinguished bravery had been shewn in his brother's life-time, and now endeared him to his subjects. He was crowned in 871, when the Danes were in the very heart of his dominions, and all the sea-ports were filled with their fleets. After several battles with various success, Alfred was obliged to dismiss his very attendants; and having committed his wife and children to the care of some trusty subjects, disguised himself, and lived concealed in the little island of Athelney in Somersetshire: at length the Danes finding that they had no enemies to oppose them grew negligent. This incited Alfred's friends to repair to their prince, who, resolving to be satisfied,

boldly entered the Danish camp in the disguise of a musician, and even staid there several days; then returning to his friends, his troops were secretly assembled, and he came up with, attacked, and routed the Danes with incredible slaughter. Those who escaped fled to a castle, but were soon compelled to submit. Alfred agreed to let them depart, on condition that their leader, Guthrun, should embrace Christianity. This they readily complied with, and Alfred gave Guthrun the government of East Anglia, in Essex. Alfred now increased his navy, grew formidable at sea, and beat many of the Danish fleets. He fortified his kingdom with walled towns and castles, cultivated the civil arts, encouraged polite learning, made many excellent laws, instituted juries, and established the plan of a civil constitution in England; and in his reign justice was so strictly observed, that we are told bracelets of gold being hung in the highways over night would be found safe in the morning. He was an excellent scholar; he wrote books for the instruction of his people; and was one of the greatest, wisest, and most pious princes upon earth. After a glorious reign of 28 years, he died on the 28th Oct., A. D. 900.

ALFRE'TON, a town in Derbyshire, 13 miles from Derby, and 141 from London. Market on Friday. P. 5691.

ALGA'ROTH, *s.* [Arab.] an emetic powder, the white oxyde of antimony.

ALGA'RVA, the most southern province of Portugal. It is mountainous but fertile, and produces excellent wines.

ALGA'ZEL, *s.* a species of antelope.

A'LGEBRA, *s.* [from *al* and *geber*, Arab.] the reduction of broken numbers to whole; a branch of arithmetic, which takes the quantity sought, as if granted; and by means of one or more quantities given, proceeds by consequence till the quantity at first only supposed to be known, or some power of it, is found to be equal to some quantity or quantities known, and consequently, itself known likewise.

AL'GEBRAIC, or ALGEBRA'ICAL, *a.* something relative or belonging to algebra.

ALGEBRA'IST, *s.* a person conversant in the operations of algebra.

A'LGENIB, *s.* a star of the second magnitude in the constellation of Perseus.

A'LGID, *a.* cold; chill.

ALGI'ERS, a country of Africa, extending about 500 miles in length from E. to W., and from 40 to 100 in breadth, along the Barbary coast; has mount Atlas on the S., Tunis on the E., and Morocco on the W. The Turks, who are not above 7,000 in number, have the government in their hands, and the Moors, or natives, have no share in it. It is a kind of republic, under the protection of the Grand Seignior, and is governed by a sovereign, or dey, who seldom undertakes any thing of importance without the counsel of the Janizaries. The Arabs, who live in tents, are a distinct people, governed by their own laws, though the Turks interfere when they think fit. The dey is absolute in some respects, although he is elected by the Turkish soldiers, and frequently deposed and put to death by them. The revenues of the government arise from the tribute paid by the Moors and Arabs; and the prizes they take, or the piracies they commit at sea, sometimes equal the taxes they lay upon the natives. The stems of the vines here are so large, that a man can hardly grasp them with his arms, and the bunches of grapes are a foot and a half long. The natives are strong, and of a tawny complexion; their religion is Mahometanism, and their language a dialect of the Arabic; they also use that jargon, composed of the French, Italian, and Spanish languages, called Lingua Franca, which prevails along the shores of the Mediterranean. *Algiers*, the capital of this kingdom, is so very populous, that the foreign merchants amount to at least 3,000 families, and the Jews to no less than 8,000: almost the whole trade passes through their hands. The atrocious conduct of this state, in capturing European vessels and carrying their crews into slavery, having excited the indignation of Europe, a British and Dutch fleet was sent in 1816, to demand the restitution of their Christian captives, and a renunciation of all such offensive conduct for the future; these demands being haughtily rejected, a vigorous cannonade was commenced, by which their ships and batteries were entirely destroyed, and the town almost reduced to ruins: when, to stay further destruction, the terms were complied with, and the fleet returned to Europe, with the novel and interesting exhibition of 120 Christians released from slavery. Algiers stands on the sea-side over against Minorca, 300 miles W. of Tunis, long. 2. 7. E., lat. 36. 49. N.

A'LIAS, *ad.* [Lat.] otherwise; used in law to specify the different names of a man, as *Frith* alias *Wortley*, alias *Smith*; that is, *Frith* otherwise *Wortley*, otherwise *Smith*.

A'LIBLE, *a.* [*alibilis*, Lat.] that nourishes, or that may be nourished.

A'LICANT, a small rich city of Valencia, in Spain, well known for its fine wines (particularly that called Tent or Alicant) excellent fruits, &c. It has a good harbour, and an extensive trade. The English, Dutch, Italians, &c., have consuls here. It is seated on the Mediterranean, on a bay of the same name, 75 miles S. of Valentia. Lat. 38. 24. N., long. 0. 28. 56. W. Pop. 17,000.

A'LIEN, *a.* [*alienus*, Lat.] not of the same kind. Inconsistent with; estranged from; or at enmity with.

A'LIEN, *s.* [from *alienus*, Lat.] something adverse to, or at enmity with. A foreigner, or one of another country. Not of the same profession, party, or sect.

To A'LIEN, *v. a.* [*alieno*, Lat.] to transfer our own property to another. To grow averse to, to dislike.

A'LIENABLE, *a.* [from *alien* and *abel*, Sax.] that may be transferred to, and become the property of another.

To A'LIENATE, *v. a.* [*alieno*, Lat.] to transfer property to another. To grow averse to, by transferring our affections to some other person or thing.

A'LIENATE, *a.* [*alienatus*, Lat.] averse or inimical to.

ALIENA'TION, *s.* [*alienatio*, Lat.] in law, the act of transferring property to another. Change of affection from approbation to dislike.

To ALI'GHT, *v. a.* [*alightan*, Sax.] to descend from a higher situation to a lower. To descend from, or get off, an horse.

ALI'KE, *ad.* equally, or in the same manner. Both; without difference or distinction. Resembling.

A'LIMENT, *s.* [*alimentum*, Lat.] food, or that which nourishes, or satisfies the calls of hunger.

ALIME'NTAL, *a.* that can increase the dimensions of plants or animals by being taken in food.

ALIME'NTALLY, *ad.* so as to serve for nourishment.

ALIME'NTARINESS, *s.* the quality which renders a thing capable of affording nourishment.

ALIME'NTARY, *a.* that has relation or belongs to aliment; that nourishes, or is eaten for diet. *Alimentary Ducts*, the intestines, so called on account of the food passing through them. It is sometimes used for the thoracic duct.

ALIMENTA'TION, *s.* the quality, action, or power of affording nourishment: or the increasing of the dimensions of a body, by converting food into its own substance.

A'LIMONY, *s.* [*alimonia*, Lat.] in its primary sense, nourishment; but now appropriated to the law, wherein it implies that allowance which a married woman sues for,

LONDON. PUBLISHED BY THOMAS KELLY. 17. PATERNOSTER ROW

and is entitled to, upon any occasional separation, provided it be not for elopement or adultery.

A'LIQUANT, *a.* [*aliquantus*, Lat.] in arithmetic, is that part of a number, which however repeated, will not make up the exact number, but will leave a remainder; as 3 is an *aliquant part* of 10, 3 times 3 is 9, and one remaining.

A'LIQUOT, *a.* [Lat.] in arithmetic, such part of any number or quantity as will exactly measure it without any remainder; as 3 is an *aliquot* of 12, and 6 of 18.

A'LITURE, *s.* [*alitura*, Lat.] nourishment.

A'LIVE, *a.* [from *a* and *liban*, Sax.] in animals, denotes sense and feeling; in vegetables, when the sap circulates; in liquors, when they taste brisk on the palate. Figuratively, cheerful, sprightly, gay, and full of spirits; without diminution or lessening.

A'LKAHEST, *s.* [Arab.] a pretended universal menstruum, asserted by the ancient chemists to be capable of resolving all bodies into their first matter, and which should yet retain its seminal power, and natural form entire.

ALKALE'SCENT, *a.* that which resembles the qualities of an alkali.

A'LKALI, *s.* [from *kali*, Arab.] in chemistry, a name originally given by the Arabians to a salt extracted from the ashes of a plant called by them *kali*, and by us *glasswort*, because used in the making of glass. In its modern extensive sense it denotes a class of substances, of which various definitions have been given. Some have defined an alkali to be any substance, which, when mixed with an acid, occasions an ebullition and effervescence. Others have described them as having an acrid and urinous taste, changing the blue juices of vegetables to a green, and yellow to a brown, and have the property of rendering oils miscible with water. The alkalis are reckoned three, *potash*, *soda*, and *ammonia*.

A'LKALINE, *a.* that has the qualities of alkali.

To ALKA'LIZATE, *v. a.* to make bodies alkaline by chemical process; or to draw out the latent alkalescent virtues of a body, by reducing it to a different form.

ALKA'LIZATE, *a.* that has the powers and qualities of a body which is termed an alkali by medical writers.

ALKALIZA'TION, *s.* in chemistry, the act of impregnating or mingling a fluid with an alkaline salt, either to make it a better dissolvent, or to load the phlegm so that it may not rise in distillation.

A'LKANET, *s.* [*anchusa*, Lat.] a plant used in medicine.

ALKE'RMES, *s.* [Arab.] in medicine, a term borrowed from the Arabs, denoting a rich cardiac electuary, consisting of several warm and aromatic ingredients, of which kermes is the basis.

ALL, *ad.* entirely, completely; exclusive of any other.

ALL, *a.* [*æll*, Sax. *alle*, Teut.] applied to a number, it sometimes is used collectively for the whole or every one of the parts without exception. Applied to quantity, every parcel, or every particle. Applied to time, the whole space or interval. Applied to place, its whole extent.

ALL, *s.* the whole, opposed to a part, or nothing.

A'LLA, *s.* the name by which Mahometans call God. In Arabic, it is derived from the verb *alah*, to adore; and is the same with the Hebrew *eloah*, which signifies the adorable being.

ALLANTO'IS, or ALLANTO'IDES, *s.* [from *alla* and *eidos*, Gr.] the urinary tunic placed between the amnion and chorion, which, by the navel and urachus, or passage by which the urine is conveyed from the infant in the womb, receives the urine that comes out of the bladder.

To ALLA'Y, *v. a.* [*alloyer*, Fr.] to mix one metal with another, to render it fit or proper for coinage. In this sense some spell it *alloy*, in order to keep it more closely to the French, from whence it is borrowed. To abate or lessen any quality. To quiet, pacify, or reduce a boisterous temper into a calm.

ALLA'Y, or ALLO'Y *s.* [*alloy*, Fr.] in its primary sense, a mixture of divers metals or of divers particles of the same metal of different fineness. Minters never strike any gold or silver without allay; brass coin is made of an allay of copper. Jewellers, wire-drawers, and gold-beaters, are obliged to use an allay in the gold they work; the brass-founders have their allay of copper. *Alloy* is used, in a secondary sense, for something which lessens or diminishes the properties of the thing with which it is mixed. That which depreciates, or renders base, by diminution or lessening.

ALLA'YER, *s.* the person or thing which is endued with the power of allaying, lessening, debasing, corrupting, or diminishing.

ALLA'YMENT, *s.* a diminishing, or lessening, applied to the passions.

ALLE'GANY, or APALA'CHIAN MOUNTAINS, a chain or range of mountains in North America, which extend north-easterly and south-westerly, nearly parallel with the coasts of the southern states, through which they run. They occupy a space of about 900 miles in length, and from 60 to 200 in breadth, eastward of the Mississippi and the five lakes; that is, from Hudson's River to Georgia. They are not confusedly scattered and broken, rising here and there into high peaks, over-topping each other; but stretch along, in uniform ridges, scarcely half a mile high, spreading towards the south. Some of them terminate in high perpendicular bluffs; others gradually subside into a level country, giving rise to the rivers which run southerly into the Gulph of Mexico. In the back parts of Pennsylvania, scarce one acre in ten of this range is capable of culture; in other parts, extensive tracts of fine arable and pasture land intervene between the ridges, having generally a rich black soil, and some of the mountains will admit of cultivation almost to their tops.

ALLEGA'TION, *s.* affirmation, declaration, excuse, plea. In law, the producing instruments, deeds, or vouchers, to authorize or justify proceedings.

To ALLE'GE, *v. a.* [*allego*, Lat.] to declare, or affirm; to plead in excuse; to produce in defence.

ALLE'GEABLE, *a.* that may be charged; that may be pleaded in excuse.

ALLE'GER. *s.* he that asserts, maintains, or declares any thing.

ALLE'GIANCE, *s.* [*allégeance*, Fr] in law, that natural, sworn, or legal obedience every subject owes to his prince, and is an incident inseparable, or that which follows a person wheresoever he goes. *Oath of allegiance*, is that which is taken to the king in quality of a temporal prince, and is distinguished from that of supremacy, which is taken to him in quality of supreme head of the church.

ALLEGO'RIC, *a.* something which must be understood figuratively, in opposition to literal.

ALLEGO'RICAL, *a.* that consists of expressions purely figurative, where something else is meant than what is expressed.

ALLEGO'RICALLY, *ad.* figuratively, in opposition to literally.

ALLEGO'RICALNESS, *s.* the quality of being figurative.

To ALLEGO'RIZE, *v. a.* to turn into allegory; to talk in a sense not literal.

A'LLEGORY, *s.* [*allegoria*, Gr.] a figurative speech, in which something else is contained than what the literal meaning conveys. Thus the Roman commonwealth is addressed by Horace under the figure of a ship. The Fables of Esop, the Iliad and Odyssey of Homer, and the Æneid of Virgil, may be included under this species of writing.

ALLE'GRO, *s.* [Ital.] in music, one of the six distinctions of time, expressing the quickest motion, excepting *presto*. If it be preceded by *poco*, it must be played in a slower or graver manner than when *allegro* stands alone; if by *più*, it must then be fastest of all. It will not be improper to add, that the six divisions of time are as follow: *grave, adagio, largo, vivace, allegro, presto.*

ALLELU'JAH, *s.* [a corrupt spelling, instead of *hallelujah*] a Hebrew word signifying *praise the Lord*, to be met with at the beginning or end of some psalms. So much energy has been observed in this term, that the ancient church thought proper to preserve it, without translating it either into Greek or Latin, for fear of impairing the genius or softness of it.

ALLEMA'NDA, or ALLEMA'ND, *s.* [Ital.] in music, a grave air, composed in common time, consisting of two parts or strains.

To ALLE'VIATE, *v. a.* [*allevo*, Lat.] figuratively, to lighten, to make lighter or less, in allusion to diminishing the pressure of a heavy load. To lessen, mitigate, or diminish the enormity of a fault.

ALLEVIA'TION, *s.* the act of making a thing lighter; ease from pain; extenuation of a fault.

ALLEY, *s.* [*allée*, Fr.] in gardening, a strait walk bounded on each side with trees or shrubs. Alleys are distinguished from paths, as being broad enough for two people to walk abreast. The word is in towns applied to narrow passages, to distinguish them from streets, which are wider. *Alley*, in perspective, is that which is larger at the entrance than at the opposite extremity, in order to make it seem long.

ALL-FOURS, *s.* in gaming, a particular play, wherein the whole sum a person gains each deal is limited to four, which are the highest, lowest, the knave of trumps, and the game, or the greatest number to be made from tens and court cards; the latter of which are reckoned four for an ace, three for a king, two for a queen, and one for the knave; and he who has all these particulars, is said to have *all fours*.

ALL-HA'IL, *interj.*, a salutation or invocation made use of in acknowledgment of benefits, or in testimony of gratitude and good-will.

ALL-HALLOW-TIDE, *s.* [compounded of *all*, *hallow*, and *tide*, from *tid*. Sax. a week; hence *Whitsun-tide*, or Whitsun-week] that space of time which is near All-saints'-day, or the 1st of November.

ALLI'ANCE, *s.* [*alliance*, Fr.] the union or connexion of two persons or two families by marriage. In a political sense, the leagues or treaties between different states for their mutual defence.

ALLI'CIENCY, (*allishiency*) *s.* [from *allicio*, Lat.] the quality of attracting, or drawing to; attraction.

ALLIGA'TION, *s.* the act of uniting, or the state of things united, linked, or joined together. In arithmetic, the rule wherein questions are resolved relating to the mixtures of different commodities, with their value, effects, &c., when so compounded.

A'LLIGATOR, *s.* an American animal resembling the crocodile.

ALLI'GATURE, *s.* the link, or ligature, by which two things are joined together.

A'LLINGTON CASTLE, a town of Kent, near the Medway. Market on Tuesday.

ALL-JUDGING, *part.* exercising judgment without control or partiality.

ALLI'SION, (*allizyon*) *s.* [*allisio*, Lat.] the act of striking one thing against another.

ALLITERA'TION, *s.* [from *ad* and *litera*, Lat.] an ornament in poetical language, consisting in the repetition of the same letter at certain intervals, as, "*w*eave the *w*arp, and *w*eave the *w*oof" It is apt however to run into the absurd, and critics in general disregard it.

ALL-KNO'WING, *part.* intimately acquainted with every thing that is the object of knowledge; that is endued with absolute, perfect, or infinite knowledge; omniscient, all-wise.

ALLOCA'TION, *s.* [from *alloco*, Lat.] the act of putting one thing to another. In commerce, the admission or allowance of an article to an account, and the passing it as such. In the exchequer, it is an allowance made upon an account.

ALLO'DIAL, *a.* [from *allodium*, Teut.] in law, that of which a person has an absolute property, without paying any acknowledgment or service, and is opposed to feudal.

ALLO'DIUM, *s.* [Teut.] a possession which a man holds in his own right, without any dependence, charge, service, or homage to be paid to a superior lord.

To ALLOO', or HALLOO', *v. a.* [pron. *holloo*, or *haller*, Fr. to make a noise] to set a dog on; or excite his courage so as to seize one of his own, or any other species.

To ALLOT, *v. a.* [*hlot*, Sax.] to distribute by lot; to assign a share; to grant.

ALLO'TMENT, *s.* the parcel, share, lot, office, or condition, assigned to any one.

ALLO'TTING, *s.* in commerce, is when a ship's goods are divided into different parcels, to be purchased by persons whose names are written on pieces of paper, which are indifferently affixed to each of such lots, and the goods thus divided without partiality.

To ALLO'W, *v. a.* [*allouer*, Fr.] to confess, yield, admit, grant, acknowledge, or assent to a principle, in opposition to contradiction; to yield, or permit; to confer an honour on a person; to approve as just, or consistent with one's duty; to give, bestow, or pay as a debt.

ALLO'WABLE, *a.* that may be granted, or permitted; that may be admitted without contradiction; that may be suffered, as repugnant or inconsistent with no laws; lawful; not forbidden.

ALLO'WABLENESS, *s.* the quality of a thing, which denotes it to be lawful, proper to be granted or permitted, and no ways inconsistent with the rules of reason, or the customs of a place.

ALLO'WANCE, *s.* the granting, conceding, or yielding assent to any doctrine, opinion, or principle. Permission, licence, or consent, applied to superiors. Liberty, freedom from restraint, used with the word *give*. Concession.

ALLO'WED, *part.* [from *allow*] universally acknowledged; established with respect to character. In commerce, it is written in the margin of an account of expenses, opposite to such articles as are granted.

ALLO'Y, *s.* See ALLAY.

ALL-POWERFUL, *a.* capable of operating without defect or control, and of producing every thing that is consistent with infinite wisdom.

ALL-SA'INTS-DAY, *s.* the first day of November, set apart by the church to commemorate the exemplary lives

and noble fortitude of all the saints and martyrs: added as a supplementary day to the rest of the festivals, that those who were worthy of remembrance might not be passed over without notice, and that the human mind might be more strongly excited to exemplary piety, or pious martyrdom, by considering the number of those who have preceded in those shining paths.

A'LL-SEED, a plant, called also least rupture-wort, and little flax.

A'LL-SEEING, *a.* endued with the power of seeing every thing.

ALL-SOULS-DA'Y, *s.* a festival observed by the church of Rome, on the 2d of November, with a particular service relating to the souls supposed to be in purgatory.

ALL-SUFFI'CIENT, (*all suffishient*) *a.* capable of procuring every thing which is the object of power or wisdom; absolutely perfect in himself.

To ALLU'DE, *v. n.* [*alludo*, Lat.] to have a distant respect to a thing, without mentioning it expressly; to hint at.

To ALLU'MINATE, *v. a.* to beautify, decorate, adorn. Before the invention of printing, certain persons called *Alluminors*, made it a trade to paint the initial letters of manuscripts in all sorts of colours, and to adorn them with silver and gold.

To ALLU'RE, *v. a.* [*leurer*, Fr.] to entice, or attract, either in a good or bad sense: to persuade or draw, by the addition of something besides the intrinsic value and advantages of the object.

ALLU'RE, *s.* originally some artificial bird, made use of by bird-catchers, to entice birds into their traps. Figuratively, any thing that entices, or draws a person into the power of another.

ALLU'REMENT, *s.* that which has the power of enticing by its charms; temptation; enticement.

ALLU'RER, *s.* the person who tempts, or seduces by fair speeches, enticements, or inveiglements.

ALLU'RINGLY, *ad.* in a manner proper to entice, tempt, inveigle, or seduce.

ALLU'RINGNESS, *s.* the quality whose charms have such effect upon the mind, as to prevail upon it to engage in any action either good or bad.

ALLU'SION, (*alluzyon*) *s.* [*allusio*, Lat.] something spoken with reference to a thing already known, and on that account not expressed. A reference; hint, or implication.

ALLU'SIVE, *a.* that does not mention a thing expressly, but comprehends it by implication; that hints at something not fully expressed.

ALLU'SIVELY, *ad.* in a manner wherein a reference is made to something not expressed, but implied.

ALLU'SIVENESS, *s.* the quality of expressing a thing by reference, opposed to expressly, or directly.

ALLU'VIAL, *a.* belonging to alluvion. By alluvial depositions, is meant, the soil which has been formed by the destruction of the mountains, and the washing down of their particles by torrents of water.

ALLU'VION, *s.* [*alluvio*, Lat.] the carrying of any thing to something else by the motion of water; the thing carried by water to something else. In law, a gradual increase of land along the sea-shore, or the banks of large rivers. The civil law places alluvion among the lawful means of acquisition; and defines it to be a latent imperceptible accretion.—But where any considerable portion of ground is torn away at once, by an inundation, and joined to some neighbouring estate, this is not acquired by right of alluvion but may be claimed again by the former owner.

ALLU'VIOUS, *a.* [from *alluvio*, Lat.] that is washed away from one place, and carried to another.

ALL-WI'SE, *a.* that is endued with absolute, perfect, or infinite wisdom.

To ALLY', *v. a.* [*allier*, Fr.] to join together, or unite by kindred, friendship, or interest. To resemble, or be like, in the passive.

ALLY', *s.* in the plural *allies*; [*allié*, Fr.] one who is joined to or has connexions with another, owing to some contract, whether that of marriage or treaty; and is applied both to persons and kingdoms.

ALMACA'NTER, *s.* [Arab.] in astronomy, a circle drawn parallel to the horizon. It is generally used in the plural, and signifies a series of parallel circles drawn through the several degrees of the meridian. *Almacanter's staff*, a mathematical instrument made of pear-tree or box-wood, with an arch containing 15 degrees, formerly used to find the altitude of the sun at its rising, in order to discover its amplitude, and the variation of the compass.

A'LMAGEST, *s.* [Arab.] the name of a celebrated work of Ptolemy, containing a collection of geometrical problems and astronomical observations made by the ancients.

A'LMANAC, or A'LMANACK, *s.* a table, or calendar, wherein the days of the week, fasts, festivals, changes of the moon, variation of time between clocks and the sun, &c., eclipses, times of high water, and the beginning and ending of terms, are noted for the year.

ALMANDI'NE, *s.* [Fr. *almandina*, Ital.] a ruby, coarser and lighter than the oriental, and nearer the colour of the granite.

ALMA'NZA, a town of Murcia, in Spain, famous for a defeat sustained here by the English and Portuguese, April 25th, 1707, in which they lost 6,000 prisoners, besides a great number of killed and wounded.

ALMI'GHTINESS, *s.* that attribute of the Deity, wherein he is considered as able to perform every thing that is the object of absolute, perfect, uncontrollable, and infinite power.

ALMI'GHTY, *a.* [formerly spelt *allmighty*; *aelmightig*, Sax.] that is possessed of perfect, absolute, uncontrollable, or unlimited power; that can do every thing that infinite wisdom can dictate, or infinite power can execute.

A'LMOND, *s.* [*amandola*, Ital.] a fruit contained in a stone full of little cells, which is inclosed in a tough skin. They are divided into sweet and bitter, on account of their different tastes. The French lapidaries gave the name Almonds, or Amandes, to those pieces of rock crystal which are cut with a wheel into forms resembling this fruit, and are used to adorn chandeliers of glass, and other pieces of furniture made of glass or crystal.

A'LMOND-FURNACE, or A'LMAN-FURNACE, called also *the Sweep*, is a peculiar kind of furnace used in refining, to separate metals from cinders and other foreign substances.

A'LMONDS OF THE THROAT, or TONSILS, improperly styled Almonds of the ears. See TONSILS.

A'LMONER, *s.* an officer appointed to distribute alms to the poor. The lord *Almoner* or lord high *Almoner* of England, is usually a bishop, who has the forfeiture of all deodands, and the goods of *Felos de se*, which he is to distribute among the poor.

A'LMONRY, *s.* the place wherein the almoner keeps his office, or distributes the alms to the poor.

ALMO'ST, *ad.* [*al-meest*, Belg.] applied to action, near performing it. "They be *almost* ready to stone me." *Exod.* xvii. 3. Applied to number or multitude, a consi-

derable majority, little less than the whole. "Came *almost* the whole city together." *Acts* xiii. 44. Applied to time, very near the period mentioned. "When seven days were *almost* ended." *Acts* xxi. 27. Applied to the effect of an argument, not far from persuading or convicting. "*Almost* thou persuadest me to be a Christian." *Acts* xxvi. 28.

ALMS, *s.* [never used but in the plural, *alms*; *elmesse*, Sax.] money, or other necessaries, given to relieve the necessities of the poor and distressed, including in it a tender sympathy in their afflictions, and a pious readiness to relieve them.

A'LMSDEED, *s.* an act of charity; something done out of compassion, to relieve the distresses and wants of others.

A'LMS-GIVER, *s.* one who is charitable, or fond of relieving the necessities of the poor.

A'LMSHOUSE, *s.* a house endowed by legacies, or other donations, for the lodging and support of the poor.

A'LMSMAN, *s.* a man who is supported by charity or alms; one who belongs to an alms-house.

A'LMUG-TREE, *s.* a tree mentioned in Scripture, supposed to be the same with the shittim-wood spoken of by Moses. It is probably the same as the Indian pine-tree.

A'LNAGE, *s.* the measuring of woollen manufactures by the ell. Alnage was first intended as a proof of the goodness of the commodity, and a seal was invented, the affixing of which to a commodity was a sign that such commodity was made according to law. But now these seals may be bought, and affixed to any goods, at the buyer's pleasure, to the great prejudice of our trade with foreigners.

A'LNAGER, *s.* a public officer, whose business is to examine into the assize of all woollen cloths made throughout the kingdom, and fix seals upon them; likewise to collect an alnage duty to the king. There are now three offices relating to the alnage, namely, that of a searcher, measurer, and *alnager*, all which were formerly comprised in the last, till, by his own neglect, it was thought proper to separate them into three offices.

A'LNEWICK, or ALNWICK, the county town of Northumberland, 306 miles from London, on the road to Berwick, from which it is distant 26 miles, and from Newcastle 30; is seated on the little river Alne, and is populous and well built. It has handsome shambles, surrounded with piazzas; has likewise 3 gates, and it was formerly surrounded with a wall. Here is an old stately Gothic castle, the seat of the duke of Northumberland, which has continued in the possession of the Percy family ever since the year 1309: it has lately been repaired and beautified. It has a market on Saturday. Pop. 6798.

A'LNEY, a little island near the city of Gloucester, famous for the single combat fought on it between Edmund Ironside and Canute the Dane, for the whole kingdom, in sight of both their armies; in which the latter being wounded, he proposed an agreement; accordingly the kingdom was divided between them; the S. part falling to Edmund, the N. to Canute.

A'LOES, *s.* [*aloës*, Lat.] This word is applied to a tree, a plant, and a medicinal juice extracted from the plant. The wood grows in China, in the kingdom of Lao, and in Cochin China. It is a large tree, or at least about the size of the olive, resembles it likewise in its leaves, and its fruit is red like a cherry. The wood of the trunk is of three colours: under the bark it is black and heavy; the next wood is of a tanned colour, light, and resembles rotten wood; but the heart is the tambac, or calembac, which is dearer in the Indies than gold itself, and was reckoned by the Siamese the most valuable present they could make to Louis XIV

ALOE'TIC, *a.* that consists of aloes.

ALO'FT, *ad.* [from *loffter*, Dan.] in the air, in opposition to the ground; on high; above.

A'LOGY, *s.* [from *alogos*, Gr.] unreasonableness: absurdity.

ALO'NE, *ad.* [*alleen*, Belg.] without a companion Without any assistance. Exclusively of all others solely.

ALO'NG, *ad.* [*au longue*, Fr. or *al lunge*, Ital.] at full length; prostrate on the ground. Motion, or progression, measured lengthwise. Used with *all*, for a continuance, or during a whole space of time. Throughout, or from one end to the other, applied to writings. After *come*, it implies attendance and encouragement to proceed.

ALOO'F, *ad.* [from *œl* and *off*, Sax.] used with the participle *from*, at a distance which is within sight. When applied to persons, it implies a distance occasioned by caution and circumspection. At a distance, so as not to appear as a principal, or party in any design. Not connected with, having no relation to.

ALOPE'CIA, *s.* [from *alopex*, Gr.] a distemper wherein all, or a great part of the hair falls off.

ALOU'D, *ad.* loudly; with a strong voice, with a great noise.

ALO'W, *ad.* in a low place; near the ground, in opposition to aloft, or above.

A'LPHA, *s.* the first letter in the Greek alphabet, answering to our A; therefore used to signify the first, as *omega* the last; both together denote the eternity of God.

A'LPHABET, *s.* [from *alpha* and *beta*, the two first letters of the Greek alphabet] the several letters of a language arranged in their accustomed order. The English alphabet has 26 letters, the French 23, the Hebrew, Chaldee, Syriac, and Samaritan, 22 each; the Arabic 28, Persian 31, Turkish 33, Georgian 36, Coptic 32, Muscovite 43, Greek 24, Latin 22, Sclavonic 27, Dutch 26, Spanish 27, Italian 20, and the Bengalese 21. The Ethiopic has no less than 202 letters, there being 7 vowels which they combine with each of their 26 consonants, to which they add 20 other aspirated syllables. The Chinese have no alphabet, but have characters which are the signs not of words, but ideas, and are in number about 80,000.

ALPHABE'TIC, or ALPHABE'TICAL, *a.* placed in the order of the alphabet.

ALPHABE'TICALLY, *ad.* in the same order as in the alphabet.

ALPHÆ'NIX, *s.* white barley-sugar, which is made of common sugar, boiled to a proper consistence, and poured upon a marble slab greased with salad oil; after which it is moulded into various figures with a brass crotchet.

A'LPINE, *a.* [*Alpinus*, Lat.] that may be met with on the Alps.

ALPS, a range of mountains, the highest in Europe, which divide Italy from France, Switzerland, and Germany. Some of these mountains are two miles in perpendicular height. They have but few passes, and those difficult of access, as was experienced by Hannibal when he invaded Italy. The prospect from many parts of this enormous range of mountains is extremely romantic. The Glaciers of the Alps are immense masses of ice lodged upon the gentler declivities of the mountains, and exhibiting the most grotesque and fantastic representations. From the valley of Chamouni there is a view of a vast chain of mountains, inaccessible, and covered with ice; and of Mount Blanc, above the rest, whose top seems to pierce the highest region of the clouds. The chain upon which this mountain seems

to look down like a giant, is composed of masses of rocks, which terminate in pikes or spires called the Needles, and which seem ranged like tents in a camp. Their sides are covered with fretted streaks of ice and snow.

A'LQUIFOU, or A'RQUIFOU, a sort of mineral lead, very heavy, easily reduced into powder, and hard to melt. in England, it is commonly called potters' ore; because the potters use it in varnishing or glazing their wares.

ALRE'ADY, (pronounced as if the *a* was dropped) *ad.* [from *æll* and *ready*, Sax.] at the time present; even now.

A'LRESFORD, a town in Hampshire, with a market on Thursday, 18 miles E. N. E. of Southampton, and 57 W. S. W. of London. It is governed by a bailiff, has one church, about 200 houses, two principal streets, which are large and broad, and a small manufacture of linseys.

ALRU'CCABAH, *s.* the north-pole star.

ALSA'CE, Upper and Lower, late provinces of France, having the Rhine and Switzerland on the E. and S. E., and Strasburgh being the capital of the whole; they are now included in the departments of the Upper and Lower Rhine.

A'LSINE, *s.* the same with chickweed.

A'LSO, *conjunc.* [*alswa*, Sax.] used to shew that what had been affirmed of one sentence or person holds good of the succeeding part of the period, and of another person. In the same manner; likewise.

A'LSTON-MOOR, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on a hill, at the bottom of which runs the river Tyne, with a stone bridge over it, and near it is plenty of lead ore. It is 20 miles E. by S. of Carlisle, and 303 N. N. W. of London. Pop. 6588.

ALT, *a.* in music, a term applied to the highest notes in the scale.

A'LTAR, *s.* [*altare*, Lat.] a kind of table or raised place, whereon the ancient sacrifices were offered. Since the establishment of Christianity that place in the church where the communion is received, or the table on which the vases and the elements of bread and wine are placed. Figuratively, Christ himself, to whom we bring all our offerings and services. Among the ancient Romans the altar was a kind of a pedestal, either square, round, or triangular, adorned with sculptures and inscriptions. In astronomy, a constellation of the southern hemisphere, consisting of seven stars.

A'LTARAGE, *s.* [*altaragium*, Lat.] denotes the profits arising to the priest from the oblations on the *altar*.

A'LTAR-THANE, or A'LTARIST, in old law-books, the priest or parson of a parish.

A'LTARELA, a fish found in the Mediterranean sea, whose flat sides bear some resemblance to wings. It is sold in the markets at Rome.

To A'LTER, *v. a.* [*altérer*, Fr.] to change; to make a thing different from what it is; used both of a part and the whole of a thing, and applied both to a good and bad sense. Used neuterly, to change; to become different from what it has been.

A'LTERABLE, *a.* [from *alter* and *abel*, Sax.] that may be changed or be made to appear different from what it is.

A'LTERABLENESS, *s.* the quality of being changed; or liable to have its present properties and appearance changed by external or internal causes.

A'LTERABLY, *ad.* in a manner that may be altered.

A'LTERAGE, *s.* [from *alo*, Lat.] the breeding, nourishing, or fostering of a child.

A'LTERANTS, or ALTERATIVES, *s.* such medicines as correct the bad qualities of the blood, and other animal fluids, without occasioning any sensible evacuation.

A'LTERATION, *s.* [*altération*, Fr.] the act of changing the form or purport of a writing; the shape and other qualities of a body; the properties and faculties of the mind, and making them different from what they were.

To A'LTERCATE, *v. n.* [from *altercor*, Lat.] to wrangle, or contend with another; to dispute.

ALTERCA'TION, *s.* [*altercatio*, Lat.] a debate or dispute on any subject between friends, including a warm espousal or defence of the contrary side of a question, but not so great as what is involved in the idea of a quarrel.

ALTE'RN, *a.* [*alternus*, Lat.] that succeeds another by turns; successive, or alternate; that follows by succession.

ALTE'RNACY, *s.* the succession or following of one action after another in its turn.

ALTE'RNATE, *a.* [*alternus*, Lat.] that succeeds or follows one another by turns. In botany, applied to the position of the leaves of a plant, implies that the leaves on each side of the stalk or branch, do not stand directly opposite, but between, or a little higher, than each other. In geometry, applied to angles, it signifies the internal one, and is made by a line cutting two parallels, and lying on opposite sides of it. *Alternate*, in heraldry, is applied to the situation of the quarters of a coat; thus in quarterly, *ecartelé*, the first and fourth are alternate, and of the same nature.

ALTE'RNATELY, *ad.* in such a manner that the thing which precedes shall follow that which comes after it.

ALTE'RNATENESS, *s.* the quality of being alternate; the reciprocal succession of things.

ALTERNA'TION, *s.* in arithmetic, the different changes, alterations of place, or combinations, that any proposed numbers are capable of; which is found by a continual multiplication of all the numbers, beginning at unity, and ending with the last number of the things to be varied.

ALTE'RNATIVE, *s.* [*alternatif*, Fr.] a choice of two things, whereby if one be rejected, the other must be accepted.

ALTE'RNATIVELY, *ad.* by turns, reciprocally.

ALTE'RNITY, *s.* a state wherein there is a continual succession, change, or vicissitude.

ALTHO'UGH, *conjunc.* [pron. as if written *althó;* from *æll* and *theah*, Sax.] used to imply that a thing or conclusion may be allowed or maintained, notwithstanding something seemingly inconsistent had been allowed, admitted, or granted; notwithstanding.

ALTI'METRY, *s.* [*altimetrea*, Lat.] the art of taking or measuring heights, whether accessible, or inaccessible.

A'LTITUDE, *s.* [*altitudo*, Lat.] in geometry, one of the three dimensions of body, namely, height. In optics, it is the height of an object above a line drawn parallel to the horizon from the eye of the observer. In astronomy, it is the arch of a vertical circle, intercepted between a star and the horizon. Also, the elevation of any of the heavenly bodies above the horizon. This *Altitude* is either true or apparent, according as it is reckoned from the rational or sensible horizon, and the difference between these is called by astronomers the *parallax of altitude*. Near the horizon this *altitude* is always increased by means of refraction.

A'LTO RELIÈVO, *s.* See RELIEVO.

ALTOGE'THER, *ad.* [*æll* and *togædere*, Sax.] completely; without restriction; without exception, applied to number and quality. In all respects; perfectly.

A'LTON, a town in Hampshire, consisting chiefly of one pretty broad street. It has manufactures of baragons, corded druggets, and serges; and a large market on Saturday for cattle and provisions. In the neighbourhood are extensive plantations of hops. It is on the road from Southampton to London, 28 miles from the former, and 50 from the latter. Pop. 2742.

A'LTRINGHAM, a town in Cheshire, 7 miles from Manchester, and 180 from London; market on Tuesday.

A'LUDEL, *s.* in chemistry, a range of earthen pots without bottoms, fitted into each other without luting.

A'LUM, *s.* [*alumen*, Lat.] a kind of mineral salt of an acid taste, leaving in the mouth a sense of sweetness, accompanied with a considerable degree of astringency. The principal species are:—*Native* alum, or *fossil* alum, that formed by nature, without the assistance of art. *Plumose* alum, or *plume* alum, a kind of natural alum, composed of a sort of threads, or fibres, resembling feathers; whence it has its name. *Prepared* or *purified* alum, that which is dissolved in hot rain-water, and afterwards made to crystallize by evaporating the water. *Roche* alum, or *Rock* alum, named from Rocca, now Edessa, in Syria, where it abounds, is such as is found native in large crystallized masses, but not very pure; in this country alum was first discovered and manufactured, according to the best accounts. *Roman* alum, a sort of rock alum, of a reddish colour, made in the country near Rome. *Saccharine* alum is a composition of common alum with rose-water and the whites of eggs, which being boiled to the consistence of a paste, is formed in the shape of a sugar-loaf; hence it obtained its name; it is used as a cosmetic.

ALU'MINE, *s.* in chemistry, pure clay, which is also the basis of alum.

ALU'MINOUS, *a.* that has the properties of alum, or is mixed with alum. Waters of this kind are prepared by dyers, to make their stuffs take their colours the better; and those which are to be crimson, must be steeped in water made very strong with this ingredient. In modern chemistry it means, belonging to clay, thus the aluminous fossils are corundum, hornblende, basaltes, slate, &c.

A'LUM-STONE, *s.* a stone or calx of a corrosive nature, used to consume the proud flesh of wounds.

A'LWAYS, *ad.* [*ællewæga*, Sax.] applied to action, without ceasing or intermission.

AM, *v. s.* [*eam*, Sax.] when used singly, it implies existence; following *what*, it implies nature; "Knowing *what I am*." *Prior*. Applied to place, it signifies presence; "Where *I am*, there shall my servants be." *John* xii. 26. Applied to truths, it implies affirmation: "Jesus said, *I am* the bread of life." *John* vi. 35. When repeated, it implies self and independent existence, or a Being which is the uncreated source of the existence of all other beings.

AMADA'BAT, a large and populous trading city, the capital of Guzerat, in the East Indies. It is subject to a rajah, or native prince. It is frequented by Armenians, Abyssinians, Jews, and Europeans, and has an extensive trade in fine chintz, calicoes, and other Indian merchandise. It lies 120 miles N. of Surat, and 40 N. E. of Cambaya. Lat. 23. 10 N., long. 72. 22. E.

AMADE'TTO, *s.* a sort of pear; so called, according to Skinner, from the name of him who cultivated it.

AMA'IN, *ad.* [*a* and *mæggn*, Sax.] with all one's force, or strength, applied to action. Applied to the voice, extremely loud, or as loud as possible. Also a sea-term, importing to lower or let fall the top-sails; to let down any thing into the hold, as a word of command to do it gently and by degrees.

AMA'LGAM, or AMA'LGAMA, *s.* [from *ama*, with, and *gameo* to marry, Gr.] a substance produced by incorporating quicksilver with another metal, which is expressed by the chemists thus, A. A. A.

To AMA'LGAMATE, *v. n.* to incorporate metals with quicksilver.

AMALGAMA'TION, *s.* [from *ama*, with, and *gameo*, to marry, Gr.] the incorporating quicksilver with other metals.

AMANUE'NSIS, *s.* [Lat.] a person who writes out what is dictated by another; likewise a person who copies writings, or writes extracts from books.

A'MARANTH, *s.* [*amaranthus*, Lat.] from *a* not, and *marainomai*, I wither, Gr.] among the ancients a flower, which was imagined never to fade; among the moderns, prince's feather, a beautiful flower.

AMARA'NTHINE, *a* [*amaranthinus*, Lat.] relating to amaranths; consisting of amaranths.

To AMA'SS, *v. a.* [*amasser*, Fr.] to gather together, so as to form a mass or heap.

AMA'SSMENT, *s.* a collection of things heaped together.

A'MATORY, *a.* [*amatorius*, Lat.] relating to love; causing love.

AMAU'ROSIS, *s.* [from *amauroo*, to obscure, Gr.] in medicine, a dimness of sight, wherein the eye to external appearance seems to be unaffected.

To AMA'ZE, *v. a.* [from *mase*, Sax.] to strike with astonishment. To confuse, or throw into perplexity, by some sudden change or address.

AMA'ZE, *s.* astonishment or perplexity, caused by an unexpected object, whether good or bad; in the former case it is mixed with admiration, in the latter with fear.

AMA'ZEDLY, *ad.* in a manner expressive of surprise or astonishment on the appearance of something unexpected.

AMA'ZEDNESS, *s.* the state of a person's mind when affected with surprise, astonishment, confusion, or perplexity.

AMA'ZEMENT, *s.* confusion; perplexity; admiration; surprise.

AMA'ZING, *part.* that causes surprise, astonishment, admiration.

AMA'ZINGLY, *ad.* in a manner capable of exciting astonishment, wonder, or admiration; prodigiously, surprisingly.

A'MAZON, or *Orellana*, a river of South America, which has its source among the Andes, in Peru, not far from the S. Sea, from whence running eastward, it pours into the ocean directly under the equinoctial line. This largest of all rivers is, at its mouth, 150 miles broad; and 1,500 miles from its mouth, 30 or 40 fathoms deep. It runs at least 3,000 miles, forms during its course, many islands in itself, receives near 200 other rivers many of which have a course of 500 or 600 leagues, some of them not inferior to the Danube or the Nile; and, in pouring itself into the ocean, it repels the waters of the sea to the distance of many leagues from the land.

A'MAZONS, [from *a* and *mazos*, Gr.] a supposed race of warring women, in antiquity, living in Amasia, on the banks of the Euxine, and maintaining themselves as a nation of women, on their own separate territory, distinctly from the men. Perhaps, in the ruder ages of antiquity, companies of women following their husbands to battle, and sometimes fighting their enemies, may have given rise to the romantic descriptions of the Amazons by the ancients; as in later times the Amazons of S. America seem to have had a similar origin, with the wonder-stricken Spaniards. It is certain, however, that the *spirit* of these heroines is sometimes seen in a solitary individual. In the late Irish rebellion, Peggy Munro fought along with her brother, who commanded the rebel army at Ballinahinch.

AMAZO'NIA, a country in S. America, bounded on the N. by Terra Firma and Guiana; on the E. by the Atlantic and Brazil; on the S. by Paraguay and Peru; and on the W. by Peru. It was first traversed in 1539, by Francisco Orellana, who coming from Peru, sailed down the great river to the Atlantic Ocean. Observing companies of women (or perhaps of men, for the Indians have a custom of plucking out the beard by the roots) in arms, on its

banks, he called the country Amazonia, or the land of the Amazons, and gave the name of Amazon to the river, which had formerly been called Maragnon. Condamine, who afterwards went into those parts, to measure a degree on the meridian, could perceive no such appearance of hostile women. The soil is very rich and fertile; the trees, fields, and plants are verdant all the year round. The rivers and lakes are infested with crocodiles, alligators, and serpents. Their banks are inhabited by different tribes of Indians, governed by petty sovereigns, distinguished from their subjects by coronets of beautiful feathers. The Spaniards have made many attempts to settle in this country; but difficulties and disasters have hitherto rendered their designs abortive. On a part of the coast, between Cape North and the mouth of the Amazon, the Portuguese indeed have made some settlements.

AMBA'GES, *s.* [Lat.] a round-about way of expression. Circumlocution.

AMBA'SSADE, *s.* [Fr.] the office of a person who is commissioned to negotiate the affairs of a state in foreign parts.

AMBASSADOR, *s.* [*ambassadeur*, Fr.] a person sent in a public manner from one sovereign power to another, and supposed to represent the power from which he is sent. The person of an ambassador is inviolable. Ambassadors are either ordinary or extraordinary. Ambassador in *ordinary;* is he who constantly resides in the court of another prince, to maintain a good understanding, and look to the interest of his master. Till within these 200 years, ambassadors in ordinary were not heard of. All, till then, were ambassadors *extraordinary;* that is, such as are sent on some particular occasion, and who retire as soon as the affair is despatched. By the law of nations, none under the quality of a sovereign prince can send or receive an ambassador.

AMBA'SSADRESS, *s*, [*ambassadrice*, Fr.] in its primitive sense, the wife or lady of an ambassador; in a secondary one, a woman sent on a message.

A'MBASSAGE, *s.* [*ambassage*,] the employ or office of a person acting as an ambassador.

A'MBER, *s.* [*ambar*, Arab.] a kind of gum, or resin, found most plentifully in the Baltic, on the coast of Prussia. The physical qualities of this substance have recommended it in fumigation to remove defluxions, and in powder as an alterative, absorbent, sweetener, astringent, lithontriptic, diuretic, &c. Being susceptible of a fine polish, it is cut into necklaces, bracelets, snuff-boxes, &c., and also constitutes the basis of several kinds of varnish. It is highly endowed with the property of electricity.

A'MBERGRIS, *s.* a fragrant drug, that melts almost like wax, commonly of a grayish or ash colour, used both as a perfume and a cordial. *Ambergris* is found on the sea coasts, particularly those of Africa, from the Cape of Good Hope to the Red Sea, sometimes in very large lumps, in the middle of which we frequently meet with stones, shells, and bones.

A'MBERSBURY, a town in Wiltshire, which has a market on Friday. Distance from London 78 miles. P. 944

A'MBER-TREE, *s.* a shrub, whose beauty is in its small evergreen leaves, which grow as close as heath, and being bruised between the fingers, emit a very fragrant odour.

AMBIDE'XTER, *s.* [Lat.] one who has equally the use of both hands, or who can use both hands with the same facility, and for the same purpose; also, one who is ready to engage on either side in party disputes.

AMBIDEXTE'RITY, *s.* the power of being able to use both hands equally. Double-dealing.

AMBIDE'XTROUS, *a.* applied to one who can make use of either hand indifferently.

AMBIDE'XTROUSNESS, *s.* the quality of being able to use either hand with equal ease, or the engaging with different parties without scruple; double-dealing.

A'MBIENT, *a.* [*ambiens*, Lat.] that covers every part, that encompasses or surrounds.

A'MBIGU, *s.* [Fr.] an entertainment wherein the dishes are set on the table in a promiscuous manner, without any regard to order, so as to perplex the guests.

AMBIGU'ITY, *s.* [*ambiguitas*, Lat.] the quality of a word or expression, received in different senses; words whose significations are doubtful or uncertain. We make use of an *equivocation* to deceive, of an *ambiguity* to keep in the dark from all, and of a *double entendre* to conceal from some.

AMBI'GUOUS, *a.* [*ambiguus*, Lat.] applied to expressions having more senses than one, which are not easily determined.

AMBI'GUOUSLY, *ad.* uttered in equivocal terms, or words having two senses.

AMBI'GUOUSNESS, *s.* the quality which renders the signification of a word uncertain.

AMBI'LOGY, *s.* [from *ambo*, Lat. and *logos*, Gr.] discourse of an ambiguous signification.

AMBI'LOQUOUS, *s.* [from *ambo* and *loquor*, Lat.] using ambiguous expressions.

A'MBIT, *s.* [*ambitus*, Lat.] a term in geometry, signifying the boundary, outline, or circumference of any figure, regular, or irregular; the compass or circuit of any thing.

AMBI'TION, *s.* [*ambitio*, Lat.] is generally used in a bad sense, for an immoderate and illegal pursuit of power; a vehement desire of greatness or fame; a restlessness that cannot bear any competitor either in government or honour.

AMBI'TIOUS, *a.* [*ambitiosus*, Lat.] desirous of, longing after, and industrious to obtain a greater degree of power, an advancement in honour, or a more extensive dominion Proud, lofty, aspiring; elegantly applied to inanimate things, and implying their being not contented with their present dimensions, or situation.

AMBI'TIOUSLY, *ad.* in a manner which shews a desire or thirst after greater dignity, power, riches, dominion, or preferment.

AMBI'TIOUSNESS, *s.* the quality of being desirous of a greater degree of honour, riches, or power.

To A'MBLE, *v. n.* [*ambulo*, Lat.] to move upon an amble; to move with a gentle motion; to move with an affected motion.

AMBLE, *s.* in horsemanship, a pace wherein the two feet of a horse on the same side move at the same time, or together.

A'MBLER. *s.* a horse that has been taught to amble, sometimes called a pacer.

A'MBLESIDE, a pretty little town in Westmorland, situated among lofty mountains at the upper end of Winandermere, and near a remarkable waterfall. It is 13 miles from Kendal, and 271 from London. Market on Wednesday.

A'MBLINGLY, *ad*, in such a manner as to perform that pace by jockeys called the amble.

AMBO'YNA, the chief of the Molucca Islands, remarkable for the quantity of cloves and nutmegs it produces. The natives wear large whiskers, and their dress is only a piece of slight stuff wrapped round their middle. The Dutch having established factories on this island in the beginning of the seventeenth century, perfidiously massacred the English settlers, and seized the whole island for themselves. It was taken by the British in the course of the late war.

AMBRO'SIA, (*ambrozia,*) *s.* [Gr.] the imaginary food of the heathen deities, which preserved them immortal. Figuratively, applied to any delicious fruit by way of hyperbole; and signifying that it was fit for the gods, or that it would communicate immortality.

AMBRO'SIAL, (*ambrozial*) *a.* [*ambrosialis,* Lat.] heavenly, delicious, or beyond the possession of mortals.

A'MBS-ACE, *s.* in gaming, when two aces are thrown at one time.

AMBULA'TION, *s.* [*ambulatio,* Lat.] the act of walking.

A'MBULATORY, *a.* [from *ambulo,* Lat.] having the power of walking; moveable; a term applied to courts that were not fixed, but held sometimes at one place, and sometimes at another.

A'MBURY, or A'NBURY, a name given by our farriers to a kind of soft and spongy swelling growing on the bodies of horses, somewhat sore to the touch, and full of blood.

AMBUSCA'DE, *s.* [*embuscade,* Fr.] a place wherein men are hid in order to surprise an enemy. Applied with great elegance to luxurious food, which teems with latent diseases.

AMBUSCA'DO, *s.* [*emboscada,* Span.] a private place, wherein men are hid to surprise an enemy.

A'MBUSH, *s.* [*embusche,* Fr.] a place wherein soldiers are hid in order to surprise an enemy. A snare laid by a private person to assassinate.

A'MBUSHED, *a.* lying in wait, hid in order to surprise.

A'MBUSHMENT, *s.* a concealment in order to surprise.

AMBU'STION, (pron. as spelt) *s.* [*ambustio,* Lat.] in medicine, the effect which fire, or bodies heated by it, have on the flesh; when caused by fire immediately, termed a *burn;* when by boiling liquors, a *scald.*

A'MEL, *s.* [*émail,* Fr.] See ENAMEL.

AME'N, *ad.* in Hebrew signifies true, faithful, certain. It is also understood as expressing a wish, as *Amen, so be it;* or an affirmation, *Amen, yes, I believe it.*

AME'NABLE, *a.* [*aménable,* Fr.] in law, responsible, or subject to inquiry and examination. Likewise tractable or easily governed.

To AME'ND, *v. a.* [*amender,* Fr.] to alter something faulty for the better. Applied to writings, to correct. To reform, applied to manners or behaviour. To grow from a more infirm state to a better; to recover.

AME'NDABLE, *a.* capable of amendment, or possible to be amended.

AME'NDE, *s.* [Fr.] a fine by which a compensation is made for a fault committed.

AME'NDER, *s.* the person who makes the changes or alterations in a thing for the better.

AME'NDMENT, *s.* [*amendement,* Fr.] an alteration which makes it better; a correction. A change from vice to virtue. It signifies a change from sickness towards health; a recovery.

AME'NDS, *s.* [*amende,* Fr.] something paid to make good a damage done. Atonement or satisfaction.

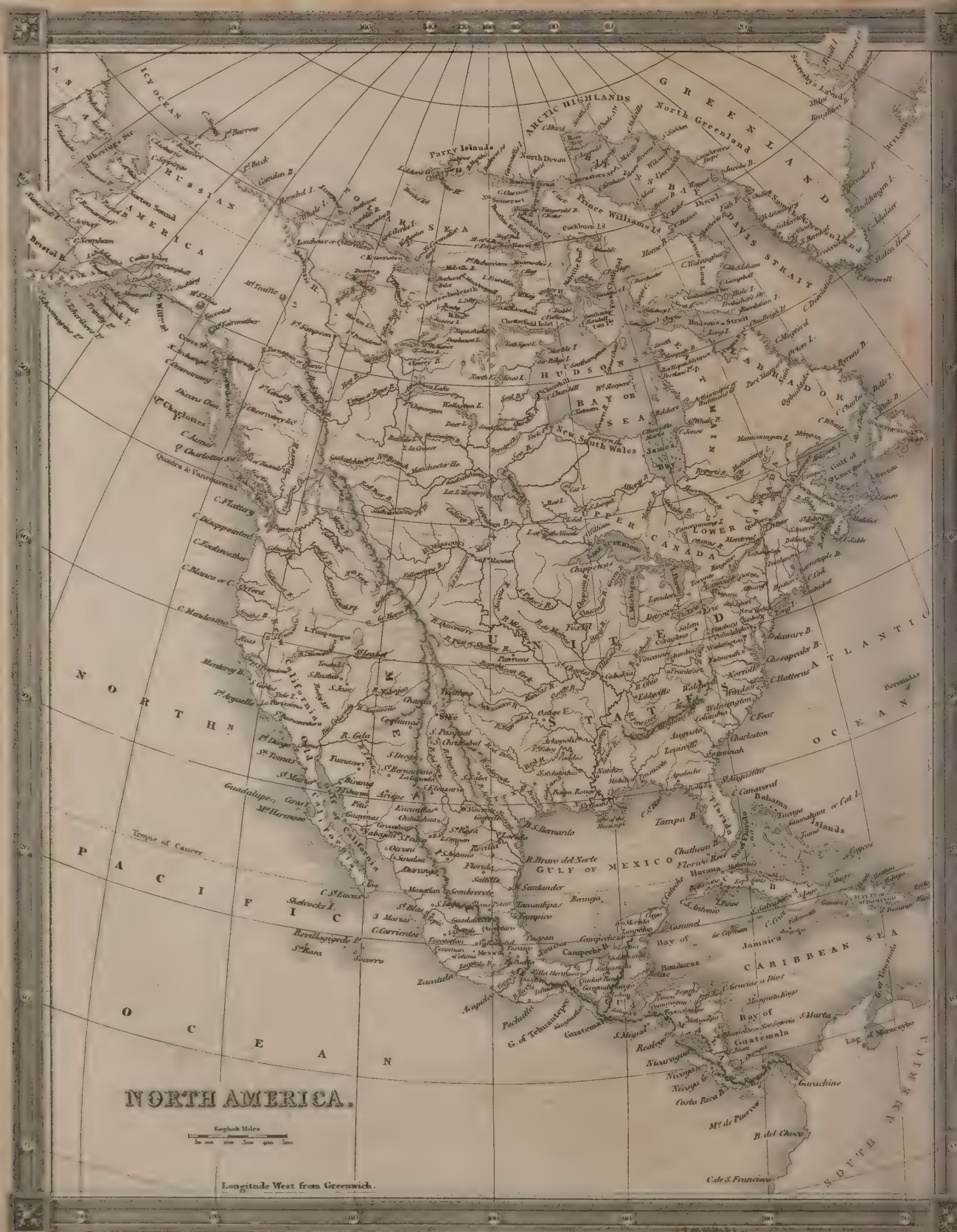
AME'NITY, *s.* [*amœnitas,* Lat.] a situation or prospect which affects the mind with pleasure or delight.

To AME'RCE, *v. a.* [*amercier,* Norm.] in law, to inflict a pecuniary punishment, or fine a person a sum of money for an offence.

AME'RCIER, *s.* the person who sets the fine upon an offender; or settles the value of the satisfaction or fine which is to be paid.

AME'RCEMENT, or AME'RCIAMENT, *s.* in law, the fine imposed on an offender against the king, or other lord, who is convicted, and therefore stands at the mercy of either.

A'MERICA, the largest of the four grand divisions of the globe, is bounded on all sides by the ocean, and stretches, in its extensive range, though every inhabited latitude or climate in the world; and the waters on its northern extremity seem to be bound up in everlasting frost. The parts that have a vertical sun are so near the sea, or the lofty Andes, constantly covered with snow, that they experience not the excessive heats of Africa; and the complexion of the natives, or aborigines, is by no means very dark; it is generally of a reddish or copper colour, from the straits of Magellan to the borders of Hudson's Bay. This immense continent is divided into N. and S. America, which are joined by the Isthmus of Darien. Its mountains, rivers, and lakes, are the largest in the world. America took its name from Americus Vespucius, a Florentine, who having accompanied Ojeda, a Spanish adventurer, thither, and drawing up an amusing history of his voyage, insinuated therein that he had first discovered that continent. The discovery of America was made so lately as 1491, by Christopher Columbus, a Genoese, a bold adventurer, a patriot, and a man of humanity. At that time, the authority of the pope over the whole world was generally acknowledged throughout Europe. He had granted to the Portuguese all the lands, islands, &c., they had discovered, or might discover, to the eastward of the Azores; hence the other Europeans were deprived of the advantages of the trade to the East Indies, by the Cape of Good Hope, which the Portuguese had but lately discovered. The costly articles of the East, which had heretofore come through the Red Sea and Mediterranean, and afforded to the Genoese a lucrative trade, were now brought by the Cape of Good Hope. Columbus saw, with concern, the loss his country had sustained, and concluding the earth to be round, proposed to evade the force of the pope's bull, by sailing to India by a western course. His countrymen were not better geographers than the bishop of Rome. They treated his schemes as the reveries of a madman; he tried other courts of Europe with similar success, till at length Isabella, queen of Spain, sold even her jewels to fit him out for the expedition. America furnishes most of the vegetable and mineral productions to be found in the other parts of the world, together with a variety of valuable drugs and other commodities which were unknown here before its discovery. The animals on the north are much the same all round the pole, but in the southern parts of America they are generally more diminutive and feeble; and some tribes there are, which, if ever they existed in the old world (as Europe, Asia, and Africa are called) have there become extinct, while the most strong and savage quadrupeds seem not to have ever arrived here. Nearly the same variety of birds is found in the new world as in other parts, and some there are that are peculiar to the climate. America may be divided into Indian Nations, United States, and European colonies. The countries possessed by Great Britain are, Labrador, or New Britain, Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick. The thirteen United States comprehend New Hampshire, including the province of Main, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut in New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, and Georgia. Vermont in New England, Kentucky, and Louisiana have been lately added; and all the country to the N. of the Ohio, extending from Pennsylvania to the E. the lakes on the N. and Mississippi on the W. is intended by Congress to be divided into ten new states, to be called Washington, Mesopotamia, Pesilippi, Michigania, Illionia, Chersonesus, Saratoga, Sylvania, Assenipi, and Polopotamia. In North America the Spaniards at present possess East and West Florida, New Mexico, California, and Old Mex-


NORTH AMERICA.
English Miles
Longitude West from Greenwich.
ARCTIC HIGHLANDS
GREENLAND
North Greenland
Parry Islands
North Devon
Prince Williams Ld
Cockburn Ld
Melville I.
Banks Ld
Victoria Ld
Wollaston Ld
Prince of Wales Ld
Somerset
Boothia Felix
Fitzgerald B.
Clarence
Cumberland Ld
Home B.
Hudsons Strait
Southampton I.
Coats Land
Labrador
Newfoundland I.
Anticosti I.
Prince Edwards I.
Cape Breton I.
Gulf of St Lawrence
Lake Superior
Lake Michigan
Lake Huron
Lake Erie
Lake Ontario
Lake Winnipeg
Lake Athabasca
Great Slave Lake
Great Bear Lake
Lake Winnipegosis
Lake Manitoba
Lake of the Woods
Lake Michipicoten
Lake Nipigon
Lake Nipissing
Lake Simcoe
Lake Champlain
Lake Chippewa
Lake Pepin
Lake Traverse
Lake Winnipeg
Lake Dauphin

London. Published by Thomas Kelly, 17 *Paternoster Row.* 1812.

BRAZIL.
English Miles.
0 50 100 200 300
Longitude West from Greenwich.
COLOMBIA
ATLANTIC OCEAN
PACIFIC OCEAN
Equator
Tropic of Capricorn.
GUIANA
PARAGUAY
PLATA
CHILI
PERU
BUENOS AYRES
MONTEVIDEO
Valparaiso
Santiago
Concepcion
Maldonado
C. S. Antonio
Rio Grande
Rio de Janeiro
S. Paulo
Bahia or S. Salvador
Pernambuco
Maranham
Para
Amazon R.
Rio de la Plata
Paraguay R.
Parana R.
Uruguay R.
S. Francisco R.
Tocantins R.
Madeira R.
Negro R.
Orinoco R.
Essequibo
Demerara
Berbice
Surinam
Cayenne
Trinidad
Barbados
Fernando de Noronha
Ascension
St Helena
Tristan da Cunha
Falkland Islands
Cape Horn
Cape Pilar
Cape Blanco
Cape St Roque
Cape Frio
Cape Corrientes
Cape Virgins
Cape North
Cape Orange
Cape Maria van Diemen
Cape Gallegos
Cape St Antonio
Cape St Mary
Cape St Vincent
Cape Santa Catherina
Cape Corrientes
Cape Blanco
Cape Negro
Cape Horn
Cape Pilar

COLOMBIA.
English Miles.
Longitude West from Greenwich
BAY OF GUATEMALA
PACIFIC OCEAN
LEEWARD ISLES
TRINIDAD
Equator
R. Magdalena
R. Orinoco
R. Amazon
R. Negro
R. Japura
R. Meta
R. Guaviare
R. Putumayo
R. Caqueta
R. Napo
R. Marañon
R. Ucayale
R. Madeira
R. Paraguay
R. Parana
R. Tocantins
R. Essequibo
R. Branco
R. Rio Negro
R. Yapura
R. Caura
R. Caroni
R. Yuruari
R. Cuchivero
R. Ventuario
R. Atabapo
R. Guainia
R. Tuamini
R. Isana
R. Vaupes
R. Icana
R. Yapurimo
R. Cahuinari
R. Putumayo
R. Yahuarmayo
R. Napo
R. Tigre
R. Pastaza
R. Huallaga
R. Ucayale
R. Marañon
R. Tunguragua
R. Zamora
R. Santiago
R. Morona
R. Pastaza
R. Chinchipe
R. Huancabamba
R. Chira
R. Guayaquil
R. Daule
R. Babahoyo
R. Vinces
R. Quevedo
R. Esmeraldas
R. Mira
R. Patia
R. Guaitara
R. Juanambu
R. Sumapaz
R. Negro
R. Cauca
R. Nechi
R. Sinu
R. Lorica
R. Ranchos
R. Hacha
R. Cesar
R. Ocaña
R. Zulia
R. Pamplonita
R. Tachira
R. Apure
R. Arauca
R. Capanaparo
R. Cinaruco
R. Sipapo
R. Manapiare
R. Ventuario
R. Casiquiare
R. Negro
R. Uaupes
R. Tiquie
R. Isana
R. Aiary or Hiarwe
R. Mavaca
R. Padamo
R. Caura
R. Paragua

ico, or New Spain; in South America, they hold Terra Firma, Peru, Chili, and Paraguay, or La Plata; but the existing differences with the United States threaten to deprive them of the Floridas, and the entire independence of all their South-American provinces, will probably be the result of the extensive and successful insurrection, which is now struggling with the mother-country. The French have Cayenne, and the Dutch Surinam; the Portuguese possess Brazil, to which place their court emigrated on the invasion of Portugal by the French in 1807. America extends a distance of nearly 10,000 miles, from lat. 56. 0. S. to the impenetrable depths of the northern frigid zone, where it stretches through nearly every degree of western longitude from London; and varies in its breadth from its narrowest part, 60 miles at the Isthmus of Darien, to 3,690, its greatest breadth across the northern part of North America.

AME'RICIMA, a small Brazilian lizard, reckoned poisonous by the inhabitants.

A'MERSHAM, an ancient town in Buckinghamshire, consisting of a long street, intersected in the middle by a short one. It stands in a pleasant situation, 12 miles from Aylesbury, 33 from Buckingham, and 26 from London. It was disfranchised in the year 1832, and has a market on Tuesdays. Pop. 2816.

A'METHYST, *s.* [from *amethystos*, Gr.] a gem of a purple colour, which seems composed of a strong blue and deep red; and, according as either of these colours prevail, affording different tinges of purple, sometimes approaching to violet, and sometimes even fading to a pale rose-colour. In heraldry, it is a term for a purple-colour in the coat of a nobleman, in use with those who blazon by precious stones instead of metals and colours. This in a gentleman's escutcheon is called *purpure*, and in those of sovereign princes *Mercury*.

AMETHY'STINE, *a.* of a fine violet purple-colour, resembling that of an amethyst.

AMI'A, a large sea-fish in the Mediterranean. It resembles the salmon, but will grow to five feet in length.

A'MIABLE, *a.* [*aimable*, Fr.] that is an object of love; that is able to attract the affection of love or delight.

A'MIABLENESS, *s.* the quality which renders a person or thing an object of delight, pleasure, or love.

A'MIABLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to gain love.

AMIA'NTHUS, *s.* a sort of stone-like alum, by some called earth-flax, and by others salamander's-hair; a fibrous, flexile, and elastic mineral substance, composed of short and abrupt filaments. It has these surprising properties, that it will neither give fire with steel, nor ferment with aqua-fortis; if thrown into the fire, it will endure the most extreme heat without the least injury to its texture. It is found in Egypt, Tartary, Siberia, Anglesey in Wales, Scotland, and other parts.

A'MICABLE, *a.* [*amicabilis*, Lat.] endowed with all the qualities, kindness, and social benevolence which can knit the tie of friendship.

A'MICABLENESS, *s.* that quality which is exerted in performing acts of kindness, and in exercising the offices of friendship.

A'MICABLY, *ad.* in such a manner as is consistent with the warmest affection.

A'MICE, *s.* [from *amictus*, Lat.] the first or undermost of the six garments worn by priests, and next to the alb.

AMI'D, or AMI'DST, *prep.* [*a* and *mid*, Sax.] in the middle, with respect to situation; applied to things placed in a straight line, between or in the centre.

AMI'DA, a god worshipped by the Japanese with so great reverence, that they hope to obtain eternal felicity by the frequent invocation of his name.

A'MIENS, a handsome, large, and ancient city, in the department of Somme. It has three bridges over as many branches of the Somme, five gates, and contains 41,294 inhabitants. It has large manufactures of linen and woollen cloth, and is famous for the peace signed here between England and France in 1801. It is in the road from Calais to Paris, 78 miles from the latter. Lat. 49. 54. N., long. 2. 22. E.

AMI'SS, *ad.* [from *a* and *miss*, Sax.] wrong or contrary to any law, divine or moral. Improperly, or inconsistent with the dictates of reason.

A'MITY, *s.* a state wherein there is the greatest concord, harmony, or mutual intercourse, between two or more persons. Applied to nations, peace, wherein states are employed in promoting the good of each other.

AMMO'NIA, *s.* in chemistry, the volatile alkali.

AMMO'NIAC, (GUM) *s.* with physicians, a gum, or more properly a gum-resin, extracted from a ferulaceous plant growing in some parts of Asia and Africa.

AMMO'NIAC, (SAL) *s.* a volatile salt of two kinds. The ancient was a native salt, generating in inns, where pilgrims travelling from the temple of Jupiter Ammon used to lodge; whose camels, urining in the stables, a salt arose out of it, denominated *ammoniac*. The modern *sal ammoniac* is entirely factitious, and made in Egypt with soot, a little sea-salt, and the urine of cattle. This our chemists imitate, by adding one part of common salt to five of urine; with which some mix that quantity of soot.

AMMO'NIACAL, *a.* that has the properties of ammoniac, as above described.

AMMO'NIUM, *s.* in chemistry, a new metal discovered by sir Humphrey Davy, in an experiment performed on ammonia.

AMMUNI'TION, *s.* [probably from *munitio*, Lat.] such arms, instruments, and stores, as are necessary to carry on war; military stores.

AMMUNITION-BREAD, *s.* bread provided for an army or garrison.

A'MNESTY, *s.* [*amnestia*, Gr.] an act wherein a prince promises pardon to criminals for offences past; an act of oblivion.

A'MNION, or A'MNIOS, *s.* [probably from *amnos*, a lamb, Gr.] the innermost membrane with which the fœtus in the womb is most immediately covered, and with the rest of the secundines, the chorion, and alantois, are ejected after birth.

AMNIO'TIC, *a.* belonging to the amnios. The *amniotic* acid is found in the amnios of a cow.

AMO'NG, or AMO'NGST, *prep.* [*amang*, Sax.] present, or residing with.

A'MORIST, *s.* [from *amor*, Lat.] one who is captivated with the charms of a female; one who is in love; a lover.

A'MOROUS, *s.* [*amoureux*, Fr.] fond; smitten with love at the sight of an amiable object; naturally inclined to love.

A'MOROUSLY, *ad.* with great appearance of affection or love; in a fond or loving manner.

A'MORT, *a.* [*à la mort*, Fr.] spiritless.

AMORTIZA'TION, AMO'RTIZEMENT, *s.* [*amortissement*, Fr.] in law, a transferring of lands to a corporation, &c., to remain in their possession for ever; called an alienation or tenements in mortmain.

To AMO'RTIZE, *v. a.* [*amortir*, Fr.] to alien or transfer lands to any corporation, guild, or fraternity, for ever.

A'MOS, or the prophecy of Amos, a canonical book of the Old Testament. This prophet boldly remonstrates against the crying sins which prevailed amongst the Israelites, and reproves the people of Judah for their sensuality and injustice.

To AMO'VE, *v. a.* [*amoveo*, Lat.] in law, to move a person from his post or station.

To AMOU'NT, *v.n.* [*monter*, Fr.] applied to arithmetical process, to make up, to come to, when all the separate parts or figures are added together; to compose when united.

AMOU'NT, *s.* in arithmetic, the sum produced by the addition of several numbers or quantities; the product of several quantities added together; the consequence, result, or value.

AMOU'R, (*amóor*) *s.* [*amour*, Fr.] a love intrigue; including the secondary idea of something vicious.

A'MPELITES, *s.* See CANNEL COAL.

AMPHI'BIA, in natural history, the third class of animals comprehending reptiles and serpents.

AMPHI'BIOUS, *a.* [from *amphi* in both places, and *bios* life, Gr.] that can live both upon land and in water, as the beaver, otter, frog, &c.

AMPHIBO'LOGY, *s.* [*amphibologia*, Gr.] an abuse of language, wherein words are so placed in a sentence as to admit of a different sense, according to the different manner of combining them.

AMPHI'CTYONS, *s.* in Grecian antiquity, an assembly composed of deputies from the different states of Greece; and resembling in some measure the diet of the German empire.

AMPHISBÆ'NA, *s.* [Lat.] a kind of serpents which can move with equal ease backward or forward.

AMPHI'SCII, *s.* [from *amphi* in both parts, and *skia*, shadow, Gr.] those people who live between the tropics, so called, because according to the sun's coming up to the two solstices the shadow changes and falls sometimes on the right and sometimes on the left hand.

AMPHITHE'ATRE, *s.* [from *amphi* around, and *theaomai* to see, Gr.] in antiquity, a large edifice either round or oval, with seats rising one above another, upon which the people sat to behold the combats of gladiators, of wild beasts and other sports; they were at first only built of wood, but in the reign of Augustus there was one erected of stone.

AMPHITRI'TE, *s.* in heathen mythology, the wife of Neptune, and goddess of the sea.

A'MPLE, *a.* [*amplus*, Lat.] applied to extent, wide or spacious. Applied to bulk, large, great, or big. Applied to permission, or liberties granted, full; without restraint. Applied to gifts, large, liberal. Applied to writings, full, minute, containing all the circumstances.

A'MPLENESS, *s.* largeness, splendour.

To A'MPLIATE, *v. a.* [*amplio*, Lat.] to enlarge, extend, to make additions to.

AMPLIA'TION, *s.* [*ampliatio*, Lat.] applied to rumours, increasing their sense by additional circumstances; an exaggeration or enlargement. Enlargement, or dwelling long upon a subject.

To AMPLI'FICATE, *v. a.* [*amplifico*, Lat.] to enlarge, to dwell long upon a subject.

AMPLIFICA'TION, *s.* [*amplificatio*, Lat.] enlargement, or increase of dimensions, applied to a body; but, generally speaking, it is used for whatever consists in a heightening, of a description, commendation, definition, or the blame of a thing, by such an enumeration of particulars as most forcibly affects the passions. Hyperbolical expressions.

A'MPLIFIER, *s.* one who enlarges.

To A'MPLIFY, *v. a.* [*amplus* and *fio*, Lat.] to increase the dimensions, or number of parts applied to matter or body. To increase or heighten, applied to quality. To extend, or enlarge, applied to power or dominion. To render complete, or increase by additions, applied to writings. To expatiate, to treat fully, or enlarge upon. To represent in a pompous, heightened, and hyperbolical manner.

A'MPLITUDE, *s.* [*amplitudo*, Lat.] compass, or extent. Greatness or largeness. Capacity, endued with powers sufficient. *Amplitude*, in astronomy, is an arch of the horizon, intercepted between the east or west part thereof, and the centre of the sun, star, or planet, at its rising or setting: at the rising it is called ortive, at the setting occasive.

A'MPLY, *ad.* largely, liberally; at large; copiously.

A'MPTHILL, a market-town in Bedfordshire, where Catharine of Arragon, wife of Henry VIII., at one time resided. It is 44 miles from London; and has a market on Thursday.

To A'MPUTATE, *v. a.* [*amputo*, Lat.] in surgery, to cut off a limb.

AMPUTA'TION, *s.* [*amputatio*, Lat.] in surgery, the cutting off a limb of the body.

AMSDO'RFIANS, a sect of protestants in the sixteenth century, who took their name from Amsdorf their leader. They were charged, but probably without sufficient evidence, with maintaining that good works were not only unprofitable, but hurtful to salvation.

A'MSTERDAM, a large, rich, populous, trading, and handsome city of the kingdom of the Netherlands, capital of Holland. It was formerly a lordship belonging to the lords of Amstel; was ruined in 1300, but afterwards rebuilt. The walls are high, and well fortified; and the bridge which joins the rampart, is built over the river Amstel, one of the finest pieces of architecture in those parts. Few cities have their public buildings so fine, numerous and well kept. Here are many handsome churches and hospitals for persons of all ages, sexes, religions, and countries. The Exchange is one of the principal ornaments of the city, and the harbour is one of the largest and finest in Europe, where a vast number of merchant ships may always be seen; though there is a bar at its entrance, which is, however, a very great security against foreign enemies. The foundation of this town is laid upon piles driven into a morass, and under the stadthouse alone are 13,000. The houses are brick and stone, the streets spacious and well-paved, and most of them have canals, with rows of trees on each side. With regard to its magnitude, it is computed to be about half as big as London, and none of the inhabitants are idle. Before the Revolution, (See HOLLAND) it was governed by a college of 30 senators, who held their places for life, and 12 burgomasters, four of whom were always sitting. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Amstel and Wye, 65 miles N. of Antwerp, 175 E. by N. of London, 240 N. by E. of Paris, 330 W. of Copenhagen, 560 N. W. of Vienna. Population 180,000. Lat. 52°. 21'. 56". N., long. 4°. 46'. E.

A'MULET, *s.* [*amulette*, Fr.] something worn round the neck as a defence against mischief, or as a cure for some disease. Some of these were expected to operate as charms, but others probably produced some effect through the pores of the skin.

To AMU'SE, (*amúze*) *v. a.* [*amuser*, Fr.] to employ a person's thoughts on some object that may engage them from wandering to any other, including the idea of something trifling. To entertain with something agreeable which has not force enough to divert, and wants importance to please.

AMU'SEMENT, (*amúzement*) *s.* an employment, in order to avoid the tediousness of inaction. Any thing which engages the mind, or is the subject of the senses; an entertainment. SYNON. The general idea of *diversion* and *amusement* is innocent recreation; but that of *amusement* implies tranquil entertainment; that of *diversion*, tumultuous merriment: card-playing, concerts, plays, &c., are *amusements*; cricket, cudgel-playing, horse-races, &c., are *diversions*.

AMU'SER, (*amúzer*) *s.* one who deludes; or engages the attention of another, by specious or false promises.

AMU'SIVE, *a.* that engages the attention to something trifling, specious, and delusive.

Davenport. fculp

AMSTERDAM.

LONDON PUBLISHED BY THOMAS KELLY, 17, PATERNOSTER ROW

AMY'GDALINE, *a.* [from *amygdala*, Lat.] resembling almonds.

AMYRA'LDISM, *s.* a name given by some writers to the doctrine of universal grace, as explained and asserted by Amyraldus and his followers, about the middle of the 17th century.

A'MZELL; or OUZEL, a name given to certain birds of the blackbird kind.

AN, *article*, [*ane*, Sax.] an indefinite article put before nouns of the singular number, which begin with a vowel, or an *h*, when not sounded or aspirated, as *an* eye, *an* hour; but if aspirated, the *h* then is looked on as having the power of another consonant, and *a* is used, as *a* hand, *a* hare. Applied to number, it signifies one, in a loose and undetermined sense.

A'NA, *s.* [Gr.] a term used by physicians to denote an equal quantity of ingredients to be used in compounding a medicine; and in their recipes is thus abbreviated, *ā* or *na*.

A'NA, Anas, or books in Ana, are collections of the memorable sayings of persons of learning and wit, such as *Casauboniana*, or the sayings of Casaubon, &c.

ANABA'PTISTS, *s.* [from *ana*, again, and *baptizo*, Gr.] a religious sect, whose distinguishing tenet is, that persons are not to be baptized before they come to years of discretion, and are able to deliver a profession of their faith. In Holland they are called Mennonites, and in England Baptists.

ANACA'MPTIC, *a.* [from *anakampto*, to turn back, Gr.] reflected or beat back again. *Anacamptics* is a term synonymous with Catoptrics, and means that part of optics which treats of reflection.

ANACATHA'RTIC, *a.* [*anacathartikos*, Gr.] in medicine, that which operates as an emetic.

ANA'CHORET, *s.* See ANCHORITE.

ANA'CHRONISM, *s.* [*ana*, again, and *chronos*, time, Gr.] in chronology, the misplacing an action with respect to the time in which it was performed; a mistake in computing the time when an event happened.

ANACLA'STIC glasses, a kind of phials, chiefly made in Germany, which have the property of being flexible, and emitting a vehement noise by the human breath.

ANACLA'TICS, *s.* [from *anaklao*, to refract, Gr.] the doctrine of refracted light; dioptrics.

ANACREO'NTIC, *s.* verses in imitation of Anacreon, a famous poet, who flourished in the 60th Olympiad, about 400 years before Christ, and wrote in the jovial or bacchanalian strain. In English, they consist of seven syllables; and in Latin, of three feet and a half.

ANADIPLO'SIS, *s.* [Gr.] republication; in rhetoric, a figure in which the last word of a foregoing member of a period becomes the first of the following: as, "He retained his virtues amid all his misfortunes, misfortunes which only his virtues brought upon him." In medicine, the return of a paroxysm of a fever, chiefly of a semi-tertian.

ANA'GNI, a city in the neighbourhood of Rome.

ANAGO'GICAL, *a.* [from *anagoge*, Gr.] mysterious, transporting. The term is principally used in speaking of the different senses of Scripture. Thus, the rest of the sabbath in the *anagogical* sense, signifies the repose of everlasting happiness.

A'NAGRAM, *s.* [*ana*, backward, and *gramma*, a letter, Gr.] the transposition of the letters of some name, by which a new word or motto is formed, either to the advantage or disadvantage of the person or thing to which the name belongs.

ANALE'CTA, or A'NALECT, *s.* the remains or fragments taken off the table. In literature, it is used to denote a collection of small pieces, as Essays, Remains, &c. A miscellany.

ANALE'MMA, *s.* [Gr.] in geometry, a projection of the sphere on the plane of the meridian, orthographically made by straight lines and ellipses, the eye being supposed at an infinite distance, and in the east or west points of the horizon; likewise an instrument of brass or wood, upon which this kind of projection is drawn.

ANALE'PTICS, *s.* [from *analeptikos*, Gr.] in physic, medicines proper to restore the body when emaciated either by the long continuance of a disorder, or want of food.

ANALO'GICAL, *a.* [*analogikos*, Gr.] applied to words, a term which signifies any particular idea as attributed to several others, not by way of resemblance, but on account of some evident reference to the original idea.

ANALO'GICALLY, *ad.* in a manner wherein there is some resemblance to the thing compared, though it may not hold good with respect to all its properties.

ANA'LOGISM, *s.* [*analogismos*, Gr.] reason. In logic, an argument drawn from the cause to the effect, and importing an unanswerable necessity.

To ANA'LOGIZE, *v. a.* to turn into analogy; to form a resemblance or run a parallel between things which differ; to interpret a thing as if it had a reference or resemblance to something else.

ANA'LOGOUS, *a.* [*analogia*, comparison, Gr.] that bears a resemblance to a thing in some particulars, but not all.

ANA'LOGY, *s.* [*analogia*, Gr.] a resemblance which one thing bears to another in some of its properties or qualities, though not in all. When we speak of the Divine Being, we are obliged to have recourse to this method of expressing ourselves, because divine matters are not the object of our senses, and cannot be conceived any other ways than by their similitude, proportion, or connexion with sensible things: so that analogy means a resemblance in kind or sort, but a difference with respect to manner. Among geometricians, it denotes a similitude of ratios. In medicine, it is the similitude observable among several diseases, which accordingly, are treated in nearly the same manner. By grammarians, it is used to signify the agreement of several words in one common mode; as *love, loved; hate, hated*. In rhetoric, it is a figure of speech, otherwise called comparison.

ANA'LYSIS, *s.* [Gr.] a separation of a compound body into several parts. Among logicians, it is a method of tracing things backward from their source, and resolving knowledge into its original principles. With mathematicians, it is the art of discovering the truth or falsehood of a proposition, or its possibility or impossibility: by supposing the proposition, as it stands, to be true; and examining what follows from thence, until we arrive at some evident truth, or some impossibility, of which the first proposition is a necessary consequence; and from thence establish the truth or impossibility of that proposition. In chemistry, it is the reduction of a mixed body into its principles; which is done principally by fire. The ancient chemists admitted only three principles or elements, salt, sulpur, and mercury; to which the moderns have added water and earth; into these all bodies are resolvable by a chemical analysis, though no operation, no human art, can exhibit them pure and elementary. In anatomy, it is the dissection of an animal. In grammar, it is the explaining the etymology, construction, and other properties of words. In rhetoric, it is the stripping an oration of all its flowery dress of tropes and figures, or shewing what use the orator has made of them, to embellish and set off every thing to the best advantage.

ANALY'TIC, *s.* [*analytikos*, Gr.] the manner of resolving a thing into its primary, elemental, or constituent parts; the reducing a book into the several topics which it treats of.

ANALY'TICAL, *a.* that pretends to resolve things into their first principles.

ANALY'TICALLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to separate

a thing into the parts of which it is composed; to resolve a subject into its first principles.

To A'NALYZE, *v. a.* [*analyo*, Gr.] in chemistry, to resolve a compound into its first principles. To investigate or trace a thing to its first principles or motives.

ANALY'ZER, that which can reduce a thing into its first principles.

ANAMORPHO'SIS, *s.* [Gr.] in perspective, the describing a figure, which, in one point of view, shall appear to be deformed, and monstrously mishapen, but in another regular, and in due proportion; or a delineation of an object which shall appear monstrous to the naked eye, but when viewed in a cylindrical mirror, shall appear regular and harmonious. There are several pieces of this kind in the Ashmolean museum at Oxford.

ANA'NA, *s.* in botany, the pine-apple, so called from its resemblance to the cones of pines.

A'NAPÆST, *s.* in ancient poetry, a foot consisting of two short syllables and one long; just the reverse of the dactyl.

ANA'PHORA, *s.* [Gr.] a figure when several clauses of a sentence are begun with the same word or sound; as, "*Where* is the wise? *where* is the scribe? *where* is the disputer of this world?"

ANAPLERO'SIS, [Gr.] repletion; that part of surgery which supplies deficiencies.

ANAPLERO'TIC, *a.* [from *anapleroo* to fill up, Gr.] that fills up a wound with flesh.

A'NARCH, (*ánark*) *s.* [*a* not, and *archos* a prince, Gr.] one who is the author or promoter of confusion or sedition; a rebel.

ANA'RCHICAL, (*anárkikal*) *a.* that is not subject to rule, law, or government; rebellious, or seditious.

A'NARCHY, (*ánarkey*) *s.* [*anarchia*, Gr.] a state wherein there is not, or no one will acknowledge, a supreme magistrate; a state wherein people are without the enforcement of laws, or will not submit to them; sedition; confusion.

ANASA'RCA, *s.* [from *ana* upon, and *sarx* flesh, Gr.] a kind of universal dropsy, wherein the skin appears bloated, and yields to the impression like dough.

ANASTOMO'SIS, *s.* [Gr.] in anatomy, the inosculation or opening of two vessels into each other.

ANA'THEMA, *s.* [Gr.] among the Jews signified, first, something dedicated to the service of the Deity; secondly, something devoted to destruction; thirdly, a person who was the object of universal aversion; and, fourthly, one who, on account of some offence, was denied the privileges of society, and banished from the synagogue.

ANATHEMA'TICALLY, *ad.* in the manner of an anathema, or sentence of excommunication.

To ANA'THEMATIZE, *v. a.* to pronounce the sentence of excommunication against any person.

ANA'TOCISM, *s.* [*ana* again, and *tokos* usury, Gr.] the accumulation of interest upon interest; a species of usury generally forbidden.

ANATO'MICAL, *a.* that is used in anatomy to separate the parts of an animal or substance to be dissected; that is discovered by anatomy, or in the dissection of a body; that is separated, applied to the small and constituent particles of a body.

ANA'TOMIST, *s.* [*anatomiste*, Fr.] one who dissects the bodies of human creatures, brutes, or plants; dividing every one of the parts from each other, inquiring into their several uses and properties, their various affections, the wonders of their structure, &c.

To ANA'TOMIZE, *v. a.* [*anatemno* to cut up, Gr.] to dissect or separate by means of instruments every part of the body, to discover all the properties of a truth or thing; to lay open the secret motives, affections, or dispositions of a person's mind.

ANA'TOMY, *s.* [*anatome*, Gr.] the dissecting or separating the parts of an animal or vegetable body in order to discover its structure, and the different uses of its several parts.

A'NCESTOR, *s.* [*ancestre*, Fr.] the person from whom one is descended by birth. SYNON. It is distinguished from *predecessor*, because that is used to signify those whom we succeed in dignity and office; but *ancestors*, those whom we follow by natural descent, and as men, whether by father or mother's side.

A'NCESTRAL, *a.* in law, that may be claimed in right of our ancestors, or that which has been done by them.

A'NCESTRY, *s.* such persons of a family from whom a person is descended; family, lineage, progenitors; pedigree, descent, or birth.

A'NCHOR, (*ánkor*) *s.* [*anchora*, Lat.] an instrument formed of a strong piece of iron, with a double hook or two barbs at one end, and a ring to hold a cable with, in the other, used to keep ships or other vessels from driving with the wind, tide, or currents. It is used with the following verbs, to *drop*, or *cast*, which imply the letting down; and to *weigh* which signifies the pulling up of the anchor. There are several kinds of anchors, 1. The sheet-anchor, which is the largest, and never used but in violent storms. 2. The two bowers, used in a harbour. 3. The stream-anchor. 4. The grapnel. In heraldry, it is the emblem of hope, and taken for such in a spiritual as well as in a temporal sense.

To A'NCHOR, (*ánkor*) *v. n.* to be secured from danger: to be kept from driving, by means of an anchor. Figuratively, to fasten, to stop.

A'NCHORAGE, (*ánkorage*) *s.* the effect which an anchor has, so as to hold or keep a ship from driving; the anchors themselves; the duty paid for anchorage in a port; ground fit to hold a ship's anchor so that she may ride safely.

A'NCHORET, or A'NCHORITE, (*ankoret* or *ankorite*) *s.* [from *anachoreo*, to retire, Gr.] one who goes into deserts and unfrequented places to practise the greatest austerities, and put himself out of the reach of temptation.

ANCHO'VY, *s.* [*anchova*, Span.] a small fish, much used for sauce, fished for on the coast of Provence, generally in the night-time, with a light at the stern of the vessel.

A'NCIENT, or A'NTIENT, *s.* the flag or streamer of a ship, or the bearer of a flag. Also, old men who have served the several offices of their parish, and are usually called upon to give their opinions on public occasions. Also, those that lived in old times. Among the lawyers in the Temple, such as are passed their reading are called *Ancients*; and in Gray's Inn, it is one of the four classes that compose the society, which consists of *ancients*, barristers, benchers, and students.

A'NCIENT, *a.* [*ancien*, Fr.] that has endured for some time; that has been formerly, or some time ago; opposed to *modern*, but not to *new*. Applied to life, or the duration of things.

A'NCIENTLY, *ad.* in former times, in times long past, or before the present instant.

A'NCIENTRY, *s.* a pedigree which can be traced a great many years backwards; or a family which has been noted for a long course of years.

ANCO'NA, a considerable sea-port of Italy, in the dominions of the pope. It is situated 116 miles from Rome, Lat. 43. 38. N., long. 13. 35. E. Pop. 20,000.

AND, *conjunc.* [*and*, Sax.] a particle by which sentences are joined together, signifying that what was affirmed or denied of the sentence before it, holds good, or may be affirmed, likewise of that which comes after it.

ANDALU'SIA, the most rich and fertile province of Spain. It abounds in fruits, corn, wine, oil, honey, sugar, cattle, and very beautiful horses. The capital is Seville.

ANDA'NTE, *s.* a musical term, signifying that every note must be played very distinctly, especially in thorough basses.

A'NDES, otherwise called CORDILLERAS, a great chain of mountains, which run almost the whole length of South America, parallel to the sea-shore, and terminating at the Straits of Magellan. They are the highest and most remarkable mountains in the world; for those within the torrid zone are always covered with snow; and in passing over the lowest part of them, you are in danger of being starved with cold. There are a great many volcanoes, which break out sometimes in one place, and sometimes in another; and by melting the snow, occasion such a torrent of water, that numbers of men and cattle have perished.

ANDI'RONS, *s.* irons placed at each end of a grate on which a spit turns; or irons on which wood is laid to burn instead of a grate.

A'NDOVER, a large well-built populous town in Hampshire, on the great western road, 10 miles from Winchester, and 65 from London. It sends two members to parliament, and has a market on Saturday. Pop. 4748.

A'NDREWS, St. a royal borough in the county of Fife, formerly the capital of the kingdom of the Picts. It is seated by the side of a bay on the level top of a small hill, commanding a view of the German ocean. It is a decaying town, chiefly celebrated for its university. Here is a manufactory of golf-balls. It is 30 miles N. E. of Edinburgh.

ANDROGYNOUS, *a.* [from *aner* a man, and *gune* a woman, Gr.] an epithet given to those animals or persons which have the distinction of both sexes in the same individual.

ANDROI'DES, an automaton, in the figure of a man, which by virtue of certain springs, performs the actions of a man. The word is compounded of *aner*, a man, and *eidos*, form, [Gr.]

ANDRO'MEDA, a constellation in the northern hemisphere, representing the figure of a woman chained to a rock.

ANDU'JAR, an ancient, large, and populous city of Andalusia. It has several fine buildings, a strong castle, and a stately bridge, and vends great quantities of silk. It is 25 miles from Cordova.

A'NECDOTE, *s.* [*anekdoton*, Gr.] an article of secret history; a relation of detached and interesting particulars.

ANEMO'GRAPHY, *s.* [from *anemos* the wind, and *grapho* to describe, Gr.] a description of the winds.

ANEMOMETER, *s.* [from *anemos* the wind, and *metreo* to measure, Gr.] an instrument to measure the force of the wind.

ANE'MONE, *s.* [Gr.] wind-flower, a genus of plants of which there are many species, some of which are accounted beautiful. Sea anemonies are a kind of zoophytes, which are found in oyster-beds. Some of them are of an uniform colour, and others striped or spotted. They are capable of re-production when cut in pieces, like plants, while they resemble animals in moving in the pursuit of their prey, which are principally muscles.

ANEMO'SCOPE, [from *anemos* the wind, and *skopes* to see, Gr.] an instrument for determining the course and velocity of the wind.

ANE'NT, *prep.* a Scotch word signifying about, concerning; over-against, opposite to.

ANES, or AWNS, *s.* the beards or spires of corn.

A'NEURISM, *s.* [from *aneuruno* to dilate, Gr.] a soft red tumour, occasioned by the weakness of an artery, or by blood spread under the flesh, in consequence of a wound, or rupture of an artery.

ANE'W, *ad.* [*neowe*, Sax.] again; over again; once more.

A'NGEL, *s.* [*angelus*, Lat.] a name given to those spiritual beings who are employed by God in the government of the world. The word signifies a messenger. We read of *evil angels*, the ministers of God's wrath; as the destroying *angel*, the *angel* of death, the *angel* of Satan, the *angel* of the bottomless pit. *Angel* is likewise the name of an ancient gold coin in England, having the figure of an angel engraved on it, of the value of 10*s.* Figuratively, a person of exquisite beauty, and superior to the common run of mortals.

ANGE'LIC, *a.* resembling, belonging to, or partaking of, the nature of angels.

ANGE'LICA, *s.* [Lat.] a plant of great esteem among physicians, being reputed stomachic, cordial, alexipharmic, and of great use in pestilential fevers, and contagious distempers; but now chiefly regarded as a carminative.

ANGE'LICAL, *a.* [*angelicus*, Lat.] that resembles angels; that belongs to, or partakes of the property or nature of angels.

ANGE'LOS, the second city of Mexico. It has a fine cathedral, and some other beautiful buildings; a mint, glass-house, and other manufactures; and the country round it is very fertile; but the inhabitants, both priests and people, are extremely profligate in their manners. *Angelos* is 62 miles S. E. of Mexico. Lat. 19. 30. N., long. 99. 22. W.

A'NGER, *s.* [*anger*, Sax.] a desire of thwarting the happiness of another, on account of an injury received. SYNON. The word *anger* implies a passion more internal and lasting; whereas the expression of *in a passion*, carries in its idea a sudden external gust of anger, short but violent.

To A'NGER, *v. a.* to injure or offend a person, so as to provoke him to resentment, or to desire to thwart one's happiness.

A'NGERLY, *ad.* in the manner of, or like a person who resents an injury.

ANGI'NA, *s.* [Lat.] a disease or swelling of the throat, called the quinsey.

ANGIO'GRAPHY, *s.* [from *angeion* a vessel, and *grapho* to describe, Gr.] a description of the vessels or tubes of the human body.

ANGIO'LOGY, *s.* [from *angeion* a vessel, and *logos* a description, Gr.] a treatise or discourse of the vessels of the human body.

A'NGLE, *s.* [*angulus*, Lat.] in geometry, the meeting of two lines which incline to each other, and meet in a point.

A'NGLE, *s.* [*angel*, Sax.] an instrument to catch fish with, consisting of a line, hook, and rod.

To A'NGLE, *v. a.* to fish with a hook, line, and rod. Figuratively, to entice by some allurement or artifice.

A'NGLE-ROD, *s.* the rod to which the line and hook are fastened in angling.

A'NGLER, *s.* he that fishes with a rod, hook, and line.

A'NGLES, an ancient German nation, originally a branch of the Suevi; who, after various migrations, settled in that part of Denmark, and duchy of Sleswick, which to this day is called *Angel*, and of which the city of Flensbourg is the capital. Here they were known, even in the time of Tacitus, by the name of *Angli*. To this nation the Britons applied for succours against the Scots and Picts. The Angles, therefore, came over in great numbers, and had the honour of giving the name of *Anglia* to England.

A'NGLESEA, or A'NGLESEY, Isle of, the most western county of N. Wales, through which the packets regularly pass between London and Dublin. It is called by the ancients Mona, and was the seat of the Druids, of whom there seems to be some monumental remains, in the erections of huge stones, as at Stonehenge. Anglesea is separated from Carnarvonshire by a long and narrow strait, called Menai, or Menu, which, in some places, however, is fordable at low water. It is about 24 miles long, and 18 broad; contains 74 parishes, and about 50,890 inhabitants. It is a fertile

spot, has some valuable quarries, and a very rich copper mine on Parry's mount. The chief town is Beaumaris, which is about 250 miles distant from London.

A'NGLICISM, *s.* [from *anglus*, Lat.] a method of expression peculiar to the English language.

A'NGLING, *verbal noun*, the diversion of fishing by a rod, line, and hook, armed with a bait.

ANGO'LA, a kingdom on the western coast of Africa, bounded on the N. by Congou Proper; E. by Matamba, S. by Benguela; and W. by the Atlantic. The soil produces Indian corn, beans, oranges, lemons, grain of various kinds, and great variety of fruits. The inhabitants are idolaters, and take as many wives as they think fit. The English, Portuguese, Dutch, and other European nations carry on trade with the natives.

ANGO'RA, a town of Natolia, in Asiatic Turkey, remarkable for its antiquities, and for a breed of goats, whose hair, which is almost as soft as silk, is exported to Holland, France, and England, and manufactured into camlets, and other fine stuffs.

A'NGRILY, *ad.* in a manner which bespeaks resentment on account of some injury.

A'NGRY, *a.* desirous of revenge, on account of some affront; highly displeased.

ANGUI'LLA, or Snake Island, the most northern of the English Caribbee Islands. It is a woody, fertile, level tract, about 30 miles long, and 10 broad, with good anchorage on the south side.

A'NGUISH, *s.* [*angoisse*, Fr.] excessive pain, applied to the body. Immoderate, or the highest degree of sorrow, anxiety, and torture, applied to the mind.

A'NGUISHED, *a.* affected with the profoundest anxiety, torture, and sorrow, on account of some calamity.

A'NGULAR, *a.* [from *angulus*, Lat.] that has corners or angles.

ANGULA'RITY, *s.* the quality of having angles.

A'NGULARLY, *ad.* with angles and corners; like an angle.

A'NGULATED, *a.* [from *angulus*, Lat.] that has angles or corners.

A'NGULOUS, *a.* [from *angulus*, Lat.] that has corners or angles.

A'NGUS, a shire on the east of Scotland, north of the Frith of Tay, which has many lakes and hills. Its hills have quarries of slate and free-stone, and mines of lead and iron; the lower grounds are fertile in corn and pasture, and along the coast the salmon fishery is very extensively carried on.

A'NHALT, a principality of Upper Saxony, which abounds in corn and hops, and has some rich mines.

ANHELA'TION, *s.* [from *anhelo*, Lat.] a shortness of breath, or quickness of breathing, occasioned by running, or going up any high and steep place.

ANHI'MA, a Brasilian bird, which bears some resemblance to the crane. It is distinguished by a long single horn on its head, which is inserted a little above the origin of the beak, is of a bony substance and about two inches long. The *Anhima* is a longer bird than the swan, frequents the water, and makes a very loud noise often repeating the notes, vyhu, vyhu.

ANHI'NGA, a very elegant Brasilian water-fowl, about the size of our common duck. The bill is furnished with hooked prickles, its head and neck are yellowish, covered with extremely soft feathers; its breast, belly, and thighs are of a silvery white; the upper part of its back is brown, spotted with yellow; and the rest of the bird is black. It feeds upon fish.

A'NI, a noisy Brasilian bird, which has some resemblance to the jay.

ANI'GHTS, *ad.* in the night-time, or every night.

ANI'LITY, *s.* [*anilitas*, Lat.] old age, considered as it respects a woman.

ANIMADVE'RSION, *s.* [*animadversio*, Lat.] a taking notice of a person or thing, with some degree of anger, severity, or displeasure.

ANIMADVE'RSIVE, *a.* [from *animadversio*, Lat.] that has power to make the mind attend to, or consider, any particular object; that has the power of judging.

To ANIMADVE'RT, *v.n.* [*animadverto*, Lat.] to censure, to blame, including the secondary idea of defect in the person or thing animadverted on, together with authority, and severity in the animadverter.

ANIMADVE'RTER, *s.* he who inflicts punishment, or passes censure, on crimes.

A'NIMAL, *s.* [*animal*, Lat.] a being consisting of a body and a soul; distinguished from pure spirit, with respect to its corporeal part, and from mere matter by its spiritual. *Animal secretion*, is the act whereby the juices of the body are separated and secreted from the common mass of the blood by means of the glands. *Animal spirits*, are a fine subtile juice, supposed to be the great instrument of muscular motion and sensation. *Animal system*, denotes and includes the whole class of beings endowed with animal life; or, in general, the animal kingdom.

ANIMA'LCULE, *s.* [*animalculum*, Lat.] an animal so small as to be invisible to the naked eye. *Animalcules* are seen only by the assistance of the microscope, and are vastly more numerous than any other part of the creation; but the species, on examination, are found to be extremely few. The most obvious distinction among them is, that some have, and some have not, tails; that some have, and others have not, any visible limbs. *Animalcules* are discovered by microscopes in most liquors, as water, wine, vinegar, &c., in several chalybeate waters, in oats, barley, &c.

ANIMA'LITY, *s.* [from *animal*, Lat.] the state of existence.

To A'NIMATE, *v. a.* [*animo*, Lat.] to give life to; to quicken; to join, or unite a soul to a body. Figuratively, applied to musical instruments, to enliven, to make vocal, to inspire with the power of harmony; to communicate boldness to; to encourage, to excite.

A'NIMATE, *a.* [*animatus*, Lat.] that is endued with a soul; that has life, or the properties of an animal; possessing animal life.

A'NIMATED, *part.* that has a great deal of life; vigorous; spirited.

ANIMA'TION, *s.* [*animatio*, Lat.] the act of bringing into existence, or enduing with life both vegetable and animal. The state wherein the soul and body are united.

A'NIMATIVE, *a.* that has the power of communicating a soul, or principle of life; that has the power of enlivening, encouraging, or making vigorous.

ANIMA'TOR, *s.* that which enlivens or confers the principle of life.

ANIMO'SE, *a.* [*animosus*, Lat.] full of spirit; violent; courageous; vehement.

ANIMO'SITY, *s.* [*animositas*, Lat.] a disposition of mind wherein a person is inclined to hinder the success, thwart the happiness, or disturb the tranquillity of another; it includes in it a degree of enmity, and is opposite to friendship or benevolence.

A'NISE, *s.* is a small seed of a hot nature, good to expel wind out of the bowels and stomach, and is used by confectioners in sugar-plums, &c. By distillation there is extracted from it an oil, which, as well as that expressed from it when bruised, answers all the purposes of the seed itself; and during the distillation there comes off a water called aniseed water, a well-known cordial and carminative.

A'NKER, *s.* [*ancker*, Dutch] a liquid measure containing eight gallons wine measure.

A'NKLE, *s.* [*ancleow*, Sax.] the joint which unites the leg to the foot. *Ankle*-bone, the protuberant bone at the ankle.

A'NNALIST, *s.* one who writes or composes annals.

A'NNALS, *s.* it has no singular, [*annales*, Lat.] a narrative wherein the transactions are digested into periods, consisting each of one year; or relations which contain the public occurrences of a single year.

A'NNANDALE, a fertile district of Dumfries-shire in Scotland.

ANNA'POLIS, the capital of Maryland, in North America, seated at the mouth of the Severn river. The houses are generally large and elegant. The plan of the city is a circle, with the state-house, an elegant building, in the centre, and the streets like rays diverging thence in different directions. It is 35 miles S. of Baltimore, lat. 39. 0. N., long. 77. 20. W.

ANNA'POLIS, a sea-port of Nova Scotia. It has one of the finest harbours in the world, but the entrance is through a difficult strait, called the Gut of Annapolis. The town stands at the mouth of a river of the same name. 86 miles W. by N. of Halifax, long. 64. 55. W., lat. 44. 50. N.

A'NNATES, *s.* [Lat.] it has no singular: first-fruits; or a year's income of a spiritual living. In ancient times they were given to the pope throughout all Christendom, on the decease of a bishop, abbot, or parish clerk, and paid by his successor. In England the pope claimed them first of such foreigners as he conferred benefices upon, by way of provision; but afterwards they were demanded of all other clerks, on their admission to benefices. At the reformation they were taken from the pope, and vested in the king; and lastly, queen Anne restored them to the church, for the augmentation of poor livings.

ANNE, queen of Great Britain. This amiable and illustrious princess was descended from a race of kings, the most ancient of any in Europe. She was the second daughter of James duke of York, afterwards king James II., by Mrs. Anne Hyde, eldest daughter of Edward earl of Clarendon. The duke was privately married to this lady during his first exile, in 1659. In 1660, she was, by an order of council, declared duchess of York, and to have the precedency of the princess of Orange, and the queen of Bohemia. The duchess died at the palace of St. James's, March 15, 1671: she had issue by the duke four sons and four daughters; Charles, born Oct. 22, 1660; Mary, April 30, 1662; James, July 12, 1663; Anne, Feb. 6, 1664; Charles, July 4, 1665; Edgar, Sept. 14, 1667; Henrietta, Jan. 30, 1669; and Katherine, Feb. 9, 1670; of whom Charles, James, Charles, and Henrietta, died in her life-time; and Edgar and Katherine did not survive her a year; but Mary and Anne lived to be queens of England. Princess Mary was about 9 years old, and princess Anne about seven, at the death of their mother. On the death of king William III., who died on Sunday, March 8, 1702, about 8 in the morning, princess Anne was, about 3 the same afternoon, proclaimed queen of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, in the cities of London and Westminster, and was crowned April 23, following. The most remarkable events in her reign were, war declared against France and Spain, May 4, 1702. Prince George made lord high admiral. The duke of Marlborough, generalissimo. An unsuccessful attempt on Cadiz. Vigo taken, Oct. 12, 1702. Admiral Benbow betrayed. The great storm, Nov. 1703. Order of the thistle revived. Victory of Shellenburg. The great battle at Hochstet or Blenheim, and the sea-fight off Malaga, both in August 1704. The battle of Ramillies, May 12; the union between England and Scotland, signed July 22, and the battle of Turin, all in 1706. The battle of Almanza, April 14, 1707. Sir Cloudesly Shovel wrecked on the rocks of Scilly. The battle of Oudenard, June 30; Minorca taken, Sept. 18; the action of Wynnendale, Sept. 28; the city of Lisle taken, Oct. 12, 1708. The battle of Malplaquet, Sept. 14, 1709, Dr. Sacheverel sentenced, March 2; queen Anne changes her ministry, Aug. 3; the battle of Saragossa, August 9; the battle of Villa Viciosa, Nov. 29, 1710. The duke of Ormond separates the British forces from the allies, July 5; and the action of Denain, July 13, 1712. The peace of Utrecht, signed March 30, 1713. Sunday, a little after 7 o'clock in the morning, Aug. 1, 1714, the queen died, having lived 49 years, 5 months, and six days, and reigned 12 years and 5 months, wanting 7 days. There had been a new vault made on the S. side, and towards the E. end of Henry VII's. chapel, to deposit the body of K. Charles II., in which the prince, queen Mary, K. William III., and prince George of Denmark, were laid. Here the remains of Q. Anne were likewise deposited; and there being no more room left, the vault is closed with brick-work. She had been married to his royal highness prince George, brother to the then K. of Denmark, July 28, 1683, by whom she had a daughter, still-born, May 12, 1684; Mary, born June 2, 1685, died Feb. 1690; Anne Sophia, born May 12, 1686, died Feb. following; William, duke of Gloucester, born July 24, 1689, and lived till eleven years of age; Mary, born Oct. 1690, who lived to be baptized; and George, who died soon after he was born. Prince George, her husband, died Oct. 28, 1710. This princess was the glory and happiness of her people, and famous for her piety and unlimited charity.

To ANNE'AL, (*anneel*) *v. a.* [from *ælan*, Sax.] to render substances tough that are naturally hard and brittle. Glass and iron are annealed by gradual cooling, brass and copper by heating, and then suddenly plunging them into cold water. Glass is annealed to make it retain the colours laid on it.

To ANNE'X, *v. a.* [*annecto*, Lat.] to join or subjoin as a supplement; to connect; to unite with. To belong to; to join as a property.

ANNEXA'TION, *s.* a law term used to imply the uniting of lands or rents to the crown.

ANNE'XION, *s.* the adding of something as an enforcement, supplement, or aid.

ANNE'XMENT, *s.* something that is joined to another.

To ANNIHILATE, *v. a.* [*annihilo*, Lat.] to reduce to nothing; to deprive of existence. To put an end to; to extinguish; to destroy utterly.

ANNIHILA'TION, the act by which the very existence of a thing is entirely destroyed.

ANNIVE'RSARY, *s.* [from *anniversarius*, Lat.] the return of any remarkable day in the calendar. Some public rejoicing performed in honour of the anniversary day.

ANNIVE'RSARY, *a.* [*anniversarius*, Lat.] that falls but once in the regular course of every year; annual or yearly.

A'NNO DO'MINI, [Lat.] expressed by abbreviature, A. D.—thus, A. D. 1818, *i. e.*, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

ANNOTA'TION, *s.* [*annotatio*, Lat.] explanation of the difficult passages of an author, written by way of notes.

ANNOTA'TOR, *s.* [Lat.] a person who explains the difficult passages of an author; a commentator.

ANNO'TTO, a kind of red dye brought from the West Indies. It is used in tinging double Gloucester cheese.

To ANNOU'NCE, *v. a.* [*annoncer*, Fr.] to proclaim; to reveal publicly; to pronounce; to sentence.

To ANNO'Y, *v. a.* [*annoyer*, Fr.] to disturb; to vex; to make a person uneasy.

ANNOY, *s.* an attack. Trouble, misfortune, or any state which is productive of anxiety.

ANNOYANCE, *s.* that which occasions any trouble, inconvenience, dislike, injury, or hurt; the state wherein a person is affected with the hearing, seeing, &c., of a disagreeable object.

ANNOYER, *s.* the person who causes any annoyance, dislike, trouble, or loathing.

ANNUAL, *a.* [*annuel*, Fr.] occurring every year, or yearly. Continuing the year; that endures only one year.

ANNUALLY, *ad.* every year, yearly.

ANNUITANT, *s.* [from *annus*, Lat.] he that possesses or receives an annuity.

ANNUITY, *s.* [*annuité*, Fr.] a yearly revenue, paid every year during a person's life, or a certain term of years; a yearly allowance.

To **ANNUL**, *v. a.* [from *nullus*, Lat.] applied to laws, to deprive them of their force; to abrogate; to abolish. Made imperceptible, or as if deprived of their existence, and annihilated.

ANNULAR, *a.* [from *annulus*, Lat.] round, circular, having the form of a ring; also an appellation in anatomy, given to several parts of the body; thus the *annular* is the second cartilage of the larynx or throat; the *annular ligament*, that which encompasses the wrist, and binds the bones of the arm together: *annular process*, or protuberance, a part of the medulla oblongata. The fourth or ring-finger is likewise called *annular*.

ANNULARY, *a.* [from *annulus*, Lat.] being in the form of rings.

ANNULET, *s.* [from *annulus*, Lat.] a small ring. In heraldry, used for a mark that the person is the fifth brother. Sometimes indeed a part of the coat of several families, reputed a mark of dignity. In architecture, the small square member in the Doric capital, under the quarter-round; likewise a flat moulding common to the other parts of the column, which derives its name from its surrounding the column.

ANNULLING, *part. noun*, the revoking, abolishing, or repealing of an act, &c.

To **ANNUMERATE**, *v. a.* [*annumero*, Lat.] to reckon or count a person or thing into a list; a part of a number.

ANNUMERATION, *s.* [*annumeratio*, Lat.] something added to a number.

To **ANNUNCIATE**, *v. a.* [*annuncio*, Lat.] to bring tidings; to declare something unknown before.

ANNUNCIATION, *s.* the tidings brought by the angel Gabriel to the Virgin Mary of the incarnation of Jesus Christ, in memory of which, a festival has been instituted by the church, and solemnized on the 25th of March, thence called Lady-Day.

ANODYNE, *s.* [from *a* not, and *odyne* pain, Gr.] a remedy which abates the force of pain, and renders it more tolerable.

To **ANOINT**, *v. a.* [*oindre*, Fr.] to rub with some fat or greasy preparation. To consecrate by unction.

ANOINTER, *s.* the person who anoints.

ANOMALISTICAL, *a.* irregular. *Anomalistical year*, in astronomy, the space of time wherein the earth passes through her orbit, and differing from the common year, on account of the precession of the equinoxes.

ANOMALOUS, *a.* [from *a* not, and *omalos* like, Gr.] in grammar, applied to such words as are not consistent with the rules of declining, &c. In astronomy, applied to time which seemingly deviates from its regular motion.

ANOMALOUSLY, *ad.* in a manner not consistent with established laws or rules; in an irregular, uncommon, or extraordinary manner.

ANOMALY, *s.* [*anomalie*, Fr.] a deviation from the established rules and laws, whether those of nature, societies, or particular branches of science. In astronomy, that portion of the ecliptic moved through by the moon or any planet, since it was last in its apogee or aphelion.

ANOMOEANS, in church history, ancient heretics, who held that the Son was of a different nature from, and in no sort like that of, the Father. This was the name by which the Pure Arians were distinguished, in contradistinction to the Semi-Arians, who acknowledged a likeness of nature in the Son, at the same time that they denied, with the Pure Arians, the consubstantiality of the Word.

ANON, *ad.* soon after any time expressed; quickly. When applied to vicissitude, revolution, or change of action, it signifies then, afterwards, or sometimes.

ANONYMOUS, *a.* [from *a* not, and *onoma* a name, Gr.] that has not yet received a name. Applied to books or publications, it means that they have not the name of the author.

ANONYMOUSLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to be without a name.

ANOREXY, *s.* [*anorexia*, Gr.] among physicians, a loathing of food, or want of appetite, proceeding from indigestion.

ANOTHER, *pron.* applied to things, something not like that which is mentioned; different. Applied to number or succession, one more; an addition; besides. Applied to identity, not the same. Joined with *one*, it signifies a thing mutually performed; something reciprocal.

ANOTTA, or **ARNOTTA**, *s.* in dyeing, an elegant red colour, formed from the pellicles or pulp of the seeds of the Bixa, a tree common in South America.

ANSATED, *a.* [*ansatus*, Lat.] having handles; resembling handles.

ANSPACH, a principality of Germany, which is beautifully interspersed with woods; produces corn and tobacco, and has several iron mines, and medicinal springs.

To **ANSWER**, (in pron. the *w* is dropped) *v. a.* [*andswarian*, Sax.] to speak in return to a question. To reply to an objection; to obviate, or give a solution; to assign reasons: to be accountable for, or satisfy any claim or debt; to pay; to bear a proportion; to be proportionate to. To vindicate; or be received as a witness, or voucher in a person's behalf.

ANSWER, *s.* [*answare*, Sax.] an information or reply to a question, a solution of any difficulty, or objection.

ANSWERABLE, *a.* that will admit of a reply.

ANSWERABLY, *ad.* in proportion; in a manner which corresponds with, or is suitable to.

ANSWERER, *s.* one who gives such information as a question requires; he that solves, obviates, or clears up the objections of an adversary. He who writes against another in any controversy.

ANT, *s.* [*æmett*, Sax.] a small insect, remarkable for its industry, tenderness, and economy.

ANTACID, *s.* medicines to correct acidity in the stomach.

ANTAGONIST, *s.* [from *anti* against, and *agonizo* to strive, Gr.] applied to a person who contends with another. Applied to writers, it means, one who opposes the opinions or sentiments of another.

To **ANTAGONIZE**, *v. a.* [from *anti* against, and *agonizo* to strive, Gr.] to strive or contend against another.

ANTALGIC, *a.* [from *anti* against, and *algos* pain, Gr.] in medicine, that which softens or mitigates pain.

ANTARCTIC, *a.* [from *anti* against, and *arktos* a bear, Gr.] that is opposite to the arctic, applied in astronomy to the southern pole and circle. The antarctic pole in astronomy is the south pole, or that part of the heavens to which

the south end of the earth's axis points. The antarctic circle is one of the lesser circles of the sphere, parallel to the equator, and 23 deg. 28 min. distant from the south pole. The antarctic pole in geography, is the southern extremity of the earth's axis.

A'NTE, [Lat.] a particle signifying *before*, and frequently used in composition; as, *antediluvian*, that which existed before the flood.

A'NT-EATER, *s.* a quadruped that feeds upon ants. The ant-eaters are a genus, of which there are seven different species. They have no teeth, but have long tubular mouths, and their tongues, which are long, wormlike, and covered with a kind of glutinous moisture, are the only instruments by which they seize their food. The great ant-eater is more than five feet long, and when closely pursued by an adversary will make a desperate resistance with its claws.

To ANTECE'DE, *v. n.* [*antecedo*, Lat.] to have a prior existence; to precede, or go before.

ANTECE'DENCE, *s.* priority of existence; existence before some period or being.

ANTECE'DENT, *a.* [*antecedens*, Lat.] prior; before; or existing before. Used substantively, it implies the thing which is prior in time, or which must have gone before. "It is indeed the necessary *antecedent*." *South.* In grammar the noun which, in the order of construction, goes before a relative; as, "*Christ* who redeemed us." The word *Christ* is the *antecedent* which goes before the relative *who*. In logic, the first part, or proposition, of an enthymeme, or syllogism, consisting of two propositions only; as, "*Christ is risen from the dead;* therefore we are redeemed;" the words in italic are the *antecedent*.

ANTECE'DENTLY, *ad.* in the state of antecedence; or going before; previously.

ANTECE'SSOR, *s.* [Lat.] one who precedes, or is before another in the order of time.

A'NTECHAMBER, *s.* (often falsely written *antichamber*) a chamber which leads to a state room, or chief apartment.

To A'NTEDATE, *v. a.* [*ante* and *do*, *datum*, Lat.] to place too early, or before its real period. To enjoy a thing in imagination before it exists.

ANTEDILU'VIAN, *a.* [from *ante* and *diluvium*, Lat.] that existed, or had a being before the flood. Used substantively for the persons who lived before the flood.

A'NTELOPE, *s.* a beautiful tribe of animals, which bears some resemblance to the goat, from which, and from the deer they differ, in having their horns annulated or ringed round, at the same time that there are longitudinated depressions running from the bottom to the point. The antelope has the finest eye of any animal in the world. They live in large flocks, and inhabit Asia and Africa.

ANTEMERI'DIAN, *a.* [from *ante* and *meridies*, Lat.] being before noon.

ANTEMU'NDANE, *a.* [from *ante* and *mundus*, Lat.] that was before the creation of the world.

ANTE'NNÆ, *s.* the horn-like processes, projecting from the heads of insects.

A'NTEPAST, *s.* [from *ante* before, and *pastum* to feed, Lat.] a foretaste; something taken before the proper time.

ANTEPENU'LT, or ANTEPENU'LTIMA, *s. antepenultima*, Lat.] in grammar the last syllable but two of a word; as the syllable *nul* in the word *antepenultima*.

ANTEPILE'PTIC, *a.* [from *anti* against, and *epilepsis* the epilepsy, Gr.] an epithet applied to a medicine against convulsions.

ANTEQUIE'RA, a handsome and populous city of Granada. the upper part of which is seated on a hill, and has a castle, and the lower stands in a fertile plain, and is watered by a great number of brooks. Here are still to be seen some ancient mines whence the Romans drew immense quantities of the precious metals. It is 26 miles N. W. of Malaga. Lat. 37. 1. N., long. 4. 40. W. Pop. 19,000.

ANTE'RIOR, or ANTE'RIOUR, *a.* [Lat.] that is before another with regard to time or place

ANTERIO'RITY, *s.* [from *anterior*, Lat.] the state of being before another, with respect to time or place.

A'NTES, *s.* [Lat.] large pillars that support the front of a building; also a term used by gardeners for the foremost or lowest rank of vines.

ANTHE'LION, *s.* a mock or spurious sun, a meteor of a luminous appearance, somewhat resembling the sun seen through clouds, sometimes four or five times larger than the sun's disk. In its most refulgent state it is as yellow as the sun, but the lucid tract surrounding it is of a paler yellow, or whitish cast, interspersed sometimes with a few reddish spots. This kind of meteor, which is by no means common, is attributed to a multitude of minute icy or snowy particles, suspended in the air, and either refracting or reflecting the solar rays in such a manner, as to multiply the image of the sun.

ANTHELMI'NTHIC, *a.* [from *anti* against, and *elmins*, a worm, Gr.] that has the quality of killing worms.

A'NTHEM, [*anthumuos*, Gr.] a hymn performed in two parts, by the opposite members of a choir. Socrates says, Ignatius was the inventor of it among the Greeks, and St. Ambrose among the Latins. Anthems were first introduced in the reformed service of the English church, in the beginning of the reign of queen Elizabeth.

A'NTHERA, *s.* in botany, that part of the stamen which is fixed on the top of the filamentum within the corolla; it contains the pollen or fine dust, which, when mature, it emits for the impregnation of the plant, according to Linnæus.

ANTHO'LOGY, *s.* [from *anthos* a flower, and *lego* to collect, Gr.] a treatise of flowers, a collection of the most beautiful passages of one or more authors, whence the collection of Greek epigrams is styled *anthologia*.

St. A'NTHONY'S FIRE, *s.* See ERYSIPELAS.

ANTHRA'COLITE, in chemistry, coal-blend, a species of coal which burns without flame.

A'NTHRAX, *s.* [Gr.] a burning coal; a carbuncle, encompassed with fiery, sharp, and painful swellings.

ANTHROPO'LOGY, *s.* [from *anthropos* a man, and *logos* a discourse, Gr.] a discourse or treatise upon men or human nature, considered as in a state of health, including the consideration of both body and soul, with the laws of their motion.

ANTHROPO'MANCY, *s.* [from *anthropos* a man, and *manteia* divination, Gr.] a species of divination, from inspecting the entrails and viscera of a human body.

ANTHROPOMO'RPHITES, *s.* [from *anthropos* a man, and *morphe*, form, Gr.] a set of ancient heretics, who taking every thing spoken of God in the Scripture in a literal sense, particularly that passage in Genesis, "God made man after his own image," maintained that God had a human shape. They are likewise called Audeans, from Audeas their leader.

ANTHROPOMO'RPHOUS, *a.* [Gr.] an appellation given to whatever resembles the human form; thus the mandrakes, among the plants; the monkey, among animals, &c.

ANTHROPO'PHAGI, *s.* never used in the singular [from *anthropos* a man, and *phago* to eat, Gr.] savages who eat human flesh.

ANTHROPO'PHAGY, *s.* [from *anthropos* a man, and *phago* to eat, Gr.] the quality of eating human flesh.

ANTHROPO'SCOPY, *s.* [from *anthropos* a man, and *skopeo* to see, Gr.] that part of physiology which judges of a man's character from his complexion, the lineaments of his face, features, &c.

ANTHYPNO'TICS, *s.* [from *anti* against, and *upnos* sleep, Gr.] medicines given to prevent sleeping.

A'NTI, [Gr.] a particle, which in composition signifies contrary or opposite; and in works of literature is prefixed to the answers written in opposition to an author; as, *Anti-Catones*, the names of the answers Julius Cæsar wrote to the objections made against him by Cato.

ANTIARTHRI'TICS, *s.* [from *anti* against, and *arthriticos* gouty, Gr.] remedies against the gout.

A'NTIC, *s.* [from *antiquus*, Lat.] one who plays tricks, and makes use of odd and uncommon gestures; a merry-andrew, a buffoon.

A'NTICHAMBER, *s.* See ANTECHAMBER.

A'NTICHRIST, *s.* [from *anti* against, and *Christos* Christ, Gr.] a name given by way of eminence, by St. Paul, to the man of sin and son of perdition, who it was predicted should precede the second coming of our Saviour, and who is represented in the Scriptures as the epitome of every thing that is the most cruel, impious, and abominable. Protestants have generally given this name to the pope.

ANTICHRI'STIAN, *a.* [from *anti* against, and *Christianos*, a Christian, Gr.] contrary, or opposite to Christianity.

ANTICHRI'STIANISM, *s.* any doctrine or opinion contrary to Christianity.

ANTI'CHRONISM, *s.* [from *anti* against, and *chronos* time, Gr.] contrary to the right order of time.

To ANTI'CIPATE, *v. a.* [*anticipo*, Lat.] to be beforehand with another in taking, so as to disappoint him that comes after; to do or enjoy a thing before its fixed period.

ANTICIPA'TION, *s.* the dating a thing earlier than its due period: the enjoyment of a thing in imagination, before its real existence; a foretaste.

ANTICLI'MAX, *s.* [from *anti* opposite to, and *climax* Gr.] a sentence in which the last part is lower than the first.

A'NTICKLY, *ad.* in the manner of an antic or buffoon; with odd gesticulations and grimaces.

ANTICONVU'LSIVE, *a.* good against convulsions.

A'NTICOR, *s.* [from *anti* opposite to, Gr. and *cor* heart, Lat.] among farriers, an inflammation in a horse's throat, the same as quinsey with us.

ANTICOU'RTIER, *s.* one who opposes the measures of the court.

ANTIDO'TAL, *s.* that has the quality of preventing the effects of any contagion or poison.

A'NTIDOTE, *s.* [from *anti* against, and *didomi* to pine, Gr.] a medicine given to expel poison, or prevent its effects, and to guard against contagion.

ANTIEPILE'PTIC, *a.* [from *anti* against, and *epilepsis* the epilepsy, or falling sickness, Gr.] good against convulsions.

ANTIGUA, one of the English Caribbee Islands, about 20 miles in length, and nearly the same in breadth. The inhabitants, from the want of springs, are obliged to save the rain-water in cisterns, and fetch it from the other islands. It is very rocky, but has excellent harbours, and contains about 60,000 acres, 6 towns and villages. Pop. last estimate was 41,000. The chief produce is sugar. The capital, St. John's, has a royal navy-yard, and arsenal, with conveniencies for careening ships of war. It is 60 miles S. E. of St. Christopher's. Lat. 17. 5. N., long. 62. 5. W.

ANTIGU'GLAR, *s.* a tube of metal, so bent as easily to be introduced into the neck of the bottle, with a view of decanting liquors without disturbing them. The bottle should be a little inclined, and about half a spoonful of the liquor poured out, so as to admit an equal quantity of air. One end of the bent tube must then be stopped with the finger, while the other is thrust into the body of the liquor, near to the bubble of air already admitted. When the finger is taken off, the bottle will have vent, and the liquor will run out steadily and undisturbed.

ANTILLES, *s.* (properly *Antisles*, from their smallness) a small cluster of islands in the West Indies, extending from 18 to 24 degrees N. lat., and distinguished into Windward and Leeward Islands. The French name for the CARIBBEES.

ANTILO'GARITHM, *s.* [*anti*, Gr. and *logarithm*] the complement of a logarithm, or its difference from one of 90 degrees.

ANTI'LOGY, *s.* [*antilogia*, Gr.] contradiction; in its primary sense, applied to those passages of an author wherein there seems to be, or really is, a manifest contradiction.

ANTI-MONA'RCHICAL, *a.* [from *anti* against, and *monarchia* monarchy, Gr.] that is contrary to monarchy.

ANTIMO'NIAL, *a.* that consists of, or has the qualities of antimony.

A'NTIMONY, *s.* a brilliant brittle metal, of a dusky white colour, and destitute of ductility. Though seemingly hard, it may easily be cut with a knife. It is principally procured from Hungary and Norway. *Antimony* is combined with some other metals in making printers' types, and specula for telescopes. Its oxydes are employed in medicine, and in colouring glass. In times of remote antiquity, it was used by females as a black paint for the eye-brows, as it is now in eastern countries.

ANTINEPHRI'TICS, *s.* [from *anti* against, and *nephritis* a disorder in the kidneys, Gr.] medicines for diseases in the reins and kidneys.

ANTINO'MIANS, *s.* [from *anti* against, and *nomos* the law, Gr.] certain heretics asserted to reject the law, as of no use under the gospel-dispensation, and to hold that good works do not further, nor evil works hinder, salvation; that the child of God cannot sin, and other tenets of a similar kind. These doctrines were charged on Agricola, a German divine, of the sixteenth century, and have been since objected against many others. There is, however, reason to believe, that though strong and even rash expressions may have been used by persons of high Calvinistic sentiments, which have given occasion for much misrepresentation, no sect has ever maintained that Christians were at liberty to live in sin.

A'NTINOMY, *s.* [from *anti* against, and *nomos* the law, Gr.] a contradiction between two laws, or two parts of the same law.

A'NTIOCH, now Anthakia, an ancient and celebrated, but now ruinous, city of Syria, where the disciples of Jesus were first called Christians. It is 40 miles S. W. of Aleppo. Lat. 35. 17. N., long. 36. 45. E.

ANTIPARALY'TIC, *a.* [from *anti* against, and *paralyticos* paralytic, Gr.] good against the palsy.

ANTIPATHY, *s.* [from *anti* against, and *pathos* passion, Gr.] a natural aversion to any particular object, which operates so strongly, as neither to be controlled by the will nor reason.

ANTIPERI'STASIS, *s.* [Gr.] in philosophy, the action of two contrary qualities, whereby the force of the one is increased by the opposition of the other. This doctrine was espoused by the Peripatetics, but is exploded by Mr. Boyle in his history of cold.

ANTI'PHONARY, *s.* a service-book belonging to the catholics, which contained whatever was to be sung or said in the choir, except the lessons.

ANTI'PHONY, *s.* [from *anti* opposite to, and *phone* a

ANTWERP.

LONDON PUBLISHED BY THOMAS KELLY 17, PATERNOSTER ROW

voice, Gr.] the answer made by one side of the choir to the other, when a hymn or anthem is sung alternately, or between them.

ANTI'PHRASIS, *s.* [from *anti* opposite to, and *phrasis* a speech, Gr.] a figure in rhetoric, whereby the use of words is applied in a sense opposite to their true meaning.

ANTI'PODAL, *a.* relating to those persons or places that are antipodes with respect to their situation.

ANTI'PODES, *s.* [from *anti* against, and *pous* foot, Gr.] in geography, those who live on the contrary side of the globe, with their feet directly opposite to ours, so that if a right line were continued through the earth, each of its extremities would touch the feet of one of the parties.

A'NTIQUARY, *s.* [*antiquarius*, Lat.] one who applies himself to the study of antiquities; whether they be mottos, inscriptions, or ancient manuscripts; and makes collections for that purpose.

To A'NTIQUATE, *v. a.* [*antiquio*, Lat.] to render useless; in the passive, to be grown out of use.

A'NTIQUATEDNESS, *s.* the state of being out of vogue or use; the being obsolete.

ANTI'QUE, (*antike* or *antéek*) *a.* [Fr.] that was in vogue in ancient times, opposed to modern. That is really old; whose antiquity is genuine and indisputable. Old fashioned; out of fashion; uncouth and ridiculous for its antiquity. Used substantively, for a genuine piece of antiquity, or the relic of the ancients. SYNON. A fashion is *old*, when it ceases to be in use; *ancient*, when it has been some time past; *antique*, when it has been a long time *ancient*.

ANTI'QUITY, *s.* [*antiquitas*, Lat.] that time or period which has long preceded the present. Ancient writers those who lived in former times; the histories written at a great distance before the present period. Long life, or old age.

ANTI'SCII, *s.* [from *anti* opposite to, and *skia* a shadow, Gr.] the people who have their shadows projected opposite ways. The people of the northern hemisphere are *Antiscii* to those of the southern, the shadows of the one projecting at noon towards the north, and those of the other towards the south.

ANTISCORBU'TIC, or ANTISCORBU'TICAL, *a.* [from *anti* against, Gr., and *scorbutus*, in medicine, Lat. the scurvy] good against the scurvy.

ANTISE'PTICS, *s.* [from *anti* against, and *septikos* putrefying, Gr.] all substances that resist putrefaction. They are of use in all putrid, malignant, and pestilential cases.

ANTI-SPASIS, *s.* [Gr.] the revulsion of any humour.

ANTISPASMO'DIC, [from *anti* against, and *spasmos* the cramp, Gr.] that has the power of giving relief in the cramp.

ANTISPA'STIC, *s.* [from *anti* against, and *spastikos* plucking, Gr.] that causes a revulsion of the humours.

ANTISPLENE'TIC, *a.* [from *anti* against, and *splen* the spleen, Gr.] efficacious against the spleen.

ANTI'STROPHE, *s.* [Gr.] the second stanza in every three, in an ode sung in parts. Also, a figure in grammar, by which two things mutually dependent on one another are reciprocally converted; as, the *servant of the master*, and *the master of the servant*.

ANTISTRUMA'TICS, *s.* [from *anti* against, Gr. and *struma*, supposed to mean the king's evil, Lat.] remedies against a scrophulous humour, or the king's evil.

ANTI'THESIS, *s.* [Gr.] in the plural *antitheses*; in rhetoric, a figure, wherein opposite qualities are placed in contrast, or compared with each other, in order to illustrate, amplify, and adorn the speech of an orator, or piece of an author; a beautiful instance of this is in the following verse of Denham—"Tho' deep, yet clear; tho' gentle, yet not dull," &c.

ANTITRINITA'RIANS, *s.* [*anti*, Gr., and *trinitarians*] persons who deny the Trinity, otherwise called Socinians and Unitarians.

A'NTITYPE, *s.* [from *antitypon*, Gr.] in divinity, that which is formed according to a model or pattern; a general similitude, or resemblance of circumstances.

ANTITY'PICAL, *a.* that answers to some type.

ANTIVENE'REAL, *a.* [*anti*, Gr. and *venereal*] in medicine, good against venereal complaints.

A'NTLERS, *s.* [*an doullier*, Fr.] among hunters, the first pearls which grow about the bur of a deer's horns; sometimes used in a more general sense for any of the branches.

ANTŒ'CI, *s.* has no singular [from *anti*, against, and *oikeo*, to dwell, Gr.] in geography, those who live under the same semi-circle of the meridian, but in different parallels, the one being as far distant from the equator south, as the others are north. Their longitude is the same, as are also their noon, midnight, and all their days; but their seasons are contrary, it being autumn with the one, when it is spring with the other, &c. The inhabitants of Peloponnesus are the *antœci* to those of the Cape of Good Hope.

ANTONOMA'SIA, *s.* [from *anti* against, and *onoma* a name, Gr.] a figure of rhetoric, by which the proper name of one thing is applied to several others. Thus we say, the orator, for Cicero; a man extremely cruel, we call a Nero; and we say the philosopher, to denote Aristotle.

A'NTRIM, a county of Ulster in Ireland, which is pretty fertile, and has an extensive linen manufactory. The inhabitants are computed at 316,909, and its capital is a trading town of the same name, 84 miles N. of Dublin. It has two remarkable natural curiosities, the Giant's Causeway, and the petrifying waters of Lough Neagh.

A'NTWERP, a large handsome city of Brabant, in the Netherlands, seated on the Scheldt, and having a strong citadel. It was formerly a place of the greatest trade in Europe, but for more than 200 years past has been on the decline. The streets of Antwerp are large and regular, besides which are twenty-two public squares; the harbour is very commodious, the river being 400 yards wide, and at the time of high water 22 feet deep, so that large vessels may come up to the quay, and by the canals from the river to the doors of the houses. The public buildings are very handsome, and at least 200 in number. The exchange cost 300,000 crowns, and served as the model for those of London and Amsterdam. The town-house is a grand piece of architecture, and stands in the great market-place. The house of the Hans-towns, built for the accommodation of the eastern merchants from the Baltic, is a square building of stone. In the middle story, which has a gallery quite round the square there are 300 lodging-rooms; the cellars serve for stables. It is 22 miles N. of Brussels, 22 N. E. of Ghent, and 65 S. of Amsterdam. Pop. 65,000.

A'NVIL, *s.* [*ænfille*, Sax.] in its primary signification, a smith's utensil, serving to place the work on, which is to be hammered or forged. In a secondary sense, it implies any thing which is subject to blows. Figuratively used with the particle *upon*, it implies that a thing is in agitation, is in readiness, or under consideration.

A'NUS, *s.* [Lat.] in anatomy, the orifice of the intestines, through which the excrements are discharged by stool; likewise a small hole in the left ventricle of the brain. In botany, the posterior or back opening of a monopetalous flower, or that which has but one petal.

A'NXIETY, *s.* [*anxietas*, Lat.] an uneasiness of the mind, caused by its apprehension of the consequence of some future event.

A'NXIOUS, *s.* [*anxius*, Lat.] uneasy on account of the

uncertainty of some event. Very solicitous about any future event.

A'NXIOUSLY, *ad.* in an anxious manner; solicitously; unquietly; carefully; with painful uncertainty.

A'NY, *a.* [*anig*, Sax.] applied to time, it denotes either of the parts of which it is composed. Applied to space, either of its parts without restriction. One in opposition to none.

A'NYWISE, *ad.* in any way.

A'NZICO, a kingdom of Lower Guinea, the country of the Jagas, lying E. of Gabon, and N. of Congou. The inhabitants are strong, active, and intrepid; they are described as cannibals. They do not till the ground, but, like the Arabs, wander from place to place. They pay some reverence to the sun and moon, and have other idols, and they carry off slaves to barter at Angola, for the commodities of Europe. The king is styled Micoco, whence the country is sometimes so called.

A'ORIST, *s.* [from *aoristos*, Gr.] indefinite, a tense in the Greek grammar.

AO'RTA, *s.* [Gr.] the great artery rising immediately out of the left ventricle of the heart; the trunk out of which all the other arteries spring, and the great canal from whence the blood is conveyed to every part of the human body.

APA'CE, *ad.* applied to things in motion, swiftly; applied to time, quickly or speedily; and applied to the transition from one state to another, in haste, with speed.

APAGO'GICAL, *a.* [from *apagoge*, a leading from, Gr.] an epithet given to a sort of demonstration, or indirect way of proof, by shewing the absurdity of the contrary.

A'PANAGE, *s.* in France, formerly a settled portion of lands assigned by the sovereign for the subsistence of his younger sons, which reverted to the crown in failure of male issue of that branch.

APA'RT, *ad.* [*à-part*, Fr.] separately, or at a distance; aside, or for a particular use.

APA'RTMENT, *s.* [*apartement*, Fr.] a part of a house. SYNON. By *apartment* is understood a set of *rooms* convenient to dwell in.

A'PATHY, *s.* [from *a* not, and *pathos* passion, Gr.] a freedom from all passion, a state of insensibility.

A'PATITE, *s.* in chemistry, a combination of lime with the phosphoric acid, the matter of bones.

APE, *s.* [*Icelandic*] an animal resembling the human form, of which there are a variety of species. The toes of their feet are as long as their fingers; they have pouches on each side their jaws, which serve them as store places. The females have but a single young one, which they carry on their back, and when they suckle it, take it in their arms, and give it the breast in the same manner as a woman does to her child; they are very remarkable for their mimicking the actions of human creatures; hence the word is used in a secondary sense, for one who uncouthly or affectedly imitates another. Apes are distinguished from baboons, monkeys, and sapajous, by their having no tails.

To APE, *v. a.* to mimic or imitate.

APE'AK, (*apeek*) *ad.* in a posture to pierce; atilt.

A'PEDALE, Staffordshire, near Stone, noted for its coarse iron ore, which mixed with others of a better sort, is used for two-penny nails, and sheathing-nails for ships.

APE'LITES, a sect of heretics in the second century, who held that Christ received a body from the four elements, which at his death he rendered back to the world, and so ascended into heaven without a body.

A'PEPSY, *s.* [*apepsia*, Gr.] in physic, that disorder in the stomach called indigestion; a loss of natural concoction.

A'PENNINES, a chain of mountains which divide Italy throughout its whole length, as far as the southern extremity of the kingdom of Naples. Hence proceed all the brooks and rivers which water Italy, and render the land fruitful.

A'PER, *s.* one who mimics or imitates the actions of another. An imitator; a mimic.

APE'RIENT, *part.* [from *aperio*, Lat.] in medicine, that which has an opening quality, applied to gentle purges.

APE'RTION, *s.* [from *apertus*, Lat.] an opening, a passage; a gap; an aperture; or the action of making an opening or passage.

A'PERTURE, *s.* [from *aperio*, Lat.] an opening, passage, gap, or hole. In geometry, the space between two right lines that form an angle. In optics, a round hole in a turned bit of wood, or plate of tin, placed within-side of a telescope or microscope, near to the object-glass, by means of which more rays are admitted, and a more distant view of the object is obtained. In the civil law, the loss of a feudal tenure, by default of issue of him to whom the fee was first granted, is called *apertura feudi*; and the breaking up or opening the last will or testament of any person, that was sealed up, is called *apertura tabularum*.

APE'TALOUS, *a.* [from *a* not, and *petulon* a flower-leaf, Gr.] in botany, having no petala or flower-leaves.

A'PEX, *s.* [Lat. in the plural *apices*] the top point, or summit of any thing. In geometry, the angular point of a cone, or any like figure.

APHÆ'RESIS, *s.* [Gr.] in rhetoric, a figure wherein a word or syllable is taken away from the beginning of a word, as in the ingenious motto of Sir John Philips, *Amore, more, ore, re*, by love, by custom, by word, in reality.

APHE'LION, or APHE'LIUM, *s.* [*aphelia*, plural, from *apo* from, and *helios* the sun, Gr.] in astronomy, that part of the orbit of a planet in which it is at its greatest distance from the sun.

A'PHION, a city of Natolia in Asiatic Turkey, which has its name from the great quantity of opium, by the Turks called aphium, produced here.

A'PHORISM, *s.* [*aphorismos*, Gr.] a maxim, general rule, a principle of a science, or a brief sentence comprehending a great deal of matter in a few words.

APHORI'STICAL, *a.* that is composed in the manner of aphorisms or maxims.

APHORI'STICALLY, *ad.* in the manner of an aphorism.

APHRONI'TRE, *s.* [*aphros* froth, and *nitron* saltpetre, Gr.] a kind of natural salt-petre, gathering like froth on old walls, now called salt-petre of the rock.

A'PIARY, *s.* [*apiarium*, Lat.] the place where bees are kept; which should be sheltered from high winds, and defended from poultry, whose dung is very offensive to them.

A'PIECE, *ad.* each; or separately taken.

A'PIS, an ox, or bull worshipped by the Egyptians under this name. The god Osiris was worshipped under the form of this animal, whose whole body was to be black except a white square spot on the forehead; on his back there was to be the figure of an eagle, and on his tongue that of a beetle. When a calf was found with these marks, it was carried with great joy to the temple of Osiris, where it was fed, kept, and worshipped instead of the god, as long as it lived, and at its death was buried with great solemnity and mourning. This done, they looked out for another with the same marks. Sometimes it was many years before they found one, but when they had, there was a great festival kept all over the country. The calf which the children of Israel made at Sinai appears to have been intended as an image of the Egyptian Apis. Apis is also the name of a southern constellation, otherwise called Musca, the bee or fly.

A'PISH, *a.* This word has various significations, on account of its being applied to the different qualities of an ape;

thus it signifies mimicking, or imitative; affected or foppish; silly, insignificant, empty, specious.

A'PISHLY, *ad.* in an apish manner; foppishly; conceitedly.

APO'CALYPSE, *s.* [*apokalypsis*, Gr.] Revelation, the last book of the New Testament, and of canonical Scripture, written by St. John, according to Irenæus, about the year of Christ 96, in the isle of Patmos, whither St. John had been banished by the emperor Domitian. But Bishop Newton fixes the time of writing this book earlier, viz., previous to the destruction of Jerusalem. It is observed, that the Apocalypse of St. John has the same relation to the prophecies of Daniel, which they have to one another; so that all of them together make but one consistent prophecy, pointing out the various revolutions that would happen both to church and state; viz., the destruction of Jerusalem; great calamities in the Roman empire; the entire overthrow of the Western Roman empire by its division into ten kingdoms; the rise and fall of the Papal and Mahometan powers, the second coming of Christ, &c. &c.

APOCALY'PTICAL, *a.* that contains the revelation of any thing mysterious.

APO'COPE, *s.* [Gr.] in grammar, a figure wherein the last letter or syllable of a word is cut off; as *thro'* for through; *hyp'* for hypochondriac.

APO'CRYPHA, *s.* [from *apokrupto* to hide, Gr.] in its primary signification, something which is not known. Applied to books, it denotes that their authors are not certainly known. In theology, books appended to the sacred writings, of uncertain authority, and rejected as uncanonical.

APO'CRYPHAL, *a.* of doubtful and uncertain authority; not inserted in the canon of Scripture.

APO'CRYPHALLY, *ad.* in a manner which is in want of authority, or the marks of authenticity.

APODI'CTICAL, *a.* [from *apodeiknumi* to demonstrate, Gr.] demonstrative, or so plain and convincing that no person can refuse his assent to it.

APOGÆ'ON, APOGEE', or APOGE'UM, *s.* [from *apo* from, and *ge* the earth, Gr.] a point in the heavens, in which the sun, or a planet, is at the greatest distance possible from the earth in its whole revolution. The ancients regarding the earth as the centre of the system, chiefly regarded the *apogæon* and *perigæon*, which the moderns, making the sun the centre, change for the *aphelion* and *perihelion*.

APOLLINA'RIANS, a sect in the fourth century, the followers of Apollinaris, bishop of Laodicea, who, after he had written many useful books, especially to younger Christians, fell into strange enthusiastic notions, and taught that the divinity of Christ was instead of a soul to him; that his flesh was pre-existent to his appearance on earth, and that it was sent down from heaven, and conveyed through the Virgin as through a channel; that there were two sons, one born of God, the other of the Virgin; that Jesus Christ was conceived a pure substance, and that afterwards the Word descended into him, and had such operation in him as in the prophets, but was not united to his nature: that it was only by his good works he became great and perfect: that God was crucified; and that Jesus Christ has now no body, &c. &c.

APO'LLO, *s.* [Lat.] in mythology, the son of Jupiter and Latona, born at Delos; one of the heathen deities, to whom they attributed the art of divination, and the patronage of physic, and who is, in reality, only a personification of the sun. Apollo is said to have killed the serpent Python, because the sun's heat exhales pestilential vapours; represented with long hair, in allusion to the sun-beams. The fable reported of his feeding Admetus's sheep, denotes that all creatures are sustained by his genial warmth; and his killing the Cyclops for forging Jupiter's thunderbolts, his dispersing those pestilential vapours which are fatal to mankind. He is called the Sun in heaven, Bacchus on earth, and Apollo in the infernal regions; and represented with a harp, to shew the harmony of our system; with a buckler, to denote his defending the earth; and with arrows, to signify his power of life and death.

APO'LLYON, a Greek word signifying the *Destroyer*, and answers to the Hebrew *Abaddon*. It is used by St. John in the Revelation, chap. ix. 11.

APOLOGE'TICAL, *a.* [from *apologeomai* to speak in one's defence, Gr.] that is said or written in defence of any person or opinion.

APOLOGE'TICALLY, *ad.* in the manner of an answer, defence, or apology.

APO'LOGIST, *s.* the person who writes or speaks in vindication of the sentiments of another; one who endeavours to extenuate the faults of another.

To APO'LOGIZE, *v. a.* to plead in favour of a person or thing; to defend or excuse a person or thing.

A'POLOGUE, (*ápológ*) *s.* [*apologos*, Gr.] a story or fiction, formed to convey some moral and interesting truth to the mind, under the image of beasts, and other irrational animals; a fable.

APO'LOGY, *s.* [*apologia*, Gr.] in its primary sense, implies a discourse made by a defendant, to clear himself from a charge of guilt brought against him. At present the term is used to imply rather an excuse than a vindication; and an extenuation of a fault rather than a proof of innocence.

APOMECO'METRY, *s.* [from *apo* from, *mekos* length, and *metreo* to measure, Gr.] the art of measuring things at a distance, to know how far they are from us.

APONEURO'SIS, *s.* [from *apo* from, and *neuron* a nerve, Gr.] the expansion of a nerve or tendon into a membrane; the cutting off a nerve.

APOPHLE'GMATISM, *s.* [from *apo* and *phlegma*, Gr.] a remedy which evacuates serous, or phlegmatic humours by the nostrils.

A'POPHTHEGM, (*ápothem*) *s.* [*apothegma*, Gr.] a sententious expression uttered without deliberation; or a sentence containing some important truth, moral or divine, which bursts unexpectedly from the speaker.

APO'PHYSIS, *s.* in anatomy, a protuberance of bone, or a part eminent and jutting out beyond the rest.

APOPLE'CTIC, or APOPLE'CTICAL, *a.* that is of the nature of an apoplexy.

A'POPLEXED, *a.* affected or seized with an apoplexy.

A'POPLEXY, *s.* [from *apoplesso* to strike, Gr.] a sudden deprivation of all sensation, while a strong pulse remains, with a deep respiration, attended with a stertor, and the appearance of a profound sleep. It is caused generally by repletion, the head being naturally large, and the neck short; the persons being corpulent and fat, or of a plethoric habit of body, and redundant in pituitous humours.

APOSIOPE'SIS, *s.* [from *apo* from, and *siapao* to be silent, Gr.] a form of speech by which the speaker through some affection, as sorrow, bashfulness, fear, anger, or vehemency, breaks of his speech before it be all ended.

APO'STASY, *s.* [*apostasis*, Gr.] the abandoning and renouncing a religion one has before professed; used always in a bad sense.

APO'STATE, *s.* [*apostates*, Gr.] one who has forsaken and renounced the religion or principles he formerly professed

To APO'STATIZE, *v. a.* to renounce one's religion.

To APO'STEMATE, *v. n.* to turn to an aposteme; to form an abscess; to collect and swell with corrupt matter.

APOSTEMA'TION, *s.* in surgery, the forming an abscess.

A'POSTEME, or A'POSTUME, *s.* [Gr.] a hollow swelling filled with purulent or corrupt matter; an abscess.

APO'STLE, *s.* [from *apo* from, and *stello* to send, Gr.] in its most limited sense, one who was an attendant and disciple of Christ on earth, and commissioned by him after his resurrection to preach the gospel to the world. In a more vague sense, the first or most successful preacher of the gospel in any country.

APO'STLESHIP, *s.* the dignity or office of an *apostle*, which consisted in preaching the gospel, baptizing, working miracles, and ordaining ministers.

APOSTO'LIC, or APOSTO'LICAL, *a.* that which was taught or authorized by the apostles.

APOSTO'LICALLY, *ad.* after the manner of an apostle.

APO'STROPHE, *s.* [from *apo* from, and *strepho* to turn, Gr.] in rhetoric, a figure by which the orator, in the vehemence of his passion, turns himself on all sides, and applies to the living and dead, to angels and men, rocks, groves, &c. Thus Milton, in Paradise Lost,

O woods, O fountains, hillocks, dales, and bowers,
With 'other echo, &c.

In grammar, it is a comma placed over a letter, to shew that the word is contracted by the cutting off a vowel; as *esteem'd* for esteemed, *th' employment* for the employment. It is also a sign of the possessive case of a noun.

To APO'STROPHIZE, *v. a.* to interrupt the head of a discourse, in order to introduce some foreign subject.

APO'THECARY, *s.* [from *apotheca*, Lat.] one who practises the art of pharmacy, or prepares and sells medicines. In London, the apothecaries are one of the city companies, and by an act which was made perpetual, 9 Geo. I., are exempted from serving on juries, or in ward or parish offices. They are obliged to make up their medicines according to the formulas prescribed in the College Dispensatory, and are liable to have their shops visited by the censors of the College, who are empowered to destroy such medicines as they think not good.

APOTHEO'SIS, *s.* [Gr.] deification; a ceremony by which the ancient Romans complimented their emperors and great men after their death. It is thus described:—After the body of the deceased had been burnt with the usual solemnities, an image of wax representing him was placed on an ivory couch, where it lay for seven days, and was visited by the senate, and ladies of the highest quality, in mourning; then the young senators and knights bore the bed of state through the *Via Sacra* to the old *Forum*, and from thence to the *Campus Martius*, where it was deposited upon an edifice of a pyramidical form. The bed being thus placed amidst a quantity of spices, and other combustibles, and the knights having made a procession in solemn measure round the pile, the new emperor, with a torch in his hand, set fire to it; whilst an eagle, let fly from the top of the building, and mounting in the air with a fire-brand, was supposed to convey the soul of the deceased to heaven, and from that time he was ranked among the gods.

APO'TOME, *s.* [from *apotemno* to cut off, Gr.] in mathematics, the difference between a rational line, and one only commensurable in power to the whole line. In music, the remaining part of an entire tone, after a greater semitone has been taken from it. Its proportion in numbers is that of 2,048 to 2,187.

A'POZEM, *s.* [from *apo* from, and *zeo* to boil, Gr.] in pharmacy, a medicine made by boiling roots, plants, &c., in water, called likewise a decoction.

To APPA'L, (*appául*) *v. n.* [*appalir*, Fr.] to strike with terror or fear; to affright; to damp a person's courage; to dishearten, including, in its secondary idea, the sudden appearance of some terrible object.

APPA'LLMENT, (*appáullment*) *s.* a sudden affright, which robs a person of his courage, and renders him inactive.

APPARA'TUS, *s.* [Lat.] a collection of instruments necessary to accomplish any design, and applied to the tools of a trade; the instruments used in philosophical experiments; the bandages, &c., of a surgeon; the furniture of a house; the ammunition for war.

APPA'REL, *s.* [it has no plural; *appareil*, Fr.] the clothing worn for ornament or decency; dress. Figuratively, appearance, or ornament.

To APPA'REL, *v. a.* to clothe; to dress; to adorn; to set out or embellish.

APPA'RENT, *part.* [*apparent*, Fr.] applied to truth, plain and indubitable. Applied to shape or form, seeming, in opposition to real. Applied to actions, or qualities, visible; manifest or known, applied to secret. *Apparent time*, in astronomy, is that shewn by a true sun-dial.

APPA'RENTLY, *ad.* plainly; evidently; manifestly.

APPARITION, *s.* [*apparitio*, Lat.] the appearance of a thing, so as to become visible to the eyes, or sensible to the mind; a visible object; a spectre; a ghost, which is the most common acceptation at present. In astronomy, a star's becoming visible, which before was below the horizon.

APPA'RITORS, *s.* [from *appareo* to appear, Lat.] messengers who cite men to appear in the spiritual courts; the beadle who carries the mace, &c., before the masters in our universities.

To APPE'ACH, (*appéech*) *v. a.* to accuse; to censure.

APPE'ACHMENT, (*appéechment*) *s.* an information made against a person; an accusation.

To APPE'AL, (*appéel*) *v. a.* [*appello*, Lat.] to transfer a cause or dispute from one to another.

APPE'AL, (*appéel*) *s.* the removal of a cause from an inferior to a superior court or judge, when a person thinks the inferior has not done him justice. Also, a call upon any person as witness. In ecclesiastical causes, if an appeal is brought before a bishop, it may be removed to the archbishop; if before the archdeacon, to the court of arches, and thence to the archbishop, and from thence to chancery. Appeal also means, a private accusation of a murderer by one who held interest in the murdered party, as his wife, or son, or of any felon by one of his accomplices in the fact.

APPE'ALER, (*appéeler*) *s.* one who makes an appeal.

To APPE'AR, (*appéer*) *v. n.* [*appareo*, Lat.] to become an object of sight, or visible to the eye; to make its appearance, like a spirit or ghost; to be in the presence of another, so as to be seen by him; to answer a summons by attending a court of justice.

APPE'ARANCE, (*appéerance*) *s.* the exterior surface of a thing, or that which immediately strikes the senses or imagination, which, on a nearer inspection, may appear in a different light. In law, it signifies a defendant's filing common, or giving special bail, on any process issued out of a court of judicature. In perspective, it denotes the projection of a figure or body on the perspective plane. In optics, *direct appearance* is the sight of an object by direct rays, without refraction or reflection. In astronomy, it imports the same as phenomena or phases; and in physiology, the same as phasmata. See those articles.

APPE'ASABLE, (*appeezable*) *a.* that may have the violence of passion lessened or softened; that is reconcileable.

To APPE'ASE, (*appeeze*) *v. a.* [*appaiser*, Fr.] to bring a person that is angry to a calm and even temper; to pacify; to allay the ravings of a disordered mind. Figuratively, to quiet any noise, outrage, or violence; beautifully applied to inanimate things.

APPE'ASEMENT, (*appeezment*) *s.* a state of reconciliation; a state of peace and calmness.

APPE'ASER, (*appeézer*) *s.* one who prevails on another to stifle his anger; or brings about a reconciliation between parties.

APPE'LLANT, *s.* [from *appello*, Lat.] in law, the party who brings an appeal against another; one who appeals from a lower to a higher court.

APPELLA'TION, *s.* [*appellatio*, Lat.] the name, dignity, or title, by which one man is distinguished from another.

APPE'LLATIVE, *s.* [*appellativum*, Lat.] in grammar, applied to those words which stand for universal ideas, or a whole rank of beings, whether general or special, as *man*, *horse*, or *dog*; and stand opposed to proper names, which belong to one only, as *Thomas*, *Robert*, *Charles*.

APPE'LLATIVELY, *ad.* after the manner of nouns appellative.

APPE'LLATORY, *a.* that contains an appeal.

APPELLEE', *s.* the person against whom an appeal is brought.

To APPE'ND, *v. a.* [*appendo*, Lat.] to hang on another; to join something as an additional, not as a principal part.

APPE'NDAGE, *s.* [Fr.] any thing that being considered as less principal, is annexed or added to the principal.

APPE'NDANT, *a.* [Fr.] hanging to something else; annexed. In law, any thing that is inheritable, belonging to some more worthy inheritance; as an advowson, common or court, may be appendant to a manor, land to an office; but not land to land, both being corporeal inheritances.

APPENDICA'TION, *s.* any thing which is added as an ornament or conveniency, not as necessary to another.

APPE'NDIX, *s.* [Lat., its plural *appendices*] something added or appended to another, not as constituting a necessary part of it, but only as an embellishment or convenience. Applied to action, concurrent circumstances. Applied to books, a kind of supplement, or an addition, in order to supply some omissions, and render them complete.

To APPE'RTA'IN, *v. n.* [*appartenir*, Fr.] to belong to as of right; to belong to by nature or appointment.

APPERTAI'NMENT, *s.* that which relates, belongs to, or is a property of, any rank or dignity.

APPE'RTENANCE, *s.* [*appartenance*, Fr.] that which belongs or relates to another thing.

APPE'RTINENT, *a.* that is requisite, or has a relation to.

APPERTIBI'LITY, the quality which renders a thing the object of desire.

A'PPETITE, *s.* [*appetitus*, Lat.] a desire of enjoying something under the appearance of sensible good; a propensity to an object on account of the good it is imagined to possess; a violent longing after any thing.

A'PPETITIVE, *a.* that desires; that has the power of desiring.

To APPLAU'D, *v. a.* [*applaudo*, Lat.] to testify one's approbation by clapping of hands; to praise or shew esteem for a person's merits.

APPLAU'DER, *s.* one who publicly shews his approbation; or highly commends or praises the merits of another.

APPLAU'SE, *s.* (*applaúze*) *s.* [*applausus*, Lat.] approbation expressed with all the sentiments of turbulent joy; praise bestowed on merit by public and private testimonies of approbation and rapture.

A'PPLE, *s.* [*appel*, Sax.] any kind of large fruit of a round form, but appropriated at present to that of the *apple-tree*. *Apple of the eye*, see PUPIL.

A'PPLEBY, the assize town of Westmoreland. Pop. 1459. Seated on the river Eden, by which it is almost surrounded. It was formerly a Roman station, named Aballaba; and, from the old English statutes, it appears, that parliaments have been holden here. It is 10 miles S. E. of Penrith, and 270 N. W. of London. Market on Sat.

APPLI'ANCE, *s.* the act whereby one thing is applied to another; or thing applied. *Application* is the word now used.

APPLICABI'LITY, *s.* the quality of being fit to be applied to something.

A'PPLICABLE, *a.* [from *applico*, Lat.] that is agreeable, suits, or may be affirmed of a thing.

A'PPLICABLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to suit, agree with, or be conformable to; and, consequently, may be affirmed of, or applied to any thing.

A'PPLICATE, *s.* in mathematics. See ORDINATE.

APPLICA'TION, *s.* [*applicatio*, Lat.] the act of applying one thing to another, either by making them touch, or bringing them nearer to each other. Intenseness of thought or study. The employment of a mean to produce a particular end; the address, suit, or request of a person.

A'PPLICATIVE, *a.* that applies or makes the application.

A'PPLICATORY, *a.* that exerts the art of applying.

To APPLY' *v. a.* [*applico*, Lat.] to put one thing to another; to lay remedies or plasters on a wound; to use as relating or conformable to any person or thing; to employ; to put to a certain use; to use as a means to some end; to fix the mind or attention upon any particular object; to study; to have recourse to; to work upon; to address as a petitioner. In mathematics, to transfer a given line into any figure, particularly a circle; to fit quantities whose areas are equal but figures different.

APPOGIATU'RA, *s.* in music, a small note inserted by the practical musician, between two others at some distance.

To APPOI'NT, *v. a.* [*appointer*, Fr.] to authorize one person to act for another; to fix any thing; to set a person a task; to equip, to furnish a person in all points.

APPOI'NTER, *s.* he who settles or fixes any time, thing, or place.

APPOI'NTMENT, *s.* [*appointement*, Fr.] a thing settled between two or more; an agreement to perform something future.

To APPO'RTION, *v. a.* [from *portio*, Lat.] to allot or divide into two or more parts; to set out in just proportions.

APPO'RTIONMENT, *s.* a dividing into portions. In law, the division of a rent into parts, in the same manner as the land out of which it issues is divided. Thus, if a person leases three acres of land, and afterwards grants away one acre thereof to another, the rent shall be *apportioned* between them.

To APPO'SE, (*appóze*) *v. a.* [*appono*, Lat.] used by Chaucer to imply an examination of a scholar, by embarrassing or puzzling him with questions. For this we now use the word *pose*, which is a contraction of this word.

A'PPOSITE, *a.* [*appositus*, Lat.] proper, fit, suitable, well adapted to the purpose for which it was intended. Applied to time, seasonable or conformable. Applied to opinions or sentiments, proper, reasonable, or agreeable to the subject which they treat of.

A'PPOSITELY, *ad.* fitly, conformably, properly.

A'PPOSITENESS, *s.* fitness; propriety; suitableness.

APPOSI'TION, *s.* [*appositio*, Lat.] a comparing or laying things one by another. In grammar, the placing two or more substantives together, in the same case, without any copulative conjunction between them; as, her *beauty has captivated my eyes, my heart, my reason, my understanding, my whole soul.* Among naturalists, it is the same with *accretion*, or the external addition of matter to a subject.

To APPRA'ISE, (*appráize*) *v. a.* [*apprécier*, Fr.] to rate, value, or set a price on goods intended for sale.

APPRAI'SER, (*appráizer*) *s.* one who sets a value upon goods, who is sworn to do justice between party and party;

whence he is termed a sworn-appraiser, and is obliged to take the goods at the price which he appraises them at, provided no other will purchase them at that rate.

To APPRE'CIATE, *v. a.* to value, to estimate.

To APPREHE'ND, *v. a.* [*apprehendo*, Lat.] to lay hold on; to seize a person as a malefactor, in order to bring him to justice; to think on with some degree of anxiety or terror. Applied to the operations of the mind, to conceive superficially; to have an imperfect or an inadequate idea of a thing.

APPREHE'NDER, *s.* one who conceives a thing imperfectly; one who seizes a malefactor in order to bring him to justice; a conceiver; a thinker.

APPREHE'NSIBLE, *a.* [*apprehensibilis*, Lat.] that may be apprehended or conceived, though not comprehended.

APPREHE'NSION, *s.* [*apprehensio*, Lat.] among logicians, the mere contemplation of things, without affirming or denying any thing concerning them; the faculty by which we perceive those ideas which are present to the mind; fear or anxiety; suspicion of something future. In law, the seizing of a malefactor, or taking him into custody, in order to bring him to justice.

APPREHE'NSIVE, *a.* quick to understand, or conceive; fearful or suspicious. SYNON. Want of courage makes us *fear*; doubt of success makes us *apprehensive*; distrust of strength makes us *dread*; imagination itself will often make us *afraid*.

APPREHE'NSIVELY, *ad.* after the manner in which the apprehension exercises itself, with respect to its ideas.

APPRE'NTICE, *s.* [*apprenti*, Fr.] a young person bound by indenture to some tradesman, in order to be instructed in a mystery or trade. By the laws of England, a master may be indicted for not providing for, or for turning away, his apprentice; and upon complaint from the master, that he neglects his duty, an apprentice may be committed to Bridewell, or be bound over to the sessions. Apprentices may be bound to husbandmen, or even to gentlemen and clergymen, who, as well as tradesmen, are compellable to take the children of the poor, under a penalty of 10*l.* And the churchwardens and overseers, with the consent of two justices, may bind them till the age of 21 years. Justices may compel certain persons under age to be bound apprentices, and on refusal may commit them. Apprentices may be discharged on reasonable cause, either at their own request or that of their masters. If any, whose premium has been less than ten pounds, run away from their masters, they are compellable to serve out the time of absence, or give satisfaction for it, any period within seven years after the expiration of the original contract. Indentures are to be stamped, and are chargeable with several duties by act of parliament.

To APPRE'NTICE, *v. a.* to bind a person for a certain number of years to one who is to teach him his trade, &c.

APPRE'NTICESHIP, *s.* the time for which a person is bound to continue with another, in order to learn and practise his trade; the office of an apprentice.

To APPRI'ZE, *v. a.* [from *appris*, Fr.] to give a person notice of what he is a stranger to.

To APPRO'ACH, (in the pronunciation the *a* is dropt, and the *o* sounded long) *v. n.* to shorten the distance between objects; to draw nearer, or go towards. Applied to time, to be nearer its completion; to be nearer at hand. Figuratively, to come near; to resemble; to bring nearer to; to lessen the distance between objects.

APPRO'ACH, *s.* the act of coming nearer to any object; access; means used to come nearer to a distant object. In fortification, used in the plural, works thrown up by the besiegers, in order to advance nearer to the place besieged. *Lines of approach*, are trenches cut in the ground, the earth of which is thrown up in the form of a parapet, on the side towards the enemy, in order to approach the covert way without being exposed to the cannon of the besieged. In mathematics, *the curve of equable approach*, is that wherein a body descending by the sole power of gravity, shall approach the earth equally in equal times.

APPRO'ACHER, *s.* that person who comes nearer to another, or advances towards a distant object.

APPRO'ACHMENT, *s.* the act whereby the object draws nearer to another.

APPROBA'TION, *s.* [*approbatio*, Lat.] the acknowledging a thing to be worthy of assent, and of esteem, either by a tacit consent, or public confession; the act of approving, liking, or esteeming any thing; the confirmation or support of a thing.

To APPRO'PERATE, *v. a.* [*appropero*, Lat.] to quicken a thing with respect to motion; to hasten action, applied to the time in which it is expected.

APPROPI'NQUE, (*appropink*) *v. n.* [*appropinquo*, Lat.] to draw near to. Not in use.

APPRO'PRIABLE, *a.* that may be confined or restrained to something particular.

To APPRO'PRIATE, *v. a.* [*approprier*, Fr.] to dedicate, or confine to a particular use; to claim an exclusive right to. In law, to annex as a property.

APPRO'PRIATE, *a.* peculiar; confined, restrained, or limited to some peculiar sense or use.

APPROPRIA'TION, *s.* applied to *things*, the application of them to some peculiar use. Applied to *qualities*, the claiming as belonging to one's self, in an extraordinary if not exclusive manner. Applied to *words*, the restraining them to a particular sense, or confining them to signify a particular idea. In law, the annexing a benefice to the proper and perpetual use of some religious house.

APPRO'PRIATOR, *s.* one who is possessed of an appropriated benefice.

To APPRO'VE, (*approóve*) *v. a.* [*approuver*, Fr.] to be pleased with; to be delighted with from a conviction of merit; to make worthy of approbation.

APPRO'VABLE, (*approóvable*) *a.* applied to that which on account of its merits appears worthy of approbation.

APPRO'VEMENT, (*approóvement*) *s.* consent, including liking or approbation.

APPRO'VER, (*approóver*) *s.* one who, confessing himself guilty of a felony, accuses one or more of his accomplices. *Approvers* also signify bailiffs or lords in their franchises, sheriffs, and likewise such persons as have the letting the king's demesnes in small manors.

APPRO'XIMATE, *a.* [from *ad* and *proximus*, Lat.] near; that approaches near to.

APPROXIMA'TION, *s.* the approaching or coming near to any thing. In arithmetic, a continual approach to a root or quantity sought, without being able ever to arrive at it exactly.

To A'PRICATE, *v. n.* [*apricor*, Lat.] to bask in the sun.

A'PRICOT, or A'PRICOCK, *s.* [from *apricus*, Lat.] a kind of wall-fruit.

APPU'LSE, *s.* [*appulsus*, Lat.] the act of striking against any thing. In astronomy, applied to the moon when she approaches any planet or fixed star, so as to seem to touch or strike against it. If a very small portion of apparent space is between the two bodies at their nearest approach, it is called a *near appulse*.

APPU'RTENANCE, *s.* that which belongs to something else, which is considered as the principal.

A'PRIL, *s.* the fourth calendar month in the year; but the second, according to the computation of astronomers.

it contains thirty days. The word is derived from *aperio* to open; because the earth in this month begins to open her bosom for the production of vegetables. In this month the sun travels through the sign Taurus.

A'PRON, *s.* [from *aforan*, Sax.] a part of dress consisting of cloth, &c., which hangs from the middle downwards, worn by the ladies for ornament, and by artificers to keep their clothes clean. In a goose, it signifies the fat skin which covers the belly. In gunnery, a piece of lead which covers the touch-hole of a great gun.

A'PRON-MAN, *s.* a man who wears an apron; a mechanic; a word of reproach.

A'PSIS, *s.* [plural *apsides*, Gr.] in astronomy, those two points in the orbits of the planets, or satellites, in which they are at their greatest and least distance from the sun or primary planet. The *higher apsis* of the planets is more particularly denominated aphelion, and the lower perihelion. The imaginary line connecting these two points is called *the line of the apsides*.

APT, *a.* [*aptus*, Lat.] fit; a relative term, implying the suitableness of a thing to procure some end; having a tendency to. Ready or quick; applied to the mind.

A'PTITUDE, *s.* [*aptitude*, Fr.] fitness to bring about the desired end; tendency.

A'PTLY, *ad.* with great propriety; justly, or pertinently; readily, or quickly.

A'PTNESS, *s.* a relative term, implying the suitableness of any means to procure its end. Applied to bodies, tendency; to minds, disposition or inclination; to the understanding, quickness, facility, or ease in conceiving.

A'PUS, *s.* the Indian bird, or bird of paradise; in astronomy, a constellation near the south pole.

A'PYROUS, *a.* [from *a* not, and *pyr* fire, Gr.] in chemistry, that which will sustain the most violent heat, without any sensible alteration. A diamond was formerly believed to be apyrous.

A'QUA, *s.* [Lat.] water. *Aqua fortis*, or strong water, a corrosive liquor, made by distilling purified nitre with calcined vitriol, or rectified oil of vitriol, in a strong heat. *Aqua marina*, or *aqua marine*, in natural history, a precious stone, which takes its name from its sea-green colour. *Aqua mirabilis*, or the wonderful water, is distilled from spices, infused in spirits of wine, and is a very good cordial. *Aqua regia*, or the royal water, is a strong corrosive spirit, which dissolves gold, and is composed of spirit of nitre and spirit of sea-salt. *Aqua vitæ*, or water of life, in a general sense, signifies brandy or spirit of wine; but in a more confined sense, is restrained to that spirit which is drawn from malt; the other term *brandy* being appropriated to that which is drawn from wine only.

AQUA'RIUS, *s.* [Lat.] in astronomy, a constellation that makes one of the 12 signs in the ecliptic, which the sun enters on the 20th day of January, and derives its name from the supposed quantity of rain which falls while the sun is in it; in allusion to which, it is described in the zodiac on globes, in the form of a man inclining on an urn flowing with water.

AQUA'TIC, or AQUA'TICK, *a.* [*aquaticus*, Lat.] applied to animals or vegetables which live and grow in the water.

AQUATI'NTA, *s.* a method of etching in copper, lately invented, and by which a soft and beautiful effect is produced, resembling a fine drawing in water-colours or Indian ink. It is a cheap mode of engraving, but it is kept a secret by those who practise it.

A'QUEDUCT, or A'QUÆDUCT, *s.* [*aquæductus*, Lat.] a channel formed of stone, bricks, or timber, to convey water from one place to another. In anatomy, the bony passage of the tympanum that reaches from the ear to the palate.

A'QUEOUS, *a.* [*aqueus*, Lat.] watery. *Aqueous humour*; see EYE.

A'QUILINE, *a.* [*aquilinus*, Lat.] resembling an eagle. Applied to the nose, hooked, or like an eagle's beak.

A'QUOSE, *a.* [*aquosus*, Lat.] watery; abounding with particles of water.

AQUO'SITY, *s.* waterishness; or the quality so named from its abounding with particles of water.

A'RABESQUE, or A'RABESK, *a.* after the manner of the Arabians; generally applied to a kind of paintings or architectural ornaments, which consist of imaginary objects.

ARA'BIA, a country of Asia, on the S. W. It may be accounted a peninsula, being joined, on the N., to Syria; bounded on the N. E. by the river Euphrates, which divides it from Diarbeck, or Diarbeker, the ancient Mesopotamia; on the E. by the Gulfs of Persia and Ormus; on the S. by the Indian Ocean; and on the W. by the Red Sea, which separates it from Africa. It lies between 12 and 32 degrees N. latitude, and between 35 and nearly 60 E. longitude extending 1,430 miles in length, and 1,200 in breadth. It is divided by Europeans, into Petræa, Deserta, and Felix; or the Stony, the Desert, and the Happy. Arabia Petræa is the smallest of the three, and towards the N. very mountainous, having few inhabitants, because of its barrenness. This is the wilderness through which the children of Israel passed in their journeying from Egypt to Canaan. In Arabia Deserta, the plains of sand are so immense, that travellers, in crossing them, are obliged to make use of the mariner's compass, as if at sea; and the tempests are not less terrible here than on the ocean. The air is excessively hot; springs or streams are scarcely to be met with; a pestilential vapour sometimes passes along, which instantly kills those who happen to inhale it; and, when the wind rises high, the desert assumes the appearance of the most rough and tempestuous sea. The sand is lifted from its bed by the force of the winds, and driven along like waves, clouds, and rain; every thing that falls in its way is overwhelmed, and whole caravans of travellers, with their horses and camels, find one common grave in the deluge of sand. M. de Pages observes, that, in traversing the whole extent of Arabia Deserta, he saw "only 4 rabbits, 5 or 6 rats, 3 large and 7 or 8 small birds." Here, indeed, all our ideas of deserts, as found in the poetical language of oriental tales, fall short of the truth! A stillness, like the silence of the night, the faint remains of a breeze still glowing with the fervour of the meridian sun, but sinking with his orb; around an unbounded waste, covered with dark grey sand, resembling the ashes of a furnace, and according with the raging heat of those regions; above, the vast canopy of heaven, across whose pale atmosphere no other object is seen but the reddish disk of the sun dipt in the horizon, are circumstances which conspire to impress the mind of a spectator with an unpleasing melancholy." Along the banks of the Euphrates, however, where the land is fertilized, there are great flocks of sheep, and large herds of cattle and camels. Ostriches also are found there in great numbers. The produce of Arabia Felix, which is by far the most considerable of the provinces, is myrrh, aloes, cassia, frankincense, spikenard, manna, and other costly gums; cinnamon, dates, oranges, lemons, pomegranates, figs, and other fruits; honey and wax in plenty; and immense quantities of coffee. In a country so various, and of such vast extent, we may expect the manners of the inhabitants to vary. Those in the fertile parts have long been domesticated; to them we are indebted for many valuable discoveries; they have been our preceptors in chemistry, and mathematical science; they first introduced into Europe the invention of the ten arithmetical figures, and taught us their use. On the other

nand the Arabs in the Desert have no houses, but tents; they lead wandering lives, removing from place to place, partly for the sake of pasture, and partly to lie in wait for the caravans, which they often rob, as they travel over the Desert from Bussorah to Aleppo, and from Egypt to Mecca, the place of Mahomet's nativity.

A'RABIC, *s.* the tongue of the Arabians, a branch of the Hebrew. *Arabic* is likewise applied to a gum, which distils from a thorny plant in Arabia.

A'RABIC, *a.* that belongs to, or is used in Arabia. *Arabic characters*, are the figures which we make use of at present in arithmetic.

A'RABISM, *s.* [*arabismus*, Lat.] a method of expression or idiom, peculiar to the Arabs.

A'RABLE, *a.* [from *aro*, Lat.] that is fit for ploughing, and to produce corn.

A'RAC, or A'RRAC, (*arrak*) *s.* an excellent spirituous liquor, made by the Chinese from cocoa, rice, or sugar; the former of which is the best; there are two sorts imported into England, viz., the Goa and Batavia.

ARACA'N, a fertile, but not populous country of Asia, on the N. E. coast of the Bay of Bengal; subject to its own king. Its capital is of its own name, and is as large as Amsterdam. His palace is very large, and contains, it is said, 7 idols of cast gold two inches thick, each of a man's height, and covered with diamonds, rubies, and other precious stones; and in his stables he has horses, elephants, lions, tigers, &c. They have only two seasons, the rainy and the fair; the rainy season is, while the sun is on the N. side of the line, or during our spring and summer months; the rest of the year is their summer. Elephants, buffaloes, and tigers are numerous here. The articles of commerce are timber, lead, tin, and elephants' teeth; and sometimes traders meet with diamonds, rubies, and other precious stones. The inhabitants are idolatrous; polygamy is permitted among them; admiring broad and flat foreheads, they bind leaden plates on their children as soon as they are born and accounting long ears as a beauty, they so load them with rings, as to make them at least hang down to their shoulders.

ARÆO'METER, *s.* [from *araios* rare, and *metreo* to measure, Gr.] an instrument used to discover the weight or gravity of fluids.

ARÆO'TICS, *s.* [from *araioo*, to rarefy, Gr.] medicines which rarefy or thin the blood.

ARAI'GNEE, *s.* [Fr.] in fortification, a branch, return, or gallery of a mine.

ARA'NEOUS, *a.* [from *aranea*, Lat.] that resembles a cobweb.

A'RARAT, the name anciently given to part of Mount Caucasus in Armenia, between the Black and Caspian seas, where Noah's ark is said to have rested after the flood.

A'RBITER, *s.* [Lat.] a person chosen by mutual consent between two or more parties, to decide the subject of their disagreement; one who is invested with a power to decide any difference.

A'RBITRABLE, *a.* [from *arbitror*, Lat.] arbitrary, voluntary; determined purely by the will, without regard to any other motives.

ARBI'TRAMENT, *s.* [from *arbitror*, Lat.] choice; or the exercise of the will in choosing or assenting to any thing.

A'RBITRARILY, *ad.* in such a manner as implies a bare exertion of the will, without any regard to motives or consequences; in a despotic, tyrannical, or absolute manner.

ARBITRA'RIOUS, *a.* [*arbitrarius*, Lat.] depending entirely on the will; precarious.

ARBITRA'RIOUSLY, *ad.* arbitrarily; according to the mere and obstinate determination of the will.

A'RBITRARY, *a.* [*arbitrarius*, Lat.] not restrained or determined by any law, or reason; capricious, positive, despotic, and dogmatic.

To A'RBITRATE, *v. a.* [*arbitror*, Lat.] to decide or determine a difference; to judge of. Used neuterly, to give judgment or pronounce sentence.

ARBITRA'TION, *s.* [from *arbitror*, Lat.] the determination of a cause by a judge chosen by the parties contending.

ARBITRA'TOR, *s.* [Lat.] a person chosen by contending parties to determine a difference between them; a determiner.

ARBI'TREMENT, *s.* [from *arbitror*, Lat.] decision or determination pronounced by an umpire; a compromise.

A'RBOR, *s.* [Lat.] in botany, a tree. In mechanics, that part of a machine which supports the rest; likewise the spindle or axis on which a machine turns.

A'RBORIST, *s.* [*arboriste*, Fr.] a naturalist, who applies himself peculiarly to study the nature and cultivation of trees.

A'RBOUR, *s.* [from *arbor*, Lat.] a kind of a shady bower, or cabin formed of the branches of trees, and contrived so as to admit the air and keep off the sun and rain.

ARC, *s.* [*arcus*, Lat.] a segment, or part of a circle.

ARCA'DE, *s.* [Fr.] a continued arch, or walk, consisting of several arches united together.

ARCA'NUM, *s.* [Lat. in the plural *arcana*] a secret; generally applied to the nostrum of a quack.

ARCH, *s.* [*arcus*, Lat.] the sky. In mathematics, part of any curve-line, whether it be ellipsis, circle, &c. *Arch*, in architecture, is a vault or concave building, bent in the form of an arch, or curve, and is divided into circular, elliptical, and straight. *Circular arches*, are either such as are exactly a semicircle, or whose centre is in the middle of a line drawn from one foot to the other, which are called semicircular *arches*. *Elliptical arches*, are those which consist of a semi-ellipsis, and were formerly used instead of mantel-trees in chimneys. *Straight arches*, have straight edges, both upper and under parallel; but both their ends and joints pointing towards a certain centre. *Arch of a bridge*, is the vaulted interval between its piers. *A triumphal arch*, is a gate built with stone, &c., and richly ornamented with trophies, &c.

To ARCH, *v. a.* [from *arcus*, Lat.] to build or form into arches; to cover with arches.

ARCH, *a.* [from *archos* chief, Gr.] used in composition, to express something of the first rank or order, applied to dignity, as, *archbishop*; but something superlative, applied to quality, as an *arch-heretic*, and is pronounced soft before a consonant, like *ch* in *choice*; but hard before a vowel, like the letter *k*, as if the *k* was dropped. It sometimes implies a person endued with a great deal of low cunning; triflingly mischievous.

ARCHAIO'LOGY, (*arkaiology*) *s.* [from *archaios* ancient, and *logos* a discourse, Gr.] a discourse on antiquity; or a treatise on the opinions, &c., of the ancients.

ARCHANGEL, a sea-port of Russia, seated on the Dwina, 4 miles from the White Sea, which is frozen up for three months in the winter, but the rest of the year is open. The passage to it, through the N. Sea was first discovered by Capt. Richard Lane, an Englishman, in 1533; his ship being separated from the fleet of Sir Hugh Willoughby, then on an expedition to discover a N.E. passage to China. Sir Hugh, with 70 men, perished in Lapland; Lane wintered here. On the English first entering the White Sea, they found a fishing-boat, the people in which, having never seen a ship before, fled before them; but, on a nearer approach, fell at their feet, and, though they could hardly be persuaded to sell any thing without their princes' leave, gave them

plenty of victuals for nothing. The English, from Elizabeth's time, had the exclusive privilege of trading here, and in the other northern ports of Russia, from Wardhus to the river Oby, till the death of Charles I., when the czar was so exasperated at their conduct, that he wholly deprived them of it: and since that time, it has been open to all nations. The trade here is yet considerable, though it is greatly diminished since the building of Petersburgh, from which it is distant 400 miles N. E. Lat. 64. 34. N., long. 39. 0. E.

ARCHA'NGEL, (*arkangel*) *s.* [*archangelus*, Lat.] one of the superior order of angels. In botany, the deadnettle.

ARCHBI'SHOP, *s.* the chief or metropolitan bishop, who has several suffragans under him. This title was first introduced in the East, about the year 340, but then was only honorary, and given to some bishops of great cities. England is divided between two, the archbishops of Canterbury and York, who are called primates and metropolitans. *Canterbury* is the first peer of England, and, next to the royal family, has precedence of all dukes and great officers of the crown. The archbishop of York has the same power in his province with that of Canterbury, has precedence of all dukes not of the royal blood, and all officers of state except the lord high chancellor.

ARCHBI'SHOPRIC, *s.* the state or jurisdiction of an archbishop.

ARCHBU'TLER, *s.* one of the great officers of the late German empire, who presented the cup to the emperor on solemn occasions. This office belonged to the king of Bohemia.

ARCHCHA'MBERLAIN, *s.* an officer of the late German empire, not unlike the great chamberlain in England.

ARCHCHA'NCELLOR, *s.* in ancient times, presided over the secretaries of the court under the two first races of the kings of France: and when their territories were divided into Germany, Italy, and Arles, there were three archchancellors appointed.

ARCHCHA'NTER, *s.* the president or chief chanter of a church.

ARCHDE'ACON, *s.* [*archidiaconus*, Lat.] a priest vested with authority or jurisdiction over the clergy and laity, next to the bishop, either through the whole diocese or only a part of it. There are sixty in England, who visit every two years in three; when they inquire into the reparations and moveables belonging to churches, reform abuses, suspend, excommunicate, in some places prove wills, and induct all clerks into benefices within their respective jurisdictions.

ARCHDE'ACONRY, *s.* the jurisdiction, office, or province of an archdeacon.

ARCHDU'CHESS, *s.* [*arch* and *duchesse*, Fr.] the title of the sister or daughter of an archduke.

ARCHDU'KE, *s.* [*archidux*, Lat.] a duke invested with some greater privilege or authority than others.

A'RCHE, (*árkee*) *s.* [Gr.] in medicine, the beginning, first period, or first attack of a disease.

A'RCHED, *part.* crooked, or bent in the form of an arch.

A'RCHER, *s.* [*archer*, Fr.] one who shoots with a bow; or one who uses a bow in battle.

A'RCHERY, *s.* the art or exercise of shooting with a bow. The art of an archer.

A'RCHES COURT, *s.* [so called from Bow-church, in London, where it was kept; which likewise received its name from its top being raised upon pillars, built *bow* or archwise] the chief and most ancient consistory or court of the archbishop of Canterbury, for debating spiritual causes. The judge of the court is called the dean of the arches.

A'RCHETYPE, (*árketype*) *s.* [*archetypum*, Lat.] the original model or pattern of any thing.

A'RCHETYPAL, (*arketypal*) *a.* original; that has something which may serve as a pattern to copy from.

ARCHÆ'US, (*arkeus*) *s.* a word used by Paracelsus, and other chemists to express a principle of motion, the cause of all the visible changes and operations of bodies.

ARCHIDIA'CONAL, (*arkidiaconal*) *a.* [from *archidiaconus*, Lat.] that belongs or relates to an archdeacon.

ARCHIPELA'GO, *s.* in geography, a general term implying a sea, interrupted by a great number of islands; more particularly the Ægean sea.

ARCHIEPI'SCOPAL, (*arkiepiscopal*) *a.* [from *archiepiscopus*, Lat.] that belongs to, or is exercised by, an archbishop.

A'RCHIL, *s.* a white moss which grows on the rocks on many parts of the Archipelago, and in the Canary and Cape de Verd islands, and is used in dyeing.

A'RCHITECT, (*arkitect*) *s.* [*architectus*, Lat.] a person skilled in building; who draws plans and designs, conducts the work, and directs the artificers in carrying it on.

ARCHITE'CTIVE, (*arkitective*) *a.* that relates to building or architecture.

ARCHITECTO'NIC, (*arkitectónic*) *a.* [Gr.] that has the skill and power of an architect.

A'RCHITECTURE, (*arkitecture*) *s.* [*architectura*, Lat.] the art of building; divided into three branches, civil, military, or naval. The *Civil* consists in erecting habitations for men, or temples for worship. The *Military* consists in strengthening and fortifying places, named fortification. *Naval architecture* is that which teaches the construction of ships or vessels floating on the water, and is named ship-building.

A'RCHITRAVE, (*arkitrave*) *s.* [from *arche* the beginning, Gr. and *trabs* a beam, Lat.] in architecture, the lowest member of the entablature, which lies immediately upon the capital. In timber-building, it is styled the reason-piece, or master-beam. In chimneys, the mantle-piece; and over jambs of doors or windows, the hyperthyron.

A'RCHIVES, (*arkives*) *s.* [*archiva*, Lat.] the places wherein records or ancient manuscripts are preserved. Figuratively, the records and manuscripts themselves.

A'RCHLY, *ad.* waggishly; mirthfully.

A'RCHON, (*arkon*) *s.* [Gr.] in antiquity, the chief magistrate of Athens.

ARCH-TREASURER, *s.* formerly a great officer of the German empire.

A'RCHWISE, *ad.* in the shape or form of an arch.

A'RCTIC, *a.* [*arktikos*, Gr.] northern; lying under, or near the north star. *Arctic Circle*, a lesser circle of the sphere, parallel to the equinoctial, and 66 deg. 32. min. distant from it towards the north pole. *Arctic Pole*, the northern pole of the world, both of the heavens and the earth; so named of Arctos or the Bear, a cluster or constellation of stars near it.

ARCTU'RUS, *s.* in astronomy, one of the fixed stars in the constellation of *Boötes*. It is mentioned in Job ix. 9. It is above the horizon of London 15h. 50m. 52s. out of every 23h. 56m. 4s.

A'RCUATE, *a.* [*arcuatus*, Lat.] in the form of an arch.

ARCUA'TION, *s* [from *arcuo*, Lat.] the act of bending any thing; the state of being bent. In surgery, a bending of the bones, which appears in the case of the rickets; the protuberance of the foreparts of the body, with the bending of the bones of the sternum.

A'RDENCY, *s.* applied to the affections, warmth; applied to study, activity.

A'RDENT, *a.* [*ardens*, Lat.] applied to the qualities of body, hot, burning, inflaming; applied to those of the mind, fierce, vehement, violent, passionate, inflamed.

A'RDENTLY, *ad.* warmly, eagerly, passionately.

A'RDOR, *s* [*ardor*, Lat.] heat, applied to the quality of body; warmth, violence of affection, applied to the mind.

A'RDUOUS, *a.* [*arduus*, Lat.] applied to what is both lofty and difficult to ascend. Figuratively, something which is both important, sublime, and difficult to comprehend.

ARE, the third person plural of the verb *am*, used when we speak of two or more persons.

A'REA, *s.* [Lat.] the surface contained between any lines or limits. Any surface, such as the floor of a room, the vacant part of the stage of an amphitheatre. In geometry, the space contained within the lines bounding it, reckoned in the square part of any measure.

AREFA'CTION, *s.* [from *arefacio*, Lat.] the act of making dry, or the state of drying.

ARENA'CEOUS, *a.* [*arenaceus*, Lat.] composed of sand, sandy.

ARENA'TION, *s.* [from *arena*, Lat.] in medicine, a dry bath, wherein the patient sits with his feet upon hot sand, and has it cast upon different parts of his body.

ARENO'SE, *a.* [*arenosus*, Lat.] sandy, or abounding with sand.

ARE'NULOUS, *a.* [from *arenula*, Lat.] consisting of small sand.

ARE'OLA, *s.* [Lat.] in anatomy, the coloured circle surrounding the nipple.

AREO'PAGUS, *s.* a sovereign tribunal at Athens, famous for the justice and impartiality of its decrees, to which the gods themselves are said to have submitted their differences. Authors are divided as to the reason and origin of this name; nor are they more agreed about the number of judges that sat in it: some reckon thirty-one, others fifty-one, and others five hundred. In short, their number seems not to have been fixed, but to have been more or less in different years. At first, this tribunal consisted only of nine persons, who had all discharged the office of archons, had acquitted themselves with honour in that trust, and had likewise given an account of their administration before the Logistæ, and undergone a rigorous examination. Their salary was equal, and paid out of the public treasury; they had three oboli, that is, three half-pence for each cause. The Areopagites were judges for life. They always sat in judgment in the open air, and in the night time, that their minds might be more present and attentive, and that no object of pity or aversion might make any impression upon them; and all the pleadings before them were in the simplest and most naked terms. At first, they took cognizance of criminal causes only; but in course of time their jurisdiction became of great extent.

AREO'TICS, *s.* [from *araiotikos* rarefying, Gr.] medicines that open the pores.

A'RGAL, or A'RGOL, *s.* the hard lees sticking to the sides of wine vessels, called Tartar.

ARGA'LI, a species of sheep which lives wild in Siberia.

A'RGENT, *a.* [from *argentum*, Lat.] that resembles silver; silvered. In heraldry, the white colour in the arms of gentry, expressed by engravers by a total omission of lines in a shield.

A'RGIL, *s.* [*argilla*, Lat.] the white earth used by the potters in making their white ware.

ARGILLA'CEOUS, *a.* [*argillaceus*, Lat.] of the nature of potters' clay.

ARGI'LLOUS, *a.* [*argillosus*, Lat.] consisting of clay; of the nature of clay.

A'RGO, *s.* navis, or the ship: in astronomy, a large constellation in the southern hemisphere.

A'RGOSY, *s.* [from *Argo*, the name of Jason's ship] a large vessel for merchandise.

To A'RGUE, *v. n.* [*arguo*, Lat.] to evince the truth or falsehood of any thing by proofs. Figuratively, to persuade; to bring reasons *for* or *against*; to plead, to handle; to debate.

A'RGUER, *s.* one who makes use of reason in order to evince any truth, or raise conviction in the mind of another; a reasoner; a disputer.

A'RGUMENT, *s.* [*argumentum*, Lat.] a reason brought to prove or disprove any thing; the subject of any discourse or writing; a concise view of the heads of any discourse. In law, a cause; debate or suit; a controversy. In astronomy, an arch by which we seek another unknown arch, proportional to the first.

ARGUME'NTAL, *a.* that is formed upon the deductions of reason; belonging to argument; reasoning.

ARGUMENTA'TION, *s.* the evincing the truth or falsehood of any proposition by reasoning; the act or effect of reasoning.

ARGUME'NTATIVE, *a.* consisting of argument, or the deductions of reason; containing reasons.

ARGU'TE, *a.* [*argutus*, Lat.] witty, sharp, subtle.

ARGY'LESHIRE, or *INVERA'RY*, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N. by Inverness-shire, on the E. by the counties of Perth and Dumbarton, on the S. and W. by the Atlantic ocean, by which it is broken into islands and peninsulas, with bays and inlets which afford good harbour for shipping; and the country is well watered with rivers and lakes, which yield abundance of fish. It is not quite 100 miles long, from the Mull of Cantyre to its N. E. extremity; its breadth is unequal, about 30 miles where greatest, and in some places 1 or 2. To the N. W. is a peninsula detached from the rest of the country; it contains the districts of Ardnamurchan, Morven, Sunart, and Ardgowar; the two last remarkable for numerous veins of lead, which, however, are not very productive. The peninsulas of Cantyre and Corvall are likewise very large. A great part of the country abounds with rocks, frightful precipices, and stupendous high mountains apparently piled one upon another; yet, even in the high grounds, the soil, affords excellent pasture. Pop. 97,140.

A'RIA, *s.* [Ital.] in music, an air, a song, a tune, or a lesson.

A'RIANS, *s.* in Church History, a sect of ancient heretics, who denied the three persons in the Trinity to be of the same essence; and affirmed Christ to be a creature; that he was inferior to the Father as to his deity; that he was neither co-eternal nor co-equal with him; also that the Holy Ghost was not God, but a creature of the Son. Their leader *Arius*, lived in the beginning of the fourth century.

A'RIANISM, *s.* the principles maintained by the Arians.

A'RID, *a.* [*aridus*, Lat.] dry, parched up, withered.

ARI'DITY, *s.* [*ariditas*, Lat.] a want of moisture, or dryness. In divinity, a state of insensibility, or want of ardency in devotion.

A'RIES, *s.* [Lat.] in astronomy, a constellation of fixed stars, the first of the twelve signs of the zodiac, which the sun enters about the 21st of March; hieroglyphically represented by the ram, because it is then the teeming time for that kind of animal.

To A'RIETATE, *v. n.* [*arieto*, Lat.] to butt; or to attack with the head, like a ram.

ARIETA'TION, *s.* [from *arieto*, Lat.] the act of butting like a ram; the attacking with a battering ram.

ARIE'TTA, *s.* [Ital.] in music, a short air, song, or tune.

ARI'GHT, *ad.* [*riht*, Sax.] truly; justly, or consistent with law; properly, or in such a manner as to attain the desired end.

ARIMA'NIUS, the evil deity of the Persians.

ARIOLA'TION, *s.* [from *hariolus*, Lat.], soothsaying.

ARIOSO, *s.* [Ital.] the movement of a common air, song, or tune.

To ARISE, (*arize*) *v. n.* [pret. *arose*, part. *arisen*] to ascend; to move upwards from the earth; to get up, as from sleep; to change the posture from sitting to standing; to come in view; to become visible; to come out of the grave; to flow or proceed from.

ARISTO'CRACY, *s.* [from *aristos* best, and *krateo* to govern, Gr.] in politics, a form of government, wherein the supreme power is lodged in the nobility.

ARISTOCRA'TICAL, *a.* that which partakes of aristocracy, or includes a government administered only by nobles.

ARI'THMANCY, *s.* [from *arithmos* a number, and *manteia* divination, Gr.] a sort of divination, or foretelling things by numbers.

ARITHMETIC, *s.* [from *arithmos* number, and *metreo* to measure, Gr.] the science of numbers; the art of computation. The fundamental rules, or operations of arithmetic, are four, namely, addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division; the practice of which is given under their respective heads. Besides which, there are other rules contrived for the facilitating computations of all kinds; as will be seen in the course of this work.

ARITHME'TICAL, *a.* that which is performed by numbers, or agreeably to some rule in arithmetic.

ARITHME'TICALLY, *ad.* according to the rules of arithmetic; in an arithmetical manner.

ARITHMETI'CIAN, *s.* a master of the art of numbers.

ARK, *s.* [from *arca* a chest, Lat.] a chest, or coffer; applied in Scripture to the vehicle in which Moses was exposed on the Nile; the chest wherein the two tables of the covenant, the pot of manna, and Aaron's rod, were kept; but more particularly the vessel built by Noah, to preserve himself, family, and the whole race of terrestrial and aërial animals, from the flood.

A'RKLOW, a neat market town, and sea-port of the county of Wicklow, in Ireland, with a harbour for small vessels. It is 13 miles S. of Wicklow. Pop. 4383.

ARLES, a large, handsome, ancient city, in the department of the mouths of the Rhone. The adjacent country is very pleasant, and produces good wine, manna, oil, fruits, and vermilion, and the air is excellent, yet the city is not populous. Constantine, the Roman emperor, took great delight in this place, and made it the seat of his empire in Gaul; and here are some remains of Roman antiquities, of which the amphitheatre and obelisk are most remarkable. It is seated on the Rhone, 12 miles S. E. of Nismes, 35 N. W. of Marseilles, and 430 S. by E. of Paris. Lat. 43. 41. N., long. 4. 43. E. Pop. 19,869.

ARM, *s.* [*earm*, Sax.] a limb of the human body, reaching from the shoulder to the hand. Anatomists divide the arm into two parts, calling only that part the arm which is included between the shoulder and the elbow; the rest, from the elbow to the wrist, being taken into the greater hand, is called the fore-arm. The arm, in this acceptation, has only one large bone, called the *os humeri*, or the shoulder-bone. The other part consists of two bones, namely, the *radius* and *cubitus*, or *ulna*. In geography, it denotes a branch of the sea, or a river. It is also figuratively used for power; as, the *secular arm*. Likewise, for a large branch or bough of a tree.

To ARM, *v. a.* [*armo*, Lat.] to furnish with weapons; to cap, case, or cover with metal, applied to the loadstone, or the shoes of a horse.

To ARM, *v. n.* to take arms; to be provided against any attack, either of an enemy, or casualty.

ARMA'DA, *s.* [Span.] a fleet of men-of-war, applied, by way of eminence, to that great one fitted out by the Spaniards with an intention to conquer this island, in 1588.

ARMADI'LLO, a South-American quadruped, which is covered with a hard shell, and rolls itself up when attacked. They are accounted very delicate food.

A'RMAGH, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, which is fertile, well cultivated, and has about 120,000 inhabitants, who carry on a good trade in linen. Its county, town, of the same name, is the see of an archbishop, who is primate of Ireland. Pop. 220,134.

A'RMAMENT, *s.* [*armamentum*, Lat.] any place wherein arms are placed; great provisions of military stores. Figuratively, an army, but most commonly applied to a fleet of men-of-war.

A'RMAN, *s.* a confection for restoring appetite to horses.

A'RMATURE, *s.* [*armatura*, Lat.] a military dress to defend the body from the attack of an enemy in battle; any thing to defend the body from external injuries.

A'RMED, *s.* in heraldry, applied to beasts and birds of prey, when their teeth, horns, feet, beak, talons, tusks, &c., are of a different colour.

ARME'NIA, a large country of Asia, bounded on the W. by the river Euphrates, on the S. by Diarbeker, Curdistan, and Adirbijan, on the E. by Shirvan, and on the N. by Georgia. It was once governed by its own kings: but the Turks and Persians at present possess it between them. The inhabitants are much attached to commerce, and undertake long journeys to carry it on. They profess Christianity, but are charged with being Eutychians. They have patriarchs, archbishops, bishops, doctors, preachers, and monks. Erzerum is the capital. Pop. 950,000.

ARME'NIAN (BOLE) *s.* a fat medicinal kind of earth, of a pale reddish colour, which takes its name from the country of Armenia.

ARME'NIAN (STONE) *s.* a mineral stone or earth of a blue colour, spotted with green, black, and yellow; anciently brought only from Armenia, but now found in Germany and the Tyrol.

A'RMHOLE, or A'RMPIT, *s.* the cavity under the shoulder.

A'RMIGER, *s.* [Lat.] an esquire; one that bears arms.

ARMI'LLARY, *a.* [from *armilla*, Lat.] something that is circular, in allusion to the surrounding of a bracelet. The *armillary sphere* is composed of several brass circles, which represent those of the horizon, meridian, ecliptic, &c., drawn on the globe.

A'RMINGS, *s.* [plural] in a ship, are white or red cloths hung fore and aft on the outside of a ship; those on the tops are named *top-armings*.

ARMI'NIANS, [from *Arminius*] the followers of Arminius, a famous minister at Amsterdam; who, in the 16th century, separated from the Calvinists, holding that predestination was not absolute, but conditional; that Christ has not only redeemed all, but that there is an universal grace given to all mankind; that grace is not an irresistible principle; that man is a free agent, always at liberty to obey all the motions of the Holy Ghost, or resist them; that, with respect to perseverance, a man may, after justification, fall into new crimes.

ARMI'POTENCE, *s.* [*arma* and *potentia*, Lat.] power, or powerfulness in war.

ARMI'POTENT, *a.* [*armipotens*, Lat.] powerful, or strong in the field, in arms, or at war.

A'RMISTICE, *s.* [*armistitium*, Lat.] a short truce, or cessation from arms for a short time.

A'RMLET, *s.* a small arm of the sea. Figuratively, a bracelet, or some ornament worn on the arm.

ARMO'NIAC, *s.* [erroneously so written from Ammoniac.] See AMMONIAC.

ARMO'NICA, *s.* an instrument of music constructed with drinking-glasses; invented by the late Dr. Franklin.

ARMO'RIAL, *a.* [*armorial*, Fr.] that belongs to the coat or escutcheon of a family.

A'RMORIST, *s.* a person skilled in heraldry.

A'RMOUR, *s.* [*armure*, Fr.] a cover for the body, to defend it from the instruments of war, like a harness.

A'RMOUR-BEARER, *s.* he that carries the arms of another.

A'RMOURER, *s.* [*armorier*, Fr.] one who makes, forges, or sells armour; one who dresses another in armour.

A'RMOURY, *s.* [*armoire*, Fr.] a place where arms are kept. Figuratively, arms.

ARMS, *s.* not used in the singular; [*arma*, Lat.] all kinds of weapons, whether offensive or defensive. Figuratively, a state of hostility between two nations; war. In heraldry, the badges of distinction, escutcheons, or other marks of honour, given by sovereigns, and borne on banners, shields, or coats.

A'RMY, *s.* [*armée*, Fr.] a collection of men armed, commanded by their proper officers. Figuratively, a great number.

ARO'MA, in chemistry, the odour which arises from certain vegetables or their infusions.

AROMA'TIC, or AROMA'TICAL, *a.* [from *aroma* Lat.] spicy; fragrant; strong-scented, or smelling like spices.

AROMA'TICS, *s.* [not used in the singular] spices, or any strong-scented, fragrant, or high-tasted body.

To AROMATIZE, *v. a.* [from *aroma*, Lat.] to mix or scent with spcies. Figuratively, to make any thing agreeable, which in its own nature would be loathsome.

AROU'ND, *ad.* [*à la ronde*, Fr.] in a circle; in a circular manner; on all sides. Used as a preposition, encircling; encompassing; round about.

To AROU'SE, (*arouze*) *v. a.* [*arisen*, Sax.] to wake from sleep; to excite an indolent person to action; to raise up; to stimulate.

ARPE'GGIO, *s.* [Ital.] in music, the making the notes of a chord to be heard distinctly one after another, by a purling or rolling of the hand on stringed instruments, beginning at the lowest note, and rising gradually upwards.

A'RPENT, *s.* an acre or furlong of ground. The *arpent* of France is 100 perches square, though some account it but half an acre.

A'RQUEBUSE, *s.* a large hand-gun, somewhat bigger than our musket, and called by some a caliver.

A'RQUEBUSIER, *s.* one who carries, or makes use of, an arquebuse.

A'RRACH, O'RRACH, or O'RRAGE, *s.* one of the quickest plants both in growing and running to seed. Its leaves are very good in pottage.

A'RRACK, *s.* See ARAC.

A'RRAGON, a province in the N. of Spain. The air is pure and wholesome, and the country near the river is fertile in corn, wine, flax, and fruit; but in general, it is dry, sandy, mountainous, and stony. It produces saffron, and there are mines of salt. Saragossa is the capital. P. 650,000.

To ARRAI'GN, (*arráin*) *v. a.* [*arranger*, Fr.] in law, to set a thing in order, or fit it for a trial. Applied to writing, to indict; to accuse; to charge with crimes.

ARRA'IGNMENT, (*arráinment*) *s.* the act of trying a person upon an indictment, accusation, or charge.

AR'RAN, a rocky and mountainous island of Scotland, in the Frith of Clyde, to the S. W. of the island of Bute; about 23 miles long, and 12 broad. It abounds with cattle, sheep, goats, and fowl, and its agriculture is considerably advancing. The streams are stored with fish, especially salmon. The climate is cold, but healthful; and invalids annually resort thither to drink the whey of goats' milk. Among the rocks are found iron-ore, spar, and a great variety of beautiful pebbles, susceptible of a fine polish. On the coast are many spacious and wonderful caverns, which used to afford shelter to smugglers; one of these occasionally serves the inhabitants to hold a religious meeting in. They were once the retreats, perhaps the habitations, of ancient heroes. Tradition, in these parts, still preserves the memory of Fingal; and Robert Bruce took refuge in this island in the times of his greatest distress. Lat. 55. 40. N., long. 5. 10. W. Pop. 6427.

To ARRA'NGE, *v. a.* [*arranger*, Fr.] to dispose or put in order, including the secondary idea of art or skill.

ARRA'NGEMENT, *s.* the act of putting or placing things into order, including the idea of skill or judgment.

A'RRANT, *a.* [*errant*, Fr.] notorious, infamous.

A'RRANTLY, *ad.* in a notorious, infamous, or shameful manner.

A'RRAS, the richest sort of tapestry, so called from Arras, formerly the capital of Artois, a province in the Netherlands

ARRA'Y, *s.* the order in which an army is drawn up to give battle; dress, or external ornaments.

To ARRA'Y, *v. a.* [*arroyer*, Fr.] in military affairs, to place an army in proper order to engage. To deck, embellish, or adorn with dress.

ARRA'YERS, *s.* officers who formerly had the care of soldiers, and saw that they were properly accoutred.

ARRE'AR, (*arreér*) *s.* [*arrière*, Fr.] that which remains unpaid. Applied to rent, it signifies that which has been due some time, and is not discharged.

ARRE'ST, *s.* [from *arrêter*, Fr.] in law, the seizing or apprehending a man, thereby depriving him of his liberty by legal process, either for debt or any offence against the law; a stopping or restraint from proceeding in an undertaking. In horsemanship, &c., a mangy humour between the ham and pastern of the hinder legs of a horse.

To ARRE'ST, *v. a.* [*arrêter*, Fr.] to apprehend by virtue of a writ from a court of justice; to seize any thing by law; to seize upon; to stop, withold, or bind; to stop a body in motion.

ARRE'T, *s.* [Fr.] the decision of a sovereign court, or court of judicature; resembling our act of parliament.

ARRIE'RE-FIEF, *s.* [Fr.] a fief dependent on another.

ARRI'VAL, *s.* the coming to any place, either by sea or land. Figuratively, the attainment of any design.

ARRI'VANCE, *s.* company expected to come.

To ARRI'VE, *v. n.* [*arriver*, Fr.] to come to any place by water or land. Figuratively, to attain or come to.

A'RROGANCE, or A'RROGANCY, *s.* [*arrogantia* Lat.] assuming or claiming to one's self more honour or merit than is our due.

A'RROGANT, *a.* [*arrogans*, Lat.] self-conceited, haughty

A'RROGANTLY, *ad.* in an arrogant, self-conceited, or haughty manner.

To A'RROGATE, *v. a.* [*arrogo*, Lat.] to lay claim to a thing or quality which does not belong to us.

A'RROW, *s.* [*arewe*, Sax.] a slender piece of round wood, pointed, barbed, and shot out of a bow; distinguished from a *dart*, because that was thrown by the hand. *Arrow-head*, is the sharp point of an arrow, which was usually armed with steel. *Arrow-shaped*, in botany, like the head of an arrow.

A'RROWHEAD, *s.* a water-plant, so called from the resemblance of its leaves to the head of an arrow.

ARSE, *s.* [*earse*, Sax.] the buttocks, or hind part of an animal.

A'RSENAL, *s.* [*arsenale*, Lat.] a royal or public magazine; or place wherein all warlike stores are kept or forged.

ARSE'NIATE, a salt formed by the combination of any base with the acid of arsenic.

A'RSENIC, *s.* [*arsenikon*, Gr.] a metallic substance which gives whiteness to metals by infusion, but destroys their malleability. It is exceedingly corrosive, and a very strong poison. It is principally imported from Saxony.

ARSE'NICAL, *a.* consisting, or having the properties, of arsenic.

A'RSESMART, *s.* a plant; called also lakeweed, and water-pepper.

A'RSON, *s.* in law, the malicious or wilful burning of the house of another man; it is felony at common law.

ART, *s.* [*art*, Fr., *ars*, Lat.] an abstract or metaphysical term, implying a collection of certain rules from observation and experience, by which any thing may be performed, or any end obtained; distinguished from science by its object. If the object be attained by the application of rules, or require practice, then it is an *art*; but if contemplated only with respect to its different appearances, the collection of observations relative thereto is a *science*. A trade; cunning; artfulness; speculation. We have likewise the division of arts into liberal and mechanic. The *liberal arts* are those which consist in the application or exercise of the mind; the *mechanic*, those which consist in the exercise of the body or hand, and make use of machines to attain their ends.

ARTE'RIAL, *a.* that which belongs to, or is contained in, an artery.

ARTERIO'TOMY, *s.* [from *arteria* an artery, and *temno* to cut, Gr.] in surgery, the opening an artery with a lancet, in order to draw blood. It is a very dangerous operation, and seldom performed.

A'RTERY, *s.* [*arteria*, Lat.] in anatomy, a membraneous, elastic, conical tube, internally smooth, without valves, which decreases in its dimension, in proportion to the number of its branches destined to receive the blood from the heart, and distribute it to the lungs and other parts of the body; that which has its origin from the right ventricle of the heart, is called the pulmonary artery, and that which rises from the left the aorta.

A'RTFUL, *a.* performed according to the rules of art, including the idea of skill, judgment, or wisdom.

A'RTFULLY, *ad.* in such a manner as shews a great deal of cunning or skill.

A'RTFULNESS, *s.* the quality of performing any thing with skill, or the attaining an end by cunning.

ARTHRI'TIC, or ARTHRI'TICAL, *a.* [Gr.] gouty, or occasioned by the gout; having relation to the joints.

ARTHRI'TIS, *s.* [Gr.] in physic, a disease which affects the joints; the gout.

A'RTHUR, king of the Britons, according to Rapin, was born in Cornwall, A. D. 452, or 453; mounted the throne of Danmonium, 467, after his father Gorlous, at 15 years of age; was created patrician by Ambrosius, 476; elected monarch of Britain, 508; assumed the imperial purple, 528; and was mortally wounded in a battle, 542; during which, Modred and he, happening to meet, rushed upon one another so furiously, that nothing but death could part them. Modred was slain on the spot, and Arthur, mortally wounded, was carried to Glastonbury, where he died aged 90 years, 76 of which he spent in the exercise of arms; for though he had reigned but 34 years, yet before he came to the crown he had long commanded the British armies under Ambrosius. Arthur was undoubtedly a great general. It is a pity his actions have served for a foundation to numberless fables, though worthy of being recorded by the greatest and most able pen. He is said to have instituted the order of the knights of the round table, so famous in romances. Some creditable historians assert, that king Henry II. being at Pembroke, and hearing a Welsh bard singing to his harp the story of Arthur, concluding with his death and burial in the church-yard of Glastonbury, between two pyramids, the king ordered inquiry to be made, and the body dug up; at the depth of 7 feet a great stone was found, on which was fixed a leaden cross, with this inscription on the inside: 'Hic jacet sepultus inclytus rex Arturius in insula Avaloniæ: *i. e.*, Here lieth the famous king Arthur, buried in the isle of Avalon.' Digging lower, they found the king's body in the trunk of a tree, his beautiful queen lying by him, with long flowing hair, in colour bright as gold, which, however, sunk into dust when touched. The king's bones were very large, and 10 wounds, at least, were found in his scull, all cicatrized, except that of which he is supposed to have died. This was discovered in 1189, according to Giraldus Cambrensis, who says he saw and examined them: Camden's *Britan. tit. Somersetshire.*

A'RTICHOKE, *s.* a plant much like the thistle, but with large scaly heads, shaped like the cone of a pine-tree. The Jerusalem artichoke is an agreeably-tasted root, now little cultivated.

A'RTICLE, *s.* [*articulus*, Lat.] in English there are but two articles, *a* and *the*; *a* becomes *an* before a vowel, *y* and *w* excepted, or a silent *h*. *A* is used in a vague sense to point out one single thing of the kind, in other respects indeterminate; *the* determines what particular thing is meant. A substantive, without an article to limit it, is taken in its widest sense; thus *man* means all mankind. *A man* means some one or other of that kind, indefinitely; *the man* means, definitely, that particular man who is spoken of: the former therefore is called the Indefinite, the latter the Definite Article. It is the nature of both the articles to determine or limit the thing spoken of; *a* determines it to be one single thing of the kind, leaving it still uncertain which; *the* determines which it is, or, if many, which they are. The first therefore can only be joined to substantives in the singular number; the last may be also joined to plurals. There is a remarkable exception in this rule in the use of the adjectives *few* and *many*, (the latter chiefly with the word *great* before it,) which, though joined with plural substantives, yet admit of the singular article *a*; as, *a few men*, *a great many men*, the reason of it is manifest from the effect which the article has in these phrases; it means a small or great number collectively taken; and therefore gives the idea of a Whole, that is, of Unity. Thus likewise *a hundred*, *a thousand*, is one whole number, an aggregate of many collectively taken, and therefore still retains the article *a*, though joined as an adjective to a plural substantive: as, *a hundred years*. The definite article *the* is sometimes applied to adverbs in the comparative and superlative degree, and its effect is to mark the degree the more strongly, and to define it the more precisely, as, "*The more* I examine it, *the better* I like it. I like this *the least* of any." In commerce, a single transaction, thing, or parcel, in an account.

A'RTICLES of the established church, are 39 propositions of which all clergymen are required to profess their belief.

To A'RTICLE, *v. n.* to make conditions or terms; to stipulate: to bind or oblige a person to serve another under certain conditions.

ARTI'CULAR, *a.* [*articularis*, Lat.] in physic, relating to a disease which affects the joints.

ARTI'CULATE, *a.* [from *articulus*, Lat.] in its primary sense, applied to bodies which are joined together, and may be bent without being pulled asunder. Applied to the voice,

it implies that its sounds are distinct and varied, but connected together so as to form words.

To ARTI'CULATE, *v. a.* [*articuler*, Fr.] to pronounce syllables or words in a distinct manner.

ARTI'CULATELY, *ad.* in such a manner as to pronounce the syllables of words distinctly.

ARTICULA'TION, *s.* in anatomy, the juncture of two bones in such a manner, that they may be bent without being pulled asunder. Applied to the voice, the modulations and variations of the voice, which are so connected as to form syllables or words.

A'RTIFICE, *s.* [*artifice*, Fr.] an indirect method of attaining one's end; a pretence, stratagem, or fraud. SYNON. *Cunning* is employed in using means; *finesse* insinuates insensibly, and must be accompanied by penetration; *device* surprises, and gives satisfaction; *artifice* generally makes use of studied dissimulation; a *trick* is commonly looked on as a fraud; and a *stratagem* is oftener illicit than otherwise.

ARTI'FICER, *s.* a person employed in works of art, or to manufacture any commodity.

ARTIFI'CIAL, *a.* [*artificiel*, Fr.] applied to something made by art, in opposition to the productions of nature; counterfeit. *Artificial lines*, are those which are drawn upon a sector, or scale, to represent lines and tangents. *Artificial numbers*, are the same with logarithms.

ARTIFI'CIALLY, *ad.* in an artful, cunning, crafty, or skilful manner.

ARTI'LLERY, *s.* a plural noun, [*artillerie*, Fr.] the heavy engines of war, such as cannons, bombs, &c.

A'RTISAN, (*artizan*) *s.* [Fr.] properly applied to professors of those trades which require the least exercise of the understanding; a low mechanic, manufacturer, or tradesman.

A'RTIST, *s.* [*artiste*, Fr.] one who excels in those arts which require good natural parts; or one who understands both the theory and practice of the art which he professes.

A'RTLESS, *a.* without art, design, craft, or cunning.

A'RTLESSLY, *ad.* in a simple, innocent, and undesigning manner.

ARU'NDEL, a town in Sussex, with the title of an earldom; it has a good market on Wednesday, and a small one on Saturday. It is seated on the side of a hill on the river Arun, (over which it has a wooden bridge,) where small ships may ride. The ancient castle is seated on the summit of the hill, and is said to be a mile in compass. It is eight miles E. of Chichester, and 63 S. W. by S. of London; governed by a mayor and burgesses, and sends one member to parliament. Pop. 2803.

ARU'SPICES, *s.* an order of priesthood among the old Romans; soothsayers, who pretended to foretel things to come, by inspecting the entrails of beasts.

AS, *conjunct*, [*als*, Teut.] referring to an action or time past, in the same manner; when it answers to *so* or *such*, it is used for *that*. "*So* uncertain, *as* they require a great deal of examination." *Bac.* In particular respect; as far as a particular relation extends; like, or of the same kind. By an ellipsis, for *as if*. Referring to the present time, it implies something done, during that particular action, at the same time. "Whistled *as* he went." *Dryd.* According to, or in what manner. "*As* they please." *Boyle.* Answering *to*, *like*, or *same*, it is used as a relative, and implies *which*. "The *same* crime *as* he committed." When at the beginning of two sentences immediately following each other it denotes a likeness or comparison between them. Answering *so*, it applies condition, or in the same manner. "Some peculiarity *as well as his face*." *Locke.*

ASAFŒ'TIDA, or ASSAFŒ'TIDA, *s.* a very stinking gum, which, according to Kemfer, is drawn from a root of an umbelliferous plant, which grows in the province of Chorasan in Persia. It has large thick roots, with few fibres black without, and full of white fœtid juice; a medicine in all nervous complaints.

A'SAPH, ST., a small city of Flintshire, in North Wales, seated on the river Elway, where it unites with the river Clwyd, and over both there is a bridge. Its population is about 3000, and is of note only for its cathedral. It has a small market on Saturday. It is 24 miles W. N. W. of Chester; and 211 N. W. of London.

ASBE'STINE, *a.* [from *asbestinum*, Lat.] that cannot be destroyed by fire.

ASBE'STOS, *s.* [Gr.] a sort of native fossil stone, which may be split into threads and filaments, from one to ten inches in length, very fine, brittle, yet somewhat tractable; it has the wonderful properties of remaining unconsumed in the fire, which only whitens it. It was made by the ancients into a cloth in which they wrapped the bodies of their dead who were to be burned, that they might the better collect the ashes.

ASCA'RIDES, *s.* [Gr.] a slender sort of worm, found frequently in the intestines of children.

To ASCE'ND, *v. n.* [*ascendo*, Lat.] to rise upwards from the earth. Figuratively, to advance from any degree of knowledge to another. In genealogy, to trace a pedigree backwards towards its first founders.

ASCE'NDABLE, *a.* that may be ascended.

ASCE'NDANT, *s.* [*ascendant*, Fr.] in morality, superiority or influence, whereby one man or thing unreasonably biasses or tyrannizes over another. Figuratively, the greatest height or perfection. In genealogy, ancestors, or those nearest the root of a pedigree. In an astrological sense, that part of the ecliptic at any particular time above the horizon.

ASCE'NDENCY, *s.* a bias; an undue influence or superiority.

ASCE'NDING, *part.* [*ascendens*, Lat.] going upwards from the earth. In astronomy, an epithet given to those degrees or stars which are above the horizon. The *ascending node* of a planet is a point of its orbit intersecting the ecliptic; so called, because the planet ascends above it in its motion towards the north.

ASCE'NSION, *s.* [*ascensio*, Lat.] a motion upwards. *Ascension* in astronomy, is either *right* or *oblique*. *Right ascension* of the sun, moon, or stars, is that point of the equinoctial, counted from the beginning of Aries, which rises with it in a right sphere. *Oblique ascension*, is an arch of the equator, intercepted between the first point of Aries and that point of the equator which rises together with the celestial body in an oblique sphere. The difference between *right* and *oblique ascension* is what the astronomers mean by *ascensional difference*. *Ascension-day*, the day on which the ascension of our Saviour is commemorated, commonly called Holy Thursday, the Thursday but one before Whitsuntide.

ASCE'NSIVE, *a.* [from *ascendo*, Lat.] that is in motion upwards; that is in a rising state. Obsolete.

ASCE'NT, *a.* [*ascensus*, Lat.] motion upwards; the place by which an eminence may be climbed. Figuratively, a high place or eminence. In physics, the *ascent* of fluids is their rising above the level of their own surfaces, &c. In logic a kind of argument, wherein we rise from particulars to universals.

To ASCERTA'IN, *v. a.* [*ascertenir*, Fr.] to determine the signification of any word; to take away all doubt.

ASCERTA'INER, *s.* one who limits or determines the signification of a doubtful expression.

ASCERTA'INMENT, *s.* the determining the signification of a doubtful expression; a settled rule or standard.

ASCE'TIC, *a.* [from *askeo* to exercise, Gr.] employed only in exercises of devotion and mortification.

ASIA.
English Miles
200 400 600 800 1000
ARCTIC ICY OCEAN
Arctic Circle
EUROPE
ASIA
AFRICA
INDIAN OCEAN
PACIFIC OCEAN
Equator
Longitude East of Greenwich.
Archangel
White Sea
Gulf of Obi
NOVAYA ZEMLA
Petersburg
Moscow
Constantinople
BLACK SEA
CASPIAN SEA
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
ASTRACHAN
Great Bucharia
Little Bucharia
CHINESE EMPIRE
TIBET
HINDOOSTAN
BELOOCHISTAN
Extensive Deserts
ARABIAN SEA
Gulf of Aden
Socotra
Gulf of Cambay
Bombay
Goa
Madras
Pondicherry
CEYLON
Candi
Laccadives
Maldivas
Andaman Isles
Nicobar Isles
BAY OF BENGAL
Calcutta
Ganges
Delhi
Lassa
Cobi or Great Sandy Desert
Pekin
Whang Hai
Eastern Sea
Yellow Sea
Corea
Japan
SEA of JAPAN
Sado
Niphon
Jesso or Matsmay
Kurile Islands
SEA of OCHOTSK
SEA of KAMTSCHATKA
Aleoutian Archipelago
Behring's Straits
Kamtschatka
Ochotsk
Yakutsk
Irkutsk
Lena R.
Yenisei R.
Obi R.
Volga R.
Don R.
Caspian Sea
Aral Sea
Lake Baikal
Tobolsk
Ekaterinburg
Kasan
Archangel
Caucasus
Ararat
Euphrates R.
Tigris R.
Persian Gulf
Mecca
Muscat
Ispahan
Cashgar
Yarkand
Khoten
Turfan
Hami
Ladak
Cashmere
Lahore
Multan
Candahar
Herat
Bokhara
Samarcand
Tashkend
Orenburg
Astrachan
Kiachta
Nankin
Canton
Macao
Taiwan or Formosa
Bashee Isles
Loo Choo Is.
Japan Is.
Philippine Islands
Manilla
Mindoro
Mindanao
Paragua or Palawan
Paracels Sea
CHINESE SEA
Hainan
Tonquin
Cochin China
Siam
Malacca
MALAYAN SEA
Borneo
Natunas
CELEBEAN SEA
MOLUCCA Is.
SPICE ISLANDS
Banda
Amboyna
Celebes
Java
SUMATRA
Bencoolen
Prince of Wales I.
Nicobar Is.
Andaman Is.
Seychelles
Mahé I.
Maldivas
Laccadives
Socotra
Mocha
Babelmandel
Red Sea
Gulf of Arabia
Gulf of Persia
Gulf of Siam
Gulf of Tonquin
Gulf of Manilla
Gulf of Kutch
Gulf of Cambay
Sea of Aral
Caspian Sea
Lake Baikal
Lake Aral
Lake Palus Maeotis
Lake Zaisan
Lake Oby
Lake Tengri
Lake Lop
Lake Kuku Nor
Lake Chaka
Lake Dalai Nor
Lake Kiang Hu
Lake Tali
Lake Tonlé Sap
Lake Pien
Lake Tsing Hai
Lake Tsing Tien
Lake Tsing Ming
Lake Tsing Kiang
Lake Tsing Yang
Lake Tsing Ho
Lake Tsing Pien
Lake Tsing Tsing
Lake Tsing Yuan
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho
Lake Tsing Yuan Pien
Lake Tsing Yuan Tsing
Lake Tsing Yuan Yang
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Pien
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Tsing
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Yang
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Pien
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Tsing
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Yang
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Pien
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Tsing
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Yang
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Pien
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Tsing
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Yang
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Pien
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Tsing
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Yang
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Pien
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Tsing
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Yang
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Pien
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Tsing
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Yang
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Pien
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Tsing
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Yang
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Pien
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Tsing
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Yang
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Pien
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Tsing
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Yang
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Pien
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Tsing
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Yang
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Pien
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Tsing
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Yang
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Pien
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Tsing
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Yang
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Pien
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Tsing
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Yang
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Pien
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Tsing
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Yang
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Pien
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Tsing
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Yang
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Pien
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Tsing
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Yang
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Pien
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Tsing
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Yang
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Pien
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Tsing
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Yang
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Pien
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Tsing
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Yang
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Pien
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Tsing
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Yang
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Pien
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Tsing
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Yang
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Pien
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Tsing
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Yang
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Pien
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Tsing
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Yang
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Pien
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Tsing
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Yang
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Pien
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Tsing
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Yang
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Pien
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Tsing
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Yang
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Pien
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Tsing
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Yang
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Pien
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Tsing
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Yang
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Pien
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Tsing
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Yang
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Pien
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Tsing
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Yang
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Pien
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Tsing
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Yang
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Pien
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Tsing
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Yang
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Pien
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Tsing
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Yang
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Pien
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Tsing
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Yang
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Pien
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Tsing
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Yang
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Pien
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Tsing
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Yang
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Pien
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Tsing
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Yang
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Pien
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Tsing
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Yang
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Pien
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Tsing
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Yang
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Pien
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Tsing
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Yang
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Pien
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Tsing
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Yang
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Pien
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Tsing
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Yang
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Pien
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Tsing
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Yang
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Pien
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Tsing
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Yang
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Pien
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Tsing
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Yang
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Pien
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Tsing
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Yang
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Pien
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Tsing
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Yang
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Pien
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Tsing
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Yang
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Pien
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Tsing
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Yang
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Pien
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Tsing
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Yang
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Pien
Lake Tsing Yuan Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho Ho

ASCE'TIC, *s.* [from *askeo* to exercise, Gr.] one who practises a greater degree of austerity and mortification than others.

A'SCII, *s.* [from *a* not, and *skia* a shadow, Gr.] in geography, those inhabitants of the torrid zone who have no shadow once or twice a year, because the sun is then vertical, or shines perpendicularly on their heads.

ASCI'TES, *s.* [from *askos* a bottle, Gr.] in medicine, a kind of dropsy, which principally affects the abdomen, or lower belly, and is remedied by tapping.

ASCI'TIC, *a.* [from *askites*, Gr.] caused by an ascites; dropsical, or resembling an ascites.

ASCITI'TIOUS, (*assitishious*) *a.* [*ascititius*, Lat.] that which is counterfeit or spurious.

To ASCRI'BE, *v. a.* [*ascribo*, Lat.] to deduce from as a cause; to attribute to; to impute.

ASCRI'PTION, *s.* [*ascriptio*, Lat.] the act of ascribing.

ASH, *s.* [*æsc*, Sax.] in botany, the *fraxinus*. It has pinnated leaves ending in a lobe. Its male flowers have no petals; and the germen has one seed like a bird's tongue.

ASHA'MED, *a.* conscious of having done something which a person may find fault with.

A'SHBOURNE, a town in Derbyshire; with a market on Saturday. Distant 139 miles from London. Pop. 4884.

A'SHBURTON, a town in Devonshire, one of the four Stannary Towns, seated among the hills, where the mines of tin and copper are. It carries on a considerable trade in wool, yarn, and serges, and stands near the river Dort, 19 miles S. W. of Exeter, and 192 W. by S. of London. Market on Tuesday and Saturday, the former for wool, &c., the latter for provisions. Pop. 4165.

A'SHBY-DE-LA-ZOU'CH, a populous town in Leicestershire, with a considerable manufactory of stockings and hats. It is 13 miles S. of Derby, and 115 N. N. W. of London. Market on Saturday. Pop. 4727.

A'SHEN, *a.* made of ash, or ash wood.

A'SHES, *s.* has no singular, [*asca*, Sax.] that substance to which bodies are reduced by burning.

A'SHFORD, a town in Kent, which has a market on Saturday. It is 54 miles from London. Pop. 2809.

A'SHLAR, *s.* in masonry, free stones as they come out of the quarry, of different lengths, breadths, and thickness.

A'SHLERING, *s.* in building, quartering in garrets, about two feet and a half, or three feet high from the floor, and reaching to the under side of the rafters.

A'SHTON, a village in Lancashire, 4 miles S. of Wigan, A place of increasing traffic, employing many hands both in the cotton-trade and hardware-manufacture. *Ashton-under line*, a village in the same county, 7 miles E. of Manchester.

ASHO'RE, *ad.* to the shore, on land, or to the land.

ASH-WEDNESDAY, *s.* the first day of Lent, when, in the primitive church, notorious sinners were put to open penance, thus: They appeared at the church-door barefooted, and clothed in sackcloth, where being examined, their discipline was proportioned according to their offences; after which, being brought into the church, the bishop singing the seven penitential psalms, they prostrated themselves, and with tears begged absolution; the whole congregation having ashes on their heads, to signify, that they were both mortal, and deserved to be burnt to ashes for their sins.

A'SHWEED, *s.* a plant, the same with goutweed and herb-gerald.

A'SHY, *a.* resembling the ash in colour; of a whitish gray.

A'SIA, one of the four great parts of the world, and the second in order. It is bounded on the N. by the Frozen Sea, on the E. by the Pacific Ocean, on the S. by the Indian Sea and on the W. by the Red Sea, the Mediterranean, the Black Sea, the Don, the Volga, the Ural mountains, and the river Cara. It is generally said that the first man was created here; though many are of a different opinion, arising from the uncertainty where the garden of Eden was placed. But, be that as it will, arts and sciences were early cultivated here; though they are thought to come originally from Egypt; but all the considerable religions now known had the first beginning in Asia; and there are still a great number of people who maintain the ancient tenets, which, according to them, are a hundred thousand years old. They have one sort of religion in China, and another in India, whose priests are the Brahmins; not to mention the Jews, Christians, and Mahometans, whose beginnings are sufficiently known to all the world. This was the seat of several ancient empires, or monarchies; such as that of the Assyrians, Medes, Persians, and Greeks. It is 6,050 miles in length, from the Dardanelles on the W. to the eastern shore of Tartary; and 5,380 in breadth from the southern part of Malacca to the most northern cape of Nova Zembla. It may be divided into ten great parts, namely, Turkey in Asia, Arabia, Persia, the Mogul's empire, with the two Peninsulas of India, Thibet, China, and Corea, Great and Little Bocharia, with Charazm, Little and Great Tartary, Siberia, and the Islands. The governments of Asia are generally monarchical; and Turkey, Persia, the Mogul's empire, Thibet, and China, are subject to single monarchs; but the rest are divided among several sovereigns: so that there are reckoned seven emperors, thirty kings, besides petty princes, and the rajahs of India, which are very numerous. With regard to the extent of their religions, the Christian is but small in respect of the Mahometan, which comprehends one-third of Asia, and the pagan is about twice as much extended as the Mahometan. Besides these, some pretend there is the natural religion, which has about as many followers as the Christian. The languages are so many, and so various, that it is impossible to enumerate them; but the chief are the Turkish, the Grecian, the Arabic, the Chinese, the Persian, and the old Indian. In short, every country and island has almost a distinct language. From the richness of its soil, the deliciousness of its fruits, the fragrancy and balsamic quality of its plants, spices, gums, &c., the quantity, variety, beauty, and value of its gems, the fineness of its silks and cottons, and the richness of its metals, it has generally been considered as the finest quarter of the globe. Besides the animals we have in Europe, there are lions, leopards, tigers, camels, elephants, rhinoceroses, and many others. There are several great lakes; but the principal are the Caspian Sea, which is 2,000 miles in circumference, and the lake Aral, which is about half as much, and has not been long known to the Europeans. In painting, Asia is represented by a woman wearing a garland of various flowers and fruits, dressed in a richly embroidered vestment, holding in her right hand branches and roots of cassia, pepper, cloves, &c., and in her left a smoking censer; with a camel kneeling by her.

ASI'DE, *ad.* applied to situation, that which is not straight. Opposed to perpendicular, out of, or deviating from its true direction: not directly towards; or from the company.

A'SININE, *s.* [from *asinus*, Lat.] partaking of the nature of an ass.

To ASK, *v. a.* [*ascian*, Sax.] to desire a thing; to demand; to put a question; to inquire; to require.

ASKA'NCE, ASKAU'NCE, or ASKAU'NT, *ad.* with a look, wherein the pupils of each eye are turned to the corners of the eye-lid; obliquely, or with a leer, and is expressive of slyness or disdain.

A'SKER, *s.* the person who makes a request or inquiry.

ASKE'W, *ad.* aside, wherein the pupils are drawn to on

corner of the eye, and generally bespeaks contempt or disdain.

A'SKRIG, a town in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, 6 miles S. by E. of York, and 246 N. of London. Market on Thursday. Pop. 737.

ASLA'NT, *ad.* on one side; obliquely.

ASLEE'P, *ad.* in that state wherein all the senses are in a manner closed, the eyes shut, and a person enjoys that rest from animal labour called sleep.

ASLO'PE, *ad.* declining, obliquely.

ASP, or A'SPIC, *s.* [*aspis*, Lat.] a kind of serpent, whose poison is so dangerous and quick in its operation, that it kills without the possibility of a remedy. It is very small, and those who are bitten by it die by sleep or lethargy.

ASPA'LATHUS, *s.* [Lat.] a plant called the Rose of Jerusalem. The wood of a prickly tree, heavy, oleaginous, somewhat sharp and bitter to the taste, and anciently much in repute as an astringent, but now little used. An oil drawn from it is of an admirable scent, and very comfortable to the head to which perfumes are not offensive.

ASPARAGUS, *s.* [Lat.] a well-known garden-plant, remarkable for communicating, very soon after being eaten, a strong smell to the urine; and for this reason it is supposed to be diuretic; notwithstanding this, it does not appear that asparagus contributes much either to the exciting of the secretion when suppressed, or facilitating its discharge.

A'SPECT, *s.* [*aspectus*, Lat.] the face; a peculiar cast of the countenance; look or appearance; the front situation of a building, or direction towards any point. In astrology, the situation of the sun, moon, or planets, with respect to each other.

To ASPE'CT, *v. a.* [*aspicio*, Lat.] to look upon; to behold.

A'SPEN, or ASP, *s.* [*espe*, Sax.] a kind of poplar, whose leaves are supposed to be always trembling; used adjectively for things made out of its wood, or those which resemble it with respect to the trembling of its leaves.

A'SPER, *a.* [Lat.] rough or rugged. *Spiritus asper*, in grammar, an accent in this form (‘), which shews that the letter under it is to be pronounced strong, and the breath to supply the place of an *h*.

To A'SPERATE, *v. a.* [*aspero*, Lat.] to roughen, or make rough.

ASPERIFO'LIOUS, *a.* [from *asper* and *folium*, Lat.] in botany, having rough leaves.

ASPE'RITY, *s.* [*asperitas*, Lat.] unevenness, or roughness, applied to the surface of bodies, and pronunciation. Moroseness, or roughness, applied to the behaviour or temper.

To ASPE'RSE, *v. a.* [*aspergo*, Lat.] to say any thing injurious to the character of another; to slander; to calumniate.

ASPE'RSION, *a.* [*aspersio*, Lat.] the action of casting water about, so as that it may fall in small drops, not in full streams. Sprinkling, applied in divinity to the mode of baptism commonly practised, opposed to immersion. Figuratively, an unmerited calumny or slander.

ASPHA'LTIC, *a.* [from *asphaltos*, Gr.] bituminous, or pitchy.

ASPHA'LTOS, *s.* [Gr.] a solid, brittle, black, bituminous, inflammable substance, resembling pitch, and chiefly found swimming on the surface of the lake *Asphaltites*, or Dead Sea, where anciently stood the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah. It is used as a principal ingredient in the ground which engravers spread upon their plates, when they intend to etch, or eat in, a figure with aqua-fortis.

A'SPHODEL, *s.* [*asphodelus*, Lat.] in botany, the day lily. There are six species; they were by the ancients planted near burying-places, to supply the manes of the deceased with nurture.

To A'SPIRATE, *v. a.* [*aspiro*, Lat.] to lay a great stress of voice upon any syllable or letter. When used neuterly, to be pronounced with stress and vehemence, or a full breath.

A'SPIRATED, *a.* [*aspiratus*, Lat.] pronounced with some degree of roughness, stress, or vehemence of voice, or a full breath.

ASPIRA'TION, *s.* [*aspiratio*, Lat.] a sighing for, or longing after; an ardent desire, generally used in a spiritual sense. Among grammarians, it denotes the pronouncing a syllable with some vehemence; as these words beginning with the letter *h*, *hear*, *heat*, if pronounced softly would be *ear*, *eat*.

To ASPI'RE, *v. n.* [*aspiro*, Lat.] to endeavour to attain something above our present circumstances, rank, or power. Used with the particles *to* and *after*.

ASQUINT, *ad.* [from *scendan*, Sax.] a position of the eyes, wherein they do not both seem to look the same way, obliquely.

ASS, *s.* [*asinus*, Lat.] in natural history, a domestic animal, remarkable for its sluggishness, hardiness, patience in labour, coarseness of diet, and long life. This animal is originally a native of Arabia and other parts of the East; its size and spirit decline as it advances into the colder regions. We find mention of it in the history of this country as early as the time of King Ethelred, and afterwards in the reign of Henry III.; but it was lost in England during the reign of queen Elizabeth, and probably introduced again in the succeeding reign. Figuratively, the word implies a person of mean, abject spirit; basely patient under provocations; despicable and dull.

ASSA, *s.* [in pharmacy, divided into *assa dulcis*, or benzoin, and *assa fœtida*] a gum or resin, of a brownish colour, a sharp taste, and a very strong offensive smell; from whence it receives both the name above mentioned, and likewise that of *devil's dung*.

To ASSAI'L, *v. a.* [*assaillir*, Fr.] to attack, or fall upon, in order to subdue, as an enemy. Figuratively, to attack with arguments.

ASSAI'LABLE, *a.* that may be attacked.

ASSAI'LANT, *s.* [from *assaillant*, Fr.] he who makes an attack, opposed to one who *defends*.

ASSAI'LANT, *a.* using acts of violence against another; attacking.

ASSAI'LER, *s.* one who attacks another.

A'SSAM, a country of Asia, west of Bengal, where gunpowder is said to have been invented before it was known in Europe

ASSAPA'NIC, *s.* a little animal of Virginia, which is said to fly by stretching out its shoulders and its skin, and is called in English the flying squirrel.

ASSA'RT, *s.* in law, an offence committed in a forest, by pulling or grubbing up by the roots those trees or bushes that form thickets or coverts for beasts.

ASSA'SSIN, or ASSASSINA'TOR, *s.* one who murders another, either for hire, or by treachery. The word *Hassassin*, (from *hass*, to kill, to assassinate, to listen, to surprise,) in the vulgar Arabic, signifies robbers in the night, persons who lie in ambush to kill, and is very universally used in this sense at Cairo and in Syria.

To ASSA'SSINATE, *v. a.* to murder another treacherously, revengefully, or for hire.

ASSASSINA'TION, *s.* the act of murdering by treachery, or for hire.

ASSAU'LT, *s.* [*assaut*, Fr.] in war, a general and furious attack of a camp, or fortified place, with an intention to

carry or become masters of it. This has lately been styled a *coup de main*, or a strong and vigorous impression. In law, a violent injury offered to a man's person, which may be committed by offering a blow, or a terrifying speech.

To ASSAU'LT, *v. a.* in war, to make a general furious attack, without any cover, on a camp or fortified place, in order to carry, or become masters of, it; to offer violence to; to attack, or invade.

ASSAU'LTER, *s.* one who uses violence against another.

ASSA'Y, *s.* [*essaye*, Fr.] examination, trial, or attempt; attack. In metallurgy, the proof or trial of the purity of metals or metalline substances. It is of two kinds, one before metals are melted, in order to bring them to their proper fineness, the other after they are struck, to see that the species be the standard. In law, assay of weights and measures, is the examination of them by the clerks of markets.

To ASSA'Y, *v. a.* [*essayer*, Fr.] to put to trial; to try.

ASSA'YER, *s.* an officer of the mint, who tries metals, in order to determine their fineness, and how much they are above or below standard.

ASSA'YING, *s.* the act of separating metals, sulphurs, mineral salts, and other bodies, from each other.

ASSECU'TION, *s.* [*assecutio*, Lat.] in canon law, acquirement.

ASSE'MBLAGE, *s.* [*assemblage*, Fr.] the collecting a number of individuals together, so as to form a whole. SYNON. It differs from *assembly*, because that is used of persons, and this of things.

To ASSE'MBLE, *v. a.* [*assembler*, Fr,] to unite several things together, so as to form a whole; to bring several things together into one place. Used neuterly, with the preposition *together*.

ASSE'MBLY, *s.* [*assemblée*, Fr.] a company met together for any fixed purpose, either of public worship, business, or diversion. In the military art, it is the second beating of the drum before a march, as a signal for the soldiers to strike their tents, roll them up, and stands to arms. Assemblies of the clergy are called convocations, synods, councils; the annual meeting of the church of Scotland is called a *General Assembly*.

ASSE'NT, *s.* [*assensus*, Lat.] that act of the mind whereby it takes, or acknowledges, any proposition to be true or false. In a more loose sense, agreement, or consent.

To ASSE'NT, *v. a.* [*assentio*, Lat.] to receive a thing as true.

To ASSE'RT, *v. a.* [*assero*, Lat.] to affirm a thing as true; to claim a thing as one's due; to defend both by words and actions.

ASSE'RTION, *s.* the affirming a thing as true; a proposition conceived or delivered in positive terms.

ASSE'RTIVE, *a.* positive; obstinate; dogmatical.

ASSE'RTOR, *s.* he who affirms any proposition as true; the author or supporter of any opinion.

To ASSE'SS, *v. a.* [*assestare*, Ital.] to rate or tax; to fine a person.

ASSE'SSMENT, *s.* the sum, fine, or custom, levied upon any person or commodity; the act of levying a fine.

ASSE'SSOR, *s.* [Lat.] in law, one who sits on the bench with a judge, in order to assist him with advice: one who is next or equal to another in rank or dignity; an officer employed in collecting taxes.

A'SSETS, *s.* [used only in the plural, from *assez*, Fr.] the goods of a person deceased, which are appropriated to the payment of his debts.

To ASSE'VER, or ASSE'VERATE, *v. a.* [*assevero*, Lat.] to affirm or deny a thing, not only with an oath, but likewise with imprecations, execrations, or curses.

ASSEVERA'TION, *s.* [*asseveratio*, Lat.] the act of affirming a thing with great solemnity by an oath or imprecation.

ASSIDU'ITY, *s.* [*assiduité*, Fr.] a constant attention or application to business; unwearied diligence.

ASSI'DUOUS, *a.* [*assiduus*, Lat.] unwearied; incessant; continual and unremitted.

ASSI'DUOUSLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to exercise diligence without weariness, and application without intermission.

ASSIE'NTO, *s.* [Span.] a Spanish word, signifying a contract or bargain, particularly a contract between the king of Spain and other powers, for furnishing the Spanish dominions in America with negro slaves.

To ASSI'GN, *assine*, the *i* is pronounced long) *v. a.* [*assigno*, Lat.] to distribute; to allot; to appoint. In law, to transfer property to another.

ASSI'GNABLE, (*assinable*) *a.* that may be determined, settled, fixed, or marked out.

ASSIGNA'TION, *s.* [*assignation*, Fr.] the act of transferring property to another.

ASSIGNEE', (*assineé*) *s.* [*assignée*, Fr.] one appointed by another to do an act, or perform any business in his stead. Commonly applied to those persons who are intrusted with the estate of a bankrupt, and are by law empowered to collect his debts, and make a dividend of his effects to his several creditors.

ASSI'GNER, (*assiner*) *s.* he who sets out, determines, or appoints.

ASSI'GNMENT, (*assinement*) *s.* the tranferring by deed the interest one has in a lease, or other thing, to another person. *Assignments* may be made of land, in fee for life or years, of an annuity, rent-charge, judgment, statute, &c.

ASSI'MILABLE, *a.* [from *assimilo*, Lat.] that may be converted into the same nature, or be made like another.

To ASSI'MILATE, *v. a.* [*assimilo*, Lat.] to convert to the same nature; to bring to a resemblance.

ASSIMILA'TION, *s.* in physics, that motion by which bodies convert other bodies related to them, or at least such as are prepared to be converted, into their own substance and nature. Thus, flame multiplies itself upon oily bodies, and generates new flame; air upon water, and produces new air; and all the parts, as well similar as organical, in vegetables and animals, first attract with some election or choice, nearly the same common, or not very different juices for aliment, and afterwards assimilate or convert them into their own nature.

To ASSI'MULATE, *v. a.* [*assimulo*, Lat.] to put on a counterfeit appearance; to feign.

ASSIMULA'TION, *s.* [*assimulatio*, Lat.] a counterfeit or specious resemblance.

To ASSI'ST, *v. a.* [*assister*, Fr.] to relieve; to help.

ASSI'STANCE, *s.* [*assistance*, Fr.] the act of helping; help.

ASSI'STANT, *a.* that supplies the defect of another; that helps.

ASSISTANT, *s.* one who helps another.

ASSI'SE, or ASSI'ZE, *s.* [*assisse*, Fr.] is used for the court, place, or time, when and where the writs and processes, whether civil or criminal, are decided by judges and jury. *Assize* is either general, when judges take their respective circuits, with commission to take all assize; or special, where a commission is granted to particular persons for taking an assize for one or two causes only. All the counties of the kingdom, except Middlesex and Cheshire, are divided into six circuits, and the judges are assigned by the king's commission for every circuit, who now hold the assizes twice a year in every county, except the four northern ones, where the assizes are holden only once a year. The

term is likewise applied to signify the whole process of a writ; a jury; a statute for regulating the weight of bread; and the bread itself, as prescribed in the statute.

To ASSI'ZE, *v. a.* to fix the price, weight, or assize, of a commodity.

ASSI'ZER, or ASSI'SER, *s.* an officer who has the inspection into the weights and measures of commodities.

ASSO'CIABLE, *a.* [*associabilis*, Lat.] that may be joined or united to something else.

To ASSO'CIATE, *v. a.* [*associer*, Fr.] to join as a companion; to make one of a company. To join inseparably, applied to ideas. Neuterly, to unite or join himself.

ASSO'CIATED, *a.* [*associatus*, Lat.] confederated; joined as accomplices; making part of a society, or company.

ASSO'CIATE, *s.* one who is joined to another as assistant, companion, partner, confederate, or accomplice.

ASSO'CIATE, *a.* confederate; joined to interest or purpose.

ASSOCIA'TION, *s.* the act of uniting; union; society; a contract or treaty, by which two or more are united together for their mutual assistance, for the better carrying on any design. In physics, combination, or union.

To ASSOI'L, *v. n.* [*assoudre*, Fr.] in law, to deliver or discharge a person from excommunication.

A'SSONANCE, *s.* [*assonance*, Fr.] reference of one sound to another resembling it. In rhetoric or poetry, it is where the words of a phrase or verse have nearly the same sound or termination, but make no proper rhyme; these are accounted vicious in English, though an elegance among the Romans.

A'SSONANT, *part.* [*assonant*, Fr.] ranging things in classes, according to their resemblance with each other.

To ASSO'RT, *v. a.* [*assortir*, Fr.] to range in classes, as one thing suits with another.

ASSO'RTMENT, *s.* [*assortement*, Fr.] in trade, a stock of goods, consisting of various pieces of different sorts. In painting, the proportion and harmony between the several parts.

To ASSUA'GE, (*aswáge*) *v. a.* to cool, or lessen, applied to heat; to calm, applied to the wind; to pacify or appease, applied to passion or rage; to ease, applied to pain. In its general sense, it implies the lessening the violence of something furious. Neuterly, to abate or grow less.

ASSUA'GEMENT, (*asswágement*) *s.* that which lessens the violence of any thing.

ASSUA'GER, (*asswáger*) *s.* one who pacifies rage, appeases anger, or lessens pain.

ASSUA'SIVE, (*asswásive*) *a.* [from *assuadeo*, Lat.] that has a great influence; that assuages, mitigates, or pacifies.

ASSU'ETUDE, *s.* [*assuetudo*, Lat.] the being accustomed to any thing: custom.

To ASSU'ME, *v. a.* [*assumo*, Lat.] to take; to represent a character; to take to one's self; to arrogate, or claim what is not one's due.

ASSU'MER, *s.* one who claims or arrogates more than his due; an arrogant person.

ASSU'MPSIT, (pron. without the *p*) *s.* [Lat.] a voluntary or verbal promise, whereby a man takes upon himself to perform or pay any thing to another.

ASSU'MPTION, (pron. without the *p*) *s.* [*assumptio*, Lat.] the appropriation of any thing to one's self; the supposing a thing to be true, without any formal proof. The *assumption* of the Virgin Mary is celebrated on the 15th of August. In logic, the minor, or second proposition in a categorical syllogism; sometimes, the consequence drawn from the major and minor

ASSU'MPTIVE, (pron. with the *p*) *a.* [*assumptivus*, Lat.] aplied to that which a person may take or appropriate to himself. In heraldry, *assumptive arms* are those which a person may use as his own.

ASSU'RANCE, (the syllables *assu*, at the beginning of this and the four following words, are by some pronounced like *ashu*) *s.* [*assurance*, Fr.] a certain expectation of something future; confidence; trust; conviction. In commerce, a contract by which a person subjects himself to make good the damages to be sustained by another in a voyage, or by fire. See INSURANCE.

To ASSU'RE, *v. a.* [*assurer*, Fr.] to persuade a person of the certainty of a thing; to make a person confident, by removing the causes of doubt or fear; to be betrothed.

ASSU'REDLY, *ad.* in such a manner as betrays no doubt; certainly; undoubtedly.

ASSU'REDNESS, *s.* the state of a person who is certain, or entirely free from doubt.

ASSU'RER, *s.* one who removes the doubts of another. In commerce, one who indemnifies another against hazards at sea.

ASSY'RIA, a country in Asia, celebrated in ancient history. It was one of the earliest empires, and contained the provinces now called Diarbeck, Curdistan, and Irak; and involved, under his dominion, when at its greatest extent, many other provinces and kingdoms.

A'STERISK, *s.* [*asteriskos* a little star, Gr.] a character used to render any particular passage in the author conspicuous, or to refer to some note in the margin or at the bottom of the page marked thus (*): when two or three are placed together in a line, thus (***), they denote that some word is to be supplied, or is wanting.

A'STERISM, *s.* [*asterismus*, Lat.] the same with Constellation; which see.

ASTE'RN, *ad.* a sea-term, in the hinder part of a ship; or any thing situated behind the ship.

A'STHMA, (in pronunciation the *h* is dropped) *s.* [Gr.] in medicine, a difficulty of breathing, arising from a disorder in the lungs, attended with a great uneasiness in the diaphragm, or præcordia.

ASTHMA'TIC, or ASTHMA'TICAL, *a.* affected or troubled with an asthma.

ASTI, a city of Montserrat in Italy, 24 miles E. of Turin.

ASTO'NIED, *part. a.* used in the Bible for *astonished.*

To ASTO'NISH, *v. a.* [*étonner*, Fr.] to occasion surprise by the immensity and novelty of an object; to amaze.

ASTO'NISHMENT, *s.* a surprise occasioned by an immense and new object; distinguished from *admiration*, both by the degree and the nature of the object.

ASTO'RGA, a small city of Leon, pleasantly situated in a plain on the little river Tuera, 28 miles W. of the city of Leon. It is strong both by nature and art, and is called the city of priests, from its cathedral being filled with ecclesiastics.

To ASTOU'ND, *v. a.* [*étonner*, Fr.] to astonish; to confound with wonder.

A'STRACAN, a large and populous city, seated on an island, formed by the river Wolga, 50 miles N. W. of the Caspian Sea. It is surrounded by strong walls, and has an excellent harbour, where the Europeans embark for Persia. It is noted for having excellent fish. It seldom rains here, but the river on which it stands overflows like the Nile; and when the water is run off, the grass grows in less than a month. From Astracan to Terki, on the side of the Caspian Sea, there are long marshes, which produce a vast quantity of salt, with which the Russians carry on a great trade. This city is supposed to have been, in very early times, the general staple for the productions of Persia, India, and Arabia. It is situated 800 miles S. E. of Moscow, Lat. 46. 22. N., long. 47. 40. E. Pop. from 50,000, to 70,000.

ASTRA'DDLE, *ad.* so to sit on a thing, as that one of our legs should be on each side of it. See ASTRIDE.

A'STRAGAL, *s.* [*astragalos*, Gr.] in anatomy, a bone of the tarsus, with a convex eminence, articulated with the tibia, by a ginglymus, commonly called the ancle-bone. In architecture, a little round member, in the form of a ring or bracelet, serving as an ornament to the tops and bottoms of columns. In gunnery, the little moulding on a piece of ordnance, of which there are generally three on each piece.

A'STRAL, *a.* [from *astrum*, Lat.] that belongs to, or depends on, the stars. *Astral year*, is the time which the earth takes to make its revolution round the sun.

ASTRA'Y, *ad.* out of the right or direct path. Figuratively, wrong, or in an error.

ASTRE'A, according to the heathen mythology, was the daughter of Jupiter and Themis, and goddess of justice; in the golden age, she came from heaven to dwell on earth: but the wickedness of the iron age was such, that she fled to heaven again, and was placed in the zodiac.

To ASTRI'CT, *v. a.* [*astringo*, Lat.] to lessen the distance between two objects; to make the parts of a thing come nearer to each other, opposed to relax. *Constringe* is most commonly used.

ASTRI'CTION, *s.* [*astrictio*, Lat.] the act or power of making the parts of a body approach to each other.

ASTRI'CTIVE, or ASTRI'CTORY, *a.* [*astrictorius*, Lat.] that has a styptic or binding quality.

ASTRI'DE, *ad.* with the legs placed at a distance from each other. In an open or wide manner, applied to the legs, opposite to *close* or *together*.

To ASTRI'NGE, *v. a.* [*astringo*, Lat.] to press or close together; to force the parts closer to each other.

ASTRI'NGENT, *part.* [*astringens*, Lat.] in medicine, that which contracts the dimensions of the vessels by its roughness and asperity, and thickens the fluids; when used internally, opposed to laxative; when externally, opposed to styptic.

A'STROLABE, *s.* [from *astron* a star, and *lambano* to receive, Gr.] in astronomy, a system or assemblage of the different circles of the sphere, resembling an armillary sphere, invented by Hipparchus; but being afterwards altered by Ptolemy to a plane surface, called a planisphere, the word is at present applied to a planisphere or stereographic projection of the sphere upon the plane of one of the great circles.

ASTRO'LOGER, *s.* [*astrologus*, Lat.] one who pretends to predict future events by the supposed influences of the stars.

ASTROLO'GIC, or ASTROLO'GICAL, *a.* relating or agreeable to the principles of astrology.

ASTROLO'GICALLY, *ad.* according to the principles of astrology, or after the manner of an astrologer.

ASTRO'LOGY, *s.* [*astrologia*, Lat.] the art of foretelling future events, from the aspects, positions, and influences of the stars.

ASTRO'NOMER, *s.* [from *astron* a star, and *nomos* a law, Gr.] a person who applies himself to the study of astronomy.

ASTRONO'MIC, or ASTRONO'MICAL, *a.* that which is founded on the principles of astronomy.

ASTRO'NOMY, *s.* [*astron* a star, and *nomos* a law, Gr.] a science which teaches the knowledge of the celestial bodies, their magnitudes, motions, distances, periods, eclipses, and order; the conjunctions and oppositions of the planets, and any other of their mutual aspects, with the time when any of them did or will happen. Astronomy is divided into ancient and modern. Ancient astronomy is such as the art stood under Ptolemy and his followers, who supposed the earth quiescent in the centre, and that all the heavenly bodies performed their revolutions round it. The modern, or new astronomy, is that which has been cultivated since the time of Copernicus, who revived Pythagoras and Phylolaus' opinion of the motion of the earth, and laid the foundation of the true Solar System. In painting, *Astronomy* is represented like a woman, with a silver crescent on her forehead, an azure mantle, and a watchet scarf, besprinkled with golden stars.

ASTROTHEO'LOGY, *s.* [*astrum* and *theologia*, Lat.] the proofs of a Deity drawn from an astronomical view of the heavens.

ASTU'RIAS, a province in the N. W. of Spain, which produces excellent horses, fruits, and wines, and has mines of gold, lapis lazuli, and vermilion. The eldest son of the king of Spain, takes the title of prince of Asturias, and bears the arms of the province. Pop. 364,268.

ASU'NDER, *ad.* [*asundran*, Sax.] at a distance from each other; apart, or separate; an adverbial term importing the dissolution of the union of two or more bodies.

ASY'LUM, *s.* [Lat.] a sanctuary, a place of refuge which sheltered a criminal, and secured him from falling into the hands of any officer of justice. In the times of popery, this privilege belonged not only to churches, and church-yards, but to the houses of bishops.

ASY'MMETRY, *s.* [from *a* not, and *symmetria* harmony, Gr.] a defect of proportion, harmony, or correspondence between the parts of a thing. In mathematics, the incommensurability of two quantities when they have no common measure.

ASY'MPTOTES, *s.* [from *a* not, *syn* with, and *pteo* to fall, Gr.] right lines which approach nearer and nearer to some curve; but which would never meet.

ASY'NDETON, *s.* [Gr.] a figure in grammar, when a conjunction copulative is omitted.

AT, *prep.* [*æt*, Sax.] before a place it signifies sometimes, close to; and at other times, in it. Before a word implying *time*, it denotes the very instant in which a thing was, or will be, done; and sometimes is put without the word *time* in the same sense. Used instead of *with*, it implies cause, or on account of. "*At* this news he dies." *Shak.* Before an adjective of the superlative degree, it implies manner, or perfection. Before a substantive, it sometimes denotes a particular circumstance, and gives it an adverbial meaning; as, *at* ease, *i. e.*, easy. After *be*, it implies design, intention, or employment. "She knew what he would be *at*." *Hud.* Used with *command*, it implies subject. "Thou art least *at* my *command*." *Dryd.* Sometimes *at* signifies *from*; as, "Endeavour to deserve something *at* our hands." *Pope.* *At*, joined with *all*, implies in any respect, degree, or manner. "Most women have no characters *at all*." *Pope.*

ATABA'L, *s.* a kind of tabor used by the Moors.

ATCHIE'VEMENT, *s.* See ACHIEVEMENT.

ATHANA'SIAN CREED, a confession of faith supposed to have been drawn up by Athanasius, bishop of Alexandria, in the fourth century. It is appointed to be read in the English church on certain days.

ATE, the preter. of EAT.

ATHA'NOR, *s.* [a chemical term, borrowed, as some think, from *athanatos* immortal, Gr., because of its durable heat, or from the Arabic, *altanor* a furnace, or oven] a digesting furnace to keep heat for some time; so that it may be augmented or diminished at pleasure by opening or shutting some apertures made on purpose with sliders over them, called registers.

A'THEISM, *s.* [*athéisme*, Fr.] the opinion of those who deny the existence and being of a God, the Creator and Preserver of the world.

A'THEIST, *s.* [from *a* not, and *Theos* God, Gr.] one who denies the existence of a God, the Creator and Preserver of all things.

ATHEI'STICAL, *a.* impious, or agreeable to the principles of an atheist.

ATHEI'STICALLY, *ad.* after the manner of an atheist.

A'THELNEY, a river-isle of Somersetshire, formed at the junction of the Parret with the Thone, remarkable in antiquity as the hiding-place of the Saxon king Alfred with a few of his nobles, when the Danes had overrun all the country to the forest of Sherwood.

A'THENS, an ancient town of Achaia, now Lividia, in Greece, belonging to Turkey in Europe, greatly celebrated for its antiquities, and the many learned men it has produced. This city is now called Athini; and is not inconsiderable either in extent or in the number of its inhabitants, (about 12,000) whose language is a mixture of Greek and Turkish. The town stands beneath the Acropolis, or citadel. The Barbary corsairs infesting it, the avenues were secured, and, in 1676, the gates were regularly shut after sun-set. The Acropolis, which was built on a craggy rock, furnished a very ample field to the ancient virtuosi. It was filled with monuments of Athenian glory; and exhibited an amazing display of beauty, of opulence, and of art; each contending, as it were, for the superiority. Lat. 38. 5. N., long. 23. 57. E.

A'THEOUS, *a.* [from *a* not, and *theos* God, Gr.] opposite, or contrary to the belief of a Deity; atheistical.

ATHERO'MA, *s.* [Gr.] a tumour, a wen, which neither yields to the touch, discolours the skin, nor causes pain.

ATHERO'MATOUS, *a.* having the qualities of an atheroma, or curdy wen.

A'THERSTONE, a town of Warwickshire, containing about 3,500 inhabitants, chiefly employed in the manufactures of hats, ribands, shalloons, &c. It is situated on, or near, the river Anker, 13 miles N. of Coventry, and 103 N. W. of London. Market on Tuesday.

A'THERSTON on the STOUR, a town of Warwickshire, situated on the Stour, a little above its junction with the river Avon, and 3 miles from Stratford. Market on Tuesday, and a cheese-fair, on Sept. 19, reckoned the largest in England. Pop. 87.

A'THIRST, *ad.* wanting drink, or a-dry.

ATHLE'TÆ, *s.* [Lat.] persons of strength and activity, who exercised for the public games of Greece and Rome, and exhibited their skill in such exploits as required bodily strength.

ATHLE'TIC, *a.* [from *athleta*, Lat.] strong, vigorous, and active of body; robust.

ATHLO'NE, a town of Ireland, pleasantly situated on the large and beautiful river Shannon. Part of the town stands in Westmeath, on the Leinster side of the river; the other part in Roscommon, on the Connaught side; these are joined by a long bridge of many arches, which is a grand pass between the two provinces. Though Athlone is so advantageously situated for trade and improvement, it yet remains, in many parts, a poor, ruinous, dirty-looking place. On the bridge are some badly-executed figures, with inscriptions celebrating the success of queen Elizabeth over the rebels in her reign. Pop. 11,496.

ATHWA'RT, *prep.* transverse; across; through. Used adverbially, it implies, in a vexatious and perplexing manner; wrong.

A'TILT, *ad.* like one making a thrust.

ATLA'NTIC, [from *Atlas*] in geography, that part of the ocean which lies between Africa and America.

A'TLAS, *s.* [Lat.] a collection of maps, generally in folio, in allusion to the fable of Atlas's bearing the world on his shoulders. In anatomy, the first vertebra of the neck which lies next to, and supports the head. In architecture, those statues, or half-statues of men, used instead of columns or pilasters, to support any member of architecture, such as a balcony, &c. They are likewise named *Telamones*. Also, a great chain of mountains, which separates Barbary from Biledulgerid in Africa.

A'TMOSPHERE, *s.* [from *atmos* vapour, and *sphaira* a sphere, Gr.] air. In physics, that thin elastic fluid, which covers the earth to a certain height, gravitates towards its centre, and on its surface is carried along with it, and partakes of all its motions, both annual and diurnal: some confine the term only to that part of the air which is nearest the earth, receives its vapours and exhalations, and refracts the rays of light. Its whole weight is computed to be 14,831,308,800,000,000lb. troy, and its height according to De la Hire, 16 leagues, or 48 miles.

ATMOSPHE'RICAL, *a.* belonging to the atmosphere.

A'TOM, *s.* [*atomus*, Lat.] such a small particle of matter as cannot be physically divided.

ATO'MICAL, *a.* consisting of, or relating to, atoms.

A'TOMIST, *s.* one who professes the Corpuscular philosophy.

To ATO'NE, *v. n.* to agree or accord. Actively, to make satisfaction for; to compensate; to expiate; to make a recompense.

ATO'NEMENT, *s.* reconciliation, agreement, concord; the uniting two persons at variance with each other.

A'TONY, *s.* [from *a* not, and *tonos* tone, Gr.] in medicine, wanting proper tension or tone, in the solids of a human body.

ATO'P, *ad.* on the highest part of a thing.

ATRABILA'RIAN, or ATRABILA'RIOUS, *a.* [from *atra* and *bilis*, Lat.] affected with a disorder flowing from a black adust state of the blood. Melancholy.

ATRABILA'RIOUSNESS, *s.* the quality that causes a person to be deemed melancholic.

ATRAME'NTAL, *a.* [from *atramentum*, Lat.] that blackens, or has the qualities of ink.

ATRAME'NTOUS, *a.* black, or having the qualities of ink.

ATRO'CIOUS, *a.* [*atrox*, Lat.] that argues a great, if not the highest, degree of wickedness in the committer; that is extremely, enormously, and flagrantly wicked.

ATRO'CIOUSNESS, *s.* that quality which argues a person to be extremely, obstinately, and enormously criminal.

ATRO'CIOUSLY, *ad.* in an atrocious manner.

ATRO'CITY, *s.* [*atrocitas*, Lat.] that which heightens the enormity of a crime and makes it an object of horror.

A'TROPHY, *s.* [from *a* not, and *trophia* nourishment, Gr.] in physic, an universal consumption, proceeding from the whole habit of the body without any distemper of the lungs, or other entrails, or any remarkable fever.

A'TROPOS, in heathen mythology, one of the three fatal sisters, that cut the thread, or put a period to the life of man.

To ATTA'CH, *v. a.* [*attacher*, Fr.] in law to seize either on a person or his goods; to have an affection, desire, or inclination towards a thing.

ATTA'CHMENT, *s.* [*attachement*, Fr.] in law, the taking, securing, or detaining a person or thing by virtue of a writ or precept. It differs from an *arrest* in this, that an arrest lies only against the body, whereas an attachment is often against the goods only, and sometimes against both body and goods. An arrest, likewise, issues out of an inferior court, by precept only, but an attachment out of a higher court, either by precept or writ. By the custom of London and several other places, a man can attach money or goods

ATHENS.

Published as the Act directs by Thomas Kelly, 17, Paternoster Row.

in the hands of a stranger to satisfy himself. *Attachment* also signifies the love, zeal, or affection, one man has for another's interest or welfare.

To ATTA'CK, *v. a.* [*attaquer*, Fr.] in war, to make an effort or attempt upon a person, or a work, in order to conquer or subdue them. Figuratively, to set upon, invade, or treat any one as an enemy, either by actions or words.

ATTA'CK, *s.* [*attaque*, Fr.] in war, an attempt to conquer a body of troops, or master a fortified place. A *false attack*, is that which is made only to divert the attention of the enemy, and to conceal that of the main one. Figuratively, any hostile attempt, whether it consists in actions or words.

ATTA'CKER, *s.* the person who makes an attempt on a body of soldiers, or a fortified place, in order to subdue or conquer them; any one who uses another with violence.

To ATTAI'N, *v. a.* [*atteindre*, Fr.] to make one's own by labour or mental application; to procure, or obtain; to reach; to arrive at, or acquire.

ATTAI'NABLE, *a.* that may be obtained, acquired, or procured.

ATTAI'NABLENESS, *s.* the quality which renders a thing possible to be attained.

ATTAI'NDER, *s.* [*atteindre*, Fr.] is when a person has committed felony or treason, and judgment is passed upon him. The children of such a person are thereby rendered incapable of being heirs to him, or to any other ancestors, and if he was noble before, his posterity are thereby degraded, and made base; nor can his corruption of blood be taken away, but by an act of parliament, or by reversing the judgment by a writ of error.

ATTAI'NMENT, *s.* that which a person makes his own by labour or mental application; the act or power of attaining.

To ATTAI'NT, *v. a.* [*attenter*, Fr.] to pass sentence against a person either for felony or treason, whereby he forfeits all his lands or hereditaments, his blood becomes corrupted, and his children are rendered base. Figuratively, to debase, corrupt, or make infamous.

ATTAI'NT, *s.* in law, a writ which lies against a jury for giving a false verdict in a court of record, in a real or personal action, if the debt or damages exceed 40*s*. In such case, the ancient law was, that the jurors' meadows should be ploughed up, their houses thrown down, their woods grubbed up, and their lands and tenements forfeited to the king; but, if the person who brought the *Attaint* be cast, he shall be imprisoned, and ransomed at the king's pleasure. But by statute, the severity of the common law is mitigated, where the petty jury is *attainted*, and a pecuniary mulct imposed. Figuratively, a blot or stain, in allusion to the consequences of an attainder.

ATTAI'NTURE, *s.* See ATTAINDER.

To ATTE'MPER, *v. a.* [*attempero*, Lat.] to soften, applied to rigour; to render supportable, applied to heat; to lessen any quality by the mixture or addition of another. Figuratively, to suit, adapt, or fit, in allusion to the tempering of metals.

To ATTE'MPERATE, *v. a.* [*attempero*, Lat.] to render agreeable to; to make suitable to.

To ATTE'MPT, *v. a.* [*attenter*, Fr.] to make a trial; to try, or endeavour.

ATTE'MPT, *s.* an undertaking; a trial to do a thing; sometimes applied to the attacks of an enemy.

ATTE'MPTER, *s.* the person who makes an endeavour; one who tries, tempts, or attempts.

To ATTE'ND, *v. a.* [*attendre*, Fr.] to fix the mind to an object, when applied to speculation; to listen; to wait upon; to accompany; to follow; to expect; to stay for; to lay wait for. Used neuterly, it implies to yield attention; to stay, or delay.

ATTE'NDANCE, *s.* [*attendance*, Fr.] the act of waiting upon as a servant; service; the person in waiting; a servant.

ATTE'NDANT, *s.* [*attendant*, Fr.] waiting on another as an inferior, including the idea of service.

ATTE'NDANT, *s.* one who accompanies another; a servant, or dependant of a nobleman; one who depends on another as a suitor; that which is inseparably united, as a concomitant or consequent.

ATTE'NDER, *s.* See ATTENDANT.

ATTE'NT, *a.* [*attentus*, Lat.] listening to, applying the mind to the consideration of any object; intent.

ATTE'NTATES, *s.* [*attentata*, Lat.] proceedings in a court of judicature, pending suit, and after an inhibition is decreed and gone out; those things which are done after an extra-judicial appeal, may likewise be styled *attentates*.

ATTE'NTION, *s.* [*attention*, Fr.] in logic, an operation of the mind which fixes it on any particular object, and engages it to consider it in such a manner, as to acquire a distinct idea thereof, absorbing, as it were, all other ideas which offer themselves to the mind.

ATTE'NTIVE, *s.* [*attentus*, Lat.] applying the mind or ear to one particular object.

ATTE'NTIVELY, *ad.* in such a manner as to consider, or listen to one particular object.

ATTE'NTIVENESS, *s.* that quality of mind wherein a person considers, or listens to a particular object, with a total disregard of all others.

ATTE'NUANT, *part.* and *a.* [*attenuans*, Lat.] that which makes thin or dilutes. Used substantively, in medicine, for those medicines that resolve the viscosity of the humours in the human body, in order to promote their circulation, and discharge all noxious and excrementitious matter.

To ATTE'NUATE, *v. a.* [*attenuo*, Lat.] to liquefy or make thin.

ATTENUA'TION, *s.* [*atténuation*, Fr.] in physics, applied to fluids, it is the act of rendering them more liquid, and thinner than they were before; the effect of attenuating medicines, or certain efforts which nature itself makes to destroy the force of disorders. In a general sense, it implies the breaking or destroying the cohesion of the particles of any thing, and increasing their surface.

To ATTE'ST, *v. a.* [*attestor*, Lat.] to give a proof of the truth of a thing by evidence or writing.

ATTESTA'TION, *s.* [*attestatio*, Lat.] evidence, or proof of the truth of any fact, either by word or writing.

A'TTIC, *a.* [*Atticus*, Lat.] in architecture, applied to a kind of building or shorter story over another, wherein no roof is to be seen, which is generally decorated with an order peculiar to itself, composed of the other five, but should resemble that most which is under it: the breadth of its pilasters should be equal to that underneath it, and just half its height. In literature, it implies a brilliant kind of wit, and an inexpressible elegance of style peculiar to the people of Attica. Thus *Attic salt*, in philology, is a delicate poignant sort of wit or humour peculiar to the Athenian writers; so *Attic witness*, means one that cannot be corrupted. *Attic order*, is a small order raised upon a large one, by way of crowning, or to finish the building. *Attic of a roof*, is a kind of parapet to a terrace, platform, or the like. *Attic base*, a peculiar kind of base used by the ancient architects in the Ionic order; and by Palladio and some others in the Doric. This is the most beautiful of all bases; and was used by Sir Christopher Wren in building St. Paul's Church London.

To ATTI'RE, *v. a.* [*attirer*, Fr.] to adorn with clothes or dress. Figuratively, to embellish or adorn.

ATTI'RE, *s.* clothes or dress to embellish or adorn a person. Among sportsmen, the *attire* of a stag consists of the bur, pearls, beam, gutters, antler, sur-antler, royal, sur-royal, and croches; of a buck, of the bur, beam, brow-antler, advancer, palm, and spellers. In botany, the third part of the division of a plant, including its generative parts; and divided into semi-form and florid.

ATTI'RER, *s.* one who attires or dresses another.

A'TTITUDE, *s.* [*attitude*, Fr.] in painting and sculpture, the posture of a statue, whereby it expresses some action, or passion of the mind. Applied likewise to the stage, to imply the posture of an actor to express the sentiments of the poet.

ATTLEBOROUGH, a town in Norfolk, 14 miles from Norwich, and 93 from London, with a market on Thursday.

ATTO'LLENT, *a.* [*attollens*, Lat.] that raises or lifts up. In anatomy, applied to those muscles which raise the parts they belong to.

ATTO'RNEY, *s.* [*attornatus*, law Lat.] a person appointed by another to do something in his stead. *Attorney at law*, is one retained to prosecute, or defend a suit at law. In the civil law they are called *Proctors*. Attornies, by a late order of all the judges, are to be admitted of some of the inns of court or chancery (except housekeepers in London and Westminster, &c.) and no attorney shall put himself out of that society into which he is admitted, till he is admitted to some other society, and delivers a certificate thereof; and all attornies are to be in Commons in the times ordered by the society to which they belong, otherwise they shall be put out of the roll of attornies. *Attorney General*, is a great officer, created by letters patent, to exhibit informations, prosecute for the crown in criminal causes, and file bills in the exchequer for any thing concerning the king, in inheritance or profits. To him come warrants for making out all patents, grants, pardons, &c. His salary from the crown is 1,000l. per annum.

To ATTO'RNEY, *v. a.* to perform or employ as proxy.

ATTO'RNMENT, or ATTOU'RNMENT, *s.* [*attournement*, Fr.] in law, the agreement of a tenant for life to the transferring of property to another.

To ATTRA'CT, *v. a.* [*attraho*, Lat.] to draw forwards itself; to allure or invite.

ATTRA'CT, *s.* attraction: the power of drawing. Obsolete.

ATTRA'CTICAL, *a.* that has the power of drawing something towards it.

ATTRA'CTION, *s.* [*attraction*, Fr.] in mechanics, the act of a moving power, by which a thing that may be moved is brought nearer or drawn towards it. In the Newtonian system, it is an indefinite principle, not implying a particular manner, nor physical cause of action, but only a tendency of approaching, whether it proceed from any external cause, or be inherent in bodies themselves, excluding the idea of impulse from its consideration. It is divided into the attraction of gravity, the attraction of cohesion, and the attraction of composition. *The attraction of gravity*, called the centripetal force by mathematicians, is that by which all bodies tend towards the centre, or act on each other at a distance; from hence proceed almost all the motions and changes in the system; it is by this principle, that light bodies ascend, that projectiles are regulated in their courses, that vapours ascend, and the rain falls, that waves roll, the air presses, and the sea is swelled or decreased by the vicissitude of its flux and reflux. The attraction of cohesion, is that which unites the insensible particles of bodies together into the different masses, and causes the roundness we see in drops of water or quicksilver. The particles of all bodies are possessed of the inherent property of attracting each other, which causes them to adhere, and preserves the various substances around us from falling in pieces. The nature of this wonderful property is entirely unknown. The attraction of composition is that which the particles of every simple substance have to other simple substances with which they have an affinity, and which causes them to unite together and form a new compound. Figuratively, the power of alluring, enticing, or engaging the affections of a person. SYNON. *Attractions* may be said to engage us, allurements to entice us, charms to seduce us.

ATTRA'CTIVE, *a.* [*attractif*, Fr.] that has the power of drawing another to itself; inviting, alluring, engaging.

ATTRA'CTIVE, *s.* that which can draw or engage the affections; differing from *allurement*, as that is used in a bad sense, but *attraction* generally in a good one. In physic, *attractives* are medicines externally applied, that by their warmth and activity penetrate the pores, mixing with, and rarefying all obstructed matter, so as to fit it for discharge, upon laying open the part. These are what we call *drawers*, *ripeners*, *maturants*, and *digestives*.

ATTRA'CTIVELY, *ad.* in the manner of a thing, or person, which draws or allures something.

ATTRA'CTIVENESS, *s.* the quality by which a thing attracts, or allures.

ATTRA'CTOR, *s.* that which draws towards itself.

ATTRA'HENT, *part.* [*attrahens*, Lat.] that has the quality of drawing towards itself.

ATTRI'BUTABLE, *a.* [from *attribuo*, Lat.] that may be affirmed as belonging to a thing; that may be ascribed or imputed to a thing or person.

To ATTRI'BUTE, *v. a.* [*attribuo*, Lat.] to affirm as belonging to a thing; to ascribe as a property; to impute, or charge, applied to a cause.

A'TTRIBUTE, *s.* [*attribut*, Fr.] the thing attributed to another; quality adherent. In a general sense, it is that which agrees with some person or thing; or a quality determining something to be after a certain manner. Thus understanding is an attribute of mind, and extension an attribute of body. That attribute which the mind conceives as the foundation of all the rest, is called its essential attribute; thus, extension is by some, and solidity by others, esteemed the essential attributes of *body* or *matter*. *Attributes*, in divinity, are the several qualities or perfections of the divine nature, and such as can be applied to God only; under which is included all that we can imagine to go to make up a perfect being, such as infinite goodness, power, justice, &c. The heathens appropriated a particular deity to each attribute; his power they called by the name of *Jupiter*; his wisdom, *Apollo*; his will, *Fate*; his wrath, *Juno*; &c. In painting and statuary, *attribute* is some distinguishing addition to the principal figure; as the club to *Hercules*, the peacock to *Juno*, the eagle to *Jupiter*, &c.

ATTRIBU'TION, *s.* [*attributio*, Lat.] something ascribed; character or reputation.

ATTRI'TE, *a.* [*attritus*, Lat.] worn off by rubbing two bodies together.

ATTRI'TENESS, *s.* quality produced by the rubbing of two bodies together, so as to wear off some of their surfaces.

ATTRI'TION, *s.* [*attritio*, Lat.] the action of rubbing two bodies together, so as to wear away or rub off some particles on their surfaces.

To ATTU'NE, *v. a.* to put an instrument into tune; to make the voice or any instruments accord together, and sound the same notes, or key.

A'VA, a large city in India, the capital of the Burman

empire. It is seated on the river Ava. The streets are very straight, and the houses are built with teak-planks, and bamboos. It is 520 miles E. of Calcutta, and 276 E. N. E. of Aracan. Lat. 21. 0. N., long. 96. 30. E.

To AVAI'L, *v. a.* [from *valoir*, Fr.] to turn to one's own use, benefit, profit, or advantage; to promote or procure; to be of use or advantage.

AVAI'LABLE, *a.* applied to means, it signifies their suitableness or efficacy to obtain the end; powerful, or proper.

AVA'NTGUARD, *s.* [*avant garde*, Fr.] in war, the first line, or division of an army in battle array; or that part which is seen by the enemy, and marches first against him.

A'VARICE, *s.* [*avarice*, Fr.] in morality, an immoderate love and desire after riches, attended with extreme diffidence of future events; excessive precaution against the instability of fortune, making a person rob himself of the necessary comforts of life, for fear of diminishing his riches.

AVARI'CIOUS, *a.* that partakes of the nature of avarice.

AVARICI'OUSLY, *ad.* covetously.

AVARI'CIOUSNESS, *s.* that quality which inclines a person to desire riches immoderately, to make no use of them, when possessed of them, for fear of diminishing them, and denominates him an *avaricious* person.

AVA'ST, *ad.* [from *basta*, Ital.] hold; stop; a sea-term.

AVAU'NT, *interj.* [*avant*, Fr.] a word implying detestation or abhorrence; signifying, begone! out of my sight!

AU'BURN, a town of Wiltshire, with a considerable manufacture of fustian. It is situated near Ramsbury, on a branch of the Kennet, 3 miles N. E. of Marlborough, and 81 W. of London. It had 72 dwelling-houses, to the value of 20,000*l.*, destroyed by fire, in 1760. Market on Tuesday.

AU'BURN, *a.* [from *aubour*, Fr.] brown; tan-coloured.

AU'CTION, *s.* [*auctio*, Lat.] a method of sale wherein goods are sold to the highest bidder.

AU'CTIONARY, *a.* belonging to an auction.

AUCTIONE'ER, *s.* the manager of an auction.

AUDA'CIOUS, *a.* [*audacieux*, Fr.] a term relative to the nature of an action, applied to the disposition of mind of one who undertakes it, and the manner in which it is executed. With respect to the nature of the action, it implies something difficult, and attended with many obstacles; that the person is of such a disposition of mind as not to care what difficulties he encounters; and that he shews a great deal of impudence in rendering his attempt effectual; so that the word is properly applied in a bad sense only.

AUDA'CIOUSLY, *ad.* in such a manner as bespeaks a daring impudence.

AUDA'CIOUSNESS, *s.* that quality which argues a disposition of mind that will induce a person to undertake any action, let the difficulties be what they will. Always used in a bad sense, and including the secondary idea of impudence.

AUDA'CITY, *s.* [*audacitas*, Lat.] a disposition of mind which makes a person capable of undertaking any difficult action, and frees him from those apprehensions which might render him inactive, or unfit for the offices of society.

AU'DIBLE, *a.* [*audibilis*, Lat.] that may be distinctly heard.

AU'DIBLENESS, *s.* that which renders a thing the object of hearing, or to be heard.

AU'DIBLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to be heard.

AU'DIENCE, *s.* [*audience*, Fr.] that attention which is given to a person while he is speaking. In a courtly sense, the admission of ambassadors or public ministers to a king, in order to deliver the credentials of their sovereign, and to open the intentions for which they are sent. In history, the tribunals or courts of justice established by the Spaniards in America. Persons assembled in order to hear a public speaker. *Audience Chamber*, a court belonging to the archbishop of Canterbury, wherein differences upon elections, consecrations, institutions, marriages, &c., are heard; of equal authority with the Court of Arches.

AU'DIT, *s.* [Lat.] in law, the hearing and examining the accounts of persons concerned in the receipt of money, by persons publicly appointed for that purpose.

To AU'DIT, *v. a.* [*audio*, Lat.] to examine an account.

AUDI'TOR, *s.* [Lat.] one who hears; one who is present when any thing is delivered in public; who examines and passes either public or private accounts.

AUDI'TORY, *a.* [*auditorius*, Lat.] that conduces to hearing. In anatomy, the *auditory nerves* are a pair of nerves arising from the medulla oblongata; and distributed, the one to the ear, the soft and spongy part of which is the immediate cause of hearing; and the other to the eye, &c.

AU'DITORY, *s.* [*auditorium*, Lat.] a place where persons assemble to hear any discourse; a collection of persons so assembled.

A'VE MA'RIA, *s.* [Lat., *hail, Mary!*] a prayer used by the Romish church, beginning with those words, in honour of the Virgin Mary.

To AVE'NGE, *v. a.* [*venger*, Fr.] to punish in proportion to the enormity of crimes; and distinguished from *revenge*, because that is always used in a bad, but this in a good sense.

AVE'NGEMENT, *s.* the act of punishing for crimes.

AVE'NGER, *s.* one who inflicts punishment for crimes.

A'VENS, *s.* the herb-bennet. It has upright yellow blossoms, lyre-shaped leaves, and hairy globular fruit. The root infused in wine, is said to be a good stomachic. There is a sort of cinquefoil that is called by this name.

A'VENTURE, *s.* in law books, a mischance, causing a man's death without felony.

A'VENUE, *s.* [*avenue*, Fr.] a passage or opening. In gardening, a walk of trees leading to a house. In perspective, it is a passage, which is narrower at the end than at the beginning, in order to make it appear the longer, or straight when viewed at the narrowest end. In fortification, the opening inlet to, or communication between, a fort and a bastion.

To AVE'R, *v. a.* [*avérer*, Fr.] to affirm or assert a thing to be true with some degree of positiveness.

A'VERAGE, *s.* [*averagium*, law Lat.] in law, a due or service which a tenant owed his lord by his beast or carriage. In sea-commerce, the accidents or misfortunes which happen to a ship or cargo, divided into simple, large, common, or small; an allowance given to the master for his care of the goods above the freight. A medium; a mean proportion.

AVE'RMENT, *s.* in law, the establishment of a thing by evidence; an offer to make good an exception pleaded in abatement of the plaintiff's action, and an actual doing it.

AVE'RNAT, *s.* a sort of grape.

AVERRU'NCATE, *v. a.* [*averrunco*, Lat.] to root up; to tear up by the roots.

AVERSA'TION, *s.* [from *aversor*, Lat.] a term alluding to the motion of a person who detests any thing, which is that of *turning away* from it.

AVE'RSE, *a.* [*aversus*, Lat.] hostile or angry with, unwilling, abhorring.

AVE'RSELY, *ad.* in a manner which shews great unwillingness. Backwards, opposed to forwards.

AVE'RSENESS, *s.* unwillingness; backwardness.

AVE'RSION, *s.* [*aversion*, Fr.] dislike, arising from the disagreeableness of an object; the cause of dislike.

To AVE'RT *v. a.* [*averto*, Lat.] to turn aside; to keep off.

AUF, *s.* [*alf*, Belg.] a person void of discretion, or common sense; a fool.

AU'GER, or AU'GRE, *s.* [*egger*, Belg.] in mechanics, an instrument used by carpenters and coopers to bore holes with, consisting of a handle and bit.

AUGHT, *pron.* [*auht*, Sax.] any thing; applied to the extent of a person's knowledge, as *far* as.

To AUGME'NT, *v. a.* [*augmenter*, Fr.] to increase the value or dimension of a thing by the addition of something else. SYNON. Our ambition *augments* with our fortune; and we are no sooner in possession of one hundred pounds, than we are eager to *add* to it another.

AU'GMENT, *s.* [*augmentum*, Lat.] increase, applied to the dimension of a body or the progress of a disease.

AUGMENTA'TION, *s.* increase, enlargement, improvement. Also a court so called, erected 27 Henry VIII., when, by the suppression of the monasteries, the revenue of the crown was *augmented;* and the office still remains, in which are many curious records, though the court has been long since dissolved. In heraldry, the additional charges to a coat of armour, frequently given as particular marks of honour, and generally borne either on the escutcheon or a canton; as have all the baronets of England, who have borne the arms of the province of Ulster in Ireland.

AU'GSBURG, a considerable city in Germany. Under the old constitution, it was an imperial city, the metropolis of the circle of Swabia, and belonged alike to the catholics and protestants. The public buildings are magnificent. Besides the cathedral, here are six Roman catholic parish churches, and six Lutheran. It is surrounded by beautiful plains and large forests, abounding with game. The celebrated confession of the Lutheran faith, is called the Augsburg confession, because it was presented to a diet which was held here. It is distant 40 miles from Munich. Lat. 48. 27. N., long. 11. 4. E. Pop. 33,000.

AU'GUR, *s.* [Lat.] a minister of religion among the ancient Romans, appointed to take presages concerning futurity, from birds, beasts, and the appearances of the heavens.

To AU'GUR, *v. n.* to foretel; to guess at; to presage.

To AU'GURATE, *v. n.* [*auguro*, Lat.] to produce by signs, after the manner of an augur.

AUGURA'TION, *s.* the practice of determining future events in the manner of augurs.

AUGU'RIAL, *a.* according to the principles of an augur.

AU'GURY, *s.* [*augurium*, Lat.] in antiquity, a species of divination, or the art of foretelling future events, and distinguished into five sorts, *namely*, augury from the heavens; from birds; from chickens; from quadrupeds; and from portentous events. Of this kind are also the more modern magic, astrology, palmistry, &c., which, though formerly very much practised, are now justly exploded as inconsistent with reason and true philosophy.

AUGU'ST, *a.* [*augustus*, Lat.] that may claim reverence on account of its dignity or rank, or expect awe from its appearance.

AU'GUST, *s.* [from *Augustus*,] since the alteration of the style, the eighth month of the year, called by the Romans *Sextilis*, or the sixth month from March; but named *August* from Augustus Cæsar. It was represented by the ancients under the figure of a young man with a fair countenance, crowned with a garland of wheat, a basket of fruit under his arm, a sickle in his hand, and bearing a victim.

AUGU'STA, the capital of Georgia, in N. America, about 130 miles from the sea, seated on the S. W. bank of the river Savannah, which flowing through a fine plain country, is navigable for barges managed by means of poles. Here is a bridge over the water to the Carolina side, which is hilly. From its excellent soil, and centrical situation, between the upper and lower countries, it is rising into importance.

AUGU'STINES, a religious order of the church of Rome, who follow the rule of St. Augustine, prescribed them by pope Alexander IV. Among other things, this rule enjoins to have all things in common; to receive nothing without the leave of the superior; and several other precepts relating to charity, modesty, and chastity. The Augustines are clothed in black, and make one of the four orders of begging friars. There are likewise nuns of this order.

AUGU'STNESS, *s.* that quality which renders a person an object of reverence, awe, and homage.

A'VIARY, *s.* [*aviarium*, Lat.] a place enclosed for keeping a collection of birds. Figuratively, the collection of birds kept in such a place.

AVI'DITY, *s.* [*aviditas*, Lat.] greediness; eagerness; an insatiable love of money.

AVI'GNON, a large city in the department of Vaucluse, declared a part of France, since the revolution; but before it, the capital of a little sovereignty, subject to the pope, whose legate resided here. In Avignon they reckon seven gates, seven palaces, seven colleges, seven hospitals, seven monasteries, seven nunneries, and seven popes who resided there in 70 years. Lat. 43. 57. N., long. 4. 59. E.

AVI'SO, *s.* [Ital.] in commerce, notice or information given by letter.

AU'KLAND BISHOP'S, a large well-built town in Durham, chiefly remarkable for one of the palaces of the bishop of Durham. A manufacture of calico and muslin has lately been established here. It is situated 12 miles from Durham, and 250 from London. Market on Thursday. Pop. 11,137.

AU'LCESTER, an ancient town of Warwickshire, with a manufactory of needles. It is situated at the union of the rivers Aln and Arrow, 7 miles W. of Stratford-upon-Avon, 14 from Warwick, and 102 N.W. of London. Market on Tuesday. Pop. 2400.

AU'LIC, *a.* [*aulicus*, Lat.] belonging to the court. In history, applied to the highest court of the emperor of Germany, originally instituted to determine the disputes between the emperor and his subjects.

AUNT, (*ant*) *s.* [*tante*, Fr.] a female relation, who is a sister either to a person's father or mother.

AVOCA'DO, *s.* [Span.] a tree that grows in great plenty in the Spanish West Indies. The fruit is of itself very insipid, for which reason they generally eat it with the juice of lemons and sugar, to give it a poignancy.

To A'VOCATE, *v. a.* [*avoca*, Lat.] to call a person from a thing he is engaged in.

AVOCA'TION, *s.* [*avocatio*, Lat.] the diverting a person's attention from something he is already engaged in.

To AVOI'D, *v. a.* [*vuider*, Fr.] to forbear; to shun; to quit, or leave.

AVOI'DABLE, *a.* that is possible to escape the effects of a thing; that may be escaped or shunned.

AVOI'DANCE, *s.* the act whereby one frees himself from the effects of any cause; the act of emptying or carrying off.

AVOI'DER, *s.* the person who shuns, escapes, or carries away; the vessels used to carry things away in.

AVOI'DLESS, *a.* inevitable, that cannot be avoided.

AVOIRDUPOI'S, *s.* [*avoir du pois*, Fr.] a kind of weight, supposed to be borrowed from the Romans, a pound of which contains 16 oz., bearing the same proportion to 1lb. troy, as 14 to 16 All coarser commodities are bought by this weight.

AUSTRIA.
English Miles.
PRUSSIA
RUSSIA
SAXONY
DRESDEN
CRACOW
BOHEMIA
GALICIA
LODOMERIA
BAVARIA
MUNICH
R. Danube
AUSTRIA
TYROL
SWITZERLAND
HUNGARY
TRANSYLVANIA
LOMBARDY
Gulf of Venice
ADRIATIC SEA
ITALY
CORSICA
Genoa
Parma
Florence
Leghorn
Pisa
Ancona
St Marino
Camerino
Spoleto
ROME
Civita Vecchia
Ajaccio
Trieste
Venice
Milan
Mantua
Verona
Trent
Innspruck
Salzburg
Linz
Vienna
Prague
Olmutz
Brunn
Presburg
Pesth
Buda
Debreczin
Szegedin
Temesvar
Hermanstadt
Klausenburg
Carlstadt
Fiume
Zagrabia
Essek
Peterwardein
Belgrade
Semendria
Czabatz
Zvornik
Bosna Serai
Mostar
Trawnik
Bagnaluka
Novi Bazar
Scutari
Prisrina
Scopia
Sophia
Ghinstendil
Nissa
Widdin
Rustchouk
Bucharest
Silistria
Varna
Danube R.
Morawa R.
Save R.
Drave R.
Theiss R.
Aluta R.
Dniester R.
Pruth R.
Vistula R.
Longitude East of Greenwich

AVOLA'TION, *s.* [from *avolo*, Lat.] the flying away; flight or escape.

AVON, a river which rises in Wiltshire, flows by Salisbury, and enters the English Channel at Christ-church bay. *Avon*, a river which rises in Leicestershire, runs by Warwick, and enters the Severn at Tewkesbury. *Lower Avon*, a river which rises in Wiltshire, passes by Bath, and is joined by the Frome at Bristol.

To AVOU'CH, *v. a.* [*avouer*, Fr.] to prove by a voucher or proper authorities; positively to maintain the truth of a thing; to justify or vindicate. *Vouch* is in use at present, in its stead.

AVOU'CH, *s.* proof, witness, evidence.

AVOU'CHABLE, *a.* that may be proved by evidence or vouchers.

AVOU'CHER, *s.* he that proves the truth of an assertion by proper vouchers or evidence.

To AVO'W, *v. a.* [*avouer*, Fr.] to profess openly, without any dissimulation.

AVO'WABLE, *a.* that may be publicly owned without dissembling, and sometimes without shame.

AVO'WAL, *s.* a public confession, without the least dissimulation.

AVO'WEDLY, *ad.* in a public open manner; professedly; publicly.

AVOWEE', *s.* [*avoué*, Fr.] the person to whom the representation of any benefice, or the right of advowson, belongs.

AVO'WER, *s.* one who openly professes, asserts, or declares, without dissimulation.

AVO'WRY, *s.* in law, the *avowing* or confessing the having taken a distress for rent, when the person distrained sues for a replevin.

AVO'WTRY, *s.* adultery.

AURE'LIA, *s.* [Lat.] in natural history, the second change of a caterpillar, towards a moth or fly, in which it seems deprived of motion, receives no nourishment, and appearing sometimes with a yellow gold-coloured skin, is called by this name.

AURE'LIAN, *s.* a naturalist, who applies himself to study the various changes of insects; sometimes applied to one who breeds and describes the various states of moths and butterflies.

AU'RICLE, *s.* [*auricula*, Lat.] in anatomy, the external ear, or that which is prominent from the head.

AURI'CULA, *s.* the flower bear's-ear, of which there are many varieties.

AURI'CULAR, *a.* [*auricularis*, Lat.] that belongs to the ear; secret or private, as if whispered in a person's ear. *Auricular confession*, in the Romish church, is the private confession a person makes of his sins to a priest, in order to receive absolution.

AURI'CULARLY, *ad.* in a private or secret manner.

AURI'FEROUS, *a.* [*aurifer*, Lat.] that produces gold.

AURI'GA, *s.* in astronomy, the Waggoner, a constellation in the northern hemisphere.

AURIGA'TION, *s.* [from *auriga*, Lat.] the dividing a vehicle or carriage.

AURIPIGME'NTUM, *s.* See ORPIMENT.

AURO'RA, *s.* [Lat.] in geography, that faint dawn which appears in the east, when the sun is within 18 degrees of the horizon. In mythology, the goddess who presides over day-break, the daughter of Hyperion and Thea, or of the Sun and Earth. She is described in all the pomp of imagination by Homer, covered with a great vail, with rosy fingers and hair sprinkling the dew, and expanding the cups of flowers. *Aurora Borealis* is an extraordinary meteor, or luminous appearance, shewing itself in the night in the northern parts of the heavens. Various reasons have been given by philosophers for this phenomenon; but as no two of them agree, and perhaps are all mistaken as to the real cause, we shall not trouble the reader with their conjectures. It is very common in countries near the pole, but rarely in England, none being recorded in our annals from Nov. 14, 1574, till the surprising one of March 6, 1716, since which time they have been, and still continue, very frequent.

AU'RUM FU'LMINANS *s.* [*thundering gold*, Lat.] in chemistry, precipitate of gold, a powder, which, when cast into the fire, produces a loud noise like thunder. *Aurum musivum*, mosaic gold, a combination of white oxide of tin, with sulphur, by means of mercury; an article used by artists to give a beautiful colour to bronze. *Aurum potabile*, tincture of gold, a quack medicine prepared, by mixing solution of gold with essential oil of rosemary, when the gold swims a-top. The virtues of this tincture are entirely owing to the oil of rosemary.

AUSCULTA'TION, *s.* [from *ausculto*, Lat.] a hearkening, or listening to.

AU'SPICE, *s.* [*auspicium*, Lat.] the art of divination, confined to the flight or singing of birds: a prosperous event, or the favour and protection of a lucky person.

AUSPI'CIAL, *a.* relating to prognostics.

AUSPI'CIOUS, *a.* that promises success; favourable, fortunate, kind, propitious, applied to persons.

AUSPI'CIOUSLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to promise success.

AUSTE'RE, *a.* [*austerus*, Lat.] applied to morals, rigid and mortified, opposed to effeminate, or luxurious. Applied to tastes, rough, sour, and astringent, like that of unripe fruits.

AUSTE'RELY, *ad.* in a rigid mortifying manner.

AUSTE'RITY, *s.* a state of rigid severity and mortification, sometimes including the secondary idea of sourness or moroseness; severity or harshness of discipline.

AU'STRAL, *a.* [*australis*, Lat.] that is towards the south; as, the *austral* signs.

AUSTRALA'SIA, one of the sixth grand divisions of the globe, consisting principally of the vast island of New Holland.

AUSTRA'LIS PISCIS, the southern Fish, a constellation of the southern hemisphere, not visible in our latitude.

AU'STRIA, a large country of Europe, bounded on the N. by Bohemia and Moravia, on the E. by Hungary, on the S. by Styria, and on the W. by the archbishopric of Saltzburg. The river Ens divides it into the Upper and Lower; Vienna is the capital of the Lower, and Lintz the capital of the Upper. Austria excels all the neighbouring states in the fertility of its soil, the plenty of its pastures, and the wholesomeness of the air. Corn, wine, and fruit, are very plentiful; and the saffron better than that of the East Indies. When Francis II., emperor of Germany, resigned that high dignity, in consequence of the great changes effected in the empire by the French, he assumed the title of Francis I., emperor of Austria. Pop. 2,008,978.

AUTHENTIC, or AUTHE'NTICAL, *a.* [*authenticus*, Lat.] of established authority; that is attended with full proof, and attested by persons who deserve credit.

AUTHENTICALLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to procure credit.

To AUTHE'NTICATE, *v. a.* to establish a thing by the necessary proofs of its genuineness.

AUTHENTI'CITY, *s.* the genuineness of a thing, supported by proper proofs and authorities.

AUTHE'NTICLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to evince a thing to be genuine.

AU'THOR, *s.* *auctor*, Lat.] in its more proper sense,

who creates and produces any thing; the original inventor or discoverer of any new art or principle; one who writes upon any subject, opposed to a translator or compiler.

AUTHO'RITATIVE, *a.* that has an influence over another; that commands or obliges.

AUTHO'RITATIVELY, *ad.* in such a manner as to bespeak proper authority or license.

AUTHO'RITATIVENESS, *s.* that quality which shows a person to be properly licensed, or to have authority, for the doing any thing.

AUTHO'RITY, *s.* [*auctoritas*, Lat.] a power which leaves a person the liberty of choice, arising from superiority of rank or reason; includes the secondary idea of respect, and is applied to God, with respect to his creatures; and to parents, with respect to their children; applied to arguments, it denotes their strength. SYNON. There appears in the idea of *authority* something just and respectable; in the idea of *power*, something strong and active; and in the idea of *dominion*, something great and elevated.

AUTHORIZA'TION, *s.* the act of communicating authority.

To AU'THORIZE, *v. a.* [*autoriser*, Fr.] to give a person license or authority to perform a thing; to encourage; to justify; to give credit.

AUTO'CRACY, *s.* [*autos* himself, and *kratos* power, Gr.] independent power.

AUTOGRA'PHICAL, *a.* [from *autos* himself, and *grapho* to write, Gr.] that is written by a person's own hand.

AUTO'GRAPHY, *s.* [from *autos* himself, and *graphō* to write, Gr.] a person's own hand-writing. An original, opposed to a copy.

AUTOMA'TICAL, *a.* that hath the quality of an automaton; that is endued with a power to move itself. In the animal economy, applied by Boerhaave to express those motions which arise purely from the structure of the body, and over which the will has no power.

AUTO'MATON, *s.* [from *autos* himself, and *maomai* to be excited, Gr.] in mechanics, an engine which has the principle of motion in itself.

AUTO'MATOUS, *a.* [*automatos*, Gr.] that has the power of motion in itself.

AU'TOPSY, *s.* [from *autos* himself, and *optomai* to see, Gr.] the seeing a thing with one's own eyes. Applied by the ancients to the communications which the soul was supposed to have with the gods in the Eleusinian mysteries.

AUTO'PTICAL, *a.* [from *autos* himself, and *optomai* to see, Gr.] that is seen by one's own eyes.

AUTO'PTICALLY, *ad.* in such a manner as that a person may be an eye-witness.

AU'TUMN, (*autum*) *s.* [*autumnus*, Lat.] the third season of the year, wherein the fruits are gathered in, commencing astronomically on the 23d of September, and ending on the 21st of December; popularly including August, September and October. Some nations compute their years by autumns, the Saxons by winters, and, according to Tacitus, the Germans had no idea of this season. In painting, Autumn is represented by a man at perfect age, clothed like the Spring, and girded with a starry girdle, holding in one hand a pair of scales, equally poised, with a globe in each; in the other a bunch of divers fruits and grapes. His age denotes the perfection of this season, and the balance, that sign of the zodiac which the sun enters when our autumn begins.

AUTU'MNAL, *a.* that belongs to autumn; that is produced in autumn. In astronomy, the *autumnal point*, is that point of the equinoctial line from whence the sun begins to descend towards the south. The *autumnal signs* are Libra, Scorpio, and Sagittarius. *Autumnal equinox*, the time when the sun enters the autumnal point, which is about the 23d of September.

AVU'LSION, *s.* [*avulsio*, Lat.] the act of pulling asunder two bodies already united, implying the secondary idea of some exertion or force.

AUXI'LIAR, or AUXI'LIARY, *s.* [from *auxiliaris*, Lat.] a person who assists another, whether in war, peace, works of strength, or the products of the understanding.

AUXI'LIAR, or AUXI'LIARY, *a.* [*auxiliaris*, Lat.] that affords help or assistance. In grammar, applied to such verbs as are prefixed to others, and help to conjugate certain tenses, which are on that account named compound ones.

To AWAI'T, *v. a.* to expect a thing in future; to be reserved, or designed for.

To AWA'KE, *v. a.* [pret. *awoke*; *weccian*, Sax.] to raise from sleep. Figuratively, to rouse a thing in a dormant or latent state into action. Neuterly, it signifies to cease to sleep; also to be cautious; to be on one's guard; to take such measures as not to be surprised by an approaching calamity or enemy.

AWA'KE, *a.* not being asleep; not sleeping.

To AWA'KEN, *v. a.* pret. *awakened*. See AWAKE. This seems to be the best word.

To AWA'RD, *v. a.* [the *a* in the second syllable is pronounced hard like *au*; *weardig*, Sax.] to pass sentence, or determine a controversy, as an arbitrator. Figuratively, to give one's opinion.

AWA'RD, *s.* [see the preceding word] the judgment or opinion of a person chosen by contending parties to determine a difference between them.

AWA'RE, *ad.* perceiving; cautious; or upon one's guard.

AWA'Y, *ad.* [*aweg*, Sax.] after the verb *go*, or *be*, it implies absent, or out of sight. At the beginning of a sentence, it has the force of a verb in the imperative mood, and signifies, leave this place. "*Away*, old man." *Shak.* Sometimes joined to a verb, it implies to lose, including the idea of lavishing, squandering, or profusion.

AWE, *s.* [*ege*, or *oga*, Sax.] a respect mixed with terror, including the idea of superior rank, authority, or parts.

To AWE, *v. a.* to influence a person by one's authority, dignity, or age.

AW'FUL, *a.* that causes respect, joined with fear, on account of its dignity, authority, or age.

AW'FULLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to command respect joined with fear; including the secondary ideas of authority and dignity.

AW'FULNESS, *s.* that quality which attracts respect mixed with fear.

AWHI'LE, *ad.* applied to time, space, interval; some time.

AW'KWARD, *a.* [from *æward*, Sax.] applied to the mind, perverse; applied to the behaviour, clumsy; unhandy; clownish.

AW'KWARDLY, *ad.* in a clumsy manner.

AW'KWARDNESS, *s.* that quality which shews a person not to have been conversant with the elegancies of polite life; and denotes him to be clownish and clumsy.

AWL, *s.* [*æle*, or *ale*, Sax.] a sharp-pointed instrument used by shoemakers to make holes, in order to expedite their work.

AW'LESS, *a.* irreverent; without the power of causing reverence.

AW'L-SHAPED, *a.* in botany, applied to the leaves, threads, or seeds, slender, and becoming finer towards the end, like an awl.

AWME, or AUME, *s.* a Dutch liquid measure, containing equal to the tierce in England, or to one-sixth of a ton in France.

AWN, *s.* the slender short substance, growing to the valves of corn or grass, and frequently called a beard.

A'WNING, *s.* [from *aulne*, Fr.] the hanging a sail or tarpauling over any part of a ship to keep the sun off.

AWRY', *ad.* [in pron. the *w* is dropped] out of a straight line; out of a perpendicular direction; on one side; not even. Figuratively, erroneously.

AX, or AXE, *s.* [*eax*, Sax.] a carpenter's instrument to hew wood; its edge tapers to the middle of a blade, and it has a long handle to be used with both hands.

AX'BRIDGE, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Thursday. It is seated under Mendip-hills, which are rich in lead mines, and proper for feeding cattle. It is governed by a mayor, and consists of one principal street, long but narrow; 10 miles N. W. of Wells, 131 W. of London.

AXI'LLA, *s.* [Lat.] the cavity under the upper part of the arm, called the arm-pit.

AXI'LLY, or AXI'LLARY, *a.* [*axillaris*, Lat.] belonging to the arm-pit.

A'XIOM, *s.* [from *axioo* to be worthy, Gr.] a plain, self-evident proposition, as that nothing can act where it is not; that a thing cannot be, and be, at the same time; that the whole is greater than a part thereof; and that from nothing, nothing can arise. This word is principally restrained to mathematics, and when used to other purposes is frequently called a maxim.

A'XIS, *s.* [Lat. *axes*, plural] in geometry, astronomy, &c., is an imaginary line, passing through the centre of any figure or orbit. Thus the *axis of the world* is a line conceived to pass through the centre of the earth from one pole to the other, about which the sphere, or the world, in the Newtonian system, resolves in its diurnal rotation. The *axis of a planet* is that line drawn through its centre, about which the planet revolves. So also the sun, with all the other planets, except Mercury and the Georgium Sidus, are known by observation to move about their respective *axes*. The *axis of the earth*, during its revolution round the sun, remains always parallel to itself, and is inclined to the plane of the ecliptic, making with it an angle of about 66½ degrees. In conic sections, *axis* is a right line, dividing the sections into two equal parts, and cutting all its ordinates at right angles. In mechanics, the *axis of balance*, is that line about which it moves or rather turns about. *Axis of oscillation*, is a right line parallel to the horizon, passing through the centre, about which a pendulum vibrates. In optics, *axis* is that ray, among all others that are sent to the eye, which falls perpendicularly upon it, and which consequently passes through the centre of the eye. In architecture, *spiral axis* is the *axis* of a twisted column drawn spirally, in order to trace the circumvolution without. *Axis*, in anatomy, is the second vertebra of the neck, so called from the head's turning on it like an *axis*.

A'XLE, or, A'XLE-TREE, *s.* [*acse* and *treow*, Sax.] a piece of wood, &c., which passes through the centre of a wheel, on which it turns.

A'XMINSTER, a town of Devonshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the river Ax, near the edge of the county, in the great road from London to Exeter, and was a place of some note in the time of the Saxons. It is governed by a portreeve; has one church, and about 500 houses; but the streets, though paved, are narrow. Here is a small manufactory of broad and narrow clothes; some carpets are also made in the Turkish manner. It is 25 miles E. by N. of Exeter, and 147 W. of London. Pop. 2719.

AY, *ad.* [perhaps, from *aio*, I say Lat.] yes; used to affirm the truth of a thing.

AYE, *ad.* [*awa*, Sax.] generally used after *for*, and implies time without end; for ever; to all eternity.

A'YLESBURY. See ALESBURY.

AYR, a sea port of Ayrshire, in Scotland, situated on a sandy plain, and built on both sides of the river Ayr, which rises on the borders of Lanerkshire, and crossing the county, to which it gives name, runs into the Clyde, near the town of Ayr. Its waters possess a petrifying quality, and wood petrified in it, makes excellent hones for razors. Over it, there is a bridge of 4 arches, in the middle of the town. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in coals and grain, and there is a profitable fishery of cod and haddock on the coast: they have also flourishing manufactures of cotton, iron, tambour works, &c. The market-cross here is a valuable relic of antiquity, purporting, by the date which it bears, to have been built in 1055. It is 65 miles S. W. of Edinburgh. Pop. 7606.

A'YRESHIRE, a large commercial county of Scotland, bounded on the W. N. W. and N. by the river Clyde and Renfrewshire; on the E. by the counties of Lanerk and Dumfries; and on the S. E. and S. by the shires of Kirkcudbright and Wigtoun. It is about 60 miles in length, and from 20 to 25 in breadth; it is divided into 46 parishes, and in 1841 contained about 164,522 souls, having gained an increase within the last fifty years, of 80,000 inhabitants.

A'YRY, or A'ERY, *s.* a nest or company of hawks, so called from the old French word *aire*, which signified the same.

A'ZIMUTH, *s.* [Arab.] is an arch of the horizon, comprehended between the meridian of the place and any given vertical, and is the complement of the eastern and western amplitude to a quadrant. The *magnetical azimuth*, is an arch of the horizon contained between the sun's *azimuth* circle and the magnetical meridian. *Azimuth compass*, is an instrument used at sea for finding the sun's magnetical *azimuth*. *Azimuth dial*, is one whose style or gnomon is at right angles to the plane of the horizon. *Azimuth circles*, called *Azimuths*, are great circles of the sphere, intersecting each other in the zenith and nadir, and cutting the horizon at right angles in all their points thereof. The *azimuths* are represented by the rhumbs on common sea-charts, and on the globe they are represented by the quadrant of altitude when screwed in the zenith. On the *azimuth* is reckoned the height of the stars, and of the sun, when not in the meridian.

AZO'RES, a group of islands in the Atlantic ocean, between 25 and 32 degrees of W. longitude, and between 37 and 40 N. latitude; 900 miles W. of Portugal, and as many E. of Newfoundland. They were first discovered in 1489, by John Vanderberg, a merchant of Bruges, who was driven here by stress of weather. On his arrival at Lisbon, he boasted of his discovery; on which the Portugueze set sail, and took possession of them, which they have ever since retained. All these islands enjoy a very clear sky, and salubrious air; they are extremely fertile in corn, wine, and a variety of fruits; and they breed large quantities of cattle.

AZO'TE, *s.* in modern chemistry, a name given to nitrogen, because it kills all animals which are obliged to breathe it alone.

AZO'TH, *s.* among the old chemists, the first matter of metals.

AZO'TIC, *a.* in chemistry, belonging to azote, or nitrogen.

A'ZURE, *s.* in the general sense, signifies the blue colour of the sky. Among painters, it is the blue colour, with a greenish cast, prepared from the lapis lazuli, generally called *ultramarine*. It likewise signifies that bright blue colour prepared from the lapis armenus. This colour is called *Lambert's blue*. In heraldry, *azure* is the blue colour in the coat of arms of any person below the rank of a baron. In the escutcheon of a nobleman, it is called *Sapphire*; and

in that of a sovereign prince, *Jupiter*. In engraving, this colour is expressed by lines or strokes drawn horizontally.

A'ZURE, *a.* that is of a sky or faint blue colour.

B.

B IS the second letter of most alphabets, and in ours the first consonant. It is pronounced by pressing the whole length of the lips together, and forcing them open with a strong breath. It is used as an abbreviation; thus in music, B stands for the tone above A, as Bb or bB does for B flat, or the semi-tone major above A; B also stands for bass, and B. C. for *basso continuo*, or thorough bass. As a numeral, B was used by the Greeks and Hebrews to denote 2; but among the Romans it stood for 300, and with a dash over it thus, $\bar{B}$ for 3,000. The same people used ⅁B, for *Brutus*: B. F. for *bonum factum*. They likewise used B and V indifferently for each other. B in the chemical alphabet signifies mercury. B. A. stands for bachelor of arts; B. L. for bachelor of laws; and B. D. for bachelor of divinity.

BA'A, *s.* a sound borrowed from, and expressive of, the bleating of a sheep.

To BA'A, *v. a.* [from the sound] to bleat like a sheep.

BA'AL, *s.* the supreme god of the ancient Phœnicians. *Baal* signifies Lord, and was applied to the sun.

BA'ALIM, *s.* inferior deities among the Phœnicians.

To BA'BBLE, *v. n.* [*babbelen*, Belg.] to prate like a child, without sense; to betray secrets; to talk without regard to place or circumstances.

BA'BBLE, *s.* [*babil*, Fr.] senseless prating.

BA'BBLER, *s.* one who talks without any fund of sense, or without proper ideas of the words he makes use of.

BA'BE, or BA'BY, *s.* [*baban*, Brit.] a young child of either sex. Sometimes applied to one that can neither walk nor speak.

BA'BISH, *a.* that resembles the choice of a very young child; that belongs to a very young child; childish.

BABO'ON, *s.* [*babouin*, Fr.] a kind of monkeys with very muscular bodies, and commonly short tails.

BA'BYLON, the capital of the ancient Babylonia or Chaldea, in Asia, is supposed to have stood in E. lon. 42. 53., N. lat. 33. 0. Semiramis is said by some, and Belus by others, to have founded this city. But, by whomsoever it was founded, Nebuchadnezzar was the finisher of it; for he made it one of the wonders of the world. The most famous works in and about this city were, its walls, the temple of Belus, Nebuchadnezzar's palace, the hanging gardens, the banks of the river, the artificial lake, and canals. Its walls, which surrounded the city, were 87 feet thick, 350 feet high, and 480 furlongs (60 miles) in circumference. Such are the dimensions which Herodotus has handed down to us, who was himself at Babylon. These walls formed an exact square, each side of which was 120 furlongs (15 miles) in length, and were built of large bricks cemented together with bitumen. The city was encompassed, without the walls, with a vast ditch, filled with water, and lined with bricks on both sides. In the whole compass of the wall were 100 gates, i. e., 25 on each side, all made of solid brass; and on the walls were 250 towers. The city, or town, within the walls, was regularly built; for from each of the 25 gates, on every side of the square, there was a straight street, extending to the corresponding gate in the opposite side; therefore, the whole number of streets were 50, but they were each about 15 miles long, 25 of them crossing the other 25 exactly at right angles. By this intersection or crossing of the streets, the city was divided into 676 squares, each four furlongs and a half on each side, or two miles and a quarter in compass. Round these squares, on every side towards the streets, stood the houses, all of which were three or four stories high. The intermediate space within each of them was occupied as gardens either for pleasure or convenience. A branch of the river Euphrates, which ran from N. to S. divided the city into two parts, by passing through the midst of it. The whole city stood in a large plain, in a very fat and deep soil. That part of it which stood on the east side of the river was the old city; and the other on the west was added by Nebuchadnezzar, both being included within the vast square, bounded by the walls above-mentioned. The glory of this city, however, did not last long; for Cyrus soon after removed the seat of the empire to Shushan, and Babylon by degrees fell to utter decay.

BABYLO'NIA, or CHALDEA, a kingdom of Asia, and the most ancient in the world, being founded by Nimrod, the grandson of Ham, who is supposed also to have founded Nineveh, the capital of the kingdom of Assyria. The history of these kingdoms is greatly involved in obscurity. It is plain, however, from sacred and profane history, that Babylonia subsisted as a distinct kingdom from Assyria, even when the latter was in its greatest splendour. The most probable account is, that the empire of Assyria was founded by Phul on the ruins of Damascus or Syria, in the days of Menahem king of Judah. This king left two sons, Tiglath-Pileser and Nabonassar. To the former he bequeathed the empire of Assyria, and to the latter that of Babylonia. Tiglath-Pileser resided at Nineveh, the original seat of the Assyrian empire, while Nabonassar, who was the younger brother held his residence at Babylon. But about 626 before Christ, Nineveh was taken and destroyed by the Medes and Babylonians, (Nabopolassar being king of Babylon,) and the seat of the empire transferred to Babylon. Cyrus, the commander of the Median and Persian army, in an engagement, defeated the Babylonians, and blocked them up in the city of Babylon, which was stored with all kinds of provisions for 20 years, and which he afterwards took by stratagem. It has frequently been the object of contention between the Turks and Persians.

BACCHANA'LIA, (*Bakkanália*) *s.* [Lat.] the drunken, revelling feasts of the heathen god Bacchus. There were two of these festivals celebrated in the year, one in the spring and the other in the autumn; but both were accompanied with games, spectacles, and theatrical representations, and it was at these times the poets contended for the prize of poetry. Those who were initiated into the celebration of these feasts, represented, some Silenus, others Pan, others satyrs; and in this manner appeared in public night and day, counterfeiting drunkenness, dancing obscenely, committing all manner of licentiousness and debauchery, and running over the mountains and forests with horrible shrieks and howlings, crying out, *Io Bacche*. In Rome they caused such shocking disorders, that the senate suppressed them.

BACCHANA'LIAN, (*Bakkanálian*) *s.* [from *Bacchanalia* Lat.] one who attended the feasts of Bacchus. Figuratively, a riotous drunken person.

BA'CCHARIS, *s.* in botany, ploughman's spikenard.

BA'CCHUS, *s.* in heathen mythology, the son of Jupiter and Semele, and the god of wine and drunkards.

BACCI'FEROUS, *a.* [*baccifer*, Lat.] in botany, such vegetables as bear berries.

BA'CHELOR, *s.* a man who lives in a state of celibacy, or who was never married. Anciently, the appellation was given to persons who were superior in quality to esquires but who had not a number of vassals sufficient to have their banner carried before them in the field of battle. They were usually young gentlemen who endeavoured to acquire the title.

of *Bachelors* by their prowess; and being an order inferior to those called chevaliers or knights. Fauchet supposes they took their name from *bas chevaliers*, or the lowest order of knights. It was also a title given to young chevaliers, who, having made their first campaign, received the military girdle. It was likewise used to denominate him who had overcome another in combat the first time he ever engaged. In an university sense, *Bachelors* are those which have attained to the Baccalaureate; or who have taken the first degree in the liberal arts and sciences. At Oxford, a person must be a student four years before he is entitled to be *Bachelor* of *Arts;* three years more before he attains the degree of *Master of Arts;* and in seven years more he may commence *Bachelor of Divinity.* At Cambridge, the degrees are taken much the same as at Oxford, except in law and physic, in either of which the *Bachelor's* degree may be taken in six years.

BA'CHELORSHIP, *s.* the state of an unmarried man; the state, dignity, and office of a graduate, or bachelor, at an university.

BACK, *s.* [*bac*, *bæc*, Sax.] in anatomy, the hind part of the human structure, from the neck to the thighs. Applied to the hands, that part opposite to the palms. Applied to the array of an army, the rear. Applied to situation, the hind part, or that which is not in sight. Applied to an edgetool or instrument, the thickest part of the blade, opposed to the edge. A large square trough or cistern, used by brewers to hold liquor in. Figuratively, a supporter, or one who will second another in an attempt.

BACK, *ad.* applied to motion, to the place from whence a person came. Applied to action, to retreat. Applied to time, that which is past. After *keep*, applied to the increase of plants, to stop or hinder the growth.

To BACK, *v. a.* to mount a horse; to break him for the saddle; to make him go backwards by pulling the reins. Figuratively, to second, support, or assist.

To BA'CKBITE, *v. a.* to speak against a person in his absence.

BA'CKBITER, *s.* one who censures the conduct, or vilifies the actions of a person in his absence.

BA'CK-BOARD, *s.* the board in a boat for passengers to lean their backs against; also the stiff milled paper put into the covers of books to preserve them from injury.

BA'CKBONE, *s.* the bone of the back.

BA'CKDOOR, *s.* a door or passage out of a house behind, opposed to the front. Figuratively, a private passage.

BA'CKED, *part.* having a back. Forced to go backwards.

BA'CKFRIEND, *s.* a false friend; or secret enemy.

BACKGA'MMON, *s.* a game played with dice and men on a board or table, veneered for that purpose.

BA'CKHOUSE, *s.* the building which lies behind a house.

BACKSI'DE, the hinder part of any thing; the hinder part of an animal. Figuratively, a yard or ground behind a house.

To BACKSLI'DE, *v. n.* in divinity, to return to idolatry after having quitted it; to apostatize; to quit the true mode of worship.

BACKSLI'DER, *s.* one who quits the true religion in order to embrace a false one; an apostate.

BA'CKSTAFF, *s.* an instrument used at sea to take the sun's altitude. This instrument, commonly called Davis's Quadrant, from the name of the inventor, and by the French the English Quadrant, is not so accurate as could be wished; and a large, heavy brass Astrolabe is to be preferred before it.

BACKSTA'IRS, *s.* the private stairs of a house, generally appropriated to the use of servants.

BA'CKSTAYS, *s.* in ship-building, the ropes belonging to the main and fore-masts, which keep them from pitching overboard.

BA'CKSWORD, *s.* a sword with only one sharp edge, and blunt back. Used, figuratively, for a cudgel, or the art of defending one's self with a cudgel.

BA'CKWARD, or BA'CKWARDS, *ad.* [*back* and *weard*, Sax.] applied to motion, it signifies the going from a person with the face towards him, the legs being moved towards the hind instead of the fore-part of a person; towards the back, or behind upon the back. "*Backwards* and forwards." *Newton.* Applied to the success of an undertaking, it implies, not to prosper or advance; to want success. Applied to time, some period that is past; or a portion of time already past.

BA'CKWARD, *a.* unwilling, in allusion to making advances, or anticipating or meeting a person's wishes; reluctant; slow; dull; not quick, or apprehensive.

BA'CKWARDLY, *ad.* applied to the motion whereby a person retreats or goes from another with his face towards him; in a perverse, unwilling manner; reluctantly.

B'ACKWARDNESS, *s.* that quality which proceeds from a dislike of the measures a person is to put in practice, the undertaking he is to accomplish, or the person he is to oblige, including the idea of slowness. Dulness want of apprehension.

BA'CON, *s.* [*bacun*, Brit.] the flesh of a hog salted, and sometimes dried. To *save one's bacon*, is a low phrase for preserving one's self from hurt or mischief.

BACU'LE, *s.* [Fr.] in fortification, a kind of portcullis, or gate, made like a pit-fall with a counterpoise supported by two stakes, placed before the corps-du-garde, advanced near the gate.

BACULO'METRY, *s.* [from *baculus* a staff, Lat., and *metreo* to measure, Gr.] the art of measuring accessible or inaccessible heights by means of staves or rods.

BAD, *a.* a relative term. Confined to natural agents, that which lessens or destroys the happiness of ourselves or others. Applied to moral agents, that which they voluntarily perform, in order to lessen or destroy their own happiness or that of others. Applied to persons, one who habitually transgresses the laws of duty prescribed by the Deity. Applied to actions, that which is performed contrary to any moral law. Applied to things, that which is prejudicial to our health, happiness, &c. PROV. *A bad shift is better than none. Where bad's the best, naught must be the choice. A bad bush is better than the open field;* that is, it is better to have any, though a bad friend or relation, than to be quite destitute and exposed to the world.

BADA'JOS, a city of Spain, capital of Estremadura. It stands on an eminence on the S. side of the Guadiana, over which there is a bridge 700 paces long, and 14 broad, built by the Romans. It was taken by the English under Lord Wellington, in 1812. It is 175 miles S. by W. of Madrid. Lat. 38. 32. N., long. 6. 50. W. Pop. 14,500.

BADE, or BAD, the preter. tense of BID.

BA'DGE, *s.* a mark worn by a person to denote his dignity, profession, trade, rank, &c.

To BADGE, *v. a.* to set a mark on a person; to stigmatize.

BA'DGER, *s.* [*bedour*, Fr.] in law, one who is licensed to buy corn in one place, and sell it in another, and is exempted from the punishment of an engrosser, by 6 Ed. VI. In natural history, a wild animal about the size of a fox, that lives in solitary places, feeds on fruits, and makes a desperate resistance when attacked by the dogs.

BA'DLY, *ad.* not agreeable to a person's wishes, in a manner inconsistent with a person's undertakings. Applied to health, sickly. Applied to the execution of any thing,

not suitable to the ideas of taste, elegance, or proportion.

BA'DNESS, *s.* a quality which denotes a person habitually to transgress against the laws of his nature. Applied to things, it denotes that they are inconsistent with the good, ease, or pleasure of rational or irrational beings. Applied to roads, it signifies that they cannot be travelled with ease or pleasure. Applied to weather, it denotes a want of serenity, calmness, or sunshine. Applied to health, that it is infirm, and interrupted with sickness.

BA'FFIN'S BAY, a gulf of North America, discovered by one Baffin, an Englishman, in 1622, who attempted to find out a North-west passage to the South Sea.

To BA'FFLE, *v. a.* [*baffler*, Fr.] to render the care of another insignificant; to frustrate the intentions of another.

BA'FFLER, *s.* the person, or thing, which defeats, or renders any thing abortive.

BAG, *s.* [*belge*, Sax.] in its primary sense, a receptacle made of linen, silk or leather, to contain any thing, in the shape of a long square when empty, and open only at one of its ends; which is called the mouth. Likewise, a kind of smaller bag, made of black silk, worn by gentlemen over the hind locks of their hair or perukes, as an ornament. In natural history, the thin membrane, or cystis, containing the poison of vipers, which they lay out of their mouths when eating their food; that which contains the honey in bees, &c. In commerce, a term of quantity, as, a bag of pepper, of anniseeds, almonds, &c. In botany, a distended bladder-like seed-vessel, opening on one side, as in bladder senna.

To BAG, *v. a.* to put into a bag; to load with a bag. Used neuterly, to swell, so as to resemble a full bag.

BAGATE'LLE, *s.* [Fr.] a trifle; a toy.

BA'GDAD, or *BA'GDAT*, a celebrated city of Asia, the capital of Irak Arabi, on the banks of the river Tigris. This city, for many years the capital of the Saracen empire, was founded by caliph Al Mansur, the second of the house of Al Abbas, after the attempt of the Rawandians to assassinate him. This place has experienced a great deal of the horrors of war, it being an object of almost perpetual contention between the Persians and Turks. Amurath, or Morad IV., with a formidable army, made, himself master of it in 1638; since which time the Persians have never been able to get possession of it for any length of time. The Turks have a garrison of 10,000 men here, which is doubled in time of war. Jan. 19, 1773, the plague appeared in this city for the first time; and made such havoc in the months of February, March, and April, that of about 400,000 inhabitants, scarcely a fourth part were left alive. The inhabitants of the neighbouring towns of Hela, Iman Aly, Iman Hussein, and Iman Moussa, were entirely swept away. Lat. 33. 20. N., long. 43. 52. E. Present Pop about 80,000.

BA'GGAGE, *s.* [*baggage*, Fr.] the utensils of an army, so called from their being packed up in bags. *Bag and baggage*, a low phrase, to signify all a person's goods; a woman of no character; a prostitute.

BA'GNIO, (*bánio*) *s.* [*bagno*, Ital.] a house for bathing; a brothel.

BA'GPIPE, *s.* [from *bag* and *pipe*; the wind being received in a bag] a musical instrument, consisting of a leathern bag, which blows up, like a foot-ball, by means of a port-vent or little tube fixed to it, and stopped by a valve; and three pipes or flutes, the first called the great pipe or drone, and the second the little one, which pass the wind out only at the bottom; the third has a reed, and is played on by compressing the bag under the arm when full; and opening or stopping the holes, which are eight, with the fingers. The bagpipe takes in the compass of three octaves. It is a very favourite instrument in Scotland.

BAGUE'TTE, [Fr.] in architecture, a little round moulding, less than an astragal; sometimes carved and enriched.

BAHA'MA ISLA'NDS, or *LUCA'YA ISLA'NDS*, situated to the S. of Carolina, between 22 and 27 degrees of N. latitude, and 73 and 81 of W. longitude. They extend along the coasts of Florida to the Isle of Cuba, and are said to be 300 in number, mostly mere rocks; but 12 of them large and fertile: Providence, one of the least of these, is reckoned the most valuable. The island of Bahama, which is the largest, and gives name to the rest, is about 60 miles long, and 9 wide. Lat. about 26 and 27 N., long. about 78 and 80 W. They are possessed by the English, who have introduced the cotton-seed here from Georgia, which is found to be well-adapted to the soil and climate. The quantity of cotton they exported in 1792, was 5,047 bales, weighing 1,162,822 pounds.

BAIL, *s.* [probably from *bailler*, Fr.] the act of freeing or setting a person at liberty who is arrested or imprisoned for an act civil or criminal, under security taken for his appearance; likewise the person who gives such security. *Bail* is either common or special. *Common bail*, is in actions of small concern, and is so called because any securities are taken. *Special bail*, is in causes of greater weight, as debts amounting to 10*l.*, where the sureties must be subsidy men, answerable to the value.

To BAIL, *v. a.* to deliver a person from arrest, or imprisonment, by being surety for his appearance at a certain day; to admit to bail.

BA'ILABLE, *a.* that may be set at liberty by proper bail or sureties.

BAI'LIFF, *s.* [*baillie*, Fr.] an inferior officer of justice, appointed to execute writs, and other processes directed to the sheriff, and to summon county courts, sessions, assizes, and the like. There are also bailiffs of forests, and of manors, who direct husbandry, fell trees, gather rents, pay quit-rents, &c. A *water-bailiff*, is an officer appointed in port-towns, for the searching of ships, gathering the toll for anchorage, &c., and arresting persons for debt, &c., upon the water. *Bailiff*, is likewise the chief magistrate of several corporations. Governors of some of the king's castles are likewise called *bailiffs*.

BAI'LIWICK, *s.* the place or jurisdiction of a bailiff, within his hundred, or the lord's franchise.

BAI'LMENT, *s.* in law, is a delivery of goods in trust, upon a contract expressed or implied, that the trust shall be faithfully executed on the part of the bailee. As if cloth be delivered, or (in our legal dialect) bailed to a tailor to make a suit of clothes, he has it upon an implied contract to render it again when made, and that in a workmanlike manner.

BAI'RAM, *s.* in the Mahometan customs, a yearly festival of the Turks, which they keep after the feast of Ramadan. It is concluded with a solemn prayer against the infidels, to extirpate Christian princes, or to arm them against one another, that they may have an opportunity to extend their law.

To BAIT, *v. a.* [*batan*, Sax.] to put meat on a hook, &c., in order to catch fish or other animals; to refresh one's self or cattle by eating on a journey; to attack with violence; to set dogs upon.

BAIT, *s.* [*baitze*, Teut.] a piece of flesh, or rather lure made use of to catch fish, or ensnare animals. Figuratively, an allurement, or enticement; any thing, which, under a specious appearance, contains mischief in itself, or produces it by its consequences. A refreshment on a journey, generally applied to cattle.

BAIT, WHITE, *s.* a small fish which is caught in great plenty during the month of July, in the river Thames.

BAITING, *s.* an attack made by smaller or weaker beasts upon those which are larger and stronger. *Bull-baiting* is a sport peculiar to the English, and highly disgusting to moral and humane persons.

BAIZE, *s.* a coarse open woollen cloth, with or without a frieze, without a wale, and wrought, like flannel, in a loom with two treddles.

To **BAKE,** *v. a.* [*bæcan*, Sax.] to dress, or heat any thing in an oven. Figuratively, to harden with heat.

BA'KEHOUSE, *s.* a place where bread is made, rendered eatable by the heat of an oven, and exposed to sale; and where other meat or pastry is dressed.

BA'KER, *s.* one who subsists by making bread and baking. The trade is both very ancient and useful, and was a brotherhood in England before 1155 in the reign of Henry II. The white bakers were incorporated in 1307 by Edward II., and the brown in 1685, in James II.'s time.

BA'KEWELL, a town in Derbyshire, with a market on Monday. It is seated on the river Wye, among the hills, and the market is good for lead and other commodities. It is 20 miles N. N. W. of Derby, and 151 from London. It lies in a deep valley, and has a large church with a lofty spire.

BA'KING, *s.* the art of preparing bread, and of cooking any victuals in an oven. In Otaheite, and many other islands of the South Seas, they bake their meat by means of not stones.

BA'KU, a city in Persia, from the ground in the neighbourhood of which a vapour rises, which maintains the perpetual fire in a temple, into which it is conveyed by means of pipes.

BA'LA, a town in Merionethshire, in North Wales, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on a flat near Pemblemeer, by the Welch called Lhin Tegid, which is 13 miles in length, and six in breadth, and abounds with a fish called a guinard, resembling a salmon in shape, and in its taste is like a trout. The river Dee runs through this lake, and is noted for salmon. It is 36 miles S. W. by W. of Holywell, and 195 N. W. of London.

BA'LANCE, or **BA'LLANCE,** *s.* in mechanics, is that simple power which denotes the quality or difference of weight in heavy bodies, and is sometimes called scales, and sometimes steel-yards, of which there are many different forms. Also, the beating part of a watch; equipoise. In commerce, it is the equality between the value of the commodities bought of foreigners, and the value of the native productions transported into other nations. In astronomy, it is one of the twelve signs of the zodiac, commonly called Libra. The sun enters this sign about the 22d of September at the autumnal equinox; this constellation consists of fourteen stars of several magnitudes; when it is represented on a globe or planisphere, it is under the form of a pair of scales. In physics, *the balance of the air,* is the weight thereof, whereby it presseth where it is least resisted, till it becomes of equal weight in all its parts. *Hydrostatical balance,* is an instrument which determines the specific gravity of fluids and solids, by weighing them in water.

To **BA'LANCE,** *v. a.* [*balancer*, Fr.] to weigh in a pair of scales: to bring two bodies to an equipoise in a pair of scales. In mercantile affairs, the making the creditor and debtor side of an account equal by the addition of as much as the one is less than the other. Figuratively, to atone for former failings by one's future conduct; to be in a state of suspension.

BA'LANCER, *s.* the person who weighs any thing, or makes weight in opposite scales.

BA'LANCING, *s.* among seamen, the contracting a sail into a narrower compass, in a storm, by retrenching or folding up a part of it at one corner; this method is used in contradistinction to reefing, which is common to all the principal sails.

BA'LBEC, the ancient **HELIOPOLIS,** a town of Syria, situated at the foot of Anti-Lebanon, exactly where the mountain terminates in the plain. The magnificent remains of the once famous Temple of the Sun, in this city, though mutilated and deformed by the Turkish minarets, houses, mosques, &c., made up of the ruins, are well preserved, and display the boldest and most beautiful plan that ever was attempted in architecture. This temple is supposed to have been built by Antoninus Pius, in place of the more ancient temple gone to decay. *Balbec* is chiefly inhabited by Christians of the Greek church, and is 37 miles N. of Damascus. Lat. 34. 22. N., long. 37. 22. E. Pop. 1200.

BALCO'NY, *s.* [*balcon*, Fr.] in architecture, a projecture beyond a wall or building, generally before a window, supported by pillars or consoles, and surrounded by banisters or balustrades.

BALD, (*bauld*) *a.* [*bal*, Brit.] that hath lost its hair. Figuratively, applied to trees, stripped of their leaves. Applied to style in writing, unadorned; void of elegance. Mean, naked, bare.

BA'LDACHIN, *s.* [*baldachino*, Ital.] a piece of architecture, in form of a canopy, supported with columns, and serving as a covering to an altar. It properly signifies a rich silk, and was a canopy carried over the host.

BA'LDERDASH, (*bauldrdash*) *s.* any thing jumbled together without taste, judgment, or discretion.

BA'LDLY, (*baúldly*) *ad.* without hairs, applied to animals; without leaves, applied to trees; without ornaments, or elegance, applied to writings or buildings.

BA'LDMONEY, or **BA'WDMONEY,** *s.* a plant, the same with the common spignel.

BA'LDNESS, (*baúldness*) *s.* applied to animals, the want of hair; applied to trees, loss of leaves; and applied to writings, paintings and buildings, want of ornament or elegance.

BA'LDOCK, a pretty large town in Herts, seated between the hills, in a chalky soil, 9 miles from Barkway and Royston, and 38 N. N. W. of London. A considerable market on Thursday for corn and malt. Pop. 1704.

BA'LDRICK, *s.* [*bale* and *ric*, Sax.] a belt worn hanging from the shoulder across the breast, on which the sword was formerly hung, not unlike that worn by our soldiers at present, to which they fasten their pouches. Figuratively, the zodiac circle, which cuts the globe obliquely, as the belt formerly was suspended.

BALE, *s.* [*balle*, Fr.] a quantity of goods or commodities, packed in cloths, corded round very tight. *Bale goods,* are such as are exported in bales.

BALE, *s.* [*bæl*, Sax.] something which deprives a person of happiness, or health; misery, anguish, calamity.

To **BALE,** *v. n.* to pack goods up in a bale. Used actively by sailors, for laving water out of a vessel, instead of pumping.

BA'LEFUL, *a.* full of anguish, pain, misery, mischief, and grief; very fatal, or destructive to health.

BA'LEFULLY, *ad.* in such a manner as produces sorrow, anguish, calamity, and sickness.

BALK, (*baulk*) *s.* [*balk*, Belg., and Teut.] a large piece of timber; a beam; a raft or pole over any out-house or barn. In husbandry, a ridge of land left unploughed between two furrows, or at the end of a field. Figuratively, the disappointment of a person's curiosity or expectation, after having excited them.

To **BALK,** (*baulk*) *v. a.* to disappoint a person's expec-

tations after exciting them; to render a person's endeavours ineffectual; to frustrate; to miss, or omit, when the contrary is expected.

BA'LKERS, (*baúlkers*) *s.* in fishery, persons who stand on a cliff to inform the fishermen which way the shoal of herrings go.

BALL, (*bawl*) *s.* [*bal*, Dan. and Belg.] any thing of a round form. *Ball and socket*, in mechanics, consist of a ball or sphere of brass, fixed in a concave semi-globe with an endless screw, that it may be moveable horizontally, vertically, and obliquely, and is generally added to surveying instruments, to fix them in any position. An entertainment wherein people are assembled to dance. The public dances, wherein masters display the abilities of their scholars in this qualification, go by this name.

BA'LLAD, *s.* [*balade*, Fr.] a popular song, containing the recital of some action, adventure, or intrigue. Words set to music, and performed by a singer. At present, the word is appropriated and confined to trifling pieces set to music, and sung about the streets.

To BA'LLAD, *v. n.* to make a person the subject of a ballad.

BA'LLAD-SINGER, *s.* one who sings ballads in the public streets; including the secondary idea of something very mean.

BA'LLAST, *s.* [*ballaste*, Belg.] a quantity of stones, sand, or gravel, laid in a ship's hold, to sink it to a proper depth, *i. e.*, to make it draw more water, to sail upright, and to prevent its oversetting; and a ship is said to be in ballast when it has no other lading. Figuratively, that which is used to keep any thing steady.

To BA'LLAST, *v. a.* to lade a ship with stones, sand, &c., to keep her steady. Figuratively, to add something to keep a thing steady.

BALLE'TTE, *s.* [Fr.] a stage dance, which is mixed with dramatic characters, and alludes to some actions in real life or fabulous history.

BA'LLIAGE, *s.* a small duty paid to the city of London by aliens and denizens, for certain commodities exported by them.

BA'LLON, or BALLOO'N, *s.* [*ballon*, Fr.] in aërostatics, a hollow sphere, which being filled with gas, which is lighter than common air, ascends to a great height, and is capable, if sufficiently large, of taking up with it a car with one or more aëronauts, on board. In chemistry, a large, short-necked, round vessel, or matrass, to receive the spirits which come over, or are drawn off by fire. In architecture, a ball or globe on the top of a pillar, &c., by way of a crowning. In fire-works, a ball of pasteboard, filled with combustibles, which mounts to a considerable height, and bursts into stars.

BA'LLOT, *s.* [*ballotte*, Fr.] a little ball made use of at elections, &c., in giving votes; the sum of votes so collected. At present, applied to the votes which are given at elections, by a ticket dropped into some receptacle.

To BA'LLOT, *v. n.* [*balloter*, Fr.] to choose, by dropping a small ball into a box; to choose or elect by dropping in a ticket.

BALLOTA'TION, *s.* the act of voting or electing by ballot.

BALLYSHANNON, a town of Donegal, in Ulster, 101 miles from Dublin. It has a good harbour S. E. of Donegal Bay, and a bridge of 14 arches over a river which runs out of Lough Erne, and falling from a ridge of rocks about 12 feet, at low water forms a most beautiful and picturesque cascade. It is a great salmon-leap, and great quantities of that fish are got here. Pop. 3775.

BALM, (in pron. the *l* is sometimes dropt] or BA'LSAM, *s.* [*baume*, Fr.] an oily, resinous substance, flowing either spontaneously or by means of incision from several plants of sovereign virtue. There are many kinds of balsams, but the most noted are these: 1. *Balsam*, or *Balm of Gilead*, so much valued in the country where it is produced, that it is esteemed as a rich present from the chief prince of Arabia Felix to the Grand Seignior. In medicine, it opens obstructions of the lungs, and heals erosion from acrimony and the worst kind of ulcerations. It is prescribed in asthmas, pleurisies, and whatever requires expectoration; in inward bruises and sores, particularly those of the reins and urinary passages; and, externally, it is used to discharge and incarnate. 2. *Balsam of Peru*, which is distinguished into two sorts, white and black. The former, called *the Balsam of Incision*, is of a white colour, and is excellent for green wounds. The black is obtained by boiling the wood of the tree which produces it. The best is of a dark red colour, and of admirable fragrancy. It heals, dries, and discharges; and is much used externally, not only in wounds, but in palsie, ischiadic and rheumatic pains, and by perfumers for its excellent smell. 3. *Balsam of Tolu*, is produced from a tree, a species of the pine, which grows in New Spain; is of a deep yellowish colour, and of a most delicate scent. It flows from the tree in the consistence of turpentine, but by keeping becomes brittle. Its virtues are the same, in general, with those of the Peruvian and Gilead kinds. 4. *Balsam of Capivi*, or of *Copaiba*, is likewise the produce of a tree. It is of a thinner consistence than the common turpentine, but much more fragrant and detersive. It passes away quickly by urine, and mightily cleanses those passages, and all obstructions and ulcerations of those parts. 5. *Balsam of liquid Amber*. It drops from a tree of Mexico, called ambor styracifera, by an incision in the bark. It is a resinous and pinguious liquor, of a reddish yellow colour, and an acid aromatic taste, and of the consistence of Venice turpentine. Its essence strengthens the head and nervous system, and its oil is of singular efficacy both for external and internal uses. There are also many sorts of factitious or artificial balsams, made up by apothecaries and chemists, which it would be endless to specify. In botany, balm is a species of mint.

To BALM, *v. a.* to anoint; to sooth; to mitigate.

BA'LMLEAF, *s.* a plant, called also bastard balm. It has red blossoms with purple spots, or white ones with red spots, growing six in a whorl on single fruitstalks, and flowering in June.

BA'LMY, *a.* having the qualities of balm; soothing; fragrant; mitigating.

BA'LNEARY, *s.* [*balnearium*, Lat.] a bathing room.

BA'LNEATORY, *a.* [*balnearius*, Lat.] belonging to a bath or stove.

BA'LOTADE, *s.* the leap of a horse, so that when his fore feet are in the air, he shows nothing but the shoes of his hinder feet, without yerking out. A *balotade* differs from a capriole; for when a horse works at caprioles, he yerks out his hinder legs with all his force.

BA'LSAM. See BALM.

BALSA'MICS, *s.* in pharmacy, medicines that soften, restore, heal, and cleanse; of gentle, attenuating principles, very friendly to nature.

BA'LSAMINE, *s.* a genus of plants, of which the most remarkable is the immortal eagle flower, which is one of the finest annual plants which have been imported into this country.

BA'LTIC SEA, a large inland sea, in the N. of Europe, having Denmark and Sweden on the W.; Russia and Poland on the E.; Poland, Prussia, and Germany, on the S.; and Sweden on the N. The Baltic neither ebbs nor flows, and there

is always a superficial current sets through the Sound into the ocean, while the water, at a considerable depth, keeps rushing in. There is a method of keeping a boat stationary in such a situation; it is by making use of a large basket full of stones, instead of an anchor; when this is thrown overboard, and suspended, at a proper depth, from a boat, by a rope, the boat is prevented from being carried along with the upper current, by the pressure of the opposite current beneath on the basket. The Baltic is generally frozen in the winter. Length 240 leagues, breadth 35.

BA'LTIMORE, a large and trading town of Maryland, in America, seated on the Potapsco, which runs into Chesapeak Bay. It is divided into the town and Fell's Point, a creek, over which there are two bridges. At Fell's Point, the water is deep enough for ships of burden; but small vessels only go to the town. In 1820, the number of houses was 10,000, the number of inhabitants is upwards of 62,000; their religious professions are various. Baltimore is 45 miles N. E. of Annapolis. Lat. 39. 45 N., long. 76. 25 W.

BA'LUSTER, *s.* [*balustre*, Fr.] in architecture, a small column or pilaster, from 1 3-4ths of an inch, to four inches square, or diameter, sometimes adorned with mouldings of no certain form, and placed with rails on stairs, and in the fronts of galleries and churches.

BA'LUSTRADE, *s.* in architecture, an assemblage of one or more rows of balusters, high enough to rest the elbow on, fixed on a terrace, bridge, or building, by way of security, or for separating one part from another.

BAMBOO', *s.* [Ind.] in natural history, a large kind of reed or cane, growing in the maritime parts of the East Indies.

To BAMBOO'ZLE, *v. a.* to trick, or impose on a person under the appearance of friendship; to confound, under pretence of assisting. A word of low and ludicrous use, and never found in polite writers.

BAMBOO'ZLER, *s.* one who, under specious pretences, tricks another; a cheat, or sharper.

BAMF, a shire of Scotland, bounded on the S. by Aberdeenshire, on the N. by the bay of Cromarty, on the W. by Murray, and on the E. by the German Ocean. It is 32 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. It contains part of Buchan, Strathdovern, Bovn, Enzy, Strathwin and Balveny. Pop. 50,076.

BAMF, the county town of Bamfshire, in Scotland. It is well built, on the declivity of a hill, with a harbour, often stopped by the shifting of the sands, at the mouth of the Deveron, over which there is a handsome bridge of 7 arches. It is 32 miles N. W. of Aberdeen. Pop .2935.

BA'MPTON, a town of Devonshire, seated on a branch of the river Ex, in a bottom surrounded by hills, 21 miles from Exeter, and 162 W. by S. of London. Market on Saturday. Also, a large town in Oxfordshire, trading largely in fellmongers' wares, such as leather jackets, gloves, breeches, and stockings. It is seated on the Isis, where it is navigable by boats, on the borders of Berkshire. It is 5 miles from Burford, 12 W. of Oxford, and 70 W. by N. of London. A considerable market on Wednesday.

BAN, *s.* in its primary signification, any thing publicly proclaimed, commanded, or forbidden. In church government, a proclamation of the intention of two parties to enter into matrimony, which is done thrice in the church they belong to, before the marriage-ceremony can be performed. A curse or excommunication. The *ban of the empire*, is a public act or proclamation, whereby a person is suspended of all his rights as a member or voter.

To BAN, *v. a.* [*bannen*, Belg.] to curse or devote to destruction; to execrate.

BANA'NA TREE, *s.* a species of plantain which grows in Africa, and is exceedingly useful to the inhabitants. Its fruit is very delicious and nourishing; its leaves, which are very long, are used for umbrellas, and other purposes, and its trunk is encompassed with several sprigs, of which the negroes make cords.

BA'NBURY, a borough of Oxfordshire, with a market on Thursday. It is a large and well-built town, containing several good inns, and its markets are supplied with provisions. It is second town for beauty in the county, and seated on the river Charwell. The houses are generally built with stone, and the church is a large handsome structure. It has been long noted for its cakes and cheese, and is 17 miles W. N. W. of Buckingham, and 78 N. W. of London. It sends one member to parliament. Pop. 5906.

BAND, *s.* [*band*, Sax.] that which ties or keeps a person to a certain place, without liberty of going further; that by which a person or animal is kept from exerting their natural strength; the same as a bond. Figuratively, that which has the power of knitting a close alliance or connexion between persons; a company of persons so united; that which is bound round a person or thing, applied to dress; particularly a linen neckcloth, consisting of two square leaves hanging down from the chin to the breast, worn by clergymen and lawyers. In architecture, any flat, low member, or moulding, that is broad. In surgery, a fillet, or piece of cloth, to surround or swathe certain points that need assistance; called likewise a *roller*. *Band of Pensioners*, consisting of 140 gentlemen, who have 100*l.* a year each, for attending the king on solemn occasions.

To BAND, *v. a.* to unite together by some common tie, to cover or bind with some narrow cloth, fillet, or band.

BA'NDAGE, *s.* [*bandage*, Fr.] a fillet, roller, or swathe, to bind up wounds, dislocated bones, &c.

BA'NDBOX, *s.* a light box made of pasteboard, in which bands, ribands, head-dresses, and other light and small pieces of dress are kept.

BA'NDELET, *s.* [*bandelette*, Fr.] in architecture, any little band or moulding, like that which crowns the Doric architrave.

BA'NDEROL, *s.* [*banderole*, Fr.] a little flag, in form of a guidon, extending more in length than breadth, and formerly hung out at the top of vessels.

BAND'ITTO, *s.* [Ital., the plural *banditti*,] a set of outlawed thieves on the continent, who generally herd together in woods, and live on the plunder of passengers.

BA'NDOG, *s.* a large furious species of dog.

BANDOLE'ER, *s.* [*bandoulière*, Fr.] a large leathern belt, thrown over the right shoulder, and hanging down under the left arm, worn by the ancient musqueteers, both for the sustaining of their fire-arms, and the carriage of their musquet charges, which were put in 12 wooden cases coated with leather; but now out of use.

BA'NDROL, *s.* See BANDEROL.

BA'NDY, *s.* [from *bander*, Fr.] a crooked piece of wood, towards the bottom broad, flat on one side, rounded at the other and at the handle, used in the game of cricket; now called a *bat*, from *battre*, Fr., to beat.

To BA'NDY, *v. a.* to beat or toss to and fro; to give and take; to exchange. To contend, used with *with*.

BA'NDY, *a.* crooked. Thus, *bandy-leg* is a crooked leg; and *bandy-legged* is applied to one that has crooked legs.

BANE, *s.* [from *bana*, Sax.] that which destroys life. Figuratively, poison, ruin, destruction.

To BANE, *v. a.* to destroy, kill, or poison.

BA'NEFUL, *a.* abounding with qualities destructive to life; poisonous.

BANFF, shire of Scotland, see Bamf.

BANFF, a town in Scotland, see Bamf.

To BANG, *v. a.* [*vengolen*, Belg.] to cudgel; a low familiar word, Figuratively, to use a person roughly, applied either to words or actions.

BANG, *s.* a blow with a stick or cudgel.

BA'NGOR, a city of Carnarvonshire, in North Wales; it has a market on Wednesday. This place was so considerable in ancient times that it was called Bangor the Great, and defended by a strong castle. Its situation is low; the principal buildings are the cathedral and the bishop's palace; it is 36 miles W. of St. Asaph, and 255 N. W. of London. Pop. 4751.

BA'NGUE *s.* a species of opiate, in great use throughout the East, for drowning care and inspiring joy. It is the leaf of a kind of wild hemp, growing in the countries of the Levant.

BA'NIANS, a religious sect of Asia, in India, whose professors never eat any thing that had life. They are dispersed all over the East, being the greatest merchants in the world, and may in some sense be compared to the Jews in other parts. There is scarcely a merchant in the East Indies but has one of these Banians to take care of his accounts. They believe in the transmigration of souls, and think cleanliness of the body a considerable part of sanctity. They marry their children very young, seldom staying till they are 12 years of age.

To BA'NISH, *v. a.* [*bannir*, Fr.] to make a person quit his own country. Figuratively, to drive from the mind; to expel.

BA'NISHER, *s.* one who expels from, or causes another to quit, his native country.

BA'NISHMENT, *s.* the state of a person banished. In law, a kind of civil death, whereby a person is cut off from all benefits arising from the society or country in which he was born, obliged to quit it, and live in a foreign country. Oftentimes the punishment of capital crimes is remitted, and converted into banishment for life; but is then termed *transportation*.

BANK, *s.* [*banc*, Sax.] a great shoal of sand in the sea; a rising ground on each side of a river, washed by its waters, which it hinders from overflowing; earth cast up on one side of a trench between two armies. A bench where rowers sit in vessels. In commerce, a common repository, where persons agree to keep their cash, to be always ready at their call or direction. Likewise, the place where the public bank is kept.

To BANK, *v. a.* to enclose with banks. In commerce, to raise a sum of money; or to place money in a bank.

BA'NKBILL, *s.* a promissory note given by the bank for money placed there, which is payable on presenting it.

BA'NKER, *s.* a private person intrusted with the cash of others payable on demand.

BA'NKRUPT, *s.* [*banqueroute*, Fr.] in law, one who living by buying and selling, becomes incapable of paying his creditors, and conceals himself from them. After a statute of bankruptcy is taken out, a bankrupt not surrendering within forty days, and not discovering his estates, is adjudged guilty of felony.

To BA'NKRUPT, *v. a.* to break; to disable one from satisfying his creditors.

BA'NKRUPTCY, *s.* the state of a person declared a bankrupt; wherein his goods are sold, and a dividend made to his creditors, in proportion to the amount of their respective debts.

BA'NNER, *s.* [*banair*, Brit.] a square flag, standard, colour, or ensign of an army.

BA'NNERET, *s.* an ancient order of knights, or feudal lords, who, possessing large fees, led their vassals to battle under their own banner, when summoned by the king. This is certainly a very honourable order, as it was never conferred but for some heroic action performed in the field; it was lately revived by his majesty in the person of captain Trollope, who was created a Knight Bannceret, for his signal services on board of Admiral Duncan's fleet, in the engagement with the Dutch, Oct. 12, 1797.

BA'NNIAN, *s.* a morning gown, or undress.

BA'NNOCK, *s.* a cake made with oatmeal and peas, mixed with water, common in the north countries.

BA'NQUET, *s.* [Fr.] a feast or great entertainment.

To BA'NQUET, *v. a.* to entertain, or give a feast to one or more persons; to feast or regale.

BA'NQUETER, *s.* a person who entertains another at a sumptuous feast; one who lives sumptuously, or keeps a good table.

BA'NQUETING-HOUSE, *s.* a house where public feasts are given. The *banqueting-room* at Whitehall, intended for the king to feast in, is a structure of the great Inigo Jones; but is now used as a chapel, and is called Whitehall-chapel. Here twelve clergymen of Oxford, and twelve of Cambridge university, preach alternately.

BA'NQUETTE, *s.* [Fr.] in fortification, a small bank for soldiers to mount upon, when they fire from behind an entrenchment.

BA'NSTICLE, *s.* a very small species of fish, common in our rivers and brooks.

BA'NTER, *s.* the turning any thing to jest; the being pleasant; ridicule or raillery.

To BA'NTER, *v. a.* to represent a person or thing in such a light, as to cause them to be laughed at, or become objects of ridicule; to rally; to play upon.

BA'NTERER, *s.* one who represents the actions or expressions of another in a ridiculous light; one who plays on another on account of some fault.

BA'NTLING, *s.* a sucking child; an infant.

BA'NTRY, a barony, town, harbour, and bay of Cork, Munster. The barony is large, but barren and desolate; the bay, 26 miles long, a league broad, and in the middle 40 fathoms deep, is one of the finest in the world, being capable of holding all the shipping of Europe; the town is seated at the bottom of the bay, 20 miles S. W. of Cork, and 104 S. W. of Dublin.

BA'PTISM, *s.* [*baptismos*, Gr.] a sacrament by which the person is initiated into the Christian church. *Baptism* is practised by all professors of the Christian religion, except the people called *Quakers*. The practice of the western churches is to sprinkle the water upon the head or face of the person baptized, except the church of Milan, in whose ritual it is ordered that the head of the infant be three times plunged into the water.

BAPTI'SMAL, *a.* relating to, or done at, our baptism.

BA'PTIST, *s.* [*baptistes*, Gr.] one who administers baptism; applied by way of eminence to St. John, our Saviour's forerunner; likewise, one that holds that baptism ought to be administered only to adult persons.

BA'PTISTERY, *s.* [*baptisterium*, Lat.] the place in the church where the sacrament of baptism is administered; the font.

To BAPTI'ZE, *v. a.* [*baptizo*, Gr.] to perform the ceremony of baptism; to christen.

BAPTI'ZER, *s.* one who administers the sacrament of baptism.

BAR, *s.* [*barre*, Fr.] a piece of wood or iron, made use of to secure the entrance of any place from being forced; a rock or sand-bank, at the entrance of a harbour, or river to keep off ships of burden; the part of a court of justice where the criminal generally stands, and within which the counsel and judge sit to try causes, so called from a wooden

bar being placed there to keep off the crowd; an enclosed place at a tavern, coffee-house, &c. wherein a person sits to take care of, and receive the reckoning. Figuratively, any obstacle or thing which hinders; any thing which keeps the parts of a thing together. In law, a peremptory exception against a demand or plea brought by a defendant in an action, that destroys the action of the plantiff for ever, and is either bar to common intent or special. A bar of gold or silver is a lump of either, melted and cast into a mould without ever having been wrought. In music, the straight strokes drawn perpendicularly across the lines in a piece of music, between as many notes as the measure of time consists of, in which the air is pricked. In heraldry, an ordinary resembling the *fess*, differing from it in narrowness and that it may be placed in any part of the shield; it is generally drawn horizontally across the field, dividing it into two unequal parts, and containing one-fifth of the whole. *Bar-shot*, two half-bullets joined together by an iron bar, used in sea engagements for cutting down masts and riggings. Also, a new French measure of weight, consisting of 204lbs. 4oz. 4dwt. 54gr.

To BAR, *v. a.* to fasten or secure any entrance by a piece of iron or wood. Figuratively, to exclude, or except against; to hinder, or put a stop to.

BA'RATRY, *s.* in law, is when a master of a ship endeavours to cheat the owners or insurers, either by running away with the ship, or embezzling the goods.

BARB, *s.* [*barba*, Lat.] in its original signification, a beard. In its secondary, any thing that grows in its place, or resembles it. The piece of wire at the end of a fish-hook, which makes an angle with the point, and hinders it from being extracted; likewise, the pieces of iron which run back in the same manner from the point of an arrow, and serve for the same purpose.

BARB, *s.* [a contraction of *Barbary*] a horse brought from Barbary, esteemed for its beauty, vigour, and swiftness; for its never lying down; and for its standing still when the rider drops his bridle. Also, a variety of pigeons having a red circle round their eyes.

BA'RBICAN, *s.* [*barbacane*, Fr.] in architecture, a long narrow canal, or passage for water, in walls, where buildings are liable to be overflowed; likewise, to drain off water from a terrace; an aperture in the walls of a city, to fire muskets through at an enemy. In fortification, a fort at the entrance of a bridge; an outward defence or fortification to a city; a watch-tower.

BARBADOES, the easternmost of the Windward Islands in America; it is in general a level country, though not without hills, 25 miles in length, and 15 in breadth. It had formerly a good deal of wood, which is now almost all consumed with carrying on the sugar-works. The commodities which they export are sugar, rum, cotton, indigo, and ginger; and they have most of the fruits common to the climate. The number of the white inhabitants are about 20,000, who previous to the abolition of the slave-trade, had 100,000 negro-slaves, but since that event, the numbers have considerably decreased. They have no manufactures, nor do they breed many cattle; receiving most of their corn, cattle, flesh, and salted-fish, from North America, and their clothes and furniture from England. They are subject to hurricanes in July and August; but not so much as the other Caribbees; and it is the most healthy island of any in these parts, because, unless when there is an hurricane, they have always the advantage of a constant easterly wind, commonly called the trade-wind. The sugar that is brought to England from hence is whiter and finer than that of any other plantation; and they have one particular production, called Barbadoes tar, which rises out of the earth, and swims upon the surface of the water. It is of great use in the dry belly-ach, and in diseases of the breast. Barbadoes is 70 miles E. of the island of St. Vincent, and 90 S. E. of Martinico. The capital town is St. Michael, or Bridge-town, which lies in long. 59. 36. W. lat. 13. 5. N.

BARBA'RIAN, *s.* [*barbarus*, Lat.] in its primary sense, applied by the Greeks and Romans to all that were not of their own nation, *i. e.*, a foreigner; but in process of time it acquired a secondary idea of cruelty, and was used to denote a person void of all the embellishments of life, and the social affections of benevolence, good-nature, and humanity.

BARBA'RIC, *a.* [*barbaricus*, Lat.] foreign; brought from countries at a great distance.

BA'RBARISM, *s.* [*barbarismus*, Lat.] in grammar, an offence against the purity of style or language; uncultivated ignorance. Applied to manners, rudeness; want of politeness; savageness; cruelty.

BARBA'RITY, *s.* [*barbaritas*, Lat.] incivility; unpoliteness. Applied most commonly to manners, cruelty, savageness, want of pity, kindness, and humanity.

To BA'RBARIZE, *v. a.* to make barbarous.

BA'RBAROUS, *a.* [*barbaros*, Gr.] applied to learning, ignorant; unacquainted with the polite arts and sciences. Applied to manners, void of benevolence, pity or compassion; cruel; savage; inhuman.

BA'RBAROUSLY, *ad.* in such a manner as shews a mind unpolished with learning; a stranger to politeness, pity, compassion, or humanity.

BA'RBAROUSNESS, *s.* incivility of manners; cruelty.

BA'RBARY, a country of Africa, extending along the Mediterranean, from Egypt to the Atlantic, and containing the kingdoms of Tripoli, Tunis, Algiers, Fez, and Morocco. It was known to the ancients by the name of Mauritania, Numidia, and Proper Africa. It is fertile in corn, maize, wine, citrons, oranges, figs, almonds, olives, dates, and melons. Their chief trade consists in their fruits, in their horses called barbs, morocco leather, ostrich-feathers, indigo, wax, tin, and coral. The national profession is Mahometanism; and there are among them some Jews, but few Christians. The inhabitants were formerly noted for the practice of piracy, and traffic in christian slaves, which they at length carried to such a pitch, as to draw down the severe chastisement inflicted on them by a British squadron, in 1816. See ALGIERS.

To BA'RBECUE, *v. a.* [Ind.] to dress a hog whole, by splitting it to the back-bone, and broiling it upon a gridiron raised two feet above a charcoal fire.

BA'RBECUE, *s.* a hog dressed whole after the West Indian manner.

BA'RBEL, *s.* [*barbus*, Lat.] a large, strong, coarse river fish; so called from its having a *barb* or wattle under its chin.

BA'RBER, *s.* [*barbier*, Fr.] one who shaves.

BA'RBER CHIRU'RGEON, *s.* (*barber-surgeon*) one who practises the lower operations of surgery; such as bleeding and drawing teeth, together with the trade of a barber.

BA'RBERRY, *s.* in botany, the piperidge bush, which grows in hedges to the height of eight or ten feet, the bark of which is used in popular prescriptions against the jaundice.

BA'RBUDA, one of the Leeward Islands, in the West Indies, possessed by the English, about 20 miles long, and 12 broad. The land is low, but fertile. The inhabitants (about 1,500) are chiefly employed in raising corn, and breeding sheep, kids, fowls, and other stock, for the neighbouring islands. They likewise cultivate citrons, pomegranates, oranges, raisins, Indian figs, pepper, indigo, &c. Here is no harbour, but a well-sheltered road on the W. side. It is near 20 miles N. E. of St. Christopher's. Lat. 18. 30. N., long. 61. 50 W

BARCELONA, a large and strong city of Catalonia, in Spain. It is the see of a bishop, has a good harbour, and contains about 150,000 souls. It is divided into the New and Old Towns, which are separated from each other by a wall and a ditch. The inhabitants carry on an extensive trade. This city was united to the crown of Arragon, in 1131, by the marriage of Don Raymond V., count of Barcelona, with the daughter of Don Ramiro the monk, king of Arragon. It was taken by the French, after a siege of 52 days, in 1697; Lord Peterborough got possession of it in 1705; and in 1714 it was taken by the French and Spaniards, after a long siege, when it was deprived of its privileges, and the citadel built to keep it in awe. During the Buonapartean usurpation, Barcelona was garrisoned by French troops, and sustained a long siege; but at length surrendered to the British forces in 1813. Lat. 41. 26. N., long. 2. 13. E.

BARD, *s*, [*bardd*, Brit.] among the ancient Britons, Danes, and Irish, an order of men who used to sing the great exploits of heroes to the harp, were persons of the highest esteem among all ranks of people, and reverenced as persons of extraordinary abilities, even by crowned heads, who paid them so much deference, as to be reconciled to their most inveterate enemies at their instance. Even in the present times, the word implies a *poet*.

BARE, *a*. [*bare*, Sax,] uncovered; without any dress; naked. Figuratively, without ornament; destitute; or in want of necessaries; not joined with any thing else; alone; solitary; very much worn; deprived of nap; threadbare.

To BARE, *v. a.* to strip.

BARE, or BORE, the preter. of BEAR.

BA'REBONE, *s.* a very thin and lean person, who has scarcely any flesh to cover his bones. A low word.

BA'REFACED, *a.* with the face uncovered. Figuratively, without dissimulation or disguise; with great effrontery or impudence. Generally used in a bad sense.

BA'REFACEDLY, *ad.* in such a manner as shews a bold, daring impudence.

BA'REFOOT, *a.* without any covering to the feet.

BAREHE'ADED, without any covering to the head.

BA'RELY, *ad.* without clothes, applied to dress; without any thing else, or *only*, applied as an exceptive.

BA'RENESS, *s.* applied to dress, either total nakedness, or a want of some necessary part of attire: meanness, with respect to the quality of clothing.

BA'RGAIN, (in common pronunciation the *i* is dropped) *s.* [*bargen*, Brit.] a voluntary agreement made between traders to deliver or sell a commodity at a price agreed on; the thing bought or sold; the conditions of sale. SYNON. *Bargain* is more limited, relating to sale. *Agreement* and *Contract* are more general, implying any sort of stipulation; with this difference between them, that *Agreement* seems to denote a verbal one; *Contract*, one that is written.

To BA'RGAIN, *v. a.* to agree to, or make terms for, the sale of any thing.

BARGAINEE', *s.* the person who agrees to the condition of a bargain or purchase.

BA'RGAINER, one who proposes the conditions of a bargain.

BARGE, *s.* [*bargie*, Belg.] a large flat-bottomed vessel used for the carriage of goods in rivers; a state or pleasure boat, having a room capable of containing several persons.

BARI'LLA, *s.* in the glass-trade, a sort of potash imported from Spain. being the ashes of a plant called saltwort, which is collected from the coasts.

BARK, *s.* [*barck*, Dan.] in botany, the outside covering of a tree, which increases every year. It is generally spoken of as inner and outer. Blossoms are an expansion of the inner, and empalements are a continuation of the outer bark. *Bark* is also used in conversation for the *Quinquina* or *Jesuits'-bark*, a most valuable medicine in removing all kinds of intermitting fevers and agues. It is the bark of a tree growing in Peru, which the Spaniards call the fever-wood, and the Indians fuddling-tree, from the property it has of intoxicating fishes, when either its wood or bark is beaten and steeped in the water where they are.

BARK, or BARQUE, *s.* [*barque*, Fr.] a small vessel with one deck only, used in transporting merchandise either by sea or on rivers.

To BARK, *v. a.* to strip off the rind or bark of a tree.

To BARK, *v. n.* [*biornean*, Sax.] to make a noise like a dog, when he gives the alarm.

BARK-BA'RED, *a.* stripped or robbed of the bark.

BARK-BI'NDING, *s.* in gardening, a disease incident to trees, wherein the bark is so close, that the vegetation, and circulation of the sap is hindered. It is cured by slitting the bark, or cutting it along the grain.

BA'RKER, *s.* applied to a litigious, noisy, or clamorous person.

BARK-GA'LLING, *s.* when the bark or rind of a tree is galled or fretted with thorns, &c., which is cured by binding clay on the galled places.

BA'RKING, a town in Essex, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the river Rothing, not far from the Thames in an unwholesome air. It has been chiefly noted for a large monastery, now in ruins, there being nothing left standing but a small part of the walls, and a gate-house. It is 7 miles E. of London. Pop. 7404.

BA'RKLEY, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Wednesday. It is seated on a branch of the river Severn; and formerly was of some note for a nunnery; and has still the title of a barony. It is 13 miles S. W. of Gloucester, and 112 W. by S. of London.

BA'RKWAY, a town in Hertfordshire, which had formerly a market on Friday, and has still one fair. It is on the great road from London to York, 18 miles S. of Cambridge, and 34 N. of London.

BA'RKY, *a.* having the properties, or consisting of bark.

BA'RLEY, *s.* [from *bar*, wheat or corn, Heb.] in botany, the grain whence beer is extracted.

BAR'LEY-BRAKE, *s.* a kind of rural play, which consists in swiftness of running.

BA'RLEY-CORN, *s.* a grain of barley; used in long measure, as the third-part of an inch.

BA'RLEY-MOW, *s.* a heap of barley laid together, and formed into a rick or stack.

BARM, *s.* [*barm*, Brit.] that which is put into drink to make it work, or into bread to swell it, and make it lighter; and called by the Londoners yeast.

BA'RMINE, *s.* such mine or ore as is adjudged at a court of barghmote, which courts are a kind of tribunal which takes cognizance of disputes between miners.

BA'RMY, *a.* that which has been well fermented or worked with barm or yeast.

BARN, *s.* [*bern*, Sax.] a place, or house, wherein any grain, hay, &c., is stored.

BA'RNACLE, *s.* [probably of *bearn*, a child, and *aac* an oak, Sax.] in natural history, a bird of the goose kind, frequent in the western isles of Scotland; also a kind of shell-fish, which is found sticking to the bottoms and sides of ships in certain seas. It was formerly imagined that the *barnacle* grew on an oak, whence falling into the water, it became first a shell-fish, and afterwards a sea-fowl.

BA'RNARD CASTLE, a handsome town of Durham, containing about 4,000 inhabitants, It takes its name from a castle, (a large structure situated on a rock, by the

river, a great part of which is still standing,) built here by Bernard Baliol, great grandfather of John Baliol, king of Scotland. Here are some manufactures of bridles, reins, belts, stockings, serges, and camlets, which last employs about 400 weavers. It is seated on the river Tees, 30 miles S. W. of Durham, and 244 N. N. W. of London. A great market for corn. &c., on Wednesday.

BA'RNET, a town, partly in Middlesex and partly in Hertfordshire, with a market on Monday. It is a great thoroughfare, and well provided with good inns. It is 11 miles N. W. of London. Pop. 2369.

BA'RNESLEY, a town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesday. It is seated on the side of a hill, and has a manufacture of wire. It is commonly called Black Barnsley, and is 53 miles N. by W. of Nottingham, 174 N. W. of London. Pop. 10,330.

BA'RNSTAPLE, a sea-port town in Devonshire, with a market on Friday. It is a corporation town, and sends two members to parliament; is seated on the river Tau, over which there is a good bridge; and the market is large, for cattle, corn, and provisions. It is 38 miles N. N. W. of Exeter, and 191 W. of London. Pop. 6840.

BARO'METER, *s.* [from *baros* weight, and *metreo* to measure, Gr.] a machine for measuring the weight of the atmosphere, and the variations in it, in order chiefly to determine the changes of the weather. It differs from the baroscope, which only shews that the air is heavier at one time than another, without specifying the difference. The barometer is founded upon the Torricellian experiment, so called from Torricelli, the inventor of it, at Florence, in 1643. It is a glass tube filled with mercury, hermetically sealed at one end; the other open, and immerged in a basin of stagnant mercury; so that, as the weight of the atmosphere diminishes, the mercury in the tube will descend, and as it increases, the mercury will ascend; the column of mercury suspended in the tube, being always equal to the weight of the incumbent atmosphere.

BAROME'TRICAL, *a.* relating to, or tried by, the barometer.

BA'RON, *s.* [possibly from *baro*, Lat.] a term which formerly included all the greater nobility. It is now used as a degree of nobility next below that of a viscount, and above that of a baronet. *Parliamentary barons* are not barons by name only, but are all by birth peers, noblemen, and are summoned by the king "to treat of the weighty affairs of the nation, and to give counsel upon them." They have the following immunities and privileges; in criminal causes they are judged by their peers only, and are not put on oath, but deliver the truth *upon honour;* are not impannelled on a jury, nor liable to the writs *supplicavit*, *capias*, or *essoigns*. They had no coronet, till Charles II. gave them a gold one, with six pearls. Besides these, the two archbishops, and all the bishops of England, are parliamentary barons, and enjoy all the privileges of the others, excepting that they are not judged by their peers; for being not to be present in sanguinary causes, in such cases they are judged, as a fact, by a jury of 12. *Barons of the Exchequer*, are four judges, who determine causes between the king and his subjects, in affairs relating to the revenue and the exchequer. *Barons of the Cinque Ports*, are members elected two for each, who have seats in the House of Commons. *Baron and femme*, in law, are husband and wife. *Baron and femme*, in heraldry, is when the coats of arms of a man and his wife are borne per pale in the same escutcheon.

BA'RONAGE, *s.* [*baronagium*, low Lat.] the body of barons; the dignity, or lands, which give title to a baron.

BA'RONESS, *s.* [*baronessa*, Ital.] the lady or wife of a baronet.

BA'RONET, *s.* [diminutive of *baron*] a degree of honour next to a baron, created by king James I., in order to propagate a plantation in Ulster, in Ireland, for which purpose each of them was to maintain 30 soldiers in Ireland, for three years, after the rate of eightpence per day for each soldier: and they have the precedence of all knights, except those of the garter, bannerets, and privy councillors. They were allowed to charge their coat with the arms of Ulster, which are in a field-argent, (white,) a hand gules, (red). The title *Sir* is allowed them by their patent, though they are not knighted. There were at first but 200 which number was afterwards increased. No honour is created between barons and baronets.

BA'RONY, *s.* [*baronnie*, Fr.] the lordship or fee of a baron, whether spiritual or temporal.

BA'ROSCOPE, *s.* [from *baros* weight, and *skopeo* to see, Gr.] an instrument to shew the alteration of the weight of the atmosphere.

BA'RRACAN, *s.* [*bouracan*, or *barracan*, Fr.] a kind of stuff, resembling camlet, but coarser, and used for surtouts, or upper garments against the rain. They are manufactured principally in England, Flanders, and the North of France.

BA'RRACK, *s.* [*barraca*, Span.] a small hut erected by the Spanish fishermen along the shore; likewise a building raised to lodge soldiers in.

BA'RRATOR, *s.* [from *barat*, old Fr.] a litigious person, or one who is fond of quarrels and law-suits.

BA'RRATRY, *s.* in common law, the moving or maintaining of suits in the disturbance of the peace; and the taking and detaining houses, land, &c., by false pretences.

BA'RRAY, one of the western isles of Scotland, five miles in length, and three in breadth, rocky on the east side, and arable land on the west. There is plenty of cod and ling near this island; and several small ships from Orkney come hither in summer, and return laden with the fish.

BA'RREL, *s.* [*baril*, Brit.] a round wooden vessel, which serves for holding several sorts of wares and merchandise. The English barrel, wine-measure, contains the eighth part of a ton, the fourth part of a pipe, and one half of a hogshead, *i. e.*, 31 and a half gallons; beer measure 36 gallons, and ale measure 32 gallons. It denotes also a certain weight of several merchandises, which differ according to the several commodities. The barrel of herrings ought to contain 32 gallons wine measure, which amount to about 28 gallons old standard, making about 1,000 herrings. The barrel of salmon must hold 42 gallons; of eels the same; and of soap 256 pounds. In mechanics, it is the cylinder of a watch, about which the spring is turned. In gunnery, it is the cylindrical tube of a gun, pistol, &c., through which the bullet is discharged. In anatomy, it is a pretty large cavity behind the tympanum of the ear, about four or five lines deep, and five or six wide lined with a fine membrane, on which are several veins and arteries. In this cavity are four small solid bones, not covered with the periosteum, as the rest of the bones of the body are.

To BA'RREL, *v. a.* to put into, or enclose in, a barrel.

BA'RREN, *a.* [*bare*, Sax.] applied to animals or soils, not able to produce its like. Applied to genius, not able to produce any thing new.

BA'RRENLY, *ad.* in an unfruitful manner.

BA'RRENNESS, *s.* that imperfection in any animal or vegetable which renders it incapable of bringing forth, or propagating its kind. Also, want of invention, sterility of thought, &c.

BARRICA'DE, *s.* [*barricade*, Fr.] any defence in the military art, raised against an enemy hastily, made with vessels, carts, baskets of earth, trees, or palisades. Figuratively,

any thing which obstructs or hinders the motion of any thing.

To BA'RRICADE, *v. a.* [*barricader*, Fr.] to stop up a passage; to hinder the advance or motion of any thing.

BARRICA'DO, *s.* [*barracada*, Span.] in fortification, a defence made with stakes shod with iron, crossed at the top with battoons, and erected in passages or breaches.

To BARRICA'DO, *v. a.* to block up a passage; to hinder an enemy from passing any defile or place.

BA'RRIER, (*bárreer*) *s.* [*barrière*, Fr.] that which keeps an enemy off, or hinders him from entering into any country; a fence made at a passage, retrenchment, &c., to stop up its entry. Figuratively, an obstruction or hinderance; a boundary or limit.

BA'RRISTER, *s.* one who is qualified, from his having performed his exercises at the inns of courts, and by license from the lord high chancellor, after a proper standing, to plead the cause of clients in a court of justice.

BA'RROW, *s.* [*berewe*, Sax.] any carriage moved or set in motion by the hand; hence a *hand-burrow* is a frame of boards on which things are carried by handles at its extremities between two men. A *wheel-barrow* is that with one wheel at the head, by which it moves when pushed forwards by the handles at the other end.

BA'RROWS, *s.* [from *beorg*, Sax.] hills or mounts raised by the Saxons, in honour of those who died in battle.

BA'RRY, *s.* in heraldry, when an escutcheon is divided bar-ways, *i. e.*, across from side to side, into an even number of portions, consisting of two or more tinctures, interchangeably disposed; expressed in the blazon by the word *barry*, and the number of pieces must be specified; but if the divisions be odd, the field must be first named, and the number of bars expressed. *Barry-bendy* is when an escutcheon is divided equally, bar and bendways, by lines drawn transverse and diagonal, interchangeably varying the tinctures of which it consists. *Barry-pily*, is when a coat is divided by several lines drawn obliquely from side to side, where they form acute angles.

BA'RTER, *s.* in commerce the purchasing one commodity by another, or exchanging one ware for another. Syn. *Barter* is a mercantile expression, and intimates the *exchange* of different commodities by way of traffic.

To BA'RTER, *v. a.* [*baratte*, Fr.] to exchange one thing for another; the original manner of carrying on all trade and commerce till the invention of money.

BA'RTERER, *s.* he that trades by exchanging one commodity for another.

BA'RTON, *s.* [*barton*, Sax.] the demesne lands of a manor; a manor-house; the fields, out-houses, &c., a term in great use in the west of England.

BA'RTON, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Monday. It is seated on the river Humber, where there is a considerable ferry to pass over into Yorkshire, of great advantage to the town, which is a large straggling place, 35 miles N. of Lincoln, and 166 N. of London. Pop. 3233.

BA'RTRAM, *s.* a plant; the same with pellitory.

BARY'TES, *s.* one of the primitive earths discovered by Scheele in 1774, in combination with sulphuric acid. Sulphate of *barytes* is very plentiful in the Derbyshire lead mines, where the workmen call it cauk.

BA'SALT, *s.* the matter of basaltes, which is now used in the manufacture of glass bottles, and to harden mortar which is placed under the water.

BASA'LTES, *s.* in natural history, a kind of marble, of a very fine texture, of a deep glossy black, like polished steel. Its figure is very remarkable, being never found in strata like other marbles, but always standing up in regular angular columns, composed of a number of joints, one placed on, and nicely fitted to, another, as if formed by the hand of a skilful workman. It is extremely hard and heavy, will not strike fire with steel, and is a fine touch-stone. They are found in several parts of the world; but the noblest store seems to be that called the Giants' Causeway in Ireland, where it rises far up in the country, runs into the sea, and rises again on the opposite land.

BASE, *a.* [*bas*, Fr.] applied to actions, proceeding from a mean, narrow, abject, and sordid disposition. Applied to rank, low, mean, and void of dignity. Applied to birth, descended from mean parents. Applied to metals, counterfeit or adulterated. Applied to sounds, deep, grave.

BASE, *s.* [*bas*, Fr., *basis*, Lat.] in architecture, the lower part of a column or pedestal, being the same to a column as a shoe is to a man. *Base*, in fortification, is an imaginary line drawn from the flanked angle of a bastion to that which is opposite to it. *Base* of a figure, in geometry, is the lower part of it. *Base* of a triangle, is properly that side parallel to the horizon. *Base*, in anatomy, is the broader or upper part of the heart, to which the two auricles are fixed. *Base* fee, is tenure in fee at the will of a lord. *Base*, in music, is the lowest of all the parts, serving as a foundation for the others. In chemistry, the earth, alkali, or metal, which is combined with an acid to form a salt.

To BASE, *v. a.* [*baisser*, Fr.] to lower the value of a thing by mixtures; to debase; to adulterate.

BA'SELY, *ad.* meanly, dishonourably. In bastardy.

BA'SENESS, *s.* applied to actions, that which is void of generosity, magnanimity, or nobleness of soul, and proceeds from a narrowness or meanness of spirit. Applied to metals, their want of the standard value. Applied to birth, dishonourable, or produced from unlicensed embraces. Applied to sound, low, grave.

BASE-VI'OL, *s.* See Bass-viol.

To BASH, *v. a.* to be ashamed.

BASHA'W, *s.* [Turk.] a Turkish governor of a province, city, or district, who has two horse-tails carried before him.

BA'SHFUL, *a.* easily put out of countenance.

BA'SHFULLY, *ad.* in a timorous sheepish manner.

BA'SHFULNESS, *s.* timorousness, fear, or shame.

BA'SIL, Basle, or Bale, the capital of the canton of Basil, in Switzerland. It is a large, rich, populous city, with a bishop's see, and a famous university. It is divided into two parts by the river Rhine; the largest of which is on the side of Switzerland, and the least on that of Germany; but they are joined together by a handsome bridge. The larger has five gates, six suburbs, 220 streets, six large squares, and 46 fountains, and is partly seated on a hill. The lesser stands in a plain, and has but two gates, with several streets and fountains. The town-house, and fine paintings in fresco, particularly the picture done by Holbein, which represents the passion of Christ, are much admired by travellers. The library contains a prodigious number of books, as well in manuscript as printed; and there is a rich collection of medals, among which there are several exceedingly scarce. The clocks here always go an hour too fast because they did so on the day appointed to murder the magistrates, by which the conspiracy was disconcerted. This town is surrounded with thick walls, flanked with towers and bastions, Pop. 16, 300. Canton, 45,900. The art of making paper is said to have been invented here. Long. 7. 36. E., lat. 47. 40. N.

BA'SIL, (*bázil*) *s.* among joiners, the sloping edge of a carpenter's or joiner's tool, which varies according to the work it is to do; the skin of a sheep tanned. In botany, a plant scientifically called clinopodium.

To BA'SIL, (*bázil*) *v. a.* to grind away the edge of a tool to a certain thickness, or angle.

BA'SILIC, *s.* [*basiliké*, a royal palace, Gr.] in ancient ar-

chitecture, a term used for a large hall, or public place, where princes sat and administered justice in person; but is now applied to such churches, temples, &c., which by their grandeur as far surpass other churches, as princes' palaces do private houses; also, to such stately buildings as the Royal Exchange of London, where persons meet and converse.

BA'SILIC, or BASI'LICAL, *a.* in anatomy, belonging or relating to the basilical vein.

BASI'LICA, [from *basiliké*, Gr.] in anatomy, the middle vein of the arm; so called by way of pre-eminence.

BASI'LICON, *s.* [Gr.] in pharmacy, an ointment called likewise tetrapharmacon, from its being composed of four ingredients, viz., resin, wax, pitch, and oil of olives; by some, of Burgundy pitch, turpentine, resin, and oil.

BA'SILISK, (*bázilisk*) *s.* [*basiliskos* a little king, Gr.] a famous serpent, said to kill by its look; also, a species of lizard.

BA'SINGSTOKE, a town in Hampshire, with a market on Wednesday. It is a corporation, and a great thoroughfare town on the western road; seated on a small brook, 35 miles E. by N. of Salisbury, and 46 from Lond. Pop. 3581.

BA'SIS, *s.* [*basis*, Lat.] the foundation, or that on which any thing is established or supported. See BASE.

To BASK, *v. a.* [*backeren*, Belg. to warm by exposing to, or laying in, the heat of the sun. Neuterly, to lay in a warm place.

BA'SKET, *s.* [*basged*, Brit.] a vessel made with twigs, rushes, &c., woven together.

BA'SKET-FISH, a very remarkable fish, sometimes caught in the American seas. This fish spreads itself from a pentagonal mouth-piece, or root in the centre of which the mouth is placed into five main limbs or branches, and each of these dividing and subdividing 14 times, so that at length they make more than 80,000 limbs. The use of the numerous arms of this fish is to catch its prey.

BA'SKET-HILT, *s.* a hilt of a weapon so made as to contain the whole hand, and defend it from being wounded.

BA'SON, or BA'SIN, *s.* [*bassin*, Fr.] a small vessel to hold water or other liquors; a hollow place which contains water; a pond; a canal; a dock for repairing or building ships; a concave piece of metal made use of by opticians to grind their convex glasses in; a round shell, or case of iron, placed over a furnace, wherein hatters mould their hats. In anatomy, a round cavity in the form of a tunnel, between the anterior ventricles of the brain, the pituitary glands, and the veins. *Basons of a balance* are the same as scales, one of which contains the weight, and the other the commodity whose weight is required.

BASS, (pron. *base*, which way it is frequently spelt,) *s.* [*basso*, Ital.] in music, the lowest of all the parts, serving as a foundation to the others. That part of a concert consisting of the gravest, deepest, and most solemn sounds. *Counter-bass* is the second, when there are several in the same concert. *Thorough-bass*, is that which proceeds without intermission from the beginning to the end, and is the harmony made by bass-viols, theorbos, &c., playing both while the voices sing and other instruments perform; and also filling the intervals when they stop. Also, a mat used in churches to kneel on, made of rushes, in a cylindrical form, and stuffed with hay; commonly called a *boss*.

BA'SSA, *s.* See BASHAW.

BA'SSET, *s.* [*basset*, Fr.] a game at cards.

BA'SSO, *s.* [Ital.] in music, sometimes extended to the bass universally, and at other times restrained to that only which is sung. *Basso concertato*, the figure or thorough bass, going through the whole piece, playing chords, or whatever can convey harmony to the ear. *Basso ripieno*, the bass of the grand chorus, which is heard only at times in at intervals, in order to make the composition have a greater effect.

BA'SSON, or BASSOO'N, *s.* [*basson*, Fr.] in music, a wind instrument, blown with a reed, nine inches diameter at the bottom, with eleven holes, stopped like those of a flute, dividing into two parts, and used for the bass in concert with hautboys.

BA'SSO-RELIE'VO, or BASS-RELIEF, *s.* [Ital.] in sculpture, figures which do not stand out much from the ground or plane on which they are formed, and when that work is low, flat, and but little raised, as upon coins, medals, counters, &c., it is called *low relief*; if the figures are raised high, so as to be well distinguished, it is called *bold relief*.

BASS VI'OL, *s.* a musical instrument formed like a violin, but much larger; played upon in the same manner, but held in a vertical instead of a horizontal position, and has four strings, and eight stops, which are subdivided into semi-stops.

BA'STARD, *s.* [*bastardd*, Brit.] in law, a person born of parents who have not been lawfully married, and cannot inherit land as heir to his father.

To BA'STARD, *v. a.* to convict of getting a bastard; to prove a person not begotten in lawful wedlock.

To BASTARDI'ZE, *v. a.* to prove a person not begotten in lawful marriage; to get a bastard.

BA'STARDLY, *ad.* like a bastard; in a degenerate, spurious manner.

BA'STARDY, *s.* in law, an unlawful state of birth, wherein a person is produced from a couple not married, and is therefore disabled from succeeding to an inheritance.

To BASTE, *v. a.* [*bâtonner*, Fr.] to beat with a stick. In cookery, to moisten meat while roasting, with butter or dripping. Among sempstresses from *bâtir*, Fr., to stitch, to sew two selvages together.

BA'STIA, a sea-port, the capital of Corsica, with a good harbour, and only fit for small vessels. The number of inhabitants is about 11000. It is situated on the N.E. coast of the island, in lat. 42. 36. N., long. 9. 30. E.

BASTI'LLE, a royal castle built by Charles V. in 1369, for the defence of Paris, formerly used as a place of confinement for state prisoners, but totally demolished by the populace, on the great revolution in France. 1789.

BASTINA'DE, or BASTINA'DO, *s.* [*batonnade*, Fr.] the act of beating with a stick or cudgel; the punishment inflicted by the Turks, of beating the soles of a person's feet with a heavy piece of wood, having a large knob or round head at the end.

To BASTINA'DE, or BASTINA'DO, *v. a.* [*bâtonner*, Fr.] to beat with a stick or cudgel.

BA'STION, *s.* [*bastion*, Fr.] in fortification, a large mass of earth, faced with sods, seldom with brick or stone, standing out from a rampart.

BA'STON, or BATTOO'N, *s.* [Fr.] in architecture, a mould at the base of a column, called a *tore*. In heraldry, a kind of bend not reaching quite across the shield; a sign of bastardy, and ought not to be removed until the third generation.

BAT, *s.* any large club; particularly one curved and flat on one side, towards the bottom, used in the game of cricket. In natural history, a quadruped furnished with membranaceous wings, which appears only in the evening.

BA'TABLE, *a.* in law, applied to grounds whose property is disputable.

BATAVIA, a handsome, large, and very strong town of Asia, in the island of Java and kingdom of Bantam; the capital of all the Dutch settlements and colonies in the East Indies. The fort, or citadel, is built at a little distance from the town, of stone brought from Europe. Besides

this, they have five other forts about the city to defend it from all insults. In general the place is very beautiful, and built with white stone; and they have canals in the principal streets, planted on each side with evergreen trees. Batavia contains a prodigious number of inhabitants, of every nation and country in these parts; particularly a great number of Chinese, till many thousands of them were massacred in cold blood, in 1741, and their wealth confiscated by the Dutch. It is the residence of the governor-general of all the Dutch colonies in the East Indies, who continues but three years, and is replaced by another, sent by the United Provinces. It has a handsome hospital and arsenal; and all the goods brought from other parts of the East Indies are laid up here till they are exported to the places of their destination. It was taken from the Dutch by the English forces in February, 1796, and held by them till 1814, when it was restored by the treaty of Paris. The harbour is excellent and seated on the N. E. part of the island, S. E. of Sumatra, and N. W. of Borneo. Long. 106. 50. E., lat. 6. 10. S. Pop. 140,000.

BATCH, *s.* the quantity of bread baked at one time. Any quantity of a thing made at once, so as to have the same qualities.

BA'TCHELOR, *s.* See BACHELOR.

BA'TCHELOR'S BUTTONS, *s.* the common white and red campion.

To BATE, *v. a.* [contracted from *abate*] to lessen a demand or lower the price of a commodity; to abstain or refrain from a thing; to except, or take away.

BA'TEMENT, *s.* the lessening the quantity of stuff: used by carpenters, and low mechanics.

BA'T-FOWLING, *s.* a method of catching birds in the night, practised by lighting straw, or carrying a lantern near the bushes, which being beat with a stick, they fly towards the light, and are caught in nets.

BATH, *s.* [*bath*, Sax.] a sufficient quantity of water collected into some convenient place for persons to wash in. Baths are divided into hot and cold. The most celebrated of this kind in England, are those near Wells in Somersetshire. They produce a perspiration of 5 oz. in an hour, are of great use in disorders of the head, palsy, diseases of the skin, scurvy, stone, constipations of the bowels, and most chronical disorders. Cold bathing operates both by its cold and constringing power, and its weight, which at the depth of two feet under water, presses on the human frame with a weight of 2,280lbs. troy. It dissolves the blood, removes any viscid matter adhering to the sides of the vessels; generates the spirits; forces urine; and removes obstructions in the viscera. In chemistry, baths are vessels for distillation, or digestion, contrived to transmit heat gradually and regularly. They are of two kinds, sand-baths, and water-baths. Sand-baths, are vessels filled in part with dry sand, in which those retorts are placed, which require a greater heat than can be given by boiling water. Water-baths, are vessels of boiling water, in which other vessels, containing the matters to be distilled or digested, are put, in order that the same heat may be kept up throughout the whole of any particular process. *Knights of the Bath*, a military order in England, instituted by Richard II., who limited their number to four; but his successor, Henry IV., increased them to forty-six. Their motto was *tres in uno*, signifying the three theological virtues. This order received its denomination from a custom of bathing before they received the golden spur. The order of the bath, after remaining many years extinct, was revived under George I., by a solemn creation of a great number of knights.

BATH, a city of Somersetshire, famous in the times of the Romans, for its hot springs. They are not only used as baths, but internally as medicine, and great benefits are derived from them in gouty, paralytic, bilious, and a variety of other cases. Bath is a place of such general resort, that it seems like a great national hospital; it is so far, however, from being a house of mourning, that it exceeds every other part of England in amusements and dissipation. It is laid out in squares, circuses, crescents, terraces, &c.; these are constructed of white free-stone, which abounds here, and are executed in an elegant style of architecture. It is seated on the river Avon; but in its later improvements, the buildings, rising one range above another, have nearly reached the summit of the hill, on the declivity of which it stands. The principal season for the waters are spring and autumn; and, besides the great infirmary, here are several other hospitals and alms-houses, for the relief and support of indigent patients. Considerable manufactures of cloth are carried on near Bath. It is 12 miles E. S. E. of Bristol, and 105 W. of London. Market every day. Pop. 38,063.

To BATHE, *v. a.* [*bathian*, Sax.] to wash in a bath; to soften or supple by the outward application of warm liquors; to wash any thing.

BATH-KOL, *s.* [Heb., *the daughter of the voice*] a name whereby the Jewish writers distinguish the revelation which God made of his will to his chosen people, when, upon the death of Malachi, all prophecies had ceased in Israel.

BATH-METAL, *s.* a mixed metal, otherwise called *Princes' Metal.*

BA'TING, *prep.* except.

BATTA'LIA, *s.* [*battaglia*, Ital.] the drawing up an army in order of battle.

BATTA'LION *s.* [*bataillon*, Fr.] a small body of infantry drawn up in order of battle. A battalion seldom falls short of 700, or exceeds 1,000 men. It is generally ranged in six ranks.

BA'TTEL, a town in Sussex, so named from an abbey, called Battel-abbey, erected by the conqueror, on the spot where the decisive battle was fought between Harold and William duke of Normandy, Oct. 14th, 1066. The gate-house of the abbey, (which was a stately pile, nearly a mile in circumference) remains almost entire, and serves for the sessions, and other public meetings. The town, which is low and dirty, consists of one good street, has a harbour for barges, and a manufacture of gunpowder, of considerable estimation among sportsmen. Battel is 6 miles N. W. of Hastings, 22 E. of Lewes, and 57 S. E. of London. A weekly market on Wednesday, for provisions, and a market every second Tuesday in the month for cattle, &c. Pop. 2999.

BA'TTEN, *s.* a name given by workmen to a long thin piece of wood, of an inconsiderable breadth, seldom exceeding four inches; it is generally about an inch thick.

To BA'TTEN, *v. a.* [*batten*, Teut.] to glut or satiate one's self; to grow fat, to live luxuriously. Applied to land, to make fruitful.

BA'TTER, *s.* in cookery, a mixture of flour, eggs, and milk, beaten together with some liquor.

To BA'TTER, *v. a.* [*battre*, Fr.] to beat, to beat down. Most commonly applied to the battering of walls by engines, cannon, &c.

BA'TTERY, *s.* [*batterie*, Fr.] in fortification, a place where artillery is planted, in order to play upon the enemy. In law, the beating any person unjustly. In electricity, a combination of coated surfaces of glass, so connected together that they may be discharged by a common conductor.

BA'TTLE, *s.* [*bataille*, Fr.] a fight between two numerous bodies of men. SYNON. The fight of two individuals is frequently, but improperly, called a *battle* instead of a *combat*, for a *battle* supposes a number on both sides. We use the word *battle* when speaking of the conflict between two

armies. *Engagement* is applied to the encounter between two fleets.

To BA'TTLE, *v. a.* [*batailler*, Fr.] to engage in battle, or contend in any manner whatever.

BA'TTLE-ARRAY, *s.* arrangement, or order of battle; the proper disposition of men in order to engage an enemy.

BA'TTLE-AXE, *s.* a weapon made use of in former times; frequent mention is made of it by historians, though none of them have left us a description of it.

BA'TTLEDOOR, *s.* an instrument used to strike a shuttle-cock; it consists of a handle and broad blade.

BA'TTLEFIELD, a village in Shropshire, 5 miles N. of Shrewsbury, where a victory was gained by Henry IV. over the rebels, under Henry Percy, surnamed Hotspur. It is governed by a constable, and consists of about 400 houses and 1,400 inhabitants. It has a large church, and one long street paved; but no manufactory.

BA'TTLEMENTS, *s.* notches on the top of a tower, wall, parapet, &c., to look through, in order to annoy an enemy.

BATTO'LOGY, *s.* [from *battos* a babbler, and *lego* to speak, Gr.] a tedious circumlocution, or the frequent repetition of the same word without any reason.

BA'TTON, *s.* in merchandise, a name given to certain pieces of wood or deal for flooring and other purposes.

BATTOO'N, *s.* [*baton*, Fr.] a truncheon or staff, borne by a marshal as a mark of his dignity; likewise, any short stick or club.

BAVA'RIA, a kingdom, formerly a duchy, of Germany; bounded on the N. by Bohemia, and the Upper Palatinate; on the E. by Austria, the archbishopric of Saltzburg, and the bishopric of Passau; on the S. by the bishopric of Brixen, and the Tyrol, and on the W. by the river Lech. It is about 124 miles in length from E. to W., and 87 in breadth from N. to S. The principal rivers are the Danube, the Inn, the Iser, and the Lech. The air is wholesome, and the soil fertile in wine, wheat, and good pastures; but the country, having little trade, is poor. It was divided into Upper and Lower Bavaria; and the duke was one of the electors from the year 1623. In 1806, Bavaria was erected into a kingdom by the favour of Buonaparte, and formed part of the confederation of the Rhine, then under the protection of France. Pop. 3,940,000.

BA'VAROY, a kind of cloak or surtout.

BAU'BLE, *s.* [*baubellum*, barbarous Lat.] a play-thing; and figuratively, any thing of a trifling insignificant nature.

BA'VIN, *s.* a sort of brush-faggots, used by bakers to heat their ovens, and by others for other uses; in war, they are used to fill up ditches.

BAWBEE', *s.* in Scotland, a halfpenny.

BA'WCOCK, *s.* a fine fellow.

BAWD, *s.* [*baude*, old Fr.] a person of either sex, who lives by procuring women for lewd purposes.

BA'WDILY, *ad.* in an obscene, unchaste, or immodest manner.

BA'WDRY, *s.* the acting like a bawd, in bringing persons together for immodest purposes. Applied to language, that which is unchaste and obscene.

BA'WDY, *a.* that expresses obscenity or unchaste ideas in plain terms; and carries with it the idea of impudence.

BA'WDY-HOUSE, *s.* a place where strumpets carry on their immodesty, and prostitution is practised.

To BAWL, *v. a.* [*balo*, Lat.] to cry or speak any thing with a loud voice.

BA'WSIN, *s.* in natural history, a badger.

BA'WTRY, or *BEAU'TRY*, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, on the borders of Nottinghamshire, with a market on Saturday. It is three furlongs in length on the road from London to York, and has been long noted for millstones and grindstones, brought hither by the river Idle, on which it is seated. It is 8 miles S. by E. of Doncaster, and 149 N. of London. Pop. 1150.

BAY, *s.* [*badius*, Lat. *baye*, Belg.] applied to the colour of a horse, is that which inclines to red, and approaches near to a chesnut. The light and gilded bays have a greater cast of the yellow; the dun, scarlet, and bloody bay, a greater mixture of red; and the chesnut bay, that which resembles the colour of a chesnut. In geography, a part of the sea which runs into the land, and is broader in the middle than at its first entrance, called the mouth. Figuratively, the state of one surrounded by enemies, which cannot be escaped but by making head against them. In architecture, used to signify the largeness of a building; thus a barn, which has a floor and two heads, is called a barn and two bays. In botany, the *laurus*, a kind of evergreen, which used to be formed into wreaths, as a reward for poets, &c. Hence it is used as a token of honour, and a mark of merit.

To BAY, *v. n.* [*abboyer*, Fr.] to bark at; to surround, in the same manner as hounds do their prey.

BA'Y-SALT, salt made of sea-water, which receives its consistence from the heat of the sun, and is so called from its brown colour. By letting the sea-water into square pits or basins, its surface being struck and agitated by the rays of the sun, it thickens at first imperceptibly, and becomes covered over with a slight crust, which hardening by the continuance of the heat, is wholly converted into salt. The water in this condition is scalding hot, and the crystallization is perfected in eight, ten, or at most fifteen days.

BA'Y-WINDOW, *s.* a window which swells or projects outwards.

BA'YARD, *s.* a horse of a bay colour.

BA'YONET, *s.* [*bayonette*, Fr.] a short broad dagger made lancet-fashion, with a round hollow iron handle, which goes over the muzzle of a musket, and fixes it to it.

BA'YONNE, a large, rich, populous, commercial, and well fortified city, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees, noted for hams and chocolate, and exporting masts, brought from the Pyrenees by the rivers to Brest, &c. It is supposed that the bayonet was invented by a native of this city, or was here first made use of. It is 25 miles S. W. of Dax, and 425 miles S. by W. of Paris. Pop. 13,646.

BA'Y-YARN, *s.* yarn proper for making baize.

BAYZE, *s.* See BAIZE.

BAZAS, a small city in the department of Gironde. formerly the capital of the Bazadois, 5 miles S. of the Garonne, and 30 S. E. of Bourdeaux.

BDE'LLIUM, (in pronunciation the *b* is generally dropped) *s.* [*bdellion*, Gr.] a gum-resin, somewhat resembling myrrh in appearance, brought from the Levant; it is met with in single drops of an irregular size, some of which are as large as a hazel-nut. Its colour is dusky, and its taste bitterish. People are no more agreed about the true nature of *bdellium*, than they are about the manner how it is produced; and it is much doubted whether the *bdellium* of the ancients be the same with the modern kind. In pharmacy, this gum is allowed to be an emollient and discutient, and to be a powerful aperient and detergent, according to its age; for it is more so when new and fresh than afterwards.

To BE, *v. n.* [*beon*, Sax.] an auxiliary verb, by which we form the passive; sometimes used to confirm the state or condition of a thing, and at others its existence. To be reserved for a person in future, in opposition to present.

BE, an article used in composition, and borrowed from the Saxons, is sometimes a mere expletive, and otherwise signifies *upon*, *about*; as to *be-spatter*, to *be-sprinkle*.

BEACH, *s.* that part of the sea-shore which is washed by its waves.

BE'ACHED, *a.* that is exposed to the sea-waves.

BE'ACHY, *a.* that abounds in beaches.

BE'ACON, *s.* [*beacon*, Sax.] a signal, or combustibles raised on an eminence, to be fired as a signal of an enemy's approach; a signal or mark erected at sea for the security of vessels.

BE'ACHY-HEAD, a promontory on the coast of Sussex, between Hastings and Shoreham, where the French fleet defeated the English and Dutch in June, 1690. Lat. 50° 44′ 24″ N., long. 15′ 12″ E. from Greenwich.

BE'ACONAGE, a tax paid for the use and maintenance of a beacon.

BE'ACONSFIELD, a town in Bucks, with a small market on Wednesday. It stands on an eminence on the road from London to Oxford; and has several good inns; contains about 100 well built houses, and is 8 miles N. W. of Uxbridge, and 23 W. N. W. of London. Pop. 1763.

BEAD, *s.* [from *beade*, Sax.] a small round piece of glass or other substance, moving on a string which runs through it, used by those of the Romish church to count their sins and prayers. Likewise used as ornaments for women, and worn round their necks in necklaces. In architecture, a round moulding, or astragal, carved so as to resemble a necklace.

BE'ADLE, *s.* [*bydel*, Sax.] a public crier, herald, or messenger. In law, one who cites people to appear at court; one whose office is to punish or apprehend strollers, vagrants, and petty offenders in a parish. At the university, one who walks before the masters in public processions. *Squire beadles* are those that attend peculiarly on the vice-chancellors, give notice of convocations at each college, and are generally masters of arts.

BE'ADPROOF, *s.* among distillers, a fallacious way of determining the strength of their spirits, from the continuance of the bubbles or beads raised by shaking a small quantity of the spirit in a phial.

BE'ADROLL, *s.* a list or catalogue of a certain number of prayers for the souls of the dead, which are generally counted by the members of the Romish church on their beads.

BE'ADSMAN, *s.* one who devotes himself entirely to prayer; one who undertakes or professes to pray for another.

BE'AGLE, *s.* [*bigle*, Fr.] in natural history, an English hound, or hunting-dog, of a small size, known by its deep sound, and used in hunting hares.

BEA'K, *s.* [*bec*, Fr.] the bill of a bird, or any thing which resembles it.

BE'AKED, *a.* sharp-pointed, resembling the beak of a bird.

BE'AKER, *s.* a cup with the spout in the form of a bird's beak.

BEAL, *s.* a pimple, or any eruption in the skin, which raises or protuberates beyond it.

BEALT, BEALTH, or *BUILTH*, a town of Brecknockshire, in South Wales, with a large market on Monday for live cattle, and one on Saturday for provisions. It is pleasantly seated on the river Wye, and consists of about 200 houses, whose inhabitants have a trade in stockings. It is 16 miles N. of Brecknock, 92 S. of Chester, and 171 from London. Pop. of par. 1034, of hund. 6699.

BEAM, *s.* [from *beam*, Sax.] in building, a large piece of wood lying across the walls of a building, supporting the principal rafters of the roof. Applied to a balance, that piece of iron, &c., which supports the scales. Among weavers, a cylindrical piece of wood, placed lengthways on the back part of the loom, on which the threads of the warp are rolled and unrolled as the work advances; likewise the cylinder, or round piece of wood, on which the stuff is rolled as it is weaved, placed on the forepart of the loom. A ray of light darted or emitted from any luminous body. Applied to an anchor, the straight part or shank, to which the hooks are fastened. SYNON. We say *rays* of light, *beams* of the sun; by the first of which expressions we mean that those are *rays* which shine early in the morning; by the second, that those are the *beams* which gleam at noon.

To BEAM, *v. n.* to emit or dart rays.

BE'AMINSTER, BE'MINSTER, or *BE'MSTER*, a town in Dorsetshire, with a market on Thursday. It is a pretty place, seated on the river Pert, 15 miles W. N. W. of Dorchester, and 137 W. by S. of London. Pop. 2968.

BE'AMY, *a.* that darts rays; shining; radiant.

BEAN, *s.* [*bean*, Sax.] in botany, a kind of pulse.

To BEAR, *v. a.* [*beoran, beran*, Sax.] in its primary sense, to support, to stand under, or carry a burden; to deliver or carry; to wear. Used with *name*, to go by. To support, sustain, or keep from falling; to endure; to permit, or suffer without resentment; to produce, to bring forth. To carry away by violence. Joined with *down*, to overcome, or carry along with one like a torrent. To *bear a head*, in distillery, to shew itself to be proof by frothing when shaken. To *bear a body*, in painting, capable of being well ground down and mixed with oil, so as not to shew any grit or particles. Joined to *price*, to sell well, or at a certain value. To endure the frown of adversity; to suffer without remonstrance or complaint. To produce fruit, applied to vegetables. *To bear off*, to carry away by force. *To bear upon*, to stand firm without falling. *To bear out*, to support or maintain one's opinion.

BEAR, *s.* in natural history, a genus of wild beasts, with long shaggy hairs, sharp-hooked claws, and long soles to their feet. The common bear inhabits the forests of the northern regions of Europe, and is pretty well known. The *black bear* lives chiefly on vegetables, and the *brown bear* on animal food. They are extremely fond of honey. The *white*, or *polar bear* is much larger than the common, and inhabits the most northern regions which have been visited by navigators. These feed chiefly on seals and the carcases of dead whales. *Bear*, in astronomy, is applied to two constellations in the northern hemisphere, called the *greater* and the *less*. In the tail of the less is the pole star, never distant above two degrees from the pole.

BEARALSTON, a small town in Devonshire, that had a market on Thursday, now disused; nor has it any fairs; it was disfranchised by the reform bill. It is 10 miles N. of Plymouth, and 212 W. by S. of London. Pop. 700.

BEARD, *s.* [*beard*, Sax.] the hair which grows on a person's cheeks, lips, and chin, which has given no small cause of contention in the military, civil, and ecclesiastical world. The Chinese are very fond of long ones; but nature having been very sparing to them, they look on the Europeans as very great men, on account of this advantage. Applied to vegetables, it signifies the prickles which grow on the ears of corn. In an arrow, it is the barb, or forked point at the head. In astronomy, the *beard of a comet* is the collection of rays emitted towards the part to which it moves.

To BEARD, *v. a.* to take a person by the beard, including the idea of strength and contempt in the agent.

BE'ARDED, *a.* an epithet applied to a person that has a beard. Applied to vegetables that have long ears, such as the ears of several species of corn. Applied to instruments, that which is forked like a fish-hook, not easily to be pulled out; jagged.

BE'ARDLESS, *a.* without a beard. Figuratively, young, or not arrived at the state of manhood.

BE'ARER, *s.* one who carries or conveys a thing from one to another. One who supports, or sustains, applied to

dignity. That which produces or yields fruit, applied to vegetables.

BEA'R-GARDEN, *s.* a place wherein bears are kept for diversion. Figuratively, any place where low diversions are exhibited, and tumult and confusion are customary.

BEA'RING, *s.* the act of supporting a weight; the carrying a burden. In geography, and navigation, the situation of one place to another, with regard to the points of the compass. In sea language, when a ship sails towards the shore before the wind, she is said to *bear* in with the land or harbour. To let the ship sail more before the wind, is to *bear up*. To put her right before the wind is to *bear round*. A ship that keeps off from the land, is said to *bear off*. When a ship to the windward comes under another ship's stern, and so gives her the wind, she is said to *bear under her lee*.

BE'AR'S-FOOT, *s.* a plant, the same with the stinking hellebore.

BEAST, *s.* [*beste*, Fr.] an animal not endued with reason, generally four-footed, and no other covering or dress but that which nature has furnished it with. Figuratively, a person who acts inconsistent with the character of a rational creature.

BE'ASTLINESS, *s.* that which is unworthy of a man; that which is indecent or disgustful.

BE'ASTLY, *a.* that resembles a beast, either in its form, or in other of its peculiar qualities.

To BEAT, *v. a.* [preter *beat*, part. pass. *beat* or *beaten*; *battre*, Fr.] to strike a person; to pound, to reduce to powder; to forge; to subdue, overcome, or vanquish; to mix together by violent stirring. Used with the particle *down*, to lessen the price. Used with *brains* or *head*, to apply one's thought to a difficult subject. "To *beat* his brains about things impossible." *Hayw.* "Waste his time, and *beat* his *head about* the Latin grammar." *Locke.* Neuterly, to move or throb, applied to the pulse or the heart. To *beat up for soldiers*, to go about with a drum in order to raise recruits. The word *up* is an expletive, and might be left out. SYNON. In order to *beat*, we must redouble the blows; but to *strike*, we give only one. We are never *beaten* without being *struck*; but we are often *struck* without being *beaten*.

BEAT, *s.* a stroke; the sound made by a drum, when struck by the sticks; the stroke or throb of the pulse or heart.

BE'ATER, *s* an instrument by which blows or strokes are given; a pestle.

BEATI'FIC, or BEATI'FICAL, *a.* [*beatificus*, Lat.] that can render a person completely happy. An epithet used by divines for the bliss of heaven.

BEATI'FICALLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to make a person perfectly happy.

BEATIFICA'TION, *s.* in the Romish church, an acknowledgment that a person is in heaven, and may be esteemed as blessed; but not allowed the honours of saints, conferred by canonization.

To BEA'TIFY, *v. a.* [*beatifico*, Lat.] to make perfectly happy; to bless with a place in the heavenly mansions.

BE'ATING, *s.* a punishment inflicted with blows.

BEA'TITUDE, *s.* [*beatitudo*, Lat.] in divinity, a state of perfect happiness, free from defect or interruption, applied to that of deceased saints and angels in heaven.

BEATS, *s.* on clock or watch-work, the strokes made by the fangs or pallet of the spindle of the balance.

BEAU, *s.* [Fr. pronounced *bo*, and has the French plural *beaux*] an effeminate person of the male sex, who is passionately fond of dress.

BEAU'DESERT, or *BE'LDESERT*, a town of Warwickshire, N. E. of Henley. Market on Mon. Pop. 199.

BE'AVER, *s.* [*bievre*, Fr.] in natural history, an animal which lives sometimes by land, and sometimes by water, about four feet long, and weighs from 50 to 60lbs. Its hair is either brown, white, or black; that on the belly is a very fine down, about an inch long, and is used for hats. Its tail resembles that of a fish more than any land animal, and serves it instead of a trowel in building, and of a rudder in swimming.

BEAUFE'T, BU'FFET, or BU'FET, anciently a little apartment separated from the rest of the room by slender wooden columns, for the disposing china and glass ware, &c.; called also a cabinet. It is now properly a large table in a dining room, called also a side-board.

BEAU'ISH, (*bo-ish*) *a.* resembling a beau; effeminately nice; foppish.

BEAUMA'RIS, a town of Anglesea, in North Wales, with a market on Wednesday. It stands on the streight of Menay, and was fortified with a castle by Edward I. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, two bailiffs, and twenty-one common councilmen, and sends one member to parliament. Here the general quarter-sessions are held, and the county gaol is kept. It lies on the road from Chester to Holyhead, and was formerly a place of good trade by means of its excellent harbour. Here is plenty of corn, butter, and cheese. It is 59 miles W. by N. of Chester, and 243 N. W. of London. Pop. 2497.

BEAU'TEOUS, (*beuteus*) *a.* that is formed with so much elegance and symmetry, as to raise an agreeable sensation in the mind.

BEAU'TEOUSLY, (*beúteusly*) *ad.* in such a manner as to raise an idea of regular feature, fineness of shape, and elegance of complexion.

BEAU'TIFUL, (*beútiful*) *a.* that has all the symmetry of parts necessary to convey the idea of beauty, applied both to persons and things.

To BEAU'TIFY, (*beútify*) *v. a.* to recommend any thing to the love or approbation of a person, by heightening or increasing its charms.

BEAU'TY, (*beúty*) *s.* [*beauté*, Fr.] a certain composition of colour and figure, which raises delight and approbation in the beholder. Figuratively, applied to music, painting, architecture, statuary, and literary compositions, implying an idea of excellence in the object, capable of raising delight in the mind. A person blessed with all that symmetry of features, &c., that raise delight in the mind of a beholder, and extort approbation by its excellencies. SYNON. By a *handsome* woman, we understand one that is graceful and well shaped, with a regular disposition of features; by a *pretty*, we mean one that is delicately made, and whose features are so formed as to please; by a *beautiful*, an union of both. When applied to other things, *beautiful* relates to something more serious and engaging; *pretty*, to somewhat more gay and diverting; this is the reason why we say a *beautiful* tragedy, but a *pretty* comedy.

BEAU'TYSPOT, (*beúty-spot*) *s.* something artfully made use of to heighten the charms of a person; a patch.

BEAUVA'IS, a city in the department of Oise, having besides the cathedral, 6 collegiate, and 3 parish churches. Before the revolution, it was the capital of the Beauvases. It is seated on the river Thesin, 42 miles nearly N. of Paris. Pop. 12,800.

BECAFI'CO, *s.* [*becafigo*, Sax.] a bird like a nightingale, feeding on figs and grapes; a fig-pecker.

To BECA'LM, *v. a.* to reduce a storm or tempestuous commotion of the elements to rest and quietness. Figuratively, to pacify the turbulent passions that disturb the mind.

BECA'USE, *conj.* [from *be*, Sax.-and *cause*] used to im-

ply a reason, or cause of an assertion or truth which comes before it.

BE'CCLES, a town in Suffolk, with a good market on Saturday. It is a large town with a handsome church, and tall bulky steeple, seated on an eminence some distance from the church: 15 miles S. W. of Yarmouth, and 109 N. E. of London. Pop. 3862.

BE'CHICS, (*bekiks*) *s.* [from *bex* a cough, Gr.] in pharmacy, medicines to relieve a cough.

BECK, *s.* an external sign, generally such as is made with the head: also, a word which imports a small stream of water issuing from some bower or spring. Hence the term *Hellbecks*, which are little brooks in the rough and wild mountains about Richmond near Lancashire.

To BE'CKON, *v. a.* to make signs to a person to approach, or come to one.

To BECO'ME, *v. a.* [pret. *I became* comp. pret. *I have become*] to be made; to grow; to alter or change from one state to another. Used with *of*, to happen, to fall out, to be the end of.

To BECO'ME, *v. a.* applied to persons, to appear worthy of, to adorn, or grace. Applied to things, to suit; to be proper for, to agree, or be so adapted to the circumstances of a person as to be graceful.

BECO'MING, *part.* that acquires a grace from its suitableness or propriety.

BECO'MINGLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to suit the circumstances, rank, and character of a person.

BED, *s.* [*bed*, Sax.] a place designed for a person to sleep or lie on, made of a ticken covering, stuffed with feathers, flocks, &c. Figuratively, lodging; marriage. In gardening, a piece of made ground, enriched with dung, &c., for raising plants and other vegetables; the channel of any river. In natural history, a range or layer of earth or mineral substance, a stratum. To be *brought to bed of a son*, to be delivered of, &c. *To make a bed*, to shake it, lay the clothes smooth, and to make it fit to be lain on. *Bed*, in gunnery, a solid piece of oak, hollowed in the middle, to receive the breech and half the trunnions.

To BED, *v. a.* to place in a bed; to go to bed. Neuterly, to cohabit.

To BEDA'BBLE, *v. a.* to wet, so as to occasion inconvenience or uneasiness.

To BEDA'GGLE, *v. a.* to daub, dirt, or splash the bottom of a garment, by walking carelessly in wet weather, and not holding it up.

BE'DAL, a small town in Yorkshire, 6 miles from Northallerton, 8 miles from Richmond, and 220 from London. The Roman causeway, leading from Richmond to Barnard's Castle, which for 20 miles together, is called Leeming Lane, passes through this place. All the adjacent country is full of jockeys and horse-dealers, here being some of the best hunting and road horses in the world. Market on Tuesday. Pop. 1266.

To BEDA'SH, *v. a.* to wet a person with water by beating it with a stick, or casting a stone in for that purpose.

To BEDAU'B, *v. a.* to cover a thing with dirt. Figuratively, to apply or lay on paint in a rough and ignorant manner.

To BEDA'ZZLE, *v. a.* to overpower the sight by too much brightness or lustre.

BE'DCHAMBER, *s.* a room furnished with a bed, and set apart for sleeping in. *Lords of the bedchamber*, are 10, of the first rank, who attend in their turns one week in the king's *bedchamber*, lying on a pallet bed all night, and waiting on him whenever he eats in private. The first of them is called the *groom of the stole*.

BE'DCLOTHES, *s.* the blankets, quilt, coverlid, &c. which are spread over a bed.

BE'DDING, *s.* [*bedinge*, Sax.] the bed, blankets, quilt, coverlid, &c., which are on a bedstead.

To BEDE'CK, *v. a.* to embellish; to adorn; to grace.

BE'DHOUSE, *s.* [from *bede*, Sax. and *house*] an hospital, or alms-house.

To BEDE'W, *v. a.* to moisten by sprinkling; in allusion to the manner in which the dew moistens the earth and vegetables.

BE'DFELLOW, *s.* one who lies in the same bed with another.

BE'DFORD, the county-town of Bedfordshire, with two markets, on Tuesday and Saturday. Bedford is seated on the river Ouse, which divides it into two parts, united by a bridge with two gates, one at each end, to stop the passage occasionally. It has five churches, and formerly had a strong castle, whose site is now a very fine bowling-green. It is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, a recorder, two bailiffs, a town-clerk, and two serjeants at mace. The Tuesday market is on the south side for cattle; and that on Saturday on the north side, for corn. It is 27 miles E. by N. of Buckingham, and 50 N. W. of London. It has the title of a duchy, and sends two members to parl. Pop. 6959.

BE'DFORDSHIRE, a county in England, about 35 miles in length, and 22 in breadth. It contains 9 hundreds, 10 market towns, 124 parishes, and about 107,937 inhabitants, and sends 4 members to parliament. It is a pleasant inland county, diversified with fruitful plains and rising hills, and abounding in cattle, corn, and rich pastures; it is noted for barley, bone-lace, and a manufacture of straw goods.

To BEDI'GHT, *v. a.* to set off with dress, or other external ornaments.

To BEDI'M, *v. a.* to darken, to obscure by great brightness.

To BEDI'ZEN, *v. a.* to dress out.

BE'DLAM, *s.* [formerly spelt *Bethlehem*, a religious house near Moorfields in London, converted into an hospital for mad people] a house set apart for the abode and cure of mad people, now removed to St. George's fields.

BE'DLAM, *a.* belonging to a mad-house.

BE'DLAMITE, *s.* an inhabitant of bedlam; a mad person.

BE'DMAKER, *s.* a person in the universities, whose office it is to make the beds, and clean the chambers.

To BEDRA'GGLE, *v. a.* to dirty or soil the lower part of a garment, by letting it drag in the dirt.

To BEDRE'NCH, *v. a.* to soak with an abundance of some fluid.

BE'DRIDDEN, *a.* worn out by age and sickness, so as to be unable to quit one's bed.

BE'DRITE, *s.* the privilege of the marriage-bed.

BE'DSTEAD, or BE'DSTED, *s.* the frame on which the bed is laid.

To BEDU'NG, *v. a.* to cover with dung.

To BEDU'ST, *v. a.* to sprinkle with dust.

BE'DWIN-MA'GNA, a village 5 miles S. W. of Hungerford, which has neither market nor fair; it was a borough by prescription, and disfranchised in the year 1832. It is said to have been a considerable place in the time of the Saxons, and that there are traces of fortifications still remaining. It is 79 miles W. of London. Pop. 2191.

BEE, *s*, [*beo*, Sax.] an insect that makes honey. These valuable insects are generally divided into three sexes, the drones, which are male; the sovereign, or queen, which is female; and the working, or honey-bees, which are neuter. Each bee derives its origin from an egg, which is deposited by the queen in a cell by itself, and sometime after, fecun-

dated by the drone. On the third or fourth day, is produced a maggot, which is fed by the working-bees with an insipid liquid, which has been called bee-bread. After being thus fed about 8 days, it desists from eating; and, being brooded by the working-bees, at length spins itself a sort of web, like the silk-worm, which serves as a lining to its cell. In the space of about 20 days the process of transformation is finished, and the bee gradually forces its way through the covering of the cell. The bee, after it has disengaged itself, is fed with honey by the common bees till it arrives at full maturity so as to be fit for labour. The life of a bee is said to be limited to a year, or at most to two summers.

BEECH, *s.* [*bece*, Sax.] a well-known tree, which has a white, hard, dry wood, useful for the fellies of cart-wheels, and for a variety of utensils. An oil is prepared from its mast, which is much esteemed by the French, for salads, &c.

BEE'CHEN, *a.* [*becene*, Sax.] consisting of beech; belonging to beech.

BEE-EA-TER, *s.* a bird that feeds upon bees.

BEEF, *s.* [*bœuf*, Fr.] the flesh of black cattle dressed up for the markets.

BEE'FEATER, *s.* a yeoman of the guards. The word is derived from *beaufettier*, one who attends at the side-board, which was anciently placed in a *beaufet*. The business of the beef-eaters was, and still partly is, to attend the king at meals.

BEE'HIVE, *s.* the case, or box, in which bees are kept.

BEELE, *s.* a kind of pick-axe used by the miners for separating the ores from the rocks in which they be. In Cornwall it is called a *tubber*.

BEEN, part. pret. of To BE.

BEER, *s.* [*bere*, Sax., or *bir*, Brit.] a liquor prepared from malt and hops, and rendered vinous by fermentation. A kind of *beer* appears to have been made by the ancient Germans and Egyptians.

BEE'STINGS, *s.* See BIESTINGS.

BEET, *s.* [*beta*, Lat.] the name of a plant, of which there are several species. It is boiled like parsneps, and often makes one of the ingredients of a soup or salad.

BEE'TLE, *s.* [*bytel*, Sax.] an insect that flies about in summer-evenings, having four wings, the two outward being only sheaths for the others; they are black, and abound in damp places, such as vaults under ground. Also a great sledge, used to beat down piles, stakes, wedges, &c. A wooden mallet made use of in beating hemp.

To BEE'TLE, *v. n.* to jut out; to hang over.

BEE'TLEHEADED, *a.* having a dull, stupid, or unthinking head.

BEEVES, *s.* [the plural of *beef*] oxen, cattle, bullocks.

To BEFA'LL, (*befaúll*) *v. n.* to happen. This word is most commonly taken in a bad sense.

To BEFI'T, *v. a.* to suit; to tally with.

To BEFOO'L, *v. a.* to delude; likewise to deride, and treat a person as a fool.

BEFO'RE, *prep.* [*biforan*, Sax.] further onward in place; in the front of, not behind; in the presence of; in sight of; under the cognizance of; in the power of; preceding in time; in preference to; prior to; superior to.

BEFO'RE, *ad.* earlier in time; in time past; previously to; to this time, hitherto.

BEFO'REHAND, *ad.* in a state of participation, or pre-occupation; previously, by way of preparation, in a state of accumulation, or so as that more has been received than expended.

BEFO'RETIME, *ad.* formerly.

To BEFO'RTUNE, *v. n.* to betide.

To BEFO'UL, *v. a.* to daub, smear, or dirt.

To BEFRIE'ND, *v. a.* to do a kindness to a person; to confer a favour.

To BEG, *v. n.* [*beggeren*, Teut.] to pray, entreat, petition, or crave charity, favour, or assistance.

To BEGE'T, *v. a.* preter. *I begot*, or *begat*, *I have begotten*; [*begettan*, Sax.] to generate, or bring forth. To produce as effects or accidents.

BEGE'TTER, *s.* he that generates, or gets a child.

BE'GGAR, *s.* one who lives upon alms; one who assumes what he does not prove; as, *to beg the question*.

To BE'GGAR, *v. a.* to reduce a person from plenty to want.

BE'GGARLINESS, *s.* a quality which would permit a person to submit to any meanness for the sake of a subsistence.

BE'GGARLY, *a.* poor; mean.

BE'GGARLY, *ad.* meanly, despicably.

BE'GGARY, *s.* extreme poverty.

To BEGIN, *v. n.* pret. *I began*, or *begun*; *I have begun*; [*beginnan*, Sax.] to enter upon something new; to commence any action or state; to enter upon existence; to have its original; to take rise. Actively, to do the first act of any thing; to trace from any thing as the first ground. *To begin with*; to enter upon.

BEGI'NNER, *s.* he that gives the first cause or original to any thing; an inexperienced attempter.

BEGI'NNING, *s.* the first original or cause; the entrance into act or being; the state in which any thing first is; the rudiments or first grounds.

To BEGI'RD, *v. a.* preter. *I begirt*, or *begirded*; *I have begirt*; to bind with a girdle; to surround; to encircle; to shut in with a siege; to beleaguer.

BE'GLERBEG, *s.* [Turk.] the chief governor of a province among the Turks. He is also called a bashaw of three tails, from having three ensigns or staves, trimmed with horse-tails, as a mark of his dignity.

BEGO'NE, *interject.*, go away; hence away.

To BEGUI'LE, *v. a.* [*begalian*, Sax.] to cheat, impose upon, or deceive.

BEGUI'NS, *s.* devout societies of young women, established in several parts of Flanders, and the north of France, who maintained themselves by the work of their own hands, leading a middle kind of life, between the secular and the religious, but making no vows.

BEHA'LF, *s.* interest; side; party. To speak on a person's *behalf*

To BEHA'VE, *v. a.* to demean, act, or conduct one's self.

BEHA'VIOUR, *s.* a manner of behaving one's self; elegance of manners; conduct; demeanour; course of life. *To be upon one's behaviour*, a familiar phrase, implying such a state as requires great caution.

To BEHE'AD, *v. a.* to cut off a person's head. In Europe, this is the punishment of the great and nobly born. In China, it is the punishment of the lowest sort of people, while their superiors are hanged on account of their quality.

BEHE'MOTH, *s.* [Heb.] a monstrous creature mentioned by Job, which some imagine to be the whale; others the sea-calf or ox. Some of the fathers thought it to be the devil, and others the elephant. In the Hebrew language, it signifies a beast in general, and particularly those larger sorts that are fit for service.

BE'HEN, *s.* in the Materia Medica, the name of two roots, the one white, the other red, both accounted cordials and restoratives, but neither is received into the present practice.

BEHE'ST, *s.* [*be* and *hæs*, Sax.] the positive commands of a superior to an inferior.

BEHI'ND, *prep.* [*be* and *hindan*, Sax.] at a person's back; backwards; following; remaining after a person's departure, or death. Applied to motion, at a distance from that which moves or goes before, used with the word *leave*. "It *leaves* our sense *behind*." *Dryd.* Used comparatively, it implies great inferiority, or less worth. Used adverbially, it implies something not yet discovered or perceived by the mind.

BEHI'ND-HAND, *ad.* applied to persons who live beyond their income, and in debt.

To BEHO'LD, *v. a.* pret. *I beheld; I have beheld*, or *beholden*; [*behealdan*, Sax.] to take a view of a person; to have a person in sight, including the idea of attention, or looking on him for some time. SYNON. We *see* whatever strikes the sight; We *look* at an object when we designedly cast our eye upon it; We *behold* it, when we look with attention; *view*, when we survey it.

BEHO'LD, an interjection of the same force with *lo*.

BEHO'LDEN, *part.* indebted to; lying under an obligation to a person.

BEHO'LDER, *s.* one who has his eyes upon an object.

BEHO'LDING, *s.* obligation. This word is seldom used by elegant writers.

BEHOO'F, *s.* [*behifts*, Sax.] an obligation which a person lies under; also, the profit, benefit, or advantage, which may accrue from any thing.

To BEHOO'VE, *v. n.* [*behofan*, Sax.] to be incumbent on a person as a duty; or to be fit and suitable in point of convenience.

BE'ING, the participle of the verb To BE.

BE'ING, *s.* an abstract term, signifying the existence of a thing; thus we say, the Supreme *Being*; a finite *being*, &c.

BE'ING, *conj.* since.

BEI'RA, a province of Portugal, bounded on the W. by the Atlantic; on the N. by Tra los Montes, and Entre Douro e Minho, on the E. by Leon, and Spanish Estremadura; and on the S. by Portuguese Estremadura and Alentejo. It is divided into 6 jurisdictions, called Comarcas. This province is nearly square, being about 90 miles in extent each way, well watered, and fertile in corn and fruits; but the people are indolent, and much given to begging. P. 922,500.

To BELA'BOUR, *v. a.* to beat a person severely. A low and vulgar expression.

To BELA'CE, *v. a.* in navigation, to mend a rope, by laying one end over another.

BELA'TED, *a.* benighted; used to express something which ought to have been done, but was omitted at a period past.

To BELA'Y, *v. a.* to lie in ambush; or to lie in wait for.

To BELA'Y, *v. a.* [*beleygen*, Belg.] in navigation, to fasten.

To BELCH, *v. a.* [*bealcan*, Sax.] to break wind upwards.

BELCH, *s.* the act of breaking wind upwards.

BE'LDAM, *s.* [*belle dame*, Fr.] a name given in derision to an old woman.

To BELE'AGUER, *v. a.* [*beleggerin*, Belg.] to block up, or besiege a place.

BELE'AGUERER, *s.* one that besieges a place.

BELE'MNITES, *s.* [from *belemnon* an arrow, Gr.] usually called a thunder-bolt, arrow-head, or fingerstone. Their forms are various as well as their sizes, from a quarter of an inch, to eight inches in length; of different colours, and have a peculiar smell when scraped. They are found in all sorts of strata, in beds of chalk, clay, gravel, stones, and often in loose flints.

BELFA'ST, a large town and sea-port, of increasing importance, in the county of Antrim, in Ulster, seated on Carrickfergus Bay, at the mouth of Lugan river, with a stately bridge over it, of 21 arches, which, including the dead work at each end, is 2,562 feet long. A navigable canal connecting the harbour with Lough Neagh was completed in 1798. In 1791, this town contained 3,107 houses, and about 18,320 souls. Here are considerable manufactures of cotton, cambric, sailcloth, and linen, with others of glass, sugar, earthen ware, a large export of provisions, &c. It is 9 miles S. W. of Carrickfergus, and 102 from Dublin. P. in 1831. 48,224.

BE'LFORD, a small, neat town in Northumberland, situated on the ridge of a hill, 2 miles from the Lear, 14 N. of Aluwick, and 319 from London. Market on Tuesday.

BE'LFRY, *s.* [perhaps from *beffroi*, Fr.] that part of the steeple wherein the bells are hanged, particularly that timber-work to which they are fastened.

BELGRA'DE, a large, and formerly a strong, city of Turkey in Europe, the residence of a sangiac, and chief place of Servia. It is seated on a low hill, which reaches to the Danube, a little above its confluence with the Save. It is still a place of considerable trade, being resorted to by merchants of different nations; but its fine fortifications, which rendered it so important, were demolished, agreeably to treaty, in 1738. It is 60 miles S. W. of Temeswear, 265 S. E. of Vienna, and 540 N. W. of Constantinople.

BE'LIAL, *s.* [from the Hebrew] the devil. *A son of Belial*, is a wicked man who will endure no constraint.

BE'LIEF, *s.* credit, persuasion, opinion; faith; or firm assurance of the truths of religion; the creed or form, containing the article of faith.

To BELIE'VE, *v. a.* [*gelifan*, Sax.] to assent to the truth of a proposition founded on probable arguments; to put a confidence in the veracity or truth of any one.

BELIE'VER, *s.* one who gives assent or credit to a thing; one who assents to the truth of Christianity, upon the probable arguments produced in its favour.

BELI'KE, *ad.* perhaps; probably.

BELL, *s.* [*bel*, Sax.] a popular machine or vessel, ranked by musicians among the instruments of percussion; made of a compound metal of tin and copper, or pewter and copper, in the proportion of 20lbs. of pewter or 23lbs. of tin, to 1cwt. of copper; hanged in steeples of churches, and in houses. Its sound arises from a vibratory motion of its parts, like that of a musical chord. Those of the Egyptians are made of wood. The Turks have a very great aversion to bells, and prohibit Christians the use of them in Constantinople, pretending that the sound of them would be troublesome to the souls of the departed. *Bells* are said to have been first introduced into churches by St. Paulinus, bishop of Nola, in Campania, about the year 400. *To bear the bell*, is to surpass others, or be the first in merit.

To BELL, *v. n.* in botany, to grow in the shape of bells.

BE'LL-ANIMAL, *s.* a very small animal, found in the roots of common duckweed. They are usually found in great numbers together, in a sort of bunches, and all of the same bunch have always the same motion, very frequently contracting themselves, and afterwards expanding all together the full length of their tails.

BE'LLE, *s.* [the feminine of *beau*, Fr., pron. *bell*] a person who dresses with elegance, behaves with gentility, and has all the polite accomplishments that can adorn a lady.

BE'LLES LE'TTRES, *s.* those branches of education that polish and adorn the mind. Languages, classical learning both Greek and Latin, geography, rhetoric, chronology, and history, may be accounted the chief parts of learning contained under this term.

BE'LLFASHIONED, *a.* that resembles a bell in the shape.

BE'LLFLOWER, *s.* a genus of plants, so called from the shape of their blossoms. The species are very numerous.

BE'LLFOUNDER, *s.* a person who casts bells.

BELLI'GERENT, *part.* [from *bellum* and *gero*, Lat.] that is at war; that is engaged in war.

BELLI'GEROUS. *a.* [*belliger*, Lat.] engaged in, or waging war.

BE'LLING, *part.* [a corruption of *bellowing*, or *bellan*, Sax.] applied to the noise made by a doe at rutting-time.

BE'LLINGHAM, a town in Northumberland; the markets are on Tuesday and Saturday. Distance 300 miles from London. Pop. 1460.

BE'LLMAN, *s.* a superior kind of watchman, with a bell, which he rings at certain places in his parish, before he repeats some verses on the eve of a festival. In country towns, applied to the crier, who bears a bell which he rings to give notice to the neighbourhood before he makes his proclamation.

BE'LLMETAL, *s.* the metal of which bells are made, being a composition of tin and copper.

BE'LLON, or BE'LLAND, in medicine, a distemper very common in Derbyshire, and other countries where they melt lead-ore. It is attended with an intolerable pain in the bowels.

BELLO'NA, in mythology, the sister of Mars, and goddess of war. When war was proclaimed, the herald set a spear upon a pillar before her temple; the priestesses, in their devotions to her, used to cut themselves with knives to render her propitious.

To BE'LLOW, *v. n.* [*bellan*, Sax.] to make a very loud noise; applied to that of a bull, the sea in a storm, or the outcries of human creatures.

BE'LLOWS, *s.* [*bilig*, Sax.] an instrument into which air is alternately drawn and expelled, rushing in at some apertures in its bottom called feeders, and rushing out of a metal tube called its muzzle.

BE'LLUINE, *a.* [*belluinus*, Lat.] beastly; brutal.

BE'LLY, *s.* [*balg*, Belg.] that part of the body which reaches from the breast to the thighs, and contains the entrails both in men and beasts; used figuratively for gluttony, or luxury in eating.

To BE'LLY, *v. n.* to swell; to protuberate, applied to any thing which grows larger in one part than it is in another.

BE'LLYACH, (*belly-ake*) a pain in the belly, arising from wind, or other flatulencies; the colic.

BE'LLYBOUND, *a.* affected with costiveness.

BE'LLYFUL, *s.* a sufficiency of food, or that which takes away the sensation of hunger, and satisfies the appetite.

BE'LLYGOD, *s.* a glutton, who makes a god of his belly.

BE'LLYPINCHED, *a.* denied, or in want of, sufficient food; hungry.

BE'LLYROLL, *s.* in husbandry, a roller, or cylinder, made use of to roll the ground after it is ploughed.

BE'LLYTIMBER, *s.* food, or that which suffices hunger, and supports the human fabric, in the same manner as props or timber do a building. A low word.

BE'LLYWORM, *s.* a worm that feeds in the belly or entrails.

BE'LOMANCY, *s.* [from *belos* an arrow, and *manteia* divination, Gr.] divination by arrows.

To BELO'NG, *v. a.* [*belangen*, Belg.] to be the property of a person; to be the province or business of, to have relation to, applied to the heads of a discourse; to be dependent on, as a subject, or domestic; to be appropriated to; to have for its peculiar object.

BELO'VED, *part.* [from *belove*, which is hardly ever used, though nothing can be more frequent than the use of the participle; thus we say, you are *beloved* by me, but never I *belove* you] caressed with the greatest warmth of kind affection, as an object worthy to be *beloved*.

BELO'W, *prep.* [from *be* and *lo* or *loh*, Belg.] applied to a place, not so high as another object. Applied to dignity or excellence, inferior to. Applied to characters, or rank, unbecoming, on account of its meanness; unfit, or degrading, on account of its baseness or viciousness. Used adverbially, in a low situation or nearer to the earth.

BELSWA'GGER, *s.* one who makes a noise, and puts on an air of importance.

BELT, *s.* [*belt*, Sax.] a girdle fastened round a person's middle. When a sword is hung to it, it is called a *sword belt*. In astronomy, those parallel bands or girdles surrounding the body of the planet Jupiter. In geography, certain straits, called the Great and Lesser Belt, between the German Ocean and the Baltic. The belts belong to the king of Denmark, who exacts tolls from all ships passing through them, except those of Sweden. The *Greater Belt*, is a strait between the islands of Zealand and Funen, forming a communication between the Cattegat and Baltic. The *Lesser Belt*, is a narrow strait between Funen and Jutland. It is also one of the passages between the German Ocean and the Baltic.

BE'LUGA, *s.* in natural history, a sea-animal of the dolphin tribe.

BE'LWETHER, *s.* a sheep which keeps the rest of the flock together, and draws them after him by the sound of a bell hanging to his neck.

To BELY'E, or BELI'E, *v. a.* to invent a falsehood; to feign; to calumniate; to misrepresent.

To BEMI'RE, *v. a.* to daub, or smear with dirt.

BEMI'RED, *part.* covered with dirt. Figuratively, stuck or sinking in a dirty or boggy place.

To BEMO'AN, *v. a.* [*bœmonean*, Sax.] to express sorrow for any disaster or calamity.

BEMO'ANER, *s.* one who pities, laments, or is affected with sorrow, on account of the disasters of another.

To BEMOI'L, *v. a.* [of *be* and *moil*; from *moiller*, Fr.] to bedaub; to fall, to be rolled in, or encumbered with dirt.

To BEMO'NSTER, *v. a.* to make a thing hideous, horrible, or monstrous.

BE'MSTER, or *BE'MINSTER*. See BEAMINSTER.

BEMU'SED, *a.* given to rhyming or poetry. A term of ridicule.

BENA'RES. a rich, populous city in Hindoostan, subject to the British, and celebrated as the ancient city of Braminical learning. Is is 425 miles S. E. of Delhi and 335 N. W. of Calcutta. Lat. 25. 20. N., long. 83. 10. E.

BENCH, *s.* [*benc*, Sax., *banc*, Fr.] a seat made of a long board, distinguished from a *stool* by its length. Used for the prison or liberties of the *King's Bench*, which see. The seat whereon judges sit. Figuratively. the persons sitting in the trial of causes. *Free-bench* signifies that estate in copyhold-lands, which the wife, being espoused a virgin, has, after the decease of her husband, for her dower, according to the custom of the manor. It is the custom of the manors of East and West Emburn, Chadleworth in the county of Berks, Tor in Devonshire, and other places of the West, that, if a customary tenant die, the widow shall have her *Free-bench* in all his copyhold land, *dum sola et casta fuerit*; but, if she commit incontinency, she forfeits her estate; yet, if she will come into the court, riding backwards on a black ram, with the tail in her hand, and say the words following, the steward is bound, by custom, to re-admit her to her *Free-bench*.

Here I am,
Riding upon a black ram,
I like a whore as I am;
And for my Crincum Crancum,
Have lost my Bincum Bancum;
And, for my Tail's game,
Have done this worldly shame:
Therefore, I pray you, Mr. Steward
Let me have my land again.

To BENCH, *v. a.* to furnish with, erect, or make benches in any place; to place, seat, or prefer a person to a seat or bench.

BE'NCHERS, *s.* in law, the senior barristers of an inn of court, intrusted with the government and direction of it, out of which is annually chosen a steward.

BENCOO'LEN, a fort and town of Asia, on the S. W. coast of the island of Sumatra, belonging to the Dutch. The chief trade is in pepper, of which there is a large quantity. Lat. 3° 49′ 9″ S. long. from Greenwich 102° 2′ 25″ E.

To BEND, *v. a.* [pret. and part. *bended*, or *bent*; *bendan*, Sax.] applied to shooting with a bow, to stretch; to force from a straight line to a curve, or crooked one; the point or object to which a motion is directed. Figuratively, to apply the mind to the consideration of any object; to be disposed to; to make submissive. To *bend the brow*, to knit the brow. Neuterly, to knit or jut over; to be strongly inclined to, or resolved on; to bow the body, or the knee, in token of submission or respect.

BEND, *s.* the part of a line, &c., which is not straight and forms an angle. In heraldry, *bend* is one of the nine honourable ordinaries, containing a third part of the field when charged, and a fifth when plain. It is sometimes, like other ordinaries, indented, ingrained, &c., and is either dexter or sinister. *Bend Dexter* is formed by two lines drawn from the upper part of the shield, on the right, to the lower part of the left, diagonally. It is supposed to represent a shoulder-belt, or a scarf. *Bend Sinister*, is that which comes from the left side of the shield to the right. *In Bend*, is when any things borne in arms, are placed obliquely from the upper corner to the opposite lower, as the bend lies.

BE'NDABLE, *a.* that may be forced from a straight to a crooked line; that may be bent.

BE'NDER, *s.* one who bends any thing; an instrument by which any thing may be forced from a straight to a crooked line.

BE'NDLETS, *s.* [*bandelet*, Fr.] in heraldry, marks or distinctions on a shield of the same length, and but half the breadth of a bend.

BENDS, *s.* in a ship, are the wales, or the outmost timbers of a ship's side, on which men set their feet in climbing up.

BE'NDY, *s.* in heraldry, is the field divided into four, six, or more parts, diagonally, and varying in metal and colour.

BENE'APED, *a.* [*be* and *neap*, from *neafte*, Sax.] a sea-term, implying that a ship has not depth of water enough to set her afloat, bring her over a bar, or out of dock.

BENE'ATH, *prep.* [*beneoth*, Sax., *beneden*, Belg.] applied to situation, not so high as, or under, something else. In botany, applied to a blossom when it includes the seed-bud, and is attached to the part immediately below it; as in the sage, borage, convolvulus, polyanthus, &c., applied also to the seed-bud when the blossom is above it, and therefore not connected therewith, as in the honeysuckle, currant, hawthorn, &c. Joined with *sink*, it implies the pressure of something heavy on a person. Applied to rank or dignity, inferior to. Applied to actions, not becoming, unworthy of a person. Adverbially, in a lower place, below, as opposed to heaven.

BENEDI'CTINES, *s.* an order of monks, who profess to follow the rules of St. Benedict. They wear a loose black gown, with large wide sleeves, and a capuche or cowl on their heads, ending in a point behind. In the canon law, they are styled Black-friars, from the colour of their habit The rules of St. Benedict, as observed by the English monks before the dissolution of the monasteries were these: They were obliged to perform their devotions seven times in 24 hours; the whole circle of which devotions had a respect to the passion and death of Christ; they were obliged always to go two and two together; every day in Lent they were obliged to fast till six in the evening, and abated of their usual time of sleeping and eating; but were not allowed to practise any voluntary austerity without leave of the superior: they never conversed in their refectory at meals, but were obliged to attend to the reading of the Scriptures. They all slept in the same dormitory, but not two in a bed; they lay in their clothes; for small faults they were shut from meals; for greater, they were debarred of religious commerce, and excluded from the chapel; and as to incorrigible offenders, they were excluded from the monasteries. Every monk had two coats, two cowls, a knife, a needle, and a handkerchief; and the furniture of their bed was a mat, a blanket, a rug, and a pillow.

BENEDI'CTION, or BLE'SSING, *s.* [*benedictio*, Lat.] among the Hebrews, signifies the present usually sent from one friend to another; as also the blessing conferred by the patriarchs, on their death-beds, on their children., It was also one of those early instances of honour and respect paid to bishops in the primitive church. The custom of bowing the head to them, and receiving their blessings, became universal. In the western churches there was anciently a kind of *benediction* which followed the Lord's prayer; and after the communion, the people were dismissed with a *benediction*.

BENEFA'CTION, *s.* [*benefactio*, Lat.] a good and benevolent action; generally applied to charitable gifts for the relief of persons in distress.

BENEFA'CTOR, *s.* a man who confers a benefit or does an act of kindness to a person in want.

BENEFA'CTRESS, *s.* a woman, or female, who contributes to the relief of the indigent by some charitable gift.

BE'NEFICE, *s.* [*beneficium*, Lat.] a word borrowed from the Romans, who used to distribute the lands conquered on the frontiers to their soldiers; they were called *beneficiarii*, and the lands themselves *beneficia*, which were at first given for life only, but afterwards were made hereditary. Hence *benefice*, in the church, signifies either a church endowed with a reward or salary for the performance of divine service, or the salary itself given on that account. All church preferments, except bishoprics, are called *Benefices*; and all *Benefices* are styled by the canonists sometimes *Dignities*; but now *Dignity* is usually applied to bishoprics, deaneries, archdeaconries and prebendaries; and *Benefice* to parsonages, vicarages, rectories, and donatives. *A benefice in commendam*, is that which is given to a person on a vacancy for a certain time, or till it is provided for.

BE'NEFICED, *a.* possessed of a church living.

BE'NEFICENCE, *s.* [*beneficentia*, Lat.] a disinterested inclination to do a good action, or to promote another's welfare.

BENE'FICENT, *part.* [*beneficus*, Lat.] performing acts of kindness and assistance without any views of interest.

BENEFI'CIAL, *a.* [from *beneficium*, Lat.] that assists, relieves, or is of service to.

BENEFI'CIALLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to relieve, assist, or be of service to, a person.

BENEFI'CIARY, *a.* that holds any dignity as dependent

on, and tributary to, another. Used substantively, it implies one who is in possession of a church living or benefice.

BE'NEFIT, *s.* [*beneficium*, Lat.] that which turns to the profit of another; an act of kindness or love done, to help or assist another. Among players, the whole takings of the theatre, which are applied to their own use. In law, *benefit of clergy*, was an ancient liberty of the church; whereby any priest might, on his petition, even in case of murder, be delivered to his ordinary, in order to purge himself. It is at present confined to signify a person's being burned in the hand, whipped, or transported, instead of suffering capitally for the offence.

To BE'NEFIT, *v. a.* to do something to or for another, whereby he may receive advantage or improvement; to promote, increase, or render better. Used neuterly, to improve. Applied to the mind, to reap advantage from.

BENEVE'NTO, anciently BENEVENTUM, a large and rich city of Naples, capital of the Principato Ultra. It was formerly subject to the pope, but has since been created a principality by Napoleon. It is seated on a fertile valley, near the confluence of the Saboro and Caloro, 30 miles N. E. of Naples. Pop. 14,000.

BENE'VOLENCE, *s.* [*benevolentia*, Lat.] a disposition to do good; kindness; the good done; the charity given. According to the ancient statutes of this realm, it imports a voluntary gratuity given by the subjects to the king. SYNON. Of the two words *beneficence* and *benevolence*, one is the intention, the other the act; *benevolence* being the desire of doing good; *beneficence*, actual goodness.

BENE'VOLENT, *part.* [*benevolens*, Lat.] inclined to do good from an affectionate regard to a person.

BENGA'L, a country in India, in the E. part of Hindoostan, extending from E. to W. upwards of 400 miles, and from N. to S. above 300. It is bounded on the W. by Orissa and Bahar; on the N. by Napaul and Bootan; on the E. by Assam and Meckley; and on the S. by the bay of Bengal. The country consists of one vast plain, which, in common with other parts of Hindoostan, annually renders two, and in some parts even three crops. Its principal products are sugar, silk, cotton, fruit, pepper, opium, rice, saltpetre, lac, and civet. It is annually overflowed by the Ganges, as Egypt is by the Nile. Bengal has been subject to the English East India Company since the year 1765. Calcutta is the capital. But from 1834 it has been open to all British subjects and Vessels without restriction. Population, 8,000,000.

BENGUE'LA, a kingdom on the W. coast of Africa, bounded on the W. by the ocean; on the N. by Angola; on the E. and S. E. by parts unknown; and on the S. by Mataman, or Matapan. The men wear skins about their waists; the women a kind of cloth made of the bark of a tree. At Benguela, the capital, on the bay or river Benguela, the Portuguese have a settlement; their houses are shaded with orange, lemon, banana, and other trees. The productions are mamoc, palms, dates, vines, cassia, and tamarinds; and from the humidity of the soil, they have two fruit seasons in the year. Lat. from 13 to 15. S., long. from 12 to 20 E.

To BENI'GHT, *v. a.* to be overtaken by darkness in a journey; to be without light; to wander in the dark. Applied literally to the eyes, and figuratively to the mind.

BENI'GN, (*benin*) *a.* [*benignus*, Lat.] having a disposition that inclines a person to do a good action to another; kind, generous, or liberal. In medicine, wholesome, gentle.

BENI'GNITY, (the *g* is retained in the pronunciation of this word, though dropped in the former) *s.* [*bénignité*, Fr., *benignitas*, Lat.] a disposition of mind inclining one person to be kind to another.

BENI'GNLY, (*benínly*) *ad.* in such a manner as to shew kindness and condescension.

BENI'GNNESS, (*benínness*) *s.* that which inclines a person, or fits a thing, to do good to another.

BE'NIN, a kingdom of Africa, extending from 1. 0. S. lat. to 9. 0. N. lat., and bounded on the W. by Dahomy and the ocean; on the N. by Dahomy and Biafara; on the E. by parts unknown; and on the S. by Loango. The country exhibits many beautiful landscapes; but the air in some places is pestilential, on account of the gross vapours exhaled from the marshes by the heat of the sun. The natives are skilful in making various sorts of dyes, and in manufacturing cottons, or calicoes, which they wear, and also export. The king is absolute, and has a great number of petty princes under him; and polygamy is allowed among them. Benin, the capital, seated on the river Benin or Formosa, is a spacious city; the houses are large and handsome, with clay walls, and covered with reed, straw, or leaves; the shops are stocked with European merchandise, as well as with the commodities of the country; and the streets are kept clean by the women. Lat. 7. 50. N., long. 5. 4. E.

BE'NISON, *s.* [from *bénir*, Fr.] a blessing, applied to the benediction of a parent.

BE'NNET, *s.* an herb; the same with avens.

BENNE'VIS, a mountain of Inverness, rising 4,300 feet above the level of the sea. Its summit affords one of the most extensive and beautiful prospects in Scotland.

BENT, *s.* that which forms an angle, or crookedness in opposition to *straightness*; the declivity or slope of a hill Utmost power; application of the mind; disposition or inclination towards something; determination; fixed purpose; turn of the temper or disposition; tendency; flexion. In botany, a kind of grass.

To BENU'MB, *v. a.* [*benumen*, Sax.] to take away or destroy the sense of feeling, applied to the effect of cold upon the extreme parts of the body; or the approach of death, and stupefying violence of any disorder.

BENZO'ATES, in chemistry, salts formed by the combination of any base with the benzoic acid.

BENZO'IC, in chemistry, belonging to benzoin.

BENZO'IN, (vulgarly called *Benjamin*) *s.* a dry and solid resin, brought from the East Indies. It should be chosen fresh; is of a quick pungent smell, easily broken, and full of white almond-like granules. It is a powerful expectorant, and is given with success in disorders of the lungs and inveterate coughs. The leaves of the tree, from which it is procured by incision, resemble those of the lemon-tree.

To BEPA'INT, *v. a.* to cover with artificial colours. Figuratively, to change the colour of the complexion.

To BEQUE'ATH, *v. a.* to leave a person any thing by will.

BEQUE'ATHMENT, *s.* the leaving something, or the thing left by will. Seldom used.

BEQUE'ST, *s.* something left by will; a legacy.

To BERA'TTLE, *v. a.* to make a noise at, including the idea of contempt; to scold.

To BERE'AVE, *v. n.* [pret. *bereaved*, or *bereft*; *bereofian*, Sax.] to take away by force, including a want of pity; to spoil; to rob; to strip a person of his property.

BERE'AVEMENT, *s.* the act of taking away, or leaving a person destitute of, any thing.

BERE-RE'GIS, a town of Dorsetshire, with a market on Wednesday. It is a small place, 12 miles N. E. of Dorchester, and 113 S. W. of London. Pop. 1170.

BE'RGAMO, *s.* [Fr.] a coarse tapestry, manufactured with several sorts of spun thread, or of flocks of wool, silk, or cotton, ox, cow, or goats' hair.

BERGAMO'T, *s.* [*bergamotte*, Fr.] in gardening, a fine juicy pear, of a globular form and having a rind of an olive colour mixed with brown. An essence or perfume, drawn from the fruit of a lemon-tree, ingrafted with the stock of a bergamot pear-tree. Likewise, a kind of snuff, of a large grain, said to be only pure tobacco, with some of this essence rubbed into it.

BE'RGEN, a handsome and ancient sea-port of Norway, capital of the province of Belgenhus, containing about 21,000 inhabitants. The harbour is excellent, and well fortified. Their exports are skins, timber, tallow, fish, &c.; but their wheat is brought from other places. It is 200 miles N. W. of Gottenburgh, and 350 N., by W. of Copenhagen. Lat. 60. 11. N., long. 5. 45. E.

BE'RGEN-OP-ZOOM, a very strong town of Dutch Brabant, 15 miles N. of Antwerp. Pop. 5000.

BERG-GRUEN, *s.* the name of an earth used in painting, and sometimes called green-ochre.

To BERHY'ME, *v. a.* to make a person or thing the subject of a poem: used by way of contempt.

BE'RKELEY. See BARKLEY.

BERKHA'MSTEAD, a town of Hertfordshire, with a market on Saturday. Population 2369. It had formerly a strong castle built by the Normans, and has now a good free-school, founded by John Incent, dean of St. Paul's. It is 11 miles W. of St. Alban's, and 26 N. W. of London.

BE'RKSHIRE, an English county, 37 miles in length, and 25 in breadth; bounded on the N. by Oxfordshire, and Buckinghamshire; on the W. by Wiltshire; on the S. by Hampshire and Surry; and on the E. by Middlesex and part of Buckinghamshire. It contains 20 hundreds, 12 market towns, 140 parishes, and about 160,000 inhabitants. The principal town is Reading. In general, it is a fruitful county, and particularly in the vale of White-horse; it has the title of an earldom. Its principal commodity is broad or woollen cloth; and its chief rivers are the Isis, which is afterwards called the Thames, and the Kennet.

BE'RLIN, a large, strong, and handsome city of Germany, and capital of the kingdom of Prussia. The palace is magnificent, and there is a fine library, a rich cabinet of curiosities and medals, an academy of sciences, and an observatory, besides a superb arsenal. Its trade and buildings have lately been much improved, and there is a canal cut from the river Spree to the Oder on the E., and another from thence to the Elbe on the W. It has a communication by water both with the Baltic Sea and German Ocean; seated on the river Spree, 300 miles N. by W. of Vienna. Long. 13. 28. E., lat. 52. 31½. N. Berlin has 15 Gates, 22 Squares, 224 Streets, 37 Bridges, 110 Palaces, 19 Hospitals, and 27 Churches. Pop. 236,830.

BERME, *s.* [Fr.] in fortification, a space of ground three, four, or five feet wide, left without, between the foot of the rampart and the side of the moat, to prevent the earth from falling down into the moat; sometimes palisadoed.

BERMU'DA ISLANDS, a cluster of very fine islands, nearly in the form of a shepherd's crook, and surrounded with rocks, which render them almost inaccessible to strangers. They lie in the Atlantic Ocean, about 500 miles E. of Carolina. They are inhabited by the English, enjoy a pure and temperate air, and have plenty of flesh, fish, and garden stuff. The common employment of the inhabitants is in building sloops, and the making women's hats well known in England by the name of Bermudas hats. Long. of Bermudas Isle is 63. 23. W., and its lat. 32. 32. N.

BERN, the capital town of the canton of Bern in Switzerland. Here is a celebrated school, and a rich library, and 12 companies of tradesmen, in one of which every inhabitant is obliged to be enrolled before he can enjoy any office. It is a strong place, and is seated in a peninsula formed by the river Aar, almost in the middle of the canton. Long. 7. 40. E., Lat. 40. 0. N. Pop. 338,000.

To BERO'B, *v. a.* to steal; to take away the property of a person. Seldom used.

BE'RRY, *s.* [*berig*, Sax.] a small fruit containing one or more seeds in a soft pulp, covered with a skin.

To BE'RRY, *v. n.* to produce berries. In the North, it signifies to *strike*, [from *ber*, Isl.] to beat or thrash.

BE'RVY, a sea-port and parliament town of Scotland, in the county of Merns, 22 miles S.W. of Aberdeen. P. 1000.

BE'RWICK, a town on the borders of England and Scotland, properly belonging to neither, with a market on Saturday. It is a town and county of itself, and is a place of great strength, as well by art as nature, being defended with walls, a castle, and other fortifications. It is large, populous, and well built, and has a good trade in corn and salmon. It is seated on the river Tweed, over which there is a very handsome bridge of 16 arches; sends two members to parliament, and has the title of a duchy. It is 340 miles distant from London. Pop. 8920.

BE'RWICK, a shire in Scotland, bounded by the river Tweed on the S., by Lothian on the N., by the German Ocean on the E., and by Tiviotdale on the W. It abounds with corn and grass, and has in it several seats of persons of quality. The principal rivers are the Tweed, the Whiteadder, Blackadder, Eye, and Ednel. The principal place is the town and castle of Dunse, the best place for trade in the county. It sends two members to parliament, one for the burgh of Lander, &c. Pop. 34.427.

BE'RWICK NORTH, a town of Scotland, in the county of Lothian, seated on the Frith of Forth. Near this place general Cope was defeated by the rebels in 1745, and made his escape to Berwick upon Tweed. It is 30 miles N. W. of Berwick upon Tweed, and 20 W. N. W. of Edinburgh.

BE'RYL, *s.* [*beryllus*, Lat.] a precious stone of a bluish green, found in the East Indies, and about the gold mines of Peru.

BESA'NCON, a city in the department of Doubs, containing 8 parishes, and about 20,000 inhabitants. It was formerly the capital of Franche-Comté, and is situated on a peninsula formed by the river Doubs, 52 miles nearly E. of Dijon, and 208 S. E. of Paris. Pop. 28.795.

BESA'NT, or BEZA'NT, *s.* a coin of pure gold, of an uncertain value, struck at Byzantium, in the time of the Christian emperors; hence the gold offered by the king at the altar is called *besant*. In heraldry, *besants* are representations of round flat pieces of money or bullion, introduced into coat armour by those who were at the holy war.

To BESCREE'N, *v. a.* to conceal or hide any thing. Seldom used.

To BESEE'CH, *v. a.* preter. *I besought; I have besought*; [from *secan*, Sax.] to entreat with great earnestness; to ask as a favour, in an humble and suppliant manner.

To BESEE'M, *v. n.* [*beziemen*, Belg.] to suit, applied to a means; to become, or be worthy of, applied to character or dignity.

To BESE'T, *v. a.* preter. *I beset; I have beset*; [*besittan*, Sax.] to surround, so as not to be able to escape without difficulty, alluding to an enemy's surrounding a body of men, or some fortified place. To endanger, to encompass, used with the particle *with*.

To BESHRE'W, *v. a.* [*beschryen*, Teut.] to wish any thing unhappy or miserable to a person.

BESI'DE, or BESI'DES, *prep.* [*be* and *side*, Sax.] by the side, or near, applied to situation. "To sit down *beside* him." *Bacon.* "*Beside* him hung his bow." *Par. Lost* In

BERLIN

the enumeration or detail of particulars, something moreover, and above. "In man there is a nature found *beside* the senses." *Davies.* "Great numbers *beside* those whose names are in the Christian records." *Addis.* Inconsistent with; not relating to; not discoverable by. "A method *beside*, and above the discoveries of man's reason." *South.* "It is *beside* my present business." *Locke.* Before a reciprocal pronoun, as *himself*, &c., it implies the loss of reason, or madness. "Thou art *beside* thyself." *Acts.* Used adverbially, it applies an additional circumstance, or something more than what has been mentioned. "*Besides*, you know not." *Dryd.* The rest; or that which has not been already spoken of, or mentioned. "Hast thou here any *besides*?" *Gen.* xix. 13.

To BESIE'GE, *v. a.* to surround or attack a place with an army, in order to conquer and get possession of it.

BESIE'GER, *s.* a person who attempts to take a town by encamping against it.

To BESLU'BBER, *v. a.* to daub or smear with any thing that raises a disagreeable idea.

To BESME'AR, *v. a.* to cover or daub with any thing which alters the colour of a thing, and raises the idea of something not cleanly. Figuratively, to tarnish, to deprive of its lustre, applied to character, &c.

To BESMI'RCH, *v. a.* to soil, blacken, discolour.

To BESMO'KE, *v. a.* to soil; to foul, or dry in smoke.

To BESMU'T, *v. a.* [*be* and *smitan*, Sax.] to smear with any thing black; especially to discolour a thing by smoke, soot, &c.

BE'SOM, *s.* [*besm*, *besma*, Sax.] an instrument consisting of a long handle, to which birch or rushes are fastened, used by housewives to sweep their floors from sand or dust.

To BESO'RT, *v. a.* to suit; to fit.

BESO'RT, *s.* company; attendance; train.

To BESO'T, *v. a.* to stupify with gluttony or drunkenness. Used with the particle *on*, to dote, or be extremely in love with.

BESO'UGHT, (*besaút*) part. pass. of BESEECH.

To BESPA'NGLE, *v. a.* to make a thing glitter, by means of some small shining object.

To BESPA'TTER, *v. n.* to wet, by casting small quantities of water. Figuratively, to soil or tarnish the character of a person.

To BESPE'AK, *v. a.* preter. *I bespoke*, or *I bespake*; *I have bespoken*; [*be* and *spækan*, Sax.] to give orders for the making of any thing, in order to prevent others from buying it; to engage beforehand. To discover beforehand, or forebode; to address in discourse; to speak to; to declare; to shew.

BESPE'AKER, *s.* he that gives orders for the making of any thing to an artificer or manufacturer.

To BESPE'CKLE, *v. a.* to mark with spots.

To BESPI'CE, *v. a.* to season with spices, generally applied to liquors.

To BESPI'T, *v. a.* to wet with spittle; to spit upon.

BESPO'KE, irregular part. from BESPEAK.

To BESPO'T, *v. a.* to mark with spots.

To BESPRE'AD, *v. a.* [*be* and *sprædan*, Sax.] to extend a thing at full length over another; to cover with.

To BESPRI'NKLE, *v. a.* [*be* and *springe*, Sax.] to spurt, to throw water upon a thing, so as to make it fall upon it in drops.

To BESPU'TTER, *v. a.* to wet any thing, by forcing spittle in drops from between the lips.

BEST, *a.* the superlative degree of *good*; the comparative *better*: [*bet*, *betera*, *betst*, good, better, best, Sax.] the highest degree of good. Used with the word *do* the utmost exertion of power or ability. Taken adverbially, the highest degree of goodness.

To BESTAI'N, *v. a.* to mark with stains; to spot.

To BESTE'AD, *v. a.* to profit; to accommodate.

BE'STIAL, *a.* [from *bestia*, Lat.] having the nature of a beast. Applied figuratively to one who seems to have no regard for reason, delicacy, virtue, shame, or humanity.

BESTIA'LITY, *s.* that quality which is contrary to the right use of reason; opposite to every principle of humanity.

BE'STIALLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to resemble a beast, and below the dignity of humanity.

To BESTI'CK, *v. a.* preter. *I bestuck*, or *have bestuck*; to fix darts, or any pointed thing or mark upon a subject.

To BESTI'R, *v. a.* to exert one's power vigorously. Generally used with the reciprocal pronouns, *him*, *her*, *himself*, &c.

To BESTO'W, (the *ow* in the last syllable is pronounced like *o* long) *v. a.* [*besteden*, Belg.] to give a person a thing which he has no right to demand. To give in marriage, used with the preposition *upon* before the receiver. To apply. To lay out upon. To place.

BESTO'WER, *s.* he that gives a thing; he that confers a favour.

To BESTRE'W, *v. a.* part. *bestrowed*, or *bestrown*; to scatter, or sprinkle over; to cover with.

To BESTRI'DE, *v. a.* preter. *I bestrid*, or *bestrode*; *I have bestridden*; to stand over any thing, so as to have it between our legs, or a leg on each side of it. As this posture is that of a person on horseback, it is used figuratively for a person riding.

To BESTU'D, *v. a.* to adorn with shining dots, marks, or studs.

BET, *s.* [from *betan*, Sax.] the money deposited by each of the parties who lay a wager, to be given to him who wins.

To BET, *v. a.* to lay a wager.

To BETA'KE, *v. a.* preter. *I betook*, part. passive *betaken*; [*betæcan*, Sax.] to apply; to have recourse to, with the reciprocal pronouns *him*, *her*, &c., and the particle to. To take to, fly, or go, applied to motion.

To BETEE'M, *v. a.* to bestow or give. To produce, alluding to the teeming time of animals.

To BETHI'NK, *v. a.* preter. *I bethought*; [*be* and *thencan*, Sax.] to recall something past into the mind; to recollect one's self; to suspend our thoughts.

BE'THLEHEM, *s.* [the house of bread, Heb.] the name of a city in Judea, famous for being the birth-place of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. It is now reduced to a poor village. Applied, according to its etymology, to an hospital; and now appropriated to that where lunatics are confined, in Lambeth road near London. See BEDLAM.

BE'THLEMITE, *s.* a person confined, or fit to be confined, in a mad-house, called a Bedlamite. Also, an order of monks, subsisting principally in South America, who are reputed great politicians.

To BETHRA'L, (*bethraúl*) *v. a.* to bind and fetter as a captive. Seldom used.

To BETHU'MP, *v. a.* to bang, or beat. A ludicrous word.

To BETI'DE, *v. n.* preter. *it betided*, or *betid*; [from *tid*, Sax.] to happen to a person; to befall; used both of good and bad events.

BETI'ME, or BETI'MES, *ad.* [*be* and *tima*, Sax.] in season; without delay; soon; in a short time. Joined with *morning*, early.

BE'TLE, BE'TEL, or BE'TRE, *s.* [Ind.] an Indian tree whose leaves are of great use throughout the East, for the purpose of dyeing the teeth black, and the lips red, and of sweetening the breath.

BE'TLEY, a town of Staffordshire, about 5 miles from Newcastle, and Namptwich, 16 miles N. N. W. of Stafford, and 156 from London. Market on Tuesday. Pop. 870.

To BETO'KEN, *v. a.* to declare, to shew, to discover by marks or signs.

BE'TONY, *s.* [*betonica*, Lat.] a plant with gaping blossoms, found in woods and heaths. It was formerly much used in medicine, but is at present discarded. It is often smoked as tobacco, and the roots provoke vomiting. Paul's betony is the same with the smooth speedwell, and the yellow betony is a sort of stachys.

BETOO'K, irregular part. from BETAKE.

To BETO'SS, *v. n.* to be tossed about; to be agitated, disturbed, troubled, or tormented.

To BETRA'Y, *v. a.* [*trahir*, Fr.] to deliver a person up to his enemies, though bound to the contrary; to disclose a secret intrusted to one; to discover some failing. To discover.

BETRA'YER, *s.* the person who treacherously delivers another into the hands of his enemies; one who discloses a secret.

To BETRI'M, *v. a.* to adorn or embellish the person with dress; applied with great beauty to the flowery creation.

To BETRO'TH, *v. a.* [*betrowen*, Belg.] to promise a person in marriage.

To BETRU'ST, *v. a.* to trust or rely on the fidelity of another, applied both to persons and things.

BE'TTER, *a.* [the comparative degree of *good*, of which *best* is the superlative; *betera*, Sax.] that exceeds, is better, or preferable to the thing it is compared with. Used as a substantive, a person of rank or authority superior to ourselves.

BE'TTER, *ad.* in a more perfect exact manner; in a more advantageous or profitable manner or way.

To BE'TTER, *v. a.* to improve; to increase the value of a thing; to amend by change; to surpass; to excel; to strengthen, or add strength to.

BE'TTER, *s.* one who lays wagers.

BETWEE'N, *prep.* [*betweonan*, *betwinan*, Sax.] applied to situation, it signifies the middle, or the having one of the two things mentioned on each side of us. Applied to time, the middle space, or that which is included within the periods mentioned. Applied to qualities, partaking of each. Applied to things opposite or contrary to each other, it implies separation, or the idea of difference acquired by comparison. A reciprocation on both sides, applied to friendship. By themselves, privately, exclusive of any others. SYNON. *Between* is properly used of only *two* persons; but *among*, when more are included.

BETWI'XT, *prep.* [*betwyx*, Sax.] used indifferently for *between*; which see.

BE'VEL, or BE'VIL, *s.* among joiners, a kind of square, one or both legs of which are crooked, according to the sweep of an arch, or vault. *Bevil angle* is that which is not square, whether it be obtuse or acute.

To BE'VEL, or BE'VIL, *v. a.* to form a bevil angle, in opposition to a right one.

BE'VERAGE, *s.* [from *bevere*, Ital.] any common drink, or any thing drinkable; a treat at putting on, or first wearing a new suit of clothes; a treat at a person's first coming to prison, called likewise *garnish*.

BE'VERLEY, a town in the east Riding of Yorkshire, with two markets, on Wednesday and Saturday. It is a large well-built town, having two parish churches, besides the minster, and sends two members to parliament. The minster is a large structure that was founded by king Athelstan, but consumed by fire in 1188, and afterwards rebuilt. It stands near the river Hull, 8 miles from Hull, 30 from York, and 183 from London. Pop. 8,302.

BE'VY, *s.* [*beva*, Ital.] a flock or number of birds collected together; an assembly, or company.

To BEWA'IL, *v. a.* [from *wa* grief, Sax.] to grieve for any calamity.

To BEWA'RE, *v. a.* to act with so much caution as to provide against any future obstacle or misfortune.

BEW'DLEY, a town in Worcestershire, with a market on Saturday. It is pleasantly situated on the river Severn, is neat and well built, enjoys a good trade for malt, leather, and caps; and lies 14 miles N. of Worcester, and 125 N. W. of London. It sends one member to parliament. P. 3,908.

To BEWE'T, *v. a.* to make moist or wet.

To BEWI'LDER, *v. a.* to lose in a place or wood, which has no certain path. Figuratively, to puzzle and perplex the mind with difficulties.

To BEWI'TCH, *v. a.* to injure by, or subject to, the power of diabolical charms and incantations. In a secondary sense, to operate so powerfully on the mind by personal or mental charms, as to captivate and be irresistible.

BEWI'TCHERY, *s.* a power which persons dealing with magic, or with evil spirits, have over others. In its secondary sense, a charm, either personal, mental, &c.

To BEWRA'Y, (in pronunciation the *w* is dropped) *v. a.* [*bewregan*, Sax.] to discover a thing that is hid, or secret either through simplicity or treachery.

BEWRA'YER, (in pronunciation the *w* is dropped) *s.* a person who discovers a thing which should be concealed; a divulger of secrets.

BEY, *s.* among the Turks, the governor of a country or town; the Turks write it *Begh*, or *Bee*, a lord or sangiac.

BEYO'ND, *prep.* [*begeond*, Sax.] a word used to signify excess in any thing. Applied to a place, the farther side of any thing, or that which is at the greatest distance from us; farther than; across, or over; too great for, or out of the reach of; exceeding; above; superior.

BE'ZIL, or BE'ZEL, *s.* that part of a ring in which the stone is fixed.

BE'ZOAR, *s.* [from *pa* against, and *zahar* poison, Persic.] if oriental, is a stone moderately hard and heavy, variable in size, shape, and colour. It is generally of a round form, and its size between that of a horse-bean and a small walnut, of a dusky olive or green brown. It is always smooth and glossy; but when broken is found to consist of several coats or crusts of stony matter, laid over one another, on a piece of stick, or seed of a fruit, for a nucleus or basis. The oriental *bezoar* is, like the pearl, a distemper in the animal that breeds it, and is a concretion of stony matter in the stomach of a quadruped of the goat kind. It is brought from Persia and the East Indies; it is esteemed as an antidote against poison. *Occidental bezoar* is brought from Peru and Mexico, and is produced in the stomach of the same sort of creature; its virtues are the same as in the oriental, though in a less degree. *Monkey bezoar* is a rare and valuable stone, found in a species of monkey common in the East Indies and America. *Porcupine bezoar* is of a yellowish brown colour, greatly valued by the Indians as an universal remedy, especially in poison and malignant fevers. *German bezoar* is a stone found in the stomach of an animal of the goat kind, and its virtues are said to equal, if not to excel, the *oriental bezoar*. There are likewise several sorts of factitious *bezoars* prepared from antimony by chemists, and given with good effect in several distempers.

BEZOA'RDIC, *a.* an epithet applied to medicines compounded with bezoar.

BIA'NGULATED, or BIA'NGULOUS, *a.* [from *binus* double, and *angulus* a corner, Lat.] that has two angles.

BI'AS, *s.* [*biais*, Fr.] the weight lodged in one side of a bowl to direct or regulate it in its course, and to turn it from a straight line. Figuratively, an influence, propensity, or any thing which directs the course of a person's actions to a particular end. SYNON. These words rise gradually; *inclination* implying something less strong than *propensity; propensity* than *bias*. The first leads us to an object, the second draws us, the third drags us. *Inclination* is greatly owing to education, *propensity* to custom, *bias* to constitution.

To BI'AS, *v. a.* to influence a person to any particular measures of conduct.

BIB, *s.* [from *bibo*, Lat.] a piece of linen put under the chin of infants when feeding, to keep the victuals which are spilt from their clothes; likewise a piece of linen pinned on the front of the stay of those of more advanced years.

BIBA'CIOUS, *a.* [*bibax*, Lat.] much addicted to drinking; or drinking to excess.

BIBA'CITY, *s.* [*bibacitas*, Lat.] the quality of drinking too much.

BI'BBER, *s.* [from *bibo*, Lat.] a person who drinks to excess.

BI'BLE, *s* [*biblios*, a book, Gr.] the volume containing the great truths of religion and rules of conduct revealed from heaven by God, comprehending the Old and New Testament; though sometimes applied to the Old only, as the word Testament is restrained to the New. The translation of this sacred volume was begun very early in this kingdom, and some part of it was done even by king Alfred. Adelmus translated the Psalms into Saxon in 709; other parts were done by Edfrid, or Ecbert, in 750; the whole by Bede in 781; Trevisa published the whole in English in 1357. Tindal's was brought hither in 1534; revised and altered in 1538; and published, with a preface of Cranmer's in 1549. In 1551, another translation was published, which, being revised by several bishops, was printed with their alterations in 1560. In 1613, a new translation was published by authority, which is that in present use. *Bible Society*, a society instituted in 1804, for the purpose of diffusing the sacred Scriptures over the world. In this cause it has laboured with astonishing diligence and success.

BIBLIO'GRAPHER, *s.* [from *biblios* a book, and *grapho* to write, Gr.] one who writes or copies books.

BI'BLIOMANCY, *s.* a kind of divination performed by taking passages of Scripture at hazard, and drawing indications thence concerning things future. It was much used at the consecration of bishops.

BIBLIOMA'NIA, *s.* an extravagant passion for accumulating books.

BIBLIOTHE'CAL, *a.* [from *bibliotheca*, Lat.] belonging to a library.

BI'BULOUS, *a.* [*bibulus*, Lat.] that sucks or drinks any fluid or moisture.

BICE, *s.* in painting, a blue colour prepared from lapis armenus.

BI'CESTER, or *BU'RCESTER*, a town in Oxfordshire, noted for its excellent malt liquor. Here is a manufacture of slippers. It is situated on the road between Oxford and Buckingham, about 12 miles from each, and 56 from London. Market on Friday. Pop. 2868.

BICI'PITAL, or BICI'PITOUS, *a.* [*biceps*, Lat.] having two heads. It is also applied to one of the muscles of the arm.

To BI'CKER, *v. n.* [from *bicre*, Brit.] to skirmish, or quarrel; to tremble, quiver, or move backwards and forwards.

BI'CKERER, *s.* one who is quarrelsome.

BI'CKERING, *s.* a quarrel, skirmish, or sudden attack, opposed to a set or pitched battle.

BICO'RNE, or BICO'RNOUS, *a.* [*bicornis*, Lat.] that has horns.

To BID, *v. a.* preter. *I bid, bad, bade, I have, bid*, or *bidden;* [*biddan*, Sax.] to request, or invite a person as a guest; to order or command; to offer a sum for the purchase of a thing; to publish or proclaim. SYNON. To *bid*, intimates direction to perform, whether the person directing has any authority for so doing or not. To *order*, implies the exercise authority.

BI'DAL, or BI'DALE, *s.* [from *bid* and *ale*] in our ancient customs, denotes the invitation of friends to drink ale at some poor man's house, who, in consideration hereof, expects some contribution for his relief. This custom still obtains in the west of England.

BI'DDEN, part. pass. of To BID.

BI'DDER, *s.* one who offers a price for any commodity.

BI'DDEFORD, or *BI'DEFORD*, a well-built populous town in Devonshire, seated on the river Touridge, over which there is a very long bridge of 24 arches. It has a noble quay, and carries on a considerable trade in coarse earthern ware, Irish wool, &c. They also send ships to America, and the West Indies. It is 16 miles from Ilfracomb, and 203 from London. Market on Thur. P. 4846.

BI'DDING, *s.* command, and order, including generally the idea of a superior.

To BIDE, *v. a.* [*bidan*, Sax.] to endure, or suffer. Neuterly, to dwell, live, remain, or continue in one place.

BIDE'NTAL, *a.* [from *bidens*, Lat.] that has two teeth. Figuratively, that has two prongs.

BI'DET, *s.* a nag or little horse, formerly allowed each trooper and dragoon, for his baggage and other occasions.

BI'DING, *s.* constant stay or residence in a place.

BIE'NNIAL, *a.* [*biennis*, Lat.] that continues to be, or has been, for two years.

BI'ER, (*beer*) *s.* [*becr*, Sax.] a frame of wood on which dead persons are carried to the grave.

BIE'STINGS, *s.* [*bysting*, Sax.] in farming, the first milk given by a cow after calving.

BIFA'RIOUS, *a.* [*bifarius*, Lat.] double, two-fold, that may be understood two ways.

BI'FEROUS, *a.* [*biferens*, Lat.] bearing fruit twice a year.

BI'FID, or BI'FIDATED, *a.* [*bifidus*, Lat.] cut, cleft or divided, into two parts.

BI'FOLD, *a.* two-fold, double.

BIFO'RMED, *a.* [*biformis*, Lat.] compounded of two forms; that is double-shaped.

BIFO'ROUS, *a.* [from *binus* and *forum*, Lat.] opening with double doors.

BIFU'RCATED, *a.* [from *binus* and *furca*, Lat.] with two forks or prongs.

BIG, *a.* applied to dimensions, large, immense, swelling out. Joined to *with*, or *of*, pregnant; with child. Swelling or distended with grief. Applied to a person's looks or words, proud; haughty. SYNON. The word *great* is a general term, signifying any thing considerable in bulk, extent, quality, number, &c. Thus we say, a *great* house, a *great* road, a *great* weight, a *great* many, a *great* famine, a *great* happiness. The words *big* and *large* are more circumscribed; *big* implies greatness of bulk, *large* greatness of extent. Thus we say a *big* man, a *big* stone; but a *large* room, a *large* field.

BI'GAMIST, *s.* [*bigamus*, low Lat.] one who has married another before the death of his first wife.

BI'GAMY, *s.* [*bigamia*, low Lat.] a double marriage, or the having of two wives at the same time; which is felony by law.

BIGBE'LLIED, *a.* swelling out, applied to sails filled with wind; with child; pregnant.

BI'GGIN, *s.* [*béguin*, Fr.] the under cap of an infant, covering the hind part of its head, and made close, to keep the upper part or mould of it warm.

BI'GGLESWADE, a town in Bedfordshire, much more considerable than formerly, being a great thoroughfare between London and York. It is seated on the Ivel, (which is navigable for boats, and brings up coals, timber, merchandise, &c., from Lynn,) 10 miles from Bedford, and 45 from London. Its market, which is one of the greatest in England for barley, peas, and horse corn, is on Tue. Pop. 3226

BIGHT, *s.* [*bygan*, Sax.] the circumference of the coil of a rope, opposed to its ends or extremities.

BI'GNESS, *s.* largeness with respect to quantity, bulk, or dimensions.

BI'GOT, *s.* [supposed to be derived from Rollo's refusing to kiss the toe of Charles V. of France, when he received his daughter in marriage, and the investiture of the dukedom from him, with this Gothic expression, *Ne se by God*, on which account he was called by the king a *bigot*] a person strongly and immoveably attached to any religion or opinion, notwithstanding the strongest reason urged to convince him by a contrary party. Used in a bad sense.

BI'GOTED, *a.* obstinately prepossessed in favour of a person or opinion.

BI'GOTRY, *s.* unreasonable firmness: obstinacy, or attachment to any party or opinion.

BI'LANDER, *s.* [*bélandre*, Fr.] a small ship or vessel, broad and flat, used for conveying goods from place to place.

BI'LBERRY, *s.* a small purple berry, of a sweetish and sharp taste, used sometimes for tarts.

BI'LBO, *s.* a rapier or sword.

BILBO'A, or *VILVA'O*, a healthy sea-port town of Spain, capital of Biscay, consisting of about 5000 inhab. with 5 parish-churches, and 12 convents. Here is a good, well-frequented harbour, the town is well supplied with water, provisions, fish, &c., and the environs are fertile in leguminous plants and fruits. The chief exports are wool, sword blades, and other iron and steel wares. It is seated on the river Ibaicabel, 50 miles W. of St. Sebastian, and 180 N. of Madrid. Lat. 43. 23. N., long. 3. 10. W.

BI'LBOES, *s.* a sort of stocks for punishing offenders on board a ship.

BI'LDESTON, a town in Suffolk, with mean buildings, but a good church. It is 12 miles S. E. of Bury, and 63 N. E. of London. Market on Wednesday. Pop. 836.

BILE, *s.* [*bilis*, Lat.] in anatomy, a yellow bitter liquor or fluid, separated from the blood in the liver, collected in the gall-bladder, and discharged into the lower end of the duodenum. A red inflammatory swelling or tumour, very sore, and cured by suppuration, from *bile*, Sax.

BILGE, *s.* [*bilig*, Sax.] that part of a ship's bottom, on which, together with the keel, she rests, when aground. *Bilge-water*, that which rests on a ship's bottom, on account of its flatness, and cannot go to the well. *Bilge-pump*, is that which is applied to the side of a ship, to exhaust or pump out the bilge water.

To BILGE, *v. n.* a sea-term, to damage, to break the boards of a ship or vessel against a rock, so as to make a passage for the water to enter; to spring a leak.

BI'LIARY, *a.* [from *bilis*, Lat.] in anatomy, that which belongs to, or conveys, the bile.

BI'LINGSGATE, or *BILLINGSGATE*, a gate, port, or stairs, on the river Thames, noted for the resort of fishermen and fishwomen. Figuratively, low abuse and scurrilous language, alluding to that which is made use of by those who frequent this place.

BILI'NGUOUS, *a.* [*bilinguis*, Lat.] an epithet applied to one who speaks two languages. In law, applied to a jury which give a verdict on a foreigner for a crime committed in England, whereof part are English and part foreigners.

BILIOUS, *a.* [from *bilis*, Lat.] consisting of bile.

To BI'LK, *v. a.* [*bilken*, Teut.] to cheat; to defraud; to contract a debt, and run away without paying it.

BILL, *s.* [*bile*, Sax.] the horny substance protuberating and standing out from the head of a fowl, and forming its mouth; a beak. In husbandry, an edged tool, with a hooked point, of the axe kind, fitted to a handle and used to lop trees. If the handle be short, it is named *hand bill*; but if long, a *hedge bill*. An old English weapon. In trade, a written or printed account of goods delivered to, or work done for a person. In commerce, a common obligation given by one person to another, or a writing wherein a person obliges himself to pay a sum of money to another at a certain time. *Bill of credit*, is that which is given by one person to another, empowering him to take up money of his correspondents in foreign countries. *A bill of entry*, is an account of goods, entered at the custom-house either inwards or outwards, mentioning the person exporting, &c., the quality or species of the goods, where exported to, and whence. *Bill of exchange*, is a piece of paper drawn by a person on another in a different place or country, for money received by him at home. *Bill of lading*, is a memorandum or acknowledgment, under the hand of a master of a vessel, of his having received goods on board, together with a promise to deliver them as consigned. *Bill of parcels* is an account given by the seller or buyer of the several goods bought and their prices. *Bill of sale*, a solemn contract, by which a person empowers his creditor to sell the goods of which he gives him an inventory, unless the sum borrowed be repaid with interest at the time appointed. *Bill*, in law, is a single bond without a condition; a declaration in writing, expressing some grievance or wrong done by the person complained of. In parliament, a writing containing some proposals offered to the house to be passed into a law. A physician's prescription. *A bill of mortality*, is a bill giving an account of the number of persons dying within certain limits and times. *A bill of fare*, an account of the dishes of an entertainment, or of the provisions in season.

To BILL, *v. n.* to join bills together. Figuratively, to caress with great fondness, in allusion to the manner of doves joining their bills together.

BILLE'RICAY, a town in Essex, with a large market on Tuesday. It is seated on a hill; nine miles S. by W. of Chelmsford, and 23 E. of London.

BI'LLESDEN, a town of Leicestershire, 9 miles nearly E. of Leicester. Market on Friday. Pop. 908.

BI'LLET, *s.* [*billet*, Fr.] in heraldry, a bearing in form of a long square. They are supposed to represent pieces of gold and silver; but Guillim thinks they represent a letter sealed up; and others take them for bricks. Also, a log of wood cut for fuel, from *bilot*, Fr. Also, a note or ticket given by the constable of a parish or hundred, to quarter soldiers at public-houses. Also, a billet-doux, or a soft billet; a love-letter. Among fox-hunters, it signifies the ordure or dung of a fox.

BI'LLET-DOUX, (*bille-doo*) *s.* [Fr.] a love-letter.

BI'LLIARDS, *s.* [it has no singular, *billard*, Fr.] a kind of game played on an oblong table, fixed exactly horizontal, and covered with a cloth, with little ivory balls, which are driven by the opposite parties into hazards, holes, or pockets, placed at the end and sides of the table.

BI'LLINGHAM, a town of Northumberland, with a market on Tuesday and Saturday. It is 28 miles W. of Newcastle, and 244 N. N. W. of London. Pop. 1212.

BI'LLION, *s.* [Fr.] in coinage, a base metal, either of

gold or silver, in which copper is predominant. In arithmetic, ten hundred thousand millions, expressed in figures thus 1,000,000,000,000.

BI'LLOW, *s.* [*bilge*, Teut.] a large, high, swelling, hollow wave. SYNON. We cut through the *waves;* are lifted by the *surges;* tossed and dashed by the *billows.*

To BI'LLOW, *v. n.* to swell or grow tempestuous; to raise in large heaps like the appearance of billows.

BI'LLOWY, *a.* stormy, tempestuous, swelling into large waves.

BIN, *s.* [*binne*, Sax.] a long square frame, or chest of wood wherein corn, bread, &c., are put.

BI'NARY, *a.* [*binarius*, Lat.] two; double.

BI'NBROKE, or *BI'NBROOK*, a town in Lincolnshire, with a mean market on Wednesday, seated in a bottom, and has two parish churches. It is 30 miles N. E. of Lincoln, and 158 N. of London. Pop. 1020.

To BIND, *v. a.* preter. *bound*, *bind;* [*bindan*, Sax.] to deprive a person of the free use of his limbs by bonds; to surround, to encompass, confine, fasten together; to fix a bandage on; to compel, force, or restrain. In physic, to make costive. To *bind a book*, to sew the sheets together, and place them in a cover. With the word *over*, to be obliged, under a certain penalty, to appear at a court of justice. SYNON. We *bind* the feet and hands of a criminal; and we *tie* him to a stake. In the figurative sense, a man is *bound* when he is not at liberty to act; and he is *tied* when he cannot change his party, or quit it. Authority and power *bind;* interest and love *tie.*

BI'NDER, *s.* one who binds books; one who ties sheaves together. In surgery, a fillet used to keep on the dressings of a sore, and rolled several times about it.

BI'NDING, *s.* that which is bound, wound, or tied round any thing; a bandage.

BI'NDWEED, *s.* a plant, the same with the convolvulus.

BI'NGHAM, a town of Nottinghamshire, seated in the vale of Belvoir, now a mean place, and its market, which is on Thursday, is small. It is 8 miles E. of Nottingham. Distant from London 130 miles. Pop. 1738.

BI'NNACLE, *s.* See BITTACLE.

BI'NOCLE, *s.* [*binus* and *oculus*, Lat.] in dioptrics, a telescope fitted with two tubes, so that distant objects may be seen by both the eyes.

BINO'CULAR, *a.* [from *binus* and *oculus*, Lat.] that has two eyes or sights.

BINO'MIAL, *a.* in algebra, an epithet joined to a root, which consists only of two parts, connected with the signs *plus* or *minus.*

BIO'GRAPHER, *s.* [from *bios* life, and *grapho* to write, Gr.] one who writes the lives of particular persons.

BIO'GRAPHY, *s.* [from *bios* life, and *grapho* to write, Gr.] writing the lives of men is called *biography.*

BI'OVAC, *s.* in military affairs, a night-guard, performed by the whole army, when any danger is apprehended from the enemy. Not in use.

BI'PAROUS, *a.* [from *binus* and *pario*, Lat.] bringing forth two at a time.

BI'PARTITE, *a.* [*bipartitus*, Lat.] having two parts answering to each other; divided into two.

BIPARTI'TION, *s.* the act of dividing into two.

BI'PED, *s.* [*bipes*, Lat.] an animal with two feet.

BI'PEDAL, *a.* [*bipedalis*, Lat.] two feet in length.

BIPE'NNATED, *a.* [from *binus* and *penna*, Lat.] having two wings.

BIQUA'DRATE, or BIQUADRA'TIC, *a.* [from *bis* and *quadra*, Lat.] the next power above the cube, or the square of the square. *Biquadratic equation*, in algebra, is an equation where the unknown quantity of the terms has four dimensions. *Biquadratic power*, is the fourth part of a number, or the square squared. *Biquadratic* part of a number, is the square root of the square root.

BIQUI'NTILE, *a.* [*bis* and *quintus*, Lat.] in astrology an aspect of the planets, wherein they are 144 degrees from each other. "*Biquintile* aspect."

BIRCH, *s.* [*birc*, Sax.] in botany, betula; it hath male and female flowers at a distance from each other. Linnæus places it in the 4th section of his 21st class. There are four species. It is used for making ox-yokes, hoops, small screws, panniers, brooms, wands, bavin bands, withies for faggots, arrows, bolts, shafts, dishes, bowls, and ladles; also for fuel, great and small coal. In Russia, and Poland, they cover houses with the bark of the *birch-tree* instead of slate and tile. *Birch-broom*, is a broom or besom, made with the small twigs of the birch-tree. See BESOM.

BI'RCHEN, *a.* made of birch.

BIRCHES (THE), Shropshire, between Colebrook Dale and Builder's bridge. An earthquake happened here in 1773, when the ground was rent in several places, and thrown into confused heaps; a wood, turnpike-road, fields, hedges, houses, &c., were thrown out of their former situations, the bed of the Severn was choked up, and the river diverted into a new channel, causing for the time a great inundation above, and so sudden a fall below, that many fishes were left on dry land, and several barges were heeled over, till the river, remarkably deep at the time, forcing its way down, overwhelmed and sunk them, and in three days' time wore a navigable channel through a large meadow.

BIRD, *s.* [from *bird*, or *brid*, Sax.] one of the sixth general classes of animals; its body is covered with feathers, and has two wings, two legs, and a bill of a firm, bony, or rather horny substance; and the females are all oviparous. *Birds*, in heraldry, according to their several kinds, represent either the contemplative or active life. They are the emblems of liberty, expedition, readiness, swiftness, and fear. They are more honourable beings than fishes, because they participate more of air and fire, (the two noblest and highest elements,) than of earth and water. In the blazoning of birds, if their wings be not displayed, they are said to be borne close. PROV. *Birds of a feather flock together.—He's in great want of a bird that will give a groat for an owl.—One bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.—'Tis an ill bird that bewrays its own nest.—Every bird must hatch her own egg.*

BI'RDBOLT, *s.* [*bird* and *bolt*, Sax.] a small shot or arrow, used in killing birds.

BI'RDCAGE, *s.* a receptacle made with wire, &c., to keep birds in.

BI'RDCATCHER, or BI'RDER, *s.* one who lives by catching and selling birds.

BI'RDLIME, *s.* a viscid glutinous substance, prepared different ways, but that in common use with us is made of holly bark. It is spread upon twigs, upon which the birds alighting are entangled.

BI'RDSEYE, *s.* a plant, the same with the mealy primrose. The wild carrot is called birdseye by some.

BI'RDSFOOT, *s.* in botany, the ornithopodium of Linnæus, so called from the shape of the seed-vessel.

BI'RDSNEST, *s.* a plant found in woods, but not common. The country people in Sweden give the dried plant to cattle that have a cough.

BI'RDSTONGUE, *s.* a plant, called marsh-groundsel.

BI'RGANDER, *s.* a fowl of the goose kind.

BI'RMINGHAM, a very large town in Warwickshire, with several good Markets. It is no corporation, being only governed by two constables and two bailiffs; and therefore free for any person to come and settle there; which has

contributed greatly to the increase not only of the buildings, but the trade, which is the most flourishing of any in England for all sorts of iron-work, besides many other curious manufactures. The town stands on the side of a hill, forming nearly a half-moon. The lowest part is filled with the workshops and warehouses of the manufacturers, and consists chiefly of old buildings. The upper part of the town contains a number of new and regular streets, and a handsome square. It includes 2 pars. and has 4 churches; one in the lower part of the town, which is an ancient building, with a very tall spire; the second is a grand modern structure, having a square stone tower, with a cupola, and a turret above it; in this tower is a fine peal of ten bells, and a set of musical chimes, which play several different tunes, one for each day in the week. The houses have been computed at 30 000 and the inhabitants at 150,000, but their number is continually increasing; and the surrounding country, to a considerable distance, especially towards Wolverhampton, seems like a continued town peopled with industrious inhabitants. Birmingham, from the appearance of the houses, the bustle in the streets, and particularly from the continual passing of the stage coaches, has much the resemblance of the metropolis. Its manufactures are sent to every quarter of the globe, and for cheapness and beauty are unrivalled. A navigable canal was completed from hence to the collieries at Wednesbury, in October 1769. It has a handsome free school, endowed by Edward VI. It has several chapels, and meeting houses for every denomination of dissenters. It is 17 miles N. W. of Coventry, 48 S. E. of Shrewsbury, and 109 N. W. of London. The rail-road was opened in 1838.

BIRT, *s.* a fish the same with the turbot.

BIRTH, *s.* [*beorth*, Sax.] the natural exclusion of the fœtus by the vagina; the act of bringing forth; the entrance of a person into the world; any production; rank or dignity inherited by descent. In sea-affairs, a proper place for a ship to ride in; the distance between a ship when under sail, and the shore; a place separated by canvass, wherein the sailors mess, and put their chests. A *good birth*, signifies good accommodations wherein a person has every thing that is convenient.

BI'RTHDAY, *s.* the day in which a person comes into the world and is born.

BI'RTHNIGHT, *s.* the night on which a person is born.

BI'RTHPLACE, *s.* the place wherein a person is born.

BI'RTHRIGHT, *s.* the right which a person acquires by birth, generally applied to the first-born.

BI'RTHSTRANGLED, *a.* strangled, choked, or killed by suffocation, in coming into the world.

BI'SCAY, a province of Spain, bounded on the W. and S. W. by Asturias and old Castile, on the N. by the Bay of Biscay, on the E. by Navarre, and on the S. by Old Castile and Navarre. It is about 48 miles in length, and 30 in its greatest breadth. Biscay produces apples, oranges, citrons, corn, &c. They have timber for ship-building, and mines of iron and lead, which they also manufacture; the adjoining sea also supplies them with fish, and renders their trade very flourishing; their seamen are accounted the best in Spain. The Biscayans are of Celtic extraction, and still preserve their peculiar language, the Basque, which has no affinity with any other in Europe. Bilboa is the capital.

BI'SCOTIN, *s.* [Fr.] a confection made of flour, marmalade, eggs, &c.

BI'SCUIT, (*bisket*) *s.* [*bis* and *cuit*, Fr.] a kind of hard dry bread, made entirely of wheat-flour, mixed with leaven and warm water, baked for long voyages four times, and prepared six months before it is shipped. It will keep a whole year. Likewise a fine delicate pastry, or cake, made of fine flour, eggs, almonds, and rose water; or of flour, eggs, sugar, and citron, or orange peel, and baked twice.

To BISE'CT, *v. a.* [*binus* and *seco*, Lat.] in geometry to divide any thing into two equal parts.

BISE'CTION, or BI'SSECTION, *s.* in geometry, the act of dividing, or the line divided into two equal parts.

BI'SHOP, *s.* [*biscop*, Sax.] a prelate, or person consecrated for the spiritual government and direction of the diocess, whose jurisdiction consists in collating to benefices, ordaining priests and deacons, licensing physicians, surgeons, and school-masters. The *bishops* are all peers of the realm, except the bishop of Sodor and Man, who seems to be excluded that privilege, from his being nominated by the duke of Athol, all others being nominated by his majesty. Next to the two archbishops, the bishops of London, Durham, and Winchester, have always the precedence; and the others follow according to the date of their consecration.

BI'SHOP, *s.* a liquor made of water, wine, sugar, and a Seville orange roasted.

BI'SHOPS AU'KLAND, a town in the bishopric of Durham, with a market on Thursday. Pop. 2859. It is seated on the side of a hill, and noted for its castle, beautifully repaired above a century ago; for its chapel, the architecture of which is very curious; and for its bridge. It is 8 miles S. by W. of Durham, and 257 N. N. W. of London.

BI'SHOPS-CA'STLE, a town in Shropshire, seated near the river Clun; the town and parish contain a Pop. of 2007 souls; and its market (on Friday) is much frequented by the Welsh. It is 159 miles N. W. by W. of London.

BI'SHOP-AND-HIS-CLERKS, some little islands and rocks on the coast of Pembrokeshire, near St. David's, dangerous to mariners.

BI'SHOPRIC, *s.* [*biscoprice*, Sax.] the province, district or diocess which belongs to a bishop.

BI'SHOPS-LYDIARD, a village in Somersetshire, five miles N. W. of Taunton. Pop. 1295.

BI'SHOPS-STORTFORD, a town of Hertfordshire, with a good market on Thursday, seated on the side of a hill, and having several good inns. Pop. 3958.
It is 12 miles N. E. of Hertford, and 30 N. by E. of London.

BISK, *s.* [*bisque*, Fr.] a soup, or broth, made of different sorts of flesh boiled, according to *Johnson*.

BI'SLEY, a town in Gloucestershire, 9 miles W. N. W. of Cirencester. Distant 98 miles from London. The town and parish in the hundred of the same name, contain 7,980 acres and Pop. 5896.

BI'SMUTH, *s.* in natural history, a semi-metal, of a yellowish white colour, a fleaky texture, and moderately hard, but not malleable. It is so brittle that it breaks readily under the hammer, and may be reduced even to powder. It is generally found mixed with cobalt, in the cobaltic ores of Saxony and England. Native bismuth, and sulphuret of bismuth, are also found upon the continent, but it is not an abundant metal. *Bismuth* is used with other metals, not only to form printers' types, but also to make pewter, and for some other compounds. It remarkably contributes to the fusibility of some alloys; hence it is employed to make solder. *Bismuth* is likewise given in medicine, though now very rarely. Pearl-white is a precipitate of *bismuth*.

BISSE'XTILE, *s.* so called, because the 6th of the calends of March was repeated in that year; [*bis*, and *sextilis*, Lat.] a year containing 366 days, happening every fourth year, when a day is added to the month of February, to make up for the six hours which the sun spends in his course each year, beyond the 365 days usually assigned to it.

BI'STORT, *s.* a sort of snakeweed.

BI'STOURY, *s.* [*bistouri*, Fr.] a surgeon's instrument, used in making incisions.

BI'STRE, *s.* [Fr.] a colour made of chimney-soot boiled, and afterwards diluted, and made into cakes with gum-water. It is used by painters to wash their designs, instead of Indian ink, &c.

BISU'LCOUS, *a.* [*bisulcus*, Lat.] cleft in two parts; cloven-footed.

BIT, *s.* [*bitol*, Sax.] the essential part of a bridle, which being put into the horse's mouth, the rider is enabled to manage him. It is also the sharp end of a piercer, auger, or other iron instrument. The *bit of a key* is that part which contains the wards. *Bit* also means as much as a person generally bites off at once.

To BIT, *v. a.* to put a bit into a horse's mouth; to bridle.

BITCH, *s.* [*bitgh*, Sax.] the female of the dog, wolf, fox, and other kind.

To BITE, *v. n.* preter. *bit*, part. pres. *bitten*; [*bitan*, Sax.] to wound, pierce, or divide with the teeth. To affect with pain, applied to the cold; to make a person uneasy, applied to a satire or reproach; to wound by its sharpness, applied to a sword, &c. To make the mouth smart, applied to the sharp taste of acid bodies. Figuratively, to cheat, or defraud.

BITE, *s.* the incision or wound made in any thing with the teeth; a sharper, a cheat, trick, or fraud.

BI'TER, *s.* one that seizes with the teeth, applied to a dog; one that readily or quickly swallows a bait, applied to a fish; one who deceives or defrauds another by false appearances; a sharper.

BI'TTACLE, *s.* [from *bitt*, Belg.] a frame in the steerage of a ship, wherein the compass is placed.

BI'TTEN, part. pass. of BITE.

BI'TTER, *a.* [*biter*, Sax.] that excites a hot, pungent, and astringent taste, like that of wormwood. Figuratively, wretched, miserable, painful, disagreeable, unpleasing, and hurtful.

BI'TTER, *s.* in sea language, any turn of the cable round the bitts, so that they may be let out gradually, or by degrees. When a ship is stopped by the cable, she is said *to be brought up by the bitter.*

BI'TTERLY, *ad.* with a bitter taste. Figuratively, in a sorrowful, painful, sharp, and severe manner; used sometimes to express the superlative or highest degree.

BI'TTERN, *s.* [*butor*, Fr.] in natural history, a bird with a long bill and legs, which feeds on fish, and is remarkable for its noise. A very bitter liquor which drains off in making common salt, and is used in the preparation of Epsom salts, from the adjective *bitter.*

BI'TTERNESS, *s.* a kind of savour, or sensation, the reverse of sweetness. Applied to manner, severity, austerity. Applied to reproach, keenness, sharpness, or extremity. Applied to the passions, sorrow, trouble, distress.

BI'TTERSWEET, *s.* a plant, called also woody nightshade.

BITTS, *s.* [*bittan*, Sax.] two perpendicular pieces of timber in the forepart of a ship, bolted to the gun-deck: their heads are braced with a cross piece, and several turns of the cable are taken over them, for securing the ship when at anchor.

BI'TUME, or BITU'MEN. *s.* [*bitumen*, Lat.] in natural history, a fat, tenacious, inflammable, mineral substance, or a fossil body which easily takes fire, yields oil, and is not soluble in water.

BITU'MINOUS, *a* [from *bitumen*, Lat.] having the nature and qualities of bitumen.

BI'VALVE, *a.* [from *binus* and *valvæ*, Lat.] in natural history, applied to fish that have two shells, such as oysters; and in botany, to plants whose seed-pods open their whole length, to discharge their seeds, as pease.

BIVA'LVULAR, *a.* that has two shells, or valves.

BI'ZANTINE, or BY'ZANTINE, *s.* a large wedge of gold, valued at 15l., which the king offers upon high festival days. See BESANT.

To BLAB, *v. a.* [*blebbern*, Belg.] to reveal a secret through heedlessness, or want of caution. Used neuterly, to talk, or tattle.

BLAB, *s.* a tell-tale; one who discovers secrets through inconsideration, or too great a propensity to talking.

BLA'BBER, *s.* one who discovers a secret through want of caution, and a great fondness for speaking.

BLACK, *s*, [*blac*, Sax.] absence or want of light and colour, owing to a body's reflecting no rays of light. *Dyers' black*, for stuffs of a high price, is composed of indigo, logwood boiled with alum, tartar, or ashes of lees of wine, maddered with common madder, and mixed with gall-nuts of Aleppo, copperas, and sumach. The best black cloth should be first dyed blue. *German black* is made of the lees of wine, burnt bones washed afterwards, and ground with burnt ivory or peach-stones; that with ivory is the best. This is used by rolling-press printers. *Ivory black* is ivory burnt between two crucibles, and ground with water, used by painters and jewellers to blacken the bottom ground of the collets or bezils in which they set diamonds. *Spanish black*, invented by the Spaniards, is burnt cork. *Lamp*, or *lam black*, is the sooty smoke or soot of rosin, received in sheep-skins, or pieces of coarse linen fixed at the top of a chimney, wherein it is burnt for that purpose. *Curriers' black* is made with gall-nuts, sour beer, and cold iron, for the first blackening applied to the hides; but of gall-nuts, copperas, and gum arabic, for the second. *Black*, after the word *look*, and the preposition *upon*, implies sullen, unfriendly, and is a sign of displeasure. "*Looked black upon me.*" *Shaks.* Joined with *blue*, it implies the colour of the skin, occasioned by a hard blow; livid. PROV. *Black will take no other hue*: this dyers find by experience. It may signify, that vicious persons are seldom or never reclaimed. *A black plum is as sweet as a white*; signifying, that the prerogative of beauty proceeds from fancy. *A black hen lays a white egg*: I conceive the meaning of it is, that a black woman may bear a fair child.

To BLACK, *v. a.* to make of a black colour.

BLACK, *a.* of a black colour. Applied to despair, horrible to moral action, excessively wicked.

BLA'CKAMORE, *s.* one whose complexion is naturally black. See NEGRO.

BLA'CKBERRY, *s.* the fruit of the blackberry bramble. They are ripe in September.

BLA'CKBROWED, *a.* having black eye-brows. Figuratively, dark, gloomy, dismal, or threatening.

BLA'CKBURN, a town in Lancashire, with a large manufacture of calicoes for printing. It is seated near the river Derwent, called sometimes Blackwater, 12 miles E. of Preston, and 211 N. N. W. of London. Pop. 59,791.

BLACK CATTLE, *s.* in husbandry, a general term, including oxen, bulls, or cows.

To BLA'CKEN, *v. a.* to make a thing black, which was of a different colour before; to intercept the rays of light; to darken. Figuratively, to sully a person's character by defamation, or unmerited censure.

BLA'CKGUARD, *s.* in low and familiar language, used to convey the idea of a person of mean circumstances, dirty and ragged dress, of base principles, and worthy of contempt.

BLACK-JACK, *s.* zinc mineralized with sulphur, a mineral employed till lately in Wales in mending the roads.

BLA'CKISH, *a.* [*black* and *ise*, Sax.] inclined to a black colour; somewhat black.

BLACK-LEAD, *s.* See LEAD.

BLA'CKNESS, *s.* that quality of a body which arises from its reflecting few or no rays, and is owing to its porosity, the minuteness of its particles, and the rays of light suffering so many reflections in the inside, that few return to the surface; want of light; or darkness.

BLACK ROD, *s.* the usher of the order of the Garter, so called from his black rod with a golden lion at the top. He attends the king's chamber, and the house of lords in parliament.

BLACK SEA, formerly the Euxine, is bounded on the W. by Romania, Bulgaria, and Bessarabia; on the N. by the sea of Asoph and Tartary; on the E. by Circassia and Georgia, and on the S. by Natolia. It is said to be 3,800 miles in circumference, receives many large rivers, and has not any discernible flux or reflux. It lies between 41 and upwards of 46 degrees N. lat., and between 32 and 41. E. long.

BLA'CKSMITH, *s.* a person who forges the larger works in iron, and derives his name from their colour, which is generally black from their not being polished; opposed to a *whitesmith*, who forges the smaller works, which are generally polished.

BLA'CKTHORN, *s.* a shrub, the same with the sloe.

BLA'DDER, *s.* [*bladdre*, Sax.] in anatomy, a thin dilatable membranous body, which serves as a receptacle of the urine after its secretion from the blood in the kidneys, situated in the pelvis of the abdomen; in men, immediately on the rectum; in women, on the vagina uteri. It likewise signifies a pustule, blister, or the swelling of a membrane filled with any juice or fluid, such as that which arises after scalding or burning.

BLADE, *s.* [*blœd* or *bled*, Sax.] in botany, the spire or leaf of grass before it grows to seed; the green shoots or leaves of corn, which rise from the seed. Hence that part of a sword or knife is called a *blade*, from the form resembling a blade of grass. Figuratively, a bold, enterprising, brisk, fierce, and gay person.

BLADE, or BLADE-BONE, *s.* in anatomy, the scapula, or scapular-bone, of a flat or triangular form.

To BLADE, *v. a.* to furnish with a blade; to fit a blade to a handle.

BLA'DED, *a.* that has leaves, spires, or blades.

BLAIN, *s.* [*blegene*, Sax.] a distemper incident to beasts, consisting of a bladder growing at the root of the tongue, against the windpipe, which at length grows so large as to stop the breath. Applied to human creatures, a pustule or blister.

To BLAME, *v. a.* [*blamer*, Fr.] applied to persons, to charge them with having done a fault.

BLAME, *s.* the charging with wrong measures or faults. Figuratively, the defect which merits censure. Used with *to*, it implies that which deserves *blame*, or blameable.

BLA'MEABLE, *a.* that may be found fault with, or censured.

BLA'MEABLENESS, *s.* that which renders a thing faulty, or liable to blame or censure.

BLA'MEABLY, *ad.* in such a manner as deserves censure or blame.

BLA'MEFUL, *a.* that highly deserves to be found fault with, censured, or blamed.

BLA'MELESS, *a.* that is no ways defective; or deserves no censure or blame; used sometimes, but very rarely, with the particle *of*.

BLA'MELESSLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to be free from fault; so as not to merit censure.

BLA'MELESSNESS, *s.* that quality which renders a person or thing by no means the object of censure or blame.

BLA'MER, *s.* the person who censures, or charges a person or thing with defect, or being wrong.

BLA'MEWORTHY, *a.* that deserves censure or blame, including the idea of something wrong or defective.

To BLANCH, *v. a.* [*blanchir*, Fr.] to whiten a thing which was before of another colour. Figuratively, to peel, applied to the peeling almonds, which discovers their kernel of a white colour.

BLA'NCHER, *s.* one who makes any thing white; a whitener.

BLA'NCHER, *s.* the action, art, or method of making any thing white. In coinage, the method made use of to give the pieces that brightness and lustre they have on their first coming out of the mint.

BLANC-MA'NGER, *s.* (*blomonge*) [Fr.] a preparation of dissolved isinglass, milk, sugar, cinnamon, &c., boiled into a thick consistence, and garnished for the table with blanched almonds.

BLAND, *a.* [*blandus*, Lat.] soothing, mild, applied to language. Soft, temperate, applied to weather.

BLA'NDFORD, a town of Dorsetshire, with a market on Saturday. It is pleasantly situated on the river Store, near the Downs, and is a well-inhabited place; but has been subject to several dreadful fires, particularly in 1731, when almost all the town was burnt down, with the goods therein; but it was soon rebuilt more beautiful than before. It has the title of a marquisate, and is 12 miles S. of Salisbury, 18 N. E. of Dorchester, and 103 W. by S. of Lon. P. 3109.

To BLA'NDISH, *v. a.* to insinuate one's self into a person's favour; to sooth, or allure. Seldom used.

BLA'NDISHMENT, *s.* [*blanditiæ*, Lat.] an insinuating address; soft, mild, and kind expressions, by which a person steals into the favour of another.

BLANK, *a.* [*blanc*, Fr.] whitish or pale, applied to colour. That is not written on. Used with the word *look*, (either expressed or understood) confused, dejected, or shewing the signs of disappointment. Applied to verse, that has no rhyme; but Milton, Thomson, and others, have shewn this to be the most masculine ornament of poetry, which brings our language to a nearer resemblance of the Greek and Roman poetry, and elevates it to a height beyond the poetry of the French and Italians, which they must look up at with envy, and acknowledge it impossible for their enervate languages to attain to.

BLANK, *s.* in commerce, a void space, or that which has no writing in it, but is left so, in order to be filled up. In lotteries, a ticket which has no price drawn against it. Figuratively, the mark or point which an arrow or piece is aimed at.

To BLANK, *v. a.* figuratively, to confuse; to disappoint; to cease, bring to nothing, or render abortive.

BLA'NKET, *s.* [*blanchette*, Fr.] a stuff made of wool, and used for beds.

To BLA'NKET, *v. a.* to cover or wrap in a blanket.

BLA'NKLY, *ad.* in such a manner as causes or shows confusion or disappointment; with whiteness; with paleness.

To BLARE, *v. n.* [*blaren*, Belg.] to bellow, to roar; to melt away, like a lighted candle blown by the wind.

To BLASPHE'ME, *v. n.* [*blasphemo*, law Lat.] to speak ill of God, his messengers, or things relating to his service, and comprehended in his revelation. In law, an indignity or injury offered to the Almighty, by denying what is his due, or attributing to him what is not agreeable to his nature. *Lindw.* cap. 1.

BLASPHE'MER, *s.* one who utters disrespectful or irreverent things, either of God, Christ, or any person in the Holy Trinity, God's messengers, or any thing relating to religion.

BLA'SPHEMOUS, *a.* that is disrespectful or irreverent with respect to God and heavenly things.

BLA'SPHEMOUSLY, *ad.* in such a manner as is inconsistent with that reverence we owe to the Deity; in such a manner as to speak ill of God and heavenly things.

BLA'SPHEMY, *s.* an offering to some indignity to God, any person of the Trinity, any messengers from God, his holy writ, or the doctrines of revelation.

BLAST, *s.* [*blæst*, Sax.] a breath, puff, or current of wind; the sound made by blowing a trumpet or other wind instrument; a warm air, or other alteration in the atmosphere, which withers trees, or causes a pestilence.

To BLAST, *v. a.* to infect with some sudden plague or infection by means of the air; to cause a thing to wither; to ruin a person's character by spreading false rumours; to render an enterprise abortive.

BLA'STING, *s.* in mineralogy, the blowing up the vein of a mine by gunpowder, which cannot be broken up by the spade, the gad, and the axe, or softened by fire.

BLA'TANT, *a.* [*blattant*, Fr.] bellowing like a calf. Seldom used.

BLAY, *s.* a small white river fish, called also a bleak.

BLAZE, *s.* [*blase*, Sax.] a flame, or the light of a flame. Figuratively, a spreading abroad; publication or extending a report; likewise, the white mark on a horse's forehead, reaching to his nose.

To BLAZE, *v. a.* used with *upon*, to shine, or give light, Figuratively, to make a thing universally known by report or rumour. Sometimes used with the words *abroad* and *about*.

BLA'ZER, *s.* one who spreads abroad any report or rumour. Not much in use.

To BLA'ZON, *v. a.* [*blasonner*, Fr.] in heraldry, to name all the parts of a coat, in their proper and technical terms. Figuratively, to set out, deck, or adorn. To discover to advantage; to display. To spread abroad.

BLA'ZON, *s.* in heraldry, the art of expressing the several parts of the coat of arms in its proper terms; all persons, beneath the degree of a noble, must have their coats *blazoned* by metals and colours; nobles by precious stones; and kings and princes by planets. *Blazon* is used figuratively for making any thing public; a pompous display of any quality.

BLA'ZONRY, *s.* the art of blazoning.

To BLEACH, *v. a.* [*blæchen*, Teut.] to whiten a thing by exposing it to the air and sun. Neuterly, to grow white in the sun or open air.

BLE'ACHING. *s.* the art of making a thing white, which was not perfectly so before, or which was of a different colour.

BLEAK, *s.* a small river fish.

BLEAK, *a.* [*blæk*, Sax.] cold, sharp, chill; cheerless.

BLE'AKNESS, *s.* extreme coldness, applied to the air.

BLE'AKY, *a.* cold or chilly, owing to the wind.

BLEAR, *a.* [*blaer*, Belg.] dim or sore with water or rheum. Applied to the eyes, that causes dimness of sight.

To BLEAR, *v. a.* to occasion dimness of sight; to make the eyes sore with water or rheum. Figuratively, to blind; to prevent the mind from taking notice of things.

BLEAR-E'YED, *a.* dim-sighted.

To BLEAT, *v. a.* [*blætan*, Sax.] to make a noise like a sheep.

BLEAT, *s.* [from the verb] the cry of a sheep.

BLEB, [*blæn*, Germ.] a blister.

BLED, part. pass. of To BLEED.

To BLEED, *v. n.* preter. *I bled*, or *have bled*; [*bledan*, Sax.] to loose blood by a wound, &c., to die by bleeding. Figuratively, to drop like thick or rich blood. Used actively, to extract blood from a person by opening a vein with a lancet; to let blood,

To BLE'MISH, *v. a.* to mark with any defect; to spot, stain, or any other ways to rob a thing of its beauty, value, or perfection. Figuratively, to defame; to ruin a person's reputation.

BLE'MISH, *s.* applied to personal charms, a scar, or any thing that diminishes their perfection. Applied to manufactures, a defect either in the making, or owing to some accident. Applied to moral conduct, a reproach, disgrace, defect or fault.

To BLENCH, *v. n.* to shrink; to start back. To hinder; to obstruct. Seldom used.

To BLEND, *v. a.* preter. *I blended*, anciently *blent*; [*blendan*, Sax.] to mix or mingle things together imperfectly, or so as the several compounds may be discovered, applied to the mixing of colours.

BLEND, *s.* the ore of zinc mineralized by sulphur.

BLE'NDER, *s.* a person who mingles things together.

BLE'NHEIM, a village of Germany in Suabia, rendered memorable for the victory over the French and Bavarians, obtained in August 1704, by the Allies, under the command of the duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene. In memory of this battle, the fine palace of Blenheim was built, near Woodstock, at the charge of the government. It is seated on the W. side of the Danube, three miles N. E. of Hochsted, 27 N. E. of Ulm, and 25 N. W. of Augsberg. Long. 2. 30. E., lat. 48. 40.

BLENT, the obsolete preterite of BLEND.

To BLESS, *v. a.* preter. *I blessed*, or *blest*; [*blessian*, Sax.] to pray for, or wish happiness or good to a person; to praise for happiness received, or ascribe our happiness to God; to confer every thing that can make a person perfectly happy, applied to God.

BLE'SSED, *part. pass.* of BLESS.

BLE'SSEDLY, *ad.* in a manner which communicates the greatest happiness that can be wished.

BLE'SSEDNESS, *s.* that quality which renders a person extremely happy; the state of consummate felicity in heaven. Figuratively, the Divine favour.

BLE'SSING, *s.* a declaration of future happiness in a prophetic manner; a prayer in which happiness is requested. Figuratively, the Divine favour; any means or cause of happiness; any great advantage or benefit.

BLEW, the preterite of BLOW.

BLEYME, *s.* in farriery, an inflammation in the foot of a horse, between the sole and the bone.

BLIGHT, *s.* [*blyche*, Teut.] a distemper that affects trees and plants in various manners, sometimes the whole, and sometimes only the leaves, occasioned by an evil disposition of the air, as too severe frosts, &c. Figuratively, any thing which makes an undertaking miscarry, or disappoints the person's expectations.

To BLIGHT, *v. a.* to stop the vegetation of a tree; to render it barren; to wither. Figuratively, to blast, destroy, kill, or wither.

BLIND, *a.* [*blind*, Sax.] not able to see; deprived of sight. Figuratively, ignorant, with the particle *to* before the object; dark, not easily to be seen or found. In chemistry, applied to those vessels that have no opening but on one side. PROV. *Blind men can judge no colours. A man were better to be half blind than have both his eyes out. Who so blind as he that will not see?*

To BLIND, *v. a.* to deprive a person of his sight, to prevent a person from seeing; to darken. Figuratively, to render a thing obscure, and not easily comprehended.

BLIND, *s.* something made use of to intercept the light. Figuratively, something made use of to divert the eye

or mind from attending to the design a person is carrying on.

To BLI'NDFOLD, *v. a.* to hinder a person from seeing, by folding or tying something before his eyes.

BLI'NDFOLD, *a.* with the eyes covered; with the eyes shut. Figuratively, without consideration; without using our reason.

BLI'NDLY, *ad.* without sight. Figuratively, scarcely or hardly to be perceived; without examination; implicitly.

BLI'NDMAN'S BUFF, *s.* a play wherein a person endeavours to catch some of the company, after something is tied over his eyes to prevent his seeing.

BLI'NDNESS, *s.* loss of the faculty of seeing, arising from the absence or distemperature of the organs of the eye. Figuratively, ignorance, or want of knowledge.

BLI'NDSIDE, *s.* used figuratively, to express the foibles or weakness of a person, which exposes him to the artifices of others.

BLI'NDWORM, *s.* in natural history, the larger slow-worm, so called from the smallness of its eyes, which has induced some to think it has none; a kind of small viper, the least of the English venomous reptiles.

To BLINK, *v. n.* [*blinken*, Dan.] to wink with one eye; to shut up one eye; to be blind of, or to see obscurely with one eye.

BLI'NKARD, *s.* one who has bad eyes; one who sees but very dimly. Figuratively, one who discerns but very imperfectly.

BLISS, *s.* [*blisse*, Sax.] joy arising from the possession of some great and important good; a state of happiness, or of the highest felicity; most commonly applied to the happiness of the heavenly mansions. SYNON. Our *happiness* glares in the eyes of the world, and exposes us often to envy. Our *felicity* is only known to ourselves, and gives us continual satisfaction. The idea of *bliss* extends beyond a life temporal.

BLI'SSFUL, *a.* abounding with joy; possessed of the highest degree of happiness.

BLI'SSFULLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to shew the greatest signs of joy, occasioned by the possession and enjoyment of happiness.

BLI'SSFULNESS, *s.* the quality or state of extreme joy, arising from the enjoyment of an important and immense good.

BLI'STER, *s.* [*bluyster*, Belg.] a swelling of the skin, generally filled with a watery fluid, after burning, scalding, &c. In pharmacy, a medicine which attracts the humours to a particular part, and by that means raises the cuticle.

To BLI'STER, *v. n.* to rise in blisters; to be covered with blisters. Used actively, to raise blisters by burning; to apply a plaster, in order to raise a blister.

BLITH, a town of Nottinghamshire, 23 miles N. N. W. of Newark, and 146 N. by W. of London. Market on Thursday.

BLITHE, *a.* [*blithe*, Sax.] gay; airy; joyous; sprightly, owing to the enjoyment of some good.

BLI'THLY, *ad.* in a joyous, sprightly, or airy manner.

BLI'THNESS, *s.* the state of joyful alacrity and sprightliness.

BLI'THSOME, *a.* gay, airy, sprightly; cheerful.

To BLOAT, *v. a.* [*blowan*, Sax.] to swell with wind. Figuratively, to shew pride by the looks or gesture. Neuterly, it implies to look as if swelled by wind; generally applied to a person growing lusty, but appearing at the same time of a weak constitution.

BLO'ATEDNESS, *s.* the state of a person or thing puffed up with fat, or swelled with wind.

BLO'BBER, *s.* a bubble. Not in common use.

BLO'BBERLIP, *s.* a thick lip.

BLO'BLIPPED, or BLO'BBERLIPPED, *a.* that has thick lips, applied both to persons and things.

BLOCK, *s.* [*block*, Belg. *bloc*, Fr.] a heavy piece of timber more thick than long; a piece of marble as it comes out of the quarry; any massy body; a piece of wood formed in the shape of a skull, made use of by barbers to make their perukes upon; a piece of wood used by hatters to form or dress their hats on; the wood on which criminals are beheaded; pieces of wood belonging to a ship, fitted with shives and pins for running rigging to go through. Figuratively, an obstruction or impediment; a person of dull parts, slow apprehensions, remarkable stupidity.

To BLOCK, *v. a.* [*bloquer*, Fr.] to stop up any passage; to inclose a town so as to hinder any one from going into, or coming out of it. Generally used with particle *up*.

BLOCKA'DE, *s.* [*blockhuys*, Teut.] a fortress or bulwark, erected to stop up or secure a passage. In war, a kind of siege, wherein all passages and avenues are seized and stopt up, so as the besieged can neither receive provisions, reinforcements, nor intelligence, and are reduced to the necessity of surrendering or starving.

To BLOCKA DE, *v. a.* to seize upon, and block up all the avenues to a place.

BLO'CKHEAD, *s.* a figurative expression; used to imply a person of a dull apprehension, want of parts, and great stupidity.

BLO'CKHEADED, *a.* remarkably stupid, dull, and incapable of improving.

BLO'CKHOUSE, *s.* a fortress built to secure a passage, and hinder any one from going through.

BLO'CKISH, *a.* stupid, dull.

BLO'CKISHLY, *ad.* after the manner of a person remarkable for his stupidity; like a blockhead.

BLO'CKISHNESS, *s.* a great dullness of apprehension; or stupidity.

BLOCK-TIN, *s.* tin which is pure or unmixed, and yet unwrought.

BLO'CKWOOD, *s.* in trade, the logwood brought from Honduras, and used in dyeing black.

BLOIS, an ancient and handsome city in the department of Loire and Cher, once the abode of the kings of France. The spectator is struck with the idea of an amphitheatre, in seeing the manner in which the streets are disposed, like rows of seats one above another against the hill. Here are some fine fountains, and a new bridge, one of the best in France. The French language is thought to be spoken here with the greatest purity. It has manufactures of serges and ticking, and a commerce in wines and brandy. Blois is pleasantly situated on the river Loire, in a fine country, 47 miles N. E. of Tours, and 100 S. W. of Paris. Lat. 47. 35. N. long. 1. 25. E. Pop. 15,000.

BLO'MARY, *s.* [from *bloma*, Sax.] the first forge in an iron work, through which the metal passes after it has been first melted from the mine.

BLOOD, (*blud*) *s.* [*blod*, Sax.] a red warm fluid, circulating by means of the veins and arteries, through every part of an animal body. *Blood*, when cold, separates into two parts, the one red and fibrous, which forms into a mass, and is called the *cruor*; the other, which is thin and transparent, retains its fluidity, and is called the *serum*. The red colour of blood is derived from the red oxide of iron which it contains. *Blood* is used figuratively for family-kindred, descent, life. Joined with hot or cold, a cold or warm disposition; a person of a warm and sanguine temper; a rake. Joined with flesh, used in Scripture, to signify human nature in its corrupt state, or the state of unassisted reason. The juice of vegetables.

To BLOOD, *v. a.* to stain with blood; to let blood.

BLOODGU'ILTINESS, *s.* murder; the crime of shedding blood.

BLOO'D-HOT, *a.* that has the same degree of heat as the blood.

BLOO'DHOUND, *s.* a hound that follows by the scent, seizes with great fierceness, will not quit the track of the person he pursues, and is trained to the sport by blood.

BLOO'DILY, *ad.* in a cruel savage manner; inclined to murder or bloodshed.

BLOO'DINESS, *s.* the state or appearance of a thing stained with blood.

BLOO'DLESS, *a.* without blood; having no blood. Figuratively, dead; pale.

BLOO'DSHED, *s.* murder, occasioned by giving a person a wound by which he bleeds to death; slaughter.

BLOO'DSHEDDER, *s.* one who murders another.

BLOO'DSHOT, or BLOO'DSHOTTEN, *a.* an epithet applied to a distemper in the eyes, wherein the blood-vessels are so distended as to make them appear of a bloody colour.

BLOO'DSTONE, *s.* in natural history, a mineral of a green colour, spotted with a blood-red; hard, ponderous, composed of pointed needles, and generally found in iron mines. It is used in medicine as a styptic, or to stop blood; and by goldsmiths and gilders to polish their works.

BLOO'D-VE'SSEL, *s.* a vessel appropriated by nature to the conveyance of the blood.

BLOO'DY, *a.* stained with blood. Figuratively, cruel; murderous.

BLOO'DY FLUX, *s.* See DYSENTERY.

BLOO'DY-MI'NDED, *a.* cruel; inclined to murder, or bloodshed.

BLOO'M, [*blum*, Teut.] in botany, the flower on fruit-trees and plants, which precedes their fruits. The fine blue substance on plums, &c. In the iron works, a four-square mass of hammered iron, of about two feet in length, and three-quarters of a hundred weight, made from part of a sow of cast-iron. Figuratively, a flourishing state, which may admit of increase and improvement.

To BLOOM, *v. n.* to produce blossoms or flowers. Figuratively, to flourish; to be in a flourishing state.

BLOO'MY, *a.* full of blossoms or flowers. Figuratively, being in a state of vigour or perfection; being in a flourishing state.

BLO'SSOM, *s.* [*blosme*, Sax.] in botany, the flower which afterwards turns to fruit on trees or plants; more particularly applied to the petals.

To BLO'SSOM, *v. n.* to put forth flowers or blossoms, which afterwards turn to fruit.

To BLOT, *v. a.* [*blottir*, to hide, Fr.] to drop ink on a paper or other substance; to efface or dash out any word with ink; used with *out*. Figuratively, to render a thing imperceptible, or invisible; to efface; to stain, sully, or disgrace. To make black; to darken.

BLOT, *s.* a spot of ink dropped by accident on paper; a dash with a pen on a word, in order to efface it. Figuratively, a stain, or any thing which causes disgrace, applied to character.

BLOTCH, *s.* a sore, pustule, or any eruption of the skin which conveys the idea of a defect.

To BLOTE, *v. a.* [*blossen*, Belg.] to smoke, or dry with smoke; hence *bloted*, or red herrings. Seldom used.

BLOW, (*blo*) *s.* [*blowe*, Sax.] a stroke given by the fist or any weapon. Used with *at*, a single attempt; a sudden event, an unexpected evil. The act of laying or depositing eggs in flesh, applied to flies: "The *blows* of flies." *Chapm.*

To BLOW, (*blo*) *v. n.* preter. *blew*, part. pass. *blown*; [*blawan*, Sax.] to move, applied to the action of wind. Used sometimes, impersonally with the particle *it*. "It *blows* a happy gale." *Dryd.* To breathe upon; to sound by means of wind. "Let the prating organ *blow*." *Dryd.* To sound a musical instrument by the breath. Used with *over*, to pass or cease without producing damage. When the storm is *blown over*—how blest is the swain!" *Gran.* Used with *up*, to mount in the air, applied to the effect of gunpowder. "Some of the enemy's magazines *blew up*." Tatler, No. 59. Used actively, to drive or move by the force of wind; to increase a fire by means of a pair of bellows; to breathe upon; to sound a wind instrument by the breath. "Their loud up-lifted angel trumpets *blow*." *Milt.* Used with *out*, to extinguish by the wind or breath. Used with *upon*, to become common; to become contemptible on account of its being universally known, even to the vulgar; to be stale.

To BLOW, (*blo*) *v. n.* [*blowan*, Sax.] in botany, to bloom, to blossom, to flourish.

BLO'WER, (*blo-er*) *s.* among miners, a melter of tin.

BLO'WING, (*blo-ing*) *s.* the act of forming glass into its various shapes, by breathing or blowing with the mouth through the blowing-pipe.

BLO'W-PIPE, *s.* in chemistry, an instrument to increase and direct the flame of a lamp for the analysis of minerals, and for other chemical purposes.

BLOWZE, *s.* a female of a healthy ruddy countenance, or one whose hair is generally in disorder; a ruddy fat-faced wench.

BLO'WZY, *a.* ruddy-faced, or with the hair disordered.

BLU'BBER, *s.* the fat part of a whale, or other cetaceous fishes, which contains the oil.

To BLU'BBER, *v. n.* [*imbabolare*, Ital.] to weep in such a manner as to make the cheeks swell. Used actively, to swell the cheeks with weeping.

BLU'BBERED, *part. a.* swelled, big, or large, applied to the lips.

BLU'DGEON, *s.* a short stick, having one end loaded with lead, &c., used as an offensive weapon.

BLUE, *a.* formerly spelt *blew*; [*blæw*, Sax.] of a blue colour. Used substantively for one of the primitive colours of the rays of light; and among dyers for one of the five simple or mother colours, of which they form the others. *Blue* is dyed chiefly with wood and indigo, and painted with ultramarine, blue ashes, and smalt, and in oil and miniature with indigo, blue bice, blue verditer, lapis armenus, smalt and litmus. To *look blue* upon a person, is to behold him with an unfavourable aspect, or forbidding countenance.

To BLUE, *v. a.* to make of a blue colour, to give linen a bluish cast by dipping them into cold water, wherein soap and indigo have been dissolved.

BLU'EBOTTLE, *s.* a flower of the bell shape. A fly with a large blue body.

BLUE-JOHN, *s.* a beautiful Derbyshire spar.

BLU'ELY, *ad.* like a blue colour; bluish.

BLU'ENESS, *s.* that quality which denominates a thing blue.

BLUFF, *a.* applied to the looks, big, swelling, surly.

BLUFF-HEAD, *s.* among sailors, a ship is said to be bluff-headed that has an upright stem.

BLU'ISH, *a.* somewhat blue.

BLU'ISHNESS, *s.* the quality of being somewhat blue.

To BLU'NDER, *v. n.* [*blunderen*, Belg.] to be guilty of a gross mistake, including the secondary idea of contempt. Used actively, to go in a confused manner in quest or search. To mix ignorantly and by gross mistake.

BLU'NDER, *s.* a gross mistake, applied both to actions and words, and carrying with it the idea of gross and ridiculous stupidity.

BLU'NDERBUSS, *s.* a kind of gun or fusee, whose barrel

is generally made of brass, and may be charged with several bullets. Figuratively, a person guilty of gross and ridiculous mistakes, either in actions or words.

BLU'NDERER, *s.* one who cannot distinguish one thing from another; one who is guilty of gross and ridiculous mistakes, either in action or language.

BLUNT, *a.* appiled to the point or edge of a weapon, that will not pierce or cut, on account of its thickness, opposed to sharp; deficient in politeness of behaviour; void of ceremony or politeness; not easy to be penetrated.

To BLUNT, *v. a.* to spoil the sharpness of the edge or point of a weapon, so as to hinder it from piercing. Figuratively, to lessen the violence of any passion.

BLU'NTLY, *ad.* applied to edge-tools, so as not to be able to pierce or cut. Applied to behaviour, without ceremony, politeness, or elegance.

BLU'NTNESS, *s.* want of edge, point, or sharpness, applied to weapons. Plainness, abruptness, want of ceremony, or politeness, applied to manners.

BLUR, *s.* [*borra*, Span.] a blot or stain. Figuratively, a defect.

To BLUR, *v. a.* to efface, erase, or render a thing imperceptible. Figuratively, to stain, applied to credit, behaviour, or reputation.

To BLURT, *v. a.* to speak, discover, or declare, without consideration, or notwithstanding caution to the contrary. Used with the particle *out*.

To BLUSH, *v. n.* [*blosen*, Belg.] to redden, or grow red in the face at being charged with any thing that excites shame, or seeing any thing immodest. Figuratively, to bear the colour of a blush. Used with *at* before the cause.

BLUSH, *s.* a redness of the cheeks occasioned by the consciousness of some defect, or the sight of some unchaste object. Figuratively, any red colour. With the word *first*, a sudden appearance, or at first sight.

To BLU'STER, *v. n.* [from *blæst*, Sax.] to roar, applied to the noise of the wind in a storm. Figuratively, to make a noise, bully, hector, swagger, or be tumultuous through a vain persuasion, or conceit of a person's importance.

BLU'STER, *s.* the roaring noise occasioned by the violence of the wind. Figuratively, the height or noisy turbulence of anger or vain conceit.

BLU'STERER, *s.* a person who makes a great noise from a conceited opinion of his own importance; a bully.

BLU'STROUS, *a.* applied to the wind, making a great noise from its violence. Applied to persons making a noise, and assuming the airs of those who are of some importance.

B'MI, *s.* a note in music.

BO, *interj.* a word used to excite terror; according to Sir William Temple, from *Bo*, an old northern captain, whose very looks terrified his enemies.

BOA, *s.* a genus of serpents, of which the *boa constrictor* is the most enormous. It is a native of America, and lays in ambush on the tops of trees, from which it darts down on any animal which passes underneath, and first crushes it to death by wrapping itself round it, and then devours it at its leisure.

BOAR, *s.* formerly spelt *bore*; [*bar*, Sax.] the male hog.

BO'AR-SPEAR, *s.* a spear used in hunting with boars.

BOARD, *s.* [*bræd*, Sax.] a piece of timber sawn thin for the use of building; when thick it is called a *plank*. A table. A table round which a council or committee sits; hence the *council board*; *the board of works*. Figuratively, entertainment, diet, or food. The deck, or floor of a ship. Used with *on*, within the ship. Joined to *without*, as *without board*, out of the ship; with *over*, over the side of the ship, or out of the ship into the sea. "*Throwed* him *over-board*." *Slipt by the board*, is to slip by the sides of a ship. *To make aboard*, is to turn the ship to the windward. *To make a good board*, is used of a ship when advanced much to the windward at one tack.

To BOARD, *v. a.* to enter a ship by force; to attack or make the first attempt; from the French *aborder quelqu'un*. To cover with *boards*. To *board it up to the wind*, is to turn a ship to the windward.

To BOARD, *v. n.* [from *burdd*, Brit.] to live and diet at a house. Actively, to place a person as a boarder at a house.

BO'ARD-WAGES, *s.* money allowed servants to find themselves in victuals.

BO'ARDER, *s.* one who diets or eats at another's table, at a settled rate; a scholar that lives in his master's house, and eats at his table.

BO'ARDING-SCHOOL, *s.* a school where the scholars live with, and are not found in victuals by, the master.

BO'ARISH, *a.* [*boar* and *isc*, Sax.] of the nature of, or like, a boar. Figuratively, fierce, cruel, savage, furious, and void of every principle of humanity.

BO'ARISHNESS, *s.* the furious savage quality of a boar. Figuratively, want of delicacy, kindness, pity, and humanity.

To BOAST, *v. a.* [*bōst*, Brit.] to display one's abilities in a proud, assuming, and vain manner; to magnify, exalt, or be proud of. Neuterly, to brag; to exalt one's self.

BOAST, the thing a person is proud of; the cause of a person's pride; a vain and conceited display.

BO'ASTER, *s.* one who makes a pompous display of his advantages, whether they consist in power, wealth, learning, virtue, or religion.

BOA'STFUL, *a.* inclined to brag; ostentatious.

BO'ASTINGLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to brag of, or display with vain conceit, and pompous expressions.

BOAT, *s.* [*bat*, Sax.] a small open vessel, commonly wrought or moved by oars, intended chiefly for rivers and lakes; when rowed by one man, called a *sculler;* when by two named *oars*, by the Londoners.

BO'ATMAN, or BO'ATSMAN, *s.* he that manages or works a boat.

BO'ATSWAIN, *s.* [*boatswain*, Sax.] an officer on board a ship, who has charge of all her rigging, takes care of the long boat and her furniture, steering her by himself; calls out the several gangs and their companies to their watches, and other offices, and punishes all offenders that are sentenced by the captain or a court-martial.

To BOB, *v. a.* [perhaps from *bobo*, Span.] to conquer or drub. To cheat, or deprive by fraud or cunning. These senses seem now obsolete. To catch eels in a peculiar manner.

To BOB, *v. n.* applied to any body, which being hung or suspended by a string, plays backwards and forwards; to play or swing against a thing. To give a person a hunch or push with the elbow, by way of signal, or to make him take notice of any particular.

BOB, *s.* a jewel or other ornament which hangs loose from the ear; the word or sentence repeated at the end of every verse or stanza of a song; a blow, hunch, or push with the elbow. Also, a short peruke.

BO'BBIN, *s.* [*bobine*, Fr.] a small piece of wood, turned in the form of a cylinder, with a little border jutting out at each end, and bored through its length to screw a small iron spindle, and to wind thread, worsted, silk, &c., upon; the small reed put in the hollow of a shuttle, round which the thread or silk is wound to make the woof; a small neat turned stick, round which the thread is wound to make bone-lace with; likewise, a round white tape, used by the ladies as a running string for their aprons, caps, &c.

BO'BCHERRY, *s.* a game among children, wherein a cherry is suspended by a string, which they strive to bite, or get into their mouths.

BO'BTAIL, *s.* a dog which has his tail cut off entirely, or very short; hence the adjective *Bob-tail'd*.

BO'CASINE, *s.* a sort of linen cloth.

BO'CKELET, or BO'CKERET, *s.* a kind of long-winged hawk.

BO'CKING, a very large village in Essex, adjoining to Braintree, from which it is separated only by a small stream. It is 42 miles N. E. of London. Pop. 3128.

BO'CK-LAND, *s.* in the Saxon times was what we call freehold land, held by persons of rank by charter or deed in writing, by which name it was distinguished from *Folk-land*, or copy-hold land, held by the common people without writing.

To BODE, *v. a.* [*bodian*, Sax.] to convey the knowledge of some future event, applied to an omen; to portend, used both in a good and bad sense.

BO'DEMENT, *s.* a sign or signs foreshewing some future event, used both of good and bad events.

BO'DICE, *s.* stays, or a kind of waistcoat laced before, made of leather, and worn by country-women next to their shifts.

BO'DILESS, *a.* [*body* and *lease*, Sax.] that has no body; incorporated; immaterial.

BO'DILY, *a.* that consists of, or belongs to, matter; that belongs to the body. Real, opposed to chimerical.

BO'DILY, *ad.* in such a manner as to be united to the body, or matter; corporeally.

BO'DKIN, *s.* [*bodkin*, Brit.] an instrument with a small blade, and a sharp point, to make holes with; an instrument formed like a needle with a long eye, used by females to run a ribbon or string into an apron or other partsof their dress, and formerly used in confining and tying up their hair.

BO'DMIN, a town of Cornwall, with a market on Saturday; seated in a bottom between two high hills, which renders the air very wholesome. It chiefly consists of one street, and the many decayed houses shew it has been a place of greater note; is a mayor-town, and sends two members to parliament, and formerly had the privilege of the coinage of tin. It is 32 miles N. E. of Falmouth, and 234 W. by S. of London. Pop. 3790.

BODY, *s.* [*bodig*, Sax.] in physics, a solid, extended, palpable substance, of itself merely passive, and indifferent either to motion or rest, but capable of any sort of motion, or any kind of form; composed of particles infinitely hard, so as never to wear or break into pieces. In anatomy, that part of an animal composed of bones, muscles, nerves, canals, and juices. The real existence of a thing, or its completion, in opposition to an image, shadow, representation, or type. A collection of persons united by some common tie, or charter. Applied to dress, that part which covers the body. The materials which compose a stuff or other manufacture. Applied to liquors, strength. Substance. The main or chief part of a thing. A perfect system, or that which contains all the branches of a science: as "A *body* of divinity." "A *body* of laws."

To BODY, *v. a.* to produce; to bring into being.

BO'DY-CLOTHES, *s.* the clothes which cover a horse's body, when dieted, &c.

BOG, *s.* [from *bog* soft, Irish] a moist rotten spot of earth, which sinks and gives way to the weight of the body, formed of grass or plants putrefied by some spring; a marsh or morass.

To BO'GGLE, *v. n.* [from *bogil* a spectre, bugbear, or phantom, Belg.] to start, run, or fly back, at the sight of a terrifying object. Used with the particle *at*, to hesitate; to doubt. To dissemble; to be guilty of prevarication; or to play fast and loose; used with the particle *with*.

BO'GGLER, *s.* a person full of doubts; a fearful or timorous person.

BO'GGY, *a.* abounding in bogs; partaking of the nature or quality of a *bog*.

BO'GHOUSE, *s.* a house of office.

BO'GMOSS, *s.* a sort of moss generally found in bogs. The botanical generic name is sphagnum.

BO'G-TRO'TTER, *s.* one who lives in a boggy country.

BO'HEA, *s.* [Chin.] one of the coarsest teas which comes from China, and is the second gathering; for all teas grow on the same plant, and differ only according to the season of gathering, and the method of drying. After it is gathered, it is dried in pans over a fire, and rolled up in the form we have it, by a person employed for that purpose; the juice or oil of the plant, which then moistens the hands, being of so corroding a nature, that it often eats into the flesh, and produces the same effect as a caustic. *Bohea tea* is very serviceable, and, where it agrees with a person, excels all other vegetables for preventing sleepiness or dullness, for taking off weariness or fatigue; for raising the spirits; corroborating the memory, and other faculties which depend on a true temperature of the brain, if used chiefly in an afternoon, drank moderately, and not too hot, as is the general custom.

BOHE'MIA, a kingdom of Europe, bounded on the N. by Misnia and Lusatia, on the E. by Silesia and Moravia, on the S. by Austria, and on the W. by Bavaria. It is about 200 miles in length, and 150 in breadth, and is very fertile in corn, saffron, hops, and pastures. In the mountains there are mines of gold and silver, and in some places they find diamonds, granates, copper, and lead. The Roman Catholic religion is the principal, though there are many Protestants. The chief rivers are only the Muldau, the Elbe, and the Oder. Their language is the Sclavonian, with a mixture of the German. The capital town, or city, is Prague. It is subject to the house of Austria. Pop. 3,276,000.

To BOIL, *v. a.* [*bouillir*, Fr.] to be violently agitated with heat; to have its particles set into a violent motion by fire, and so to be able to scald any thing immersed into it, applied to water. Figuratively, to be hot; to move with a violent motion, like that of boiling water; to be placed in boiling water. To *boil* over, applied to water or other fluids, to have its contents so rarefied by heat, as to take up a larger dimension than before, and to run over the sides of a vessel. Actively, to heat, by putting into boiling water; to seethe; to dress victuals by boiling.

BOIL, *s.* a species of abscess, properly spelt *bile*, which see.

BOI'LER, *s.* one who boils any thing; a vessel in which a thing is boiled.

BOI'LING, *s.* in physics, the particles of fuel passing the pores of the vessel, mix with the liquid, and meeting with a resistance there sufficient to destroy their motion, they communicate it to the water; hence arises a small intestine motion in the particles of that fluid; but the first cause still continuing, that motion is increased till the agitation of the water becomes sensible; but now the particles of fire, continually striking on those at the lowest surface of water, will impel them, both by its impulse and by their own rarefaction, upwards, during which the particles at the upper surface must, by their own specific gravity, be descending towards the bottom; which will easily account for the surface of water being sooner hot than at the bottom, and a person's being able to move a vessel of boiling water by putting his hand on the bottom, without receiving any hurt. The fire thus diminishing the specific gravity of water, so as to make

it mount not only in water, but likewise air, we hence are enabled to account for the steam or smoke. The particles of air dilated and expanded thus by heat, moving upwards, will meet and coalesce in their ascent, by which means great quantities of water will rise and fall alternately, or, in other words, the water will boil; but the heat continuing, and the rarefaction increasing, the water will now be too much for the vessel to contain, and will consequently swell over its sides, which the vulgar call *boiling over*. It must however be added, that when water boils, it cannot be rendered hotter by any degree of fire whatever.

BOI'STEROUS, *a.* violent, furious, vehement, or stormy. Roaring, applied to the wind. Figuratively, furious, warm, hot, outrageous. Applied to persons, violent.

BOI'STEROUSLY, *ad.* in a violent manner; furiously.

BOI'STEROUSNESS, *s.* the state or quality of being furious, tumultuous, turbulent, and stormy.

BOLD, *a.* [*bald*, Sax.] not hindered from an undertaking, either by the threats of others, or the difficulties attending it; daring, brave, courageous, fearless. Impudent, rude, applied to the behaviour. Licentious, or too free, applied to words. Level, smooth, even, applied by sailors to situation. *To make bold*, to take the liberty or freedom.

To BO'LDEN, *v. a.* to grow bold, to make bold; to dispel a person's fears or doubts.

BO'LDFACED, *a.* impudent; not shewing any signs of shame by the countenance.

BO'LDLY, *ad.* confidently; with assurance; impudently.

BO'LDNESS, *s.* courage, intrepidity, undauntedness. The power to speak or do what we intend before others without fear or disorder. In a bad sense, a resolution to do or speak any thing before others, though conscious of its being wrong or indecent.

BOLE, *s.* [*bolus*, Lat.] a certain particular sort of earth, used by painters, moderately coherent, ponderous, soft, and not stiff or viscid, but in some degree ductile while moist; not composed of fine particles, smooth to the touch, friable, easily diffused in water, and freely subsisting from it. There are several sorts of *Boles*, as the white, yellow, red, brown, and gray; all which are prescribed, in some case or other, in various distempers. Also the body or trunk of a tree. Likewise a measure of corn, containing six bushels.

BO'LINGBROKE, or *BULLINGBROKE*, a town in Lincolnshire, with a maket on Tuesday. It is seated at the spring-head of a river, which falls into the Witham on a low ground, and is a very ancient town, with the title of an earldom, though now but a mean place. King Henry IV. was born here. It is 20 miles E. of Lincoln, and 128 N. by E. of London. Pop. 800.

BO'LIS, *s.* [Lat.] in natural history, a great fiery ball, swiftly hurried through the air, generally drawing a tail after it.

BOLL, *s.* in botany, a round stalk or stem; as a *boll* of flax.

To BOLL, *v. n.* to rise in a stalk; "The flax was *bolled*," *Exod.* ix. 31.

BOLO'GNA, an ancient, large, rich, and very handsome town of Italy, in the territory of the church, and capital of the Bolognese; an archbishop's see, and an university. It contains about 80,000 inhabitants, and 169 churches. It is a place of great trade, which is in some measure owing to a canal that runs from this city into the river Po. The Reno, which runs near Bologna, turns 400 mills, which are employed in the silk-works; besides, they deal in wax, soap, hams, sausages, and even lap-dogs, which are greatly esteemed. It is seated at the foot of the Modena, 25 miles S. W. of Ferrara, 48 N. of Florence, and 175 N. W. of Rome. Long. 14. 30. E., lat. 44. 30. N.

BOLOGNE'SE, a small province of Italy, in the territory of the church, bounded on the N. by the Ferrarese, on the W. by Modena, on the S. by Tuscany, and on the E. by Romania. It is watered by a great number of small rivers, which render the soil the most fertile of any in Italy. It produces abundance of all sorts of grain and fruits, particularly Muscadine grapes, which are in high esteem. There are also mines of alum and iron; and they fabricate large quantities of linen, silk stockings, and cloth.

BO'LSOVER, a town of Derbyshire, seated on an eminence, and noted only for the manufacture of tobacco-pipes. Market on Friday. Pop. 1480

BO'LSTER, *s.* [*bolstre*, Sax.] a long ticking sack filled with feathers, flocks, &c., made use of to support or raise a person's head in bed. Applied to dress, a pad made use of to hide some deformity. In surgery, a compress, or piece of linen doubled, laid, or bound upon a wound.

To BO'LSTER, *v. a.* to support, or raise a person's head with a bolster. In surgery, to force or keep the lips of a wound close by means of a compress. Figuratively, to support or maintain.

BOLT, *s.* [*boult*, Belg.] a dart shot from a cross-bow; lightning; a thunder-bolt; a short piece of iron made to fasten doors; an iron pin made to secure the shutters of windows, and to fasten the planks of ships; a spot; obstacle, impediment. *Bolt upright*, means upright as an arrow.

To BOLT, *v. a.* to fasten with a bolt; to fling out; to speak without hesitation. Figuratively, to fasten; to separate the fine from the coarse parts of a thing with a sieve, [from *blutir*, Fr.] to separate truth from falsehood by rigorous examination. Neuterly, to spring out with suddenness; to start out with the quickness of an arrow; to come in a hurry, or without due consideration. Used with the word *out*.

BO'LTER, *s.* a sieve to separate finer from coarser parts, particularly applied to that made use of to separate flour from bran.

BO'LTHEAD, *s.* in chemistry, a long straight-necked glass vessel used in distillations. See MATRASS.

BO'LTING-HOUSE, *s.* a place where meal is sifted, or separated from the bran.

BO'LTON, or *BOLTON-LE-MOOR*, a town of Lancashire, noted for its manufacture of fustians and counterpanes, dimities and muslins. Here are navigable canals, which conduct from this town to Manchester and Wigan. It stands amidst dreary moors, 11 miles N. W. of Manchester, and 199 N. N. W. of London. Market on Monday. Pop. 28,500.

BO'LT-ROPE, *s.* the rope on which the sail of a ship is fastened.

BO'LTSPRIT, *s.* See BOWSPRIT.

BO'LUS, *s.* [Lat.] in pharmacy, a medicine made into a soft mass, about the size of a nutmeg, to be taken at once.

BOMB, *s.* [*bombus*, Lat.] formerly a loud noise. A hollow iron ball, or shell, filled with gunpowder, and furnished with a vent for a fusee, or wooden tube filled with combustible matter to be thrown out from a mortar, which has its name from the noise it makes. The fusee being set on fire, burns slowly till it reaches the gunpowder, which goes off at once, bursting the shell to pieces with incredible violence; whence the use of *bombs* in besieging towns. The largest are about eighteen inches in diameter. By whom they were invented is not known, and the time is uncertain; some fixing it to 1588, and others to 1495.

To BOMB, *v. a.* to atack with, or shoot bombs against.

BO'MBARD, *s.* [*bombardus*, Lat.] a piece of artillery used before the invention of cannon, exceeding short and thick. This word is now obsolete.

To BOMBA'RD, *v. a.* to fling bombs into a town; to attack with bombs.

BOMBARDI'ER, *s.* the engineer who fires or directs the throwing of bombs out of the mortars.

BOMBA'RDMENT, *s.* an attack made upon a city, &c., by throwing bombs into it.

BOMBASI'N, (*búmbazeén*) *s.* [*bombasin*, Fr., from *bombycinus* silken, Lat.] a slight silken manufacture used for mourning.

BOMBA'ST, *s.* in literature, high, pompous, swelling expressions, above the subject to which they are applied.

BOMBA'ST, *a.* pompous; of big sound.

BOMBA'STIC, *a.* high sounding, pompous.

BOMBA'Y, an island of Hindoostan, on the W. coast of the Deccan, 7 miles in length, and about 21 in circumference. The ground is barren, and good water scarce. It was formerly accounted very unhealthy; but by draining the swamps and bogs, the air is improved. It has a capacious harbour, or bay, reckoned the finest haven in the Indies, where whole fleets find shelter and security in all seasons. Besides the town of Bombay, which is about a mile in length, (with mean houses, a few excepted,) there are other smaller ones upon this island. The inhabitants are of several nations population 200,000; they have abundance of cocoa-nut, but scarcely any corn or cattle. It is one of the three presidencies of the English East India Company, by which their oriental territories are governed, and it is 150 miles S. of Surat. Lat. 18° 52′ 42″ N., long. 70° 54′ 24″ E. from Greenwich.

BO'MB-CHEST, *s.* a chest filled with gunpowder and bombs, and placed under ground in order to blow it up, together with those that are upon it.

BO'MB-KETCH, or BO'MB-VESSEL, *s.* a small vessel, strongly built, and strengthened with large beams, to bear the shock of a mortar at sea, when bombs are to be thrown from it into a town.

BO'NA-FI'DE, *s.* [Lat.] among lawyers, signifies that such a thing was really done without fraud or deceit.

BO'NA RO'BA, *s.* a woman of the town; a prostitute.

BONA'SUS, *s.* [Lat.] in natural history, a kind of buffalo, or wild bull.

BONCHRE'TIEN, *s.* [Fr.] a pear, so called perhaps from the name of some gardener.

BOND, *s.* [*bond*, Sax.] any thing which confines a person's arms so, that he has not the free use of them; cords or chains; that which holds the parts of a thing together; union, joining, or connexion. Figuratively, captivity, imprisonment, loss of liberty; obligation. A tie, applied to alliance. In law, a deed by which a person obliges himself to perform certain acts, under a penalty specified therein.

BOND, *a.* [*gebonden*, Sax.] not free; in a state of slavery.

BO'NDAGE, *s.* slavery; a state wherein a person is deprived of liberty.

BO'NDMAID, *s.* a woman or female slave.

BO'NDMAN, *s.* a man slave.

BO'NDSERVANT, *s.* a person who is under bond to serve his master, and is not at liberty to quit him.

BO'NDSERVICE, *s.* the condition of a slave; slavery.

BO'NDSLAVE, *s.* a person in inextricable slavery.

BO'NDSMAN, *s.* a slave; a person who has given his bond as a security for another.

BO'NDSWOMAN, *s.* a woman slave; or onewho has gived her bond for security.

BONE, *s.* [*ban*, Sax.] in anatomy, a white, hard, brittle, insensible substance, supporting and strengthening the body like beams and pillars in a building; defending some of the more essential parts, as the brain; giving shape to the human fabric, and assisting it in its motion. The bones consist of lamellæ (little plates) running lengthwise, and arched over at their ends. The number of bones in the human fabric are reckoned to be 245, exclusive of the ossa sesamoidea, which amount to 48 more. *To make no bones*, is to make no scruple, alluding to the readiness with which a dog devours a bone. *To give a person a bone to pick*, a low phrase for laying an obstacle in a person's way; or suggesting something which may perplex him. *A bone of contention*, a cause of strife. For an enumeration of the principal bones, see the article SKELETON.

To BONE, *v. a.* to take the bones out of the flesh.

BO'NELACE, *s.* a cheap sort of flaxen lace, wove by bobbins made out of bones.

BO'NELESS, *a.* that has no bones. Applied to the gums, without teeth.

To BO'NESET, *v. n.* in surgery, to set a broken bone in such a position, that the two ends may meet and grow together; to reduce a dislocated bone into its proper place.

BO'NESETTER, *s.* one who applies himself peculiarly to set broken or dislocated bones.

BO'NFIRE, *s.* [*bon*, Fr., and *fire*] a public fire, made by the populace on rejoicing days.

BO'NGRACE, *s.* [*bonne grace*, Fr.] a forehead-cloth, generally worn by infants.

BO'N-MOT, *s.* (*bongmo*) [Fr.] a piece of wit.

BO NITO, *s.* a large and very beautiful sea-fish, of the tunny kind, very common in the Indian seas.

BONN, a city of Cologne, situated on the W. side of the Rhine. The streets are wide and beautiful, and the fortifications are in good repair. It is 14 miles S. S. E. of Cologne.

BO NNET, *s.* [Fr.] a covering for the head; a cap; or outward covering made of silk, worn instead of a hat by the ladies. In fortification, a small work, or little ravelin, without a ditch, having a parapet of earth from 3 to 12 feet high, and from 30 to 36 feet thick. *Bonnet à prêtre*, or a priest's cap, an out-work with three salient angles, and two inwards. *Bonnets*, among sailors, are small sails set on the courses, or fastened to the bottom of the mizen, main-sail, or fore-sail of a ship, when they are too narrow to clothe the mast, or in order to make more way in light winds or calm weather.

BO'NNILY, *ad.* in a gay manner; handsomely.

BO'NNINESS, *s.* the quality of appearing gay, handsome, or plump.

BO'NNY, *s.* in mineralogy, a name given by miners to a bed of ore which is unconnected with any vein.

BO'NNY, *a.* [from *bon*, Fr.] gay, cheerful, handsome, young.

BO'NNY-CLABBER, *s.* an Irish word for sour buttermilk.

BO'NUM-MA'GNUM, *s.* [Lat.] in gardening, a species of plum.

BO'NY, *a.* consisting, or having the properties, of bone; abounding in bones.

BO'NZES, *s.* Indian priests.

BOO'BY, *s.* in natural history, the name of a water-fowl, common in the West Indies, which is robbed of its prey by the albatross. A dull, heavy, stupid, or contemptible fellow.

BOOK, *s.* [*boc*, Sax.] a composition of some person, designed to communicate something he has discovered or collected to the public, and of a length sufficient to make a volume; a collection of papers sewed or bound, intended to be written on; the division of an author's subject. The most ancient materials for books appear to have been the leaves of the palm-tree, and the papyrus, then leather, and afterwards parchment. They anciently consisted of rolls, the several sheets of which they were composed being joined to-

gether at the ends. Used with the particle *in*, and personal pronouns *his* or *my*, to be much esteemed or valued by a person. "I was so much *in his books*, that, &c." *Addison.* *Without book*, applied to the public delivery of a preacher, by the mere strength of memory.

To BOOK, *v. a.* to enter or write any thing in a book.

BOO'KBINDER, *s.* one who sews the sheets together, and fixes them to a cover of boards, or leather, &c.

BOO'KFUL, *a.* a person full of opinions gleaned from books without having either digested what he has read, or been able to produce any thing of his own.

BOO'KISH, *a.* very fond of books, study, or reading; pedantic. Sometimes used in a bad sense, and as a term of contempt.

BOO'KISHNESS, *s.* a great fondness for books; too intense an application to study. Used sometimes as a term of eproach or contempt.

BOO'K-KEEPER, *s.* a clerk employed in a compting-house to register the transactions daily carried on, and able to methodize them so, that his patron may at any time know the true state of his affairs.

BOO'K-KEEPING, *s.* the art of keeping accounts, or registering a person's transactions.

BOO'KLEARNED, *a.* conversant in books, but not in men; applied also to one that reads much, but is a person of no parts or invention.

BOO'KLEARNING, *s.* improvement or learning to be acquired from books, opposed to that which may be obtained by the exercise of a man's own faculties.

BOO'KSELLER, *s.* he whose profession it is to sell books.

BOO'KWORM, *s.* in natural history, a mite or worm which preys upon books. Figuratively, a person immoderately fond of reading; one who applies himself too intensely to study.

BOOM, *s.* [*beam*, Sax.] among mariners, a long pole used to spread out the clue of the studding-sail, main sail, or fore sail; a pole, with bushes, or baskets, set as a mark to show the sailors how to steer in a channel, when the country is overflown; a cable or cables stretched across the mouth of a river or harbour, with yards, topmasts, battlings, or spars of wood, lashed to it, and girded with iron hoops, riveted together, and nailed to the spars to prevent an enemy's entering.

BOON, *s.* [*bene*, Sax.] a gift, or present, obtained by having requested or sued for it.

BOON, *a.* [*bon*, Fr.] merry; gay. Generally used with the word *companion*.

BOOR, *a.* [*beer*, Belg.] a rude unpolished countryman; a clown.

BOO'RISH, *a.* without any breeding or politeness; rude, clownish.

BOO'RISHLY, *ad.* in an unpolite, rude, and clownish manner.

BOO'RISHNESS, *s.* clownishness, rudeness of behaviour.

BOOSE, *s.* [*bosig*, Sax.] a stall for a cow or an ox.

To BOOT, *v. a.* to be of service or advantage; to profit, to enrich, serve, or accumulate.

BOOT, *s.* [*bote*, Sax.] gain, profit, or advantage. *To boot*, is an adverbial expression, implying besides; over and above.

BOOT, *s.* [*botte*, Fr.] a leathern covering worn over the legs and feet, and used by those who ride on horseback; a leathern receptacle under a coach-box, used for carrying boxes or other parcels. A kind of torture formerly used in Scotland.

To BOOT, *v. a.* to put on boots.

BOO'TCATCHER, *s.* the person who pulls off boots at an inn.

BOO'TED, *part.* with boots on the legs; in boots.

BOO'TES, (*bootes*) *s.* [Lat.] in astronomy, the name of a northern constellation of fixed stars, consisting of 55, according to Flamstead; one of which, called Arcturus, is of the first magnitude.

BOOTH, *s.* [*booth*, Brit.] a house built of boards, or boughs, to be used for a short time.

BOOT-HOSE, *s.* a stocking worn instead of boots; spatterdashes; or Welsh boots.

BOO'TLESS, *a.* that will not produce any advantage or profit; unavailing; unsuccessful.

BOOT-TREE, *s.* an instrument consisting of two parts, when joined, in the shape of a leg, with a groove cut in the middle, to receive a quoin or wedge, which is driven in by main force, in order to stretch or widen a boot.

BOO'TY, *s.* [*buyt*, Belg.] that which is gained from an enemy in war; plunder; pillage; spoil; things acquired by robbery. *To play booty*, is to play or act unfairly.

BOPEE'P, *s.* the act of thrusting the head in sight of a person, and drawing it back again immediately; sometimes used as a token of fear, and at others as a sign of pleasantry.

BO'RABLE, *a.* that may be bored.

BORA'CHIO, *s.* [*borracho*, Span.] a drunkard.

BORA'CIC, *a.* in chemistry, belonging to borax.

BO'RAGE, *s.* a plant, with rough egg-shaped leaves, and blue blossoms, found on walls, and amongst rubbish, flowering in the summer months. The leaves of this plant are accounted cordial, and good for removing faintness; and, therefore, the tops are frequently put into wine and cool tankards.

BO'RAMEZ, *s.* the Scythian lamb, generally known by the name of *Agnus Scythicus*.

BO'RATES, *s.* in chemistry, salts formed by the combination of any base with the acid of borax.

BO'RAX, *s.* [Lat.] a mineral salt, of great use in soldering and casting gold and other metals. It is used by dyers, and gives a gloss to silks. It is one of the ingredients in Glauber's salts. It is generally brought from the East Indies in a state of impurity, when it is called Tincal. It has been found in a mountain of gypsum in Lunenberg in Germany, as also at the bottom of pools of stagnant water, in the kingdom of Thibet.

BO'RDEL, or BORDE'LLO, *s.* [*bordeel*, Teut.] a house of bad fame; or where women of the town are entertained.

BO'RDER, *s.* [*bord*, Teut.] the extremities or edge of any thing; the extremities or confines of a country; the outer and extreme parts of a garment or head-dress; a narrow slip of flowers at the extremity of a flower-bed, &c., in a garden.

To BO'RDER, *v. n.* to live near to the extremities or confines of a country; to be situated near. Figuratively, to approach. Used actively, to sew a narrow ornament at the extremities of a thing; to lie upon or near.

BO'RDERER, *s.* one who dwells near a place, or on the confines and extremity of a country.

BO'RDURE, *s.* in heraldry, a cutting off from within the escutcheon all round it about one-fifth of the field, serving as a difference in a coat of arms, to distinguish families of the same name, or persons bearing the same coat. If the line constituting the *bordure* be straight, and the *bordure* be plain, then in blazoning you must only name the colour of the *bordure*.

To BORE, *v. a.* [*borian*, Sax.] to wear into a hole; to make a hole by any sharp-pointed instrument; to push forwards with violence; to make one's way, alluding to the strength required to make a hole with.

BORE, *s.* the hole made by boring; the instrument used in boring a hole; the dimensions of a hole or cavity, ap-

plied peculiarly to the mouth of a cannon, or other piece of artillery.

BORE, the preter. of BEAR.

BO'REAL, *a.* [*borealis*, Lat.] northern.

BO'REAS, *s.* [Lat.] the north wind.

BO'RER, *s.* an instrument made use of to bore holes with; the person who bores holes.

To be BORN, *v. n. pass.* [from *bear*] to come into the world; used with the particles *to*, *for*, and *of*. "He was *born* to empire." PROV. *He that is born to be hanged shall never be drowned.—He that was born under a three halfpenny planet shall never be worth two-pence.*

BORNE, *part. pass.* of BEAR.

BO'RNEO, an island of Asia, in the East Indies. It was discovered by the Portuguese in 1521; is above 800 leagues in circumference, and almost of a round form. The inland country is very mountainous; but towards the sea, low and marshy, occasioned by the great rains that fall eight months in the year. It produces aromatic herbs, oranges, lemons, mangoes, pines, palms, &c., in great abundance, excellent mastic, and other gums, wax, rice, cassia, coffee, honey, cotton, camphire, frankincense, musk, aloes, agaric, brasil-wood, sapan, pepper, cinnamon, and other spices; diamonds and gold-dust are found in their rivers and sands. Their animals are elephants, buffaloes, oxen, horses, tigers, leopards, bears, monkeys, deer, wild-boars, goats, parrots, parroquets, together with a great variety of other beautiful birds; besides several animals unknown to the Europeans. Pepper is peculiar to the countries about Bangaar; and to the westward they have small diamonds of a yellow water. Sambaas, another part of this island, produces gold, pearls, and bees'-wax, which last is used instead of money. The people, in general, are very swarthy, but not quite black, and they go almost naked. There are Mahometans on the sea-coast; but all the rest are Gentoos or Pagans. The East India Company have had factories here; but differences arising between them and the natives, they have been all driven away, or murdered; however, the English have still a liberty of trading to the island. The sea coast is usually overflowed half of the year; and when the waters go off, the earth is covered with ooze and mud; for which reason some of the houses are built on floats, and others on high pillars, or posts. The capital town is of the same name, and large and populous, with a good harbour, and seated on the north side of the island 42 miles S. W. of Bacasa. Long. 111. 27. E., lat. 4. 55. N. Pop. 4,000,000.

BO'RNHOLM, an island of Denmark, in the Baltic, about 20 miles in circumference, nearly surrounded with rocks. The soil is stony, but fertile. Lat. 55. 15. N., long. 15. 0. E. Pop. 27,000.

BO'RNOU, an extensive country in the interior parts of Africa, lying to the S. E. of Fezzan and Berdoa; between 16 and 20 degrees of N. lat., having the desert of Bilma on the N., Nubia on the E., and Begarmee on the S. Two seasons divide their year. During our summer months they have intense heat, violent winds, deluges of rain, and dreadful tempests of thunder and lightning; but during the winter of Europe, the ardent heat subsides, the air becomes soft and mild, and the weather serene. They have a great variety of animal and vegetable productions. They cultivate the ground with hoes, the plough being unknown. The country is said to abound in flocks, millet, and cotton, which last they manufacture and wear. The religious profession is Mahometanism; their government a sort of elective monarchy. In their manners the people are courteous and humane. *Bornou*, the capital of this empire, is seated in a flat country, on the banks of a small river. It is of greater extent than Tripoli; but the houses, though neat, are so irregularly built, that they can hardly be said to form streets. Their mosques are constructed of brick and earth, and they have schools in which the Koran is taught, as in the principal towns of Barbary. It is 650 miles S. E. of Mourzouk. Lat. 19. 40. N., long. 25. 30. E.

BO'ROUGH, (*burro*) *s* [*burhoe*, Sax.] a town with a corporation. The word originally signified a company, consisting of ten families, which were bound together as each other's pledge. Afterwards *borough* came to signify a town, having a wall or some kind of defence about it. *Borough* is a place of safety and privilege; and some are called *free boroughs*, and the tradesmen in them *free burgesses*, from a freedom they had granted them originally, to buy and sell without interruption, and exempt from toll. *Borough* is now particularly appropriated to such towns or villages as send burgesses or representatives to parliament, whether they be incorporated or not. The whole number of boroughs amounts to 149. *Royal boroughs* are corporations in Scotland, made for the advantage of trade, having commissions to represent them in parliament. *Headborough*, the president or chairman of a hundred, chosen to speak, or transact affairs in their name. In parishes, a subordinate constable.

BO'ROUGHBRIDGE, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, with a small manufacture of hardware. It is situated on the river Ure (over which there is a fine bridge of stone, with very wide high arches, and high stone causeys at each end, to keep out the water) 17 miles N. W. of York, and 218 N. by W. of London. Market on Sat. Pop. 1000.

BO'ROUGH-ENGLISH, *s.* a customary descent of lands or tenements, in certain places, by which they descend to the youngest instead of the eldest son; or, if the owner have no issue, to the younger instead of the elder brother. This custom is not frustrated by the devise of a will, or a feoffment at common law to the contrary. The reason of this custom, according to Littleton, is, because the youngest is presumed in law, to be the least able to provide for himself. It obtains only in some ancient boroughs, and copyhold manors.

BO'RRELISTS, a sect in Holland, who allow no use of sacraments, public prayers, or external worship, nor of any human explication of Scripture, but profess to adhere to the faith and manners of the New Testament times in all their simplicity.

BO'RRODALE, in the S. E. part of Cumberland, bordering on Westmoreland, a romantic valley among Derwentwater fells. These fells or hills are some of the loftiest in England; and it is in one of them the black lead, or wad, is found, wherewith almost all the world is supplied; the mines are opened only twice in seven years, and when a sufficient quantity of this valuable and singular mineral is taken out, they are carefully closed again. In travelling among these mountains, the idea that presents itself to the astonished spectator, is that of the earth having been in an uproar, like the ocean in a storm; the hills appear like waves rising one behind another, and were it not for the abrupt and sudden scarps, the immense masses of rugged rocks that give the idea of fixedness and stability, the bewildered fancy might be so lost as to imagine they were in a state of undulation, and ready to mingle with each other. The beautiful Vale of Borrodale is watered by the clearest brooks, which, precipitated from the hills, and forming many beautiful waterfalls, meet together in the dale, and forming one large stream, pass out of the dale under the name of Borrodale Beck, when its waters spread out into an extensive lake, containing several beautiful islands. This lake is called Derwent-water, or Keswick Lake. Borrodale is 4 miles from Keswick; in passing from which, the traveller has the lake on his right hand, and stupendous rocky precipices on his

left; huge stones, or rugged masses of rock, which have tumbled from above, lie scattered along his way. As he approaches the dale, he sees the ledges of the rocks covered with herbage, shrubs, and trees; villages and farms arise upon his view, the larger cattle are seen feeding in the lower grounds, and the sheep in large flocks upon the mountains.

To BO'RROW, (*bórro*) *v. a.* [*borgian*, Sax.] the taking money or other things of another, on condition of returning it again. Figuratively, to take something which belongs to another; to assume a property which belongs to something else. PROV. *He that goes a borrowing goes a sorrowing.*

BO'RROWER, *s.* a person who takes money, &c., of another, on condition of returning it again; he that uses what is another's as if it were his own. Figuratively, he that adopts the sentiments of another, without acknowledging that they are so, applied to writings.

BO'SBOCK, *s.* in natural history, a kind of antelope, found in the interior of Africa.

BO'SCAGE, *s.* [*boscade*, Fr.] a place set with trees; a grove or thicket; woods or woodland. In painting, a picture or landscape, representing woods.

BO'SKY, *a.* [*bosque*, Fr.] abounding with wood; woody.

BO'SOM, (*bózom*) *s.* [*bosme*, *bosom*, Sax.] the breast; that part of the body containing the heart. Figuratively, the embrace of the arms holding any thing to the breast; the middle or innermost part of any enclosure. In composition, it implies favourite; any thing near or dear to a person, or that of which he is peculiarly fond; thus *bosom-interest*, *bosom-friend*, *bosom-secret*.

To BO'SOM, (*bózom*) *v. a.* to inclose in the bosom. Figuratively, to keep secret; to surround.

BO'SON, *s.* a corruption of BOATSWAIN, which see.

BO'SPHORUS, [from *bous* an ox, and *poros* a passage, Gr.] in geography, a narrow strait or arm of the sea, which it might be supposed an ox could swim over; at present confined to that of Thrace, called the straits of Constantinople; and the Cimmerian, or Scythian Bosphorus, called the straits of Kapha or Kiderleri.

BO'SQETS, *s.* [*boschetto*, Ital.] in gardening, small groves, or compartments, formed of trees, shrubs, or tall-growing plants, planted in quarters, either disposed in regular rows, or in a wild and accidental manner.

BOSS, *s.* [*bosse*, Fr.] a stud or ornament, raised above the rest of the work; a shining prominence; the prominent part, or that which sticks out of the middle of a thing, or shield.

BO'SSAGE, *s.* in architecture, a projecting stone laid rough in a building, to be afterwards carved into mouldings, arms, &c.

BO'SSINEY, or *BOSS-CASTLE*, a town in Cornwall, whose market is discontinued. It was disfranchised in the year 1832. It is seated on the sea-coast, 17 miles N. W. of Launceston, and 233 W. by S. of London. Pop. 1000.

BO'STON, a town of Lincolnshire, with two markets, on Wednesday and Saturday. It is commodiously seated on both sides of the river Witham, over which it has a handsome, high, cast iron bridge; by means of which river, assisted by navigable canals, it carries on a considerable inland trade. It also trades with London and the Baltic. It is a large, handsome town, with a spacious market-place; has also a high steeple, which some pretend is the best built structure in the world. It sends two mem. to par. Pop. 11, 300. It has a fair, Dec. 11, that holds nine days for cattle and merchandise, called a mart; an ancient name, only used for this town, Gainsborough in Lincolnshire, Lynn Regis in Norfolk, and for Beverley and Headon in Yorkshire. It is 37 miles S. E. of Lincoln, and 116 N. of London.

BO'STON, the capital of Massachusets Bay, in N. America, seated on a peninsula, at the bottom of a fine bay, containing very small islands and rocks. It lies in the form of a crescent about the harbour; and the country within rising gradually, has a very fine and striking appearance, at entering. There is only one safe channel to the harbour, and that so narrow that two ships can scarcely sail abreast; but within the harbour there is room for 500 sail to anchor, where they are covered by the cannon of a regular and very strong fortress. At the bottom of the bay is a pier near 2,000 feet in length, to which ships of the greatest burden may come close, and on the N. side are warehouses for the merchants. The streets are generally spacious and well built, particularly the principal one, extending from the pier to the town-house. On the W. side of the town is the mall, a beautiful public walk. Besides the state-house and other public buildings, there are 40 churches of various denominations. It is 310 miles N. E. of Philadelphia. Lat. 42. 25. N., long. 70. 33. W. Pop. 61,392.

BO'SWORTH, or *MARKET BOSWORTH*, a town in Leicestershire, remarkable for a battle fought near it, August 22, 1485, between Richard III. and the earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII.; in which Richard was slain, and the earl of Richmond crowned in the field. It is seated on a high hill, 13 miles N. W. of Leicester, and 107 N. N. W. of London. Market on Wednesday. Pop. 865.

BOTA'NIC, or BOTA'NICAL, *a.* [from *botane* a herb or plant, Gr.] that relates to herbs; skilled in herbs.

BO'TANIST, *s.* one who is skilled in the nature of plants, and their culture; one who applies himself peculiarly to the study of vegetables.

BOTANO'LOGY, *s.* [from *botane* a plant, and *logos* a discourse, Gr.] a discourse on plants.

BO'TANY, *s.* [*botane* a herb, or plant, Gr.] the science of herbs and plants. This science was very little cultivated till Bauhine arose in the 16th century, and both reduced it to method, and increased the number of its objects. It is, however, indebted for its present state of perfection, to the labours and abilities of the late Swedish botanist, Linnæus.

BO'TANY-BAY, a bay of New South Wales, on the E. coast of New Holland, so called by captain, then lieutenant Cook, from the great quantity of herbs found on the shore, when discovered in 1770. It was originally fixed on for a colony of convicts from Great Britain; but, in the sequel Port Jackson, 15 miles farther to the N. was preferred. Lat. 34. 6. S., long. 151. 22. E. Pop. 36,000.

BOTA'RGO, *s.* [*botargo*, Span.] a relishing sort of food, made of the roes of the mullet fish; much used on the coasts of the Mediterranean, as an incentive to drink.

BOTCH, *s.* [*bozza*, Ital.] a swelling which afterwards incrusts, discolours the skin, and causes a disagreeable idea. Figuratively, the part of any work clumsily or ill-finished, so as to disgrace the rest; something added or joined to a thing in a clumsy manner.

To BOTCH, *v. a.* [*boetsun*, Belg.] to mend or patch old clothes in a clumsy manner. Figuratively, to mend any thing in an awkward manner; to join things together which do not suit, or agree with one another. To mark with pustules, scabs, or blotches.

BO'TCHER, *s.* one who mends, or sews patches on old clothes, in a clumsy manner; and is in the same respect to a tailor as a cobbler to a shoemaker. Figuratively, a person who performs any thing in a clumsy and bungling manner.

BO'TCHY, *a.* marked with blotches, or running sores.

BOTH, *a.* [*batu*, *batra*, Sax.] when applied to two persons, or other things as concerned together, it unites them into one collective idea, which implies the two. When followed by *and*, it implies either, or one as well as the other, "*Both* morning and afternoon." *Sidney*.

BO'THNIA EAST, a province of Sweden, situated on

the E. side of the gulf of Bothnia ; about 100 leagues in length, and from 20 to 70 in breadth. Eighty thousand inhabitants, divided into 28 parishes, are spread over this large space. Their cattle are small ; and bears are numerous.

BO'THNIA WEST, a province of Sweden, situated on the W. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Their particular articles of commerce are, the skins of foxes, ermines, bears, wolves, martens, &c.

BO'TRYOID, *a.* [from *botrus* a bunch of grapes, and *eidos* appearance, Gr.] in shape like a bunch of grapes.

BOTS, *s.* has no singular ; [from *bitan*, Sax.] a species of small worm breeding in the entrails of horses.

BO'TTESDALE, a town in Suffolk, whose market is on Wednesday. Distant 89 miles from London.

BO'TTLE, *s.* [*bouteille*, Fr.] a vessel with a narrow mouth to contain liquor. When made of leather, called a leathern bottle ; when of glass, a glass bottle. Figuratively, a quart, bottles generally holding that quantity ; a bundle of grass or hay, derived from the French *boteau*, a bundle. When compounded with other words, it signifies drinking ; as, a *bottle* companion.

To BO'TTLE, *v. a.* to put liquor in bottles. Used with the particle *off*, to draw out of another vessel into a bottle.

BO'TTLEMOSS, *s.* the English generic name for all those mosses, called by Linnæus, splachnum.

BO'TTLE-NOSED, *a.* having a large nose, very big towards the end.

BO'TTLESCREW, *s.* a spiral wire, made use of to pull a cork out of a bottle.

BOTTOM, *s.* [*botm*, Sax.] the lowest part of a thing. Applied to a river, the bed of earth or gravel, over which the water glides ; a valley, dale, or lower ground. Figuratively, foundation ; hence, *to the bottom*, sometimes implies thoroughly. *To be at the bottom*, to be concerned in, to have a part or share. A ship or vessel ; hence, *to embark on the same bottom*, is to venture in one *bottom*, to run a risk together in the same thing. The *bottom* of a lane is the lowest part. The *bottom* of beer, the dregs. Applied to thread, a small ball, from *boteau*, Fr.; a heap or little bundle.

To BO'TTOM, *v. a.* to build upon as a foundation, principle, or support ; to wind thread into a ball. Used neuterly, to be built on ; to be supported by.

BO'TTOMED, *a.* having a bottom ; usually compounded with some other word, as *flat-bottomed boats*.

BO'TTOMLESS, *a.* without a bottom ; prodigiously deep ; that cannot be fathomed. Figuratively, boundless, insatiable.

BO'TTOMRY, *s.* in trade, the borrowing money upon the keel or bottom of a ship, whereby, if the money be not repaid at the day appointed, the ship becomes the property of the creditor ; likewise the lending money, to be repaid at the return of the ship ; in consideration of which, though the interest demanded be 20, 30, or 40 per cent. and upwards, it is not esteemed usury ; because if the ship perishes, the creditor loses his money.

BOUCHE'T, *s.* [Fr.] a sort of pear.

To BOUGE, *v. n.* [*bouger*, Fr.] to swell out.

BOUGH, (*bou*) *s.* [*bog*, Sax.] an arm or large shoot of a tree, bigger than a branch, yet not always distinguished from it.

BOUGHT, preter. of BUY, and pron. *baut*.

BOUGI'E, *s.* [Fr.] an instrument employed by surgeons in the cure of strictures of the urethra.

BOUILLE'E, or BOUILLON, *s.* [*bouillon*, Fr.] in cookery, any thing made of boiled meat ; broth or soup. In farriery, a lump of flesh near the frog of a horse's foot, which makes him halt.

BOULO'GNE, a large and handsome sea-port in the department of the Straits of Calais. It is divided into the higher and lower town. The harbour has a mole for the safety of ships, which prevents it from being choked up with sand. It is seated at the mouth of the river Lianne, 23 miles S. by W. of Calais, and 180 N. of Paris. P. 12,000.

To BOUNCE, *v. n.* to strike against a thing with such force as to rebound back, making a noise at the same time. To spring with force, applied to the spurting beer out of a bottle. In familiar language, to make a noise, bully, or hector ; to be strong made and active.

BOUNCE, *s.* a smart, violent, and sudden stroke ; a sudden crack, or noise, applied to the explosion of a gun, or the bursting of a bladder, &c. In low language, a threat, or boast.

BOU'NCER, *s.* one who is noisy in his own praise, or in his threats against another ; a bully ; a boaster.

BOUND, *s.* [from *bondir*, Fr.] a restraint ; a leap, jump, or spring ; the flying back of a thing which is struck against another with great force.

To BOUND, *v. n.* [*bondir*, Fr.] to jump, spring, or move forward by leaps ; to fly back again when struck against a thing with violence. Used actively, to make a thing leap, or mount by fits from the earth, in its motion.

BOUND, *part. pass.* of BIND.

BOUND, *a.* [from *bindan*, Sax.] destined, intended, or on one's way to a certain place. Used with *for*, and peculiar to seamen.

BOU'NDARY, *s.* the extremities, or utmost limits of a thing or country.

BOU'NDEN, *part. pass.* of BIND.

BOU'NDING-STONE, *s.* a stone played with, and made to bound from the earth, when flung from the hand.

BOU'NDLESS, *a.* that is restrained by no limits, confined by no power ; or satisfied by no enjoyment.

BOU'NDLESSNESS, *a.* the quality of being without any restraint ; insatiableness ; infinity.

BOU'NTEOUS, *a.* liberal, or conferring benefits largely, and from a goodness and kindness of nature.

BOU'NTEOUSLY, *ad.* in a liberal manner ; conferring benefits generously, and from a principle of good-nature.

BOU'NTEOUSNESS, *s.* the quality of conferring benefits or favours from a principle of kindness, including the idea of superiority.

BOU'NTIFUL, *a.* conferring favours without restraint, and from an internal principle of kindness. Applied to things, very much abounding in valuable products.

BOU'NTIFULLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to confer favours or benefits with generosity, and from an inward principle of kindness. Applied to things, plentifully producing what is of service or use.

BOU'NTIFULNESS, *s.* a great propensity to bestowing favours, or conferring benefits ; generosity, munificence.

BOU'NTY, *s.* [*bonté*, Fr.] the conferring benefits on others, distinguished from *charity*, because exercised towards objects that are not highly necessitous ; and including the idea of a gift bestowed by a superior. In commerce, a premium paid by government to those who rear, prepare, or export, certain commodities. *Queen Anne's bounty*, is the produce of the first-fruits, and tenths set apart for augmenting poor livings.

BOURBO'N, a very healthy and profitable island of Africa, in the Indian ocean, producing plentifully, with little culture, wheat, oats, and other European grains, rice, Indian corn, sugar-canes, ebony, excellent tobacco, cinnamon, and most kinds of greens, roots, and pulse ; as also, gum, resin, benzoin, &c., the soil yielding two crops a year. The country is every where well watered, and well stocked with

horned cattle, hogs, goats, &c., but the chief production of the island is coffee, which was originally imported from Mocha, and is esteemed better than any of the growth of the West Indies. The French first settled here in 1672, and here their East India ships used to touch for refreshment. It was taken by the British in the course of the late war. It is 300 miles E. of Madagascar. Lat. 20. 52. S., long. 55. 30. E. Pop. 85,000, and 65,000 slaves.

BOURDEAUX, an ancient maritime city in the department of Gironde, and one of the first in France for magnitude, riches, and beauty. It is seated on the Garonne, which river is bordered by a large quay; and, as the tide flows here four yards perpendicular, large vessels come up to the town; most of the great streets lead to the quay. The inhabitants are upwards of 100,000; their trade is very extensive, and they ship annually 100,000 tons of wine and brandy. It is 87 miles S. E. of Rochelle, and 325 S. W. of Paris. Lat. 44. 50. N., long. 0. W.

To BOU'RGEON, (*boorjon*) *v. n.* [*bourgeonner*, Fr.] to sprout; to shoot into branches; to produce buds.

BOU'RGES, the chief town in the department of Cher, before the revolution, the capital of Berry. Although in extent it is one of the greatest cities in France, the inhabitants hardly amount to 20,000. They have manufactures of cloth, woollen, stuffs, and stockings. It is seated on the rivers Auron and Yevre, 25 miles N. W. of Nevers, and 125 S. of Paris.

BOURN, a town of Lincolnshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated near a spring called Burnwell-head, from which proceeds a river that runs through the town. It is a pretty large place, and has a good market for corn and provisions. It is noted for the coronation of king Edmund. It is 17 miles N. of Peterborough, 35 S. of Lincoln, and 95 N. of London. Pop. 2800.

BOURN, (*boorn*) *s.* [*borne*, Fr.] the extremities, bounds, or limits, of a country, or piece of land.

BOURN, (*burn*) *s.* [*burn*, Sax.] a brook or torrent; when added to the names of places, it implies, that they are situated near or upon brooks.

To BOUSE, (*booze*) *v. n.* [*buysen*, Belg.] to drink immoderately; to tope.

BOU'SY, (*boózy*) *a.* intoxicated with drink.

BOUT, *s.* [*botta*, Ital.] a turn; implying as much of an action as is performed without intermission; at once, a part of any action which is carried on by successive intervals.

BOW, a small neat town in Devonshire, whose market is on Thursday. Distant 14 miles N. W. of Exeter, and 188 from London.

To BOW, (*ow* pron. like that in *now* or *how*) *v. a.* [*bugen*, Sax.] to bend the body in token of respect; to listen to, joined with *ear* and the particle *down*. "*Bow down* thine *ear* to the poor." *Eccles.* iv. 8. To depress, or crush. Neuterly, to bend, or be bent; to make a bow; to stoop: or incline the body towards the earth. To be overpowered, or to stoop under the pressure of affliction.

BOW, (the *ow* pron. like that in the *how* or *now*) *s.* a stooping of the head and inclination of the body, by way of compliment.

BOW, (pron. *bō*, as if the *w* was dropped) *s.* [*bwa*, Brit.] a warlike weapon or instrument, made of tough wood, the extremities of which are tied by a string, which being drawn towards the body of a person, bends the wood; and by its elasticity forces an arrow placed on the string with great violence to a great distance; a bending piece of wood furnished with hair, and used on stringed instruments; the loop of a string tied in a knot; a yoke or bending piece of wood. The ancient bows were of two kinds, the long bow, which was made of yew, and much used by the Old English, and the cross bow, which was drawn by a trigger, and was the more favourite weapon of the French. Applied to a ship, that part which begins at the loof, and compassing ends at the stern, and ends at the sternmost part of the forecastle. In building, *bow* is a beam of wood or brass, with three long screws, which directs a lath of wood or steel to any arch, used commonly in drawing draughts of ships, projections of the sphere, or long arches. PROV. *A bow long bent at last waxeth weak.* This proverb may be applied both to the body and mind: too much labour and study weaken and impair both the one and the other.

BOW-BE'ARER, *s.* an under officer of the forest.

BOW-BENT, *a.* bent like a bow, or in the form of a bow; crooked; stooping.

To BO'WEL, (the *ow* is pron. as in *now*) *v. a.* to pierce the bowels; to penetrate deep, or to the bottom of a thing.

BO'WELS, (*boúelz*) *s.* [*bayaux*, Fr.] the intestine vessels, or organs within the body; the guts. Figuratively, the inner part of any thing. Tenderness, pity, or compassion.

BO'WER, (*boúer*) *s.* an arbour, or place, formed of the branches of green trees, bent or arched at the top; the anchor of a ship, so called from its being in the *bow* of a ship, and then pronounced *bower*.

To BO'WER, *v. a.* to make a bower; to include in a bower. Figuratively, to enclose.

BO'WERY, *a.* full of bowers; shady and enclosed like a bower.

BOWL, (*bole*) *s* [*buelin*, Brit.] a drinking vessel, rather wide than deep, distinguished from a tea-cup by its greater dimensions, and from a drinking cup because that is rather deeper than wide; the hollow roundish part of any thing which can hold liquor.

BOWL, (the *ow* pron. as in *cow*) *s.* [*boule*, Fr.] a round or spherical piece of wood, which may be rolled on the ground.

To BOWL, *v. a.* to roll or bowl along the ground; to roll a bowl at any mark.

BO'WLDER-STONES, *s.* lumps or fragments of stone or marble, broke from cliffs, rounded by the action of water.

BO'W-LEGGED, (*bō-legged*) *a.* having crooked legs, or such as resemble a bow when bent.

BO'WLER, (the *ow* pron. as in *now*) *s.* he that rolls a bowl; one that plays with or at bowls.

BO'WLING-GREEN, *s.* a piece of ground overgrown with grass, of a true level or horizontal surface, kept close cut, and frequently rolled for playing at bowls.

BO'WLINE, (*bō-line*) *s.* a rope fastened to the middle part of the outside of a sail.

BO'WMAN, (*bō-man*) *s.* one who shoots with a bow.

BO'WSHOT, (*bō-shot*) *s.* the distance to which an arrow can fly when shot from a bow.

BO'WSPRIT, or BO'LTSPRIT, (*bō-sprit*) *s.* a kind of mast at the prow of a vessel, resting slopeways on the head of the main stem, fastened by the forestay and to the partners of the foremast serving to carry the sprit, and sprit-topsail and jackstaff. Its length should be two-thirds of the mainmast, and its thickness equal to the mizzen.

BO'WSTRING, (*bō-string*) *s.* the string by which a bow is bent.

BO'WYER, (*bō-yer*) *s.* one who shoots with a bow: an archer; a person who makes bows.

BOX, *s.* [*box*, Sax.] its leaves are pennated and evergreen; it has male and female flowers on the same plant, the former having a three-leaved, and the female a four-leaved concave empalement. Linnæus ranges it in the 4th section of his 21st class, from its having male and female flowers on the same plant, and the male flowers having four stamina,

There are three species. Its wood is yellowish, hard, solid, even, very heavy, and takes a good polish. One of these three species is the dwarf box, which is planted round the beds in gardens, and is remarkable for neither flowering, nor ever rising to any considerable height. Also, a case made of wood, or other substance, to hold any thing; distinguished from a chest, as the less is from the greater; the case of a mariner's or sea compass; the inner case of a watch; a chest in which money is put; hence a *Christmas box*, which signifies both the chest into which the money is put, and the money then collected. The first story of seats in a playhouse, formed into small square rooms, and built either on the stage, or round the extremities of the pit.

BOX, *s.* [from *bock*, Brit.] a blow on the face with the hand.

To BOX, *v. a.* to fight with the fists; to strike on the head or face with the hand.

BO'XEN, *a.* made of box. Applied to colour, of a box colour.

BO'XER, *s.* one who is skilled in fighting with the fists; one who fights with his fists.

BO'XLEY, a village in Kent, near Maidstone. Here was the famous wooden figure, called the Rood of Grace; the lips and head of which moved on the approach of its votaries; it was broken to pieces in 1538, by the bishop of Rochester, who shewed the credulous people the springs and wheels by which it was moved. Pop, 1391,

BOY, *s.* [the etymology uncertain] a name applied to persons of the male sex till they are fifteen years old. Used, figuratively, for a person who wants the sedateness and discretion of manhood, and is then a term of reproach.

BO'YHOOD, *s.* the state wherein a person is styled a boy, extending from infancy to youth, or till a person is fifteen years old.

BO'YISH, *a.* like a boy with respect to inexperience, want of sedateness and discretion; childish; trifling; puerile.

BO'YISHLY, *ad.* in a childish, wanton, trifling manner.

BO'YISHNESS, *s.* that quality which is predominant in boys; want of thought, sedateness, or discretion; childishness; trifling.

BP. an abbreviation for bishop.

BRA'BANT, previously to the French revolution, was one of the largest and most important provinces in the Netherlands. It was divided between the Austrians and Dutch, Breda being the capital of the Dutch, and Brussels of the Austrian division. It now forms the whole, or great part of the departments of the two Nethes, the Dyle, the Dommel, and the Scheldt and Meuse.

BRA'BBLE, *s.* [*brabbelin*, Belg.] a quarrel; a clamorous noisy contest.

To BRA'BBLE, *v. n.* to contest a thing with great clamour; to quarrel, to clamour.

BRA'BBLER, *s.* a clamorous, quarrelsome, turbulent, or noisy fellow.

To BRACE, *v. a.* [*embrasser*, Fr.] to tie, or wind bandages tight round any thing. To strain or stretch. *To brace the yards*, in sea language, is to bring the yard to either side, so as to make it stand square, or even across the ship.

BRACE, *s.* a bandage; that which keeps the parts of a thing close together; that which is used to keep a thing stretched. In painting, a crooked line, denoting that the members of a sentence ought to be joined together, but not taken separately, marked thus } and used by poetical writers at the end of a triplet, or three lines with rhyme to each other. In architecture, a piece of timber formed with bevel joints, and used to keep a building steady. In the plural, those ropes fastened to the yard-arms of a ship, used to square the yards, and bring them to any position. Applied to a coach, the thick thongs of leather on which the body hangs. Also, those transverse slips of cloth or leather, which passing over the shoulders, and buttoning to the breeches, serve to hold them up.

BRACE, *s.* [never used with an *s.* at the end for the plural, and is a collective noun, which seems to have only the singular] in hunting, two, or a pair; perhaps, so called from their being tied together.

BRA'CED, *a.* in heraldry, the intermingling chevrons at the base of an escutcheon.

BRA'CELET, *s.* [*bracelet*, Fr.] an ornament worn round the wrist; a piece of defensive armour for the arm.

BRA'CER, *s.* that which braces or keeps a thing tight. In surgery, a bandage.

BRA'CHIAL, (*brákial*) *a.* [from *brachium*, Lat.] that belongs to, or is situated in, the arm.

BRA'CHMANS, or BRA'HMINS, a sect of Indian philosophers, known to the ancient Greeks by the name of Gymnosophists. The ancient Brachmans lived upon herbs and pulse, and abstained from every thing that had life in it. They lived in solitude, without matrimony, and without property, earnestly wishing for death, and considered life only as a burden. The modern *Brachmans* are one of the castes or tribes of the Banians; they are their priests, and perform their office of praying and reading the law, with several mimical gestures, and a kind of quavering voice. They believe that in the beginning nothing but God and water existed; and that the Supreme Being, desirous to create the world, caused the leaf of a tree, in the shape of a child playing with its great toe in its mouth, to float on the water. From its navel there issued out a flower, whence *Brama* drew his original, who was intrusted by God with the creation of the world, and presides over it with an absolute sway. They make no distinction between the souls of men and brutes; but say the dignity of the human soul consists in being placed in a better body, and having more room to display its faculties. They allow of rewards and punishments hereafter; and have so great a veneration for cows, that they look upon themselves as blessed, if they can but die with the tail of one of them in their hand. They are skilful arithmeticians, and calculate, with great exactness, the eclipses of the sun and moon. They are remarkable for their religious austerities; one of them has been known to make a vow to wear about his neck a heavy collar of iron for a considerable time; another to chain himself by the foot of a tree, with a firm resolution to die in that place; and another to walk in wooden shoes stuck full of nails on the inside. Their divine worship consists chiefly of processions made in honour of their deities. They have a college at Banara, a city situated on the Ganges.

BRACHY'GRAPHY, (*brakygraphy*) *s.* [from *brachus* short, and *grapho* to write, Gr.] the art of short hand, or writing by characters in a shorter time and compass than by the letters of the common alphabet.

BRACK, *s.* [from *breash*] a breach; a broken part.

BRA'CKET, *s.* [*braccietta*, Ital.] a piece of wood, carved or plain, fixed against a wall, to support something.

BRA'CKISH, *a.* [*brack*, Belg.] salt; that is somewhat salt; of the taste of sea-water.

BRA'CKISHNESS, *s.* saltness in a small degree, applied to sea-water.

BRA'CKLEY, a town of Northamptonshire, with a market on Wednesday. It is seated on a branch of the river Ouse, and is a corporation, containing two churches. It had formerly a college, now turned into a free school, and was disfranchised in 1832. It is 18 miles S. W. of Northampton, and 64 N. W. of London. Pop. 2107.

BRAD, *a.* [Sax.] when added to the names of places, signifies broad, thus *Bradford* signifies a *broad ford.*

BRAD, *s.* a kind of nails used in building, without a shoulder over their shank, or a spreading head like other nails, but are pretty thick towards the upper end, that the top may be drawn into, and buried in the board they fasten.

BRA'DFIELD (*MAGNA*), a town of Essex, near Thaxted, 38 miles from London. Market on Thursday.

BRA'DFORD, a town in Wilts, the centre of the greatest fabric of superfine cloths in England, which it shares with the surrounding towns of Trowbridge, Melksham, Corsham and Chippenham. It is seated on the Avon, 11 miles nearly W. of Devizes, and 102 W. of London. Market on Monday. Pop. 10,102.

BRA'DFORD, a town in Yorkshire, seated between Leeds and Halifax, on the branch of the Aire, from which a canal has been made to join the grand canal from Leeds to Liverpool. It has a considerable trade in shalloons, everlastings, and other worsted stuffs, which are made in the neighbourhood. There are also some iron founderies. It is 36 miles S. W. of York, and 193 N. N. W. of London, this town and parish contains a population of 77,000.

BRA'DNINCH, or *BRA'DWICK*, a town of Devonshire, 6 miles N. of Exeter. Market on Saturday. P.1524.

To BRAG, *v. n.* [*braggern*, Belg.] to display an advantage with great pomp and vanity; to boast.

BRAG, *s.* a pompous or proud display of any advantage a person possesses. Figuratively, the thing itself which causes pride or boasting; glory. PROV. *Brag's a good dog, but that he has lost his tail.—Brag's a good dog if he be well set on, but he dare not bite.*

BRAGGADO'CHIO, *s.* a person who vainly sets forth his own good qualities, or displays them more than they deserve.

BRA'GGART, *s.* [*braggeret*, Teut.] a person who boasts of his own abilities too much.

BRA'GGART, *a.* proud, conceited, vain.

BRA'GGER, *s.* one who displays his pretended abilities in all the pomp of vain and ostentatious language.

BRA'GLESS, *a.* without a boast; without being boasted of.

To BRAID, *v. a.* [*brædan*, Sax.] to weave together; to plait.

BRAID, *s.* a lock of hair, or any thing collected by weaving or plaiting; a small narrow kind of lace, used for ornamenting women's shoes, bed-curtains, &c.

BRAILS, *s.* small ropes used in furling the sails across. To *hail up the brails*, or *brail up* the sail, implies that the sail is to be haled up, in order to be furled, or bound close to the yard.

BRAIN, *s.* [*brægen*, Sax.] in anatomy, the large, soft, whitish substance, filling the inside of the cranium, or skull, wherein all the organs of sense terminate, and wherein the soul is said to reside. It is divided into the cerebrum, cerebellum, medulla oblongata, or medulla spinalis. The brain is much larger in men than in any other animals, and is generally biggest in such other animals as shew the greatest degree of sagacity, such as monkeys, &c.

To BRAIN, *v. a.* to dash the brains out; to kill by dashing the brains out.

BRAI'NLESS, *a.* without brains. Figuratively, silly, foolish, thoughtless.

BRAI'NPAN, *s.* the skull, so called from its containing the brains.

BRAI'NSICK, *a.* disordered in the brain. Figuratively, giddy, thoughtless, foolish, mad.

BRAI'NTREE, a town in Essex, near the village of Bocking, and, with it, carrying on a considerable manufactory of baize. It is 12 miles N. of Chelmsford, and 41 N. E. of London. Market on Wednesday. Pop. 3422.

BRAKE, *s.* [of uncertain etymology] a thicket of brambles, or thorns.

BRAKE, *s.* [from *brœcan*, Sax.] a wooden mallet, used in beating or dressing hemp; the handle of a ship's pump; a baker's kneading trough; a sharp bit or snaffle for horses.

BRA'KY, *a.* abounding in brakes, or thickets of thorns.

BRA'MBER, a town of Sussex, formerly of some account, but has neither market nor fair It was disfranchised by the reform bill. It is 19 miles S. of West Grinstead, and 49 S. S. W. of London. Pop. 97.

BRA'MBLE, *s.* a wild prickly shrub; a blackberry, dewberry, and raspberry bush.

BRA'MBLING, *s.* a bird, the same with the mountain chaffinch.

BRA'MINS, *s.* a name given to the chief tribe of the people of India.

BRA'MPTON, a town of Cumberland, with a market on Tuesday, seated on the river Itshin, near the Picts' wall. It is at present but a small place; and near it, on the top of a high hill, is a fortified trench, called the Moat.—8 miles N. E. of Carlisle, and 311 N. N. W. of Lon. Pop, 3345.

BRAN, *s.* [*brann*, Brit. *brenna*, Ital.] the husk of corn, separated after grinding from the flour.

BRANCH, *s.* [*branche*, Fr.] in botany, the arm, or part of a tree which sprouts from the trunk. Figuratively, any detached part from the whole. A section or subdivision, applied to writings. Any part which is joined to another, like a branch to a tree. A part of a pedigree of a family. In hunting, the antlers or shoots of a stag's horns. The *branches* of a bridle, in farriery, are two pieces of bended iron, that bear the bit-mouth, the chains, and the curb, in the interval between the one and the other.

To BRANCH, *v. a.* to divide into separate divisions like branches. Figuratively, to adorn with needle-work representing branches. Neuterly, to spread in branches; to separate or divide a subject into several parts, used with the particle *out*. To speak diffusely, to expatiate. To have horns shooting out into antlers.

BRA'NCHER, *s.* [from *branchier*, Fr.] one that shoots out into branches. In falconry, a young hawk.

BRA'NCHLESS, *a.* without branches. Without honour, alluding to the branches of a pedigree.

BRA'NCHY, *a.* full of branches; spreading.

BRAND, *s.* [*brand*, Sax.] a stick lighted, or fit to be set on fire at one end. Figuratively, a thunderbolt. A mark made on the flesh of a criminal by burning iron. Anciently, a sword, [from *brando*, Ital.]

To BRAND, *v. a.* [*branden*, Belg.] to mark with a brand, or burning iron. Figuratively, to reproach as infamous; to stigmatize.

BRA'NDENBURG, the Marche of, is bounded on the W. by Lunenburg; on the N. by Pomerania and Mecklenburg; on the S. by Silesia, Lusatia, Saxony, and Magdeburg; and on the E. by Poland and Polish Prussia. It is divided into five principal parts; the Old Marck, or Marche, Pregnitz, the Middle Marche, Ucker Marche, and the New Marche. The greater part of the inhabitants are Lutherans; but there are also Romanists. Berlin is the capital; and the principal rivers are the Elbe, Havel, Sprey, Ucker, and Warte. It covers 15,800 sq. miles. Pop, 1,335,160.

BRA'NDENBURG, a city of Upper Saxony, divided into the Old and New town by the river Havel. It is a prosperous trading place, 26 miles W. of Berlin. P.12,800.

BRA'NDGOOSE, *s.* a kind of wild fowl, less than a goose, having its breast and wings of a dark colour.

To BRA'NDISH, *v. a.* [from *brand* to wave, to shake, or

flourish a weapon. Figuratively, to make a parade, or flourish with.

BRA'NDLING, a sort of worm.

BRA'NDON, a town in Suffolk, between Newmarket and Swaffham. It is seated on the Lesser Ouse, over which it has a bridge; and, at a small distance, a ferry, whereby corn, malt, timber, iron, &c., are conveyed to and from the Isle of Ely. It is 12 miles N. of Bury, and 78 N. E. of London. Market on Thursday. Pop. 2065.

BRA'NDY, *s.* [*brandevin*, Fr.] in distillation, a proof spirit, obtained from real wines, or fermented juices of grapes.

BRA'NGLE, *s.* squabble; wrangle.

To BRA'NGLE, *v. n.* to wrangle; to squabble.

BRANK, *s.* the same with buckwheat, French wheat, or crap.

BRA'NNY, *a.* having the appearance of bran.

BRASI'L, or BRAZI'L, (*brazeél*) *s.* a heavy, dry, and very hard wood, so called because it is supposed to have come originally from Brazil in S. America. That of Fernambuco is the best. The tree grows commonly in dry and barren places, among rocks, and becomes very thick and tall; the branches are long and large, the leaves small, of a fine bright green, resembling those of box, but somewhat longer.

BRAZI'L, a large country of S. America on the E., between the equinoctial and 35. 0. S. lat. and between 35 and 65 degrees W. long.; extending from the river of Amazons to that of La Plata, a length of coast, through all its windings, of above 3,000 miles. It is bounded on the W. by Paraguay, and Amazonia; its other boundaries are formed by the great Atlantic Ocean. It was discovered by chance in 1500, for Alvarez Cabral, a Portuguese, was forced upon it by a tempest; and the kings of Portugal have continued masters of it ever since. Some time after the revolt of the United Provinces from the king of Spain, the Dutch drove away the Spaniards, to whom it then belonged; but the Portuguese, in their turn, obliged the Dutch to leave it in 1655. The air of this country, though within the torrid zone, is pretty temperate and wholesome; insomuch that people live there a long while. The waters in general are very good, and the soil fertile and excellent; there comes more sugar from thence than all other parts of the world; besides this, it produces tobacco, Indian corn, several sorts of fruit, and medicinal drugs. The wood brought from Brasil, and hence so called, is of very great use in dyeing red; and, within the country, there is gold, and several sorts of precious stones; likewise the cattle, carried over from Europe, increase prodigiously, insomuch that there is no want of provisions. The Portuguese chiefly inhabit the sea-coast, for they have not penetrated far into the country. The inland parts are full of people of different languages; but they all agree in wearing no sort of clothes. They are of a copper colour, with long coarse black hair on their heads, but without any on the other parts of their bodies, like the rest of the Americans. They are strong, lively, and gay; and, as they are subject to few diseases, they live a long life. They love to adorn themselves with feathers, and they are very fond of feasts, at which they dance and skip about immoderately. They have no temples, nor any other sign of religion; and they marry their nearest relations, and indeed cohabit almost indiscriminately. Some pretend that they are cannibals, and eat those they have taken in war; but this is a fable. They have huts made of the branches of trees, and covered with palm-tree leaves. Their furniture consists chiefly in their hammocks, and dishes, or cups, made of callibashes, painted without of a red colour, and black within; their knives are made of a sort of stone and split canes; and they have likewise baskets, of different sizes, chiefly made of palm-tree leaves. Brazil, is said to be now one of the richest regions on the earth; Hassel and Hambolt estimate the Population at 4,000,000. The Portuguese settlements were governed by a viceroy who resided at St Sebastian; but in consequence of the French seizing upon Portugal in the year 1808, the Royal Family, and most of the nobility, left that kingdom, and embarked for this colony, under convoy of an English fleet, and established their court at the city of Rio Janeiro.

BRASS, *s.* [*brass*, Sax.] a factitious yellow metal, made of copper melted with lapis calaminaris. In order to make *brass*, the calamine is previously roasted; it is then mixed with charcoal and grain copper, and put into large crucibles, which are kept for a considerable time in a heat that will not melt the copper; after a time, the heat is raised so as to fuse it, and the compound metal is then run into ingots. Among the ancients, *Corinthian brass* was a very valuable mixed metal, said to have been accidentally formed by the melting of statues and vessels of different descriptions, when Corinth was burned by the Romans, 146 years B. C. *Brass* is used figuratively, for impudence.

BRASSY, *a.* partaking of brass; hard as brass. Impudent.

BRAT, *s.* [perhaps from *bratt*, Sax.] a child; used to express contempt. Figuratively, products or effects.

BRAVA'DO, *s.* [*bravada*, Span.] a proud boast; haughty defiance or challenge.

BRAVE, *a.* [*brave*, Fr.] not daunted or terrified with dangers and difficulties; ready to attempt any dangerous enterprise; grand or noble; Sometimes applied, in an indeterminate manner, to express good or great in the positive degree.

BRAVE, *s.* [*brave*, Fr.] a person who is daring beyond the rules of discretion; or bold to excess. A bold defiance or challenge.

To BRAVE, *v. a.* to undertake a thing notwithstanding the dangers with which it is attended; to defy contemptuously; to provoke a person to resentment; to bid defiance to; applied, in the last sense, to inanimate things with great beauty.

BRA'VELY, *ad.* in such a manner as not to be terrified by difficulties, or daunted by dangers; intrepidly; courageously.

BRA'VERY, *s.* the performance of any great and noble actions, notwithstanding the dangers which attend them; a disposition of mind, which enables a person to accomplish his designs, notwithstanding any obstacles or difficulties which oppose it. Applied to the appearance of things, finery, splendour. False courage; boasting; or boldness.

BRA'VO, *s.* [Ital.] a man who murders or assassinates another for hire.

To BRAWL, *v. n.* [*brouiller*, or *brauler*, Fr.] to quarrel about trifles in a noisy manner; to report in a loud manner; to make a noise; beautifully applied to inanimate things.

BRAWL, *s.* a noisy quarrel; scurrility.

BRA'WLER, *s.* one who is quarrelsome and noisy at the same time; a word of reproach.

BRAWN, *s.* [of uncertain etymology] the flesh or muscular parts of the body; the arm. Figuratively, vigour or strength. The flesh of a boar soused or pickled; a boar.

BRA'WNY, *a.* strong; robust; sinewy; fleshy; of great muscles and strength.

To BRAY, *v. a.* [*bracan*, Sax.] to beat into pieces, or powder in a mortar by means of a pestle.

To BRAY, *v. n.* [*braire*, Fr.] to make a noise like an ass. Figuratively, to make a disagreeable noise like that of brass.

BRAY, *s.* the noise of brass; a terrible or disagreeable sound.

BRAY, a village in Berkshire, one mile from Maidenhead, famous for its changeable vicar, who having been twice a papist, and twice a protestant, in the reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth, was accused of being a *turn-coat;* but he replied, that he always stuck fast to his principles, which was, *to live and die vicar of Bray*,P,3480

To BRAZE, *v. a.* the soldering or joining of two pieces of metal together. Figuratively, to be inured or hardened in impudence.

BRA'ZEN, *s.* made of brass. Figuratively, caused by brazen instruments. Impudent.

To BRA'ZEN, *v. n.* to deny with great impudence; to behave without concern; to bully. Used with the word *out*, "He would *brazen* it *out* as if he had done nothing." *Arbuth.*

BRA'ZENFACE, *s.* a person who has no sense of shame; an impudent fellow.

BRA'ZENFACE, *a.* void of shame, impudent.

BRA'ZENNESS, *s.* appearance like brass. Figuratively, undaunted impudence.

BRA'ZIER, *s.* one who makes or sells brass ware.

BRA'ZING, *s.* the act of soldering or joining two pieces of iron together. Sometimes the word is applied to the joining pieces of iron together by beating them red hot upon one another; but this is more properly called *welding*.

BREACH, *s.* [*breche*, Fr.] the dividing or destroying the union between the parts of a thing before joined together. In fortification, a hole or gap made in any part of the works of a town, either by cannon or mines. Figuratively, a defect; the acting contrary to any law; the violating any obligation; quarrel; discord; want of unity.

BREAD, (*bred*) *s.* [*breod*, Sax.] a baked mass of dough formed from the flour of some grain, and a constant part of food. Figuratively, every kind of necessary for the support of life. *To eat a person's bread*, is sometimes used to imply, that he has been admitted to the most intimate friendship, and supported by his bounty.

BRE'AD-CHIPPER, *s.* one that chips bread; a baker's servant, and under butler.

BRE'AD-CORN, *s.* corn or grain of which bread is made.

BRE'AD-FRUIT, *s.* a fruit that grows at Otaheite, and some other islands in the South Sea, on a tree, about the size of a middling oak. The fruit itself is about the size and shape of a child's head, covered with a thin skin, between which and the core is the eatable part, as white as snow, and of the consistence of new bread. Its taste is between that of the crumb of white bread, and the Jerusalem artichoke. It is roasted and baked before it is eaten. Three dishes are prepared from this fruit by beating it into a paste with water, or the milk of the cocoa-nut, and mixing it with ripe plantains, bananas, or the sour paste, which they call *mahie*.

BRE'AD-ROOM, *s.* [a sea-term] a place in a ship's stern, to keep bread or biscuit.

BREADTH, (*bredth*) *s.* [from *brad*, Sax.] the measure of a plain superficies from side to side. In commerce, the measure of any cloth, or other manufacture, between the two selvages or lists. *Within an hair's breadth*, denotes extreme nearness, applied to situation; and a very narrow escape, applied to danger.

To BREAK, *v. a.* [*breccan*, Sax.] to separate the parts of a thing by force; to burst by violence. Used with the word *down*, to destroy or demolish. To pierce or penetrate, applied to light. "A dim winking lamp, which feebly *broke* the gloomy vapours." To diminish or weaken. "Have not some of his vices weakened his body, and *broke* his health?" *Tillots.* In horsemanship, to tame or render manageable. "To *break* the stubborn colt." *Dryd.* Applied figuratively, to the human species. "To *break* our fierce barbarians into men." *Addis.* To render a person unable to carry on trade; to make a bankrupt. "Impoverishes the rich, *breaks* the merchant." *South.* To wound so as to make the blood appear. "She'll sooner *break* your head." *Dryd.* Applied to promise, oaths, or duty, to act counter to, violate of disregard. "I never more will *break* an oath." *Shak.* "To *break* the pious laws of nature." *Dryd.* To intercept, prevent, or hinder the effect of. "To *break* his dreadful fall." *Dryd.* To interrupt. "His voice *broke* with sighs." *Spect.* No. 164. To separate, joined to *company*. "They were forced to *break company*." *Atter.* Used with *off*, to dissolve; likewise to stop, hinder, or prevent. "To *break off* so noble a relation." *Collier.* "To *break off* all its commerce with the tongue." *Addis.* With *of*, to master or lay aside an ill habit. "The French were not quite *broken of* it." *Grew.* Used with *mind*, to discover our sentiments. "Fearful how to *break* my *mind*." *Dryd.* Used with *back*, to strain or put the back-bone out of joint. In husbandry, to plough. "The husbandman must first *break* the land." *Davies.* To disband, applied to an army. "Solyman, returning to Constantinople, *broke up* his army." *Knollis.* Used with *wind*, to discharge wind included in the intestines. *To break on the wheel*, is to break the bones of a criminal fastened on a wheel.

To BREAK, *v. n.* to burst. "Whispers the o'er-fraught heart, and bids it *break*." *Shak.* To open so as to discharge matter, applied to a tumour. To dispel darkness, to dawn, applied to the first appearance of light in a morning. "As soon as the day *breaks*." *Spect.* No. 465. "See how the day begins to *break*." *Swift.* To decay in health and strength. To burst, to pronounce, or utter, used with *from*, and the words *lips*, *mouth*, or *breast*. "Whilst *from* his *breast* the dreadful accents *broke*." *Dryd.* To force a passage, used with the particles *through*, *into*, and *forth*. "To *break through* with his whole body of horse." *Clarend.* To intervene without notice or regard to the ceremonies of polite behaviour. "With a magisterial air *breaks in* upon conversation." *Addis.* Discarded or deprived of an employ. "When I see a great officer *broke*." *Swift.* Joined with *loose*, to discharge from any obstacle, tie, or other confinement or restraint. "*Break loose* from all our engagements. *Tillots.* To desist from an undertaking; to quit a habit; to desist suddenly, with the particle *off*. "Do not peremptorily *break off* in any business." *Bacon.* When used with *off* and *from*, to separate from with some effort or violence. "I must from this enchanting queen *break off*." *Shak.* To burst through and discover itself notwithstanding any impediment. "There being so many ways by which a smothered truth is apt to blaze and *break* out." *South.* To rage or appear, applied to a distemper. "A violent fever *broke out* in the place." *Spect.* No. 164. In all the various meanings of this verb, the idea of separation, or the effect of sudden force, is always included.

BREAK, *s.* applied to the first appearance of light in the morning, when the rays of light *break* the gloom of darkness, it implies the dawn. A pause or interruption, applied to a discourse.

BRE'AKER, *s.* he who forces a thing asunder; he who divides a thing by force; a wave broken by rocks or sandbanks.

To BRE'AKFAST, (*brekfast*) *v. n.* to eat after having fasted some time; applied to the first meal a person makes in the day.

BRE'AKFAST, *s.* that which a person eats at his first meal in the day. In a general sense, any thing to eat after a long want of food.

BRE'AKNECK, (*brake-neck*) *s.* a precipice or fall, from whence a person would break his neck.

BRE'AKSTONE, *s.* in botany, an umbelliferous plant called by Linnæus pimpinella, of which there are two British species. The root of either is very acrid, burning the mouth like pepper, and affords a blue oil. Its acrimony has occasioned it to be used in curing the tooth-ach, and cleansing the skin from freckles.

BREAM, *s.* [*brame*, Fr.] in natural history, a large fish, delighting in rivers or ponds, very broad, with a forked tail, and scales of a golden colour, set with great elegance. He has large eyes, and a narrow sucking mouth, and a lozing bone to help his grinders. The male is observed to have two large melts, and the female two large bags of eggs, or spawn.

BREAST, (pronounced and formerly written *brest*) *s.* [*breost*, Sax.] in anatomy, one of the three venters in an animal body, which contains the heart and lungs. *Breasts* are two prominences situated in the anterior, and towards the lateral parts of the thorax. In beasts, the word is applied to that part which extends from the neck to the fore-legs. Figuratively, the heart; bosom; conscience; or soul, which was, by the ancients, supposed to reside in this part.

To BREAST, *v. a.* to oppose with the breast; to meet; to struggle against.

BRE'ASTBONE, *s.* in anatomy, the bone of the breast; the sternum.

BRE'ASTHIGH, *s.* as high as the breast.

BRE'ASTHOOKS, *s.* among ship-carpenters, the compassing timbers before, that help to strengthen the stem, and all the fore-part of a ship.

BRE'ASTKNOT, *a.* a bunch or knot of ribands worn by females on or near their breasts.

BRE'ASTPLATE, *s.* armour worn by way of defence on the breast.

BRE'ASTROPES, *s.* in a ship, those ropes which fasten the yards to the parrels, and, with the parrels, hold the yards fast to the mast.

BRE'ASTWORK, *s.* works thrown up as high as the breasts of the defendants in a fortified place, or field; the same with parapet.

BREATH, (*breth*) *s.* [*brathe*, Sax.] the air which proceeds from the mouth, either in the actions of respiration or inspiration. Figuratively, life. Used with *take*, to recover lost breath from too great a fatigue; to cease from labour or hurry; a respite or pause. A breeze of wind, or gentle current of air. "Not a *breath* of wind flies o'er its surface." *Addis.* The same instant, used with *in*. "You menace and court me *in a breath*." *Dryd.*

BRE'ATHABLE, *a.* that may be breathed; or that is fit to be breathed.

To BREATHE, *v. n.* to draw in and force out the air at the mouth by the action of the lungs. Figuratively, to live. "Let him *breathe* a private man in Athens." *Shak.* To *take breath*, to recover a damage by means of a respite; to rest. "He followed the victory so hot upon the Scots, he suffered them not to *breathe*." *Spen.* Used with *in*, to enter by the action of breathing or respiration. "To whose foul mouth no wholesome air *breathes in*." *Shak.* Used actively, it implies to fill with, to discharge the lungs of air, by the actions of inspiration and respiration. Used with *into*, to act upon by breathing; to animate. "He *breathed into* us the breath of life." *Decay of Piety.* To force out of the mouth, with the particle *out*. "Who *breathed out* nothing but flame." *Spect.* No. 223. To make long-winded by exercise. "The greyhounds are as swift as *breathed* stags." *Shak.* To sound by the breath, applied to wind instruments. "To *breathe* the flute." *Prior.* To send up in vapours appearing like the breath in frosty weather. "His altar *breathed* ambrosial odours." *Par. Lost.* To sigh, or offer up, without being heard. "I have toward heaven *breathed* a secret vow." *Shak.* In surgery, to open by a lancet. "To *breathe* a vein." *Dryd.*

BRE'ATHER, *s.* one who enjoys life; one who is alive. He that causes or animates by his breath, alluding to God's breathing into man the breath of life, as the Scripture expresses it.

BRE'ATHING, *s.* the action of fetching breath. Figuratively, alive. A sigh of devotion; secret prayer conceived in the mind, but not uttered in words; an aspiration, *Breathing places*, vents, or chinks, that let in fresh air.

BRE'ATHLESS, (*bréthless*) *a.* out of breath, or scarce able to breathe from fatigue or hurry. Figuratively, dead.

BRE'CHIN, a parliament town of Scotland in the county of Angus, 15 miles N. E. of Dundee, and 45 on the same point from Edinburgh. Pop, 6508.

BRECKNOCK, or *BRECON*, a town of S. Wales, and capital of Brecknockshire. It is called by the Welsh, Aber-Honddey, and it is situated at the confluence of the rivers Honddey and Usk. It is an ancient place, as appears by the Roman coins that have often been dug up here. It is a large town containing three churches, one of which is collegiate, and stands at the west end. The houses are well built, and it formerly had a wall, with three gates, and a stately castle. The assizes are kept here, and it has a good trade in clothing. The markets are on Wednesday and Saturday, and are well supplied with corn, cattle, and provisions. It sends one member to parliament, and is 34 miles N. W. by W. of Monmouth, 34 S. E. by E. of Llanbeder, and 171 W. by N. of London. Pop. 5026.

BRE'CKNOCKSHIRE, a county of S. Wales, 39 miles in length, and 27 in breadth. It is full of mountains, some of which are exceedingly high, particularly Monuchdeny hill, not far from Brecknock. However, there are large fertile plains and valleys, which yield plenty of corn, and feed great numbers of cattle. It has 61 parishes, and 4 market-towns, and there were formerly 9 castles. It is bounded on the E. by the counties of Hereford and Monmouth, on the S. by Glamorganshire, on the W. by Carmarthen and Cardiganshire, and on the N. by Radnorshire. Pop. 53,295.

BRE'DA, a large, strong, and beautiful city of Dutch Brabant, containing several public buildings, 4 spacious market-places, which are plentifully supplied with fresh and salt water fish, and about 2,200 houses. It is seated on the rivers Aa and Merch, 22 miles W. by S. of Bois-le-Duc, 22 N. E. of Bergen-op-Zoom, 25 N. N. E. of Antwerp, and 60 S. of Amsterdam. Pop, 14,000.

BREDE, *s.* [See BRAID] a border wrought with the needle in different colours resembling flowers, &c.

BREECH, *s.* [from *bræcan*, Sax.] the back and lower part of the body, from whence the excrements are voided. Applied to a piece of cannon, the hinder part, or that part behind the touch-hole.

BREE'CHES, (*britches*) *s.* [*bræc*, Sax.] It has no singular; that part of a man's dress that covers his thighs and breech. *Breeches* formed no part of the ancient Grecian or Roman dress, but were derived to us from our ancestors, the northern barbarians of Britain and Germany. *To wear the breeches*, is a phrase implying, that a woman usurps more authority; over her husband than becomes her sex.

To BREED, *v. a.* [*brædan*, Sax.] to produce, bring forth; to generate; to educate, nourish, or bring up. Sometimes used with the particles *to* and *up to*. Figuratively, to occasion or cause. Applied to place, to give birth to. To cut, applied to the teeth. To keep animals for procreation or multiplying their species.

To BREED, *v. n.* to be big with child, to be pregnant.

To propagate; or increase by propagation. To raise or increase a breed.

BREED, *s.* a species of animals; a cast or kind. Offspring, applied to mankind. That which is produced at one hatching.

BREE'DER, *s.* that which produces or is the cause of any thing. That which educates or brings up. A person who is not barren; one who raises a breed.

BREE'DING, *s.* education, instruction. Figuratively, genteel and polite behaviour; the method taken in rearing a child.

BREESE, *s.* [*briosa*, Sax.] in natural history, a stinging fly, called also the gad-fly.

BREEZE, *s.* [*brezza*, Ital.] a gentle, cooling, pleasant breath of wind. In navigation, a shifting wind blowing from the sea and land alternately at certain hours, and sensible only near the coasts.

BREE'ZY, *a.* refreshed by breezes.

BRE'HONS, the provincial judges among the ancient Irish, by whom justice was administered, and controversies were decided. They were a distinct family, who derived their support from certain lands, appropriated for that purpose, and from the eleventh part of all fines in criminal causes. The laws observed by them were called *Brehon laws.*

BRE'MEN, a duchy in the circle of Lower Saxony, the whole a vast plain, almost surrounded by the Weser and the Elbe, with Oldenburgh and the German Ocean on the W. It contains 111 Lutheran churches, and 137 pastors, under a general superintendent. The air is cold, but the country is well peopled, and fertile in grain, fruits, flax, &c., and produces large breeds of cattle. They have manufactures of cordage, linen and woollen stuffs. It formerly was subject to the Swedes, but was conquered by the Danes in 1712, who transferred it, together with Verden, to the elector of Hanover, in 1715, for 700,000 rix-dollars; and in 1719, the crown of Sweden renounced all the rights and appurtenances of the two duchies, in favour of the elector, George I. of England, for a million of rix-dollars. In the winter it is subject to inundations, and particularly, in 1617, several thousands of cattle were drowned, besides several hundreds of the inhabitants. The capital is Bremen, a large, populous, and imperial city, seated on the Weser. Lat. 53. 6 N., long. 8. 48. E. Pop. of the Capital, 37,000.

BRENT, *a.* burnt. Obsolete.

BRENT, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday. It is a post-town, 26 miles S. W. of Exeter, and 200 W. by S. of London. Pop. 1248,

BRE'NTFORD, a town in Middlesex, seven miles from London, seated on the river Thames, into which at the W. end of the town, flows a rivulet called the Brent. Market on Tuesday. Pop. of the old and new towns 4359,

BRE'NTWOOD, a town in Essex, situated on a fine eminence, 11 miles W. S. W. of Chelmsford, and 18 E. N. E. of London. Market on Wednesday. Pop. 1642.

BRESCIA, a strong and handsome city of Italy, capital of the Bresciano. It is seated on the river Garza, which runs through it, and its walls are watered by the Mela on the W. and the Navilio on the E. The number of its inhabitants are nearly 40,000; they manufacture cloths, excellent fire-arms, &c. It is 35 miles N. E. of Cremona, and 95 W. of Venice.

BRESCIA'NO, or *THE BRESSAN*, a province, late of Venice. It has the county of Bornio on the N. and the Bergamasco on the W., and although mountainous, yet abounds in wine, oil, wheat, and other grain; it also contains mines of iron, copper, silver, gold, alum, and marble of different colours. It is watered by several small rivers, and abounds in towns and villages. Pop. 306, 000

BRE'SLAW, or *WRATISLAW*, a large city of Germany, capital of Silesia, with an university. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Oder and Ohlau, which last runs through several of the streets. It has several large squares, and the public buildings are very stately; the streets are straight and wide, and the houses generally well built. It is populous, and much frequented by Hungarian, Bohemian, Polish, and other merchants; it lies 113 miles N. E. of Prague, and 165 N. of Vienna. Lat. 51. 3. N., long. 17. 14 E.

BREST, a town in the department of Cape Finisterre, seated on the N. side of a large commodious harbour, or bay, opening to the Atlantic, the finest in France; its entrance, however, called the Goulet, is narrow and difficult, by reason of certain rocks, which are covered at high water. The town stands upon a declivity, and the streets are narrow and crooked; but the quay is above a mile in length, and here is every accommodation for the shipping and marine service. It is 30 miles S. W. of Morlaix, and 325 W. by S. of Paris. Lat. 48. 22. N., long. S. 4. 26. W.

BREST, *s.* in architecture, the member of a column, named likewise torus, or tore.

BRET, *s.* in natural history, a round flat fish of the turbot kind; called likewise *burt* or *brut.*

BRE'THREN, *s.* the plural of *brother*, which see.

BRE'TON, CAPE, an island so called, near the eastern continent of North America, between 45 and 47 degrees of N. latitude. It is separated from Nova Scotia by a narrow strait called Canso, and is about 140 miles in length, and 50 in breadth. It is a barren country, producing little corn or grass, and subject to fogs throughout the year. It is covered with snow in winter, and is excessively cold. It is of very small importance to England, but was of great consequence to the French, because it commanded the navigation of the river St. Lawrence, through which they passed to Canada. There is likewise an excellent fishery on this coast, from which they reap great advantage. It was taken by the English in 1745, and restored to the French in 1748, by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. It was again retaken by the English, on July 26, 1758, when all the garrison, consisting of 5,600 men, were made prisoners of war, while the loss of the English was very inconsiderable. There were eleven men-of-war in the harbour, which were all either taken, sunk, or destroyed; and it was ceded to England by the treaty of peace in 1763.

BREVE, *s.* in music, a long note, formerly pricked in the form of a square without any tail, equivalent to two measures, minims, semibreves, or bars, and is now wrote thus, ||o||. In law, any writ directed to the chancellor, judges, sheriffs, or other officers, whereby a person is summoned, or attached, to answer in the king's court, &c.

BRE'VET, *s.* among the French, denoted a grant of some favour or donation from the king; not much unlike a warrant, or the king's letters patent, with us.

BRE'VIARY, [*breviarium*, Lat.] an abridgment or compendium. Also, a daily office, or book of divine service, in the Romish church.

BREVI'ER, (*breveer*) *s.* a small printing letter.

BRE'VITY, *s.* [*brevitas*, Lat.] applied to writings, the expressing a sentiment in very few words; conciseness, shortness.

To BREW, *v. a.* [*brouwen*, Belg.] to make beer, or ale, by mixing malt and hops with boiling water, and fermenting it afterwards with yeast. Figuratively, to make any drink by boiling different ingredients; to contrive; to plot. Used neuterly, to perform the office of a brewer; to make ale or beer.

BRE'WER, *s.* one who makes malt liquor, and sells it.

BRE'WHOUSE, *s.* a place or house wherein beer or ale is made.

BRE'WING, *s.* the process or method of making ale or beer; the quantity of liquor produced by brewing.

BRE'WIS, *s.* a piece of bread boiled in a pot, together with meat. It seems anciently to have meant broth. "What an ocean of *brewis* shall I swim in."

BRE'WOOD, a town of Staffordshire, 10 miles S. by W. of Stafford. Market on Tuesday.

BRI'AR, *s.* See BRIER.

BRIBE, *s.* a gift or reward given to a person to engage him to determine contrary to the merits of a cause; something given to a person to stifle evidence; something given to an elector, to engage him to vote for a particular candidate.

BRI'BER, *s.* one that pays for corrupt practices.

BRI'BERY, *s.* the act of giving a person money to engage him to any particular side or undertaking.

BRICK, *s.* [*brick*, Belg.] a flat lump of reddish or white earth, formed in wooden moulds of various sizes; first dried in the air, and afterwards burned in a kiln or clamp. The invention of bricks must have been very ancient, as we find they were employed in erecting the tower of Babel. The Romans did not burn their bricks, but dried them in the air four or five years. *Oil of brick*, is olive oil imbibed by heated bricks, pounded afterwards, and distilled in a retort.

To BRICK, *v. a.* to lay or build with bricks.

BRI'CKBAT, *s.* a piece or fragment of a brick.

BRI'CKDUST, *s.* the dust of bricks; or the powder of bricks made by rubbing them on each other, or pounding them.

BRI'CKING, *s*, among builders, the counterfeiting of a brick wall on plaster, which is done by smearing it over with red ochre, and making the joints with an edged tool; these last are afterwards filled with a fine plaster.

BRI'CK-KILN, *s.* a place where bricks are burnt.

BRI'CKLAYER, *s.* one whose business it is to lay and cement bricks in a wall or building. Tilers and bricklayers were incorporated 10 Eliz., under the name of Master and Wardens of the Society of Freemen of the Mystery and Art of Tilers and Bricklayers.

BRI'CKMAKER, *s.* one who makes bricks.

BRI'DAL, *a.* that belongs to a wedding.

BRIDE, *s. bryd*, Sax.] a name given to a woman on the day of her marriage, and sometimes after the wedding-day is over.

BRI'DEBED, *s.* the bed on which a new married couple lie.

BRI'DECAKE, *s.* the cake with which the guests are entertained at a wedding.

BRI'DEGROOM, *s.* a newly married man.

BRI'DEMEN, *s.* the male attendants, as the BRIDEMAIDS are the female attendants, or company, at a wedding; the office of the latter is to undress the bride on the wedding-night, and see her to bed.

BRI'DEWELL, *s.* a house of correction near Fleet-street, London, built by Henry VIII. as a royal palace fit for the reception of the emperor Charles V. It is an institution of a mixed nature, partaking of the hospital, the prison, and the workhouse. Several youths are sent to this hospital as apprentices to manufacturers who reside there; they are clothed in blue doublets and breeches, with white hats. Having faithfully served the term of seven years, they have their freedom, and a donation of 10l. each, for carrying on their respective trades. Any place where vagrants are obliged to beat hemp, or are kept to other hard labour as a punishment.

BRIDGE, *s.* [*bric*, Sax.] a building of stone or timber consisting of one or more arches, intended for the passage of men or carriages from one side of the river to another. The word *bridge* is used figuratively for the upper part of the nose; and in musical instruments for a piece of wood, which stands upright on the belly of the instrument, and supports the strings. *Hanging bridges* are those which are not supported either by posts or pillars, being sustained only by the two extremities. A *draw-bridge* is made fast only at one end with hinges, so that the other may be lifted by chains fixed to it. A *flying bridge* is made of pontoons, leathern boats, casks, &c., covered with planks for the passage of an army. A *bridge of boats* is made of copper or wooden boats, fastened with stakes or anchors, and covered with planks. PROV. *Let every man praise the bridge he goes over*, that is, Speak not ill of him who hath done you a courtesy, or whom you have made use of or do commonly make use of to your benefit.

BRI'DGEND, a town of Glamorganshire, in S. Wales, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the river Ogmore, which divides it into two parts, but they are joined together by a stone bridge. The market is considerable for corn, cattle, and provisions. It is 7 miles W. by N. of Cowbridge, and 177 W. of London.

BRI'DGENORTH, a town of Shropshire, seated on the Severn, which divides it into two parts, joined by a stone bridge. The streets are broad and paved, and its situation is commodious for trade. Its fairs, which fall on the Thursday before Shrove Sunday, June 30th, August 2d, and Oct. 29th, are much resorted to for cattle, sheep, butter, cheese, bacon, linen cloth, hops, and other merchandise. The last, which holds three days, is the largest. It is 20 miles nearly W. of Birmingham, and 139 N. W. of London. Market on Saturday. Pop. 5100, It sends 2 members to parliament.

BRI'DGETOWN, the capital of Barbadoes, situated in the S. W. part of the island, on Carlisle Bay, which is capable of containing 500 ships. The town lies at the entrance of St. George's Valley, which runs several miles into the country. Here is a free-school, an hospital, and a college. The houses, about 1,500 in number, are very elegant, the streets are broad, and the wharfs and quays commodious and well fortified. This is the seat of the governor, council, assembly, and court of chancery. Lat. 13. 5. N. long., 58. 38. W.

BRI'DGEWATER, a town of Somersetshire, containing about eight thousand inhabitants. The streets are wide and well paved. It stands 12 miles from Start Point, where the Parret runs into the Bristol Channel; from whence a spring tide flows 22 feet at the quay, at which time it rushes with much violence and roaring; the perpendicular height, as it presses along, being several feet. This sudden rage of the tide is called the Boar, and is frequent in all the rivers of the Channel, especially in the Severn. Ships of 200 tons burden come up to the town. They import, in large throws, the Manufactures of Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, &c., which are conveyed from hence, in waggons, for the internal parts of Devonshire, and Cornwall. About 40 vessels, from 30 to 100 tons, are employed in bringing coals from Wales to this place. The duties on custom-house imports, amount to about £2,500 a year. It is seated on the river Parret, 31 miles S. S. W. of Bristol, and 137 W. by S. of London. Markets on Thursday and Saturday, for corn, cattle, &c., and particularly for cheese.

BRI'DLE, *s.* [*bridel*, Sax.] the bit, headstaff, fillet, throat-band, reins, and nose-band, which are fastened on a horse's head to manage and govern him. Figuratively, a restraint, curb, check.

To BRI'DLE, *v. a.* [*bridlian*, Sax.] to manage a horse by means of a bridle. Figuratively, to check, or restrain; to keep within bounds. Used neuterly, to hold up the head in an affected manner, applied to the attitudes of a woman.

BRI'DLINGTON, or *BU'RLINGTON*, a sea-port of Yorkshire, seated on a pretty large bay, near Flamborough Head. It has a commodious quay for ships, and is a place of good trade. It is 36 miles north of Hull, and 208 N. of London. Market on Saturday. Pop. 4,800,

BRI'DPORT, a large neat town in Dorsetshire. It has a safe port for about 40 vessels, and stands on a little hill near the English Channel. The population is about 4300 the market is remarkable for hemp, and it furnishes lines, twines, nets, sail-cloth, &c., to the Newfoundland fishery. It is 12 miles W. of Dorchester, and 139 W. by S. of London. Market on Saturday.

BRIEF, (*breef*) *a.* [*bref*, Fr.] appropriated to language, short, concise, opposed to diffusive or verbose.

BRIEF, *s.* [from *brief*, Belg.] a short and expressive account or description. In law, a writ whereby a person is summoned to answer to any action; an abridgment of a client's case, containing in a concise manner the proofs and objections that may be made by the contrary party, with answers to them, written out for the instruction of a counsel on a trial. In canon law, letters patent, generally read in churches, giving a license for making a collection all over the kingdom for any public or private loss, the money for which is collected by the churchwardens.

BRI'EFLY, *ad.* in a few words; concisely.

BRI'EFNESS, *s.* the quality of expressing a thing in a few words; conciseness; shortness.

BRI'ER, *s.* [*brær*, Sax.] in botany, a kind of prickly tree, distinguished popularly into sweet and wild; and being a species of the *rose*, see that article.

BRI'ERY, *a.* full of briers, thorns, or prickly plants.

BRIGA'DE, *s.* [*brigade*, Fr.] in the military art, a part or division of an army, whether horse or foot, under the command of a brigadier. *A brigade of an army*, is a body of horse of ten or thirteen squadrons, or five or six battalions of foot: a *brigade of a troop*, is a third part of it, when consisting of fifty soldiers; but only a sixth, when it consists of one hundred; that is, a troop divided into three *brigades*, in the former case, and into six in the latter.

BRIGA'DE-MAJOR, *s.* an officer appointed by the brigadier to assist him in the management and ordering of his brigade; and he there acts as a major does in any army.

BRI'GADIER-GENERAL, *s.* an officer commanding a brigade of horse or foot, and ranking next below a major-general.

BRI'GANDINE, *s.* [from *brigand*, Fr.] a kind of ancient defensive armour, consisting of thin pliable plates, like scales; a coat of mail.

BRI'GANTINE, *s.* [*brigantin*, Fr.] a small, light, flat, open vessel, with twelve or fifteen benches on each side for rowers, going both with sails and oars, fit for boarding, or giving chase, and chiefly used by the Corsairs.

BRIGG, a town in Lincolnshire, with a good market on Thursday for cattle and provisions. It is seated on the river Ankam. Some call it Glamford-Bridges. It is 25 miles N. of Lincoln, and 153 N. of London.

BRIGHT, *a.* [*beort*, Sax.] shining, splendid; glittering with light. Figuratively, strong, clear; or that which introduces more light into the mind. Noble, shining, illustrious, or that which sets a person in a conspicuous point of view, applied to action. Applied to sagacity, quick, penetrating.

BRIGHTHELMSTON, or *BRIGHTON*, a town of Sussex, on the coast, much resorted to in the bathing season. The Steine is a fine lawn, or public walk. Brighton, in time of peace, is the station of the weekly packet-boats to and from Dieppe. It is 56 miles S. of London, and 74 N. W. of Dieppe. Market every day. Pop, 41,000,

To BRI'GHTEN, *v. a.* to make a thing shine which was dull, or covered either with rust or dust. Figuratively, to disperse. To make famous; to render conspicuous, to heighten, applied to character. Used neuterly, to shine again after being obscured.

BRI'GHTLY, *ad.* with splendour; with lustre. Figuratively, in such a manner as will raise an advantageous idea of ourselves.

BRI'GHTNESS, *s.* the lustre which appears on the sight of burnished metals, or cut diamonds; splendour. Figuratively, goodness; sagacity; perfections that make a person conspicuous. "The *brightness* of his parts." *Prior.*

BRI'LLIANCY, *s.* [from *brillant*, Fr.] greatness of lustre, or splendour which dazzles the eyes.

BRI'LLIANT, *a.* [*brillant*, Fr.] sparkling or reflecting the rays of light with great lustre.

BRI'LLIANT, *s.* [from *briller*, Fr.] a diamond quite flat underneath, and cut on its upper part in triangular facets, the uppermost ending in a point.

BRIM, *s.* [*brymme*, Sax.] the edge or extremity of a thing. Applied to the hat, that part which is cocked or turned upward. Applied to any vessel, or drinking-glass, the uppermost part or edge. Figuratively, the surface of any liquor or fluid. The top of a bank washed by a river.

To BRIM, *v. a.* to fill full; to fill up to the brim. Neuterly, to be full to the top.

BRI'MFUL, *a.* full to the top. Figuratively, ready to run over by being charged too full.

BRI'MMER, *s.* a vessel or bowl filled up to the brim.

BRI'MMING, *a.* filled to the top.

BRI'MSTONE, *s.* in natural history, a fat, unctuous, mineral, yellow substance, dry, solid, and friable, melting with gentle heat, inflammable, and when fired in the open air, burning almost all away with a blue flame, and a noxious vapour; endued with an electric power, and not dissoluble in any acid menstruum.

BRI'NDED, *part.* [from *brin*, Fr.] streaked; marked with streaks or branches; tabby.

BRI'NDLE, *s.* applied to the streaks upon the skin of a beast, darker or of a different colour from the other parts.

BRI'NDLED, *part.* marked with streaks of a different or darker colour, applied to the skin of a beast.

BRINE, *s.* [*brine*, Sax.] any salt liquor; sea-water. Figuratively, the sea; tears. The liquor or pickle which proceeds from salted meat.

To BRING, *v. a.* [pret. *I brought*, part. pass. *brought*; *bringan*, Sax.] to cause a person to come, or to fetch a thing to another, distinguished from *carry*, because it may then be done by another; but the word *bring* implies that a thing is done by one's self. Figuratively, to procure; to produce. Used with the particle *in*, to introduce. Used with *back*, to make a person or thing return; to recover; to recall. Used with *to*, to lead, or conduct; to induce, to prevail upon. Used with *about*, to accomplish. Used with *off*, to clear from any charge; to free from danger. Used with *over*, to prevail on, or induce a person to alter his sentiments; to convert or seduce. Used with *out*, to discover a thing which is concealed. Used with *under*, to subdue, vanquish, or tyrannize over. Used with *up*, to instruct: educate; to teach; to introduce a fashion; to advance, or come forward with, applied to an army. "*Bring up* your men." *Shak.* SYNON. To *bring*, implies conveying a thing ourselves from one place to another, in opposition to the word *send*. To *fetch*, implies going to a place in order to *bring*.

BRI'NISH, *a.* [*brine*, and *ise*, Sax.] like brine; saltish.

BRINK, *s.* [*brink*, Dan.], the extreme edge of a river, precipice, &c. Figuratively, the highest degree of danger.

BRI'NY, *a.* tasting saltish, or like brine, or any other liquor that resembles it.

BRI'ONY, *s.* See BRYONY.

BRISK, *a.* [*brusque*, Fr.] lively, gay, airy; full of vivacity and spirits, applied to the disposition. Vigorous, full of activity and power, applied to action. Sparkling, mantling, applied to liquors. Bright, glaring, and strongly affecting the sight, applied to colours.

To BRISK UP, *v. n.* to advance in a sprightly, lively, and nimble manner.

BRI'SKET, *s.* [*brichet*, Fr.] the breast of an animal, particularly that part which lies next to the ribs.

BRI'SKLY, *ad.* in a brisk, lively, active, and spirited manner.

BRI'SKNESS, *s.* a light, airy, and cheerful disposition; vivacity, or liveliness; activity, gaiety.

BRI'STLE, *s.* [*bristl*, Sax.] the strong hair which grows and stands upright on the back of the boar, &c.

To BRI'STLE, *v. a.* to erect the bristles upright when enraged, applied to a hog. Figuratively, to grow angry; to advance to an enemy in order to attack him, or revenge an affront, used with the particle *up*. Neuterly, to stand erect like the bristles of a hog.

BRI'STLY, *a.* in botany, encompassed with a substance resembling hairs. Thick set with hairs or bristles.

BRISTOL, a city and sea-port, partly in Gloucestermire, and partly in Somersetshire, to which last it was accounted to belong, before it formed a separate jurisdiction. In wealth, trade, and population, (Pop. of the city, 59,074, suburbs, 57,942.) it has long been reckoned the second in England; the custom-house receipts for Liverpool, however, have of late years considerably exceeded those of Bristol. It is seated at the confluence of the Avon and Frome, about nine miles from the place where the Avon discharges itself into the Severn. Ships of considerable burden come up to the quays; but there are now very great improvements made in the docks, quays, and river, which render it one of the safest and most commodious ports in the united kingdom. The trade of Bristol is extensive; sending 3,000 ships yearly to different parts of the world. The streets are mostly narrow, but here are some elegant squares, and the new parts of the town are magnificent; they are built of stone, and much in the same style as Bath. Like it, they also extend range above range, till they have reached the summit of the hill against which the Gloucester side of the city stands. The prospects in the vicinity of Bristol are delightful, and the banks of the Avon, the lofty rocks, through which it finds a passage to the sea, covered with herbage and trees, and presenting the most awful precipices, are highly romantic. They have plenty of coal from Kingswood and Mendip Hills, and the glass-houses, founderies, sugar works, &c., are numerous. The hot well is resorted to for the cure of several diseases, and is about a mile from the town, on the side of the river Avon. St. Vincent's Rock, above this well, is noted for a sort of soft diamonds, called Bristol-stones. They make use of sledges instead of carts, which, from their weight and friction, seem a heavy load in themselves; neither do the horses pull together, the hind horse being perpetually raising the fore part of the sledge, and the fore horses perpetually pulling or pressing him to the ground. It ought to be observed, however, that a part of the town having been built upon a morass, carts and waggons are not allowed to ply there, from the apprehension of their shaking and endangering the buildings. Bristol is 40 miles nearly S. of Hereford, 78 N. E. of Exeter, 34 S. W. by S. of Gloucester, 50 S. S. W. of Worcester, 12 W. N. W. of Bath, and 120 W. of London. Lat. 51. 28. N., lon. 2. 36. W. Markets daily.

BRI'STOL-STONE, *s.* a kind of soft diamond found in St. Vincent's Rock, near Bristol.

BRITAIN, (GREAT) the title given to England and Scotland, since the union of the two kingdoms. See ENGLAND and SCOTLAND.

BRITAIN, (NEW) called also Terra Labrador, and Eskimaux, a country in North America, between the river of St. Lawrence and Hudson's Bay. It is subject to Great Britain; but we have no settlement in it, nor are there any inhabitants but a rude, savage sort of people, called Eskimaux, who have neither laws nor religion. They have no houses, but live in caves and holes in the sides of hills, and are the only people in America that have beards, which almost hide their faces. The chief produce is skins and furs.

BRI'TISH, *a.* belonging to Britain.

BRI'TTLE, *a.* [*brittan*, Sax.] that breaks or crumbles to pieces with the least force or violence.

BRI'TTLENESS, *s.* that quality which renders a thing easy to break.

BRIZE, *s.* the same with the gadfly.

BROACH, *s.* [*broche*, Fr.] an instrument or stake forced through a joint of meat, by means of which it is turned round, and its parts are successively exposed to the action of the fire, in roasting; a musical instrument, which is played upon by means of a handle that turns a cylinder round on its axis, and gives motion to the several keys by pieces of wire fixed perpendicularly on its surface.

To BROACH, *v. a.* to spit; to pierce with a spit. Figuratively, to force a spicket or cock into a vessel in order to draw the liquor; to tap; to open; to wound, so as to let out blood. A low expression, alluding to the tapping a vessel. To be the author of, applied to doctrine or opinion.

BRO'ACHER, *s.* a spit or stake to roast meat on. Figuratively, the first inventor, author, or founder of any opinion or doctrine.

BROAD, (*brōd* or *brawd*) *a.* [*brad*, Sax.] wide, or the extent between the sides of a thing; distinguished from *length*, which is the extent or space between the two ends. Figuratively, large or great. "A *broad* mixture of folly." *Locke*. Diffusive, clear, and bright. "Appears in the *broadest* light." *Decay of Piety*. Coarse, gross, obscene, applied to language. "In some places he is *broad* and fulsome." *Dryd*. With the eyes wide and open. "He was *broad* awake." Bold, not delicate; not reserved. *Broad as long*, implies equal on the whole. SYNON. By *broad* is understood extended each way; as, *broad* cloth; a *broad* brimmed hat. By *wide* is meant *broad* to a certain degree; as, three inches *wide*; four feet *wide*.

BRO'AD-CAST, *s.* denotes the method of cultivating corn, turnips, pulse, grasses, &c., by sowing them with the hand, in which method they are scattered over the ground at large, and thence said to be sown in broad-cast. This is called the old husbandry, to distinguish it from the drill, horse-hoeing, or new husbandry.

BRO'AD-CLOTH, *s.* a manufacture made of sheep's wool of our own growth, mixed with that of Segovia in Spain, the staple commodity and honour of this nation, so called from its breadth, which is so great that it is weaved by two persons, who sit at each side, and fling the shuttle to one another

BRO'AD-EYED, *a.* that can see to a great distance round; or has a very large prospect in sight. "In spite of *broad-eyed* watchful day." *Shak*. This conveys a noble image to the mind, and is an elegant use of the term.

BRO'AD-LEAVED, *a.* that has broad leaves.

BRO'ADLY, *ad.* in a broad manner.

BRO'ADNESS, *s.* breadth; the extent between the sel-

vages or list of cloth; the space between the sides of a thing. Figuratively, obscene, immodest.

BRO'AD-SHOULDERED, *a.* measuring much, or of great width between the shoulders.

BRO'ADSIDE, *s.* the firing all the guns on one side of a ship into an enemy's vessel. Figuratively, an attack; or a positive and unexpected charge of something criminal, by way of accusation or reply.

BRO'ADSWORD, *s.* a sharp-edged cutting sword, with a broad blade.

BRO'ADWISE, *ad.* according to the direction of the breadth.

BROCA'DE, *s.* [*brocado*, Span.] a stuff of gold, silver, or silk, raised and embellished with flowers, foliages, or other ornaments.

BROCA'DED, *a.* woven with flowers, or ornaments of various colours. Figuratively, drest in brocade.

BRO'CAGE, *s.* money gained by promoting bargains; or what is given a broker for commission; the trade of buying and selling second-hand things.

BRO'CCOLI, *s.* [Ital.] in botany, a species of cabbage.

BROCK, *s.* [*broc*, Sax.] a badger; also, a hart of the third year; also, a hind of the same year, a brock's sister.

BRO'CKET, *v.* a red deer of two years old.

BROGUE, (*brōg*) *s.* [*brog*, Ir.] a wooden shoe; a corrupt or vicious manner of speaking or pronouncing.

To BROI'DER, *v. a.* [*brodir*, Fr.] to adorn with figures of needlework.

BROIL, *s.* [from *brouillir*, Fr.] a quarrel, contest, tumult, or war.

To BROIL, *v. a.* [*bruler*, Fr.] to dress meat either by placing it immediately on the coals, or on a gridiron over a fire. Neuterly, to overheat by immoderate exercise. Used improperly for to *burn*.

BRO'KERAGE, *s.* the fee or pay given to a broker for negotiating business.

To BROKE, *v. n.* [of uncertain etymology. Skinner seems inclined to derive it from *to break*, because *broken* men turn factors or brokers. Causabon derives it from the Greek; but Mr. Lye more properly deduces it from a Saxon word, signifying to procure] to transact business, or buy and sell for another at a certain sum per cent.

BRO'KENHEARTED, *a.* in a condition which admits of no comfort; dejected; in despair; disconsolate.

BRO'KENLY, *ad.* in an unconnected manner; without any connexion; by loose sentences.

BRO'KEN MEAT, *s.* fragments, or pieces of meat taken from a table.

BRO'KER, *s.* one who buys or sells, or transacts business for another. By abuse, the word is applied to those who deal in second-hand goods. *Exchange broker*, is one who concludes bargains for others, relating to the remitting of money, or bills of exchange. *Stock-brokers*, are those who buy or sell for others, parts or shares in the joint stock of any public company, as the Bank, South-sea, &c. *Pawnbrokers*, are those who lend money to the necessitous, upon a pledge of goods given as security.

BRO'MLEY, a town in Kent, whose market is on Thursday; on the road to Tunbridge; distant from London 10 miles. Pop. 4050.

BRO'MLEY, in Staffordshire. See ABBOT'S BROMLEY.

BRO'MSGROVE, a town of Worcestershire, with considerable manufactures of worsted, linsey, linen cloths, fishhooks, needles, and nails. It is situated near the rise of the river Salwarp, 15 miles N. E. by N. of Worcester, and 115 N. W. of London. A good market on Tuesday for corn, cattle, and provisions. Pop. 8650.

BRO'MYARD, a town of Herefordshire, situated in a country full of orchards, 16 miles N. E. of Hereford, and 125 W. N. W. of London. Market on Monday Pop. 2998

BRO'NCHIA, (*bronkia*) *s.* [Gr.] in anatomy, the ramification of the trachea; or certain branches or hollow tubes belonging to the windpipe, that are dispersed through the lungs.

BRO'NCHIAL, (*bronkial*) *a.* belonging to the throat.

BRO'NCHOCELE, (*bronkosele*) *s.* [from *bronchos*, windpipe, and *kele*, swelling, Gr.] in surgery, a tumour arising in the anterior part of the neck, occasioned by some humour, or some violence, as straining in labour, lifting weights, &c. Several individuals who were afflicted with a monstrification of this disorder, were exhibited throughout England some years since, under the name of monstrous craws.

BRONCHO'TOMY, (*bronkotomy*) *s.* [from *bronchos* the windpipe, and *temno* to cut, Gr.] the operation which opens the windpipe by incision, necessary in many cases, especially in a violent quinsy, to prevent suffocation from the great influence or tumour of the parts.

BRONTO'LOGY, *s.* [from *bronte* thunder, and *logos* a discourse, Gr.] a discourse on thunder.

BRONZE, *s.* [*bronze*, Fr.] a metal compounded of copper, tin, and zinc, which is employed for various uses, as making bells, cannons, and statues. The proportions of the component metals being varied to suit the purposes to which the bronze is applied. Also, a kind of colouring prepared by the colour-men of Paris, in imitation of bronze. There are two sorts of it, the red, made of copper-dust and red ochre, and the yellow, which is made of the finest copper-dust alone.

BROOCH, *s.* [*broke*, Belg.] a jewel; an ornament of jewels. Figuratively, an ornament; glory.

To BROOD, *v. a.* [*brœdan*, Sax.] to hatch, or sit upon in order to hatch; to sit like a hen hatching her eggs; beautifully applied in the following sentence: "Where *brooding* darkness spreads its jealous wings." *Milt.* To sit near, and watch with great anxiety. Used actively, to hatch. Figuratively, to cherish or keep alive by incessant anxiety.

BROOD, *s.* [*brod*, Sax.] the young of fowls, fishes, or small land animals; a parcel of chickens hatched by one hen at one time. Figuratively, offspring, children; productions.

BROO'DY, *a.* inclining to hatch, or to sit on eggs to hatch them.

BROOK, *s.* [*broc*, Sax.] a small and shallow running water. SYNON. *Rivulets* and *brooks* are certain species of *streams* which are running waters; with this difference, that a *rivulet* runs between banks, whereas a *brook* winds its way through the meadows, or by a hedge-side. A *rivulet* is a much larger *stream* than a *brook*.

To BROOK, *v. a.* [*brucan*, Sax.] to bear without resentment or complaint; to put up with. Applied to misfortunes, or affronts, to endure.

BROO'KLIME, *s.* a sort of water speedwell, very common in ditches, and not much unlike water-cress.

BROOM, *s.* [*brom*, Sax.] in botany, the *genista*, Lat., *gemet*, Fr.] Linnæus ranges it in the third section of his 17th class. There are 10 species. Likewise, an utensil made with the twigs of the above-mentioned plant, and used in sweeping houses or streets.

BROO'MGRASS, *s.* a genus of the grasses called by Linnæus brooms. The English species are numerous.

BROO'MING, or BREAMING, *s.* the burning the filth which a ship has contracted, with straw, reeds, broom, &c., when she is on the careen.

BROO'MRAPE, *s.* an herb with gaping blossoms, found amongst broom.

BROOMSTAFF, *s.* the staff to which the twigs of a broom are bound, to make a besom; the handle of a broom; named more generally in London, a *broomstick*.

BROOMY, *a.* full of, or abounding in, broom.

BROTH, *s.* [*broth*, Sax.] a kind of soup, made by boiling meat down in a small quantity of water.

BROTHEL, or BROTHEL-HOUSE, *s.* [*bordel*, Fr., *bordello*, Ital., so called from their having been formerly built near, or upon the banks of rivers] a house inhabited by prostitutes, and set apart for the purpose of lewdness.

BROTHER, *s.* [*brethren* and *brothers* in the plural, the former of which seems confined to the Scriptures; *brother*, Sax.] a term of relation between two male children sprung from the same father or mother, or both. Among the ancients, this term was used with greater latitude than at present, and signified even first-cousins; in this sense it is used in Scripture, when mention is made of our Lord's *brethren*. Figuratively, a person united by the most ardent affections of friendship; one of the same trade; a person resembling another in qualities or conduct. Among divines, taken for man in general, alluding to our being all descended from one common parent.

BROTHERHOOD, *s.* the state or condition of a brother; the relation in which one brother stands with respect to another. Figuratively, men living together in the same house, and professing the same principles, applied to monks or friars; men incorporated together by the same charter; men of the same trade.

BROTHERLY, *a.* that suits or belongs to a brother.

BROTHERLY, *ad.* after the manner of a brother. Figuratively, in a very affectionate manner.

BROUGH, or *BURGA-UPON-STANMORE*, a town of Westmoreland, 6 miles from Appleby. Market on Thursday.

BROW, (the *ow* is pron. like *ow* in *now*, *how*) *s.* [*brora*, Sax.] the arched collection of hairs over the eye in human creatures. Figuratively, the looks, air, or appearance of the countenance. Applied to a hill, the verge, or extremity of its surface.

To BROWBEAT, *v. a.* to endeavour to awe a person by stern and haughty looks or words.

BROWN, (the *ow* is pron. as in *cow*) *a.* [*brun*, Sax.] sunburnt, of a colour which may be made of a mixture of black with another colour. Figuratively, dark, gloomy. Used as a substantive, a dark, or dusty colour.

BROWNISH, *a.* somewhat brown; inclining to brown; of a faint brown.

BROWNISTS, in church history, a religious sect, which sprung up in England towards the end of the 16th century. Their leader was one Robert Brown, a native of Northampton. They separated from the established church, disliking its discipline and form of government. They were equally averse to episcopacy and presbyterianism. They condemned the solemn celebration of marriages in churches; and maintained that matrimony being a political contract, the confirmation of it ought to proceed from the civil magistrate. They rejected all forms of prayer, and affirmed that the Lord's Prayer ought not to be recited as a prayer, it being only given as a model by which we are to form our prayers. They were persecuted with great severity by queen Elizabeth, who put several of them to death. The greater part of their sentiments were adopted by the independents, who do not, however, hold them with equal severity.

BROWNNESS, *s.* that idea or sensation which is excited in the mind on seeing a brown colour.

BROWN STUDY, *s.* gloomy meditations.

To BROWSE, (*brouze*) *v. a.* [*brouser*, Fr.] to feed on herbs, leaves, or grass. To crop or eat, applied to cattle, Neuterly, to feed or eat, used with *on* or *upon*.

BROWSE, (*brouze*) *s.* pasture; properly leaves, or shrubs, fit for goats and other animals to eat.

BROW-SICK, *a.* dejected; hanging the head.

BRUGES, a large city of the kingdom of the Netherlands, formerly the English staple for wool, and the centre of communication between the Lombards, and the Hanseatic merchants. Its trade, however, having for many years declined, the population of Bruges is estimated at about 47,000. It is eight miles North East of Ostend.

To BRUISE, (*bruze*) *v. a.* [*briser*, Fr.] to crush or hurt by any thing blunt, which does not cut the skin, or let the blood out; to crush by any weight; to beat in a mortar, so as only to crush or destroy the form of a thing, without reducing it to powder.

BRUISE, (*bruze*) *s.* a hurt whereby the skin is not broke.

BRUISEWORT, *s.* an herb, the same with comfrey.

BRUIT, (*brut*) *s.* [*bruit*, Fr.] a report, rumour, or noise; something which is the common topic of conversation.

To BRUIT, (*brut*) *v. a.* to spread abroad; to divulge; to rumour. Both the verb and the noun are seldom used.

BRUMA, or BRAHMA, *s.* the idol of the Brachmans, who, they say, produced as many worlds as he has considerable parts; the first world, which is above the heavens, being formed of his brain; the second of his eyes; the third of his mouth, &c.

BRUMAL, *a.* [*brumalis*, Lat.] belonging to the winter.

BRUNETTE, *s.* [the plural *brunettes*, according to Addison; Fr.] a person of a brown complexion; generally applied to the female sex.

BRUNION, *s.* [*brugnon*, Fr.] a sort of fruit between a plum and a peach.

BRUNSWICK, the duchy of, a country of Germany, fertile both in corn and pastures, and divided into three principalities, Wolfenbüttel, Grübenhagen, and Celenberg, which also comprehended the duchy of Göttingen. The principality of Wolfenbüttel had its own dukes; but the other two belonged to the elector of Hanover. The territories of the house of Brunswick were more extensive; the principal of which were the duchies of Brunswick and Lunenberg, with the county of Danneberg annexed thereto. Pop. 208,700.

BRUNSWICK, a populous city, capital of the duchy of Brunswick, and the residence of the prince of Brunswick Wolfenbüttel, seated on the river Ocker, 7 miles N. of Wolfenbüttel, and 47 W. N. W. of Magdeburg. Pop. 30,000.

BRUNSWICK, a city of New Jersey, in N. America, on the S. W. bank of the Raritan river, 12 miles above Perth Amboy. The inhabitants have a considerable inland trade, and many small vessels. Here is also a flourishing college, called Queen's College. Lat. 40. 20. N., long. 74. 10. W.

BRUNSWICK, NEW, the N. W. division of Acadia in North America. It is separated from Nova Scotia by the river St. Croix on the E., having Canada on the W. and N., and the Straits of New York and New England on the S. Its capital is Frederick's Town. Since the conclusion of the last American war, the emigration of loyalists to this province from the United States has been considerable. Large tracts of land have been cultivated, and several new towns laid out, among which are Shelburne, Parr Town, Digby, and New Edinburgh. The province is now very rapidly advancing in population and fertility. Pop. 81,000.

BRUNT, *s.* [*brunst*, Belg.] the onset, attack, or shock of an enemy; the force, violence, and stroke of a cannon. Generally used with the verb *bear*. *To bear the brunt*, is to sustain the attack of an enemy. Figuratively, any difficulty, or cross; an unexpected accident.

BRUSH, *s.* [*brosse*, Fr.] an instrument made of bristles or hair fastened to wood, used for sweeping rooms, cleaning clothes, or painting. Figuratively, a slight attack or skirmish in war.

To BRUSH, *v. a.* to clear a thing of dust by means of a brush; to touch in one's passage. Used with *up*, to paint, to make a thing look well by a brush. Used neuterly, to pass quick and close to a person, joined with the particle *by*. "*Brush'd* regardless *by*." *Dryd.* To skim upon the surface; to pass along so as just to touch the surface in the passage, used with *over*.

BRU'SHER, *s.* a person who makes use of a brush; one who cleans with a brush.

BRU'SHWOOD, *s.* rough, woody thickets.

BRU'SHY, *a.* rough or shaggy like a brush.

BRU'SSELS, a large city of the kingdom of Belgium, and contains a population of 90,000. The streets are spacious, and the houses pretty high. In Brussels are 7 squares or market-places. The great market-place is elegant and beautiful. The public buildings are sumptuous, and here are numerous fountains. Brussels is celebrated for its lace, camlets, and tapestry. It is seated on the river Senne, 22 miles S. of Antwerp, 26 S. E. of Ghent, and 148 N. by E. of Paris. Lat. 50. 51. N., long. 4. 28 E.

To BRU'STLE, *v. a.* [*brasthan*, Sax.] to crackle; to make a noise like the rustling of armour, or that of rich silks. Figuratively, to swagger, to hector, or approach a person in a threatening manner.

BRU'TAL, *a.* [*brutal*, Fr.] that belongs to a beast, opposed to rational. Figuratively, inhuman, cruel, savage; without, or contrary to, reason and the principles of humanity.

BRUTA'LITY, *s.* [*brutalité*, Fr.] a disposition or behaviour contrary to the laws of reason and dictates of politeness and humanity; churlishness, savageness.

To BRU'TALIZE, *v. n.* [*brutaliser*, Fr.] to grow morose, savage, inhuman, and like a brute. Actively, to make brutal.

BRU'TALLY, *ad.* inhumanly, churlishly.

BRUTE, *a.* [*brutus*, Lat.] senseless; savage; inhuman; void of all the tender and social affections; not having the use of reason; rough; uncivilized.

BRUTE, *s.* an animal without the principle of reason; a beast. Figuratively, applied to men as a term of the most mortifying reproach, and implying a person void of humanity, and an enemy to reason.

BRU'TISH, *a.* resembling a beast, either in form or qualities. Figuratively, rude; inhuman; senseless; stupidly ignorant; regardless of reason, or contrary to its dictates.

BRU'TON, a town of Somersetshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the river Brew, and is a well-built and well-inhabited town, with a handsome church, a free-school, and a stately alms-house, and has a manufacture of serges and stockings. It is situated 12 miles S. E. of Wells, and 109 W. of London.

BRY'ONY, *s.* [*bryonia*, Lat.] The white bryony is a plant with hand-shaped leaves, rough with callous points on both surfaces, found in hedges. The black bryony has heart-shaped undivided leaves, and is the same with ladyseal.

BUB, *s.* a cant word for strong malt liquor.

BU'BBLE, *s.* [*bobbel*, Belg.] a small bladder of water; a little round drop of any fluid filled and expanded with air and destroyed by the least touch. Figuratively, something easily destroyed; a cheat, or the person cheated.

To BU'BBLE, *v. n.* to rise in bubbles; to make a gentle noise, as it runs, applied to water issuing from some narrow place, or its fountain-head. Actively, to cheat or defraud by projects of imaginary advantages.

BU'BBLER, *s.* one who cheats by projects, promising great advantages for the loan of money.

BU'BO, *s.* [from *boubon*, the groin, Gr.] a tumour or swelling, attended with an inflammation in the groin, &c. *A malignant bubo* is owing to some contagious disease, or venereal taint. *A mild bubo* takes its rise from the stagnation of glutinous and inspissated blood.

BUBONOCE'LE, commonly called A RUPTURE, *s.* [from *boubon* the groin, and *kélé* a swelling, Gr.] in surgery, a tumour in the groin, formed by the prolapsus, or falling down of the intestines, omentum, or both, through the process of the peritonæum, and rings of the abdominal muscles.

BUCCANE'ERS, or BUCCANI'ERS, *s.* a cant word for the privateers and pirates in America. The term was derived from the manner in which these free-booters, who were many of them savages, were accustomed to prepare their meat, by hanging it in the smoke, which they called buccanning it.

BUCK, *s.* [*bwch*, Brit.] the male of the fallow deer, rabbits, hares, goats, &c. Among deer it is as corpulent, and has horns like a hart, different only in size, and growing out of the head like fingers in the hand. Likewise, a cant name of a club or society, so called from their use of these hunting terms, calling the president *the grand buck*, *&c.*

BUCK, *s.* [*bauche*, Teut.] ley made of ashes for washing linen. Figuratively, linen.

To BUCK, *v. a.* when from *buck*, signifying a deer, it denotes to copulate; and when from *buck*, signifying ley, it implies to wash clothes in ley.

BU'CKBEAN, *s.* the fringed water-lily. Also, a sort of trefoil, frequent in ponds and pits.

BU'CKENHAM, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Saturday.—12 miles E. of Thetford, 96 N. E. of London.

BU'CKET, *s.* [*baquet*, Fr.] a wooden vessel resembling one half of a barrel or pipe, fitted with a handle formed like a semi-circle, and used to draw water out of a well; likewise, a leathern vessel of the same form, used in fires to serve the engines with water. See PAIL.

BU'CKINGHAM, the chief town of Buckinghamshire, with a market on Saturday. It is situated on a low ground on the river Ouse, by which it is almost surrounded, and over it are three handsome stone bridges. There was formerly a strong castle in the middle of the town. There is a county jail, built not many years since. It is a corporation, sends two members to parliament, and formerly had the title of a duchy. It is 25 miles N. E. of Oxford, and 57 N.W of London. Pop, 3610

BU'CKINGHAMSHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the N. by Northamptonshire, on the E. by Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire, and Middlesex, on the W. by Oxfordshire, and on the S. by Berkshire, from which it is separated by the river Thames. It is about 39 miles in length and 18 in breadth; it contains 8 hundreds, 185 parishes, 15 market-towns, of which six send members to parliament, and above 156,000 inhabitants. The air is healthy, and the soil is rich, being mostly chalk or marl. The most general manufacture is bone-lace and paper. The principal rivers, besides the Thames, are the Ouse and Coln; the chief town is Buckingham.

BU'CKLE, *s.* [*bwccl*, Brit.] an instrument made of a link of metal with a tongue and catch, used to fasten the straps of shoes, the harness of horses, &c. A curled lock of hair; or hair in a state to make it curl.

To BU'CKLE, *v. a.* to fasten with a buckle. Figuratively, to marry, or join. To confine, used with the particle *in*. To apply to, used with *to*. To comb a wig in curls; to prepare hair for taking a curl.

BRUSSELS.

LONDON PUBLISHED BY THOMAS KELLY, 17, PATERNOSTER Row

To BU'CKLE, *v. i.* [*buchen*, Teut.] to bend or bow under a weight, used with *under*. Figuratively, to bend one's inclinations, to apply, or attend to.

BU'CKLER, *s.* [from *bucularium* the middle point of a shield, barbarous Lat.] a shield still used by the Spaniards in their night-walks.

BU'CKMAST, *s.* the fruit or mast of the beech-tree.

BU'CKRAM, *s.* [*bougran*, Fr.] a thick sort of linen or hempen cloth, stiffened with gum, chiefly used in the linings of clothes, to sustain and make them keep their form.

BU'CKTHORN, *s.* a tree that bears a purging berry.

BU'CKWHEAT, *s.* a plant, otherwise called French wheat.

BUCO'LIC, *s.* [from *boukolikos* belonging to oxen, Gr.] pastoral poetry.

BUD, *s.* [*bouton*, Fr.] in botany, the small swellings or prominences on the bark of a tree, which turns to shoots, &c. Among gardeners, it denotes the first tops of salad plants; and in husbandry, a weaned calf of the first year, being so named from the budding of its horns. Figuratively, the beginning, first appearance, tender and immature state of a thing.

To BUD, *v. n.* to swell with gems or little prominences. Applied to vegetables, to put forth shoots. Figuratively, to be in the bloom of youth. Actively, in gardening, to inoculate by inserting a *bud* into a tree.

BU'DDESDALE, a town of Suffolk, with a market on Thursday. It is seated in a valley, and has a small chapel, and an endowed grammar-school. It is 15 miles N. E. of Bury, and 88 N. E. of London. Pop. 700.

BU'DDLE, *s.* a place where miners wash their ore to fit it for the furnace.

To BUDGE, *v. n.* [*bouger*, Fr.] to stir; to move.

BUDGE, *s.* the fur of lambs.

BUDGE, *a.* stiff; surly; formal.

BU'DGET, *s.* [*bougette*, Fr.] a small bag; that which is contained in a budget; a store or stock.

BU'DLEY, a town of Devonshire, situated on the river Otter, near its mouth. Market on Monday. Pop. 2044.

BUE'NOS AYRES, (so called on account of the salubrity of the air) is one of the most considerable sea-ports of South America, and capital of the province of Paraguay, or La Plata, and the seat of a viceroy. Its situation is on the south side of the river La Plata, 50 leagues within its mouth, (where the river is seven leagues broad, in a country truly paradisiacal, being overspread with a beautiful verdure as far as the eye can reach. It contains about 2,000,000 of inhabitants; and provisions are in the greatest abundance. The streets are straight and broad, and the buildings tolerably regular. The productions of the country are, indigo, tobacco, vincenta-wool, cotton, tiger-skins, seal-skins, copperas, figs, dried-tongues, dried-beef, hams, saffron, cochineal, cocoa, hemp, hair, wheat, gums, drugs, gold, silver, and precious stones, besides tallow and hides, which may be considered the great staple, 1,500,000 of the latter being annually exported.—On June 28th, 1806, this town and its dependencies, surrendered to an English squadron under Sir Home Popham, seconded by about 1,500 land forces commanded by major-general Beresford; and treasure to the amount of more than a million of dollars fell into the hands of the victors, and was conveyed to England. But scarcely did the mercantile speculations which this conquest had invited begin to abate, when the mortifying intelligence was received, that the Spaniards had, with a far superior force, retaken the place on the 12th of August following; by which the British army became prisoners of war, and captured property (not removed) to the amount of more than three millions of dollars, fell again into their hands. On July 5th, 1807, this place was again attacked by the British, under general Whitelock; but the consequences were disastrous: the troops being imprudently marched directly into the town, were fired upon on all sides; and after suffering severely in this situation, the total evacuation of S. America was agreed to on the day following. On the declaration of independence by the Spanish Colonies in South America, Buenos Ayres became the seat of a provisional government.—Lat. 34. 35. S., long. 58. 26. W.

BUFF, *s.* [from *buffalo*, Fr.] a sort of leather prepared from the skin of the buffalo; used for waist-belts, pouches, and military accoutrements.

BU'FFALO, *s.* [Ital.] a wild animal of the ox kind, with large, crooked, resupinated horns; of the size of our largest oxen, with a fierce and terrible aspect, the eyes big and prominent, the ears long and patulous, the neck thick and short, the flesh hanging loose under the throat. It is a native of the East, but brought into Italy, and other parts of Europe, where it is used as a beast of burden and draught.

BU'FFET, *s.* [*buffetto*, Ital.] a blow on one side of the head given with the fist. Figuratively, indignity, persecution, or hardship.

BUFFE'T, *s.* [*buffeta*, Ital.] a kind of cupboard or closet formed with an arch at the top, and furnished with shelves, used to place china and plate in for show and ornament.

To BU'FFET, *v. a.* [*buffeter*, Fr.] to strike on the head with the hand; to box. Figuratively, to strike any thing forcibly with the hand. Used neuterly, with the particle *for*, to box or fight with the fists.

BU'FFETER, *s.* one who fights with the fists; a boxer.

BU'FFLEHEADED, *a.* having a head like a *buffalo*. Figuratively, dull, stupid.

BUFFOO'N, *s.* [*bouffon*, Fr.] one who endeavours to excite laughter by low jests and antic postures; a merry-andrew; a jack-pudding.

BUFFOO'NERY, *s.* the using low jests, ridiculous pranks, or scurrilous mirth, to extort a laugh from the company.

BUFONI'TÆ, *s.* in natural history, a kind of extraneous fossils, called lycodontes, or wolf's teeth.

BUG, *s.* [*bug*, Brit,] an insect of a roundish flat form, and darkish red colour, which breeds in household-stuff, and blisters where it bites, is produced from a nit, and stinks when killed. Likewise a flying insect formed like a beetle, named a *May-bug*, or *May-fly*.

BUG, or BU'GBEAR, *s.* [from *bug*, Brit.] an object which raises terror; a walking spectre; a ghost; generally applied to the imaginary terror used to frighten children.

BU'GGINESS, *s.* the state of being infested with bugs.

BU'GGY, *a.* abounding with bugs.

BU'GLE, or BU'GLE-HORN, *s.* a hunting-horn.

BU'GLE, *s.* a shining bead, of a cylindrical form, and made of glass. Also, a plant.

To BUILD, (*bild*) *v. a.* (the preter. I *built*, or have *built*; *bilden*, Belg.] to make or raise houses, &c. Figuratively, to raise on any thing as a support or foundation.

BU'ILDER, *s.* one who constructs or raises houses, &c.

BU'ILDING, *s.* a fabric or place erected for shelter from the weather, for dwelling, or for the purposes of religion, security, or magnificence. *Building* is used, in its primary sense, for the art and act of raising edifices.

BUILTH, a town of Brecknockshire, pleasantly situated on the river Wye, over which it has a bridge, into Radnorshire. It consists of about 200 houses, and its inhabitants have a trade in stockings and flannels. It is 16 miles N. of Brecknock, and 171 W. N. W. of London. Markets on Monday and Saturday. Pop. 1034.

BULB, *s.* [*bulbus*, Lat.] in botany, a thick root, nearly round; of which there are two species. 1. The tunicated, or coated. 2. The squamous or scaly.

BU'LBACEOUS, *a.* [*bulbaceus*, Lat.] the same as *bulbous*, but not so proper.

BU'LBOUS, *a.* [*bulbosus*, Lat.] that resembles or contains a bulb; that has a round root.

BU'LFINCH, *s.* a song-bird; so called from its red colour; noted for imitating wind music, particularly the flageolet.

BULGA'RIA, a province of Turkey in Europe, bounded on the N. by Wallachia, on the E. by the Black Sea, on the S. by Romania and Macedonia, and on the W. by Servia. The principal towns are Vaddin, Sophia, Nicopoli, and Silistria; the last of which is partly inhabited by Tartars.

To BULGE, *v. n.* [originally written *bilge*, which signified the lower part of a ship] to spring a leak by striking the bottom on some rock or place which makes a hole or forces off some of the timber, applied to a ship; to founder. To stick or jut out, used with the particle *from*.

BU'LIMY, *s.* [from *bous* an ox, and *limos* hunger, Gr.] in medicine, an enormous appetite, attended with faintings, and coldness at the extreme parts.

BULK, *s.* [*bulcke*, Belg.] size, dimensions. Used with the word *people*, &c., the greatest part, and sometimes the vulgar. The human frame. Applied to a ship, the whole space in the bow for stowage; likewise the cargo. To *break bulk*, is to open or unload any part of the cargo.

BULK, *s.* [*bielcke*, Dan.] in architecture, part of a building projecting from a window, like a table, and used either for placing commodities on, by way of show, or for porters to pitch their burdens.

BU'LKINESS, *s.* the largeness of a thing; the greatness of size or dimensions.

BU'LKY, *a.* of great size or stature.

BULL, *s.* [*bulle*, Belg.] the male of black cattle, kept generally for propagating the species; any thing made in the form of a bull. In astronomy, one of the twelve signs of the zodiac, into which the sun enters in April. A blunder or contradiction. In ecclesiastical history, an instrument made out at the Roman or pope's chancery, sealed with lead, and of the same nature with the edicts of the secular princes. The seal present on one side the heads of St. Peter and St. Paul, and on the other, the name of the pope, and the year of his pontificate.

BULL, in composition, sometimes denotes largeness, as *bull*-head, and in such cases it is not to be looked on as derived from the English noun, but from the Greek particle.

BU'LLACE, *s.* a wild sour plum.

BULL-BA'TING, *s.* [from *bul* and *bætan*, Sax.] the worrying or teazing a bull, by setting dogs on him.

BU'LL-DOG, *s.* a species of dog of a strong make, and round head, noted for never quitting its hold whenever it has fastened, and used in baiting bulls, which they generally seize by the nose, and pin to the ground.

BU'LLET, *s.* [*boulet*, Fr.] an iron or leaden ball or shot used to load guns with. According to Mr. Derham, a bullet shot out of a great gun flies a mile in a little above seventeen half-seconds, and reckoning the sun's distance 86,051,398 English miles, would be thirty-two years and a half in its passage to it, in its full force. *Red-hot bullets* are heated in a forge, and used to set a place on fire, containing combustibles. *Hollow bullets* are made cylindrical, with an opening and fusee at one end, which giving fire to the inside, when in the ground, it bursts, and has the same effect as a mine. *Chain bullets* are two bullets joined to a chain three or four feet long. *Branch bullets*, two balls joined by a bar of iron five or six inches apart; and *two-headed bullets*, named likewise angles, are the two halves of a bullet, joined by a bar or chain; they are chiefly used in sea-fights, to cut the rigging, masts, &c.

BU'LL-HEAD, *s.* figuratively, a stupid person. In natural history, a fish, called likewise the miller's thumb; its head is broad and flat, disproportionate to its body.

BU'LLION, *s.* [*billon*, Fr.] gold and silver in the mass, neither wrought nor coined; so named either when they are first melted from the ore, or after they are refined and cast into ingots, or bars.

BU'LLOCK, *s.* the same with the ox, or gelded bull.

BU'LLY, *s.* a person who makes use of threatening expressions, and insolent behaviour, with great show of courage, but possessed of great cowardice. In low language, one who attends a strumpet, and espouses her quarrels.

To BULLY, *v. a.* to behave with noisy insolence and personated courage, in order to frighten a person into any measure or compliance.

BU'LRUSH, *s.* a large rush, growing in the sea, rivers and in moist places.

BU'LWARK, *s.* [*bolwercke*, Belg.] a fortification or bastion. Figuratively, a security or protection.

BUM, *s.* [*bomme*, Belg.] that part of the posteriors on which a person sits. Used in composition, to convey the idea of reproach, or something low and despicable, as in the following word, *bum-bailiff*.

BUMBA'ILIFF, *s.* a person employed to execute a writ, or arrest a person; a bailiff of the meanest sort.

BUMP, *s.* a swelling occasioned by a blow.

To BUMP, *v. a.* to kick a person, or strike him with the knee in the breech. To make a loud noise, applied to that made by the bittern.

BU'MPER, *s.* [perhaps a corruption from *bon père*, it being customary in Italy to drink the pope's health in full glasses] a cup or glass filled up to the brim, or as full as it can hold.

BU'MPKIN, *s.* [*boomken*, Belg.] a man who has not had the benefit of a polite education, but is gross in his conceptions, rude or unpolished in his behaviour, and void of experience with respect to the world; a rustic, or clown.

BUNCH, *s.* [*buncker*, Dan.] any prominence, hard knob, or swelling, rising above the surface of a thing. Many things of the same kind growing together. A cluster, applied to vegetables. Several things collected, or tied together at one of their extremities.

To BUNCH, *v. n.* to grow in knobs or protuberances. To swell, used with *out*.

BUNCHBA'CKED, *a.* having bunches on the back; hump-backed; crooked, owing to the dislocation of the back or shoulder-bones.

BU'NCHINESS, *s.* the quality of being uneven with respect to surface; growing in knobs or clusters, opposed to smoothness.

BU'NDLE, *s.* [*byndle*, Sax.] a parcel of goods, or collection of things wrapped or tied together, including the secondary idea of being easily portable.

To BU'NDLE, *v. a.* to tie or wrap several things together. Figuratively, to be included or collected together; to be comprehended or connected.

BUNG, *s.* [*bung*, Brit.] a stopple of wood, cork, &c., for the bung-hole of a cask.

To BUNG, *v. a.* to stop a barrel close at its largest vent, or hole.

BUNGAY, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Thursday. It is seated on a spot watered by the river Waveney, which separates it from Norfolk. It has two parish-churches, one of which is handsome, and in the midst of the town are the ruins of a famous nunnery. It is a good trading town, and the women are employed in knitting worsted stockings. The market is large for corn. It is 14 miles S. of Norwich, and 107 N. of London. Pop. 3750.

BU'NGHOLE, *s.* a large round hole in a barrel, by which it is filled.

To BU'NGLE, *v. n.* to perform any thing in a clumsy, awkward manner. Used actively, to botch. Figuratively, to palliate grossly, joined with the particle *up*.

BU'NGLE, *s.* a botch; an awkward and clumsy performance.

BU'NGLER, *s.* a bad workman; one who does a thing in an ignorant, awkward, or clumsy manner.

BU'NGLINGLY, *ad.* in a bad, clumsy, ignorant, or awkward manner.

BUNN, *s.* [*bunelo*, Span.] in pastry, a cake composed of yeast, flower, and carraway-seeds.

BUNT, *s.* [corrupted according to Skinner from *bent*] the middle part of a sail formed into a bag, or pouch, that it may contain more wind. *Bunt-lines* are small lines fastened to the foot, and reeved through little blocks seized to the yard, serving to hoist up the *bunt* of the sail, that it may be furled with greater ease.

To BUNT, *v. n.* to swell, used with the particle *out*.

BU'NTER, *s.* [a cant word] a woman who picks up rags in the street. Used figuratively, as a term of reproach, to convey the idea of a dirty, nasty, mean, and low-lived creature.

BU'NTING, *s.* the stuff of which a ship's colours are made. Also, a bird of the lark-kind.

BU'NTINGFORD, a town of Hertfordshire, with a market on Monday. It is a large thoroughfare on the N. road, 7 miles S. of Royston, and 31 N. by W. of London. Pop. with Layston, 1050

BUOY, (*boy*) *s.* [*bouée*, or *boye*, Fr.] a piece of wood or cork, and sometimes an empty barrel, well-closed, floating in the water, tied to a cable fastened to the bottom of the sea, in order to inform pilots and mariners where anchors are dropped in the harbours, where the wrecks of ships are sunk, together with shallow places, sand-banks, and other impediments. The *mast-buoy* is made of a piece of a mast or other piece of wood, which stands out of the water. *Buoy* is sometimes used for a sea-mark, which shews the dangers of difficult passages.

To BUOY, *v. a.* (*boy*) to raise above the surface of the water; to keep afloat. Figuratively, to keep any principle or thing from subsiding, or sinking under oppression. To cause a thing to ascend by its specific lightness. Neuterly, to float. Figuratively, to surmount or get the better of all difficulties or impediments.

BUO'YANCY, (*bóyancy*) *s.* the quality of floating; or that quality which prevents a thing from subsiding, sinking, or descending. The degree of *buoyancy* depends on the lightness of a substance compared with that of the medium in which it floats, thus cork will swim in water, and vapour will ascend in air, because the specific gravity of cork is less than that of water, and the specific gravity of vapour less than that of common air.

BUO'YANT, (*bóyant*) *a.* floating; light; that will not sink. Figuratively, animating, or that keeps from dejection.

BU'RBOT, *s.* a river-fish full of prickles.

BU'RDEN, *s.* [spelt more properly *burthen*; or *brythen*, Sax.] a load, supposed to be as much as a man or horse can carry. Figuratively, a difficulty, oppression, affliction, or any thing that affects a person with weariness, or becomes irksome; the number of tons or weight a ship can carry. In trade, applied to steel, 180lbs. In music, the drone or bass of an organ, bagpipe, &c., and the pipe or string which sounds it; hence the words which are repeated at the end of every stanza, are called the *burthen* of a song. SYNON. By the word *burthen* we understand a weight possible to be borne; by *load*, a weight more than we are able to bear. A light *burthen* is no inelegant expression; but a light *load* certainly is.

To BU'RDEN, *v. a.* to load; to encumber, or put a person to a great expense.

BU'RDENER, *s.* one who loads. Figuratively, an oppressor.

BU'RDENOUS, *a.* that makes a load heavy, Figuratively, grievous, oppressive, irksome; putting a person to great expense, without being of any service to him.

BU'RDENSOME, *a.* applied to a very pressing load on the body. Figuratively, applied to afflictions, or the trouble one person gives another, afflicting the mind with great anxiety and distress.

BU'RDENSOMENESS, *s.* applied to loads, weight or heaviness. Figuratively, applied to calamities and inconveniences.

BU'RDOCK, *s.* a very common plant, with heart-shaped leaves, and purple blossoms; the same with the clot-bur.

BUREAU' (*burō*) *s.* [Fr.] a chest of drawers, with the top sloping, and furnished with pigeon holes to keep writings in.

BU'RFORD, a town of Oxfordshire, with manufactories of duffels, rugs, and saddles. It is seated on the river Windrush, 71 miles from London. Market on Sat. Pop. 1876.

BU'RGAGE, *s.* in law, a tenure proper to cities and borough towns, whereby lands are held of the king, or other lord, at a certain yearly rent.

BURGAMO'T, *s.* [*bergamotte*, Fr.] a species of mellow juicy pear. A kind of perfume.

BURGEOIS, (*boorjois*) *s.* [*bourgeois*, Fr.] a small type used by printers. A citizen, a burgess.

BU'RGESS, *s.* [*bourgeois*, Fr.] an inhabitant of a borough or city; or a representative of a borough town in parliament.

BURGH, *s.* a corporate town or borough.

BURGH, a town of Lincolnshire, 12 miles N. N. E. of Boston, and 133 N. of London. Mar. on Thurs. P. 920.

BU'RGHER, *s.* [from *burg* and *wær*, Sax.] one who has the right of a citizen, or a vote for a parliament-man.

BU'RGHERSHIP, *s.* [from *burgher* and *scyp*, Sax.] the dignity, privilege, or office of, a burgher.

BU'RGLARY, *s.* in law, a felonious breaking and entering a person's house in the night-time, with an intent to commit some felony, whether it be executed or not. If the offence happen in the day-time, it is then called *house-breaking*, by way of distinction. A reward of 40*l.* is given for apprehending persons guilty of this crime, by 5 Anne, c. 51.

BU'RGOMASTER, (most properly spelt *burghermaster*) *s.* [*burgher*, and *master*, Belg.] the chief magistrate of the towns of Holland, Flanders, and Germany, and answers to an alderman and sheriff of London.

BU'RGOS, a city of Spain, capital of Old Castile, seated partly on a mountain, and extending to the river Arlanzon. The squares, public buildings, and fountains are magnificent, and the walks agreeable. Many manufactures are carried on here. It is 95 miles E. by S. of Leon, and 117 N. of Madrid. Pop. 9000.

BU'RGUNDY, a ci-devant province on the W. of France. It is fertile in corn, fruits, and excellent wine, and is now formed into the departments of Aube, Côte d'Or, Saone, Loire, and Yonne. Pop. 1,000, 000.

BU'RIAL, *s.* the interring or placing a dead body in the ground. Figuratively, the placing any thing in the earth, or under the water. The *burial service* is an office of the church, performed at the grave and interment of one of its members.

BU'RIER, *s.* he that places or inters a corpse in the grave. Figuratively, that which removes a corpse or other things out of sight. Seldom used.

BU'RINE, *s.* [Fr.] a tool used by engravers to make their marks, or etch on metal.

To BURL, *v. a.* to dress clothes as fullers do.

BURLESQUE, (*burlésk*) *s.* [Fr.] a droll, ludicrous kind of poetry, wherein both persons and things are represented in such a ridiculous light as to excite laughter.

To BURLE'SQUE, (*burlésk*) *v. a.* to turn to ridicule; to represent a person or thing in a ludicrous and ridiculous manner.

BU'RLY, *a.* tall, or over-grown, applied to stature. Of large dimensions, or very wide, applied to breadth. High-sounding, swelling, or pompous, applied to style.

To BURN, *v. a.* preter. I *burnt*, or have *burnt*; [*bernan*, Sax.] to consume or destroy by fire; to occasion a wound by fire, or any hot solid body. Neuterly, to be on fire; to kindle. Figuratively, to shine as if in flame. To be violently agitated or inflamed by passion; to make the cheeks glow with heat, or consume like latent fire.

BURN, *s.* a wound or hurt received from fire.

BU'RNET, *s.* a plant, the same with pimpinella.

BU'RNHAM, a town of Norfolk, seated near the sea, with a good harbour, and a considerable trade in corn, 32 miles N. W. of Norwich, and 117 N. E. of London. Market on Saturday. Pop. 1032.

BU'RNHAM, a fishing town of Essex, at the mouth of the river Crouch, which is here called Burnham Water. The Walfleet and Burnham oysters, are the product of the creek and pits of this river. It is 40 miles E. by N. of London. Pop. 1400.

BU'RNING, *s.* the action of fire on some substance, whereby the minute parts are forced from each other, put into violent motion, and some of them assuming the nature of fire themselves, fly off to their proper sphere, while others either ascend in vapours, or are reduced to ashes. Figuratively, flame or fire.

BU'RNING-GLASS, *s.* a convex glass which collects the rays of the sun into a point, where wood or other combustible matter being placed, is set on fire. As a wood fire is 45 times hotter than the summer sun, a glass must condense the rays of light 35 times to burn. The *burning-glasses* made of looking-glasses are much more powerful than those made by lenses, or glasses that transmit the rays of light through them.

To BU'RNISH. *v. a.* [*burnir*, Fr.] to polish any substance so as to make it shine. Neuterly, to grow bright or glossy; to shine with splendour.

BU'RNISHER, *s.* one who burnishes or polishes; an instrument used by polishers.

BU'RNISHING, *s.* the polishing metals to make them glossy, or shining.

BU'RNLEY, Lancashire; here are large woollen and cotton manufactures, printing houses, dyeing houses, mills, &c. It is seated in a very healthy situation, near the Leeds and Liverpool canal, 45 miles S. E. of Lancaster, and 208 N. N. W. of London. Market on Monday. Pop. 7570.

BURNT, *part. pass.* of BURN.

BURNT-ISLAND, a town of Fifeshire, with a good, deep, and large harbour. It is seated on a stupendous rock, on the Frith of Forth, 10 miles N. W. of Edinburgh.

BURR, *s.* the lope or lap of the ear; likewise a sweetbread of meat, especially that of veal.

BU'RR-REED, a kind of plant found in wet ditches, and on the banks of rivers.

BU'RREL, *s.* [from *beurré*, Fr.] in gardening, a species of pear, called likewise the *red butter pear*.

BU'RREL-FLY, *s.* in natural history, a winged insect very troublesome to cattle, called likewise the *ox-fly*, *gad-bee*, or *breese*.

BU'RREL-SHOT, a sort of case-shot, or small bullets, nails, stones, pieces of old iron, &c., put into cases, to be discharged from a piece of ordnance.

BU'RROW, BERG, BURG, BO'ROUGH, BURGH, *s.* [*burg*, Sax.] a corporate town which sends members to parliament, and formerly applied only to fortified places. The holes made in the ground by rabbits.

To BU'RROW, *v. a.* to maks holes in the ground like rabbits.

BU'RSA, anciently Brusa, one of the largest and most beautiful cities of Natolia, containing about 40,000 Turks, 400 families of Jews, 500 of Armenians, and 300 of Greeks. It stands at the foot of mount Olympus, on the edge of a fine plain, covered with mulberry, and various other fruit-trees, of the Ottoman dominions. The mosques and caravanseras are elegant, and every house has its fountain. The bezestine is a large structure, full of warehouses and shops, containing all the commodities of the East, beside their own manufactures in silk, stuffs, beautiful carpets, &c. Here, indeed, are the best workmen in Turkey, who are excellent imitators of the tapestry of Italy and France. Bursa is the capital of a province of Natolia Proper, called by the Turks Becsangil, and anciently Bithynia. It is 60 miles S. of Constantinople. Lat. 32. 22. N., long. 29. 5. E. Pop. 60,000.

BU'RSAR, *s.* [*bursarius*, Lat.] an officer in a college, who receives its monies, and keeps its accounts; a treasurer.

BURSE, *s.* [*bourse*, Fr.] an exchange, or place where merchants assemble to transact business.

BU'RSLEM, a village in Staffordshire, 3 miles N. of Newcastle, celebrated for its pottery. It contains 12,784 inhabitants.

BURST, *s.* a separation of the darts of a thing with violence, and attended with noise; an explosion; a sudden and violent action of any kind.

To BURST, *v. n.* preter. I *burst*, have *burst*, or *bursten*; [*bustan*, Sax.] to separate or fly asunder with violence; to quit, or break away, with the particle *from*. Used with *into*, to come in suddenly "She *burst into* the room." To break, separate, and disunite with suddenness and violence.

BURST, or BU'RSTEN, [*part.* of BURST] in surgery, applied to one who has a rupture.

To BU'RTHEN, *v. a.* } See BURDEN.
BU'RTHEN, *s.* }

BU'RTON, a town of Westmoreland, 11 miles N. of Lancaster, and 247 N. N. W. of London. It communicates with all the late inland navigations. Market on Tuesday.

BU'RTON CO'NSTABLE, a town of Yorkshire, situated between Midland and Richmond. Market on Friday.

BU'RTON STA'THER, a small town of Lincolnshire, seated on a hill, near the Trent, on which it has several mills, 30 miles N. W. of Lincoln, 164 N. by W. of London. Market on Monday. Pop. 770.

BU'RTON UPON TRENT, a town of Staffordshire, situated on the river Trent, over which it has a bridge of free stone, a quarter of a mile in length. It consists chiefly of one long street, and has long been noted for its excellent malt and ale, great quantities of which last are exported to London, Leith, the Baltic, &c. It has also manufactures in woollen and cotton, of hats, spades, and other articles, besides forges for forming iron-bars. The houses are about 1400, and the inhabitants 7,000. Besides the Trent, it communicates, by canals, with Liverpool, Bristol, Coventry, and all the late inland navigations. It is 11 miles S. W. of Derby, and 134 N. N. W. of London. A well-supplied market for corn and provisions on Thursday.

BU'RWELL, Cambridgeshire, 3 miles N. of Newmarket Heath. On the 8th of September, 1727, a melancholy event took place here; 160 persons, among whom were se-

veral young ladies of fortune, being assembled in a barn, on the exhibition of a puppet-show, the place took fire by a careless accident, when only five or six escaped; the bodies of the dead were so disfigured by the fire, and the fall of the roof, &c., that their friends could not recognise them, and they were promiscuously interred in one large grave. A tablet has been here erected in the church to perpetuate the event. Pop. 1678.

BU'RY, (commonly pronounced *berry*, in this and the four next words) *s.* [*burg*, Sax.] a dwelling-place or house. Added to the Saxon names, implies that the person or company resided or lives there; thus *Aldermanbury* seems to intimate that the aldermen resided formerly in that place.

To BURY, *v. a.* to inter a corpse in a grave; to inter with funeral rites; to cover with earth. Figuratively, to conceal or hide.

BU'RYING-PLACE, *s.* a place set apart for interring bodies; a church-yard.

BU'RY, a town of Lancashire, noted for its manufacture of fustians, half thicks, kerseys, calicoes, &c. A melancholy event happened here, July 5, 1787, by the fall of the theatre, by which more than 300 persons were buried in the ruins; some escaped unhurt; many were killed, and others greatly bruised. Bury is seated on the Irwell, near a canal which goes to Manchester, 36 miles S. E. of Lancaster, and 195 N. N. W. of London. Pop. 15,100.

BU'RY ST. E'DMUND'S, a town of Suffolk, which contains two parish churches, and a population of 11,000 inhabitants. It owes its name to a celebrated abbey, one of the largest and richest in the kingdom, founded in honour of Edmund, king of the East Angles, who was born, crowned, murdered, and buried here. It is situated in a healthy, delightful spot, affording beautiful prospects, (from which it has been called the Montpellier of England) 14 miles nearly E. of Newmarket, and 72 N. N. E. of London. Large market for corn, fish, fowl, &c., on Wednesday and Saturday.

BUSH, [*bois*, Fr.] a thick shrub.

To BUSH, *v. n.* to grow thick; to grow in a great number close together.

BU'SHEL, *s.* [*boisseau*, Fr.] a measure of capacity for dry goods, as corn, salt, fruit, coals, &c., containing eight gallons, or four pecks, or the eighth part of a quarter of corn, &c.

BU'SHY, *a.* full of branches. Figuratively, short, but growing in great numbers.

BU'SILESS, (*biziless*) *a.* without employ; at leisure. Figuratively, without the fatigue which attends business.

BU'SILY, (*bizily*) *ad.* in an officious inquisitive manner. With an air of seeming hurry from the multiplicity of business.

BU'SINESS, (*bisness* or *bizness*) *s.* employment; a man's peculiar trade or profession; affairs or concerns. After *do*, properly service, advantage, or a means of attaining an end. "A perpetual spring will not *do* their *business*." *Bent. To do a man's business*, is a low and familiar phrase for killing, destroying, or ruining him. SYNON. *Business* implies an object of industry; *affairs*, an object of concern. The first implies the hands; the second the mind. The word *business* by its having no plural number, intimates a particular employ. By the singular of *affairs* being seldom in use in the sense before us, that word is understood to mean a variety of transactions.

BUSK, *s* [*busque*, Fr.] a piece of steel or whalebone, worn at the stomacher of a woman's stays, in order to keep them in the proper form, and strengthen them.

BU'SKIN, *s.* [*broceken*, Belg.] a kind of short boot worn by the ancients, covering the foot and leg as far as the middle, and laced or fastened before; it was worn by the dramatic performers in tragedy, and distinguished from the *sock*, worn in comedy, which was of a thinner sole, and consequently lower. Figuratively, tragedy.

BU'SKINED, *a.* dressed in buskins.

BUSS, *s.* [from *bus*, Ir.] a salute given by the lips: distinguished from a *kiss*, which is given with a greater show of distance or ceremonious kindness. In fishery, a small vessel from 48 to 60 tons burden, used in the herring fishery, from *busse*, Teut.

To BUSS, *v. a.* to salute a person with the lips. Figuratively, to touch.

BUST, *s.* [*busto*, Ital.] in sculpture, the figure of a person in relievo, containing only head, shoulders, and stomach, usually placed on a pedestal or console. The Italians use the term for the trunk of the human body, from the neck to the hips.

BU'STARD, *s.* [*outarde*, Fr.] a large wild fowl, which runs very swiftly, and does not readily take to flight.

To BU'STLE, *v. n.* to set about a thing with activity; make a great noise or stir about any thing.

BU'STLE, *s.* a hurry of business; a noise or tumult.

BU'STLER, *s.* an active, industrious, stirring man.

BU'SY, (*bizy*, or *bissy*) *a.* [from *basgian*, Sax.] engaged in an employment; active, diligent, or officious.

To BU'SY. (*bizy*) *v. a.* to keep a person employed: to employ.

BU'SYBODY, (*bizy body*) *s.* an officious person meddling with the concerns of other people, offering assistance, and giving advice, without being asked.

BUT, *conj.* [*bute*, *butan*, Sax.] when it diverts or breaks off the thread of a discourse, so as to pursue a different topic, it intimates a stop of the mind, and signifies *howbeit*. "*But* to say no more." When applied to limit or restrain the sense to what is expressed, exclusive of all others, it signifies *only*. "I saw *but* two planets." When used to imply a thing to be otherwise than it should be, it signifies *yet*, or *nevertheless*. "You pray, *but* it is not that God would bring you to the true religion." Joined with *did* or *had* it denotes only. "Did *but* men consider." *Tillots.* After a comparative noun it has the force of *than*. "No sooner up, *but* he privately opened the gate." *Guard.* No. 167. After the auxiliary verb *be*, preceded by a negative, it implies *otherwise than*. "It cannot be *but* nature has some director." *Hooker.* Joined with *for*, it implies, *without*, or *had it not been for*. "And *but for* mischief, you had died for spite." *Dryd.* After a negative, or question implying a negative, it denotes an exception, except. "Who can it be, ye gods, *but* perjur'd Lycon?" *Smith's Phæd.*

BUT, *s.* [*bout*, Fr.] a limit or boundary. In sea language the end of any plank which joins to another on the outside of a ship under water.

BU'T-END, *s.* the broad or blunt end of a thing, or the end on which it rests.

BU'TCHER, *s.* [*boucher*, Fr.] one who kills, or cuts up, and sells the flesh of cattle in a market or his own house. *Butcher*, is used figuratively for one who is of a barbarous disposition, delights in murder, or the slaughter of mankind.

To BU'TCHER, *v. a.* to slay, or kill a beast. Figuratively, to murder one of the human species in a barbarous and cruel manner.

BU'TCHER-BIRD, *s.* a small bird of prey; the shrike.

BU'TCHERLY, *ad.* in a cruel, barbarous, or bloody manner.

BU'TCHER'S BROOM, *s.* a tree, the same with the knee-holly.

BU'TCHERY, *s.* the trade of a butcher. Figuratively, the commission of murder, attended with excessive cruelty; cruelty: barbarity.

BU'TESHIRE, a county of Scotland, consisting of the islands of Bute, Arran, and Ichmarnoc, which lie in the Frith of Clyde, S. of Argyleshire. They are fertile in corn and pastures; and there is a considerable herring fishery on their coasts. The chief town is Rothsay. Pop. 15,695.

BU'TLER, *s.* [formerly spelt *bottiler*, that is, one who fills bottles, *boutellier*, Fr.] a servant who has the care of the wine and other liquors used in a family.

BU'TLERAGE, *s.* the duty upon wines imported, claimed by the king's butler.

BUT'LERSHIP, *s.* the office of a butler.

BU'TMENT, *s.* [*aboutement*, Fr.] in architecture, supporters, on or against which the feet of an arch rest; likewise, the little places taken out of the yard or ground-plot of an house for a buttery or scullery.

BUTT, *s.* [*butt*, Sax.] a vessel or barrel containing 126 gallons of wine, 108 of beer, and from 15 to 22 cwt. of currants.

BUTT, *s.* [*butt*, Fr.] the place or mark which a person is to hit in shooting. Figuratively, the point or object to which any person's measures are made by a push in fencing; a person who is the object of ridicule to a whole company.

To BUTT, *v. a.* to strike or give a blow with the head, applied to the method of attack used by a ram.

BU'TTER, *s.* [*buttere*, Sax.] a fat and unctuous substance, made from cream by churning. Suffolk being a good soil, is famous for very good butter. *Butter of antimony*, of bismuth, &c., are chemical preparations of those substances, so called on account of their consistence resembling that of butter.

To BU'TTER, *v. a.* to spread or pour butter upon any thing.

BU'TTERRUMP, *s.* a fowl; the same with *bittern*.

BU'TTERBUR, *s.* [*petasites*, Lat.] a plant used in medicine; it grows wild in great plenty by the sides of ditches.

BU'TTERFLOWER, *s.* a yellow flower, with which the fields abound in the month of May.

BU'TTERFLY, *s.* [*butterflege*, Sax.] in natural history, a beautiful insect produced from an egg, eruca-worm, caterpillar, and nymph or aurelia. The wonders of the different stages before it arrives at its maturity, and the profusion of splendour which appears in its structure, when applied to the *butterfly* state, would require too much room to expatiate on here.

BU'TTERJAGS, *s.* a plant, the same with the yellow medick, or snail-shell.

BU'TTERIS, *s.* in farriery, an instrument of steel set in a wooden handle, used in paring the foot, or cutting the hoof of a horse.

BU'TTERMERE-WATER, a lake of Cumberland, near the source of the Cocker. The lakes of Buttermere and Lowswater are not so extensive as those of the Derwent or Keswick, but quite as beautiful, and the country about them is as mountainous and romantic as Borrowdale.

BU'TTERMILK, *s.* the whey separated from the cream in making butter.

BU'TTERPRINT, *s.* a piece of carved wood used to mark butter.

BU'TTERWORT, *s.* in botany, the pinguicula.

BU'TTERY, *a.* having the appearance or qualities of butter.

BU'TTERY, *s.* the room where provisions are laid up.

BU'TTOCK, *s.* the broad, thick, fleshy part of a man, or mast joining to the ship. The buttock of a ship is her full breadth right astern

BU'TTON, *s.* [*bottwn*, Brit.] a small flattish round ball made of metal or wood, covered with silk or hair, sewed to the clothes to fasten any part of dress together. Figuratively, a knob or ball. In botany, the round head of a plant; a bud. In carpentry, a piece of wood moving upon a nail or screw, used to keep a door close. In smithery, a brass knob of a lock, serving to open or shut a door. In chemistry, the small round piece of metal, which is found at the bottom of a crucible, after a metallic ore or an oxyde of metal has been reduced. In confectionary, a small sweet cake. In natural history, the sea-urchin, a kind of crab-fish, with prickles instead of feet.

To BU'TTON, *v. a.* to sew buttons on a garment; to close or fasten the parts of a garment together with buttons. Figuratively, to enclose.

BU'TTONHOLE, *s.* the hole made in a garment to receive and fasten the button in.

BU'TTRESS, *s.* [from *aboutir*, Fr.] in architecture, a kind of butment serving to prop or support the side of a building or wall. Figuratively, a prop, or support of any opinion or cause.

To BU'TTRESS, *v. a.* to prop, support, or secure from falling.

BU'TWINK, *s.* a bird.

BUTYRA'CEOUS, or BUTY'ROUS, *a.* [from *butyram*, Lat.] having the properties or qualities of butter.

BU'XOM, *a.* [*bucsum*, Sax.] obedient; tractable. Figuratively, void of resistance; yielding, or giving way. Gay, lively, brisk, wanton, jolly.

BU'XOMLY, *ad.* in a wanton, lively, gay, or amorous manner.

BU'XOMNESS, *s.* wantonness, gaiety.

BU'XTON, a town in Derbyshire, one of the wonders of the Peak, having nine wells that rise near the source of the river Wye. Their waters were noted in the times of the Romans. Although hot and sulphureous, they are palatable; they create an appetite, and remove obstructions, and if bathed in, afford relief in scorbutic rheumatism, nervous cases, &c. It is much resorted to in summer. The public rooms are in an elegant building, erected by the Duke of Devonshire. It is of the Doric order, and under it are a piazza and shops. Buxton has a manufacture of cotton, and is situated in an open, healthy country, with a variety of fine views, 28 miles from Manchester, 22 N. W. of Derby, and 160 N. N. W. of London. Pop. 1211,

To BUY, (*by*) *v. a.* [*biegean*, Sax.] to purchase a thing by money, or the exchange of any other commodity. Figuratively, to exchange one thing for another. To bribe, or corrupt by bribery.

BU'YER, (*by-er*) *s.* he that purchases a thing with money, &c.

To BUZZ, *v. n.* [*bizzen*, Teut.] to hum, or make a noise like bees, flies, or wasps.

To BUZZ, *v. a.* to whisper. Used with *abroad*, to divulge, publish, or spread a report or rumour.

BUZZ, *s.* the humming sound of bees; a whisper, or talk.

BU'ZZARD, *s.* [*busard*, Fr.] a degenerate kind of hawk. Figuratively, a person of mean parts; a blockhead or dunce.

BU'ZZER, *s.* a secret whisperer, or one who endeavours, by false rumours, to alienate the affections of another.

BY, *prep.* [*bi*, *big*, Sax.] after words signifying action, it implies the agent, cause, means, manner; and is used after verbs neuter for the instrument. After *quantity* it expresses the proportion. At the end of a sentence, it implies *imitation* or *conformity*. "A model to build others by." *Arbuth.* After an adjective of the comparative degree, it denotes the *difference*. "Shorter *by* the head." Applied to place or situation, it denotes *nearness*. Joined to the pronouns *himself*, *herself*, &c., it signifies the exclusion or absence of all others. After *keep*, it signifies, *possession*, or

ready for use. "He *kept* some of the spirit *by* him." *Boyle.* In forms of swearing, it signifies a particularizing, of specifying the object. Used adverbially, it signifies *near*, or *at a small distance*, applied to place. *Passing*, applied to motion; and *presence*, when used with *be*. "I will not *be by*." *Shak.* *By and by*, signifies a short time, or shortly. Used substantively, for something which is not the direct or immediate object of a person's regard; generally used with the preposition *by*. "*By the by*." *Dryd.* This word is commonly wrttten *bye*, and as it distinguishes it from the preposition, should be generally adopted for the sake of perspicuity.

BY, or BYE, in composition, implies something out of the direct way, as *by-road;* something irregular, private, or selfish, as *by-end;* something private, opposed to that which is by public authority, as a *by-law.*

BY-END, *s.* private or self-interest, opposed to public spirit, and conveying an idea of reproach.

BY-GONE, *a.* past: peculiar to the Scotch.

BY-LAW, *s.* a law made by corporations, or court-leets, for the better government of cities, &c., in cases which are not provided for by the public laws, but no ways opposite or contrary to them.

BY-MA'TTER, *s.* something which is accidental, and has no connexion with the main subject.

BY-NA'ME, *s.* a nickname, name of reproach, or accidental appellation.

BY-PAST, *a.* past; peculiar to the Scotch.

BY-PATH, *s.* a private path, opposed to a public path.

BY-ROAD, *s.* an unfrequented road.

BY-STANDER, *s.* a looker-on.

BY-WAY, *s.* a private and obscure way.

BY-WORD, *s.* [*bi-word*, Sax.] a saying, proverb, or term of reproach.

BYZA'NTINE, *s.* See BIZANTINE.

C.

C, THE third letter in the English alphabet, is supposed by some to have been borrowed from the Hebrew, by others from the Grecian. It is sounded by pressing the breath between the tongue, raised to the roof of the mouth near the palate, and the lips open. Before the vowels, *a, o, u*, and all *consonants*, it is pronounced hard, though somewhat softer than the *k*, as in *cage, cat, cut:* but before *i, e*, and *y*, it has a sound like the *s*, but somewhat more sharp, as in *cit, cell, cyder*; before an *h*, it has a peculiar sound, between the hardness of the *k*, and the softness of the *s*, as in *chain, cheese*; but in words derived from the French, it is sounded like an *s* before *h*, as in *chaise, chicane*, which are pronounced *shaize, shicane.* It has been customary to add a *k* to it, when it comes at the end of words, as in *logick;* but moderns seem now to have dropped it as useless, writing *logic, critic, music*, &c., which is certainly to be commended, not only as being more agreeable to the etymology of words derived from the Latin, but likewise confirmed by the practice of the Anglo-Saxons, from whom we have borrowed the best part of our language. Used as a figure, it stands for 100, and when double CC, 200. When placed before a name, it signifies *Caius, Cæsar*, &c. With Roman lawyers, it signified to *condemn*, from *condemno.* See A. When doubled, it signifies *consuls.* In commerce, it is used by merchants to mark their books. In music, it denotes the highest part of a thorough bass.

CAB, *s.* [Heb.] a Hebrew measure, containing about three pints English, or the eighteenth part of an ephah.

CABA'L, *s.* [*cabale*, Fr.] a body of men united in some design to disturb or change the administration of a state, distinguished from *party*, in the same degree as *few* from *many.* Figuratively, an intrigue or plot to introduce a change in an administration.

To CABA'L, *v. n.* [*cabaler*, Fr.] to form plots.

CA'BALA, *s.* [Chald.] properly signifies tradition, and is the name of a mysterious kind of science, thought to have been delivered by revelation to the ancient Jews, and transmitted by oral tradition to those of our times; serving for interpretation to the books both of nature and Scripture. It consisted principally in the combination of particular words, letters, and numbers, by means whereof the rabbins pretended to discover things future, and to see clearly into the sense of many difficult passages of Scripture.

CA'BALISTS, *s.* a sect among the Jews who interpret Scripture.

CABALI'STIC, or CABALI'STICAL, *a.* relating to the cabalists; mystical.

CABA'LLER, *s.* one who enters into plots and intrigues, to disturb and change the administration of the government.

CA'BARET, *s.* [Fr.] in France, is a tavern.

CA'BBAGE, *s.* in botany, the *brassica*, a kitchen plant with large, fleshy, and glaucous-coloured leaves. Linnæus ranges it in the second section of his 15th class, joining the turnip, navew, and rocket to it; and its species are eight: the varieties of the first being eleven, and those of the third sort two.

To CA'BBAGE, *v. a.* to defraud a person of part of his cloth. Neuterly, to form a head; as, the plants begin to *cabbage.*

CA'BIN, *s.* [*chabin*, Brit.] a little hut or cottage. On board a ship, small apartments, of different dimensions, for the officers to lie in.

To CA'BIN, *v. n.* to live in a cabin. Figuratively, to live or lie in any narrow or small place.

CA'BINED, *a.* belonging to a cabin. Figuratively, narrow, or belonging to a bed-chamber.

CA'BINET, *s.* [*cabinet*, Fr.] among joiners, a kind of press or chest with several doors and drawers for preserving curiosities, or keeping clothes. Figuratively, a room in which private consultations are held. Hence a *cabinet-council* is that which is held with great privacy, and wherein the most important articles which concern a state are determined.

CA'BINET-MAKER, *s.* one who makes cabinets, chests of drawers, and other wooden furniture for chambers, or dining rooms.

CA'BLE, *s.* [*cabl*, Brit.] a thick, large, strong, three-strand rope, from three to twenty inches in diameter, fastened to an anchor to hold the ship when she rides. When two pieces of cable are spliced together, it is called a *shot of the cable*

CA'BLED, *a.* belonging to, or resembling, cables. *Cabled flutes*, in architecture, are those which are filled up with pieces in the form of a cable. In heraldry, *a cabled cross* is that which is formed of the two ends of a ship's cable.

CABO'CHED, *a.* in heraldry, applied to the head of a beast cut off behind the ears by a section parallel to the face.

CA'BUL, CABULISTA'N, ZABULISTA'N, anciently a province of Persia, but now a separate kingdom. It is bounded on the W. and S. W. by Persia, on the N. by Usbeck Tartary, and on the E. and S. by India. The country consists of mountains constantly covered with snow, hills of moderate height and easy ascent, rich plains, and stately forests, and these enlivened by numerous streams. It produces every article necessary for human life, with a variety of delicate fruits and flowers. The city of Cabul is the capital of the province. It is situated near the foot of the Hindoo-Ko, or Indian Caucasus near the source of the Ar-

tock. Its situation is romantic and pleasant, having within its reach the fruits and productions of the temperate and torrid zones. It has spacious caravanserais and palaces; and is 580 miles N. W. of Delhi, and 176 N. E. of Candahar. Lat. 34. 36. S., long. 69. 58. E.

CA'BURE, *s.* in natural history, a small beautiful Brazilian bird, of the owl kind.

CA'BURNS, *s.* small ropes used in a ship.

CA'CAO, or CA'COA, *s.* a nut about the size of a common almond, the fruit of a tree very common in the West Indies. The fruit, if good, has a brown and pretty even skin or peel; and when it is taken off, the kernel must appear full, plump, and shining, of a hazel-nut colour, very dark on the outside, a little more reddish within, of a bitterish and astringent taste, without any greenish or musty savour. It is one of the most oily fruits which nature produces, and never grows rank, how old soever it be. Of this fruit is made an excellent conserve, as also chocolate.

CA'CHALOT, in natural history, a genus of animals of the cetaceous kind, one of which yields the spermaceti, and is commonly called the spermaceti whale.

CACHE'XY, (*kakéksy*) *s.* [from *kakos* evil, and *exis*, habit, Gr.] an ill habit of body, or such a distemperature of the humours as hinders nutrition, and weakens the vital and animal functions.

CACHE'CTIC, or CACHE'CTICAL, (*kakéctic*, or *kakéktical*) *a.* having an ill habit of body.

CACHINNA'TION, (*kakinnáshon*) *s.* [*cachinnatio*, Lat.] a loud laughter, or what we call a horse-laugh.

CA'CKLE, *s.* the noise made by a goose or fowl.

To CA'CKLE, *v. n.* [*kaeckelen*, Brit.] to make a noise like a goose; applied likewise to that of a hen. Figuratively, to laugh heartily.

CA'CKLER, *s.* a fowl that cackles. Figuratively, a person who divulges a secret; a tell-tale; a tattler.

CACOCHY'MY, (*kakoky'my*) *s.* [from *kakos* ill, and *chumos* a humour, Gr.] in medicine, a vicious or corrupt state of the vital humours.

CACODE'MON, *s.* [from *kakos* evil, and *daimon* a demon, Gr.] an evil spirit, or ghost; any imaginary frightful monster, created in the minds of fearful and superstitious people. With astrologers, it is the twelfth house in a scheme of the heavens, so called from the pretended terror of its prognostication.

CACOE'THES, *s.* [from *kakos* evil, and *ethos* manners, Gr.] in medicine, an epithet applied by Hippocrates to malignant and difficult distempers. In surgery, it is an inveterate disease, breaking out in boils or blains, hardly curable.

CACO'PHONY, (*kakófony*) *s.* [from *kakos* ill, and *phone* sound, Gr.] in grammar and rhetoric, the meeting together of letters, syllables, or words, which form a harsh and disagreeable sound.

To CACU'MINATE, *v. a.* [*cacumino*, Lat.] to sharpen.

CADA'VEROUS, *a.* [*cadaverosus*, Lat.] having the appearance or qualities of a dead body.

CA'DDIS, *s.* a kind of tape or ribbon. In natural history, a kind of worm or grub found in a case of straw, derived from *codde*, Sax, a bag.

CADE, *a.* soft, tender, tame, delicate. In husbandry, a *cade* lamb, is one that is bred in a house; a house lamb. Hence, *to cade*, the verb, to bring up tenderly.

CADE, *s.* [*cadus*, Lat.] a cag, a cask, or barrel. A *cade* of herrings is a vessel containing 500, and a cade of *sprats*, 1,000.

CA'DENCE, *s.* [*cadence*, Fr.] a fall, decline, or descent. In music, *cadence* is a certain rest either at the end of a song, or of some of its parts into which it is divided, as into members or periods. *Cadence*, in dancing, is when the several steps and motions follow or answer to the different notes or measure of the music.

CADE'T, *s.* [*cadet*, Fr.] the younger son of a family, is a word naturalized in our language from the French. Among military men, it denotes a young gentleman, who serves in a marching regiment, as a private man, at his own expense, with a view to acquire knowledge in the art of war, and to obtain a commission in the army.

CA'DEW, or CA'DEWORM, *s.* in natural history, a kind of worms, which in time change into butterflies.

CA'DI, *s.* a magistrate among the Turks.

CADI'LLAC, *s.* a sort of pear.

CA'DIZ, a large, rich, ancient city of Andalusia in Spain, first built by the Phenicians, who called it *Gadez*; seated on an island from which it has a communication with the continent by a bridge. The bay formed by it is 12 miles in length, and 6 in breadth. It is the emporium of the Spanish foreign trade. Hence the galleons and register ships are fitted out for Terra Firma and La-Plata, and the flota for Mexico; and here the bullion of America is imported, to be distributed to the foreign merchants, who principally supply the outward-bound fleets with their cargoes. Cadiz contains 70,000 inhabitants, has manufactures of linen and salt, and is 45 miles N. W. of Gibraltar, and 90 W. by S. of Malaga. Lat. 36. 31. N., long. 6. 6. W.

CA'DMIA, *s.* a recrement of copper ore produced in furnaces, when that metal is separated from its ore.

CADU'CE, or CADU'CEUS, *s.* [Lat.] among the Romans, was a white staff or wand, carried by those officers who went to proclaim peace with any people with whom they had been at variance. Also, a rod entwisted by two serpents, borne by Mercury, as the ensign of his quality and office, given him, according to the fable, for his seven-stringed harp. The poets ascribe to this rod the properties of laying men asleep, raising the dead, &c.

CÆ'CUM, *s.* [Lat.] in anatomy, one of the three portions of the larger intestines.

CA'EN, a city, capital of the department of Calvados, containing about 38,000 inhabitants. Before the revolution, it was the capital of Lower Normandy, and had a celebrated university, founded by Charles VII. It is situated on the rivers Orne and Odon, (the former of which runs through the town, the tide bringing up large vessels) 63 miles W. by S. of Rouen, and 125 N. W. of Paris.

CAERFI'LLY, a small straggling town of Glamorganshire, seated between the rivers Taafe and Rumney, 5 miles N. of Llandaff. One half of a round tower here, part of its large ancient castle, overhangs its basis more than 9 feet, and is reckoned as great a curiosity as the leaning tower of Pisa in Italy. Market on Thursday.

CAERLE'ON, a town of Monmouthshire, once the metropolis of all Wales, and the see of an archbishop till the year 521, when it was removed to Menevia, now St David's. It is situated on the river Usk, 26 miles from Bristol, (to and from which trading vessels sail regularly every week) and 148 W. of London. Market on Thursday. Pop. 1071.

CA'ERWIS, a town of Flintshire, in N. Wales, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on an ascent; though it is but a small place, the market is very good for corn and provisions. It is 5 miles E. of St Asaph, 5 W. of Flint, and 203 N. W. of London. Pop. 985.

CÆ'STUS, *s.* [Lat.] a large gauntlet made of raw hides, used in combats with the ancients; they were studded with nails, or strengthened with lead or plates of iron, and surrounded the hands, wrist, or arm, to guard them from blows, and prevent their being broken or dislocated.

CÆSU'RA, *s.* [Lat.] a figure in poetry, by which a short syllable after a complete foot is made long.

CAFFRA'RIA, an extensive country in Africa divided into Caffraria Proper, and the country of the Hottentots' the former is S. of the tropic of Capricorn, and extends along the Indian Ocean to the mouth of the Great Fish River, in lat. 20. 30. S. By this river it is divided from the country of the Hottentots; its other boundaries are uncertain. The Caffres are tall, active and robust, and evince great courage in attacking lions and other beasts of prey. Their complexions are black; their clothing consists of hides of oxen, which are as pliant as cloth. The men employ much of their time in hunting, the women in cultivating the land; they also make earthen-ware and curious baskets. The country is fertile, and they have large herds of cattle, which are small, but very docile, coming at a whistle. They have no priests, yet undergo, at 9 years of age, the initiatory rite of the Hebrews. The interior parts are little known.

CA'FTAN, *s.* [Pers.] a Persian or Turkish vest or garment.

CAG, *s.* a barrel or wooden vessel, containing four or five gallons. Sometimes written *keg*.

CAGE, *s.* [*cage*, Fr.] an enclosure of twigs or wire, in which birds are kept; a place for wild beasts, enclosed with palisadoes; a prison for people guilty of petty crimes.

To CAGE, *v. a.* to enclose or confine in a cage.

CAI'MAN, *s.* the American name of a crocodile.

To CAJO'LE, *v. a.* [*cajoler*, Fr.] to flatter, sooth, or coax, including the idea of dissimulation.

CAJO'LER, *s.* a flatterer, or wheedler.

CAIO'STER, a town in Lincolnshire, 155 miles from London.

CAI'RO, GRAND CAI'RO, or *EL KAHERA*, the capital of Egypt, consists of 3 towns, about a mile apart, Old Cairo, or Mesra, New Cairo, and the Port of Bulac. The inhabitants are about 300,000. Old Cairo is a small place, though it be the harbour for boats that come from Upper Egypt. New Cairo is about a mile from the river, and is 7 miles in circumference. It has 3 or 4 grand gates, but the streets are narrow, and the best houses are generally built round a court, having their windows within the enclosed court, and presenting only a dead wall to the street. The Calash is a canal which conveys the waters of the Nile into the city; it is about 20 feet broad, and has houses built on each side of it. Here are several public bagnios and caravansaries, and about 300 mosques, the lofty minarets of which present a very picturesque appearance. In the 15th century, this was one of the richest and most flourishing cities in the world; it has since declined, but the Europeans have still their consuls and factors here. It is seated near the E. bank of the Nile, 100 miles S. of its mouth. Lat. 30. 3. N., long. 31. 23. E.

CA'ISSON, *s.* [Fr.] a chest of bombs, or powder, laid in the enemy's way, to be fired on his approach. Also, a wooden frame or chest, used in laying the foundations or the piers of a bridge.

CAITHNE'SS, the most northerly county of Scotland, bounded on the W. by Sutherlandshire; on the N. by the Pentland Frith, which divides it from the Orkney Islands; and on the S. E. by the German Ocean. Its greatest extent is 35 miles from N. to S. and 29 from E. to W. The S. W. part is mountainous, and the abode of wild roes and other animals; the rocky summits shelter eagles, and other birds of prey, and the lakes are resorted to by swans and various water-fowl. On the S. W. this county ends in the promontory called the Ord of Caithness. Along the side of this steep hill, impending above the sea, a winding road has been cut, which is the only entrance into this county from the S. The climate is good, and the soil round the coast very improveable: here the English is spoken; but in the Highlands the Erse prevails. Pop. 36,197.

CAI'TIFF, *s.* [from *cattivo*, Ital.] a criminal that is guilty of meanness; a despicable, contemptible villain.

CAKE, *s.* [*caccen*, Brit.] a rich kind of baked bread, generally thin and round. Figuratively, any thing composed of flour and baked, made in a thin and flattish form.

To CAKE, *v. n.* to harden like dough in the oven.

CALABA'SH-TREE, *s.* in botany, a large tree growing from twenty-three to thirty feet high. The shells of the fruit are used by the negroes for cups; as also for instruments of music, by making a hole in the shell, and putting in small stones, with which they make a sort of rattle.

CALABA'R, a country of Upper Guinea, with a town and river of the same name, where the Dutch have a factory Lat. 16 N., long. 10 E.

CALA'BRIA, a country of Naples, divided into Ultra and Citra; or Farther Calabria, of which Reggio is the capital, having Calabria Citra on the N., and the Mediterranean on the E. S. and W; and Hither Calabria, of which Cosenza is the capital, being bounded on the N. by Basilicata, on the E. by the Gulf of Tarento, and on the S. by Calabria Ultra. It is rich in vegetable and mineral productions, but liable to earthquakes. One of the most terrible upon record happened here and in Sicily, in 1783. Besides the destruction of many towns, villages, and farms, above 40,000 persons perished by this calamity. Mountains were levelled, and valleys formed in an instant; new rivers began to flow, and old streams were sunk into the earth, and destroyed; plantations were removed from their situations, and hills carried to places far distant. At Scilla, a wave, which had swept the country for 3 miles, carried off, on its return, 2,473 of the inhabitants. Pop. 755,000.

CA'LAIS, a strong town of France, in Lower Picardy, with a citadel, and a fortified harbour. It is built in the form of a triangle, one side of which is toward the sea. The citadel is as large as the town, and has but one entrance. It is a trading place, with handsome streets, and several churches and monasteries; the number of its inhabitants is reckoned about 8,000. It was taken by King Edward III. in 1347; and was lost in Queen Mary's time in 1557. It was bombarded by the English in 1696, without doing much damage. The fortifications are good; but its greatest strength is its situation among the marshes, which may be overflowed at the approach of an enemy. The harbour is not so good as formerly, nor will it admit vessels of any great burden. In time of peace there are packet-boats going backward and forward twice a week, from Dover to Calais, which is 21 miles distant. It is 25 miles W. of Dunkirk, and 192 N. of Paris. Long. 2. 1. E., lat. 50. 58. N.

CALAMA'NCO, *s.* a kind of woollen stuff, with a glossy surface.

CALA'MBA, *s.* in commerce, a kind of wood brought from China, usually sold under the denomination of lignum aloes.

CA'LAMINE, *s.* [*lapis calaminaris*, Lat.] the ore of zinc, which is a hard, heavy, mineral substance, appearing of a stony nature, but a lax and cavernous structure, generally found in large masses, from the size of a walnut to the weight of three pounds and upwards.

CA'LAMINT, *s.* [*calamintha*, Lat.] in botany, a species of the *melissa* or *baum*, which grows naturally in the mountains of Tuscany. It has forked fruitstalks, growing at the base of the leaves, and bluish white blossoms. It is found by road-sides and in corn-fields, and flowers in August.

CALA'MITOUS, *s.* [*calamitosus*, Lat.] involved in misfortunes; wretched; unfortunate; unhappy oppressed with

misery, applied to persons. Fatal, noxious, unwholesome, or productive of misery, or distress, applied to things.

CALA'MITY, *s.* misfortune, affliction, or distress, the cause of misery. SYNON. Each of these words denotes a sad event; but that of *misfortune* is applied to casualties and outward circumstances, things detached from us. *Disaster* respects properly personal accidents. *Calamity* implies something more general.

CA'LAMUS, *s.* [Lat.] in botany, a reed, or sweet-scented wood. See SPICEWORT.

CALA'SH, *s.* [*calèche*, Fr.] a light four-wheeled uncovered carriage, driven by the traveller himself.

CA'LCEATED, *a.* [*calceatus*, Lat.] shod; fitted with shoes.

CALCA'REOUS, *a.* [*calcareus*, Lat.] that partakes of the nature and qualities of *calx* or *lime*.

CALCEDO'NIUS, *s.* [Lat.] a precious stone of the agate kind.

CALCINA'TION, *s.* [Fr.] the act of reducing any matter into a subtile white powder, by means of fire.

CALCINA'TORY, *s.* a vessel used in calcining.

To CALCI'NE, *v. a.* [from *calx*, Lat.] to make a thing easily powdered by means of fire; to burn to a substance which a small force will crumble; to reduce to ashes; to burn to a cinder. Figuratively, to consume or destroy.

CALCO'GRAPHY, *s.* [from *chalkos* brass, and *grapho* to write, Gr.] the art of engraving on brass, or copper plates.

To CA'LCULATE, *v. a.* [*calculer*, Fr.] to find out the value or amount of any thing by arithmetic; to compute or find the situation of the planets; to contrive or adapt to a certain end. Neuterly, to make a computation.

CALCULA'TION, *s.* an operation in arithmetic. Figuratively, a deduction of reason; the result of an arithmetical operation.

CALCULA'TOR, *s.* one who computes or calculates.

CALCULA'TORY, *a.* belonging to calculation or computation.

CA'LCULOSE, or CA'LCULOUS, *a.* [from *calculus*, Lat.] stony, gritty; having the stone or gravel.

CAL'CULUS, *s.* [Lat.] a little stone, anciently used in calculations. In medicine, a stone in the kidney, ureters, or bladder.

CALCU'TTA, or *FORT WILLIAM*, the emporium of Bengal, and seat of the governor-general of India, is seated on the W. side of Hoogly River, at about 100 miles from its mouth, which is navigable up to the town for large ships. In the beginning of the last century it was a village, but now it is an extensive city, supposed to contain 200,000 inhabitants. The houses are variously built, some of brick, others with mud, and a greater number with bamboos and mats, and make a motley appearance. The mixture of European and Asiatic manners observed in Calcutta, is wonderful; coaches, phaëtons, hackeries, (two-wheeled carriages drawn by bullocks) palankeens carried by the natives, the passing ceremonies of the Hindoos, and the different appearances of the faquirs, form a diversified and curious scene. Here the governor-general and council of Bengal reside, who have a control over the presidencies of Madras, Bengal, and Bencoolen. The houses have, many of them, the appearance of palaces or temples, and the inhabitants are very hospitable. The situation of this city is not happily chosen; for it has extensive muddy lakes and a vast forest close by it, from which, in so hot a climate, unwholesome vapours must arise. Here are four judges, who dispense justice according to the laws of England. Calcutta is 1,030 miles N. E. by N. of Madras. Lat. 22. 23. N., long. 88. 28. E.

CA'LDRON, or CAU'LDRON, *s.* [*chaudron*, Fr.] a large vessel to heat water, or dress victuals in; a pot.

CALEDO'NIA, the ancient name of Scotland.

CALEDO'NIA, NEW, a large island in the S. Pacific Ocean, extending from lat. 19. 0. to 23. 0. S., and from long. 164. 0. to 168. 0. E. The inhabitants are strong and active; their clothing is a wrapper made of the bark of a tree, or of leaves. They subsist chiefly on roots, and cultivate the soil with some art and industry. From the hills, the summits of many of which are covered with wood, spring a number of rivulets, which fertilize the plains. Plantains and sugar-canes are not plentiful; bread-fruit is very scarce and the cocoa-nut trees are but thinly planted; but their yams and taras are in great abundance.

CALEDO'NIANS, the ancient inhabitants of the north of Scotland.

CALEFA'CTION, *s.* [from *calefacio*, Lat.] the act of heating any thing; the state of being heated.

CALEFA'CTIVE, or CALEFA'CTORY, *a.* that heats or has the power of heating.

To CA'LEFY, *v. n.* [*calefio*, Lat.] to grow hot; to be heated. Actively, to make hot.

CA'LENDAR, *s.* [*calendarium*, Lat.] a table containing the days, months, festivals, &c., happening in the year. The Roman calendar, from which ours is borrowed, was composed by Romulus, who made the year consist of no more than 304 days; Numa Pompilius corrected his error, by making it consist of 12 lunar months, of 30 and 29 days alternately, which made 354 days; being fond of an odd number, he added one day more, which made it 355 days; and that the civil year might equal the sun's motion, he added a month every second year. Julius Cæsar, as a farther improvement, made the year consist of 365 days, and left the six hours to form a day, at the end of every fourth year, which was added to the month of February. This calendar was called the Julian, or old style, in opposition to the new style, introduced by Gregory XIII, who finding the Julian gone too forward, cut off ten days from the calendar; and to remedy this defect for the future, left out one bissextile day every 100 years, making every fourth hundred a leap year. By act of parliament, to remedy the inconveniencies arising from the differences of style, this kingdom adopted the Gregorian, or new style, by leaving out eleven days of the month of September in the year 1752. The new French calendar commenced on the 22d of September, 1792. According to it, the year commences at midnight, the beginning of that day in which falls the true autumnal equinox for the observatory of Paris. The year is divided into 12 equal months of 30 days each; after which five supplementary days are added, to complete the 365 days of the ordinary year; these five days do not belong to any month. Each month is divided into three decades of ten days each; distinguished by 1st, 2d, and 3d decade. In this calendar, the months and days of them have new names, taken from the circumstances of the seasons; the first of the three months of the year, of which the autumn is composed, from the vintage, is called vendemiaire; the second brumaire, from the mists and low fogs which take place from October to November. There are other particulars respecting this calendar, which it is not thought necessary to detail here, and which, indeed, can be learned only by an almanack. This calendar has been abolished by the French government, and the old one was resumed on the 1st of January, 1806. *Calendar* is also used for the catalogue of saints, anciently kept in the churches, especially those who were honoured in that particular church where the calendar was deposited. *Calendar of prisoners*, is a list of all their names, with their separate judgments in the margin, which the judge signs, and the execution of which is committed to the respective sheriffs

CA'LENDER, *s.* a hot press, made use of to press, smooth, or water manufactures of silk, woollen or linen. The calender consists of two large wooden rollers, round which the pieces of stuff are wound; these are put between two large, close, polished planks of wood, the lower serving as a fixed base, and the upper moveable by means of a wheel, like that of a crane, with a rope fastened to a spindle, which makes its axis; this upper part is of a prodigious weight, sometimes twenty or thirty thousand pounds. It is the weight of this part, together with its alternate motion, that gives the polish and makes the waves on the stuffs, by causing the cylinders on which they are put to roll with great force over the lowest board. The rollers are taken off and put on again by inclining the machine. In natural history, the word is applied to an insect, which preys on corn, leaving nothing but the husks, and giving the flour of it a very bad taste.

To CA'LENDER, *v. a.* [*calendrer*, Fr.] to smooth, water, or dress any manufacture in a hot press or calender.

CA'LENDERED, *a.* applied to corn, devoured by the calender, an insect.

CA'LENDERER, *s.* one who presses, smooths, or waters manufactures in a hot press or calender.

CA'LENDS, *s.* it has no singular, [*calendæ*, Lat.] the first day of the month among the Romans; they were reckoned backwards, thus; the first day of February was called the calends of February, the thirty-first of January the second of the calends of February, and so on to the thirteenth, when the ides commenced.

CA'LENTURE, *s.* [from *caleo*, Lat.] in medicine, an inflammatory fever, frequent at sea.

CALF, *s.* plural *calves*; [*cealf*, Sax.] the young of a cow. The swelling fleshy part of a man's leg. A dolt or stupid wretch, by way of contempt.

CA'LIBER, *s.* [*calibre*, Fr.] the extent or diameter of any round thing; an instrument used by carpenters. Among the gunsmiths, *wooden calibers* are models by which they cut the stocks whereon they mount their guns, pistols, &c. *Steel calibers* are instruments with which they turn and file their screws. In gunnery, the diameter of the mouth or bore of a piece of cannon, or of the ball it carries. *Caliber compasses*, a pair of compasses, with the legs bent inwards, furnished with a tongue, which moves on a rivet on one of its legs, and is used to take the dimensions of a bore of a cannon, together with the size and weight of the ball it can carry.

CA'LICE, or CHA'LICE, *s.* [*calix*, Lat.] a cup, appropriated to the cups or vessels which the communicants drink out of at the Lord's supper.

CA'LICO, *s.* [from *Calicut*, in India] a kind of linen manufacture imported by the East India company.

CA'LID, *a.* [*calidus*, Lat.] hot, burning, fervent.

CALI'DITY, *s.* [*caliditas*, Lat.] heat.

CA'LIF, or CA'LIPH, *s.* [*khalifa* a vicar or successor, Arab.] a title given to the successors of Mahomet among the Saracens, by whom it is accounted the supreme ecclesiastical dignity; or among the Mahometans, a sovereign dignity, vested with absolute authority in all matters relative both to religion and polity.

CALIFO'RNIA, a large and fertile peninsula of N. America, on the Pacific Ocean, reaching nearly from the 23rd to the 40th degree of lat. and from 10 to 40 leagues wide. It is claimed by the Spaniards who have a number of villages here, St. Maria, St. Ignatio, St. Isidoro, &c.

CALIGA'TION, *s.* [from *caligo*, Lat.] darkness, cloudiness, dimness of sight.

CALI'GINOUS, *a.* [*caliginosus*, Lat.] dark, dim, cloudy, obscure.

CALI'GINOUSNESS, *a.* darkness; obscurity.

CA'LIVER, *s.* a hand-gun, harquebuse; a small gun used at sea.

CA'LIX, *s.* [Lat.] in botany, the outward greenish cover which encompasses the petals and other parts of a flower.

CA'LIXTINS, *s.* in church history, a sect of Christians in Bohemia and Moravia: the principal point in which they differed from the church was the use of the chalices, or communicating in both kinds. It was also a name given to those among the Lutherans, who followed the sentiments of George Calixtus, a celebrated divine, who opposed the opinion of St. Augustine on predestination, grace, and free-will.

To CALK, (*caulk*) *v. a.* [*calfater*, Fr.] to stop the seams or other leaks of a ship with oakum or tow, to keep the water out.

CA'LKER, (*caúlker*) *s.* the person who stops the leaks of a ship.

CA'LKING, (*caúlking*) *s.* stopping the leaks or seams of a ship with oakum or tow, which is afterwards covered with a mixture of tallow, pitch, and tar, as low as it draws water.

To CALL, (*caul*) *v. a.* [*calo*, Lat.] to name. Used with *on* and *upon*, to visit, or go to a person's house. In divinity, to receive a mission from God; and used with *upon*, to implore; to pray to in distress, with confidence of assistance. To *call back*, to revoke. To *call over*, to read aloud a list or muster-roll. To *call names*, to abuse a person by some reproachful term or word. To *call in*, applied to money, to collect or demand a sum lent. Joined with *out*, to challenge, provoke, or excite to combat or danger.

CALL, (*caul*) *s.* an address by word of mouth. Figuratively, a mission from God. In law, a nomination or admission. Used with *upon*, a claim or demand. *Within call*, not far off; within hearing. An instrument imitating the notes of birds, and used by bird-catchers to bring them into their traps. The English name for the mineral called tungsten or wolfram by the Germans.

CALLA'O, a city, the port of Lima, in Peru, with a large, beautiful, and safe harbour. Lat. 12. 9. S. long. 77. W.

CALLI'GRAPHY, *s.* [from *kalos* fair, and *grapho* to write, Gr.] a neat and handsome hand, applied to writing; beautiful writing.

CA'LLING, (*caúlling*) *s.* the business or trade a person professes; station, employment, or profession; divine vocation; invitation to the true religion.

CA'LLINGTON, or *KE'LLINGTON*, a town in Cornwall, with a woollen manufactory. It is seated on the river Tamar, 12 miles S. of Launceston, and 217 W. by S. of London. It is not inferior to the best half of the Cornish boroughs for wealth and buildings, having one very good broad street, a market-house, and neat church. Market on Wednesday. Pop. 1328.

CALLI'OPE, [Gr.] the Muse who presides over rhetoric and heroic verse.

CA'LLIPERS, *s.* See CALIBER, of which this is a corruption.

CALLO'SITY, *s.* [*callosité*, Fr.] in anatomy, a hardness of the skin, owing to hard labour, or frequent rubbings, whereby it becomes insensible.

CA'LLOUS, *a.* [*callus*, Lat.] indurated; hardened, having the pores shut up. Applied to the mind or conscience, not to be moved by threats or promises.

CA'LLOUSNESS, *s.* insensibility of the body, wherein the skin grows into knobs, and loses all sensation; the hardness of the juices which knit together the extremities of a broken bone. Figuratively, insensibility, applied to the mind.

CA'LLOW, *a.* unfledged; without feathers.

CA'LLUS, *s.* [Lat.] See CALLOSITY.

CALM, *a.* [*calm*, Belg.] undisturbed by tempers or vio-

lent winds, applied to the sea and elements. Undisturbed by boisterous passions, applied to the mind. Substantively, used for a freedom from tempests or winds at sea.

To CALM, *v. a.* to put an end to a tempest. Figuratively, to sooth or pacify; to appease.

CA'LMER, *s.* the person or thing which reduces from a state of turbulence or violence to one of quietness, rest, and serenity.

CA'LMLY, *ad.* free from violence, furiousness, or tempestuous commotion. Figuratively, in a serene, cool manner.

CA'LMNESS, *s.* a state of quiet free from the disturbance of violent winds. Figuratively, a state of cool and sedate tranquillity; mildness.

CALNE, a town of Wilts, with a manufactory of cloth, situated on a river of the same name, 12 miles W. of Marlborough, and 88 W. of London. Pop. 4876.

CA'LOMEL, *s.* [from *kalos* fair, and *melas* black, Gr.] in chemistry, a name given to mercury sublimated a fourth time or upwards, which makes it more gentle in its operation, and fits it to act as an alterative.

CA'LORIC, *s.* in chemistry, the matter of heat.

CALORI'FIC, [*calorificus*, Lat.] that has the power of heating.

CALORI'METER, *s.* in chemistry, an instrument for ascertaining the quantity of caloric disengaged from any substance that may be the object of experiment.

CALO'TTE, *s.* [Fr.] a cap or coif of hair, worn first by cardinal Richelieu. A red calotte is become the badge of a cardinal. In architecture, a red cavity or depressure in form of a cap or cup, lathed and plastered, used to diminish the rise or elevation of a chapel, cabinet, alcove, &c.

CALO'YERS, *s.* [from *kalos*, fair, good, Gr.] monks of the Greek church, who live a very retired and austere life, eat no flesh, keep four Lents, and never break their fasts till they have earned that meal by their labour.

CA'LTROPS, *s.* [*coltræppe*, Sax.] an instrument with four iron spikes, disposed in such a manner that one of them will always be upright, and three of them in the ground. They are used to annoy, embarrass, and wound the horses' feet of the cavalry. In botany, a plant so called from its resembling the instrument just described, and being very troublesome to cattle by pricking their feet.

To CALVE, *v. n.* to bring forth a calf.

CALVES'-SNOUT, *s.* a plant, called also snapdragon.

CA'LVILLE, *s.* [Fr.] a sort of apples.

CA'LVINISTS, *s.* in church history, are those who follow the opinions of John Calvin, one of the principal reformers of the church in the sixteenth century, a man of great parts and industry, and of considerable learning. The term *Calvinist* is at present applied with several degrees of limitation. In its strictest sense, it is appropriated to those who imbibe the sentiments of the former both as to doctrine and discipline. This was the case with the churches of Geneva, Holland, Scotland, and several parts of Germany and Switzerland; but many of the modern members of these churches entertain sentiments very different to those of Calvin. In England, all those are called *Calvinists*, whatever be their opinions concerning church government, who maintain the doctrines of unconditional election, irresistible grace, and the perseverance of the saints. In the Trinitarian controversy, the epithet *Calvinistic* is applied to all who take the orthodox side of the question.

CA'LUMET, *s.* a symbol of peace among the Indians of North America. It is made of a red stone, like our marble; the head resembles that of a tobacco-pipe, but larger, and is fixed in a hollow reed, to hold it for smoking. They adorn it with fine wings of various colours, and is the *Calumet* of the sun, to whom they present it, especially if they want fair weather, or rain. This pipe is a pass or safe-conduct amongst all the allies of the nation that has it given. In all embassies, the ambassador carries it as an emblem of peace, and is always received with a profound regard: the savages being persuaded that a violation of the *Calumet* would be attended with some dire misfortune.

To CALU'MNIATE, *v. n.* [*Calumnior*, Lat.] to accuse falsely; to charge without just ground. Actively, to slander,

CALUMNIA'TION, *s.* a false representation of a person's words and actions, in order to render his character suspected.

CALUMNIA'TOR, *s.* [Lat.] one who slanders another to ruin his reputation.

CALU'MNIOUS, *a.* slanderous; falsely accusing.

CA'LUMNY, *s.* [*calumnia*, Lat.] the falsely accusing of a person with crimes, or misrepresenting his words and actions, in order to make his character suspicious.

CALX, *s.* [Lat.] lime; an old term made use of to describe a metallic oxide.

CA'LYCLE, [*calyculus*, Lat.] a small bud of a plant.

CAMAI'EU, *s.* [*camachuia*, Ital.] a particular kind of onyx, which can be engraved either in *relievo* or *creux*; a kind of onyx, on which are represented landscapes.

CA'MBER, *s.* a piece of timber cut arching.

CAMBRA'Y, a large city in the department of the North, before the revolution, the capital of Cambresis. It has a considerable manufactory of lace, linen, leather, soap, and cambricks, which took their name from this city. It contains 10 parishes, and about 3,000 houses, and is seated on the Scheldt, which divides it into two, 22 miles S. E. of Arras, and 102 N. E. of Paris.

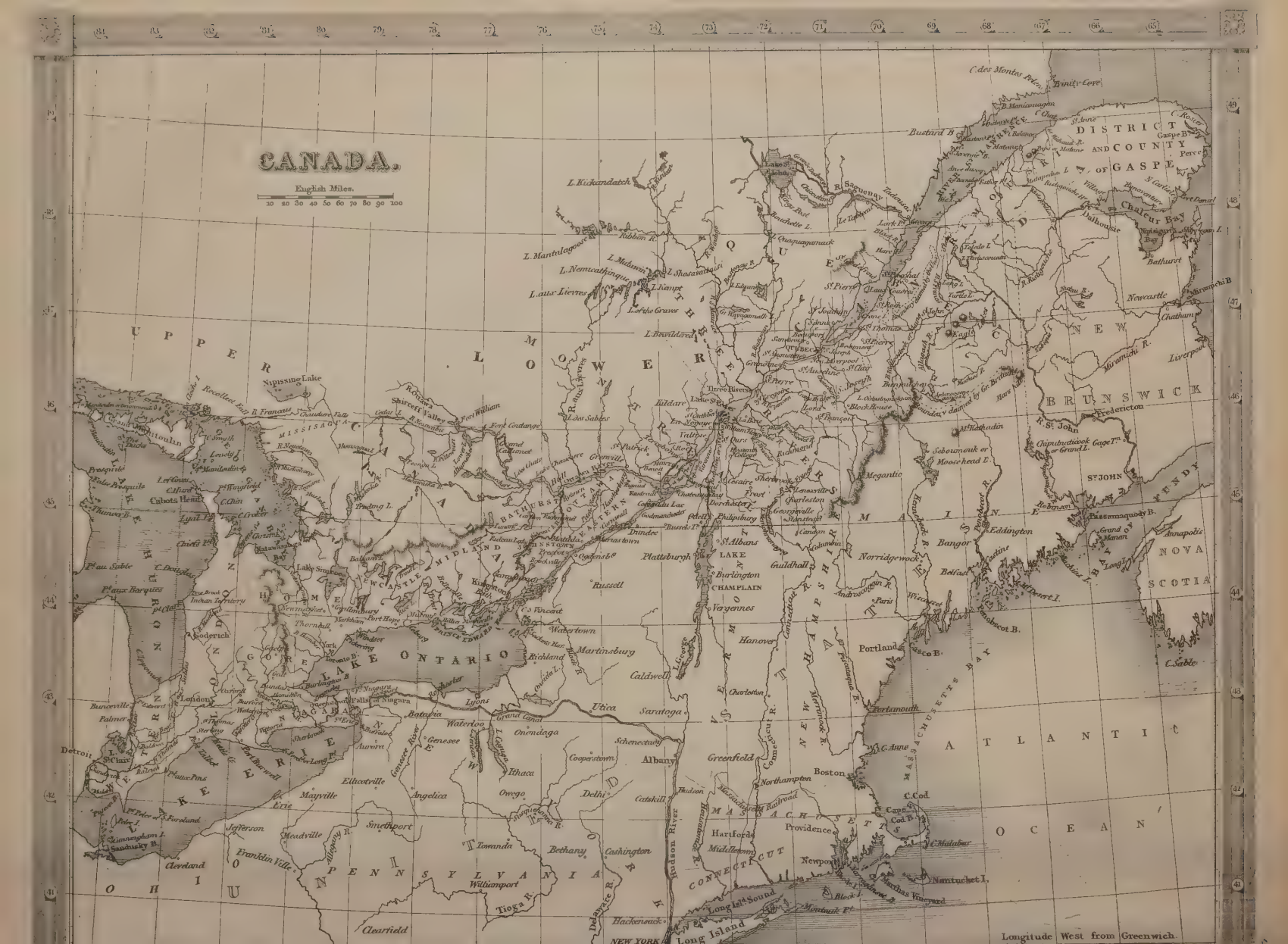
CAMBRICK, *s.* [*toile de Cambray*, Fr.] a species of linen made of flax, very fine and white, as first manufactured at Cambray. The *cambricks* now allowed in this country are manufactured in Scotland and Ireland.

CA'MBRIDGE, the county-town of Cambridgeshire, and seat of a celebrated University, is situated on the river Cam, which divides it into two unequal parts. The university contains 12 colleges and 4 halls. Its buildings are elegant, and its libraries and cabinets valuable and extensive. The town-hall and county-hall are the only buildings of note that do not appertain to the university. The streets are narrow, but well paved; and the number of inhabitants exceed 20,000; the market-place is spacious, and in it is a handsome stone conduit, to which water is conveyed by an aqueduct. Its chief trade is water-carriage from hence to Downham, Lynn, Ely, &c. Cambridge is 80 miles E. N. E. of Oxford, 17 nearly S. of Ely, and 51 N. by E. of London. Markets every day in the week, Sunday and Monday excepted.

CA'MBRIDGE, a village near Berkley in Gloucestershire, where the Danes attacked Edward the Elder, as they returned from a plundering excursion.

CA'MBRIDGE, a village of Massachusett's Bay, in North America. It has an university, which, with respect to its library, philosophical apparatus, and professorships, is the first literary institution in America. It has generally from 120 to 150 students, and is 4 miles W. of Boston.

CA'MBRIDGESHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the W. and S. W. by the counties of Bedford, Huntingdon, and Northampton; on the N. W. by Lincolnshire, on the N. E. by Norfolk, on the E. by Suffolk, and on the S. by Essex and Herts. It is 50 miles in length, from N. to S. and 25 broad from E. to W., and contains 17 hundreds, 9 market towns, and 163 parishes. The air and soil vary. some parts, especially the southern and eastern, and pleasant and healthy; but the northern, or fenny country, is low and watery, the waters of the middle part of England,


CANADA.
English Miles.
20 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100
Longitude West from Greenwich.
UPPER CANADA
LOWER CANADA
NEW BRUNSWICK
NOVA SCOTIA
DISTRICT AND COUNTY OF GASPE
ATLANTIC OCEAN
LAKE ONTARIO
LAKE ERIE
LAKE HURON
LAKE MICHIGAN
LAKE SUPERIOR
LAKE CHAMPLAIN
NEW YORK
PENNSYLVANIA
OHIO
CONNECTICUT
MASSACHUSETTS
Long Island
Long Island Sound
Lake St. John
Lake St. Francis
Lake St. Peter
Lake Simcoe
Lake Nipissing
Lake Temiscamingue
Lake Mistassini
Lake Kickandatch
Lake Mantolagoon
Lake Nemiuthingue
Lake Kampe
Lake Madawaska
Lake Shasawandais
Lake Beauharnois
Lake of the Two Mountains
Lake Abittibbi
Lake Superior
Lake Michigan
Lake Huron
Lake Erie
Lake Ontario
Lake Champlain
Lake Simcoe
Lake Nipissing
Lake St. John
Lake St. Francis
Lake St. Peter

which do not run into the Thames or Trent, falling into these fens. See LEVEL (BEDFORD.) Pop. 164,509

CAME, the preter. of the verb To COME.

CAMEL, *s.* [*gamel*, Heb.] a large and very useful animal, an inhabitant of Arabia and the adjacent countries. It is particularly valuable on account of the heavy weights it can carry, and the long journeys it can perform without eating or drinking. It is only by means of the *camel* that the deserts of Arabia and the N. of Africa are at all habitable.

CAME'LEON, *s.* in natural history, a little animal of the lizard kind. Its tongue is half as long as itself, round as far as the tip, which is hollow, on that account called a trunk, and used by it in catching flies, on which it subsists. In chemistry, mineral *cameleon* is a greenish, friable powder, composed of manganese and potash, which changes its colour during its solution in water, being first blue, then yellow, afterwards blue, reddish, brownish, and at last black. It then subsides and leaves the fluid colourless.

CA'MELFORD, a town of Cornwall, with a market on Friday for yarn, of which a great quantity is spun in this place and neighbourhood. It is seated near the river Camel, or Alan, 20 miles W. of Launceston, and 229 W. by S. of London. Pop.1300.

CAME'LOPARD, *s.* [*camelus* and *pardus*, Lat.] an Abyssinian animal taller than an elephant, but not so thick. He is so named, because he has a neck and head like a camel, and is spotted like a pard. He is called by the Italians *giaraffa*.

CA'MELOT, CA'MBLET, or CA'MLET, *s.* [*camelot*, Fr.] a stuff made of goats' hair, with wool or silk, or both. The true oriental *Camblet* is made of the hair of a kind of goat, frequent about Angora in Syria; but no European *Camblets* are made of goats' hair alone. The *Camblets* of Brussels are considered as of the first-rate excellency, and those of England claim the second.

CA'MERA OBSCURA, *s.* [Lat.] in optics, a machine representing an artificial eye, wherein the images of external objects are exhibited distinctly, in their native colours, exact proportions, real situations, and in all their perspectives or foreshortenings. It is made sometimes by darkening the windows of a room, that look into a street, gardens, &c., and making a small hole in the shutters, fixing therein a plain glass convex, or rather a tube with two glasses; for with only one glass the object will be represented upon the wall, a sheet, &c., hung on purpose, in an inverted posture.

CA'MERATED, *a.* [*cameratus*, Lat.] arched or vaulted.

CAMERA'TION, *s.* [*cameratio*, Lat.] a vaulting or arching.

CAMERO'NIANS, a sect or party in Scotland, who separated from the Presbyterians in 1666, and continued to hold their religious assemblies in the fields. The *Cameronians* took their denomination from Richard Cameron, a famous field preacher, who, refusing to accept the indulgence to tender consciences granted by king Charles II., as such an acceptance seemed an acknowledgment of the king's supremacy, and that he had before a right to silence them, made a defection from his brethren, and even headed a rebellion in which he was killed. His followers were never entirely reduced till the revolution, when they voluntarily submitted to king William.

CAMISA'DO, *s.* [from *camisa*, Ital.] a military term, denoting an attack by surprise in the night, in which the assailants wear their shirts outward as a distinction to know their own men from the enemy.

CA'MLET, *s.* See CAMELOT.

CA'MLINE, *s.* in botany, a species of myagrum, found in fields amongst flax, and also called gold of pleasure; it flowers in June.

CA'MOMILE, *s.* See CHAMOMILE.

CAMP, *s.* [*camp*, Fr.] the orders of tents pitched by an army when they keep the field; the place where an army rests, or dwells in tents or barracks. A *flying camp*, is a strong body of horse, which always keep the field, and are continually in motion, either to cover any place, or to surprise, or to fatigue an enemy, and cause a diversion.

To CAMP, *v. a.* to fix tents, and remain in a field, applied to an enemy.

CAMPA'IGN, (*campáin*) *s.* [*campagne*, Fr.] that space of time during which an army keeps the field, without going into winter-quarters.

CAMPA'NULA, *s.* in botany, the bell-flower, of which there are several kinds.

CA'MPELTON, a large and increasing town of Argyleshire, situated on a bay of the same name, towards the southern extremity of the peninsula of Cantyre. It has a considerable trade, being the general rendezvous of the fishing vessels that annually visit the W. coast. The bay is beautiful, capacious, and safe, being 2 miles in length, half a mile in width, and having from 5 to 9 fathoms water, with a stiff clay bottom; it is also land-locked on every side, and screened at the entrance by a lofty small island, which breaks the violence of the winds and the force of the waves. Lat. 55. 29. N., long. 5. 42. W. Pop. 9490.

CA'MPDEN, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Wednesday. It is large, but a poor town, gives title to a viscount, and sends two members to parliament. It is 18 miles N. E. of Gloucester, and 86 N.W. by W. of London.

CA'MPHIRE, or CA'MPHOR, (*kamfire* or *kamfor*) *s.* [*camphora*, Lat.] in pharmacy, a white crystalline substance, of a very strong taste and smell, obtained in the East from a species of laurel. It is so inflammable that it burns even on water.

CA'MPHORATE, or CA'MPHORATED, (*kámforated*) *a.* that has camphire mixed with it.

CAMPHO'RIC, *a.* belonging to camphor.

CA'MPION, *s.* a plant of which there are several species.

CAN, *s.* [*canne*, Sax.] a drinking vessel, or cup, made of wood in the form of a cask or barrel. Figuratively, any drinking vessel not made of earth.

CAN, *v. n.* [*konnen*, Belg.] it is sometimes, but seldom, used as an absolute verb, but constantly joined with another verb, as a sign of the potential mood. Its present is declined thus: *I can, thou canst, he can, we can*, &c., and its preter. *I could, thou couldst*, &c. to be able; to have power sufficient to do an action. Though taken as a sign of the potential mood, yet it differs very much from *may*; *may* denoting right, lawfulness, or a permission to do a thing; but *can*, the power or strength of the doer or agent, and with the verb active is applied to persons; as I *can* do it; but with the passive, relates to things; as, it *can* be done.

CA'NADA, a country of North America, N. of the United States, extending about 700 miles in length from N. E. to S. W. and about 200 in breadth. It is subject to Great Britain; and the religious establishment is that of the church of Rome. By an act of parliament in 1701, the country was divided into Upper Canada, of which Montreal is the capital; and Lower Canada, of which Quebec is the chief city; and a constitution, partly resembling that of England, was given to each of these provinces. The winter here for six months is very severe; the cleared lands are very fertile, and the vegetation various, and corn ripens in two months' time, vegetation being always wonderfully accelerated where the season is short. Furs and skins are obtained here in great quantities, (the Canadian merchants having, of late years, interfered greatly even with the Hudsons's Bay Company, exploring numerous nations inland, and sending many

large canoes into the interior country.) The rivers, lakes, and bays, are numerous, large, and deep, and well supplied with fish. Here are several ancient and extensive forests, and the tribes of Indians are numerous. Pop. 657,402.

CANA'ILLE, *s.* in France, the lowest rank of people; the vulgar.

CANA'L, *s* [*canalis*, Lat.] a place cut in a garden to receive water from a river or pipes; a hollow place cut for the reception of the sea: any tract of water made by art. In anatomy, a duct or passage through which any of the juices flow.

CANA'L, (THE DUKE OF BRIDGEWATER'S,) a stupendous work, begun in 1758, at Worseley Mill, 7 miles from Manchester, where at the foot of a mountain, composed in a great measure of coal, a basin is cut, capable of containing all the boats, and a great body of water, which serves as a reservoir to the navigation. The canal runs through a hill, by a subterraneous passage, nearly three quarters of a mile, to the duke's coal works. In some places it is cut through the solid rock; in others arched over with brick. Air-funnels, some of which are 37 yards perpendicular, are cut at certain distances through the rock to the top of the hill. At Barton Bridge, 3 miles from the basin, is an aqueduct, which, for upwards of 200 yards, conveys the canal across a valley, and also more than 40 feet above the navigable river Irwell. There are three arches over this river; the centre one is 63 feet wide, and 38 high, admitting the largest barges to pass underneath with their masts and sails standing. At Longford Bridge, the canal turns to the right, and crossing the river Mersey, passes near Altringham, Durham, Grapenhall, and Kaulton, into the tide-way of the Mersey, at Runcorn Gap, whence the barges can pass to Liverpool at low water. This navigation is 29 miles in length; it falls 95 feet, and was finished in 5 years, under the direction of that excellent engineer, Mr. Brindley. Coals, which, before this canal was finished, were retailed in Manchester at 7d. per hundred weight, were sold, soon after its completion, (seven score to the hundred weight) at 3d.

CANA'L, (THE GRAND TRUNK, or STAFFORDSHIRE CANAL,) was begun in 1766, under the direction of Mr. Brindley, in order to form a communication between the Mersey and the Trent, and of course between the Irish Channel and the German Ocean. It is 92 miles in length, from the Duke of Bridgewater's canal, at Preston on the Hill, in Cheshire, to Wildon Ferry in Derbyshire, where it communicates with the Trent. It is carried over the river Dove in an aqueduct of 23 arches, and the ground is raised for more than a mile to a considerable height; it is also carried over the Trent by an aqueduct of six arches; at Harecastle Hill, it is conveyed under ground a mile and a half; at Barton, in Cheshire, a subterraneous passage is effected of 560 yards in extent, and in the same neighbourhood another of 350; and at Preston on the Hill, where it joins the duke's canal, it passes under ground 1,241 yards. From the neighbourhood of Stafford, a branch is made from this canal, to near Wolverhampton, and to join the Severn near Kidderminster: from this again two other branches are carried, one to Birmingham, and the other to Worcester. Since the establishment of these canals, many other extensive ones have been projected and executed in most of the inland, and some of the maritime counties.

CANA'L, (THE GRAND,) in Ireland, commences in Dublin, at the west end of the town, and is intended to be carried to the river Shannon. It already communicates with the Barrow, whereby a communication is opened between the metropolis and Athy, Carlow, Ross, Waterford, Clonmel, &c. There are passage-boats daily from the city to Sallans, Monastereven, and Athy, and from these places to Dublin; and vessels carrying goods are continually passing and repassing. The execution of this work was an arduous business; besides having to cut through hard and rocky strata, and construct aqueducts over the valleys and rivers, they had to carry it through a long tract of turf-bogs, which, for a considerable time, baffled their efforts, as, from its fluid-like consistence, it was pressed into, or filled up, the cut or channel, whenever they ceased digging. These difficulties, however, were surmounted, and the canal itself has proved such a drain to the bog, as to enable the people to reclaim a great extent of it, and bring it under cultivation. By a branch which has been carried at an immense expense, by a circuitous course, round the S. side of the city, the Grand Canal now communicates with the harbour of Dublin. There are other canals and modes of inland navigation by the rivers and lakes, both in the N. and W. of Ireland. The Royal Canal, on the north side of Dublin, is not yet completed.

CANA'L, (THE GREAT), in Scotland, forms the long-wished-for junction between the Forth and the Clyde. This bold design, conceived above a century ago, is now successfully executed upon a scale far above the usual dimensions of the largest canals in England, and admits of vessels constructed for foreign trade, provided the breadth of the beam be somewhat less than 20 feet, and their draught of water a little under 8. The extreme length of this canal from the Forth to the Clyde, is 35 English miles. In the space of 30 miles it is carried over 36 rivers and rivulets, besides two great roads, by means of 38 aqueduct bridges. In the course of this inland navigation, which may be performed in less than 18 hours, many striking scenes present themselves to view. But above all others, the stupendous aqueduct bridge over the Kilvin, near Glasgow, 400 feet in length, carrying a great artificial river over a natural one in a deep valley, where large vessels sail along the height of 70 feet above the bed of the river below, is one of the features of this stupendous work, which give it a pre-eminence over any of a similar nature in Europe. Yet, however singular and striking this may appear with respect to picturesque beauty, the utility of this communication between the Eastern and Western Sea to navigation and commerce, is a more important consideration, as it shortens the nautical distance 800, and in some cases 1,000, miles, and affords a safe and speedy navigation, particularly at the end of the season, to vessels bound to Ireland, or the western ports of Great Britain, that are too long detained in the Baltic, and that cannot attempt the voyage round by the North Sea, without danger of shipwreck, or the market being lost from delay.

CANALI'CULATED, *a.* [*canaliculatus*, Lat.] made like a pipe or gutter; channelled.

CANA'RY, *s.* a sort of wine brought from the Canaries, now called sack. Also a sort of grass, so called on account of its seed being found to be the best food for the Canary-bird. Also, an old dance.

CANA'RY-BIRD, *s.* a singing bird, formerly peculiar to the Canaries, of the linnet kind, of a yellow, or yellowish green colour, a very loud note, and of great boldness.

CANA'RY ISLANDS, in the Atlantic Ocean, near the continent of Africa, are 7 in number, namely, Grand Canary, the chief, 42 miles long, and 27 broad; its capital, Canary, is a well-built town: Palma, Ferro, Gomero, Teneriffe, Fuertaventura, and Lancerota; to which however may be added several smaller isles, as Graciosa, Roccas, Allegranza, St. Clare, Inferno, and Lobos. They are subject to the Spaniards, and produce wheat, sugar-canes, wine, and excellent fruits, and it is hence that the Canary birds originally came. Lat. from 27. 30. to 29. 30. N., long. from 12. 0. to 17. 50. W.

To CA'NCEL, *v. a.* [*canceller*, Fr.] to cross a writing, and

thereby render it of no effect. Figuratively, to destroy a deed by tearing off the seal or name; to efface or obliterate.

CANCELLA'TION, *s.* an expunging or annulling the power of an instrument.

CA'NCER, *s.* [Lat.] in astronomy, a sign of the zodiac, into which the sun enters on the 21st of June, and represented on globes by the figure of a crab, in order to express the returning of the sun, or its coming back to the equator from thence; or from its seeming not to advance, but rather to go back for some days when in the solstitial point, in which respect it imitates the motion ascribed to that animal. The stars in this constellation, according to Flamstead, are 71. The tropic of *Cancer* is a less circle of the sphere, parallel to the equator, and passing through the beginning of the sign *Cancer;* the inhabitants within this space have the sun perpendicular or vertical twice a year, and are situated in the Torrid Zone. In surgery, a roundish hard ragged immoveable swelling, of an ash or bluish colour, encompassed round with branched turgid veins, full of black foul blood, so called, as some say, from the resemblance which the turgid veins, shooting from it, bear in figure to the crab-fish, or, according to others, because, like the crab, when once it has got hold, it is scarcely possible to drive it away.

To CA'NCERATE, *v. n.* to grow cancerous; to turn to a cancer.

CA'NCEROUS, *a.* having the virulence of a cancer.

CA'NDENT, *a.* [*candens*, Lat.] hot; in the highest degree of heat next to fusion.

CA'NDIA, an island in the Mediterranean, formerly Crete, S. of the Archipelago, about 150 miles in length, and from 15 to 35 in breadth. It produces corn, wine, oil, wool, silk, and excellent honey, and is chiefly inhabited by Greeks. Mount Ida, in the middle of the island, is a huge, barren, sharp-pointed eminence. Its capital, Candia, though formerly populous, is now in a manner deserted, there being little but rubbish, except at the bazaar or market-place, and the harbour is only fit for boats. It is 500 miles from Constantinople. Lat. 35. 10. N., long. 25. 35 E.

CA'NDID, *a.* [*candidus*, Lat.] white. Figuratively, impartial; mild; uninfluenced by sinister motives, malice or prejudice.

CA'NDIDATE, *s.* [from *candidus* white, Lat., because candidates for offices among the Romans used to appear in white robes,] one who solicits the votes of others, in order to attain any place or office conferred by a majority; one who opposes another; a competitor.

CA'NDIDLY, *ad.* in an impartial manner; without prejudice, malice, or envy; fairly.

CA'NDLE, *s.* [*candela*, Lat.] a wick of cotton covered with wax, spermaceti, or tallow, of a cylindrical form, used to supply the want of day-light. *Sale by the candle, or inch of candle*, is an auction which lasts only while a piece of candle lighted for that purpose continues burning, the last bidder before it is extinct being adjudged the purchaser.

CA'NDLEBERRY-TREE, *s.* a species of sweet willow

CA'NDLELIGHT, *s.* the light afforded by a candle.

CA'NDLEMAS, *s.* a festival appointed by the church to be observed on the second of February, in honour of the purification of the blessed virgin Mary. It was celebrated by the ancient Christians; who, on that day, used abundance of lights in their churches and processions, in memory, as is supposed, of our Saviour's being on that day declared to be *a light to lighten the Gentiles*. In imitation of which, the Roman Catholics, on this day, consecrate all the tapers and candles which they use in their churches during the whole year.

CA'NDLESTICK, *s.* a household utensil contrived to hold one or more lighted candles.

CA'NDOCK, *s.* a weed that grows in rivers.

CA'NDOUR, *s.* [*candor*, Lat.] a temper of mind unsoured by envy, unruffled by malice, and unseduced by prejudice; sweet without weakness, and impartial without rigour.

CA'NDY, a kingdom of Ceylon, containing about a quarter of the island. It is mountainous, and abounds with rivulets, which the inhabitants are dexterous in turning to water their land, which is fruitful in rice, pulse, and hemp The natives are idolaters. The king of Candy was deposed by the British in 1815, and the whole island is now an English colony. The capital is also called Candy. Lat. 7. 45. N., long. 80. 52. E.

To CA'NDY, *v. a.* to preserve by boiling in sugar; to melt and crystallize sugar several times, to render it hard and transparent. Figuratively, to freeze, to be covered with a hard substance, or flakes. To flatter, or make use of soothing and insinuating expressions. Neuterly, to grow hard; to grow thick, or be covered with flakes.

CA'NDY, *s.* a preparation of sugar, made by melting and crystallizing it six or seven times over, to make it hard and transparent.

CANE, *s.* [*canna*, Lat.] in botany, a kind of reed growing in several joints, and of different dimensions. The bamboo which grows in the Indies, especially at Bengal, to a prodigious size, is wrought into bowls, or other household utensils, by the inhabitants; the smaller sort is made into fishing rods. The walking *cane* is that which grows in the East Indies; those which are without joints are by far the best, and more elastic. Hence the word signifies, figuratively, a walking-staff.

CA'NES VENA'TICI, in astronomy, the Grey-hounds, two constellations in the northern hemisphere.

CANI'CULA, *s.* [Lat.] in astronomy, the name of one of the stars in the constellation of Canis Major, called the Dog-star; from whose heliacal rising with the sun, that is, its emersion from the sun's rays, the ancients reckoned their dog-days, and the Egyptians and Ethiopians began their year.

CANI'CULAR, *a.* [*canicularis*, Lat.] of or belonging to the dog-days. The *canicular* days are a certain number of days preceding or ensuing the heliacal rising of the *Canicula* to Dog-star.

CA'NINE, *a.* [*caninus*, Lat.] having the properties of, or resembling, a dog. *Canine hunger*, in medicine, is an appetite which cannot be satisfied.

CA'NINE-TEETH, *s.* [*dentes canini*, Lat.] in anatomy, two sharp-edged teeth in each jaw, between the incisores and molares, so called from their resembling the correspondent teeth in a dog.

CA'NIS MA'JOR, *s.* [Lat., the great Dog] in astronomy, a constellation in the southern hemisphere, consisting, according to Flamstead, of 32 stars, of which Sirius is the principal.

CA'NIS MI'NOR, *s.* [Lat., the lesser Dog] a constellation in the southern hemisphere, of which Procyon is the principal star,

CA'NISTER, *s.* [*canistrum*, Lat.] in its primary sense, which is now obsolete, a basket. In its secondary, a small box or receptacle made of tin, or other metal, or porcelain, to hold tea, sugar, &c.

CA'NKER, *s.* [*cancer*, Lat.] in natural history, a small worm which preys upon fruit, joined with the word *worm*. In medicine, a speck made by a sharp humour, which eats or corrodes the flesh like a caustic, and is common to children; a corrosive humour. Figuratively, that which gradually and inevitably destroys. A disease incident to trees, which makes the bark rot and fall off. Applied to brass, a

kind of rust or verdigris, which covers its surface with a green colour.

To CA'NKER, *v. n.* to rust, or grow green, applied to brass or other metals; to be corroded, or grow foul or corrupt. Actively, to corrode; to pollute; to eat or gnaw; to infect; including the idea of acrimony.

CA'NNABINE, *a.* [*cannabinus*, Lat.] hempen.

CA'NNEL COAL, *s.* a substance which is often confounded with jet. It is dug up in many parts of England in great abundance, particularly in Lancashire, where it is burnt as common fuel. It is worked into toys and utensils of various kinds under the name of jet. In medicine, it is good in the colic, as an emollient and discutient.

CA'NNIBAL, *s.* one who lives upon human flesh.

CA'NNIBALLY, *ad.* after the manner or practice of cannibals.

CA'NNON, *s.* [*canon*, Fr.] a hollow, cylindrical instrument, made of a mixed metal, furnished with a touch-hole, and used to shoot a ball by force of gunpowder. It is uncertain when cannons were first invented, but they were used at the battle of Cressy in 1346, when there were five cannons in the possession of the English.

CA'NNON BALL, CA'NNON BU'LLET, or CA'NNON SHOT, *s.* the ball with which a cannon is charged.

To CANNONA'DE, *v. a.* to attack with, or fire a cannon against. Neuterly, to batter or attack with great guns.

CANNONI'ER, (*cannoneér*) *s.* the person who discharges or fires a cannon.

CA'NNOT, not able, not having power enough for the performance of a thing. Joined with *but*, it implies necessity, and signifies *must*. "I *cannot* but believe." *Locke.*

CA'NOA, or CANO'E, (*canóo*) *s.* an Indian vessel or boat, made of the trunk of a tree, dug hollow; pieces of bark, sewed together; or of the small sticks of a pliant wood, covered with seal-skins.

CA'NON, *s.* [*kanon* a rule, Gr.] in ecclesiastical history, a law or rule relating either to the doctrine or discipline of a church, enacted by a general council, and confirmed by the principal magistrate. Applied to Scripture, such books as are believed to be really inspired. A law or rule in any science. In surgery, an instrument used in sewing up wounds. In geometry and algebra, a general rule for the solution of all questions of the same nature. A person who possesses a prebend, or revenue allotted for the performance of divine service in a cathedral or collegiate church.

CA'NONESS, *s.* in the Romish church, a woman who enjoys a prebend, and lives after the manner of *Secular Canons*, without being obliged to renounce the world, or make any vows.

CANO'NICAL, *a.* [*canonicus*, Lat.] applied to ceremonies and discipline, those which are established by the laws of the church. Appied to books, those which are generally allowed to be divinely inspired. Applied to time or hours, those which are prescribed or limited by the church, for the performance or celebration of any ceremony or act of religion.

CANO'NICALLY, *ad.* in a manner agreeable to the prescriptions and laws of the church.

CA'NONIST, *s.* one who makes the canons his peculiar study; a professor of the canon law.

CANONIZA'TION, *s.* in the Roman church, a declaration of the pope's, whereby, after some solemnity, a person who has been eminent for an exemplary life, and a supposed power of working miracles, enters into the list of saints.

To CA'NONIZE, *v. a.* to enter a person's name in the list of saints; to make a saint.

CA'NONRY, or CA'NONSHIP, *s.* an ecclesiastical benefice in some cathedral or collegiate church, which has a prebend, or stated allowance, out of the revenues of such church, commonly annexed to it.

CA'NOPIED, *a.* covered above with a canopy, spread above, or over the head.

CA'NOPY, *s.* [*canopeum*, Lat.] any thing which is extended over the head.

To CANOPY, *v. a.* to form a canopy over a person's head; to cover with a canopy.

CA'NOROUS, *a.* [*canorus*, Lat.] given to singing; musical; tuneful.

CANT, *s.* [*cantus*, Lat.] applied to language, a dialect made use of by beggars and vagabonds, to conceal their meaning from others; a whining tone of voice; a particular form of speaking peculiar to any body of men; a whining, formal pretension to goodness, generally attended with hypocrisy.

To CANT, *v. n.* to make use of the dialect, absurd jargon, or private gibberish of vagabonds and thieves; to speak or read in a whining tone; to endeavour to impose upon a person by a formal pretence of uncommon piety; to flatter.

CANTA'TA, *s.* [Ital.] in music, a song composed of recitative airs, and a variety of motions, generally for a single voice, with a thorough bass; sometimes for two, three, or more voices, with different instruments.

CANTA'TION, *s.* [*cantatio*, Lat.] the art of singing.

CA'NTER, *s.* one who endeavours to pass himself upon the world as a religious person, by a fair outside, and formal appearance of religion, without obeying it in his heart.

CA'NTERBURY, an ancient city of Kent, the see of an archbishop, primate of all England. The cathedral is a large superb structure, and was once very famous for the shrine of Thomas à Becket. The silk manufactures first introduced by the French refugees, are still carried on here, though on the decline; the principal manufactures are, worsted, and Canterbury muslins, made of silk and cotton. It is also noted for its fine brawn, and the adjacent country produces abundance of hops. It is situated on the river Stour, 26 miles S. E. by E. of Rochester, and 56 from London. Markets on Wednesday and Saturday. Pop. 14,463.

CA'NTERBURY-BELLS, *s.* a species of bell-flower frequent in gardens.

CANTHA'RIDES, *s.* [plural of *cantharis*, Lat.] in natural history and pharmacy, called *Spanish flies*, but properly a beetle formed from an egg, which produces a worm, that is peculiar to the fig-tree, pine-tree, white brier, and poplar, whose juices, being very corrosive or biting, are by Bacon supposed to be the cause of its corrosive or caustic quality. It is needless to mention their service in blisters, or the danger of too free a use of them since, experience has confirmed the former, and given too many dreadful examples of the latter.

CA'NTHUS *s.* [Lat.] the corner of the eye, formed by the meeting of the eyelids.

CA'NTICLE, *s.* [from *canto* to sing, Lat.] a song; applied to some hymn in Scripture, and used in the plural to signify Solomon's Song.

CANTI'LIVERS, *s.* in building, pieces of wood framed into the fronts or sides of a house, to sustain the mouldings or eaves over it.

CA'NTING, *s.* a sea-phrase, which denotes the act of turning any thing about, or over. *Canting-arms*, in heraldry, are those which express their owner's surname.

CA'NTLE, *s.* [*kant*, Belg.] a piece with corners.

CA'NTLET, *s.* a piece; a fragment.

CA'NTO, *s.* [Ital.] a division, section, or book of a poem. In music, a song, or the treble part of it.

CA'NTON, or QUANG TCHEOU, a large, populous, and

CANTON.

LONDON, PUBLISHED BY THOMAS KELLY, 17, PATERNOSTER ROW

wealthy city of China, seated on one of the finest rivers in the empire. It is the capital of the province of Quantong, and the centre of the European trade in that country. It consists of three towns, divided by high walls. Temples, magnificent palaces, and courts, are numerous. The streets are long and straight, paved with flag-stones, and adorned with lofty arches. The houses are remarkably neat, but consist of only one story, and they have no windows to the streets. The covered market-places are full of shops. They have manufactures of their own, especially of silk stuffs. The number of inhabitants are computed at 1,000,000, many of whom reside in barks, which form a kind of floating city; they touch one another, and are so ranged as to form streets. Each bark lodges a family and their grand-children, who have no other dwelling. At break of day, all the people who inhabit them depart to fish, or to cultivate their rice. Lat. 23. 8. N., long. 113. E.

CA'NTON, *s.* [*canton*, Fr.] a small part of a city detached from the rest; a parcel or division of land; a district or part of a country governed by its own chief or magistrates; a small community or clan. In heraldry, a square portion of an escutcheon separated from the rest, when on the left side, called *sinister;* and like the space between the cross or saltier.

To CA'NTON, *v. a.* to divide into small parts, parcels, or districts, used with the particle *into*, and sometimes both with *out* and *into*.

To CA'NTONIZE, *v. n.* to parcel out: to allot in small divisions, used with *among*.

CA'NTRED, or CA'NTREF, *s.* a British word, which signifies a hundred villages.

CANTY'RE, a peninsula of Argyleshire, 50 miles long, from N. to S., and from 5 to 8 broad.

CA'NVASS, *s.* [*canevas*, Fr.] very clear unbleached cloth of hemp or flax, wove into little squares, used for working tapestry by the needle; for blinds of windows, towels, and to cover stays, &c., likewise a coarse cloth of hemp, of which sails are made. *Canvass*, also is the cloth on which painters usually draw their pictures.

To CA'NVASS, *v.* [*canvasser*, Fr.] to search a truth to its first principles; to inquire into; to examine; to debate, or dispute; to controvert. Used neuterly, to solicit; to ask people for their votes or interest at an election.

CA'NUTE, or CNUTE, the first of our kings of the Danish line. Having conquered the greater part of the kingdom, he consented to an equal division of it with Edmund Ironside; but, upon the murder of that king by the treacherous Edric, became sole-monarch, and was proclaimed in 1017, when all the lords swore allegiance to him. He divided England into four parts, Mercia, Northumberland, East-Anglia, and Wessex. Over the three former he appointed earls, and the last he governed himself. To the end that justice might be impartially administered, he abolished all distinction between the English and Danes, and denounced the severest punishments against malefactors, without respect of persons. He sent Edmund's two sons into Denmark, under pretence of travelling; but a worse design was suspected. However, the king of Hungary, at whose court they took up their residence, after having first been in Sweden, took care of their education, and gave one of his daughters in marriage to Edmund, the eldest, who died soon after; and to Edward he gave his sister-in-law, Agatha; daughter of the emperor Henry II., by whom he had five children, Edgar Atheling, Margaret and Christian, and two who died in Hungary. He built a stately church over the grave of St. Edmund, the East-Anglian king, who was killed by the Danes, and very much enlarged the town of St. Edmund's-bury. In 1031, he took a journey to Rome, where he made large presents to the churches, and confirmed all his predecessors had done, both for the church of Rome and the English college. There is an instance of his piety and good sense transmitted to us, which is, that as he was walking one day by the sea-side, at Southampton, and his flatterers were extolling him to the skies, and even comparing him with God himself; he, to convince them of their folly and impiety, caused a chair to be brought to him, and seating himself where the tide was about to flow, he turned himself to the sea, and said, "O sea, thou art under my jurisdiction, and the land where I sit is mine; I command thee to come no farther; nor to presume to wet thy sovereign's feet." But the tide coming on as usual, he, from thence took occasion to let his base flatterers know, that none but the King of Heaven, whom the sea and land obey, deserved the titles they impiously bestowed on him. After which it is said, he would never wear his crown, but caused it to be put on the head of a crucifix at Winchester. Canute died in the 19th year of his reign, in the year 1036. He left three sons, Sweyn, who had Norway; Harold, England; and Hardicanute, Denmark. Gunilda, his daughter, was married to the emperor Henry IV.

CA'NY, *a.* abounding in canes; consisting of canes.

CA'NZONET, *s.* [*canzonetta*, Ital.] a little song.

CAOU'TCHOUC, *s.* in natural history, a very elastic resin, the produce of a tree which grows along the banks of the river of the Amazons. It is popularly called rubber, and lead-eater.

CAP, *s.* [*cap*, Brit.] a part of dress made to cover the head; the ensign of a cardinalate. When the Romans gave a slave the *cap*, it entitled him to liberty. Students at law, physic, &c., as well as graduates in most universities, wear *caps*. Doctors are distinguished by peculiar *caps*, given them in assuming the doctorate. In Italy, the *cap* is used as a mark of infamy. At Lucca, the Jews are distinguished by a *yellow cap*, or an orange colour. In France, bankrupts were formerly obliged to wear, ever after, a *green cap*. It also signifies a square piece of timber, put over the head of a mast to keep it steady. In gunnery, a piece of lead laid over the touchhole to preserve the prime. *Cap of maintenance*, one of the regalia carried before the king at a coronation. In botany, the membranaceous empalement of funguses surrounding the pillar.

To CAP, *v. a.* to cover the top of a thing; to pull off a cap in play.

CAP-A-PI'E, or CAP-A-PE', [*cap-à-pié*, Fr.] from head to foot, used with the word *arm*.

CA'P-PAPER, *s.* a sort of coarse, thick, brownish paper.

CAPABI'LITY, *s.* the quality of being able to undertake or perform a thing.

CA'PABLE. *a.* [*capable*, Fr.] endued with power or understanding equal to an undertaking; fitted for, adapted to.

CAPA'CIOUS, *a.* [*capax*, Lat.] applied to bodies of large dimensions, or of a large cavity, able to contain much. Applied to the mind, extensive, or containing a great stock of knowledge.

CAPA'CIOUSNESS, *s.* the quality of containing or receiving a great number of things or large bodies.

To CAPA'CITATE, *v. a.* to render a person fit by instruction, discipline, study, or exercise; to qualify a person for an undertaking.

CAPA'CITY, *s.* [*capacité*, Fr.] the dimensions of other bodies. Applied to the mind, understanding; a power of receiving instruction; a state, condition, or character.

CAPA'RISON, *s.* [from *caparaçon*, Span.] the clothing or covering spread over any horse of state, or sumpter horse.

To CAPA'RISON, *v. a.* to dress a horse in its housings, for show and ostentation. Figuratively, to adorn a person with pompous and splendid dress.

CAPE, *s.* [*cap*, Fr.] in geography, a piece of land running or projecting into the sea; a head-land, or promontory; the neck-piece of a coat.

CAPE CA'PRICORN, in New South Wales; it is exactly under the line which bounds the Tropic of Capricorn.

CAPE COAST CASTLE, a fortress belonging to the English, on the coast of Guinea, in Africa. The natives wear nothing but a thin covering round their waists. Lat. 4. 56. N., long. 10. W.

CAPE FINISTE'RRE, a head-land of Gallicia, in Spain. Lat. 42. 51. N., long. 9. 12. W.

CAPE FRA'NCIS, a celebrated place of the island of St. Domingo, in the West Indies, near which is a flourishing town. Lat. 19. 57. N., long. 72. 5. W.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, the most southerly point of the continent of Africa, and very rocky, lies in 34. 39. S. lat., and 18. 23. E. long. Upwards of 30 miles to the N. of it is the Cape Town, which is neat and well-built, rising in the midst of a desert, encompassed by black and dreary mountains. The public offices of the Dutch East-India company are situated next the water, and the private buildings lie beyond them on a gentle ascent. The streets are broad and regular, intersecting each other at right angles; and the houses are mostly built of stone, cemented together with a glutinous kind of earth, which serves as mortar, and afterwards neatly plastered and white-washed with lime. Their slaves, a few Hottentots excepted, were originally brought from the East-Indies, and principally from Malacca. There is here a very large hospital for the sailors belonging to the Dutch East-India ships, which touch here. It is situated close to the company's garden, and is an honour and ornament to the town. There are two churches here; one large, plain, and unadorned, for the Calvinists, the prevailing sect; and a smaller one for the Lutherans. The only landing-place is at the E. end of the town, where there is a wooden quay, which runs some paces into the sea, with several cranes on it, for the convenience of loading and unloading the schuyts that come alongside. Close to this quay, on the left hand, stands the castle and principal fortress; a strong extensive work, having excellent accommodations for the troops, and for many of the civil officers belonging to the colony. Within the gates, the Dutch East-India company lately had their principal stores; which were spacious as well as convenient. This fort covers and defends the east part of the town and harbour, as Amsterdam Fort does the west part. The latter, which has been built since Commodore Johnstone's expedition, and wherein both French and Dutch judgment have been united, to render it effectual and strong, is admirably planned, and calculated to annoy and harass ships coming into the bay. Some smaller detached fortifications extend along the coast both to the E. and W., making landing, which was not the case before the American war, hazardous and difficult. In a word, Cape Town is, at this time, fortified with strength, regularity, and judgment. The ground behind the town gradually rises on all sides towards the mountains, called the Table mountain, which is the highest; the Sugar Loaf, so named from its form; the Lion's Head; Charles Mount; and James Mount, or the Lion's Rump. The view from the Table Mountain is extensive and picturesque; and all along the valleys are scattered a number of fine plantations. The cultivated country beyond the mountains is of great extent, and forms six different establishments. The soil is uncommonly productive, and the climate benign, and favourable to vegetation. The spring commences here in October. Provisions are very reasonable at the Cape. A traveller says, that he saw 13lbs. of mutton sold for about 6*d.* sterling; a whole ox for two guineas and a half, or three guineas; and corn and other things in proportion. Fish and game brought from the country, are in great abundance. In September, 1795, the town and colony surrendered to an English squadron, seconded by about 8,000 land forces, on terms of capitulation. At the peace of 1802, it was restored to the Dutch; but, on the 10th of January, 1806, it was again taken by an English force, under Admiral Sir Home Popham, and General Sir David Baird, and is now permanently attached to the British Crown. Cape Wines constitute the chief export.

CAPE HORN, the southern extremity of Terra del Fuego. Lat. 55. 58. S., long. 67. 26. W.

CAPE NORTH, the most northern promontory in Europe, in the island of Maggero, on the coast of Norway. Lat. 71. 10. N., long. 26. 2. E.

CAPE PA'LMAS, a promontory on the Guinea coast, Africa. Lat. 4. 10. N., long. 6. 10. W.

CAPE PRINCE OF WALES, the most western extremity of America hitherto known, discovered by Captain Cooke, in 1778. Lat. 65. 46. N., long. 168. 15. W.

CAPE DE VERD, a cape on the coast of Negroland, in Africa. Lat. 14. 45. N., long. 17. 28. W.

CAPE DE VERD ISLANDS, so called from their being situated to the westward of the above cape, about 300 miles. They lie between 23 and 26 degrees of W. long., and between 15 and 18 degrees of N. lat. Many of these islands are little more than barren rocks. They were dicovered by Antonio Noel, a Genoese, in the service of Portugal, in 1460. The natives are of a middle stature, ugly, and almost perfectly black; their hair is woolly and frizzled, and their lips thick. A company of merchants, belonging to Lisbon, have the exclusive right of trading to these islands; and they keep an agent here for that purpose, who perfectly tyrannizes over the inhabitants, and sells the wretched commodities carried from Portugal at exorbitant prices.

CA'PEL, a village near Dorking, in Surrey, where it is recorded that a mountain, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, divided, one part of it remaining, and the other part being moved down to the borders of a farm, leaving the land through which it passed full of hills and dales.

CA'PER, *s.* [from *caper* a goat, Lat.] in dancing, a spring or leap in which the feet are moved across each other several times before the person reaches the ground again.

CA'PER, *s.* [*capparis*, Lat.] the flower-bud of the caper-bush, a well-known pickle brought from the neighbourhood of Toulon in France.

To CA'PER, *v. n.* to cross the feet several times in the air in a leap, applied to dancing; to skip for joy; to dance with great activity.

CA'PERER, *s.* one who cuts capers in dancing.

CA'PIAS, *s.* [Lat.] in law, a writ of two sorts, one before judgment, called *capias ad respondendum;* the other is a writ or execution after judgment.

CAPILLA'CEOUS, *a.* See CAPILLARY.

CAPILLA'IRE, *s.* syrup of maiden hair.

CAPI'LLAMENT, *s.* [from *capillus* a hair, Lat.] in botany, the small threads or hairs which grow in the middle of a flower, adorned with little herbs at the top. Likewise the strings or threads about the roots of plants.

CAPI'LLARY, *a.* [from *capillus* a hair, Lat.] resembling hairs. In botany, applied to such plants as have no main stem, their leaves arising from the roots, and producing their seeds in little tufts or protuberances on the back of their leaves; as the fern maiden-hair, of which the syrup of capillaire is made. In anatomy, applied to the minute arteries, which, in the brain, are not equal to one hair, and the smallest lymphatic vessels, which are a hundred times smaller than the smallest arteries. In physic, *capillary tubes* are

those whose diameter is one half, one third, or one fourth of a line, or the least that can be made.

CAPILLA'TION, *s.* [from *capillus*, Lat.] a dividing into branches as small as hairs; a small ramification.

CA'PITAL, *a.* [*capitalis*, Lat.] in its primary sense, that belongs or relates to the head. Applied to crimes, those affecting a person's life; the highest degree of delinquency; chief or principal. *Capital Stock*, the fund of a trading company.

CA'PITAL, *s.* among merchants, the sum of money brought in by each party to make up the common stock. Likewise, the money which a merchant first brings into trade on his own account. In geography, the chief city of a kingdom, or residence of its monarch. Applied to letters, large; such as are written at the beginning of heads of books.

CA'PITALLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to affect a person's life. *Capitally convicted*, is applied to a person who is cast for his life or condemned to die. Applied to productions of art, in a perfect, highly-finished, or excellent manner.

CAPITA'TION, *s.* [from *caput* the head, Lat.] a numbering by heads; a certain sum of money imposed at so much per head in exigencies of state.

CAPI'TULAR, *s.* [from *capitulum* a small chapter, Lat.] a book divided into chapters; also a collection of civil and canonical laws.

To CAPI'TULATE, *v. n.* [from *capitulum* a short chapter or article, Lat.] to draw articles; to set down the heads of a remonstrance; to make head. Mostly used by moderns for surrendering a place upon certain conditions.

CAPITULA'TION, *s.* the surrender of a place upon certain conditions.

CAPI'VI-TREE, *s.* [*copaiba*, Lat.] a tree growing in the Spanish West-Indies, which yields a balsam called the balsam of Capivi.

CA'PON, *s.* [*capo*, Lat.] a castrated cock.

CAPONNI'ÈRE, *s.* a work sunk on the glacis of a place about four or five feet deep, to afford a passage from one work to another: the earth dug out serves for a parapet, and is made with loop-holes and embrasures, covered with strong planks, on which are clays, or hurdles, that support the earth which covers all. It holds 15 or 20 men, who fire through these embrasures.

CAPO'T, *s.* [Fr.] at piquet, when one party wins all the tricks.

To CAPO'T, *v. a.* to win all the tricks at the game of piquet.

CAPO'UCH, *s.* [*capuce*, Fr.] a monk's hood.

CAPRE'OLATE, *a.* [from *capreolus*, Lat.] in botany, applied to those plants which turn, wind, and creep along the ground, by means of their tendrils, as gourds, melons, cucumbers, &c.

CAPRI'CE (*caprees*) [*caprice*, Fr.] or CAPRI'CHIO, *s.* [Span.] sudden change of sentiment, not founded on reason; a whimsy, freak, or fantastic humour.

CAPRI'CIOUS, *a.* [*capricieux*, Fr.] applied to a variable and inconstant behaviour, founded on mere whim and fancy; applied also to a sudden and frequent change of opinion or sentiment, inconsistent with reason.

CAPRI'CIOUSLY, *ad.* in a whimsical, humoursome, fanciful manner.

CAPRI'CIOUSNESS, *s.* the quality of changing or commanding, according to the starts of fancy, without any regard to reason or propriety.

CA'PRICORN, *s.* [*capricornus*, Lat.] in astronomy, the tenth sign of the zodiac, represented on ancient medals in the form of a goat with the hinder part of a fish; for the sun entering that sign at the winter solstice, from whence he begins to ascend towards the northern hemisphere, the hieroglyphic sign of a goat, which is fond of climbing, and ascends as it browses, seemed to be proper to represent that circumstance.

CAPRIO'LES, *s.* [Fr.] are leaps that a horse makes in the same place, without advancing.

CA'PSICUM, *s.* in botany, Guinea or Bonnet Pepper.

CA'PSTAN, *s.* [corruptly spelt *capstern*; *cabestan*, Fr.] a large cylinder or barrel, placed perpendicularly on the deck of a ship, and turned by four levers or bars, which cross it, serving, by means of a cable which winds round it, to draw up heavy burdens. It is likewise used to tow a ship, and to weigh the anchors.

CA'PSULAR, *a.* [from *capsula*, Lat.] hollow, like a chest or pouch.

CA'PSULATE, *a.* [from *capsula*, Lat.] enclosed as in a box. *Capsulated plants*, in botany, are such as produce their seeds in short dry pods or husks.

CA'PSULE, *s.* [from *capsula*, a little box or case, Lat.] in botany, a dry hollow seed-vessel that opens naturally in some determinate manner; as at the side by a small hole, in orchis and campanula; horizontally in pimpernel; longitudinally in convolvulus; at the bottom in arrow-grass; or at the top as in most plants. In chemistry, *capsules* are small saucers of clay for roasting samples of ores, and for smelting them to ascertain their value.

CA'PTAIN, *s.* [*capitaine*, Fr.] a military officer, whereof there are various kinds; as a *captain* of a troop or company, one who commands a troop of horse, and the other a company of foot, under a colonel. *Captain General* is he who commands an army in chief. *Captain Lieutenant* is one who commands a troop or company, in the room of another whose absence is dispensed with. *Captain of a ship of war*, is the commanding officer. *Captain of a merchant-ship*, more properly the master, is he who has the direction of the ship, crew, and cargo.

CA'PTAINRY, or CA'PTAINSHIP, *s.* the power over a certain district; the chieftainship. The rank or post of a captain.

CA'PTION, (*kápshon*) *s.* [from *capio*, Lat.] in law, the act of taking a person by judicial process.

CA'PTIOUS, (*kápshious*) *a.* [*captiosus*, Lat.] given to cavils, or forming objections; insnaring; insidious.

CA'PTIOUSLY, (*kápshiously*) *ad.* in such a manner as shews a great inclination to raise objections; in a sly, insidious manner.

CA'PTIOUSNESS, (*kápshiousness*) *s.* the quality of forming cavils, or unnecessary objections; peevishness.

To CA'PTIVATE, *v. a.* [*captivo*, Lat.] to take prisoner. Figuratively, to charm or subdue by the power of superior excellence. To enslave; with *to*.

CAPTIVA'TION, *s.* the act of taking a person prisoner; the state of a person taken prisoner.

CA'PTIVE, *s.* [*captivus*, Lat.] one taken prisoner in war. Figuratively, one charmed or subdued by the beauty or excellence of another.

CA'PTIVE, *a.* [*captivus*, Lat.] taken prisoner in war; in confinement; imprisoned. Figuratively, subdued, or kept under great restraint.

To CA'PTIVE, *v. a.* to take or make a person prisoner.

CAPTI'VITY, *s.* [*captivité*, Fr.] a state of servitude, owing to a person's being taken prisoner in war.

CA'PTOR, *s.* [from *capio*, Lat.] the person who takes a prisoner or prize.

CA'PTURE, *s.* [*captura*, Lat.] the taking of any prey; the thing taken. In law, the seizing a person for debt, or the apprehending a criminal.

CAPUCHI'NS, (*Capucheens*) [from *capuce* or *capuchon*, a stuff cap or cawl wherewith they cover their heads, Fr.

monks of the order of St. Francis, founded by Matthew Baschi. They are clothed with brown or grey, are always bare-footed, never go in a coach, and never shave their heads.

CA'PUT MORTUUM, *s.* [Lat.] a term signifying *dead-heads*, being that which remains in a retort after distillation or dryness. The modern term is Residuum.

CAR, *s.* [*car*, Brit.] a small carriage with one or two horses. Figuratively, used by the poets for a chariot, or genteel vehicle, in which a person is drawn.

CA'RABINE, or CA'RBINE, *s.* [*carabine*, Fr.] a small kind of fusee, or fire-arm, about two feet long in the barrel.

CARABINI'ER, (*carabineer*) *s.* a sort of light horse, carrying longer carabines than the rest, used sometimes on foot.

CARA'CCAS, or *ST. JUAN DE LEON*, a town and district of Terra Firma, bounded by the provinces of Fenezuela on the W., Cumana on the E., and the Carribbean Sea on the N. Lat. 10. 3. N. long. 65. 10. W. This district has lately erected itself into an independent state, and has prepared to defend its liberties by arms.

CA'RACK, *s.* [*caraca*, Span.] a large ship of burden; a galleon.

CARA'NNA, *s.* a hard brittle resin, though some call it a gum. It is brought principally from New Spain, is of a dark colour, and bitterish taste. A fine odoriferous oil is distilled from it, esteemed a very powerful external remedy in cases of pain, tumours, and wounds.

CA'RAT, or CA'RACT, *s.* [*carat*, Fr.] a mark, that is to say, an ounce troy, divided into 24 equal parts, called *carats*, and each caract into four grains, is a weight by which the mint-masters discover the fineness of gold. *Caract*, or carat fine, is the 24th part of the goodness of a piece of pure gold. *Carat* is a weight used by jewellers, equal to four grains, but lighter than the mark weight above.

CA'RAVAN, *s.* [*caravanne*, Fr.] a body or company of merchants or traders travelling together in great numbers through deserts, or other dangerous places, in the East, for their mutual safety and defence. Their beasts are horses, but most commonly camels, and they are escorted by a chief or aga, with a body of janizaries.

CARAVA'NSARIES, *s.* a sort of public inns built on great roads in the East, for the accommodation of caravans; there being no inns for passengers, as in Europe. Some of these are very magnificent; and there are people who attend to accommodate travellers: there is, however, no furniture, and in some places no other provisions but what the caravans bring with them. There are many of these in the great towns of Asia and Africa, especially in the Turkish and Persian dominions. They are generally built in the form of a square, and round a quadrangle, like a college.

CA'RAVEL, or CA'RVEL, *s.* [*caravela*, Span.] a round, light, old-fashioned ship.

CA'RAWAY, *s.* [*carum*, Lat.] in botany, the seed is stomachic, diuretic, and carminative; one of the four hot seeds in the shops.

CA'RBON, *s.* in chemistry, the basis of charcoal.

CARBONA'DO, *s.* [Span.] meat cut across, or in squares, with a knife, to be broiled.

To CARBONA'DO, *v. a.* to cut across, in cookery. Figuratively, to cut or hack.

CA'RBONATES, *s.* in chemistry, salts formed by the combination of any base with carbonic acid.

CA'RBONATED, *a.* in chemistry, impregnated with carbon.

CARBO'NIC, *a.* in chemistry, belonging to carbon.

CA'RBONOUS, *a.* in chemistry, belong to carbon. *Carbonous oxide* is common charcoal.

CA'RBUNCLE, *s.* a very elegant stone, of a deep red colour, with a mixture of scarlet, known among the ancients by the name of *Anthrax*. It is usually found pure and faultless, and is of the same degree of hardness with the sapphire, which is second only to the diamond; it is naturally of an angular figure, and is found adhering by its base to a very heavy and ferruginous stone of the emery kind. Its usual size is near a quarter of an inch in length; and two-thirds of that in diameter. In its thickest parts, when held up against the sun, it loses its deep tinge, and becomes exactly of the colour of burning charcoal, whence the propriety of the name which the ancients gave it. It bears the fire unaltered, without parting with its colour. It is only found in the East Indies, so far as is yet known, and there but rarely. *Hill's History of Fossils.* In surgery, the *Anthrax*, an inflammation which arises with a vesicle or blister almost like that produced by burning.

CA'RBUNCLED, *a.* set with carbuncles.

CARBU'NCULAR, *a.* resembling, or partaking of the qualities of a carbuncle.

CARBUNCULA'TION, *s.* [*carbunculatio*, Lat.] the blasting of the young buds of trees or plants, either by excessive heat or cold.

CA'RBURETS, *s.* in chemistry, compound substances, of which carbon forms one of the constituent parts. Thus, plumbago, which is composed of carbon and iron, is called carburet of iron.

CA'RCANET, *s.* [*carcan*, Fr.] a chain or collar of jewels.

CA'RCASE, or CA'RCASS, *s.* [*carquasse*, Fr.] a dead body. Figuratively, a body or person in a reproachful sense; the decayed parts, ruins, or remains of a thing. In gunnery, a kind of bomb of an oblong form, filled with combustibles, and thrown from a mortar.

CA'RCELAGE, *s.* [from *carcer*, Lat.] fees paid by prisoners before they can be discharged.

CA'RCINOMA, *s.* [from *karkinos* a crab, and *nemo* to feed, Gr.] a cancer.

CARD, *s.* [*carte*, Fr. *charta*, Lat.] in gaming, pieces of fine thin pasteboard, cut in oblong squares, on which are painted several marks and figures, and used in several games. A *court card*, is that which has the image of some person painted on it. In sea affairs, the upper part of the mariner's compass, on which the names of the winds are marked.

CARD, *s.* [*kaarde*, Belg.] an instrument or comb composed of several small pieces of iron wire, hooked in the middle, fastened by the feet in rows; they are generally used in pairs, placed with their points opposite to each other, having the materials between them, and serve to comb, disentangle, and range wool or flax, in a proper order for spinning.

To CARD, *v. a.* [*kaerden*, Belg.] to comb wool, &c., or make it fit for spinning, by drawing it through the card or comb. Neuterly, to game; or play inordinately at cards.

CA'RDAMOM, *s.* [*cardamomum*, Lat.] a medicinal seed, that assists digestion, strengthens the head and stomach, and is diuretic.

CA'RDER, *s.* one who combs or prepares wool by passing it through a card.

CA'RDIAC, *a.* [from *kardia* the heart, Gr.] an appellation given to cordial medicines that strengthen and invigorate the heart, replenish the exhausted spirits with good humour, and excite motion where required, whereby the elasticity and tone of the fibres, which before were weakened and vitiated, are restored, and a brisker and freer circulation occasioned.

CARDIA'LGIA, or HEART BURN, *s.* [from *kardia* the heart, and *algos* sorrow, Gr.] a disorder of the stomach, attended with anxiety, a nausea, and inclination to vomit.

CA'RDIFF, a compact and well-built town of Glamorganshire, with very extensive and considerable old walls,

and a harbour three miles down the river; but vessels of 200 tons burden can come up to the town. This town has a considerable trade with Bristol and other places; and near it are works of cast and wrought iron. A canal, 25 miles in length, has been lately completed, from Cardiff to the iron-works at Merthyr Tidvil. Cardiff is the county town of Glamorganshire, seated on the river Taaf, or Tave, 3 miles from the Severn, 12 E. of Cowbridge, and 164 W. of London. Markets on Wednesday and Saturday. Pop. 6187.

CA'RDIGAN, the county town of Cardiganshire, is large, populous, and pleasantly seated on the river Tivy, over which there is a handsome bridge. In its neighbourhood are iron and tin works, established about the year 1768. It is 33 miles N. E. by E. of St. David's, and 225 W. N.W. of London. Market on Saturday. Pop. 2,795.

CA'RDIGANSHIRE, a county of South Wales, is bounded on the W. by Cardigan Bay, in the Irish Channel; on the N. and N. E. by Merionethshire and Montgomeryshire: on the E. and S. E. by Radnorshire and Brecknockshire; and on the S. by Carmarthenshire. It extends 42 miles in length, and 20 in breadth, and is divided into 5 hundreds, which contain 6 market-towns, and 66 parishes. The air is milder here than in most parts of Wales. To the S. and W. are plains fruitful in corn; but the N. E. parts are a continued ridge of bleak mountains, yet there are pastures well stocked with sheep and cattle. Here is also plenty of tame and wild fowl, and it is well supplied with fish from the sea, and from its own lakes and rivers, near which there is a great number of otters. The mountains abound with lead and silver ore, mines of which have several times been worked to advantage. The principal rivers are the Tivy, Rydal, and the Istwith. Cardigan Bay lies on the coast. Pop. 68,380.

CA'RDINAL, *a.* [*cardinalis*, from *cardo* a hinge, Lat.] principal, chief, supreme. The *cardinal points* of the compass, are the north, south, east, and west, and the winds that blow from those points, are called the *cardinal winds. Cardinal signs* in the Zodiac are Aries, Libra, Cancer, and Capricorn. In arithmetic, *cardinal numbers* are such as express positively how many things there are, as 1, 2, 3, not their order, as 1st, 2d, 3d. In morality, the *cardinal virtues* are justice, prudence, temperance, and fortitude.

CA'RDINAL, *s.* an eminent dignitary in the church of Rome, who has a voice in the conclave at the election of a pope. The cardinals originally, were no more than deacons intrusted with the care of distributing the alms to the poor of the several quarters of Rome; and, as they held assemblies of the poor in certain churches of their several districts, they took the title of those churches. They began to be called *cardinals* in the year 300, under pope Sylvester, by which appellation was meant the chief priests of a parish, and next in dignity to a bishop. This office grew more considerable afterwards, and gradually arrived to its present height. The cardinals composed the pope's council, and till the time of Urban VIII., were styled *Most illustrious;* but, by a decree of the pope, 1630, they had the title of *Eminence* conferred upon them. Also, a beautiful American bird, so denominated from its shining red plumage.

CA'RDINAL-FLOWER, *s.* a plant with strap-shaped leaves, almost naked stem, and pale purple blossoms: found in lakes, in hilly countries, and flowering in July and August.

CA'RDINALATE, or CA'RDINALSHIP, *s.* the office and rank of a cardinal.

CA'RDUUS, *s.* [Lat.] See THISTLE.

CARE, *s.* [*care*, Sax.] attention to a particular subject; concern or anxiety of mind, arising from the uncertainty of something future, or the oppression of the present calamity; caution, protection, regard, and support, when followed with the particle *of*. A too-great anxiety for the events of this world; an affectionate regard for a person. SYNON. *Prudence* signifies wisdom applied to practice; *discretion* is the effect of *prudence*, and means a knowledge to govern or direct one's self; by *care* we understand heed in order to preservation; *caution* implies a greater degree of wariness.

To CARE, *v. n.* to be anxious, solicitous, or concerned about any thing; to be disposed, or inclined; with *for* before nouns, and *to* before verbs.

CA'RECRAZED, *a.* broken with care and solicitude.

To CARE'EN, *v. a.* [*caréner*, Fr.] to lay a vessel upon one side in order to caulk, stop the leaks, trim, or repair the other side. Neuterly, to be in a state of careening.

CAREE'R, *s.* [*carrière*, Fr.] a course or race; the ground on which a race is run: full speed; very swift motion.

CA'REFUL, *a.* abounding or perplexed with great solicitude, apprehension, or anxiety.

CA'REFULLY, *ad.* in an attentive, cautious, circumspect, and diligent manner.

CA'REFULNESS, *s.* cautious, diligent, and constant application; heedfulness; vigilance.

CA'RELESS, *s.* without due attention, labour, application, caution, or concern; without thought, or premeditation.

CA'RELESSLY, *ad.* without anxiety; without care; with negligence; in a manner void of care.

CA'RELESSNESS, *s.* heedlessness; inattention; negligence; absence of care; manner void of care.

To CARE'SS, *v. a.* [*caresser*, Fr.] to embrace with great affection; to treat a person with great civility and endearment.

CARE'SS, *s.* an embrace of great affection; an endearing profusion of civilities and kind actions.

CA'RET, *s.* [Lat.] in grammar, a mark implying that something is omitted in writing or printing, which ought to come in where this sign (ʌ) stands.

CA'RGO, *s.* [*cargaison*, Fr.] the lading of a ship; all the merchandises and wares on board a ship.

CARIBBEE ISLA'NDS. See INDIES, WEST.

CA'RICATURE, *s.* in painting, is the concealment of real beauties, and the exaggeration of blemishes, but still so as to preserve a resemblance of the object.

CA'RIES, *s.* [Lat.] in medicine, the solution of continuity in a bone, attended with a waste of its substance, occasioned by the corrosion of some acrimonious matter.

CARIO'SITY, *s.* that quality of a bone which putrefies and wastes in substance.

CA'RIOUS, *a.* [*cariosus*, Lat.] rotten, generally applied to bones.

CARK, *s.* [*cearc*, Sax.] cark; anxiety. Obsolete.

To CARK, *v. n.* [*cearcan*, Sax.] to be solicitous, careful, anxious.

CARLE, *s.* [*ceorl*, Sax. a rude, brutish fellow; a churl; also an old man.

CA'RLINE THISTLE, *s.* [*carlina*, Lat.] a biennial plant found in dry pastures, said to be an excellent remedy in hysterical cases.

CA'RLINGS, or CA'RLINES, *s.* in a ship, two pieces of timber, lying fore and aft, along from beam to beam, whereon the ledges rest, on which the planks of the ship are fastened.

CARLI'SLE, (*Karlile*) an ancient city, the capital of Cumberland, containing twenty thousand inhabitants. It is pleasantly situated on a rising ground, in a fertile country, near the confluence of 3 fine rivers, the Eden, the Peterell, and the Cauda, or Caude, all abounding with fish, and by which it is nearly surrounded. It has long been noted for

making whips and fish-hooks; there are also considerable quantities of printed linens, checks, cottons, fustians, hats, tanned leather, nails, coarse knives, stockings, &c., manufactured here. It is 96 miles S. of Edinburgh and 301 N. N. W. of London. Market on Wednesday and Saturday.

CA'RLOW, or *CA'THERLOUGH*, a county of Ireland, in Leinster, 28 miles in length, and 18 at its greatest breadth. It is bounded on the W. by Queen's County; on the N. and N. E. by Kildare and Wicklow; on the E. by Wicklow and Wexford; and on the S. S. E. and S. W. by Wexford and Kilkenny. It contains 50 parishes, and about ninety thousand inhabitants. Its chief town is Carlow, a neat place, seated on the E. side of the river Barrow, by which it communicates with Waterford river and the Grand Canal, 16 miles N. E. of Kilkenny.

CARLSCRO'NA, or *CARLSCRO'ON*, a town of Blekinge, in S. Gothland, with a harbour large and commodious, but of difficult entrance, on account of the shoals and rocky sands at its mouth. The town mostly stands upon a small rocky island, which rises gently in a bay of the Baltic; the suburbs extend over another small rock, and along the mole, close to the basin, where the fleet is moored. The way into the town, from the main land, is carried over a dyke to an island, and thence along two long wooden bridges, joined by a rock. The town is spacious, and contains about 12,000 inhabitants; some of the buildings are of brick, but generally they are of wood. Here is a dock hollowed out of the solid rock, capable of receiving the largest vessels, and a covered one, whose bottom and sides are of hewn granite; rows of granite pillars support the roof, and bear rather the appearance of a colonnade to a temple, than of a receptacle for ships. In 1680, the town was founded; in 1724, the former dock, and in 1779, the latter, was completed. According to the original plan, 3 basins and 30 docks, communicating by sluices, were intended, but a century will probably elapse before they can be completed. Carlscrona is 220 miles nearly S. of Stockholm. Lat. 56. 20. N., long. 15. 25. E.

CA'RMAN, *s.* one who drives a cart, or keeps a cart for hire.

CARMA'RTHEN, a well-built populous town, in former times the residence of the princes of South Wales, and now usually reckoned the politest place in the principality It is pleasantly situated in a fertile country, on the river Towy, (near its conflux with the Gwilly) over which it has a narrow stone bridge (but lately widened) of 7 arches, with a very commodious quay, to which vessels of 200 tons burden may come up; 24 miles S. E. of Cardigan, and 215 W. by N. of London. Markets on Wednesday and Saturday. Fairs on June 3, July 10, August 12, Sept. 9, Oct. 9, and Nov. 14. Pop. 9995.

CARMA'RTHENSHIRE, a county of South Wales, 55 miles in length, and 26 at its greatest breadth, is bounded on the W. by Pembrokeshire; on the N. and N. E. by Cardiganshire and Brecknockshire; on the N. and S. E. by Brecknockshire and Glamorganshire; and on the S. by the Bristol Channel. It contains 6 market-towns, and 87 parishes. It is fruitful in corn, grass, wood, coal, and sea-fish, especially salmon. The air is mild, it not being extremely mountainous. Pop. 106,482.

CA'RMEL, a mountain in Palestine, standing on the skirts of the sea, and forming the most remarkable head-land on all that coast. It extends from near St. Jean d'Acre on the S., a considerable way inland to the E.

CA'RMELITE, *s.* [Fr.] a sort of pear.

CA'RMELITES, or WHITE FRIARS, an order of our Lady of Mount Carmel, making one of the four orders of Mendicants. They pretend to derive their original from the prophets Elijah and Elisha. Their original rules contained 16 articles; one of which confined them to their cells, and enjoined them to employ themselves day and night in prayer; another prohibited the brethren having any property; another enjoined fasting, from the feast of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross till Easter, excepting on Sundays; abstinence at all times from flesh was enjoined by another article; one obliged them to manual labour; another imposed a strict silence on them, from vespers till the tierce the next day; however, these constitutions have in some respects been altered.

CARMI'NATIVES, *s.* medicines prescribed for the colick disorder, to dispel the wind.

CA'RMINE, *s.* a powder of a very beautiful red colour, bordering upon purple, and used by painters in miniature, though rarely, on account of its great price. The manner of preparing it is kept a secret by the colour-makers, neither do any of those receipts which have been published, at all direct us as to the making of it.

CA'RNAGE, *s.* [*carnage*, Fr.] slaughter, havoc, or heaps of bodies slain in battle.

CA'RNAL, *a.* [*charnel*, Fr.] proceeding from, or belonging to, the fleshy part of a man, opposed to *spiritual*. Figuratively, sensual, lustful, lecherous, voluptuous.

CARNA'LITY, *s.* lust, wantonness, propensity to lust; unchaste pleasure. Figuratively, immersion in sensuality.

CA'RNALLY, *ad.* in a gross, sensual manner, opposed to *spiritual*.

CARNA'RVON, is a well-built populous town of Carnarvonshire, with a celebrated castle, in a small dark room of which, not 12 feet long, nor 8 broad, Edward II. was born: it is surrounded on all sides, except the E. by the sea and two rivers, one of which is the Menay. The harbour is tolerably good, with 9 feet at low water. Carnarvon has no manufactures, but carries on a considerable trade with Ireland, Liverpool, Bristol, and London. It is 7 miles S. W. of Bagnor, and 235 N. W. of London. Market on Saturday. Pop. 7,642.

CARNA'RVONSHIRE, a county of North Wales., about 40 miles in length, and 20 in breadth, bounded on the W. and N. by the sea, and the isle of Anglesea, on the E. and S. E. by Denbighshire and Merionethshire, and on the S. by Merionethshire and the sea. It has 7 hundreds, 68 parishes, 5 market-towns, and 1 city. The air is cold: this county being the most mountainous district in N. Wales. Its central part is entirely occupied by the lofty Snowden, and several craggy summits, deep dells, moors, chasms, and lakes, which constitute its dreary region. Cattle, goats, and sheep, are its rural riches. Foxes are the chief wild animals. Several copper-mines have been worked in various parts, and there are some of these at present about Llanberris. Other places afford lead; and slates, with quantities of stone, excellent for hones, are dug near Snowden. Pop. 81,068.

CARNA'TIC, The, a rich populous country of Hindoostan, extending along the coast of Coromandel to Cape Comorin, being 570 miles long, from N. to S., and from 120 to 75 wide.

CARNA'TION, *s.* [from *caro*, Lat.] in botany, a species of the clove-gilly flower. In painting, a lively red colour, resembling that of flesh newly cut.

CARNE'LION, [improperly spelt *cornelian*] in natural history, a precious stone, of which there are three species, a red, a yellow, and a white; the red sort is again subdivided into two species, the pale being called the female, and the deep red the male carnelion.

CA'RNIVAL, [*carnival*, Fr.] the season of mirth and luxury, celebrated by the Italians, and especially at Venice, lasting from Twelfth day to Lent, and attended with balls,

feasts, operas, concerts, and every thing which pomp, ostentation, or festivity, can furnish.

CARNI'VOROUS, *a.* [from *caro* flesh, and *voro* to devour, Lat.] eating flesh; that lives on flesh.

CARNO'SITY, *s.* [*carnosité*, Fr.] in surgery, a fleshy excrescence; fungous or proud flesh.

CA'RNEOUS, or CA'RNOUS, *a.* [*carneus*, Lat.] fleshy, applied to animals. In botany, of a soft substance, similar to that of flesh in animals.

CA'ROL, *s.* [*carola*, Ital.] a song of joy, exultation, or festivity, applied to the rustic anthems of country singers at Christmas; any kind of song.

To CA'ROL, *v. n.* [*carolare*, Ital.] to sing with great joy and festivity. Actively, to praise in anthems or songs.

CAROLI'NA, a country of North America, divided into North and South, and comprehending two of the United States. It is bounded on the N. by Virginia, on the E. by the Ocean, on the S. by Florida, and on the W. by Louisiana, lying between 32 and 37 degrees N. lat. The chief produce is tobacco, indigo, and rice; but they are attempting to breed silk-worms for the production of silk. The animals, trees, fruits, and plants, are much the same as in Virginia; particularly wild animals resembling a bull, with very long hair, short legs, large bodies, and great bunches on their backs near the shoulders. Their horns are black and short, and they have a great beard under their muzzle, and so much hair on their heads that it hides their eyes, which gives them a hideous look. They have bears, whose flesh is esteemed good eating; and they make hams of their legs. Besides these they have cat-a-mountains, wild cats, wolves, a sort of tigers, beavers, otters, musk-rats, opossums, racoons, minxes, water-rats, a kind of rabbits, elks, different from the European; stags, fallow deer, several sorts of squirrels, foxes, and two sorts of rats. The birds are so numerous, that it would be tedious even to mention their names; and there are many sorts of fish quite unknown to these parts of the world. Their fruits and trees are much the same as in Virginia, and they have some of the best kind of fruits transplanted from Europe, which thrive well. The native Americans are of the same shape, colour, and stature, as in other parts of America; they being all of a red copper complexion, with coarse black hair, and no beards: and here, as in other places, each man has several wives. The other commodities of Carolina, not yet mentioned, are corn, naval stores, and skins; which last they purchase of the native Americans. Pop. of N. and S. about 1,300,000.

CAROLINE ISLANDS, in the Pacific Ocean, supposed to be 30 in number, but little known. Lat 6 to 10. N., long. 136 to 156. E.

CARO'TID, *a.* [*carotides*, Lat.] applied to those two arteries which arise out of the ascending trunk of the aorta, near where the subclavian arteries arise.

CAROU'SAL. (*caroúsel*) *s.* a festival or holiday, celebrated with mirth, pomp, and festivity.

To CAROU'SE, (*caroúze*) *v. n.* [*carouser*, Fr.] to drink freely. Actively, to drink up lavishly; to drink a health.

CAROU'SE, (*caroúze*) *s.* a drinking match; a large draught

CAROU'SER, (*caroúzer*) *s.* one who drinks freely; a toper.

CARP, *s.* [*carpe*, Fr.] a large fresh-water fish, remarkable for its being able to live a long time out of water. This fish, which is reckoned the most valuable of all for the stocking of ponds, was introduced into this country by Leonard Masollai, about the year 1514.

To CARP, *v. n.* [*carpo*, Lat.] to censure, find fault with, or blame, including the idea of forwardness and reproach.

CA'RPENTER, *s.* [*charpentier*, Fr.] one who performs the several offices of cutting, joining, flooring, or other woodwork, relative to houses, buildings, or ships.

CA'RPENTRY, *s.* the art of building either houses of ships with wood.

CA'RPER, *s.* a person fond of raising objections; a caviller, or censorious person.

CA'RPET, *s.* [*karpet*, Belg.] a covering of stuff or other material, commonly spread over tables, or laid on floors. The phrase of a *thing's being on the carpet*, is to express its being in hand, in debate, or the object of consideration.

To CA'RPET, *v. a.* to spread with a carpet. Figuratively, applied with great elegance to the earth, to embellish or adorn with flowers and herbs.

CA'RPET-KNIGHT, a denomination given to men of peaceable professions, who are raised to the dignity of knighthood. They take the appellation *carpet*, because they usually receive their honours from the king's hands in the court, kneeling on a carpet. By this they are distinguished from knights created in the camp or field of battle on account of their military prowess.

CA'RPING, *part.* fond of cavilling; raising objections, or finding fault; censorious; captious.

CA'RPINGLY, *ad.* in a captious and censorious manner.

CA'RPUS, *s.* [Lat.] an anatomical term for the wrist.

CARR, *s.* a light open chariot, also a kind of rolling throne, used in triumphs, and at the solemn entries of princes.

CA'RRIAGE, (in pron. the last *r* is dropped) *s.* [*cariage*, Fr.] a vehicle used to convey persons or goods from one place to another; the act of conveying things from one place to another; the price paid for the conveying of goods. Figuratively, personal address and behaviour; conduct, or practices; proceedings, or the manner of transacting any affair. The *carriage of a cannon* is, the frame of timber on which it is mounted.

CA'RRICK, a county of Scotland, bounded by the Frith of Clyde, on the N. W. and Galloway on the S. Bargeny is the capital town. Pop. 25,580.

CARRICKFE'RGUS, the county town of Antrim, in Ulster, seated on a safe and spacious bay of the same name, called also Bedfast Lough, with an excellent harbour, 110 miles N. of Dublin. Pop. 8,040.

CA'RRIER, *s.* one who conveys or moves a thing from one place to another; one who conveys goods from one town or place to another. In natural history, a species of pigeons, so called from their carrying letters, &c., tied to their necks, to the place where they are bred, be it ever so remote.

CA'RRION, *s.* [*charogne*, Fr.] the flesh of a dead carcase; any putrefied flesh, not fit for food. Figuratively, a coarse, gross, disagreeable person; a term of reproach.

CA'RRION, *a.* relating to a dead or putrefied carcase; feeding on dead carcases.

CA'RRON, a river of Stirlingshire, rising on the S. side of the Campsey Hills, and flowing into the Frith of Forth, below Falkirk. Two miles from its source, it forms a fine cascade, called the Fall of Auchinlilly, and on its banks, one mile from Falkirk, are the celebrated Carron works, buildings of vast extent, founded in 1761, on a spot where there was not a single house; this is now the largest iron foundry in Europe, constantly employing about 1,600 men. All sorts of iron goods are made in it, from the most trifling article for domestic use, to cannon of the largest caliber. The machinery, constructed by Mr. Smeaton, is the first in Great Britain for elegance and correctness.

CARRONA'DE, *s.* a short kind of ordnance, capable of carrying a large ball, and useful in close engagements at sea. It takes its name from the above-mentioned river Carron, in Scotland, where it was first made.

CA'RROT, *s.* [*carote*, Fr.] a garden root; of which there

are two sorts, the yellow and the orange; the last of which is reckoned by much the better.

CA'RROTY, *a.* red; applied to red-haired people, from the resemblance of the colour of the hair to that of a *carrot*.

To CA'RRY, *v. a.* [*charier*, Fr.] to remove a thing from one place to another; to convey, transport, bear; to gain in competition, or rather resistance; to behave, conduct, obtain, import, support, sustain. Used with *off*, to kill or put an end to a person's life. To *carry on*, to prosecute, continue, or persevere in an undertaking, notwithstanding all opposition. Joined with *through*, to support, or enable a person to sustain and surmount.

CART, *s.* [*crat*, Brit.] a land carriage with two wheels, drawn by horses. Figuratively, any vehicle or carriage.

CARTE BLANCHE, *s.* [Fr.] a blank paper; a paper or instrument to be filled up with such terms and conditions as the person to whom it is sent thinks fit.

CARTEL, *s.* [*cartel*, Fr.] certain terms or stipulations settled between persons at variance. In war, applied to the conditions made by enemies for the mutual exchange of prisoners.

CA'RTER, *s.* one who drives, and gets his living by driving, a cart.

CARTE'SIANS, *s.* a sect of philosophers, who adhere to the opinions advanced by Des Cartes, and founded on the two following principles; the one metaphysical, the other physical: the first is, *I think*, therefore *I am;* the other is, *that nothing exists but substance*. The first of those principles is refuted by Mr. Locke; the other, by the principles of the Newtonian philosophy.

CARTHAGE'NA, a town of Murcia, seated on a bay of the same name, in which vast quantities of mackerel are caught. Here is a very large arsenal, with every requisite for building and fitting out ships of the line. The harbour is spacious and deep, being a basin hollowed by nature, and sheltered from the winds by several hills, placed round it at equal distances. It is 27 miles nearly S. of Murcia. Lat. 37. 38. N., long. 0. 36. W. Pop. 24,000.

CARTHAGE'NA, a large and rich city, capital of the province of Carthagena, in the Terra Firma, which is bounded on the N. by the Caribbean Sea, on the E. by the river St. Martha, on the W. by the Sea and the Gulf of Darien, with one of the best harbours in S. America; the entrance, however, is so narrow, that only one vessel can enter it at a time. The revenues of the king of Spain from New Granada and Terra Firma are brought to this place. Lat. 10. 27 N., long. 75. 22. W. Pop. 24,000.

CA'RTHAGE, once a celebrated city of Africa, and rival of Rome, but now in ruins. It is 10 miles E. of Tunis, near the promontory called Cape Carthage.

CA'RT-HORSE, *s.* an unwieldly horse fit only for the cart.

CARTHU'SIANS, a religious order, founded by St. Bruno, in the year 1080. They are a branch of the Benedictines, remarkable for the austerity of their rule, which obliges them to a total abstinence from flesh, even at the peril of their lives, and to feed on bread, water, and salt, one day in every week. They must not keep any portion of their meat and drink till next day; their beds are of straw, covered with a felt; their clothing, two hair-cloths, two cowls, two pair of hose, and a cloak, all coarse. In the refectory, they are to keep their eyes on the dish, their hands on the table, their attention to the reader, and their hearts fixed on God. Women are not allowed to come into their churches.

CA'RTILAGE, *s.* [*cartilago*, Lat.] in anatomy, a smooth, solid, uniform, elastic substance, softer than bone, but more solid than any other part, without cavities for marrow, or any nerves or membranes for sensation.

CARTILAGI'NEOUS, or CARTILA'GINOUS, *a.* consisting of cartilages.

CA'RTMEL, a town of Lancashire, seated among the hills, called Cartmel Fells, near the river Ken and the Ken Sands, a sandy shore, which requires guides to direct strangers on their way. It has a harbour for boats, and a market on Tuesday and Saturday, for corn, sheep, and fish. It is 12 miles N. by W. of Lancaster, and 260 N. N. W. of London. Pop. 4820.

CARTOO'N, *s.* [*cartone*, Ital.] in painting, a drawing or sketch upon strong paper, to be chalked through upon a wall, in order to be painted in fresco.

CARTOU'CH, , (*cartóoch*) *s.* [*cartouche*, Fr.] a case of wood, three inches thick at the bottom, girt round with marlin, containing 48 musket-balls, and six or eight balls of iron of a pound weight; being fired out of a hobit, or small mortar, for the defence of a pass; likewise used for a cartridge.

CA'RTRAGE, or CA'RTRIDGE, *s.* [*cartouche*, Fr.] a charge of powder wrapped up in thick paper, pasteboard, or parchment, used for charging fire-arms; or in flannel, for great guns.

CART-ROPE, *s.* a strong cord used to fasten the load on carts; proverbially, any thick cord.

CA'RTULARY, *s.* [from *charta*, Lat.] a place where papers or records are kept.

CA'RTWRIGHT, *s.* a maker of carts.

To CARVE, *v. a.* [*ceorfan*, Sax.] to cut or divide into several parts. Also, to dissect or cut up a fowl or joint of meat at a table. To cut flowers, knots, figures, or other devices, in wood or stone. Neuterly, to exercise the trade of a sculptor; to perform at table the office of supplying the company from the dishes.

CA'RVER, *s.* one who forms statues, or other likenesses, in wood, stone, or marble. In cookery, one who cuts the meat.

CA'RVING, *s.* the art of cutting images, or other likenesses, in wood, stone, or marble.

CA'RUNCLE, *s.* [*caruncula*, Lat.] in anatomy, a little piece of flesh. The *carunculæ lachrymales* are two small eminences in the inner corners of the eyes.

CA'RUS, *s.* in medicine, is a species of the apoplexy, being a deprivation of sense and motion, affecting the whole body; though the faculty of respiration is still left; in short, the *Carus* differs little from a lethargy.

CARYA'TIDES, *s.* in architecture, a kind of order of columns, or pilasters, used by the ancients, made in the form or figure of a woman, dressed in long robes, and serving to support the entablature. It is said that the Greeks, having taken the city of Carya, led away their women captives; and, to perpetuate the memory of their servitude, represented them in their buildings as charged with burdens such as those supported by columns.

CA'SAL, the chief city of Montserrat in Italy, formerly well fortified, and defended by a citadel, but deprived of its fortifications in 1695. It is 34 miles E. N. E. of Turin.

CASCA'DE, *s.* [*cascade*, Fr.] a fall of water from a higher to a lower place. They are either natural or artificial.

CASE, [*caisse*, Fr.] something made to cover or contain a thing; a covering, sheath, or box.

CASE, *s.* [*casus*, Lat.] the outward or external condition, circumstance, or state of a person; the state of a thing. In physic, the state of the body; used with the particle *in*, and the word *good*, fat and plump; and with the word *bad*, lean or emaciated. In law, the representation of any fact, question, of the whole arguings of counsel on a particular point or circumstance of a trial. *Case*, in grammar, implies the various changes which nouns in Greek and Latin undergo in

their several numbers, to express the several views or relations under which the mind considers things with regard to one another. *In case* implies, if it should happen.

To CASE, *v. a.* to put in a case or cover. Figuratively, to surround or enclose, like a *case*. In building, to cover with materials different from those in the inside. To skin, or strip off the skin. Neuterly, to represent an affair in all the various lights it will bear; to put cases.

To CASE-HA'RDEN, *v. a.* to prepare iron, so as to render its outward surface hard, and capable of resisting the file, or any edged tool, to turn the surface of the iron into steel.

CA'SEMATE, or CA'ZEMEAT, *s.* in fortification, a certain retired platform in the flank of a bastion, for the defence of the moat or face of the opposite bastion; a kind of vault or arch of stone-work.

CA'SEMENT, *s.* [*casamento*, Ital.] a window opening upon hinges.

CA'SEOUS, *a.* [*caseus*, Lat.] resembling cheese; cheesy.

CA'SERN, *s.* [*caserne*, Fr.] a little room or lodgment erected between the rampart and the houses, in a fortified town, for the ease of the garrison.

CASH, *s.* [from *caisse*, Fr.] in commerce, the ready money a person is possessed of.

CA'SHEW-NUT, *s.* the nut of the cashew-tree, which grows in the West Indies. The nut is of the shape and size of a hare's kidney, the kernel sweet and pleasant, but between the layers of the shell is a caustic inflammable oil, which will blister the lips and tongue the moment it touches them.

CASHI'ER, (*casheér*) *s.* a person who keeps the money at a banker's, or any public office.

To CASHI'ER, (*casheér*) *v. a.* [*casser*, Fr.] to discard; to deprive a person of his place or post for some malepractice.

CA'SHNA, part of the extensive country called Soudan by the Arabs, and Negroland by the Europeans; a large kingdom in the interior of Africa, S. of Zaara, E. of Tombuctou, and W. of Zamfara. It resembles Bornou in climate and natural productions, and in the colour, genius, religious profession, and government of the people. Its monkeys and parrots are numerous, and of various species. A thousand towns and villages are said to be included in this empire, which, like Bornou, consists of different tribes or nations, subject to the dominion of one sovereign. Its capital, of the same name, is about 800 miles nearly S. of Tripoli, in lat. 16. 20. N., long. 12. E.

CASK, *s.* [*casque*, Fr.] a round hollow cycloidal vessel used for keeping liquors, provisions, or dry goods; a helmet, from *cassis*, Lat.

CA'SKET, *s.* a small box for jewels, or things of small dimensions, but great value. Figuratively, any thing which contains something of great value.

CA'SPIAN SEA, a great lake or sea of Asia, bounded by the country of the Calmuc Tartars on the N.; by Bucharia and part of Persia on the E.; by another part of Persia on the S.; and by another part of Persia and Circassia on the W., being about 680 miles in length from N. to S. and 260 in breadth from E. to W. Several great rivers fall into this sea, and yet it never seems to increase, though it has no communication with any other sea. It is sometimes very dangerous for sailors, though it has no observable tide. It abounds in fish, which are thought to be better than in other seas. Long. from 49. to 55. E., lat. from 37. to 47. N.

CASSA'TION, *s.* [*cassatio*, Lat.] in civil law, the annulling or abrogating any proceeding.

CA'SSAVI, or CA'SSADA, *s.* an American plant, long and thick, of which the Americans make a kind of bread, said to be a wholesome and nourishing food.

CA'SSEL, capital of the late landgraviate of Hesse Cassel, in the circle of Upper Rhine. It is divided into the Old and New Towns, the latter of which is well built and spacious. The castle or palace commands a delightful prospect, and has fine gardens and a curious cabinet. It is seated on the river Fulda, 40 miles S. of Paderborn. Lat. 51. 19. N., long. 9. 44. E.

CA'SSIA, *s.* in botany, a tree growing in Alexandria and in the West Indies, affording a clammy substance, used in the shops for a purge. Likewise, a fragrant spice, supposed to be the bark of a tree very like cinnamon.

CA'SSIMER, or CA'SSIMERE, *s.* the name of a thin twilled woollen cloth.

CASSIO'PEIA, in astronomy, a constellation in the northern hemisphere.

CA'SSOCK, *s.* [*casaque*, Fr.] a close, long garment, worn by clergymen, when in their robes, under their gown.

CA'SSONADE, *s.* in commerce, cask sugar, or sugar put into casks or chests, after the first purification, but which has not been refined.

CA'SSOWARY, *s.* in natural history, a very large bird, which much resembles the ostrich, and is a native of Africa.

CA'SSWEED, *s.* a plant, the same with the shepherd's pouch.

To CAST, *v. a.* preter. and part. passive *cast*, [*kaster*, Dan.] to throw with the hand; to throw a net; to throw dice, or lots; to throw in wrestling; to let fall; to expose; to shed; to moult; to condemn in a trial or law-suit; to lay aside, as unfit for wear; to have an abortion, as a cow, when she slinks her calf; to compute, reckon, calculate; to contrive or plan out; to form or model a thing in a mould with melted metals. *To cast aside*, to lay by as useless. Used with *down*, to fling or throw from a high place. *To cast an eye*, to glance or look at. *To cast a light*, to reflect, or impart. Joined with *away*, to wreck or shipwreck, applied to sea-affairs. *To be cast down*, to be disconsolate, low-spirited, or dejected on account of some misfortune. Used with *out*, to speak, give vent to, or utter with rashness and vehemence. Used with *upon*, to be driven by violence of the wind, or stress of weather. Used with *off*, to discard; to disburden one's self of; to leave behind. Neuterly, it implies to contrive; to turn the thoughts; to admit of a form, by casting or melting; to warp.

CAST, *s.* the act of throwing a thing to a distance by the hands. A specimen, or stroke; a particular motion of the eye; a throw, or chance of a throw, at dice; a mould, a form. In painting, a shade or tendency to any colour. Exterior appearance. Manner; air; mien. In East-India affairs, a sect or tribe of the same rank or profession.

CA'STANET, *s.* [*castaneta*, Span.] a musical instrument, made of two little round pieces of wood or ivory, hollowed like a spoon, fastened to the thumb, and beat with the middle finger, serving to direct the time and measure of the dances.

CA'ST-AWAY, a person that is involved in a multiplicity of misfortunes, and seemingly abandoned by Providence.

CA'STELLAIN, *s.* [*castellano*, Span.] the constable of a castle.

CA'STELLANY, *s.* the manor or lordship belonging to a castle, or the territory of a city, or town.

CA'STELLATED, *a.* enclosed within a building, or fortified place.

CA'STER, *s.* one who flings or throws. In arithmetic, one who calculates.

CA'STIGA'TION, *s.* [*castigatio*, Lat.] punishment inflicted on a person, in order to make him amend his faults; penance, or correction.

CA'STIGATORY, *a.* punishing to make a person amend.

CASTI'LE, NEW, or *TOLEDO,* a province of Spain, 200 miles long and 184 broad; bounded on the W. by Estremadura and part of Leon; on the N. by Old Castile; on the E. and S. E. by Arragon, Valencia, and Murcia; and on the S. by Murcia and Andalusia. It is divided into three parts; Agraria to the N.; Mancha to the E.; and Sierra to the S. The air is pure and healthy: the land is mountainous, but produces in the N. fruits and wine, and in the S. good pastures and fine wool. Madrid is the capital.

CASTI'LE, OLD, a province of Spain, about 192 miles in length, and 115 in breadth; bounded on the W. by Leon; on the N. by Biscay, Asturia, and Navarre; on the E. by Navarre and Arragon; and on the S. by New Castile. It produces excellent wine; its plains are covered with herds of large and small cattle, particularly sheep, which yield the finest wool in Spain. Burgos is the capital.

CA'STING, *s.* in foundery, the running of a metal into a mould prepared for that purpose.

CA'STING-NET, *s.* a net which is spread by throwing it into the water, used in fishing.

CA'STLE, *s.* [*castellum,* Lat.] a place or edifice fortified by art or nature to defend a town or city from an enemy. *Castles in the air,* imply some chimerical project.

CASTLEBA'R, a populous town of Mayo, in Connaught, with a manufacture of linen. It is the assize town for the county, 35 miles N. of Galway, and 114 from Dublin.

CA'STLE-CARY, a town of Somersetshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is 12 miles S. E. of Wells, and 117 W. by S. of London.

CA'STLE-COMB, a town in Wiltshire, so called from its old castle. It formerly had a market, now disused. It is 17 miles N. W. of Chippenham, and 12 N. N. E. of Bath.

CA'STLE-RISING, a town in the county of Norfolk, which had a market, now disused on account of its harbour being choked up with sand: it is, however, a mayor-town, and sends two members to parliament. The castle, whence it has its name, is still standing; and here is an alms-house for 24 poor widows. It is 103 miles N. N. E. of London.

CA'STLETOWN, or *CASTLE-RUSHIN,* the principal place of the Isle of Man, with a strong beautiful castle, of free-stone, still entire, erected by Guttred, king of Man, about the year 960, who lies interred in it. At the entrance is a great stone chair for the governor, and two smaller ones for the deemsters; and beyond this court is a room where the keys sit. On the other side are seen the governor's house, the chancery offices, and good barracks. It is situated on the S. E. point of the island, with a shallow rocky harbour, in lat. 54. 2. N., long. 4. 35. W.

CA'STLETOWN, a parish, formerly called *Liddisdale,* a new town, (begun to be erected in 1793, and rapidly advancing,) of Roxburghshire, in Scotland.

CA'STLE-SOAP, *s.* a corruption of *Castile soap.*

CA'STLING, *s.* the young of a brute animal, which is *cast* before its time.

CA'STON, or *CA'WSTON,* a town in Norfolk, seated on the Bure, over which it has a bridge, 10 miles N. by W. of Norwich. Market on Tuesday.

CA'STOR, called by the Saxons *Thuang Caston,* i. e., *Thong Castle,* a town of Lincolnshire, (said to be built by Hengist, on a tract of ground which he encompassed with an ox's hide, cut into thongs, pursuant to a grant of Vortigern,) 20 miles N. E. of Lincoln, between Bin-brook and Glandford Bridge. Market on Monday.

CA'STOR, *s.* a beaver, an amphibious animal, the feet of which have five toes, and the hinder ones formed for swimming, with a black, flat, and oval tail. In astronomy, a moiety of the constellation of Gemini, called also Apollo.

CA'STOR and PO'LLUX, *s.* in meteorology, a fiery meteor, which appears in the form of one, two, or three balls, adhering to some part of a ship. When seen single, it is named *Helena,* and shews that the severest part of a storm is yet to come; when double, called *Castor and Pollux,* and portends a cessation of a storm. In astronomy, the two principal stars in the constellation of Gemini.

CASTO'REUM, *s.* [Lat.] in pharmacy, a liquid matter contained not in the testicles, but in little bags, near the anus of the Castor. It is a medicine not much esteemed at present.

CASTRAMETA'TION, *s.* [*castrametatio,* Lat.] the art of encamping.

To CA'STRATE, *v. a.* [*castro,* Lat.] to geld. Figuratively, to cut sentences out of any book.

CASTRA'TION, *s.* the act of gelding.

CA'STRES, a considerable city, capital of the department of Tarn, seated on the river Agout, 34 miles E. of Thoulouse.

CA'SUAL, (*kázual*) *a.* [*casuel,* Fr.] accidental; arising from chance; done without design; happening contrary to the common laws of nature.

CA'SUALLY, (*kázually*) *ad.* in an accidental manner; without design; by chance.

CA'SUALTY, (*kázualty*) *s.* an event that is not foreseen, or intended. Figuratively, any accident which puts an end to a person's life.

CA'SUIST, (*kázuist*) *s.* [*casuiste,* Fr.] one who studies and resolves nice points in cases of conscience.

CASUI'STICAL, (*kázuistical*) *a.* belonging to cases of conscience, or practical parts of ethics.

CA'SUISTRY, (*kázuistry*) *s.* the science employed about cases of conscience, or nice points in practical divinity or ethics.

CAT, *s.* [*chat,* Fr.] a domestic animal, which catches mice, reckoned the lowest order of the leonine genus, and supposed to see in the dark, or with the least glimmering of light, which may be owing to the faculty it has of contracting and dilating the pupil of the eye in an extraordinary manner.

CA'TACHRESIS, (*katachresis*) *s.* [from *katachraomai,* to abuse, Gr.] in rhetoric, is when a word whose natural meaning is good and innocent, is used abusively; as, *you are a pretty fellow indeed,* meaning, you are a sad wretch.

CATACHRESTICAL, *a.* applied to language, improper; far-fetched; forced.

CA'TACOMBS, *s.* [from *kata* under, and *kumbos* a cave, Gr.] grottoes or subterraneous cavities for the burial of the dead.

CATACO'USTICS, *s.* [from *kata* and *akouo* to hear, Gr.] the science of reflecting sounds or echoes.

CATALE'PSIS, *s.* [from *katalambano* to occupy, Gr.] a disease by which a person is rendered in an instant motionless and senseless, and continues in the same posture that he was in when the fit seized him, with his eyes open, but without sight or understanding.

CA'TALOGUE, (*cátalog*) *s.* [*katalogos,* Gr.] a list or particular enumeration of things in some order wherein they are mentioned in separate lines or articles.

CATALO'NIA, a province of Spain, bounded on the W. by Arragon, and a part of Valencia; on the N. by the Pyrenees; and on the E. and S. by the Mediterranean and Valencia. Its greatest extent from E. to W. is 112 miles, and from N. to S. 148. The air is wholesome. Its mountains, which are numerous, are covered with forest and fruit trees. It abounds in wine, corn, and pulse, and has quarries of marble, and several sorts of mines. Barcelona is the capital.

CA'TAMITE, *s.* a person kept by the ancient Romans, and the modern Italians, for the vilest of purposes.

CAT-A-MOU'NTAIN, *s.* a fierce and wild animal resembling a cat.

CATANIA, an ancient, rich, and celebrated city of Val di Noto, in Sicily, with a university. Its streets are wide, straight, and well paved with lava. The inhabitants are about 30,000. The city stands on the East coast on a gulf of the same name, near Mount Etna, and has often suffered by earthquakes, particularly in 1669 and 1693. In the last, the town was entirely destroyed, and 18,000 people buried in the ruins. It has since been rebuilt and re-peopled, the land about it being fertile in corn, wine, fruits, &c. It is 47 miles S. S. W. of Messina. Lat. 37. 36. N., long. 16. 29. E.

CA'TAPLASM, *s.* [from *kataplasso* to smear, to apply outwardly, Gr.] a poultice.

CA'TAPULT, or CATAPU'LTA, [*catapulta*, Lat.] a military engine, invented by the Syrians, for throwing stones, and sometimes huge darts or javelins, of 10 or 12 feet in length. The catapulta consisted of two large timbers, like masts of ships, placed against each other, and bent by an engine for the purpose; these being suddenly unbent again by a stroke of a hammer, threw the javelins with incredible force.

CA'TARACT, *s.* [from *katarasso* to fall down with violence, Gr.] in natural history, and cosmography, a precipice in the middle of a river, caused by a rock stopping its stream, whence the water falls with great violence and noise. Among the most remarkable are those of the Nile in Africa, the Danube in Europe, and the Niagara in America. In medicine, a total or partial loss of sight.

CATA'RRH, (*kattár*) *s.* [from *katarrheo* to flow down, Gr.] in medicine, a defluxion of serous matter from the head or the mouth, aspera arteria, and the lungs, arising from a cold or diminution of insensible perspiration, which occasions irritations.

CATA'RRHAL, or CATA'RRHOUS, *a.* proceeding from a catarrh.

CATA'STROPHE, (*katástrofy*) *s.* [from *katastrepho* to finish, Gr.] in poetry, the change or revolution in the last act of a play, or the turn which unravels the intrigue, and concludes the piece. Figuratively, a dreadful event or accident, which terminates in a person's ruin, misery, or death.

CA'TCAL, (*katcaul*) *s.* a kind of short whistle, with a pea included in its inside, made use of at playhouses, to hinder an actor from proceeding in his part, and to shew disapprobation of any dramatic performance.

To CATCH, *v. a.* [preter. I *catched*, or *caught*, I *have catched*, or *have caught*; *ketsen*, Belg.] to seize or lay hold of suddenly with the hand. Figuratively, to intercept any thing in motion. To pursue or take any thing that is running from one; to receive any falling body, or prevent it from reaching the ground; to receive a disease by infection; to contract; to seize suddenly; to captivate, charm, or seize the affections, alluding to the taking prey in toils. Used neuterly; to be infectious; to spread by contagion. Figuratively, to spread or increase from one to another, applied to bodies or things which lie near one another.

CATCH, *s.* the act of seizing any thing which flies, or hides; the posture proper for seizing; an advantage taken; hold laid on the thing caught; profit; a short interval of action. A taint; any thing which fastens by a sudden spring, or entering into a sloop or cavity. In music, a short song, containing some merry tune.

CA'TCHER, *s.* one who *catches*, or that in which any thing is *caught*.

CA'TCHFLY, *s.* in botany, a genus of plants nearly allied to the campion. There are many species.

CA'TCH-POLL, *s.* at present a word of reproach and contempt for a bailiff and his followers; formerly used without reproach for a serjeant at mace, or any other, who used to arrest men upon any just cause.

CA'TCHUP, *s.* a liquor extracted from mushrooms and walmits, and used in sauces.

CATECHE'TICAL, (*katekétical*) *a.* [from *katecheo* to teach first principles, Gr.] consisting of questions and answers.

CATECHE'TICALLY, *ad.* by way of question and answer.

To CA'TECHISE, (*katekize*) *v. a.* [from *katecheo* to teach first principles, Gr.] to ask a person questions in order to discover secrets; to examine, to interrogate.

CA'TECHISER, (*katekizer*) *s.* one who teaches a person, or tries whether he can say his *catechism*; one who questions, examines, or endeavours to make discoveries by questions.

CA'TECHISM, (*katekism*) *s.* [from *katechizo* to catechise, Gr.] a system of instruction by question and answer. According to the liturgy of the church of England, an institution to be learned by every person before he is brought to be confirmed by the bishop. Our church catechism originally contained no more than a repetition of the baptismal vow, the creed, and the Lord's prayer; but king James I. ordered the bishops to add to it a short and plain explication of the sacraments.

CA'TECHIST, (*katekist*) [from *katechizo* to catechise, Gr.] one who teaches or instructs persons in the first principles by way of question and answer.

CATECHU'MEN, (*katecumen*) *s.* [from *katechizo* to catechise, Gr.] in the primitive church, a candidate for baptism.

CATECHUME'NICAL, (*katekumenical*) *a.* belonging to a catechumen.

CATEGO'RICAL, *a.* positive; absolute; affirmative; adequate.

CATEGO'RICALLY, *ad.* in a positive, express, absolute manner.

CA'TEGORY, *s.* [from *kategoreo* to aver or declare a charge of accusation, Gr.] in logic, a system or assemblage of all the beings ranged under one kind or genus, called in Latin a predicament.

CATENA'RIAN, *a.* [from *catena*, Lat.] relating to a chain; resembling a chain. In mathematics, the *Catenarian curve* is formed by a rope or chain hanging freely between two points whereon its extremities are fastened.

CATENA'TION, *s.* [from *catena*, Lat.] the act of linking together, or connecting like a chain.

To CA'TER, *v. a.* to provide food; to buy in victuals.

CA'TERER, *s.* a man employed to provide and buy in victuals for a family.

CA'TERESS, *s.* a woman who buys in provision for a family.

CA'TERPILLAR, *s.* in natural history, a reptile, from whence butterflies or moths are produced, covered with hair, formed with annular scales, having small holes on its sides for respiration, with several feet, and furnished with a glutinous substance, which it emits from its mouth, and makes use of as ropes to descend from any height.

To CATERWA'UL, *v. n.* to make a noise like cats in their rutting time. Figuratively, to make a disagreeable noise; to abandon one's self to lust.

CA'TES, *s.* [*katter*, Belg.] nice and elegant food; cakes; or rich dishes.

CA'TFISH, *s.* the name of a sea-fish in the West Indies, so called from its round head and large glaring eyes, by which it is discovered in hollow rocks.

CA'TGUT, *s.* a sort of cord, of which fiddle-strings are made; a kind of canvass for ladies' work.

CA'T-HARPINGS, *s.* small ropes in a ship, running on little blocks, from one side of the shrouds to the other, near the deck.

CATHA'RTIC, or CATHA'RTICAL, *a.* [from *kathario* to purge, Gr.] cleansing. Applied in medicine to purges, or those medicines which cleanse the body by stool; but in a more extensive sense, to all kinds of medicine which cleanse the body.

CATHA'RTICALNESS, *s.* the quality of cleansing or purging.

CA'THEAD, *s.* in natural history, a fossil, consisting of modules with leaves in it of an iron stone, and found in the rocks near Whitehaven in Cumberland. On board a ship, a piece of timber, which has two shivers at one end, having a rope and block.

CATHE'DRAL, *a.* episcopal, or containing the see or seat of a bishop, belonging to a cathedral.

CATHE'DRAL, *s.* [from *kathedra* a chair, Gr.] the chief church of a diocese, where the service is sung.

CA'THETER, *s.* [from *kathtemi* to trust in, Gr.] in surgery, a hollow tube or instrument, usually of silver, and sometimes crooked, generally thrust up the bladder, to assist the discharge of urine, when the passage is stopped by the stone, or any other disorder.

CATHO'LICISM, *s.* universality; something common to all of the same kind.

CA'THOLIC, *a.* [from *kata*, and *holos* the whole, Gr.] universal. Used sometimes for true, in opposition to heretical, or schismatical. *Roman Catholic*, is a title which the papists arrogate to themselves. *Catholic king*, or *majesty*, is the title of the king of Spain.

CATHO'LICON, *s.* [from *katholicos* universal, Gr.] in medicine, a remedy which cures all disorders. Figuratively, that which is a universal perservative.

CA'TKINS, *s.* imperfect flowers hanging from trees, like a rope or cat's tail, as in the willow, hazel, pine, &c.

CA'TLING, *s.* [*kats leins*, Teut.] in surgery, a dismembering knife, used for cutting off any corrupted part of the body. In botany, the down or moss growing about walnut-trees, resembling the hair of a cat.

CATO'PTRICAL, *a.* relating to catoptrics, or vision by reflection.

CATO'PTRICS, *s.* [from *katoptron* a mirror, Gr.] the doctrine of reflux vision; or that part of optics which treats of light reflected from polished surfaces.

CA'TS-EYE, *s.* among jewellers, a stone of the opal kind, but far inferior to it in beauty.

CA'TSILVER, *s.* in natural history, a fossil composed of plain, parallel, flexible, elastic plates, and of a yellow or golden, white, silvery, or black colour.

CA'TSUP, *s.* a kind of Indian pickle, imitated by pickled mushrooms.

CA'TS-TAIL, *s.* a kind of grass. Also, that long round substance which grows upon nut-trees, pines, &c. See CATKINS.

CA'TTEGAT, a gulf or passage, lying between Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, by which the Baltic communicates with the Northern Ocean. It comprehends several islands.

CA'TTERICK, Yorkshire, near Richmond, has a bridge over the River Swale, and a sort of cataract near it. It is called Caturaction in Ptolemy, and appears to have been a great city in the time of the Romans.

CA'TTLE, *s.* a collective name for such animals as are useful either for tilling the ground, or for food for mankind, as horses, oxen, sheep, goats, &c. They are distinguished into *great cattle*, comprehending horses and oxen, and *small cattle*, such as sheep and goats. *Black*, or *neat cattle*, are collective names for all animals of the ox kind. Figuratively, persons; a word of reproach and contempt, as it places the human species on a level with brutes.

CAVALCA'DE, *s.* [Fr.] a pompous procession on horseback, or in coaches.

CAVALI'ER, (*cavaleer*) *s.* [*cavalier*, Fr.] a knight, gentleman, or soldier, who rides on horseback; a horseman. Figuratively, a term of reproach given to those who adhered to king Charles in the great rebellion.

CAVALI'ER, *a.* gay, sprightly, warlike, brave, generous, polite. Sometimes in a quite contrary sense, *i. e.*, proud, haughty, disdainful.

CAVALI'ERLY, *ad.* in a brave or polite manner. But, by the writers of king Charles's time, used for a disdainful, haughty, and arrogant manner.

CA'VALRY, *s.* [*cavalerie*, Fr.] soldiers who fight and march on horseback, divided into horse and dragoons. The horse never serve but on horseback, being named likewise *troopers* or *heavy cavalry*. The dragoons fight either on horseback or on foot, as occasion requires, and are named light-horse. When an army is drawn up in battle-array, the *cavalry* are posted on the wing; and bodies of *cavalry* ranged in order of battle are termed *squadrons*.

CA'VAN, a county of Ireland, in Ulster, bounded on the W. and S. W. by Leitrim and Longford; on the N. W. and N. by Fermanagh and Monaghan; on the N. E. by Monaghan; and on the E. and S. by E. and W. Meath. It is 47 miles long and 24 broad, containing 41 parishes, about 45,314 houses and 228,000 inhabitants. In many parts it is open, bleak, and dreary, but from Cavan to Lough Earne it is fertile, well wooded, and extremely picturesque. At the foot of the hills are many beautiful lakes, mostly small, but some of a larger size. The linen manufacture is carried on in it pretty extensively, its yearly trade in that article having been averaged at £68,200. Its capital, Cavan, has barracks for a troop of horse, and is 54 miles N. W. of Dublin.

To CA'VATE, *v. a.* [*cavo*, Lat.] to scoop, bore, or dig any solid matter into a hollow; to make hollow.

CAU'CASUS, a chain of mountains in Asia, which extend from the Black to the Caspian Sea, inhabited by seven distinct nations, each speaking a different language, mostly, however, Christians; namely, the Tartars, the Abkas, the Circassians, the Ossi, the Kisti, the Lesguis, and the Georgians. These mountains are said to be the highest in Asia, and their summits, which are full of rocks and frightful precipices, passable in many places only by narrow paths, are perpetually covered with snow. The lower parts abound in honey, corn, wine, fruits, *gom*, a species of grain resembling millet, but cultivated like rice; hogs, and horned cattle. The vines hereabouts grow winding round the high trees. The northern parts are mostly subject to Russia, and the Southern to Turkey.

CAU'DLE, *s.* [*caudeau*, Fr.] a liquor sometimes made with water, oatmeal, &c., sometimes with water, oatmeal, spices, and a small dash of wine, used by women in their lying-in.

To CAU'DLE, *v. a.* to make caudle; to mix as caudle.

CAVE, *s.* [*cave*, Fr.] a hollow place made in a rock or under ground, which runs in a horizontal direction. Figuratively, a hollow thing. SYNON. *Cave* is a habitation under ground, made either by art or nature. *Cell* is some little dwelling raised above the ground. We dig a *cave*; we build a *cell*.

To CAVE, *v. n.* to dwell in a cave, or subterraneous place.

CA'VEAT, *s.* [Lat.] in law, a kind of process in the spiritual court to stop the probate of a will, the granting letters of administration, or the institution of a clerk to a benefice, &c. *Roll Rep.* 191.

CA'VERN, *s.* [*caverna*, Lat.] a hollow place under ground.

CA'VERNED, *a.* full of caverns; hollow; undermined. Figuratively, dwelling in a cavern.

CA'VERNOUS, *a.* full of caverns or hollow places under ground.

CAVE'TTO, *s.* [Ital.] a hollow member or round concave moulding, containing a quadrant or quarter of a circle.

CA'VEZON, or CAVE'SSON, *s.* [*cavesson*, Fr.] a sort of nose-band, of iron, leather, or wood, clapt on the nose of a horse, to wring it, in order to supple and break him in.

CAUGHT, (*kaut*) participle preter. of CATCH.

CAVIA'RE, CAVEA'RE or CAVI'ER, *s.* [Ital.] the hard roes of sturgeon salted, made into small cakes, and dried in the sun.

To CA'VIL, *v. a.* [*caviller*, Fr.] to raise frivolous objections. Neuterly, to receive or treat with objections.

CA'VIL, *s.* a groundless or frivolous objection.

CAVILLA'TION, or CA'VILLING, *s.* a disposition, inclination, or quality of raising groundless objections, or finding fault with things without reason.

CA'VILLER, *s.* [*cavillator*, Lat.] one who makes groundless, frivolous, or impertinent objections.

CA'VILLINGLY, *ad.* objecting in a groundless or frivolous manner.

CA'VILLOUS, *a.* fond of objecting, or making groundless objections.

CA'VIN, *s.* [Fr.] a natural hollow, fit to cover a body of troops, and favour their approaches.

CA'VITY, *s.* [*cavitas*, Lat.] hollowness; a hollow; a hollow place.

CAUK, *s.* in natural history, a coarse talky spar.

CAU'KY, *a.* resembling cauk; of the qualities of cauk.

CAUL, *s.* [*caul*, Brit.] a kind of netting or hair cap, used by women, to enclose their hair in; the hinder part of a woman's cap; the silk netting in the inside of a wig, on which the rows of curls are sewed. Figuratively, a kind of net. In anatomy, the omentum, or reticulum, a membrane in the abdomen. Likewise a membrane found on the heads of some children at their birth.

CAULI'FEROUS, *a.* [from *caulis*, and *fero*, Lat.] in botany, applied to such plants as have a true stalk.

CAU'LIFLOWER, (generally pronounced *cólliflower*) *s.* [from *caulis*, Lat.] in botany, a species of cabbage; this plant was brought from Cyprus, and not raised to such perfection as to be sold in the markets till 1680.

CAU'SABLE, *a.* [from *causa*, Lat.] that may be produced or effected.

CAU'SAL, *a.* relating to causes.

CAUSA'TION, *s.* the act expressive of causing.

CAU'SATIVE, *a.* that expresses a cause or reason.

CAUSA'TOR, *s.* a causer; an author.

CAUSE, (the *s.* in this word and its derivatives is usually pronounced like *z*) *s.* [*causa*, Lat.] that which makes a thing begin to be; that which produces any thing. A *first cause*, is that which operates of itself, and from its own proper power or virtue. A *secondary cause*, is that which derives its power from some other. Figuratively, the reason or motive for any undertaking In a law sense, the matter in dispute, or subject of a law-suit.

To CAUSE, *v. a.* to produce any effect; to effect.

CAU'SELESS, *a.* derived from no cause. Without just grounds, reasons, or motives.

CAU'SELESSLY, *ad.* in a groundless manner; without foundation; without reason; unjustly.

CAU'SER, *s.* he that produces, or the agent by which any thing is effected or produced.

CAU'SEY, or CAU'SEWAY, *s.* a massive collection of stones, stakes, and fascines, bricks, broken tiles, and lumber; or an elevation of viscous earth well-beaten together, serving as a narrow road or path in wet or marshy places.

CAU'STIC, or CAU'STICAL, *a.* [from *kauo* to burn, Gr.] in medicine, that operates like fire, both with respect to the heat it occasions, and the consumption it causes in the parts to which it is applied.

CAU'STIC, *s.* in medicine, a remedy which operates like fire, by destroying the vessels of the part to which it is applied. It is used to eat off proud flesh, fungous, &c.

CAUSTICITY, *s.* [from *kauo* to burn, Gr.] the quality of burning.

CAU'TELOUS, *a.* [*cauteleux*, Fr.] wary, cautious, circumspect. Sometimes used in a bad sense for wily, cunning, treacherous.

CAUTERIZA'TION, *s.* the act of consuming flesh by burning-hot irons, or caustic medicines.

To CAU'TERIZE, *v. a.* [*cauteriser*, Fr.] in surgery, to eat or consume a part by the application of a cautery.

CAU'TERY, *s.* [from *kauo* to burn, Gr.] See CAUSTIC.

CAU'TION, (*káushon*) *s.* [*cautio*, Lat.] a prudent manner of acting; wariness; foresight; warning.

To CAU'TION, *v. a.* to warn; to give notice of a danger.

CAU'TIONARY, (*káushonary*) *a.* given as a pledge or a security.

CAU'TIOUS, (*káushious*) *a.* [*cautus*, Lat.] guarded against any suspected trick; wary; watchful.

CAU'TIOUSLY, (*káushiously*) *ad.* in a wary manner, opposed to rashness.

CAU'TIOUSNESS, (*káushiousness*) *s.* the quality of taking such measures as may prevent any misfortune; a prudent, wary conduct.

To CAW, *v. n.* [formed from the sound] to make a noise like a crow, raven, or rook.

CA'WOOD, a town in the E. Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesday, 12 miles S. of York, and 186 N. W. of London. Pop. 1173.

CA'XTON, a town in Cambridgeshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is but small, though a post-town, and a good thoroughfare; 10 miles W. by S. of Cambridge, and 49 N. of London. Pop. 417.

CAYE'NNE, a town and island of South America, on the coast of Guiana, about 15 leagues in circumference. It is a part of the French settlement there. The soil is a black sand, covering a loamy clay. The pastures feed a great number of horses, sheep, goats, and cattle, which roam at will; and there are plantations of sugar, cocoa, coffee, indigo, maize, cassia, and vanilla. The beef, mutton, and poultry, here are excellent.——N. B. A description of this colony lately published at Paris, asserts that it is an error to distinguish this island from the continent, as if it were perfectly detached from it. Pop. 17,000.

To CEASE, *v. n.* [*cesso*, Lat.] to forbear or discontinue an action or custom a person is engaged in. To rest, used with *from*. Actively, to put a stop or end to. SYNON. We *finish* by putting the last hand to a work. We *cease* in quitting it entirely. We *leave off* in discontinuing.

CEASE, *s.* death or extinction, perhaps for *deeease*.

CEA'SELESS, *a.* without stop, intermission, pause, respite, or discontinuation; without end.

CECU'TIENCY, *s.* [from *cæcus*, Lat.] a tendency to blindness; a dimness of sight.

CE'DAR, *s.* [*cedrus*, Lat.] in botany, a famous tree, a native of mount Libanus, mentioned in Scripture as remarkable for its height and the extent of its branches. It is an evergreen, prodigiously thick, and resembles a pyramid.

To CEDE, *v. a.* to yield; to resign; to give up to another,

CE'DRINE, *a.* [*cedrinus*, Lat.] of or belonging to a cedar-tree.

To CEIL, (*seel*) *v. a.* [*cœlo*, Lat.] to overlay, or cover the inner roof of a building.

CEI'LING, (*seéling*) *s.* the upper part or roof of a room.

CE'LANDINE, *s.* [*chelidonium*, Lat.] a genus of plants nearly allied to the poppy, differing therefrom in its seed-vessel being a pod. There are three British species.

CE'LATURE, *s.* [*cœlatura*, Lat.] the art of engraving or cutting in figures.

CE'LEBES, an island of Asia, in the Indian Ocean, called also Macassar, S. of the Philippines, E. of Borneo, and W. of the Moluccas. The heat would be insupportable but for the N. winds, and the rain which constantly falls five days before and after the full moon, and during two months that the sun is nearly vertical. The fruits are ripe at all times of the year, and in the forests are large herds of deer, wild hogs, and large ferocious monkeys; the most dangerous are the white, especially to women, whom they seize and tear to pieces. The chief enemies of the monkeys are the serpents, which are continually in pursuit of them; the larger swallow them whole, and the smaller, insnaring them by art, seize on them, and drink their blood. No country in the world is furnished with a greater variety of poisons. The Dutch have several forts and settlements here. The natives are Mahometans, of an olive colour, low of stature, but strong and hardy. The N. E. point of the island is in lat. 1. 42. N., long. 122. 14. E.

To CE'LEBRATE, *v. a.* [*celebro*, Lat.] to make honourable mention of; to make a thing famous. Figuratively, to praise or commend; to enumerate the blessings received from the Divine Being, with a heart full of gratitude; to perform the solemn rites appropriated to any particular day or festival. SYNON. *Famous*, *celebrated*, and *renowned*, are equally applied to persons or things; but *illustrious* to persons only, at least when we would be nice in our choice of words.

CELEBRA'TION, *s.* [*celebratio*, Lat.] the performance of any rite appropriated to some festival or solemnity. Figuratively, praise, fame, renown, memorial, or honourable mention.

CELE'BRIOUS, *a.* [*celeber*, Lat.] famous; renowned.

CELE'BRIOUSLY, *ad.* in a famous manner; in such a manner as to communicate fame.

CELE'BRIOUSNESS, *s.* renown, fame, or qualities which are the objects of esteem and approbation.

CELE'BRITY, *i.* [*celebritas*, Lat.] the performing any rite; renown; fame.

CELE'RITY, *s.* [*celeritas*, Lat.] swiftness of motion; velocity; rapidity.

CE'LERY, *s.* in botany, a species of parsley.

CELE'STIAL, *a.* [*cœlestis*, Lat.] in the heavenly regions; belonging to heaven, or angelical. Used substantively for an inhabitant of heaven.

CELE'STIALLY, *ad.* in a heavenly manner, opposed to earthly.

To CELE'STIFY, *v. a.* [from *cœlestis*, Lat.] to communicate, or endue with, the properties of heaven.

CELE'STINS, in church history, a religious order of Christians, reformed from the Bernardins by pope Celestin. Their rules are divided into three parts; the first, of the provincial chapters, and the elections of superiors; the second contains the regular observances; and the third, the visitation and correction of the monks. The *Celestins* rise two hours after midnight to say matins. They eat no flesh at any time, except when they are sick; they fast every Wednesday and Friday, to the feast of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross; and from that feast to Easter, every day.

CE'LIAC, *s.* [from *koilia* the belly, Gr.] relating to the lower belly. *Celiac passion*, is a sort of diarrhœa, or flux of the belly, in which the aliment is extruded either crude or chylified, instead of excrements.

CELI'BACY, *s.* [from *cœlebs*, Lat.] the unmarried or single state, opposed to marriage.

CE'LIBATE, *s.* [from *cœlibatus*, Lat.] a single life; the same as *Celibacy*.

CELL, *s.* [*cella*, Lat.] a hollow place; a little house, apartment, or chamber, wherein the ancient monks used to dwell in their retirement; a small or close apartment in a prison. In anatomy, little bags, bladders, or cavities, wherein fluids or other humours are lodged. In botany, a vacuity in a capsule for lodging the seed. They have either one cell, as in the primrose; two, as in the thorn-apple; three, as in the lily; four, as in the spindle-tree; five, as in rue; six, as in asarabacca, &c. It also signifies the vacuity in the tips that contain the dust. In natural history, the little divisions or partitions of bee-hives, in which the honey is stored.

CE'LLAR, *s.* [*cella*, Lat.] in building, a place under ground for keeping stores, or the lowest room of a house.

CE'LLARAGE, *s.* the part of a building appropriated to cellars; cellar-room.

CE'LLARIST, *s.* [*cellarius*, Lat.] the butler in a religious house.

CE'LLULAR, *a.* [from *cellula*, Lat.] consisting of, or abounding in, little cells or cavities.

CE'LSITUDE, *s.* [*celsitudo*, Lat.] height, tallness, stature. Also, a note of dignity, by which some persons in high offices are distinguished.

CEMENT, *s.* [*cæmentum*, Lat.] any glutinous substance, used to stick two bodies together. Figuratively, that which unites, or forms an union between things.

To CE'MENT, *v. a.* to unite by some glutinous substance, such as mortar, &c. Figuratively, to unite different people in the bonds of friendship, or by some common tie of interest, &c.

To CEME'NT, *v. n.* to join together, so as not to be easily divided. In surgery, applied to broken bones.

CEMENTA'TION, *s.* the act of joining bodies together by cement.

CE'METERY, *s.* [from *koimao* to sleep, Gr.] a place wherein the bodies of the dead are buried, a church-yard, or burying ground.

CE'NATORY, *a.* [from *cœna*, Lat.] relating to supper.

CENOBI'TICAL, *a.* [from *koinos* common, and *bios* life, Gr.] living in community.

CE'NOTAPH, *s.* [from *kenos* empty, and *taphos* a tomb, Gr.] an honorary monument erected for a person whose remains are buried in another place; of such are most of the monuments in Westminster Abbey.

To CENSE, *v. a.* [*encenser*, Fr.] to perfume with incense. Used only in poetry.

CE'NSER, *s.* [*encensoir*, Fr.] the pan or vessel in which incense is burnt.

CE'NSOR, *s.* [*censor*, Lat.] a Roman magistrate employed to survey and rate the people, and to inspect and correct their manners. Used by moderns to signify a person given to find fault with and censure the conduct, actions, or productions of others.

CENSO'RIAN, *a.* relating to a censor.

CENSO'RIOUS, *a.* morosely animadverting on the faults of others. Used with *of* or *upon*, before the object of censure.

CENSO'RIOUSLY, *ad.* in a severe manner; in such a manner as to condemn the foibles of others with the greatest rigour.

CENSO'RIOUSNESS, *s.* a disposition of finding fault with the actions of others.

CE'NSORSHIP, *s.* the office of a censor; or the time during which he continued in his office.

CE'NSURABLE, *a.* liable to be found fault with; worthy of censure; blamable.

CE'NSURABLENESS, *s.* the quality which makes a thing the object of blame or censure.

CE'NSURE, *s.* [*censura*, Lat.] the act of blaming, or noticing the defects which make any thing blamable; a reproof or reprimand given by a person in authority. In ecclesiastical government, a punishment inflicted on a person for some remarkable misdemeanor.

To CE'NSURE, *v. a.* [*censurer*, Fr.] to reprove a person publicly for some misdemeanor, applied to the reproofs of a superior; to reprimand; blame; criticise, or find fault with.

CE'NSURER, *s.* a person who is fond of taking notice of the faults of others; one who is addicted to reproving others for their defects.

CENT, *s.* [an abbreviation of *centum*, Lat.] in commerce, used to express the profit or loss arising from the sale of any commodity, the rate of commission, exchange, or the interest of money, &c., and signifies the proportion or sum lost, &c., in every 100; thus 10 *per cent.* loss, implies that the seller has lost 10 pounds on every 100 pounds of the price for which he bought the commodity.

CE'NTAUR, *s.* [*centaurus*, Lat.] an imaginary or chimerical being, represented by ancient poets as composed partly of the human and partly of the brute species, *i. e.*, half a man and half a horse. In astronomy, a constellation in the southern hemisphere, joined with the Wolf, containing 13 stars. The *Centaurs* were probably an ancient nation of Greeks, who early acquired the art of riding horses.

CE'NTAURY, *s.* a plant, the root of which is esteemed in fluxes, dysenteries, and spitting of blood, and recommended by some in all diseases arising from the obstruction of the meseraic veins.

CE'NTENARY, *a.* [*centenarius*, Lat.] the number of a hundred.

CENTE'SIMAL, *s.* [*centesimus*, Lat.] hundredth.

CENTIFO'LIUS, *a.* [from *centum* and *folium*, Lat.] having a hundred leaves.

CE'NTIPEDE, *s.* [*centum* and *pes*, Lat.] a poisonous reptile in the West Indies, commonly called by the English *forty legs*,

CE'NTO, *s.* [Lat.] in poetry, a piece wholly composed of verses from other authors, wherein sometimes whole lines, and at others half verses, are borrowed, but set down in a new order, and applied to a subject different from that in which they were originally introduced.

CE'NTRAL, *a.* relating to the centre, or placed in the centre. Darkest, or as dark as in the centre of the earth. *Central forces*, are those by which a body tends to, or removes from, the centre.

CE'NTRALLY, *ad.* entirely; perpendicularly; in a manner relating to the centre of gravity.

CE'NTRE, or CE'NTER, *s.* [*centrum*, Lat.] in its primary sense, a point equally remote from either of the extremities of a line, figure, or body; or the point or middle of a line or plane, which divides it into two equal parts. The *centre of a circle*, is a point within it, from whence all lines drawn to the circumference are equal. *Centre of gravitation*, or *attraction*, is that point to which a planet is impelled in its motion by the force of gravity. *Centre of gravity*, is that point about which all the parts of a body, in any situation, balance each other. *Centre of motion*, is that point which remains at rest, while all the other parts of the body move about it. *Centre of oscillation*, is that point in which, if the whole gravity of the pendulum was collected, the time of its vibration would receive no alteration. *Centre of percussion*, is that point in which the force of a stroke is the greatest possible. *Centre* is used figuratively for the earth, in the Ptolemaic system placed in the centre.

To CE'NTRE, *v. a.* to fix on, or as a centre; to tend to, or be collected together, as in a centre. Used neuterly, to meet, like rays, in a centre; to be placed in the centre of the mundane system.

CE'NTRIC, or CE'NTRICAL, *a.* placed in the centre.

CENTRI'FUGAL, *a.* [from *centrum* the centre, and *fugio* to fly, Lat.] that endeavours to fly or recede from its centre or fixed place; so that the force of any body moving in a circular or curvilineal orbit that strives to fall off from the axis of its motion in a tangent to the said orbit, is called the *centrifugal force*.

CENTRI'PETAL, *a.* [from *centrum* the centre, and *peto* to seek, Lat.] tending towards the centre. *Centripetal force*, is that by which a body tends, acts, or is impelled towards the centre.

CE'NTRY, *s.* See SENTRY, or SENTINEL.

CE'NTUPLE, *s.* [*centuplex*, Lat.] a hundred fold.

To CENTURIA'TE, *v. a.* [*centurio*, Lat.] to divide into hundreds.

CENTURIA'TOR, s. a historian who divides time into centuries, or spaces consisting of a hundred years.

CENTU'RION, *s.* [*centurio*, Lat.] a military officer among the Romans, who commanded a hundred men.

CE'NTURY, *s.* [*centuria*, Lat.] in chronology, is a period of one hundred years. In church history, the method of computing by centuries is generally observed, commencing from the time of our Saviour's incarnation; in which sense we say, the first, second, third, century, &c.

CE'PHALALGY, *s.* (*séphalalgy*) *s.* [from *kephale* the head, and *algos* sorrow, pain, Gr.] the head-ach.

CEPHA'LIC, (*sephalic*) *a.* [from *kephale* the head, Gr.] in medicine, applied to remedies for disorders in the head.

CEPHALO'NIA, a considerable island of Greece, S. W. of Livadia, and N. W. of the Morea. It is fertile in oil, and excellent muscadine wine; the climate is warm, and the trees blossom throughout the year. It was, from the year 1449, subject to the Venetians, and was afterwards claimed by the French; it now, however, forms a part of the Republic of the Seven Islands, and is under the protection of the British government. Lat. 38. 22. N., long. 20. 36. E.

CE'PHEUS, in astronomy, a constellation in the northern hemisphere.

CERA'STES, *s.* [from *keras* a horn, Gr.] a serpent having two protuberances resembling horns. It is in the highest degree venomous.

CE'RATE, *s.* [from *cera* wax, Lat.] in medicine, a kind of stiff ointment, made of oil, wax, and other ingredients.

CE'RATED, *a.* [from *cera* wax, Lat.] covered with wax or cerate.

CE'RBERUS, a name the old poets gave a dog with three heads, which they feigned to be the porter of hell-gates, that caressed the fortunate souls that went thither, but devoured those that would get out again.

To CERE, *v. a.* [from *cera* wax, Lat.] to rub upon or cover with wax.

CE'REBEL, *s.* [*cerebellum*, Lat.] the hinder part of the brain.

CE'REBRUM, *s.* [Lat.] the brain properly so called. See BRAIN.

CE'RECLOTH, *s.* a cloth covered or spread with cerate or other ointment.

CE'REMENTS, *s.* [from *cera* wax, Lat.] cloths dipped in

melted wax or gum, in which dead bodies were formerly wrapped when embalmed.

CEREMO'NIAL, *a.* that relates to a ceremony, or external rite. Figuratively, consisting in mere external shew; formal. Substantively, an external rite, or book containing the ceremonies to be observed in religious worship.

CEREMO'NIALNESS, *s.* the quality of abounding in external rites, and modes of worship; the mere external show of devotion, piety, or virtue.

CEREMO'NIOUS, *a.* consisting in external or outward rites; superstitious, or fond of ceremonies; formal; too much given to the practice of external acts of civility and polite address. Figuratively, awful.

CEREMO'NIOUSLY, *ad.* in a polite and civil manner.

CE'REMONY, *s.* [from *Ceres*, a heathen goddess, who was worshipped with much ceremony] an assemblage of several actions and forms, in order to render a thing more solemn; an outward rite, and external form in religion; polite address. *Master of the ceremonies*, is an officer instituted by king James I., for the more honourable reception of ambassadors and strangers of quality. He wears about his neck a chain of gold, with a medal under the crown of Great Britain, having on one side an emblem of peace, with this motto, *beati pacifici* (blessed are the peacemakers) and on the other an emblem of war with *Dieu et mon droit* (God and my right.) His salary is 300*l.* per annum: he has his assistant and master of the ceremonies under him.

CE'RES, in the heathen mythology, the inventress or goddess of corn.

CERI'NTHIANS, in church history, heretics, the followers of Cerinthus, who lived and published his heresies in the time of the apostles themselves. They did not allow that God was the author of the creatures, but said, that the world was created by an inferior power. They attributed to this Creator an only Son, but born in time, and different from the Word. They admitted several angels and inferior powers: they maintained that the law and the prophets came not from God, but from angels; and that the God of the Hebrews was only an angel. They distinguished between Jesus and Christ, and said, that Jesus was a mere man, like other men, of Joseph and Mary; but that he excelled all other men in prudence and wisdom: that Jesus being baptized, the Christ of the supreme God, that is, the Holy Ghost, descended upon him; and that by the assistance of this Christ, Jesus performed his miracles. It was partly to refute the errors of this sect that St. John wrote his Gospel.

CERNE ABBEY, a town of Dorsetshire, situated on the banks of the river Cerne, in a pleasant vale, surrounded with steep hills, on one of which, Trendle-hill, a little to the north, is a gigantic figure, with the left hand extended, and in the right, which is erected, a club cut in the chalk: it covers nearly an acre, and is repaired about once in 7 years, by cleansing the furrows, and filling them with fresh chalk. The remains of its once-famous abbey are now converted into a farm-house and barn. It is 6 miles from Dorchester, and 2 from great Mintern. Market on Wed. Pop. 1209.

CE'RTAIN, *a.* [*certus*, Lat.] that cannot be denied without obstinacy: resolved, or determined; sure, so as to admit of no doubt.

CE'RTAINLY, *ad.* without doubt, question, scruple, or fail.

CE'RTAINTY, *s.* divided by metaphysicians into *Certainty of truth*, which is when words are so put together in propositions as exactly to express the agreement or disagreement of ideas, as expressed in any proposition; and, 2dly, *Certainty of knowledge*, which is the perceiving the agreement or disagreement of ideas, as expressed in any proposition; this is called the *knowing* or being *certain* of the truth of any proposition. A *physical certainty*, is that which depends on the evidence of sense. A *mathematical certainty*, is that which no man any ways doubts of, as that 100 is more than 1. A *moral certainty*, is that whose proof depends on a due connexion of circumstances, and clearness of testimony, and when these concur, cannot be doubted of without obstinacy. Figuratively, an event which must necessarily and unavoidably happen.

CERTI'FICATE, *s.* [from *certifico*, law Lat.] a testimony given in writing, to certify or make known any truth. Figuratively, any testimony.

CE'RTIFIE, or CE'RTIFY, *v. a.* [*certifier*, Fr.] to give certain notice of a thing.

CERTIORA'RI, *s.* [Lat.] a writ issued out of the Chancery, or court of King's Bench, directed to an inferior court, to call up the records of a cause there depending.

CE'RTITUDE, *s.* [*certitudo*, Lat.] an act of the judgment, importing the adhesion of the mind to the proposition it affirms, or the strength of evidence which occasions that adhesion; free from doubt. See CERTAINTY.

CE'RVICAL, *a.* [from *cervix* the neck, Lat.] belonging to, or situated on, the neck. The *cervical nerves* and *vessels* in anatomy, are so called from their being situated in the neck.

CE'RVIX, *s.* [Lat.] in anatomy, the hind part of the neck, opposed to the *jugulum*, throat, or fore part.

CERU'LEAN, or CERU'LEOUS, *a.* [*cæruleus*, Lat.] blue, or sky-blue.

CERU'MEN, (Lat.] ear-wax.

CE'RUSE, *s.* [*cerussa*, Lat.] white lead reduced to a powder, diluted with water on porphyry, and formed into a paste.

CESARE'AN, *a.* [from *Cæsar*] in anatomy, *Cæsarean section*, is the cutting a child from its mother's womb, either dead or alive, when it cannot be otherwise extracted; which circumstance, it is said, first gave the name of *Cæsar* to the Roman family so called.

CESS, *s.* a tax; the act of levying rates, or taxing.

CESSA'TION, *s.* [*cessatio*, Lat.] a pause, rest, stop, or vacation, including the idea of a change from a state of activity or motion, to its contrary, that of rest. Figuratively, a truce, or forbearance of hostile acts, between two armies, without a peace.

CESSA'VIT, *s.* [Lat.] in law, a writ, which lies against a person who has not paid his rent, or performed his due service for the space of two years, and has not sufficient goods and chattels to make an equivalent distress.

CESSIBI'LITY, *s.* [from *cessum*, Lat.] the quality of receding or giving way.

CE'SSIBLE, *a.* [*cessum*, Lat.] easy to give way.

CE'SSION, (*sésh'on*) *s.* [*cession*, Fr.] the act of yielding or giving way to a stroke or force without resistance. In common law, an act whereby a person tranfers his right to another.

CE'SSIONARY, (*seshionary*) *a.* implying a resignation.

CE'SSOR, *s.* [from *cesso*, Lat.] in law, a person who ceaseth or neglecteth to pay rent, or perform duty, so long, that a writ of *cessavit* may be taken out against him.

CE'STUS, *s.* [Lat.] a circle, which the poets ascribe to Venus, and pretend that it adorns the person who wears it with irresistible charms.

CETA'CEOUS, *a.* [from *cete*, Lat.] resembling a whale; of the whale kind.

CE'TUS, in astronomy, the Whale, a constellation in the southern hemisphere.

CE'YLON, or, in Arabic, *Serendib*, a large and mountainous island of Asia, in the Indian Ocean, E. of Cape Comorin, on the coast of Coromandel, about 200 miles in length,

and 160 in breadth. It produces large quantities of cinnamon, and its pepper is of superior quality. Here is a great variety of wood for all uses; but the most remarkable tree in the island is the tallipot, one of whose leaves will cover 10 men, and protect them from rain. It abounds in corn, rice, elephants, buffaloes, goats, hogs, deer, hares, dogs, jackals, monkeys, tigers, and bears. In some places there are mines, whence are got rubies, sapphires, topazes, and other stones of less value. The Dutch were formerly in possession of all the coast of this fertile island, and to the distance of 10 or 12 leagues up the country; but it was wrested from them by the English in 1796, and still remains in their possession. The natives are the Bedas, a hardy race, on the north; and on the south the Cingalese, a people equally inoffensive, but more superstitious; they implore the interposition of their saints and heroes, and have various idols of monstrous forms. They are divided into tribes like the Hindoos, and their language, which is peculiar to themselves. Population estimated at about 2,000,000. Lat. from 6. to upwards of 9. deg. N., long. from 80. to nearly 83. deg. E.

C FA'UT, in music, one of the notes in the gamut, or scale.

CHACE, *s.* See CHASE.

CHAD, (*shad*) *s.* in natural history, a round kind of fish.

To CHAFE, *v. a.* [*échauffer*, Fr.] to warm by rubbing. Figuratively, to make sore by friction and heat. To warm, or scent with aromatic perfumes. To make a person grow warm with anger. Neuterly, to grow angry, or fret at any opposition or disappointment; beautifully applied to inanimate things.

CHAFE, *s.* anger, or peevish warmth, owing to opposition, slight, contempt, or disappointment.

CHA'FER, *s.* in natural history, a kind of yellow beetle, with two antennæ, or horns, terminated with a kind of brush or comb, making a very loud buzzing noise when flying, and appearing generally in the month of May, whence they are called *May bugs* by the vulgar.

CHA'FERY, *s.* in the iron works, the name of one of the two principal forges. The other is ealled the *finery*. When the iron has been wrought at the finery into what is called an *ancony* or square mass hammered into a bar in its middle, but with its ends rough, the business to be done at the *chafery* is the reducing the whole to the same shape, by hammering down these rough ends to the shape of the middle part.

CHA'FEWAX, *s.* an officer belonging to the lord chancellor, who fits the wax for the sealing of writs.

CHAFF, *s.* [*ceaf*, Sax.] the husks or outward skins of corn, which are separated from the flour by threshing and winnowing. Figuratively, any thing of small value; any thing worthless.

To CHA'FFER, *v. n.* [*kauffen*, Teut.] to treat about or make a bargain; to haggle, to beat down a person in his demands or price. Used actively, to buy; to truck or exchange one commodity for another.

CHA'FFERER, *s.* one who buys bargains, or endeavours to purchase a thing at less than the market-price; a haggler.

CHA'FFERY, *s.* the art of buying or selling; traffic. In the iron works, the name of one of the two principal forges. The other is called the *finery*.

CHA'FFINCH, *s.* a song-bird, so called from its delighting in chaff.

CHA'FFLESS, *a.* without defect or levity.

CHA'FFWEED, *s.* a plant with small white blossoms at the base of the leaves; found in moist sandy ground, and flowering in June. It is called also bastard pimpernel.

CHA'FFY, *a.* full of chaff; like chaff. Figuratively, light.

CHA'FING-DISH, *s.* an utensil made use of to contain coals for keeping any thing warm, or warming it when cold.

CHAGRI'N, (*shagreen*) *s.* [Fr.] unevenness of temper; ill humour, displeasure, or peevishness, arising from any thing done to vex, or in opposition to a person's inclinations.

To CHAGRI'N, (*shagreen*) *v. a.* [*chagriner*, Fr.] to tease; to make uneasy.

CHAIN, *s.* [*chaine*, Fr.] a collection of rings, or round pieces of metal linked to each other, of divers lengths and thickness; an ornament used by several magistrates, and borrowed from the Goths. In surveying, a series of iron links, distinguished into 100 equal parts, used for measuring land. Figuratively, a state of slavery, or confinement; a series of things linked to, and dependant on, one another.

To CHAIN, *v. a.* to fasten, secure, or confine with a chain. Figuratively, to enslave, or bring into a state of slavery. To be defended by a chain. To unite in firm and indissoluble friendship.

CHA'INPUMP, *s.* a double pump used in large ships.

CHA'INSHOT, *s.* two half-bullets fastened together by a chain, used in an engagement at sea.

CHA'INWORK, *s.* work with open spaces, or interstices, representing the links of a chain.

CHAIR, *s.* [*chaise*, Fr.] a moveable seat for a single person, with a back to it. Figuratively, the place or post of a great officer. *Above the chair*, in London, is applied to those aldermen who have borne the office of lord mayor: *below the chair*, to those who have not yet enjoyed that dignity. The seat of justice or authority; a covered carriage, in which persons are conveyed from one place to another, a sedan. *To take the chair*, or *be in the chair*, implies that a person is president, and presides at an assembly.

CHA'IRMAN, *s.* one who sits in a higher chair than the rest of the members, and presides at an assembly or club; one who carries a chair or sedan.

CHAISE, (*shaize*) *s.* [*chaise*, Fr.] a high open carriage, running on two or more wheels, and drawn by one, two, or more horses.

CHALCE'DONY, *s.* a genus of semipellucid gems, of an even, regular, and not tabulated texture, variegated with different colours, dispersed in form of mists and clouds.

CHA'LCITIS, (*kalcitis*) *s.* a caustic, vitriolic mineral, imported from Germany, which is used in the composition of Venice treacle.

CHALCO'GRAPHY, (*kalkógraphy*) *s.* [from *chalkos* brass, and *grapho* to write, Gr.] the art of engraving upon brass.

CHALDE'A, (*Kaldéa*) otherwise called Babylonia, has now the name of Irac Arabi, and lies between the rivers Euphrates and Tigris, a little to the north of Bussorah and the Persian gulph, and to the south of Bagdad. See BABYLONIA

CHA'LDER, CHA'LDRON, or CHAU'DRON, *s.* a dry measure used for coals, containing 12 sacks, or 36 bushels heaped up, according to a standard sealed and kept at Guildhall, London.

CHA'LICE, *s.* [*culic*, Sax.] formerly used for a cup or drinking vessel, with a foot to it. At present appropriated to the vases or vessels used at the celebration of the Eucharist, or Lord's Supper.

CHALK, (*chauk*) *s.* [*cealc*, Sax.] a white dry marl, with a dusty surface, and found in hard masses. In medicine, it is of the first note among the alkaline absorbents; nor is it less useful in the ordinary affairs of life; it is in no small repute as a mauure, especially for cold and sour lands, for which the soft unctuous chalk is most proper, as the dry hard, and strong chalk is for lime. *Black chalk*, among

painters, is a kind of ochreous earth, of a close texture, which gives a fine black, and is used on blue paper. *Red chalk* is an indurated clayey ochre much used by painters and artificers.

To CHALK, (*chauk*) *v. a.* to rub with chalk; to manure with chalk; used with *out*, to mark or describe with chalk. Figuratively, to direct, point out, or discover.

CHA'LKY, (*chauky*) *a.* consisting of chalk; white with chalk. Applied to fluids, such as have chalk steeped in them, and are impregnated with it.

To CHA'LLENGE, *v. a.* [*challenger*, Fr.] to call, dare, or provoke a person to fight, either by speaking or writing. Figuratively, to dare or defy a person to enter into a literary contest on any subject; to lay claim to as a right.

CHA'LLENGE, *s.* a provocation or summons to engage in a duel, or combat, either uttered or written; a claim of a thing as a due or right, used with *of*. In law, an exception against either persons or things.

CHA'LLENGER, *s.* one who defies, provokes, or summons another to fight him; one who claims a superiority; one who claims a thing as his due; a claimant.

CHALY'BEATE, (*kaly'beate*) *a.* [from *chalybs*, Lat.] partaking of the qualities of, or impregnated with, steel.

CHAM, (*kam*) *s.* the title given to the sovereign princes in Tartary.

CHAMA'DE, (*shamade*) *s.* [Fr.] a certain beat of a drum or sound of a trumpet, whereby notice is given to the enemy of some propositions to be made to them, to surrender, have leave to bury the dead, make a truce, &c.

CHA'MBER, *s.* [*chambre*, Fr.] in building, any room situated between the ground-floor and the garrets of a house. Figuratively, a retired room in a house; an apartment occupied as a public office, or court of justice; also, the members of such office or court; any cavity or hollow; that part of a gun or mortar, wherein the charge is lodged.

To CHA'MBER, *v. n.* to be too free with women; to be wanton.

CHA'MBERLAIN, *s.* an officer who has the care of a chamber. The *lord great chamberlain* is the sixth great officer of the crown. The *lord chamberlain of the household* has the oversight of all offices belonging to the king's chambers, except the precinct of the bed-chamber. In great towns, a receiver of their rents and revenues; and in London, the *chamberlain* has likewise the cognizance of all disputes between masters and apprentices, the power of imprisoning the latter for misdemeanors, and making freemen, &c.

CHA'MBERLAINSHIP, *s.* the office of a chamberlain.

CHA'MBERMAID, *s.* a maid-servant who takes care of the chambers, the lady's dressing room, and assists the lady's woman in dressing her.

To CHA'MBLET, *v. n.* to be variegated; to appear like cloth or silk watered by the calenderer.

CHA'MBREL, *s.* in farriery, the joint or bending of the upper part of the hinder leg of a horse.

CHAME'LEON, (*kameleon*) *s.* [Gr.] See CAMELEON. This is the proper spelling.

To CHA'MFER, *v. a.* [*canneler*, Fr.] to furrow; to make channels or hollow places in a column.

CHA'MLET, *s.* See CAMELOT.

CHA'MOIS, *s.* [*chamois*, Fr.] an animal of the goat kind, whose skin is made into soft leather, called among us *shammy*.

CHA'MOMILE, (*kamomile*) *s.* [from *chamai*, on the ground, and *melon*, fruit, Gr.] in botany, a plant so called from its trailing along the ground. It has a compound flower, with an hemispherical empalement, composed of many rays.

To CHAMP, *v. a.* [*champayer*, Fr.] to bite with a frequent and forcible action of the teeth; to grind any hard and solid body with the teeth, so as to render it fit to swallow. Used with *up*. Neuterly, to close and open the jaws together, or perform the action of biting often.

CHAMPA'DA, *s.* in natural history, the name of a tree which is common in the woods of Malacca, and bears a fruit much valued by the natives on account of its intoxicating qualities.

CHAMPA'GNE, a ci-devant province in the N. E. of France; fertile in grain, pasturage, &c., and producing the celebrated wine called after its name. Troyes was the capital. It now forms the departments of Ardennes, Aude, Marne, Upper Marne, and Seine and Marne.

CHA'MPAIGN, (*shampain*) *s.* [*champagne*, Fr.] a flat, open, or level country.

CHA'MPERTORS, *s.* in law, such as move suits, or cause them to be moved, either by their own or others' procurement, and pursue, at their proper costs, to have part of the land in contest, or part of the gains.

CHAMPI'GNON, (*shampinion*) *s.* [*champignon*, Fr.] in botany, a plant of the mushroom kind.

CHA'MPION, *s.* [*champion*, Fr.] one who undertakes a combat in behalf of another. The *king's champion*, is an officer, who, while he is at dinner on his coronation-day, challenges any to contest the king's right with him in combat; after which the king drinks to him, and sends him a gilt cup and cover full of wine, which he keeps as a fee. Figuratively, any one who undertakes the defence of any sentiment or topic in literature and religion.

CHANCE, *s.* [Fr.] a term we apply to events, to denote that they happen without any necessary or foreknown cause. It is also used to denote the bare possibility of an event when nothing is known either to produce or hinder it. SYNON. *Chance* forms neither order nor design; we neither attribute to it knowledge nor will, and its events are always very uncertain. *Fortune* lays plans and designs, but without choice; we attribute to it a will without discernment, and say that it acts blindly.

To CHANCE, *v. n.* to fall out unexpectedly, or contrary to the necessary laws of motion or nature; to proceed from some unknown cause; or without any design of the agent.

CHANCE-ME'DLEY, *s.* the killing of a person without design, but not without some fault; as when a person, in lopping a tree, should kill a passenger by means of a bough he flings down, for though it may happen without design, yet, as he ought to have given notice, it is not without fault.

CHA'NCEL, *s.* [from *cancelli*, Lat.] the eastern part of a church, between the altar and the rail that encloses it.

CHA'NCELLOR, *s.* [*cancellarius*, Lat.] a very ancient and honourable officer, supposed to be formerly the king's or emperor's notary or scribe, and to have presided over a college of secretaries, for the writing of treaties, and other public business; and, according to a late treatise, the court of equity, under the old constitution, was held before the king and his council, in the palace, where one supreme court of business of every kind was kept. At first, the chancellor became a judge, to hear and determine petitions to the king, which were preferred to him; and in the end, as business increased, the people addressed their suit to the chancellor, and not to the king; and thus the chancellor's equitable power, by degrees, commenced by prescription. The *lord high chancellor*, is the chief administrator of justice next the king; possesses the highest honour of the long robe, is invested with absolute power to mitigate the severity of the law in his decisions; enters into his office by taking an oath, and having the great seal committed to him by the king, has the disposition of all ecclesiastical benefices in

the gift of the crown under 20*l.* per annum; peruses all patents before they are signed, and takes place of all the nobility, excepting those of the royal family, and the archbishop of Canterbury. He is the guardian of all infants, idiots, and lunatics, and superintendent of all charitable institutions, and has the appointment of all justices of the peace. He has twelve assistants, called *Masters in Chancery*, the first of whom is the master of the rolls. *Chancellor* in an ecclesiastical court, is one bred to the law, and used by the bishops to direct or advise them in such cases as come before them. *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, is an officer who presides in that court, and takes care of the interest of the crown. *Chancellor of an University*, is the chief magistrate, who seals diplomas, letters of degrees, and defends the rights and privileges of the place; in Oxford, this place is enjoyed for life; but at Cambridge only for the space of three years. *Chancellor of the order of the Garter*, is the person who seals the commissions and mandates of the chapter; keeps the register, and delivers transcripts of it under the seal of their order. *Chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster*, is an officer appointed to determine controversies between the king and his tenants of duchy-land, being assisted in difficult points by two judges of the common law.

CHA'NCELLORSHIP, *s.* the office of a chancellor.

CHA'NCERY, *s.* the grand court of equity and conscience, instituted to temper and moderate the rigour of other courts, which are obliged to act according to the strict letter of the law. From this court all original writs, commissions of bankrupts, of charitable uses, of idiots, lunacy, &c., are issued. It gives relief for or against infants, notwithstanding their minority; for or against married women, notwithstanding their coverture. All frauds and deceits, for which there is no redress at common law; all breaches of trust, confidences, and accidents, as to relieve obligers, mortgagers, &c., against penalties and forfeitures, where the intention was honest, are here relieved; but in no case where the plaintiff can have his remedy at common law. Here all patents, most sorts of commissions, deeds between parties touching lands and estates, treaties of foreign princes, &c., are seized and enrolled. From hence are issued writs to convene the parliament and convocation, proclamations, charters, &c.

CHA'NCRE, (*shanker*) *s.* [*chancre*, Fr.] in surgery, a tubercle, which has its seat in the unctuous humour that fills the vesicular texture.

CHA'NCROUS, (*shankrous*) *a.* having the quality of a *chancre*.

CHANDELI'ER, (*shandeléer*) *s.* [Fr.] a branch for holding candles. In fortification, a wooden frame on which fascines or faggots are laid for covering the workmen, instead of a parapet.

CHANDERNAGO'RE, a city of Bengal, subject to the French, but lately conquered by the English. It contains about 40,000 inhabitants, and is seated on the W. side of the river Hoogly, 13 miles N. N. W. of Calcutta.

CHA'NDLER, *s.* [*chandelier*, Fr.] a seller of divers sorts of wares.

To CHANGE, *v. a.* [*changer*, Fr.] to give or take one thing for another. To resign or quit one thing for the sake of another, used with *for*. "Cannot change that *for* another." *South*. To give a person the value of money in coin of a different metal; to alter. Neuterly, to undergo change, to suffer alteration. To change, as the moon; to begin a new monthly revolution. SYNON. We *vary* in our sentiments, when we give them up, and embrace them again. We *change* our opinions, when we reject one in order to embrace another. He who has no certain principles is liable to *vary*. He who is more attached to fortune than truth, will find no difficulty in *changing* his doctrine.

CHANGE, *s.* the alteration of a person's circumstances; the act of taking or giving any thing for another; a succession of things in the place of one another. In astronomy, the time in which the moon begins a new revolution. Figuratively, novelty. In ringing, the alteration of the order in which any set of bells are rung. Money of a different metal.

CHA'NGEABLE, *a.* that may be altered; that does not always remain in the same situation or circumstances; inconstant; fickle.

CHA'NGEABLENESS, *s.* applied to the mind, want of constancy; fickleness. Applied to laws or qualities, liable to alteration.

CHA'NGEABLY, *ad.* in a manner subject to alteration; inconstancy.

CHA'NGEFUL, *a.* altering very often, and upon slight grounds; used as a word of reproach. Fickle, inconstant; full of change.

CHA'NGELING, *s.* a child left or taken in room of another: a person who does not enjoy a proper use of his understanding; a fool, natural, or idiot; one apt to alter his sentiments often; a fickle person.

CHA'NGER, *s.* one that is employed in changing or discounting money; money-changer.

CHA'NNEL, *s.* [*canal*, Fr.] in cosmography, the hollow or cavity in which running waters flow; the arm of a sea or a narrow river, between the two adjacent islands or continents.

To CHA'NNEL, *v. a.* to cut any thing in narrow cavities, for containing water; or for the sake of ornament; applied to buildings.

To CHANT, *v. a.* [*chanter*, Fr.] to sing; to celebrate in songs; to perform divine service by singing, as in cathedrals. Used neuterly, to harmonize and sound a chord with the voice to any musical instrument, used with the particle *to*.

CHANT, *s.* a song; a particular tune; the particular tune used in a cathedral.

CHA'NTER, or CHA'NTOR, *s.* one who sings in a cathedral; a singer; a songster.

CHA'NTICLEER, *s.* the cock, so called from his clear shrill voice.

CHA'NTRESS, *s.* a female who sings.

CHA'NTRY, *s.* a church or chapel endowed for one or more priests to say mass daily.

CHA'OS, (*kaos*) *s.* [Gr.] the original confused mass of matter out of which all visible things were made. Figuratively, any confused irregular mixture; any thing whose parts are not easily distinguished.

CHAO'TIC, (*kaotik*) *a.* resembling or like a chaos.

To CHAP, *v. a.* [*keppen*, Belg.] to break into chinks by excessive heat, applied to the effects of cold on the hands.

CHAP, *s.* an opening, cleft, or chink in the ground, owing to excessive drought or heat.

CHAP, *s.* the upper or under part of a beast's mouth.

CHA'PE, *s.* [*chappe*, Fr.] the catch of any thing by which it is held in its place; the hook by which a sword is fastened in its scabbard; the steel ring with two points by which a buckle is held to the back strap; a piece of brass or silver which covers the end of the scabbard of a sword.

CHA'PEL, *s.* [*capella*, Lat.] a building which is sometimes part of a church, or adjoining to it; or separate, and called a *Chapel of ease*, where a parish is large, as a relief to the distant parishioners. There are also *free Chapels*, endowed with revenues for maintaining a curate without any expense to the rector or inhabitants.

CHA'PEL LE FRITH, a town in Derbyshire, with a market on Thursday. It is seated on the utmost confines of the Peak, near Cheshire; but the market is now come to nothing. It is 17 miles S. E. of Manchester, and 165 N. N. W. of London. Pop. 3220.

CHA'PELRY, *s.* the jurisdiction or bounds of a chapel.

CHA'PERON, (*shaperon*) *s.* [Fr.] a kind of hood or cap worn by knights of the garter when dressed in their robes.

CHA'PFALN, (*chapfauln*) *a.* having the mouth shrunk, or the projecting part fallen down, applied to a helmet.

CHA'PITER, *s.* [*chapiteau*, Fr.] in architecture, the upper part or capital of a pillar.

CHA'PLAIN, *s.* [*capellanus*, Lat.] a person who performs divine service in a chapel; or is retained in the service of some family to perform divine service.

CHA'PLAINSHIP, *s.* the office, possession, or revenue of a chaplain.

CHA'PLET, *s.* [*chaplet*, Fr.] a garland or wreath of flowers to be worn round the head. In the Romish church, a string of beads. In architecture, a little moulding, carved into round beads, pearls, or olives. In farriery, a couple of stirrup-leathers, mounted each of them with a stirrup, and joining at the top in a sort of leather buckle, which is called the head of the *chaplet*, by which they are fastened to the pummel of a saddle, after they have been fastened to the length and bearing of the rider. A tuft of feathers on a peacock's head.

CHAPS, *s.* the mouth of a beast. Used by the vulgar, and in contempt, for the mouth of a man or woman.

CHA'PTER, *s.* [*chapitre*, Fr.] the division of a book. In canon law, a congregation of clergymen under the dean, in a cathedral church; an assembly held both by religious and military orders for deliberating their affairs, and regulating their discipline; the places in which assemblies of the clergy are held.

CHAR, *s.* [wrote likewise *chare*] in natural history, a fish: a kind of golden alpine trout.

To CHAR, *v. a.* to burn wood to a black cinder.

CHAR, *s.* work done by the day by a woman; a single job or task.

To CHAR, (*chair*) *v. n.* to do the house-work of a family occasionally, opposed to regular service.

CHA'RACTER, (*karakter*) *s.* [*character*, Lat.] a figure or mark drawn upon paper, or other substance, to convey some idea to the mind; a letter of the alphabet: an assemblage of virtues or vices, whereby one person is distinguished from another; or that which a person has peculiar in his manners, which makes him differ from others; office, dignity, or authority

To CHA'RACTER, (*karacter*) *v. a.* used with *in* or *upon*, to engrave.

To CHA'RACTERIZE, (*karakterize*) *v. a.* to describe a person or thing by the properties which distinguish it from others; to impress a thing in lasting characters on the mind; to mark with a peculiar stamp or form.

CHA'RACTERISTIC, or CHA'RACTERISTICAL, (*karacteristik*) *a.* that distinguishes a person or thing from others of the same species.

CHARACTERI'STIC, (*karakteristic*) *s.* a peculiar mark, or assemblage of qualities, which distinguish a person or thing from others of the same kind. *Characteristic of a Logarithm*, is the same with the index or exponent.

CHA'RACTERLESS, (*karakterless*) *a.* without any mark to distinguish a thing.

CHA'RACTERY, (*karaktery*) *s.* a mark which distinguishes a thing from others of the same kind. Accented anciently on the second syllable.

CHARA'DE, *s.* the name of a trifling species of composition. Its subject must be a word of two syllables, each forming a distinct word, and these two syllables are to be concealed in an enigmatical description, first separately and then together:—As, My *first*, when a Frenchman is learning English, serves him to swear by. My *second* is either hay or corn. My *whole* is, the delight of the age, and the admiration of posterity. *Garrick.*

CHA'RCOAL, (*charkole*) *s.* a kind of fuel, or coal made of oak half-burnt, under a covering of turf; that for powder-mills is made of elder-wood.

CHARD, a town in Somersetshire, consisting chiefly of 4 streets, which terminate near the market. It has several streams running through it, and one in particular, which, by being turned to the N. or S. will, it is affirmed, run into the Bristol, or the English, Channel. Here is a small woollen manufacture. It is 6 miles W. of Crewkherne, and 141 W. by S. of London. Market on Monday. Pop. 5141.

To CHARGE, *v. a.* [*charger*, Fr.] to intrust, or commit to a person's care; to make a person debtor. Figuratively, to impute or ascribe; to impose as a task; to accuse, applied to crimes, sometimes having the particle *with*. To oblige a person to give evidence; to adjure; to command; to attack, applied to an engagement in war. To load a person, applied to burdens. Applied to fire-arms, to load with powder or shot. Neuterly, to make an onset.

CHARGE, *s.* in gunnery, is the quantity of powder and shot with which a gun is loaded for execution. In electricity, the accumulation of electric matter on one surface of an electric, as a pane of glass, Leyden phial, &c., whilst an equal quantity passes off from the opposite surface; or more generally, electrics are said to be charged when the equilibrium of the electric matter on the opposite surfaces is destroyed by communicating one kind of electricity to one side, and the contrary kind to the other side; nor can the equilibrium be restored till a communication be made by means of conducting surfaces between the two opposite surfaces. Also, care, trust, custody; precept; mandate, commission, accusation, imputation; the thing intrusted; expense; attack; the signal for battle. Also, a preparation, or ointment, applied to the shoulder-splaits, inflammations, and sprains of horses. In heraldry, it is applied to the figures represented on an escutcheon, by which the bearers are distinguished from one another; and it is to be observed, that too many charges are not so honourable as fewer.

CHA'RGEABLE, *a.* expensive; costly; liable to be blamed or accused.

CHA'RGEABLENESS, *s.* expensiveness, costliness.

CHA'RGEABLY, *ad.* in a costly expensive manner, at a great expense.

CHA'RGER, *s.* a very large dish.

CHA'RILY, *ad.* in a deliberate, circumspect, cautious manner.

CHA'RINESS, *s.* a nicety, or delicacy, whereby a person is offended at any thing which is inconsistent with the highest degree or idea of justice; scrupulousness.

CHA'RIOT, *s.* [*car-rhod*, Brit.] a covered four-wheeled carriage, suspended on leather or springs, drawn by two or more horses, and having only back seats. *War chariots*, used by our ancestors, were open vehicles drawn by two or more horses, with scythes to the wheels, and spears at the pole. *Chariot race*, a public game among the Romans, &c., wherein chariots were driven for a prize.

To CHA'RIOT, *v. a.* figuratively, to convey as in a chariot.

CHA'RIOTEER, *s.* one who drives a chariot.

CHA'RITABLE, *a.* [*charitable*, Fr.] having a benevolent and humane disposition, inclining a person to assist the afflicted.

CHA'RITABLY, *ad.* in a kind, benevolent, tender, affectionate manner.

CHA'RITY, *s.* [*charitas*, Lat.] a benevolent principle, exerting itself in acts of kindness and affection to all persons, without respect to party or nation; the theological virtue of universal love; alms given to the poor.

To CHARL, *v. a.* to burn to a black cinder, as wood is burned to make charcoal.

CHA'RLATAN, *s.* [Fr.] a person who pretends to a knowledge of physic; a quack; a mountebank.

CHARLATA'NICAL, *a.* vainly pretending to a knowledge of physic; quackish.

CHA'RLATANRY, *s.* the practice of a quack.

CHA'RLBURY, a town in Oxfordshire, with a market on Friday. Distant from London 68 miles. Pop. 3057.

CHARLES, (Stuart) I. born Nov. 19. 1600, was proclaimed king on the death of James I., March 17, 1625; and on the May following, his marriage with Henrietta Maria of France, was solemnized by proxy at Paris. The new queen arrived in England, and the marriage was consummated at Canterbury, June 10. The king, May 10, granted a pardon to 20 Romish priests, who were condemned to die. On June 18, the parliament met at Westminster, when the king asked money for the recovery of the Palatine. After some complaints, and debates about grievances, the commons gave the king two subsidies; but at the same time, both houses joined in a petition against recusants, setting forth the great dangers from the increase of popery, the cause of this increase, and the remedies for preventing this evil for the future. To which the king gave an answer very much to the satisfaction of the parliament, if his actions had been agreeable to it. King James having promised to send some ships to the French king, which it was pretended, at least, were to serve against the Genoese, or some of the allies of Spain, admiral Pennington was sent to Dieppe with the Vanguard man-of-war, and 7 stout merchant ships. It soon appeared that the French king designed to make use of them against his protestant subjects at Rochelle; upon which the crew deserted to a man, rather than fight against their fellow-protestants; and Pennington was ordered by the court to put these ships into the hands of the French, to be employed as they thought fit. This occasioned a distrust of the king, a jealousy of the queen, and a general odium of the duke of Buckingham. Before the parliament had sat a fortnight at Oxford, whither it was removed on account of the plague which raged in London, the king, perceiving that the commons would grant no further supplies, till grievances were redressed, and that they were beginning to fall upon the conduct of the duke of Buckingham, he dissolved them, in a hasty manner, by commission, on August 12. But wanting money for the expedition against Spain, he raised it by a forced loan from his subjects, by letters under his privy-seal, which increased the popular discontents. On Feb. 2, 1626, the king was crowned. The new parliament met on the 6th, and was opened by a speech from the lord-keeper Coventry. Care had been taken to have the leading members against the court made sheriffs, that they might not be chosen in this. However, this parliament proved no more favourable to the king's designs than the former; and made greater complaints against the public grievances. The king sent for both houses to Whitehall, and severely reprimanded the commons, both by himself and the lord-keeper, complaining of their animosity against the duke, of the scantiness of the supply, and the manner of granting it; and in the end said, 'Remember, that parliaments are altogether 'in my power, for their calling, sitting, and dissolution; 'therefore as I find the fruits of them good or evil, they are 'to continue, or not to be.' This did not intimidate the commons, who being returned to their houses, drew up a remonstrance, and presented it to the king, to justify their proceedings, and then went on with their articles against the duke, who, while under the impeachment, procured himself to be chosen chancellor of Cambridge, notwithstanding one of the articles against him was his engrossing a plurality of offices. The commons took great offence at this, but the king supported his election. The commons drew up a remonstrance against the duke as the principal cause of all the grievances in the kingdom, and against tonnage and poundage, which had been levied by the king ever since his accession, though it was never understood to be payable without a special act of parliament in every new reign. But the parliament was dissolved by commission, June 15, before this remonstrance could be presented, and the king ordered all such as had copies of it to burn them. The duke remained in the king's favour till he was stabbed, when he was going to embark on board the fleet of which he was commander-in chief, as well as of the land forces. There was nothing but continual struggles between the king, who wanted to assume to himself the absolute power of disposing of his subjects' property, and leaving their grievances unredressed, and the parliament, who were willing to grant the king the necessary supplies, provided their grievances were redressed, and the rightful privileges of the subjects secured; which at last produced a civil war. On January 3, 1641-2, he sent his attorney-general to the house of peers, to accuse, in his name, of high treason, the lord Kimbolton, and five members of the house of commons, and persons were sent to seal up their papers, &c.; and the king having sent a serjeant at arms to the house of commons to demand them, came himself the next day, attended by a number of armed men, as if with a design to seize them. Leaving his guard at the door, he entered the house, and taking the speaker's chair, made a speech to them on what he was come about; but looking round, and finding the accused persons not there, (for they had slipped away just before,) he told the house he expected they should send them to him as soon as they returned; and then departed, the members crying out, 'Privilege! Privilege!' The king soon after this removed with his family to Hampton court, from thence to Windsor, and at last to York. Two days after his departure, he sent a message to both houses, telling them he would wave his proceedings against the six members, and be as careful of their privileges as of his own life and crown. Two days after that, he sent another to the same effect; and on February 2, offered a general pardon; but all was to no purpose; the wound was too deep to be healed, the commons made a large declaration against the late action, impeached the attorney-general for what he had done, and committed him to prison. Moreover, they set a guard about the Tower, sent Sir John Hotham to take possession of Hull, where was a great magazine of arms and ammunition, and ordered him to keep it for the parliament, understanding the king had a design to secure it for himself. On May 20, the commons voted, 1. That it appeared that the king, seduced by wicked counsels, intends to make war against the parliament. 2. That wheresoever the king makes war upon the parliament, it is a breach of the trust reposed in him by his people, contrary to his oath, and tending to the dissolution of the government. 3. That whosoever shall serve or assist him in such wars, are traitors by the fundamental laws of the kingdom. On June 10, the two houses published proposals for borrowing money and plate for the defence of the kingdom. On the 15th, the king granted several commissions of array for levying troops, and the parliament drew up a declaration against them. On July 12, the commons voted, and with them the lords agreed, that an army should be raised, and the

command given to R. Devereux, earl of Essex. And on August 22, the king in a solemn manner set up his standard at Nottingham, having before, by proclamation, commanded all men, who could bear arms, to repair to it the same day. On October 23, a great battle was fought between the two armies at Edgehill, in Warwickshire. Both sides claimed the victory; the number of slain on the field of battle was about 5,000. The year 1643 began with a treaty for peace, which was held at Oxford, between the king and commissioners from the parliament, but it broke off on April 15, without success. On June 18, there was a fight in Chaldgrave-field, in which the famous Mr. Hampden, a great leader in the parliament, was slain. On July 5, was fought the famous battle of Lansdown, in which, though the marquis of Hertford, who commanded for the king, lost almost all his horse, yet Sir William Waller was at last compelled to quit the field. But Sir William met with a worse fate on the 13th, when at Roundway Down, in Wiltshire, he was entirely defeated, 5 or 6,000 of his men slain, and 900 made prisoners. The king summoned such lords and commons as had deserted the parliament at Westminster, to meet as a parliament at Oxford. Accordingly they assembled January 22, 1643-4, and sat till April 16, following, when they were prorogued to October, but never met again. They did little of moment, except helping the king to money, which was the chief end for which they were called together. The king visibly gained ground of the parliament last year, and therefore the two houses thought it necessary to call in the Scots to their aid. A treaty was concluded, in pursuance of which the Scots army entered England, about the time the Oxford parliament met; it consisted of 18,000 foot, and 3,000 horse, under the command of the earl of Leven, and passed the Tyne on Feb. 28, at some distance from Newcastle. On July 2, an obstinate and bloody battle was fought at Marston Moor, in which prince Rupert was entirely routed, and the parliamentarians got a complete victory, which was owing in a great measure to Cromwell's valour and good conduct. York now surrendered to the parliament generals on honourable terms. On June 1645, was fought the famous battle of Naseby in Northamptonshire, which decided the quarrel between the king and the parliament, wherein the parliament's forces gained a complete victory. The king lost a great number of officers and gentlemen of distinction, most of his foot were made prisoners, all his cannon and baggage taken, with 8,000 arms, and other rich booty; among which was also the king's cabinet, with his most secret papers, and letters between him and his queen; which shewed how contrary his counsels with her were to those he declared to the kingdom. After this signal victory, nothing could stand before the parliament's forces. On Feb. 18, 1645-6, Fairfax defeated lord Hopton at Torrington, and on March 15, he capitulated, his whole army to be disbanded in six days, and all the horses and arms to be delivered up to Fairfax: who by the surrender of Exeter, April 6, 1646, completed the reduction of the west to the power of the parliament. Upon Fairfax's approach to lay siege to Oxford, his majesty made his escape from thence, and threw himself into the hands of the Scots army. Oxford surrendered June 22, and the few remaining garrisons soon after. And thus the whole kingdom was subjected to the obedience of the two houses. And now the parliament consulted how to get the king out of the hands of the Scots, and to send them back into their own country. At last it was agreed that they should have 400,000*l.* for the arrears due to them, one moiety to be paid before their going home, and the other at stated times. And so, after several debates about the disposal of the king's person, the Scots having received the 200,000*l*, on January 30, 1646-7, delivered him up to the commons of the parliament of England, who were sent down to Newcastle, to receive him. The same day their army began to march for Scotland, the king was conducted to Holmby-house, in Northamptonshire, where he arrived Feb. 16. The parliament and army quarrelled, and the council of agitators, consisting of deputies from each regiment, sent cornet Joice with a detachment of fifty horse, to take the king from the parliament's commissioners at Holmby, and bring him to the army; which he resolutely effected on June 4, 1647. And now the army overruled the parliament. August 24, the king was conducted to Hampton-court. A treaty was set on foot for the restoration of the king, but on January 3, 1647-8, the house (being still under the influence of the army) resolved, That no more addresses should be made to the king, no messages received from him; and to this the lords some days after agreed, the army promising to adhere to the parliament against the king. In the beginning of the year 1648, there were several risings in favour of the king: the Welsh, under major-general Langhorn, had seized several places, and were 8,000 strong, but were defeated by Colonel Horton, sent before Oliver Cromwell; who arriving soon after, put an end to the commotions in Wales. In the mean time, general Fairfax defeated those who had risen in Kent. The Scots army, under the duke of Hamilton, amounting to near 20,000, entered England in July, and were joined by about 5,000 English, under Sir Marmaduke Langdale. Cromwell, after having finished his work in Wales, marched with all expedition to join Lambert in the north, and August 17, near Preston, in Lancashire, totally routed and dispersed this great army, the duke, in his flight, being taken prisoner. Cromwell then marched directly into Scotland, and arriving at Edinburgh, he divested the Hamiltonian party of their authority. At the beginning of these troubles, the presbyterian party, in the house, in the city, and other places, began to resume their courage. Several petitions were presented for a personal treaty with the king; and when the army was removed from London into different parts of the kingdom, the secluded members and others who had absented themselves, having returned to their seats, the votes of no more addresses were repealed, and it was resolved to enter into a personal treaty with the king; that Newport in the Isle of Wight should be the place of treaty, and that his majesty should be there with honour, freedom, and safety; and five lords and ten commoners were nominated commissioners for this treaty; but the army was resolved to break off the treaty by force, and colonel Ewer, on November 18, presented to the commons a remonstrance, wherein they desired, That the treaty might be laid aside, and that the king might come no more into the government, but be brought to justice, as the capital cause of all the evils in the kingdom, and of so much blood being shed. On Nov. 21, Cromwell recalled colonel Hammond from the isle of Wight, and sent colonel Ewer to take charge of the king's person, who kept him in strict custody. On Nov. 30, his majesty was brought over to Hurst castle in Hampshire. On Dec. 4, the commons resumed the debates on the king's concessions, and voted, that the said concessions were sufficient grounds for settling the peace of the kingdom; and then adjourned to Wednesday. On which day some regiments of horse and foot having possessed themselves of all the avenues to the parliament-house, seized on forty-one members as they offered to go in, and the next day denied entrance to near one hundred more. An ordinance being voted in the house of commons, was carried up to the house of lords for their concurrence, though the commons declared, at the same time, that they, being representatives of the people, had a right to enact a law, though the consent of the king, and the house of peers, be not had thereto. They made an ordinance for erecting a high court of justice, for trying

the king, who was brought from Windsor to St. James's on the 19th. The next day the trial began, the court sitting in Westminster-hall, and having chosen serjeant Bradshaw for their president. The substance of the charge was, That the king had endeavoured to set up a tyrannical power, and to that end had raised and maintained a cruel war against the parliament. The king behaved with dignity, making no other answer but denying the authority of the court. The same he did on the 22d and 23d. At last, being brought before them a fourth time, on January 27, he earnestly desired, before sentence, to be heard before the lords and commons; but his request was not granted. And so still persisting in disowning the jurisdiction of the court, and consequently in his refusal to answer to the charge, his silence was taken for a confession, and sentence of death was passed upon him; pursuant to which he was, on January 30, beheaded on a scaffold erected in the street near the windows of the Banqueting-house at Whitehall, shewing as great a firmness, resolution, and resignation, to the last, as he had done in all his sufferings. The day before his execution he was permitted to see his children, the princess Elizabeth, and the duke of Gloucester, the only ones then in England. His corpse was carried to Windsor, and privately interred in St. George's chapel.—The burial of king Charles at Windsor has been for a long time disputed; the most important confirmation of this fact, that of finding the body at Windsor, not having been obtained. But at length, however, this circumstance has been placed beyond all doubt; the body being discovered in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, by Sir Henry Halford. 'On removing the pall,' says Sir Henry, 'a plain leaden coffin, with no appearance of ever having been enclosed in wood, and bearing an inscription, 'King Charles, 1648,' in large legible characters on a scroll of lead, encircling it, immediately presented itself to view. A square opening was then made in the upper part of the lid, of such dimensions as to admit a clear insight into its contents. These were, an internal wooden coffin very much decayed, and the body carefully wrapped in cerecloth, into the folds of which a quantity of unctuous or greasy matter, mixed with resin, as it seemed, had been melted, so as to exclude, as effectually as possible, the external air. The coffin was completely full; and from the tenacity of the cerecloth, great difficulty was experienced in detaching it successfully from the parts which it enveloped.—Wherever the unctuous matter had insinuated itself, the separation of the cerecloth was easy; and when it came off, a correct impression of the features to which it had been applied was observed in the unctuous substance. At length the whole face was disengaged from its covering. The complexion of the skin of it was dark and discoloured. The forehead and temples had lost little or nothing of their muscular substance; the cartilage of the nose was gone; but the left eye, in the first moment of exposure, was open and full, though it vanished almost immediately; and the pointed beard, so characteristic of the period of the reign of King Charles, was perfect. The shape of the face was a long oval; many of the teeth remained; and the left ear, in consequence of the interposition of the unctuous matter between it and the cerecloth, was found entire. On holding up the head, to examine the place of separation from the body, the muscles of the neck had evidently retracted themselves considerably; and the fourth cervical vertebra was found to be cut through its substance, transversely, leaving the surfaces of the divided portions perfectly smooth and even; an appearance which could have been produced only by a heavy blow, inflicted with a very sharp instrument, and which furnished the last proof wanting to identify King Charles the First. After this examination of the head, which served every purpose in view, and without examining the body below the neck, it was immediately restored to its situation, the coffin soldered up again, and the vault closed.'

CHARLES II. was the son of king Charles the 1st, and born May 26, 1630. On July 3, 1645, he went from Jersey into France, and resided abroad till May, 1660, when he arrived at Whitehall. The king, upon forming his council, took in some that had been deeply enough engaged against his father, but afterwards promoted his restoration, as Denzel Hollis, afterwards lord Hollis; the earl of Manchester, Sir Anthony Ashley Cooper, and others. Mr. Baxter and Mr. Calamy were appointed his chaplains in ordinary. Sir. Ed. Hyde, afterwards Earl of Clarendon, was his lord chancellor and prime minister. The assembly which restored the king had been summoned by a commonwealth writ, in the name of the keepers of the liberties of England. It was not, however, called a parliament till his arrival, which then had only the name of a convention; however, two days after the king went to the house, and gave his assent to an act for changing the convention into a parliament. August 29, his majesty gave his assent to the act of indemnity, with some exceptions. The commons, soon after, voted 1,200,000*l.* for the ordinary expenses of the government. On September 13, died of the small-pox, Henry Duke of Gloucester, his majesty's youngest brother. The Duke of York married Anne, eldest daughter of Chancellor Hyde, earl of Clarendon, to whom he had been contracted at Breda. This parliament, which the king would have called the healing parliament, was dissolved December 29, after passing several acts, and among the rest, one for erecting a post-office. The Royal Society was founded this year, 1660, by the king and letters patent. The king was crowned on April 23. A new parliament was summoned to meet on May the 8th, which continued almost 18 years, and was afterwards called the pensionary parliament. In May 1632, the marriage between the king and Catherine, princess of Portugal, was solemnized. The sale of Dunkirk, this year, to the French king, for five millions of livres, made a great noise in England, and was much reflected on. On March the 2, 1664-5, war was proclaimed against the States General. In this session of parliament, the clergy gave up their right of taxing themselves in convocation, and have ever since been taxed by the parliament in common with other subjects: and from this time the clergy have voted at elections for members of parliament. On June 3, 1665, the duke of York beat Opdam the Dutch admiral. The plague broke out in London in May, and before the end of the year, when it ceased, swept off 68,596 of the inhabitants. In January 1665-6, the French king declared war against England. The English fleet put to sea under the command of prince Rupert and the duke of Albemarle, towards the middle of May, and there was soon a most bloody fight with admiral Ruyter, in which the English were worsted. There was another furious engagement in July, when the Dutch were beaten. In September, about one in the morning, a terrible fire broke out in the city of London, which continuing for three days, laid the greatest part of the city in ashes, consuming 89 churches, the city gates, Guildhall, with many other public structures, and 13,200 dwelling-houses, and the ruins of the city were 436 acres. In October 1667, the king laid the first stone of the Royal Exchange, which was built in the room of the old one, erected by Sir Thomas Gresham. In January 1667, was concluded the famous triple alliance between England, Holland, and Sweden, which was designed to check the projects of Louis the XIV. of France, who had already invaded the Spanish Netherlands. This was almost the only step taken by king Charles for the interest of England and of Europe during his whole reign; and indeed it seems, that his design in it was only to amuse the public,

and that there was a secret understanding between him and Louis at the same time. In April, 1670, a severe act was passed against the non-conformists. The king established a secret council, consisting of the five following persons; Clifford, Arlington, Buckingham, Ashley Cooper, and Lauderdale. This council was nick-named the Cabal, from the initial letters of their names: and they truly deserved that name, as they artfully promoted all the king's measures, how contrary soever to the interest of England and the good of all Europe. In January, 1670-1, was passed the famous Coventry act against maiming and disfiguring, making it death. On February the 2d the king sent a message to hasten the money-bills. Lord Lucas made a bold speech in the house of lords against the money-bills. A difference happened about the same time between the two houses, upon the lords' right of altering money-bills. In the midst of this dispute the king came to the house of peers, and prorogued the parliament. A powerful league was now formed against Holland by France, England, the elector of Cologne, and the bishop of Munster. The king, though he had lately two millions and a half from the parliament, and £700,000 from the French king, was so profuse, that he still wanted money, which he would fain raise without applying to the parliament. Upon this the cabal advised him to shut up the Exchequer, which he actually did, and it continued shut up for a year and some months, to the great distress and ruin of many families. On March 15, the king published his declaration for liberty of conscience, suspending the execution of all penal laws against the non-conformists. On the 17th, the king declared war against the States-general; and the French king, and other allies, soon after. The parliament met on February 4, 1672-3, and it soon appeared that the country party, or that of the people, was become more powerful in the house of commons than the court party. They vigorously addressed the king against his declaration for liberty of conscience, as it was claiming a dispensing power, and both houses joined in addresses against the dangers that threatened the nation from popery. The king finding the commons so fully bent not to finish the money-bills till their grievances were redressed, recalled his declaration. On April 16, 1667, the king, among other acts, gave his assent to one for taking away the writ *de hæretico comburendo*. On August 11, 1678, the separate peace with Holland was signed, and some months after with the rest of the allies. March 21, 1680-1, the parliament met, and the first thing they did was to order their votes to be printed, which practice they have continued ever since. But the king finding this parliament not inclined to countenance his favourite schemes, came suddenly to the house of lords and dissolved it, after one short session of but seven days. The year 1684 was almost wholly taken up with prosecutions of persons for speaking ill of the king, the duke of York, and the government; some were fined, and in large sums, and others pilloried. Sir George Jefferies, a man without honour or conscience, had been made lord justice of the King's Bench, and other alterations had been made among the judges; and the sheriffs of London, being now named by the king, impannelled such juries as were sure to find for the court. The project of the surrender of Chartres was completed this year. On February 6, 1684-5, the king died in his 55th year, and nearly 25 years after his restoration. He had no children by his queen, but several by his mistresses.

CHA'RLESTON, the capital of S. Carolina, is seated on a peninsula, formed by the rivers Ashley and Cooper, the former of which is navigable for ships of burden 20 miles above the town. The banks of these rivers are adorned with beautiful plantations, and fine walks, interspersed with rows of trees, which render the situation of the town very pleasant. By the Santee Canal, lately completed, boats pass safely from Santee to Cooper River, and the productions of Campden, Grandby, and the back country, are poured into Charleston with much facility and regularity. It has a commodious and secure harbour, and is a place of considerable trade. It is 771 miles S. W. from New York. Pop. 30,289 Lat. 32. 50. N., long. 79. 33. W.

CHA'RLESTON, a town of New Hampshire, 83 miles N. W. of Boston; also, a town of Washington county, Rhode Island; and a town of Massachusetts, 3 miles N. of Boston.

CHARLES'S-WAIN, in astronomy, 7 remarkable stars in the constellation of *Ursa Major*.

CHA'RLOCK, *s.* a weed growing among the corn, with a yellow flower. It is a species of mithridate mustard.

CHA'RLOTTE'S (Queen) *ISLAND*, an island in the South Sea, first discovered by Captain Wallis, 1767, who took possession of it in the name of George III.

CHARM, *s.* [*charme*, Fr.] a kind of spell, supposed to have an irresistible influence, by means of the concurrence of some infernal power, both on the mind, lives, and properties of those whom it has for its subjects. Figuratively, any excellence which engages and conquers the affections. SYNON. The word *charm* carries an idea of force, which puts a stop to ordinary effects and natural causes. The word *enchantment* is used properly for that which regards the illusion of the senses. The word *spell* bears particularly an idea of something which disturbs the reason.

To CHARM, *v. a.* to fortify or secure against evil by some spell; to influence, or subdue the mind by some excellence or pleasure.

CHA'RMER, *s.* one who deals in spells or magic; one whose personal perfections irresistibly attract admiration and love. SYNON. The body seems to be more perceptible of *graces*; the mind of *charms*. We may say of a lady, she walks, dances, and sings with *grace*; and that her conversation is full of *charms*.

CHA'RMING, *part.* possessed of such perfections as work irresistibly on the mind, and fill it with pleasure.

CHA'RMINGLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to convey inexpressible pleasure.

CHA'RMINGNESS, *s.* that quality which renders a thing capable of working on the affections, and filling the mind with pleasure.

CHA'RNEL, *a.* [Fr.] containing flesh or carcases.

CHA'RNEL-HOUSE, *s.* [*charnier*, Fr.] the place in or near a church, where the bones of the dead are deposited.

CHART, (*kart*) *s.* [*charta*, Lat.] an hydrographical map, or projection of some part of the earth's superficies, for the use of navigators.

CHA'RTER, *s.* [*chartre*, Fr.] in law, a written evidence or instrument of things done between two parties. The *king's charter*, is where he makes a grant to any person or body politic; such as *charter* of exemption, *&c.* *Charters* of private persons, are deeds and instruments. Figuratively, the act of bestowing any privilege or right, exemption or claim.

CHA'RTERED, *a.* invested with privileges by *charter*, beautifully applied in the following sentence: "The air, a *charter'd* libertine, is still." *Shak.*

CHA'RTER-LAND, *s.* land which is held by *charter*, or evidence in writing.

CHA'RTER-PARTY, *a.* [*chartre partie*, Fr.] a deed or writing indented, made between merchants and sea-faring men concerning their merchandise.

CHA'RTRES, an ancient and considerable town in the department of Eure and Loire, containing about 14,000 inhabitants. Its cathedral is esteemed one of the most beau-

tiful in the kingdom. The principal trade consists in corn. It is seated on the river Eure, over which is a bridge, the work of Vauban, 45 miles S. W. of Paris.

CHA'RY, *a.* cautious, scrupulous, careful of giving any cause for suspicion or censure.

CHARY'BDIS, a celebrated whirlpool, 30 paces in diameter, in the Strait of Messina, between Calabria and Sicily. Its horrors were described by the ancients with all the extravagance of poetic fiction: it is said, however, to have been entirely removed by an earthquake in 1783.

To CHASE, *v. a.* [*chasser*, Fr.] to follow after a beast, &c., for pleasure; to hunt; to pursue as an enemy.

CHASE, *s.* the pursuit or following of game: hunting; that which is the proper object of hunting. The pursuit of an enemy, or of some desirable object. Figuratively, pursuit. In law, a large extent of woody ground, privileged for the reception of deer and game.

CHA'SER, *s.* who pursues.

CHASM, (*kazm*) *s.* [*chasme*, Gr.] a breach or hollow space separating the parts of any body; a vacant space.

CHASTE, *a.* [*chaste*, Fr.] true to the marriage-bed. Applied to expressions, free from any obscenity or immodest words. In grammar, free from any foreign mixture.

To CHA'STEN, *v. a.* [*chastier*, Fr.] to correct or punish a child, in order to deter him from faults.

CHA'STELY, *ad.* without the least incontinence, or any inclination to lust.

CHA'STENESS, *s.* freedom from incontinence, or any breach of modesty.

To CHASTI'SE, (*chastize*) *v. a.* formerly accented on the first syllable; [*chastier*, Fr.] to punish or afflict for faults. SYNON. We *chastise* him who has committed a fault, to prevent him doing the same again: We *punish* the person guilty of a crime by way of expiation, and as an example to others. To *correct*, signifies to amend by means of *chastisement*. To *discipline*, means to regulate and instruct.

CHASTI'SEMENT, *s.* [formerly accented on the first syllable] correction or punishment, generally applied to the discipline of parents and tutors.

CHASTI'SER, *s.* the person that chastises.

CHA'STITY, *s.* [*castitas*, Lat.] an entire freedom from any imputation of lust, either in thought or deed. In expressions, free from immodest words.

To CHAT, *v. n.* [a contraction of the verb *chatter*] to talk on different subjects, or without any deep thought, or profound attention. Actively, to talk of. Not in use, unless ludicrously.

CHAT, *s.* trifling, idle, and unimproving discourse, made use of to pass time away.

CHA'TELLANY, (*shattelany*) *s.* [*châtellanie*, Fr.] the district belonging to any castle.

CHA'THAM, a town of Kent, adjoining Rochester, and seated on the Medway. It consists of about 500 houses, mostly low, and built with brick, and is chiefly celebrated for being the principal station of the royal navy; as likewise for its dock-yard, improved and enlarged by Queen Elizabeth, and considerably extended by Charles I., so that now there is not a more complete arsenal in the world. The warehouses here, for naval stores, ordnance, &c., of which there are whole streets, are the largest in dimensions and most in number to be seen any where; the rope-houses and smiths' forges are proportionably extensive; as also the wet-dock, the canals and ditches, for keeping masts and yards under water, for preserving them. The largest vessels are built here, and whole fleets fitted out with astonishing expedition. A ship here is used as a church for the sailors. It is 31 miles E. S. E. of London. Pop. 18,000.

CHA'TOYANT, in chemistry, a term introduced by the French chemists, to describe a property in some metallic and other substances, of varying their colours according to the way in which they are held; as is the case with the feathers of some birds, which appear very different when seen in different positions.

CHA'TTELS, *s.* any moveable possession. At present used only in law, for all things moveable and immoveable.

To CHA'TTER, *v. a.* [*caqueter*, Fr.] to make a noise like a pie. Figuratively, to talk very much.

CHA'TTER, *s.* a noise like that of a pie or monkey when angry; "The mimic ape began his *chatter*." *Swift*. Impertinent talk.

CHA'TTERER, *s.* one who spends his time in idle of unimproving talk.

CHA'TTY, *a.* liberal of conversation.

CHA'TWOOD, *s.* little sticks; fuel.

To CHAW, *v. a.* [*kawen*, Teut.] to cut meat or food into small pieces by a frequent action of the teeth.

CHA'WDRON, *s.* the entrails or maw of a beast.

CHA'WLEY, a town in Devonshire, 10 miles N. N. W. of Crediton, and 18 N. N. W. of Exeter.

CHE'ADLE, a town in Staffordshire, in the neighbourhood of which are very extensive copper and brass works. It is seated in a country abounding with coals, near the source of the Dove, 12 miles N. E. of Stafford. Lat. 33. 0. N., long. 1. 56. W. Market on Saturday. Pop. 4130.

CHEAP, (*cheep*) *a.* [from *ceapan*, Sax.] to be purchased with little money; of small value.

To CHE'APEN, *v. a.* to bargain for, or ask the price of, a commodity; to endeavour to purchase a thing at a less price than the seller asks for it.

CHE'APLY, *ad.* at a very low price or rate: with very little money.

CHE'APNESS, *s.* lowness of price.

To CHEAT, (*cheet*) *v. a.* to deceive or impose upon; to defraud a person by some artifice or low cunning.

CHEAT, *s.* a fraud or imposture, whereby a person is deceived and imposed upon; a person who imposes on others.

CHE'ATER, *s.* one who practises fraud, in order to deprive people of their property.

To CHECK, *v. n.* to restrain the cravings of any appetite; to stop a thing in motion; to chide or reprove a person.

CHECK, *s.* a restraint, disappointment, repulse, curb, reproof. Figuratively, a slight; a counter-cipher of a bank bill; an account kept privately to examine that which is kept with a banker, or public office; a person who examines any account; a kind of linen with blue stripes crossing each other, used by sailors for shirts, &c. *Clerk of the check*, in the king's household, has the controlment of the yeomen of the guard, and all the ushers belonging to the royal family, allowing their absence or defaults in attendance, or mulcting their wages for the same, &c. He, or his deputy, takes cognizance of those who are to watch in the court, and sets the watch, &c.

To CHE'CKER, or CHE'QUER, *v. a.* [from *echecs*, Fr.] to vary with different colours like a chess-board; to variegate. Figuratively, to diversify with different states of prosperous and unsuccessful circumstances.

CHE'CKER, or CHE'CKER-WORK, *s.* any thing painted in squares, with different colours, like a chess-board.

CHE'CKMATE, *s.* [*echec et mat*, Fr.] the movement on the chess-board that kills the opposite men, or hinders them from moving.

CHE'CK-ROLL, *s.* a book or roll containing the names of the king's household servants.

CHE'DDER, a large village of Somersetshire, famous for its cheeses, which are the best, next to Stilton-cheese, in

England, and as large as those of Cheshire. It is seated 2 or 3 miles E. of Axbridge in Somersetshire. Pop. 2000.

CHEEK, *s.* the fleshy part of the side of the face below the eye. Among mechanics, cheeks are a general name for almost all those pieces of machines and instruments that are double and perfectly alike. *The cheeks of a grate*, are flat plates of iron, standing perpendicular, and serving to confine the dimensions of a fire. The *cheeks of a mortar*, are two strong planks of wood, bound with thick iron plates, which are fixed on each side of the mortar to keep it in the elevation that is given it.

CHEE'KBONE, *s.* the jaw.

CHEER, *s.* [*chère*, Fr.] provision for an entertainment: gaiety, or fullness of spirits.

To CHEER, *v. a.* to inspire with courage; to animate, or incite; to make joyful.

CHE'ERER, *s.* the person or thing which communicates joy, or comforts in distress.

CHE'ERFUL, *a.* that abounds in gaiety, life, and spirits, opposed to dejection.

CHE'ERFULLY, *ad.* without dejection, willingly.

CHE'ERFULNESS, *s.* a disposition of mind unclouded by despair; alacrity; vigour.

CHE'ERLESS, *a.* sad, dejected, comfortless.

CHE'ERLY, *ad.* in a gay, cheerful, joyous manner.

CHE'ERY, *a.* gay, joyful, or communicating pleasure and gaiety.

CHEESE, (*cheeze*) *s.* [*cyze*, Sax.] a food made of milk, curdled by means of rennet, squeezed dry in a press, and hardened by time.

CHE'ESECAKE, *s.* in pastry, is made of soft curds, butter, and sugar, baked.

CHE'ESEMONGER, *s.* one who deals in cheese.

CHE'ESEPRESS, *s.* a press, wherein the curds of which the cheese is made are pressed dry from the whey.

CHE'ESEVAT, *s.* the wooden case in which the curds are confined, when pressed for cheese.

CHE'ESY, *s.* [*cheézy*) *a.* having the qualities of cheese.

CHE'KAO, *s.* in natural history, the name of an earth which is used by the Chinese in making that beautiful white porcelain, which has flowers that appear to be formed by a mere vapour within its surface.

CHE'LMSFORD, a pretty large, populous town, nearly in the centre of Essex. It is pleasantly situated in a valley, at the confluence of the Chelmer, and the Can, the gardens of the inhabitants of each side of the town extending to those rivers. Here are some good inns, with a fountain, or conduit, of excellent water: and the assizes and quarter sessions for the county are held here. It is a great thoroughfare, the great eastern road from London passing through it. It is 43 miles S. by W. of Bury, 21 S. W. by W. of Colchester, and 29 N. E. by E. of London. A considerable market for corn, cattle, &c., on Friday. Pop. 5750.

CHE'LSEA, a large and populous village of Middlesex, on the banks of the Thames, 1 mile W. of St. James's Park. Here is an extensive and well-stocked botanical garden, belonging to the company of apothecaries in London, and a bridge over the river to Battersea; here also is a magnificent hospital erected for the disabled and superannuated soldiers of the English army. Pop. 32,400.

CHE'LTENHAM, a town of Gloucestershire, noted for its mineral waters, and the extensive prospects from its adjoining hills. It is much improved of late years, with a new market-house, a foot-way of flag-stones, made on each side of the streets. The poor inhabitants spin wool for the clothiers of Stroud. It derives its name from the rivulet Chilt, which passes through it into the Severn from Dowdeswell, and is 9 miles N. E. of Gloucester, and 95 W. by N. of London. Market on Thursday. Pop. 23,000.

CHE'LY, *s.* [*chela*, Lat.] the claw of the shell-fish.

CHEMI'SE, *s.* (*shamées*) [Fr.] in fortification, a wall lining a bastion or ditch, in order to strengthen and support it. Also, the French name for a shift, or a kind of dress resembling a shift.

CHE'MISTRY. See CHYMISTRY.

CHE'PSTOW, a populous, flourishing town of Monmouthshire, seated on the river Wye, near its confluence with the Severn. It is the port for all the towns that stand on the Wye and Lug. Ships of 6 or 700 tons burden are built here, or come up to the town. Five vessels trade constantly between this port and London, generally going and returning in two months. A market-boat of 70 tons burden, goes likewise regularly to Bristol every Tuesday, and returns every Thursday. The merchants import their own wine from Oporto; and flax, deal, pitch, &c., from Norway and Russia. The tide is said to rise higher here than in any other part of Europe, swelling to 50 or 60 feet perpendicular. It is 18 miles N. of Bristol, and 127 W. of London. Market on Saturday. Pop. 3550.

CHE'RBURG, a maritime town, in the department of the Channel, containing about 14000 inhabitants. The harbour was considerably improved by Napoleon, and will admit vessels of 900 tons at high water, and of 250 at low. Woollen stuffs are manufactured here, and the inhabitants build small vessels. Cherburg is 50 miles N. W. of Caen. Lat. 49. 38. N., long. 1. 33. W.

To CHE'RISH, *v. a.* [*chérir*, Fr.] to nourish or promote the growth of a thing; to help; to encourage, to protect, shelter, and nourish.

CHE'RISHER, *s.* one who protects, and contributes to the growth of a thing.

CHE'RRY, *s.* in gardening, a fruit-tree with shining leaves; its fruit grows on long pedicles, is roundish or heart-shaped; though included by Linnæus under the genus of *prunus*, or plum, yet they cannot be ingrafted on each other.

CHE'RRY, *a.* resembling a cherry in colour; red.

CHE'RSON, the capital of New Russia, in the government of Ekaterinoslav lately erected on the banks of the river Dnieper, 10 miles above the mouth of the Ingulec. It was intended by the empress Catharine to be the principal mart for foreign trade in this part of her dominions. It is not yet very large, but the houses are of stone, and neatly executed. It has a dock for the construction of large vessels, from which several have been already launched. The public works are executed and the plantations formed by criminals, who amount to some hundreds. It is supplied with fuel by reeds only, of which there is an immense forest in the shallows of the Dnieper, near the town. Rails, and even temporary houses are made of them. They are tall and strong, and afford shelter to various kinds of aquatic birds, some of which are very beautiful. In this city the humane Howard ended his days; he was to the last engaged in the merciful employment of visiting those who were sick and in prison. Cherson is 50 miles N. E. of Ockzakow. Lat. 46. N., long. 33. 10. E. Pop. 10,000.

CHERSONE'SE, or CHERSONE'SUS, (*kersonéeze*) *s.* [from *chersos* land, and *nesos* an island, Gr.] in geography, a peninsula.

CHERT, *s.* [*quartz*, Germ.] a term made use of in describing a species of siliceous stones, which are coarser and softer than the common silex. It is often found in large masses or quarries of limestone.

CHE'RTSEY, a town of Surrey, in a low situation near the Thames, over which there is a handsome bridge of seven

arches. It was formerly the residence of some of the Saxon kings, has a trade in malt, which it conveys in barges to London, and is 7 miles W. of Kingston, and 20 W. by S. of London. Market on Wednesday. Pop. 4,820.

CHE'RUB, *s.* [from *cherub*, pl. *cherubim*, Heb.] a celestial spirit, in the order of angels, placed next to the seraphim; in Scripture variously described under the shapes of men, eagles, oxen, lions, &c.

CHERU'BIC, *a.* angelic, or partaking of the nature of a cherub.

CHE'RUBIM, *s.* the plural of cherub.

To CHE'RUP, *v. n.* to make a noise by drawing in the air through the lips, after they are drawn into a kind of circle, in order to encourage any beast, or to set a song-bird a singing.

CHE'RVIL, *s.* a very common weed in many places of Britain. There are several species of it. *Garden chervil*, is otherwise called sweet fern.

CHE'SAPEAK, one of the largest bays in the world. Its entrance is between Cape Charles and Cape Henry, in Virginia, 12 miles wide, and it extends 270 miles to the northward, on both sides of the state of Maryland. It is from 7 to 18 miles broad, and generally 9 fathoms deep, affording a safe and easy navigation, and many commodious harbours. It receives the waters of the Susquehannah, Patomac, Rappahanoc, York, and James, which are all large and navigable rivers.

CHE'SHAM, a town of Buckinghamshire, trading in lace, shoes, and wooden-ware. It is seated on the borders of Hertfordshire, 12 miles S. E. of Aylesbury, and 29 W. by N. of London. Market on Wednesday. Pop. 5,400.

CHE'SHIRE, a county Palatine of England, separated on the N. from Lancashire by the River Mersey, but just at the N. E. point it borders on Yorkshire; on the E. it is bounded by Derbyshire and part of Staffordshire; on the S. by Shropshire, and a detached part of Flintshire; and on the W. and S. W. by Denbighshire and Flintshire, from which latter it is separated by the river Dee; on the N. W. it is washed by the Irish Sea, that part of it being a peninsula, about 13 miles in length, and 6 in breadth, formed by the mouths of the Mersey and the Dee. Without including the peninsula, the county extends 33 miles from N. to S., and 42 from E. to W. It is divided into 7 hundreds, containing 1 city, 11 market-towns, and 101 parishes. The air is temperate and very healthy. The soil is rich in pasture and corn land. Immense quantities of cheese are made in this county; but a considerable quantity of what goes by the name of Cheshire cheese, is made in Shropshire, Staffordshire, and Lancashire. London alone is said to consume 14,000 tons of it annually; vast quantities are also sent to foreign parts, to Ireland, Scotland, and different parts of England. The manufactures of Cheshire are extensive; and it is noted for its salt springs. The principal rivers are the Mersey, Dee, Weaver, and Dane. Pop. 395,300.

CHE'SHUNT, with its Park and Wash, Herts, near Hoddesdon. Here Richard Cromwell, the protector, under the assumed name of Clark, spent many years of a venerable old age, in obscurity and peace; much to be preferred, no doubt, to all the splendid infelicities of guilty ambition. He first resided here in 1680, in a house near the church, and here he died in 1712, in his 86th year. He enjoyed a good state of health to the last; and was so healthy, that at fourscore he would gallop his horse for many miles together.

CHE'SNUT, or CHE'SNUT-TREE, *s.* the timber of it, next to the oak, is the fittest for building durably, and most coveted by carpenters and joiners. As the nut or fruit of this tree, the biggest are accounted the best.

CHESS, *s.* [*échec*, Fr.] a game played with little round pieces of wood on a board divided in 24 squares, each side having eight noblemen and as many pawns, which are to be moved or shifted into the different squares, according to the laws of the game.

CHESS-APPLE, *s.* a species of wild service.

CHESS-MAN, *s.* a puppet for chess.

CHESS-PLAYER, *s.* a gamester at chess.

CHE'SSOM, *s.* in gardening, a mellow earth, between the two extremes of clay and sand.

CHEST, *s.* [*cyst*, Sax.] a large strong wooden box, greater than a trunk, used for keeping clothes, linen, &c. The cavity of the human body from the neck to the belly, called the breast or stomach. A *chest of drawers*, is a wooden frame which contains several drawers placed above each other.

CHE'STER, the capital of Cheshire, is a large, ancient, and populous city, containing 9 well-built churches, besides the cathedral, called St. Werburgh's, which looks as antique as the castle. They were both built by Hugh Lupus, nephew to William the Conqueror; unless, as some say, the church was founded by Edgar. It is seated on the Dee, over which there is a noble bridge, by which vessels come from the sea to the quay; and by a canal, lately cut, it has communication with most of the new inland navigations. It has also a constant communication with Ireland. Its three annual fairs, on Feb. 24, July 5, and Oct. 10, each lasting a week, are the most noted in England, especially for Irish linens. The main streets have a peculiarity of construction; they are hollowed out in the rock to a considerable depth, and the houses have, elevated in front, a sort of covered porticos, which are called rows, and afford a sheltered way for foot passengers. The city has 4 gates and 3 posterns, and is 2 miles in compass. It consists chiefly of 4 large streets, which are pretty even and spacious, and as they cross one another in straight lines, meeting in the centre, they make an exact cross, with the town-house or exchange, a neat structure, near the middle. In the old castle, where the earls of Chester formerly held their parliaments, was a stately hall, somewhat like that at Westminster, where the palatine courts and assizes were held, before the erection of the new prison. Chester has a manufactory of gloves and tobacco-pipes, and a considerable traffic of shop goods into North Wales. It is 182 miles N. W. of London. Markets on Wednesday and Saturday. Pop. 21,400.

CHE'STERFIELD, a town of Derbyshire, seated on a gentle rise, between two small rivers, is, next to Derby, the most considerable town in the county. It has one of the largest free-schools in the north of England. Here is a manufactory of worsted and cotton stockings, and of carpets; also silk mills, and potteries for brown ware; and near the town are large iron founderies, which are supplied with ore and coal dug in the vicinity. Large quantities of lead are sent hence by the new canal to the Trent, which it joins below Gainsborough. The country round Chesterfield produces great quantities of camomile. The spire of the church, which is of timber, covered with lead, is warped awry. It is 22 miles N. of Derby, and 149 N. N. W. of London. Market on Saturday. Pop. 5,800.

CHEST-FOU'NDERING, *s.* in farriery, a disease in horses which resembles a pleurisy or peripneumony in men.

CHEVALI'ER, *s.* (*shevallier*) *s.* [from *cheval* a horse, Fr.] a knight. In heraldry, a horseman armed at all points, or in complete armour.

CHEVA'UX DE FRISE, (*shevó de freeze*) *s.* [Fr.] in fortification, a piece of timber traversed with wooden spikes five or six feet long, pointed with iron, used for stopping up breaches, or securing any avenue from the enemy's cavalry.

CHE'VERIL, (*sheveril*) *s.* [*shevereau*, Fr.] a kid. Figuratively, kid leather

CHE'VIOT, a mountainous district, separating the N. W. part of Northumberland from Scotland. The hilly country is called the Cheviot Hills, as the adjoining fenny grounds are called the Cheviot Moors. The cattle and wool are excellent.

CHE'VRON, (*shevrong*) *s.* [Fr.] in heraldry, is one of the honorary ordinaries, representing two rafters of a house joined together, so as to form an angle, and is the symbol of protection. *Per Chevron*, is when the field is divided only by two single lines, rising from the two base points, and meeting in a point above, like the chevron; this is termed *party per chevron*.

To CHEW, *v. a.* [*ceowyan*, Sax.] to bite or grind meat into small pieces between the teeth, proper for swallowing. Neuterly, to revolve often in the thoughts; to ruminate or meditate upon. Used with *on*, or *upon*.

CHIA'MPIA, a country of Asia, bounded on the W. by Cambodia, on the N. by Cochin China, and on the E. and S. by the Indian Ocean and the river Cambodia. It is little known.

CHI'AN EARTH, (*kian erth*) *s.* in pharmacy, is a dense and compact earth, sent hither in small flat pieces from the island whose name it bears; it is recommended as an astringent; and we are told, it is the greatest of all cosmetics, that it gives a whiteness and smoothness to the skin, and prevents wrinkles, beyond any of the other substances that have been celebrated for the same purposes.

CHICA'NE, (*cheekáne*) by some the *ch* in this word and its derivatives is pronounced like *sh*, as in the French, *s.* [*chicane*, Fr.] in law, an abuse of judiciary proceeding, tending to delay the cause, and deceive or impose on the judge of the parties. In the schools, vain sophistry, tending to perpetuate disputes, and obscure the truth.

To CHICA'NE, *v. n.* [*chicaner*, Fr.] to prolong a contest by artifice and subtleties.

CHICA'NER, *s.* [*chicaneur*, Fr.] one who makes use of quirks, subtleties, or other artifice, to obscure the truth.

CHICA'NERY, *s.* [*chicanerie*, Fr.] an artful prolonging any dispute by frivolous objections or subtleties.

CHI'CHESTER, the capital of Sussex, is a neat and handsome city, seated in a plain, by the river Lavant, by which it is encompassed on every side, except the N. The market-place is in the centre of the town, from which the four principal streets are directed to the cardinal points of the compass, and bear the names of E. W. N. and S. street. Its market is well supplied with provisions, it exports corn, malt, &c., has some foreign commerce, a declining manufactory of needles, and a manufactory of baize, blankets, and coarse cloths, lately established. The haven, formed by a canal, cut from the city down into the bay, affords excellent lobsters. It is 61 miles S. W. of London. Markets on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. Pop. 8,270.

CHICK, or CHI'CKEN, *s.* [*cicen*, Sax.] the young of a fowl, or hen. Chick is used figuratively for a word of tenderness. Sometimes it is used for a person not arrived to the years of maturity, and void of experience.

CHI'CKEN-HEA'RTED, *a.* timorous; cowardly.

CHI'CKENPOX, *s.* in medicine, a species of the smallpox, but the pustules are not so large.

CHI'CKLING, *s.* a small or young chicken.

CHI'CKPEA, *s.* a kind of degenerate pea.

CHI'CKWEED, *s.* in botany, a species of alsine, with divided petals, leaves between egg and heart-shaped, and upright white blossoms, which open from nine in the morning till noon, except in rainy weather, when they do not open at all. It is very common in rich cultivated ground, and flowers from April to October.

To CHIDE, *v. a.* preter. *chid*, particip. pass. *chid*, or *chidden*; [*chidan*, Sax.] to reprove with some degree of warmth and anger for faults. To blame or find fault with, beautifully applied to inanimate things. "Fountains, o'er the pebbles, *chid* your stay." *Dryd.* Neuterly, to scold or reprove severely. To make a noise as in a passion, elegantly applied to inanimate things. "As doth a rock against the *chiding* flood." *Shak.*

CHI'DER, *s.* one that is addicted to reproof, or fond of blaming.

CHI'DLEIGH, or *CHU'DLEIGH*, a town of Devonshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated near the river Tamer, and the market is good for corn and provisions. It is 183 miles W. by S. of London. On the 22d of April, 1807, this town, consisting of about 200 houses, was burnt to the ground, with the exception of the church and seven houses only, but happily without the loss of one human life. *Chudleigh Rock*, in the neighbourhood of Chudleigh; viewed from the W. it is a bold and perpendicular rock, apparently one solid mass of marble. From the S. E. a hollow opens to the view, with a stream rushing impetuously at the bottom here and there checked in its progress by a great quantity of rude stones scattered around. Since the fire it has been much enlarged. Pop. 2790.

CHIEF, (*chef*) *a.* [*cheef*, Fr.] the major part, or greatest number; principal, including the idea of superior rank and activity.

CHIEF, *s.* a commander, applied to one who commands an army. In heraldry, the upper part of an escutcheon, running across from side to side.

CHI'EFLESS, *a.* without chief or commander.

CHI'EFLY, *ad.* generally; for the most or greatest part; principally.

CHI'EFRIE, (*cheéfry*) *s.* an acknowledgment paid to the lord paramount.

CHI'EFTAIN, (*cheéftain*) *s.* one who commands an army; the head of a clan.

CHI'ETI, a city of Naples, capital of Abruzzo Citra.

CHI'LBLAIN, *s.* a small red shining tumour, appearing on the fingers, toes, or heels, and when breaking on the heels called a kibe.

CHILD, *s.* plural *children*; [*cild*, Sax.] an infant or person in its tenderest years; the offspring of a person.

To CHILD, *v. n.* to bring forth or bear children. Figuratively, to be prolific or fruitful, opposed to barren.

CHI'LDBEARING, *s.* the act of bearing children; pregnancy.

CHI'LDBED, *s.* a lying-in; or the state of a woman just after her delivery.

CHI'LDBIRTH, *s.* labour; travail; delivery.

CHI'LDERMAS-DAY, *s.* the day on which Herod's massacre of the children at Jerusalem, on account of Christ's birth, is commemorated, which weak and superstitious persons think an unlucky day.

CHI'LDHOOD, *s.* the state of a child; the interval between infancy and youth.

CHI'LDISH, *a.* resembling a child in ignorance, simplicity, and trifling.

CHI'LDISHLY, *ad.* in such a manner as only becomes a child; in a trifling manner.

CHI'LDISHNESS, *s.* want of discretion, knowledge, experience and gravity.

CHI'LDLESS, *a.* without children.

CHI'LDLIKE, *a.* that resembles the actions and sentiments of a child.

CHI'LI, a large country of S. America, bounded on the W. by the S. Pacific Ocean; on the N. by Peru; on the E. by immense deserts, which divide it from Paraguay and other parts of S. America; and on the S. by Patagonia. It

CHINA.
English Miles
Longitude East from Greenwich
Desert of Shamo or Cobi
TIBET
BURMAH
EASTERN SEA
TONG HAI
Gulf of Leaotong
Gulf of Pechelee
Hoang-ho or Yellow Sea
Yellow R
Amiles
Kinglitao
Ping hai
Tsing
Tsun
Yeou sang
Sa choo
Ham y
Argonaut
Pekin
Yuen ming yuen
Nan king
Ning po
Chusan
Loo-choo Islands
Volcano I
Montgomery
Pescadores Islands
Formosa
Babuy
Luzon
Batan
Bashee Is
Distance Rocks
Sooloo Sea
Celebes Sea
Gaspar Str
Macclesfield Bank
Paracels
Tonquin
Laos
Siam
Cochin China
Cambodia
Gulf of Siam
Hainan
Kiang
Ho
Yang tse Kiang
Si kiang
Min kiang
Han kiang
Hoai ho
Pei ho
Tsien tang kiang
Poyang Lake
Tai hoo
Tung ting Lake
Hong Lake
Yun nan
Kwei chow
Kwang tung
Kwang se
Kiang nan
Kiang se
Gan-hwuy
Hoo-nan
Hoo-pih
Shan se
Shan tung
Pe-chee-le
Leaotong
Chihli
Shen-se
Kan-suh
Ho nan
Corea
Yalu R
Tumen R
Kingkai
Kirin
Mukden
Liaoyang
Shanhaikwan
Great Wall
Peking
Tientsin
Tae yuen fu
Ta tung fu
Kwei hwa
Ning hia
Lan choo
Si ning
Kuku Noor or Blue Lake
Koko Nor
Hoang Ho or Yellow R
Source of the Hoang Ho
L Tchorine
Tsaidam
Chaidamo R
Lob Nor
Turfan
Hami
Barkul
Gobi
Kamul
Ili
Kuldja
Kashgar
Yarkand
Khotan
Aksu
Uchturfan
Kucha
Karashar
Turkestan
Tashkend
Bokhara
Samarcand
Khiva
Aral Sea
Caspian Sea
Balkan Mts
Persia
Herat
Cabul
Candahar
Afghanistan
Beloochistan
Kelat
Sonmiani
Cape Monze
Indus R
Punjab
Lahore
Cashmere
Jummoo
Thibet
Lassa
Bhotan
Assam
Brahmaputra R
Sadiya
Ava
Mandalay
Bamo
Yun nan
Momien
Tali fu
Yung chang
Lan tsang kiang
Mekong R
Cambodia
Saigon
Cochin China
Tonquin
Hanoi
Laos
Siam
Bangkok
Gulf of Siam
Hainan
Canton
Kwang chow
Macao
Hong Kong
Amoy
Foochow
Ningpo
Shanghai
Woosung
Nanking
Chinkiang
Kiukiang
Hankow
Ichang
Wan hien
Kwei fu
Changsha
Siang tan
Hing hoa
Yuen kiang
Tung ting Lake
Poyang Lake
Tai hoo
Hong Lake
Yun nan
Kwei chow
Kwang tung
Kwang se
Kiang nan
Kiang se
Gan-hwuy
Hoo-nan
Hoo-pih
Shan se
Shan tung
Pe-chee-le
Leaotong
Chihli
Shen-se
Kan-suh
Ho nan
Corea
Yalu R
Tumen R
Kingkai
Kirin
Mukden
Liaoyang
Shanhaikwan
Great Wall
Peking
Tientsin
Tae yuen fu
Ta tung fu
Kwei hwa
Ning hia
Lan choo
Si ning
Kuku Noor or Blue Lake
Koko Nor
Hoang Ho or Yellow R
Source of the Hoang Ho
L Tchorine
Tsaidam
Chaidamo R
Lob Nor
Turfan
Hami
Barkul
Gobi
Kamul
Ili
Kuldja
Kashgar
Yarkand
Khotan
Aksu
Uchturfan
Kucha
Karashar
Turkestan
Tashkend
Bokhara
Samarcand
Khiva
Aral Sea
Caspian Sea
Balkan Mts
Persia
Herat
Cabul
Candahar
Afghanistan
Beloochistan
Kelat
Sonmiani
Cape Monze
Indus R
Punjab
Lahore
Cashmere
Jummoo
Thibet
Lassa
Bhotan
Assam
Brahmaputra R
Sadiya
Ava
Mandalay
Bamo
Yun nan
Momien
Tali fu
Yung chang
Lan tsang kiang
Mekong R
Cambodia
Saigon
Cochin China
Tonquin
Hanoi
Laos
Siam
Bangkok
Gulf of Siam
Hainan
Canton
Kwang chow
Macao
Hong Kong
Amoy
Foochow
Ningpo
Shanghai
Woosung
Nanking
Chinkiang
Kiukiang
Hankow
Ichang
Wan hien
Kwei fu
Changsha
Siang tan
Hing hoa
Yuen kiang

is upwards of 800 miles in length, but its breadth is uncertain. The Spanish colonies are thinly dispersed along the borders of the S. Sea, on a narrow tract extending from 30 to 50 miles in length. A profusion of natural productions is seen throughout this country, wherever attempts have been made to cultivate it. The wine made here is palatable, and of a good body; and brandy is distilled from it. The northern parts produce olives. The useful animals introduced here from Europe have multiplied surprisingly. Mines of gold and copper are numerous. It is claimed by the Spaniards, but the greatest part of it is possessed by the still unconquered and independent natives.

CHI'LIAD, (*killiad*) *s.* [*chilias*, Gr.] a thousand, or a collection of things or years amounting to a thousand.

CHILIAE'DRON, *s.* [from *chilias*, a thousand, Gr.] a figure of a thousand sides.

CHILIFA'CTIVE, or CHILIFA'CTORY, *s.* See CHYLIFACTIVE.

CHILL, *v.* [*cele*, Sax.] cold, or that which stops the circulation of any fluid by its coldness. Figuratively, shivering with, or having the sensation of, cold; depressed, dejected; discouraged, or rendered inactive by some disappointment or terrible object.

To CHILL, *v. a.* to reduce from a state of warmth to that of coldness. Figuratively, to stop or repress any motion; to discourage and detect; to blast or destroy by cold.

CHILLNESS, *s.* cold; a sensation which produces shivering.

CHI'LLY, *a.* that proceeds from chilliness or cold.

CHI'LMINAR, *s.* the noblest and most beautiful piece of architecture amongst all the ruins of antiquity, being the ruins of the famous palace of Persepolis, fired by Alexander the Great, when intoxicated, at the persuasion of Thais his courtezan.

CHI'LNESS, *s.* the sensation of cold productive of shivering; the quality of producing the sensation of cold.

CHILTERN, a chain of chalky hills, separating the counties of Bedford and Herts, and running through the middle of Bucks, from Tring, Herts, to Henley-upon-Thames, Oxfordshire. They are covered, in various parts, with woods, and some of the eminences are of considerable height, and afford rich prospects. To these hills is annexed the nominal office of steward under the crown, the acceptance of which, of consequence, enables a member of the British parliament to vacate his seat.

CHIMB, *s.* [*kime*, Belg.] the end of a barrel or tub.

CHIME, *s.* in music, formerly used for a concord, or the sounding of the same note on several instruments at once. In ringing, the sounding all the bells of a steeple after one another, with all the variations in their order that can produce music, or an agreeable harmony. Applied to clocks, a kind of periodical music, produced by a particular apparatus, wherein hammers of different sizes are put in motion, and play some tune on bells. Figuratively, harmony of tempers, proportion, or other relations. In poetry, the syllable at the end of a verse, which has the same sound as that of the preceding one.

To CHIME, *v. n.* to sound a concord, to agree in sound. Figuratively, to be musical. To answer each other, applied to relative terms: to acquiesce in; to agree with. Applied to poetry, to make the concluding syllables of two verses end with the same letters or sound. Actively, to cause to sound harmonically; to strike a bell with a hammer.

CHIME'RA, (*kimeera*) *s.* [Gr.] a poetical fiction of a monster, composed of an union of the parts of different animals. Figuratively, a groundless or vain imagination, which has no foundation in reason or nature.

CHIME'RICAL, (*kimerical*) *a.* that is the mere produce of fancy or imagination; imaginary; fantastic.

CHIME'RICALLY, (*kimerically*) *ad.* in a wild, fantastic, vain manner; without any reality.

CHI'MNIAGE, *s.* [from *chimin*, an old law-word for a road] a toll for passage through a forest.

CHI'MLEIGH, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Wednesday. It is seated on the river Dart, which fetching a compass like a bow, surrounds three parts of it. It is but a small place, and the market is considerable. It is 22 miles N. N. W. of Exeter, and 193 W. by S. of London.

CHI'MNEY, *s.* [*chéminée*, Fr.] in architecture, the passage or funnel through which the smoke ascends in a building. *Chimney-piece* is a composition of certain mouldings standing on the foreside of the jambs, and coming over the mantel-tree; the ornamental piece of wood or stone, that is set round the fire-place.

CHI'MNEY-SWEEPER, *s.* one whose trade it is to clean foul chimneys of soot.

CHIN, *s.* [*cinne*, Sax.] the lower part of the face from the under lip.

CHINA, an extensive empire of Asia, bounded on the W. by mountains and deserts, which divide it from part of Tartary, Thibet, and the kingdom of Ava; on the N. by East Tartary, from which it is separated by a wall about 2,000 miles in length, on which there are about 45,000 towers; on the E. by the Yellow Sea, and the Chinese Ocean; and on the S. by the same ocean, Tonquin, Laos, Pegu, and Ava. It lies between 20. and 41. deg. N. lat., and between 96. and 125. deg. E. long. It is divided into 16 provinces, which contain 155 towns of the first rank, 1,312 of the second, besides 2,357 fortified towns. Its population is said to amount to 333,000,000, a full third part of the whole human species. As this extensive country lies under a variety of climates, its air is very different. In the S. they are exposed to the tropical heats, and periodical rains, while the rivers in the N. are generally frozen up for some months during the winter. It is chiefly a flat, open country, but there are some mountains, which are generally well cultivated, and covered with trees, and there are mines of iron, tin, copper, quicksilver, gold, and silver. There is abundance of corn, and pulse of all sorts, especially rice; and here are several trees, fruits, and animals, and a great number of simples, peculiar to the country, particularly a plant called ginseng; a tree that produces peas, differing little from those of Europe; another bearing a kind of gum, which makes excellent varnish; a third bearing white berries, of the size of a hazel-nut, whose pulp is tallow, of which candles are made; and a fourth called the white-wax tree, producing that article superior to the common bees' wax. The bamboo-cane grows to the height of an ordinary tree; and though it is hollow within, the wood is hard, and proper for many uses, such as pipes to convey water, boxes, baskets, and the making of paper, after it is reduced into a sort of paste. *China* is the only country which produces the tea-plant, and supplies other nations with that article when prepared. There is scarcely a village of China, especially in the S. but what enjoys the benefit of some navigable river, lake, canal, or arm of the sea; and wherever there is a town on shore, there is another of boats upon the water, and many families are born, live, and die there: hogs, poultry, dogs, and other domestic animals being kept on board the same as on shore. Besides these vessels, there is a prodigious number of floats of timber perpetually passing up and down the rivers and canals, which carry vast numbers of people on them. Some of these floats are a mile in length, and the proprietors build little huts upon them, where they live till they have disposed of their timber, which they sometimes carry 1,000 miles. The

inhabitants are of a tawny complexion, and those are esteemed the most handsome who are the most corpulent. The men are much addicted to literature, and very ingenious in the practice of mechanical arts. The women affect much modesty, and lead a very retired life, to which they are partly induced by the disproportionate smallness of their feet, which renders walking painful and laborious. This smallness of their feet is not natural, but is the result of the violent compression which they endure from infancy. The Chinese are extremely ceremonious, but generally regarded as deceitful and knavish. Their language has no alphabet, but they write in characters which stand for words, or rather for ideas. The religion of the learned is a kind of deism, but that of the vulgar is gross idolatry. The revenues of the crown are computed at 21,000,000 sterling yearly, and the forces are said to consist of 5,000,000 of men in time of peace. They have generally maintained peace with their neighbours; but the late emperor extended his dominions over a great part of what used to be called Independent Tartary. Pekin is the capital of the whole empire.

CHI'NA-ORANGE, *s.* the sweet orange brought originally from China.

CHI'NA-ROOT, *s.* a medicinal root brought originally from China.

CHI'N-COUGH, (*chin-coff*) *s.* in medicine, a violent, dry cough, affecting children, even to a danger of suffocation.

CHINE, *s.* [*eschine*, Fr.] the part of the back containing the spine or back-bone.

To CHINE, *v. a.* to cut into chines; to split along the back-bone.

CHINK, *s.* [*cinan*, Sax.] a narrow gap, or opening, whereby the contact of the parts of a body is dissolved; a small or narrow opening lengthwise.

To CHINK, *v. a.* to make money or pieces of any metal sound by shaking them together. Neuterly, to sound by striking each other; to break in clefts or gaps, applied to ground.

CHI'NKY, *a.* full of narrow holes, gaps, or clefts.

CHINTS, *s.* a fine cloth manufactured of cotton in the East Indies, and generally printed with lively and durable colours.

CHI'OPPINE, *s.* [from *chapin*, Span.] a high shoe formerly worn by ladies.

To CHIP, *v. a.* to cut wood into small pieces. To cut off the crust of a loaf, applied to bread.

CHIP, *s.* [*cyp*, Sax.] a small piece of wood separated from a larger by a bill or cutting tool; any small piece cut off from a larger.

CHI'PPENHAM, a large, populous, well-built town of Wilts, with a considerable manufacture of superfine woollen cloth. It was the seat of Alfred, and other West-Saxon kings, and is seated on the Avon, over which is a stone bridge of 16 arches, 21 miles E. of Bristol, and 94 W. of London. Market on Saturday. Pop. 4333.

CHI'PPING, *s.* the action of cutting off small pieces from timber or other matters.

CHIPPING-NO'RTON, a town of Oxfordshire, with a market on Wednesday. It has a dry situation on the side of a hill, and near a small rivulet, and is a straggling town, except about the market-place. It is a corporation; and the market is good, for corn, cattle, and provisions. It stands on the great post-road between Worcester and Oxford, 12 miles S. W. of Banbury, and 74 N. W. of London. Pop. 2637.

CHIPPING WY'COMB, or *HIGH WICOMB*, a town of Buckinghamshire, seated on the river Wyck, on which, as well as on the Loddon, are many corn and paper mills, 12 miles S. S. E. of Aylesbury, and 29 N. N. W. of London A large corn-market on Friday. Pop. 4697.

CHIPPING-ONGAR, a town in Essex, 20 miles from London. Market on Saturday. Pop. 798.

CHIPPING-SODBURY, a town of Gloucestershire, with a market on Thursday. It is seated in a bottom, near the Downs, on the road from Bristol to Cirencester, and has a great market for corn and cheese. It is situated 12 miles from Bristol, 23 from Cirencester, and 111 miles W. of London. Pop 1306.

CHI'RAGRA, (*kiragra*) *s.* [Lat.] in medicine, the gout in the hand.

CHIRA'GRICAL, (*kiragrical*) *a.* being subject to the gout in the hands.

CHIRO'GRAPHY, (*kirography*) *s.* [from *cheir* hand, and *grapho* to write, Gr.] a person's own hand-writing.

CHI'ROMANCER, (*kiromanser*) *s.* one who pretends to foretell future events by inspecting the hand.

CHI'ROMANCY, (*kiromansy*) *s.* [from *cheir* hand, and *manteia* divination, Gr.] the pretended art of foretelling what shall happen to a person, by inspecting the lines of his hand.

To CHIRP, *v. n.* [formed from the sound] to make a noise like a sparrow, or birds which call to one another.

CHI'RPER, *s.* a bird that makes a noise like a sparrow, or calls to another; a person that is gay, cheerful, or merry.

CHI'RURGEON, (*kirurjan*; commonly, though corruptly pronounced *surgeon*) *s.* [from *cheir* hand, and *ergon* work, Gr.] one who cures such disorders, hurts, or ailments, as require external applications, or the operations of the hand.

CHIRU'RGERY, *s.* [See *Chirurgeon*] the art of curing wounds and diseases, by external applications, or operations of the hand.

CHIRU'RGIC, or CHIRU'RGICAL, (*kirúrjik*, or *kirurjikal*) *a.* having qualities fit for external or outward application. Belonging to external or manual operation.

CHI'SEL, (*chizel*) *s.* [*ciseau*, Fr.] a tool made of iron, pretty long, thin, and sometimes ground to an edge, used in carpentry, joining, masonry, sculpture, &c.

To CHI'SEL, *v. a.* to cut with a chisel.

CHIT, *s.* [*cito*, Ital.] a young little child; a mere baby; a word used in anger, and expressive of contempt.

CHIT-CHAT, *s.* [a cant word formed from the reduplication or repetition and corruption of the word *chat*] idle and unimproving discourse.

CHI'TTERLINGS, *s.* [not used in the singular; from *schyterlyngh*, Belg.] the guts or bowels, generally applied to those of beasts fit for food. Likewise, the frill or border sewed on the breast of a man's shirt.

CHI'VALROUS, *a.* of or belonging to chivalry.

CHI'VALRY, *s.* [*chevalerie*, Fr.] knighthood, or military dignity. The objects of this institution were, to check the insolence of overgrown oppressors, to vindicate the helpless, especially females, and to redress grievances. Knighthood was esteemed more honourable than royalty itself, and monarchs were found to receive it from the hands of private gentlemen. As valour, gallantry, and religion equally entered into the character of a true knight, it is believed that the spirit of *chivalry* had a great share in refining the manners of the European nations, during the twelfth and three following centuries.

CHIVES, *s.* [*cive*, Fr.] in botany, those threads or filaments in flowers, bearing the antheræ or tips on their extremities. They are the male organization of plants; and called by Linnæus stamina.

CHLORO'SIS, (*klorosis*) *s.* [from *chloros* green, Gr.] in medicine, the green-sickness.

CHO'COLATE, *s.* [*chocolate*, Span.] when applied to signify the cake from whence the liquor is made, is a composition of the cocoa-nut, sugar, and vanilla. *Chocolate-house* is a place where only chocolate is sold ready made, and resembling a coffee-house.

CHOICE, *s.* [*choix*, Fr.] a faculty or act of the will, by which it prefers one thing to another, including that it is in our power to have determined otherwise. Figuratively, the deferring or determining in behalf of a thing on reasonable motives; the thing chosen; that which merits a preference, or ought to be preferred; a variety of things offered to the mind or judgment, that it may select from thence those which are best. *To make choice of*, is to prefer or select one or more things from several which are proposed to the judgment or will.

CHOICE, *a.* [comparative *choicer*, superlative *choicest*, *choisi*, Fr.] of superior excellence. Most valuable or best. Careful, frugal, opposed to prodigal or profuse.

CHOI'CELESS, *a.* without the power of choosing.

CHOI'CELY, *ad.* with all the qualifications which should determine the will to give a preference.

CHOI'CENESS, *s.* that quality which determines the will to give it a preference; value, or superior excellence which claims a preference.

CHOIR, (*koir*) *s.* [*chorus*, Lat.] a band or company of singers. That part of a church where the choristers and clergy are placed.

To CHOKE, *v. a.* [*aceocan*, Sax. or according to Minshew from *kock* strength, Heb.] to stop up the passage of the throat, so that a person cannot breathe; to kill by stopping a person's breath. To stop up any passage; to intercept or obstruct the motion of any thing. SYNON. Death brought on by a stopping of breath is the general idea of the words *suffocated*, *smothered*, *choked*; but that of *suffocated* implies an extinction of life, occasioned by being in a place where we cannot breathe; that of *smothered*, by being in a place where we are not suffered to breathe; that of *choked*, by having the wind-pipe closed.

CHOKE, *s.* in botany, the filamentous, or capillary part of an artichoke, immediately covering the fleshy part of the bottom.

CHOKE-PEAR, *s.* in gardening, a rough, harsh, unpalatable pear. Figuratively, any sarcasm that stops the mouth.

CHO'KY, *a.* that cannot easily be swallowed, but is apt to stick in the passage, and stop the breath.

CHO'LAGOGUES, (*kolagogs*) *s.* [from *chole* bile, and *ago* to lead or draw, Gr.] medicines which have the power of purging the bile.

CHO'LER, (*koler*) *s.* [*cholera*, Lat.] in anatomy, the bile; which abounding very much in angry persons, is used figuratively for anger.

CHO'LERIC, (*kolerik*) *a.* abounding with choler. Figuratively, angry; easily provoked; passionate.

To CHOOSE, (*chooze*) *v. a.* preter. *I chose*, *I have chosen*, or *chose*; [*ceosan*, Sax.] to prefer or take from several things offered; to give the preference to; to will; to elect; or pick out of a number. SYNON. When we would take a thing, we determine upon one, because we cannot have all. We *choose* by comparing things, because we would have the best. We do not always *choose* what we prefer; but we ever *prefer* that which we *choose*.

CHOO'SER, (*choozer*) *s.* one who has the power of choosing; one who has a right to vote for a person who is candidate for any post; an elector.

To CHOP, *v. a.* preter. *chopt*, or *I have chopt*; [*kappen*, Belg.] to cut with a cleaver, axe, or chopping-knife, by a quick or sudden stroke; to devour or eat quickly, used with *up*. Neuterly, to change with a quick and unexpected motion. To appear as if cut, applied to the effects of cold or hard weather on the hands.

To CHOP, *v. a.* [*ceapan*, Sax.] to purchase by exchanging one thing for another: to take a thing back again which has been given in exchange; to be fickle in one's choice.

CHOP, *s.* a piece cut off by a sudden blow; a piece of meat cut off from a joint, generally applied to mutton. chink, cleft, hole, or vacuity made by the warping of wood. *Chop-house*, a kind of cook's shop, where meat is ready dressed, so called from their dealing mostly in mutton-chops.

CHO'PPING, *a.* large or lusty, applied to infants. *Chopping-block*, a long thick block of wood, used by butchers to cleave or chop their meat upon. *Chopping-knife* a large sort of knife, used for chopping or mincing meat.

CHO'PPY, *a.* full of holes or clefts: appearing as if cut or chopt, owing to the effects of cold, applied to the hands, &c.

CHOPS, *s.* [it has no singular, and is supposed by Johnson to be a corruption of *chaps*] the mouth of a beast. Figuratively, used in contempt for the mouth of a man.

CHO'RAL, (*koral*) *a.* [from *chorus*, Lat.] belonging to, or composing a choir or chorus.

CHORD, (pronounced hard, *kord*, as if the *h* was dropped. When it implies a string made of hemp or silk, it is spelt *cord;* but when it retains its primitive sense, the *h* is retained) *s.* [from *chorde* a gut, Gr., because of such materials chords for musical instruments and other purposes were made] the string of a musical instrument, by the vibration of which all sounds are excited, as by its divisions the several degrees of time are determined. In geometry, a right line, terminated at each end of its extremities in the circumference of a circle, but not passing through its centre. *Line of chords* is one of the lines of the sector or plumb scale; used in the measuring of an arch of any circle of which it is the radius. In anatomy, a little nerve extending over the drum of the ear, supposed by some to vary and modify sounds that beat on the tympanum, in the same manner as the braces or strings stretched over the war-drum.

CHORDE'E, (*kordee*) *s.* is a violent pain or contraction of the frenum.

CHO'RION, (*korion*) *s.* [from *choreo* to contain, Gr.] in anatomy, a thick, strong, whitish membrane, covered with a great number of branches of veins and arteries, and the outward membrane which wraps the fœtus.

CHO'RISTER, (*korister*) *s.* one who sings in a choir generally applied to signify a singing boy. Figuratively, one who sings or makes part of a chorus. Beautifully applied to birds.

CHO'RLEY, a town of Lancashire, with large manufactures of cottons, fustians, calicoes, and muslins. The environs abound in mines of coal, lead, and alum, and with quarries of flag, slate, ashlar, and mill-stone. It is seated on the rivulet Chor, near the river Yarrow, 9 miles S. E. of Preston, and 203 N. W. of London. Markets on Tuesday and Saturday. Pop. 9300.

CHORO'GRAPHER, (*korografer*) *s.* [from *choros* a region, and *grapho* to write, Gr.] he that describes particular regions or countries.

CHOROGRA'PHICAL, *a.* descriptive of particular regions or countries; laying down the boundaries of countries.

CHORO'GRAPHY, (*korografy*) *s.* the art of describing particular regions and countries, either in words or in maps.

CHO'RUS, (*korus*) *s.* [Lat.] a number of singers joining in the same piece or tune. Figuratively, that part of a song in which a whole company join. In ancient drama, one or more persons present on the stage during a dramatic performance, supposed sometimes as by-standers, at others serving to introduce or prepare the audience for the intro-

duction of any particular incident; and originally the only performers on the stage.

CHOSE, preter. tense from *to choose*.

CHOUGH, (*chuff*) *s.* [*ceo*, Sax., *choucas*, Fr.] in natural history, a bird like a jackdaw, but somewhat bigger, which frequents rocks by the sea-side.

CHOULE, (commonly pronounced and written *jowl*) *s.* [*gula*, Lat.] the crop of a bird, adhering to the lower side of the bill, and descending by its throat, somewhat resembling a bag or satchel, and serving as a kind of first stomach, to prepare its food for digestion.

To CHOUSE, *v. a.* to deprive a person of any thing by plausible stories or false pretences.

CHOUSE, *s.* one who is a proper object for fraud; a bubble or tool; a trick or sham.

CHRISM, (*krism*) *s.* [from *chrio* to anoint, Gr.] the act of anointing; applied generally to anointing, as the initiation into some office, or rendering a person qualified for some profession in a scriptural sense.

CHRIST, (*krist*) *s.* [from *chrio* to anoint, Gr.] one of the appellations given to our Lord and Saviour Jesus, signifying the same as *Messiah*, used by the Jews, and both importing the validity of his claim to the high character he assumed, and the reality of his being qualified to undertake the great work of redemption.

CHRISTCHURCH, a town of Hants, trading in knit silk stockings, gloves, and watch-chains. Here is a good salmon-fishery. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Avon and Stour, with a small, barred, tide haven, 98 miles S. W. of London. Market on Monday. Pop. 5,360.

To CHRISTEN, (*kristen*) *v. a.* [*christnian*, Sax.] to initiate or enter into the church of Christ by the sacrament of baptism. Figuratively, to give a thing a name, alluding to the practice of naming persons at this ceremony.

CHRISTENDOM, (*kristendom*) *s.* [*christendome*, Sax.] the collective body of Christians: those parts wherein Christianity is professed.

CHRISTENING, *s.* the ceremony of baptism.

CHRISTIAN, (*kristian*) *s.* [from *Christos* Christ, Gr.] a person who believes in Christ, and the principles of his religion. They who professed the religion of Jesus were at first termed Disciples; but the title of Christians was first given to those of Antioch, as appears from the *Acts of the Apostles*.

CHRISTIAN, (*kristian*) *a.* [*christianus*, Lat.] professing the Christian religion. The *most christian King* was a title assumed by the kings of France; supposed by French antiquaries to have been given originally by Gregory the Great to Charles Martel. *Christian-name*, is that name which is given to a person at his baptism.

CHRISTIANITY, (*kristianity*) *s.* [*chrétienté*, Fr.] the doctrines delivered by Christ and his Apostles, and professed by Christians.

To CHRISTIANIZE, (*kristianize*) *v. a.* to convert a person, to convince him of the truth of the doctrines of Christianity. To make Christian.

CHRISTIANLY, *ad.* like a Christian.

CHRISTMAS, (*Krismas*) *s.* the day on which the nativity of our blessed Saviour is celebrated. *Christmas-box*, a box in which money collected as gifts by servants at Christmas is kept. Figuratively, the collections made at *Christmas*.

CHRISTMAS-FLOWER, *s.* the same with hellebore.

CHRISTMAS-ISLAND, nearly in the centre of the Pacific Ocean, s 45 miles in circumference, bounded by a reef of coral rocks, on the W. side of which is a bank of fine sand, extending a mile into the sea, and affording good anchorage. The soil is light and black, composed of decayed vegetables, the dung of birds, and sand. Here are a few cocoa-nut and other trees, shrubs, and plants, some birds, and plenty of fish and turtles. Lat. 1. 59. N., long. 157. 32. W.

CHRISTOPHER, *s.* an herb with flowers in egg-shaped bunches, a slender, jointed, scored stem, white blossoms, and black berries, called also baneberries. It is found in woods and hedges in Yorkshire, and flowers in May and June.

CHRISTOPHER'S, ST., or *ST. KITT'S*, one of the Caribbee and Leeward islands in the West Indies, 18 leagues N. W. of Antigua. It is 20 miles in length, and seven in breadth, and has high mountains in the middle, whence rivulets flow, which are of great use to the inhabitants. Between the mountains are rocks, precipices, and thick woods; and in the S. W. parts, hot, sulphureous springs at the bottom of them. The air is good, and the soil is light, sandy and fruitful: they are, however, subject to hurricanes. It is divided into 9 parishes, and contains 4 towns or hamlets; Basseterre the capital, Sandy Point, Old Road, and Deep Bay. The white inhabitants are computed at 4000, and the negroes at 26,000. The produce is chiefly sugar, (the general average of this article, for a series of years, is 16,000 hogsheads of 16 cwt.) cotton, ginger, indigo, and the tropical fruits. It is possessed by the English. Lat. 17. 15. N., long. 63. 14. W.

CHROMATES, *s.* in chemistry, salts formed by the combination of any base, with the chromic acid.

CHROMATIC, (*kromatic*) *a.* [from *chroma* colour, Gr.] in painting, relating to colour. Relating to a certain kind of ancient music, which proceeded by several semitones in succession.

CHROMATICS, *s.* [from *chroma* colour, Gr.] that part of the science of optics by which the several properties of the colours of light and of natural bodies are illustrated and explained.

CHROME, *s.* a newly-discovered metal, which communicates a variety of colours to other metals.

CHROMIC, *a.* in chemistry, belonging to chromium.

CHROMIUM, *s.* a newly-discovered metal, whence a beautiful green colour may be obtained, useful in painting, and in the colouring of porcelain.

CHRONIC, or CHRONICAL, (*kronick* or *kronikal*) *a.* [from *chronos* time, Gr.] that endures or lasts a long time. In medicine, applied to those diseases which are opposed to the acute, or such as soon come to a crisis.

CHRONICLE, (*kronikle*) *s.* [*cronique*, Fr.] a regular account of transactions in the order they happen; a history.

To CHRONICLE, (*kronikle*) *v. a.* to insert in a history; to be recorded; to be made famous, or handed down to the memory of posterity.

CHRONICLER, (*kronikler*) *s.* one who writes a regular account of transactions, according to the order in which they were performed; an historian.

CHRONICLES, *s.* two books of holy Scripture, which contain an abridgment of sacred history, to the return of the Jews from the Babylonish captivity. The first book traces the genealogies of the Israelites from Adam, relates the death of Saul, and gives a brief account of the reign of David. The second traces the progress of the kingdom of Judah, its various revolutions, its period under Zedekiah, and the restoration of the Jews by Cyrus.

CHRONOGRAM, (*kronogram*) *s.* [from *chronos* time, and *grapho* to write, Gr.] an inscription, whose numeral letters compose some particular date.

CHRONOGRAMMATIST, *s.* a writer of chronograms.

CHRONOLOGER, (*kronolojer*) *s.* [from *chronos* time, and *logos* a discourse, Gr.] one who makes the settling the dates of former transactions his particular study.

CHRONOLO'GICAL, (*kronolojical*) *a.* relating to chronology, or the period in which any transactions happened.

CHRONOLO'GICALLY, (*kronolojically*) *ad.* in such a manner as is consistent with the rules of chronology.

CHRONO'LOGIST, (*kronolojist*) *s.* See CHRONOLOGER.

CHRONO'LOGY, (*kronolojy*) *s.* [from *chronos* time, and *logos* a discourse, Gr.] the act of tracing the times wherein any remarkable transaction was performed.

CHRONO'METER, (*kronometer*) *s.* [from *chronos* time, and *metreo* to measure, Gr.] an instrument used for the measuring of time.

CHRY'SALIS, (*krysalis*) *s.* [from *chrysos* gold, Gr.] in natural history, a worm or caterpillar in its second state, wherein it continues without eating, or any motion, unless in its tail, till it bursts its pellicle, and changes into a moth or butterfly.

CHRYSA'NTHEMUM, *s.* in botany, the name of two tribes of flowers introduced from America, and the Cape of Good Hope.

CHRY'SOLITE, (*krysolite*) *s.* [from *chrysos* gold, and *lithos* a stone, Gr.] a general term given by the ancients to all precious stones that had a cast of gold or yellow in their composition. Among moderns, a precious stone of a dusky green colour, with a cast of yellow.

CHRYSOPRA'SUS, *s.* [from *chrysos* gold, Gr. and *prasinus* green, Lat.] a precious stone mentioned in Scripture, of a yellow colour, approaching to green.

CHUB, *s.* in natural history, a non-spinous fish, or that which has no prickly fins, and only one on its back.

CHU'BBED, *a.* Figuratively, having a large head, alluding to that of a chub.

To CHUCK, *v. a.* to make a noise like a partridge, or a hen calling her chickens.

To CHUCK, *v. a.* [from *choc*, Fr.] to give a person a gentle chuck under the chin; to endeavour to throw money into a hole made in the ground, at some distance.

CHUCK, *s.* the noise of a hen; an expression of endearment; a cast, by which a person endeavours to throw money into a hole made in the ground for that purpose.

CHU'CKFARTHING, *s.* a play, at which the money falls with a chuck into the hole beneath.

To CHU'CKLE, *v. n.* [*schaecken*, Belg.] to laugh vehemently, so as to be out of breath. Actively, to call like a hen. Figuratively, to fondle or chuck under the chin.

CHUFF, *s.* a coarse, heavy, surly, and passionate clown.

CHU'FFY, *a.* surly, morose.

CHU'FFILY, *ad.* surlily; stomachfully.

CHUM, *s.* [*chom*, Armorick] a chamber-fellow; a term used in the universities.

CHUMP, *s.* a thick, heavy piece of wood, less than a block.

CHURCH, *s.* [*circe*, Sax.] is a word of different significations, according to the different subjects to which it is applied. 1. It is understood of the collective body of Christians through the whole world who profess to believe in Christ, and acknowledge him to be the Saviour of mankind. This is what ancient writers called the Catholic or Universal Church; and agrees with the apostle's account of one, in *Col.* i. 18. 2. It is applied to any particular congregation of Christians, who, at one time, and one and the same place, associate together, and concur in the participation of all the institutions of Jesus Christ, with their proper pastors and ministers. 3. It is also applied to any particular sect or party of Christians, distinguished by particular doctrines and ceremonies; as, *the Romish Church, the Greek Church, the Church of England, the Reformed Churches*, and the like. 4. It is sometimes used to denote the body of ecclesiastics, or clergy; in which sense *Church* is opposed to the *State*. 5. It is likewise taken for a place where a particular congregation or society of Christians assemble for the celebration of divine service. In this sense *Churches* are variously denominated, according to the rank, degree, discipline, &c., as the metropolitan, patriarchal, cathedral, parochial, collegiate, &c. Sometimes the word *Church* is considered in a more extensive sense, and divided into several branches; thus, the *Church militant* is the assembly of the faithful on earth; the *Church triumphant*, that of the faithful already in glory; to which the Papists add the *Church patient*, which, according to their doctrine, is that of the faithful in purgatory. SYNON. *Church* and *temple* signify an edifice set apart for the public service of religion; but that of *temple* is a more pompous expression, and less in use than *Church*. With respect to the Pagan religion, we frequently use the word *temple*; as the *temple* of Apollo: but with relation to our own, we generally say *church*, as St. Paul's *church*.

To CHURCH, *v. a.* to read the peculiar service of returning thanks to God for a happy delivery, with the person who is recovered from child-bed.

CHU'RCHMAN, *s.* one who professes the religion or mode of worship by law established; a minister or person who officiates in a church.

CHURCH-STRETTON, a town of Shropshire, with a market on Thursday. It is seated between two hills, and is but a small place, though the market is good for corn. It is 14 miles S. of Shrewsbury, and 153 N. W. of London.

CHURCH-WARDEN, *s.* an officer elected yearly, in Easter week, by the minister and parishioners of every parish, to look after the church, church-yard, and the things belonging to them.

CHURCH-YARD, *s.* the ground adjoining to a church, wherein the dead are buried.

CHURL, *s.* [*ceorl*, Sax.] a clown, or unpolished countryman. Figuratively, a morose, surly, or ill-bred person; a niggard, or a miser.

CHU'RLISH, *a.* brutal, rude, ignorant, ill-bred, uncivil, sour, selfish, avaricious.

CHU'RLISHLY, *ad.* in a rude, uncivil, unkind, or brutal manner.

CHU'RLISHNESS, *s.* rude, obstinate, and surly behaviour.

CHURN, *s.* [*kern*, Belg.] a vessel in which cream, by violent or long agitation, is turned into butter.

To CHURN, *v. a.* [*kernen*, Belg.] to make butter by frequent and continual motion.

CHU'RNSTAFF, *s.* in botany, a species of spurge, called also wartwort, with wedge-shaped leaves, and yellowish green blossoms, found in gardens, and flowering in July.

CHU'RRWORM, *s.* an insect that turns about nimbly, called also a fan-cricket.

To CHUSE. See CHOOSE.

CHYLA'CEOUS, (*kylaceous*) *a.* consisting of chyle; partaking of the qualities of chyle; resembling chyle.

CHYLE, (*kyle*) *s.* [*chylos*, Gr.] in the animal economy, a milky, insipid liquor, consisting of oily and mucilaginous particles, extracted from dissolved aliments of every kind, and by a peculiar mechanism conveyed to the blood.

CHYLIFA'CTION, (*kylifakshon*) *s.* the act of converting the juice of aliments into a white liquor called the *chyle*,

CHYLIFA'CTIVE, (*kylifactive*) *a.* having the power of making chyle; endued with the quality of converting aliment into chyle.

CHYLOPOIE'TIC, (*kylopoietik*) [from *chylos* chyle, and *poieo* to make, Gr.] having the power or office of converting aliment into chyle.

CHY'LOUS, (*kylous*) *a.* consisting of chyle resembling or partaking of the qualities of chyle.

CHY'MIC, or CHY'MICAL, (*kymik*, or *kymikal*) *a.* [*chymicus*, Lat.] made by, or relating to chymistry.

CHY'MICALLY, (*kymikally*) *ad.* in a chymical manner.

CHY'MIST, or CHEMIST, (*kymist*, or *kemist*) *s.* a professor of chymistry.

CHY'MISTRY, (*kymistry*) *s.* [from *chymos* juice, Gr.] an art by which sensible bodies, contained in vessels, are so changed by means of fire, that their several powers and virtues are thereby discovered, their several substances are separated, and new bodies are composed by the mixture of different substances or ingredients. It is now commonly written *chemistry*.

CIBA'RIOUS, *a.* [from *cibus* meat, Lat.] proper for food; partaking of the qualities of food.

CI'BOL, *s.* [*ciboule*, Fr.] a small sort of onion used in salads.

CI'CATRICE, or CICATRIX, *s.* [Lat.] a little seam or elevation of callous flesh, rising and remaining on the skin after the healing of a wound; a scar.

CICATRI'SANT, or CICATRI'SIVE, *a.* in medicine, applied to such applications as are desiccative, aid nature to repair the skin of a wound, and form a scar.

CICATRIZA'TION, *s.* in surgery, the act of healing a wound: the state of being healed or skinned over.

To CI'CATRIZE, *v. a.* to apply such medicines to wounds as heal and skin them over; to heal and skin a wound over.

CI'CELY, *s.* a sort of herb, called also fool's-parsley, or lesser hemlock.

CICHORA'CEOUS, (*sikoraceous*) *a.* [from *cichoreum* succory, Lat.] having the qualities of succory.

CICU'TA, *s.* [Lat.] hemlock, a vegetable poison divided into *major* and *minor*; likewise a poisonous juice of liquor expressed from the *cicuta aquatica*, with which the Athenians used to put their state criminals to death.

CI'DER, *s.* [*cidre*, Fr.] a brisk cool liquor, prepared from the juice of apples, made vinous by fermentation.

CI'DERKIN, *s.* the liquor made of the murk, or gross matter of the apples, after the cider is pressed out, by the addition of boiling water, which is suffered to infuse for 48 hours.

CI-DEVANT, (*seedevaung*) *ad.* [Fr.] heretofore, before, formerly. A word lately introduced into the English.

CI'ELING, (*seeling*) See CEILING.

CI'LIA, *s.* [Lat.] in anatomy, the palisadoes of stiff hairs wherewith the eyes are guarded.

CI'LIARY, *a.* [from *cilium* the hair of the eyelids, Lat.] in anatomy, belonging to the eyelids.

CILI'CIOUS, *a.* [from *cilicium* hair-cloth, Lat.] made of hair.

CI'METER, *s.* [*cimitarra*, Span.] a sort of sword, used by the Turks, short, heavy, flat, with but one edge, and curved towards the point. Sometimes spelt *scymeter*, or *scimeter*.

CIMME'RIAN, *a.* [from *cimmerii*, Lat.] dark, dismal, gloomy, a term derived from the Scythians, whose country was so full of woods, and covered with continual clouds, that but very little sun was seen among them.

CI'NCTURE, *s.* [from *cingo* to gird, Lat.] a girdle or clothing worn round the body. Figuratively, an enclosure.

CI'NDER, *s.* [*ceindre*, Fr.] coals burnt till most of their sulphur is consumed, reduced to a porous cake, and quenched before they turn to ashes; a red-hot coal that has ceased to flame.

CINERA'TION, *s.* [from *cineres* ashes, Lat.] in chemistry, the art of reducing a body to ashes.

CINERI'TIOUS, (*sinerishous*) *a.* [*cinericius* Lat.] having the form of, or resembling, ashes.

CI'NGLE, *s.* [from *cingo* to gird, Lat.] a girth for a horse.

CI'NNABAR, *s.* [*cinnabaris*, Lat.] is either native or factitious. The *native cinnabar* is an ore of quicksilver, moderately compact, heavy, and of an elegant, striated, red colour. In this ore the quicksilver is blended with sulphur, which is commonly no more than one part in six, in proportion to the mercury. It is found lodged in a bluish indurated clay, though sometimes in a greenish talcy stone. *Factitious cinnabar*, is a mixture of mercury, and sulphur sublimated, and thus reduced to a fine red glebe. The best is of a high colour, and full of fibres like needles.

CI'NNAMON, *s.* [*cinnamomum*, Lat.] the bark of an aromatic tree resembling the camphire, or olive-tree, and growing in the island of Ceylon. *Cinnamon-water* is made by distilling the bark, first infused in barley-water, in spirit of wine, or white wine.

CINQUE, (*sink*) *s.* [Fr.] in gaming, a five in dice, &c.

CI'NQUEFOIL, (*sinkfoil*) *s.* [*cinque feuille*, Fr.] a kind of five-leaved clover.

CINQUE PORTS, [Fr.] five havens that lie on the east part of England towards France, thus called by way of eminence, on account of their superior importance, as having been thought, by our kings, to merit a particular regard for their preservation against invasions. They have a particular polity, and are governed by a keeper, with the title of lord-warden of the Cinque-ports, and send representatives to parliament, who are called barons of the Cinque-ports. They are Hastings, Dover, Hithe, Romney, and Sandwich, to which Winchelsea and Rye have since been added.

CI'ON, *s.* [*sion*, or *scion*, Fr.] in botany, a young twig, shoot, or sprout of a tree; a shoot engrafted or inserted on a stock.

CI'PHER, (*sifer*) *s.* [*zifra*, Ital.] an arithmetical character or number marked thus (0); though of no value itself, in integers it increases the value of figures, when set on the right hand, and decreases them in the same proportion, when set before them, in decimal fractions; a collection or assemblage of letters consisting of the initials of a person's name, interwoven together, and engraved on plate, or painted, instead of escutcheons, on coaches; certain characters made use of by persons to conceal the subject they write about from others; the key to explain any private characters. *A mere cipher*, a person of no importance or interest.

To CI'PHER, (*sifer*) *v. n.* to perform the operations of arithmetic.

CIRCA'SSIA, one of the seven countries which lie between the Black Sea and the Caspian, bounded on the N. by the river Don, and on the W. by part of the Black Sea, and the sea of Asoph. They are a nation of mountaineers, who subsist by raising cattle, and fix themselves on the banks of rivers for the sake of pasturage and water. The Circassians are divided into three classes; the princes, the nobles, called usdens, and the vassals, or people. They have never had any written laws, but are governed by a collection of ancient usages. They have few manufactures: their agriculture hardly produces sufficient for their own subsistence. Sheep and horses form a principal part of their commerce, and slaves, whom they take in their predatory excursions. Their food consists of a little meat-paste, made of millet, and beer made from the same grain fermented. They have both the Bible and the Koran; but, not having letters of their own, those who write their language make use of Arabic characters. This nation has been, of late years, gradually reduced under the dominion of Russia, to which it is

now almost wholly subject, and is included in the government of Caucasus.

CI'RCLE, *s.* [*circulus*, Lat.] in geometry, a plane figure, comprehended under one line only, to which all lines drawn from a point in the middle are equal. Figuratively, a curve line, which, being continued, ends in the point from whence it began, having all its parts equidistant from a point in the middle called the centre; but this is properly the periphery or circumference of a circle. *A Great Circle* of the sphere is that whose plane passeth through the centre thereof, and whose centre is the same with that of the sphere, dividing the globe into two equal parts. *A Lesser Circle* is that which divides the globe into two unequal parts, as the tropics, parallels of latitude, &c. *A Primitive Circle* is that described on the plane of the projection. *A Right Circle* is that whose plane stands at right angles with the plane of the projection, and is a diameter of the primitive. *An Oblique Circle* is that whose plane, inclines to the plane of the projection, or makes oblique angles therewith. *Parallel Circles* are those lesser circles of the sphere, whose planes are parallel to the planes of any great circles thereof; thus the circles of latitude on the globe are called the parallels of latitude, because parallel to the plane of the equator. The circumference or extremities of any round body; an assembly of people forming a ring; a company; a series of things following one another alternately. *Circles of the Empire*, were such as had a right to be present at the diets; they were ten in number, viz., Austria, Burgundy, the Lower Rhine, Bavaria, Upper Saxony, Franconia, Suabia, Upper Rhine, Westphalia, and the Lower Saxony, N. B. The late conquests of the French have completely overturned the ancient establishment of the Germanic Circles. See GERMANY.

To CI'RCLE, *v. a.* to move round any thing, to surround, encompass, or enclose; to confine or keep together.

CI'RCLED, *part.* having the form of a circle.

CI'RCLET, *s.* [diminutive of *circle*] a circle; an orb.

CI'RCLING, *a.* surrounding or encompassing like a circle.

CI'RCUIT, (*sirkit*) *s.* [*circuitus*, from *circumeo* to go round, Lat.] the moving round any thing; the motion or revolution of a planet round its orbit; a space enclosed within a circle; the circumference of any thing; the space which any thing measures in going round it; a ring, a crown, or that which encircles any thing. Also, the progress which the judges take twice every year through the several counties of England and Wales, to hold courts, and administer justice. Hence England is divided into six circuits, viz., the Home circuit, Norfolk, Midland, Oxford, Western, and Northern circuit.

To CI'RCUIT, *v. n.* to move round, or in, a circle.

CI'RCUITEER, or CI'RCUITER, *s.* one that travels in a circuit; that which moves in an orbit.

CIRCUI'TION, *s.* [from *circumeo* to go round, Lat.] the act of going round about. Figuratively, circumlocution; comprehension of argument.

CIRCU'ITOUS, *a.* round about.

CI'RCULAR, *a.* [*circularis*, Lat.] round in the form of a circle. Figuratively, succession, in which that which proceeds first returns again. *Circular letter*, a letter addressed to several persons, who have the same interest in some common affair. *Circular lines*, such straight lines as are divided by the divisions made in the arch of a circle. *Circular sailing*, that which is performed in the arch of a great circle.

CI'RCULARLY, *ad.* in the form of a circle; with a circular motion.

To CI'RCULATE, *v. n.* [from *circulus* a circle, Lat.] to move in a circle; to be in use, so as to be constantly changing its owner; to be dispersed. Actively, to put about.

CIRCULA'TION, *s.* the act of moving in a circle; a motion whereby a body returns in a curved line to the point from which it set out; a series of succession, in which things preserve the same order, and return to the same state. The *circulation of the blood* was discovered in England, in the year 1728, by *Harvey*. It is, in a living animal, the natural and continual motion of the blood, from the heart through the arteries, from whence it is brought back again to the heart by the veins, and is the principle on which life depends; for when this circular motion of the blood ceases, death immediately follows. *Circulation of the sap in vegetables*. a natural motion of the nutritious juice of plants, from the roots to the extreme parts, and back again to the root. In chemistry, it is an operation whereby the same vapour, raised by fire, falls back, by which means it is distilled several times, and reduced to its most subtile parts.

CIRCULA'TORY, *s.* in chemistry, a glass vessel, consisting of two parts, luted on each other, wherein the finest parts mount to the top, and finding no passage fall down again.

CIRCUMA'MBIENCY, *s.* [from *circum* about, and *ambio* to go round, Lat.] the act of encompassing or surrounding.

CIRCUMA'MBIENT, *part.* [*sircumambiens*, Lat.] compassing a thing round; encircling; enclosing; surrounding; encompassing.

To CIRCUMA'MBULATE, *v. n.* [from *circum* around, and *ambulo* to walk, Lat.] to walk round about.

To CI'RCUMCISE, (*sirkumsize*,) *v. a.* [from *circum* around, and *cædo* to cut, Lat.] to cut off the prepuce or foreskin.

CIRCUMCI'SION, *s.* a rite of the Jewish and Mohammedan religions, which is also practised by several Pagan nations. The term is taken from the Latin *circumcædere, to cut round*, because it consists in cutting off, with a knife or sharp flint, from male infants, the prepuce, or skin which covers the glans of the penis. The time for performing this rite, among the Jews, is the eighth day; but the Mohammedans do not circumcise till the thirteenth year.

CIRCU'MFERENCE, *s.* [from *circum* around, and *fero* to carry, Lat.] the periphery of a circle; the line including and surrounding any thing; the space enclosed in a circle; the extremities of a round body. Figuratively, any thing of a round form.

To CIRCU'MFERENCE, *v. a.* to include in a circle; to circumscribe, or confine.

CIRCUMFERE'NTOR, *s.* [from *circumfero* to carry round, Lat.] an instrument used by surveyors in taking angles, consisting of a brass index with sights, and a compass, and mounted on a stand with a ball and socket.

CI'RCUMFLEX, *s.* [from *circumflecto* to bend about, Lat. alluding to the shape of the accent] an accent marked (^) used to regulate the pronunciation, and requires an undulation between the grave and the acute.

CIRCU'MFLUENCE, *s.* [from *circumfluo* to flow round, Lat.] an enclosure made by water flowing round any thing.

CIRCU'MFLUENT, *part.* [from *circumfluo* to flow round, Lat.] flowing round any thing, or enclosing any thing with water.

CIRCU'MFLUOUS, *a.* [from *circumfluo* to flow round, Lat.] environing with water.

To CIRCUMFU'SE, (*circumfuze*) *v. a.* [from *circumfundo* to pour round, Lat.] to pour round; to diffuse, or spread every way.

CIRCUMFU'SILE, *a.* [from *circumfundo* to pour round, Lat.] that may be poured, diffused, or spread round any thing.

CIRCUMFU'SION, *s.* [from *circumfundo* to pour round, Lat.] the act of spreading round.

To CIRCUMGY'RATE, *v. a.* [from *circum* around, and *gyro* to turn, Lat.] to roll round.

CIRCUMJA'CENT, *part.* [from *circum* around, and *iaceo* to lie, Lat.] lying round any thing; bordering on any side; contiguous.

CIRCUMLOCU'TION, *s.* [from *circum* around, and *loquor* to speak, Lat.] the expressing a sentiment in a number of words; a paraphrasis; an indirect way of expressing a person's sentiments.

CIRCUMMU'RED, *a.* [from *circum* around, and *murus* a wall, Lat.] encompassed or surrounded with a wall.

CIRCUMNA'VIGABLE, *a.* [*circumnavigabilis*, Lat.] that may be sailed round.

To CIRCUMNA'VIGATE, *v. a.* [from *circum* around, and *navigo* to sail, Lat.] to sail round.

CIRCUMNAVIGA'TION, *s.* [from *circum* around, and *navigo* to sail, Lat.] the sailing round any tract of land.

CIRCUMNAVIGA'TOR, *s.* one that sails round.

CIRCUMPO'LAR, *a.* [from *circum* around, and *polus* the pole, Lat.] in astronomy, applied to such stars near the north pole, which move round it without setting, as viewed from any particular place north of the equator; and *vice versâ*.

CIRCUMPOSI'TION, *s.* [*circum* around, and *positio* place, Lat.] the act of setting or placing any thing in a ring or circle.

CIRCUMROTA'TION, *s.* [from *circum* around, and *roto* to whirl, Lat.] the act of whirling a thing round with a motion like that of a wheel; the state of a thing whirled round.

To CIRCUMSCRI'BE, *v. a.* [from *circum* around, and *scribo* to write, Lat.] to enclose in certain lines or limits.

CIRCUMSCRIPTI'ON, *s.* [from *circumscribo*, to circumscribe, Lat.] the determination of a particular figure; limitation, restraint, confinement, boundary.

CIRCUMSCRI'PTIVE, *a.* that determines the shape or figure of a body.

CIRCUMSPE'CT, *a.* [from *circum* around, and *spicio* to look, Lat.] cautious; a person attentive to the effects of his actions, and who weighs the dangers and difficulties with which they are attended.

CIRCUMSPE'CTION, or CIRCUMSPE'CTNESS, *s.* looking round about one. A cautious or wary conduct, wherein a person weighs the dangers and difficulties with which his actions are attended, and endeavours to guard against them. SYNON. To be well with the world requires *circumspection*, when we are speaking before those with whom we are not acquainted; *consideration* for people of rank and quality; and *regard* toward those with whom we are interested.

CIRCUMSPE'CTIVE, *a.* looking round about; taking all the measures which may prevent a disappointment, or secure a person from any maliciousness of an enemy.

CIRCUMSPE'CTLY, *ad.* in a cautious, discreet, and prudent manner; guarding against accidents, and precluding any disappointments.

CI'RCUMSTANCE, *s.* [*circumstance*, Fr.] the particular incident belonging to any action, which determines it to be either good or bad, or a fact probable or improbable; an event. Used in the plural for the state and condition of a person; *bad circumstances*, signifying distress or poverty, and *good circumstances*, riches or affluence.

To CI'RCUMSTANCE, *v. n.* to be placed in a particular light; to be attended with peculiar incidents.

CI'RCUMSTANT, *part.* [from *circum* around, and *sto* to stand, Lat.] standing round, surrounding.

CIRCUMSTA'NTIAL, (*sirkumstánshial*) *v.* [from *circum* around, and *sto* to stand, Lat.] accidental, opposite to essential. Minute; particular, wherein all the different relations and attendant reasons, of an action are enumerated.

CIRCUMSTANTIA'LITY, (*sirkumstanshiálily*) *s.* the state of a thing, with all the peculiarities attending it.

CIRCUMSTA'NTIALLY, *ad.* according to circumstance; minutely, exactly.

To CIRCUMSTA'NTIATE, (*sirkumstántiate*) *v. a.* to place a thing or action in a particular situation or relation, with respect to the accidents which attend or determine its quality.

To CIRCUMVA'LLATE, *v. a.* [from *circum* around, and *vallo* to intrench, Lat.] to enclose, or surround with trenches and fortifications.

CIRCUMVALLA'TION, *s.* the art of entrenching or fortifying a camp or place with works. In fortification, a line or trench with a parapet thrown up by the besiegers, encompassing all their camp, to defend it against any force that may attempt to relieve the place.

To CIRCUMVE'NT, *v. a.* [from *circum* around, and *venio* to come, Lat.] to over-reach a person by superior craft; to deceive or impose upon by specious pretences, and secret artifices.

CIRCUMVE'NTION, *s.* [*circumventio*, Lat.] the imposing upon or over-reaching a person by secret artifices and subtlety.

To CIRCUMVE'ST, *v. a.* [from *circum* around, and *vestio* to clothe, Lat.] to clothe all over with a garment; to clothe, or surround with a garment.

To CIRCUMVO'LVE, *v. a.* [from *circum* around, and *volvo* to roll, Lat.] to roll round; to roll any body in any orbit or circle.

CIRCUMVOLU'TION, *s.* [from *circumvolutus*, Lat.] the act of rolling round; the state of being round; the thing rolled round.

CI'RCUS, *s.* [Lat.] in antiquity, a spacious building of a round or oval figure, erected to exhibit shows and games to the people. The *Roman Circus* was a large, oblong edifice, arched at one end, encompassed with porticos, and furnished with two rows of seats, places ascending over each other. In the middle was a kind of foot-bank, or eminence, with obelisks, statues, and posts, at each end. Those who have measured the circus say, it was 2,187 feet long, and 900 broad, and would contain 150,000 people; others 260,000, or 300,000, and was the greatest building in Rome.

CI'RENCESTER, or *CI'CESTER*, a large and populous town in Gloucestershire, (supposed to have been built by Cissa, a Saxon prince,) and formerly surrounded by walls, of which some vestiges are yet visible. King Canute, the Dane, held a general council here, in 1020. It has manufactures of cutlery ware, carpeting, wool-combing, wool-stapling, and yarn-making, and a communication with Stroudwater, from which it derives great advantage. It is seated on the river Churn, in the road from Oxford to Bath, 18 miles S. E. of Gloucester, and 89 W. of London Markets on Monday and Friday. Pop. 5420.

CIST, *s.* [*cista*, Lat.] a case; covering. In medicine, the coat or enclosure of a tumour.

CI'STED, *a.* enclosed in a bag or membrane.

CISTE'RCIANS, in church history, a religious order founded in the eleventh century, by St. Robert, a Benedictine. They became so powerful, that they governed almost all Europe, both in spirituals and temporals. Cardinal de Vitri, describing their observances, says, they neither wore skins nor shirts, nor ever ate flesh, except in sickness; and abstained from fish, eggs, milk, and cheese; they lay upon

straw beds, in their tunics and cowls; they rose at midnight to prayer; they spent the day in labour, reading, and prayer; and in all their exercises observed a continual silence. The habit of their order is a white robe in the nature of a cassock, with a black scapulary and hood, and girt with a woollen girdle. The nuns wear a white tunic, and a black scapulary and girdle.

CI'STERN, *s.* [*cisterna*, Lat.] a receptacle for water or rain, placed in yards or kitchens for family use; a large reservoir of water, or enclosed fountain.

CI'STUS, *s.* in botany, a genus of plants, of which five species are natives of England, viz., the hoary, annual, narrow-leaved, sunflower, and dwarf cistus. All these species flower in June or July.

CIT, [a contraction of *citizen*] one who lives in the city, opposed to one at the court; a word of contempt.

CITADEL, *s.* [*citadelle*, Fr.] a fort or place fortified with four, five, or six bastions, built sometimes in the most eminent part of a city, and sometimes only near a city, in order to defend the city against enemies, and to keep the inhabitants in their obedience.

CI'TAL, *s.* a reproof, or impeachment; a summons, or a call to appear in a court.

CITA'TION, *s.* [*citatio*, Lat.] in law, a summons to appear before any ecclesiastical judge, on some cause relating to the church; quoting or mentioning an author's name; the passage quoted from an author; a mention, detail, enumeration.

CITA'TORY, *a.* having the power of a summons, or used as a summons.

To CITE, *v. a.* [*cito*, Lat.] to summon or call a person to appear in a court of justice; to enjoin, or call on a person with authority, to quote.

CI'TER, *s.* one who summons a person to appear in a court; one who quotes a passage from an author.

CI'TESS, *s.* a city woman.

CI'THARA, or CI'THERN, *s.* [*cithara*, Lat.] a kind of harp, a musical instrument used by the ancients, the precise form or structure of which is not known; at first it had only three strings, but the number was increased afterwards to 8, 9, and lastly to 24; it was played upon with a plectrum or quill, like the lyre.

CI'TIZEN, *s.* [*citoyen*, Fr.] a person who is free of a city, one who carries on a trade in a city, opposed to a gentleman or soldier. The term *citizen* became general among the French people after the establishment of the Republic. It was first used instead of *Monsieur*, and every other honorary title.

CI'TRATES, *s.* in chemistry, salts formed by the combination of any base with the citric acid.

CI'TRIC, *a.* in chemistry, belonging to lemons and other similar fruits.

CI'TRINE, *a.* [from *citrus* a citron, Lat.] lemon-coloured; of a dark yellow.

CI'TRINE, *s.* [*citrinus*, Lat.] a species of crystal of an extremely beautiful yellow. It is generally clear, fine, and free from flaws; it is very plentiful in the West Indies, oftentimes set in rings by our jewellers, and may be mistaken for a topaz.

CI'TRON, *s.* [*citrus*, Lat.] a fruit which comes from a hot country, and is, in smell, taste, and shape, somewhat like a lemon. *Citron water*, or *Aqua vitæ*, is distilled with the rind of citrons.

CI'TY, *s.* [*cité*, Fr.] a large town enclosed with a wall. In law, a town corporate, that hath a bishop and a cathedral church; the inhabitants of a city.

CI'TY, *a.* living in a city; like a citizen; with vain parade or ostentatious affluence.

CI'VET, *s.* [*civette*, Fr.] in natural history, an animal of the weasel-kind, which inhabits several parts of Africa and India, and produces the drug called *civet*.

CI'VIC, *a.* [from *civis* a citizen, Lat.] that relates to civil matters, opposed to military. *A civic crown*, among the Romans, was made of oak-leaves, and given to those that had saved the life of a citizen.

CI'VIL, *a.* [*civilis*, from *civis* a citizen, Lat.] that belongs to a city, or the government thereof; polished; well-regulated. *Civil war*, is that which citizens or people of the same nation wage with one another. *Civil death*, is that which is inflicted by the laws, in opposition to natural. Joined with *power* or *magistrate*, that which is exercised on the principles of government, opposed to military. Figuratively, civilized; humane; well-bred; complaisant; gentle, beautifully applied to inanimate things. *Civil law*, is that which is applied to the common, and implies the Roman law, contained in the institutes, digests, and code. *Civil year*, that which is established by law in any country, and is so called to distinguish it from the natural year, which is determined by the revolution of the heavenly bodies.

CIVI'LIAN, *s.* [from *civilis*, Lat.] one who professes and makes the civil law his peculiar study.

CIVILIZA'TION, *s.* a law which renders a criminal process civil, by turning an information into an inquest, &c.

CIVI'LITY, *s.* politeness; a polite address attended with humane and benevolent actions; a kindness bestowed in a polite manner.

To CI'VILIZE, *v. a.* to instruct in such sciences as tend to render men humane.

CI'VILIZER *s*, one that reforms the savage manners of barbarians, and renders them humane and polite.

CI'VILLY, *ad.* in a manner agreeable to the principles of government, and the rules of society; in a kind, condescending, good-natured, and genteel manner.

CIZE, *s.* [generally written *size*; from *incisa*, Lat.] the dimensions of any thing with respect to magnitude or bulk.

CLACK, *s.* [*klack*, Belg.] any thing which makes a continued and lasting noise, applied to that of a mill. Figuratively, incessant and importunate tattle; the tongue.

To CLACK, *v. n.* [*klatschen*, Teut.] to make a noise like that which is heard in a mill when going; to let the tongue run, or to talk much.

CLACKMA'NNAN, a town of Scotland, in Clackmannanshire, seated on the N. shore of the river Forth, 25 miles N. W. of Edinburgh. Here Robert de Bruce, king of Scotland, had a palace, and his great sword and helmet are still preserved. Pop. 4266.

CLACKMA'NNAN, a small county of Scotland, bounded on the E. by Fifeshire, on the N. and W. by Perthshire, and on the S. by Stirlingshire. It is but 8 miles in length, and 5 in breadth. It produces good corn and pastures, and plenty of coals and salt. This shire, together with Kinross, sends one member to parl. Pop. 19,116.

CLAD, part. preter. from CLOTHE.

To CLAIM, *v. a.* [*claimer*, Fr.] to demand as a right or due; to require authoritatively.

CLAIM, *s.* a demand, or right of demanding a thing as due.

CLAI'MABLE, *a.* that may be demanded as due, or as belonging to a person.

CLAI'MANT, *s.* he that pretends a right to any thing in the possession of another, and demands it as his property.

CLAI'MER, *s.* one who demands a thing as his property.

CLAIR-OBSCURE, *s.* See CLARE-OBSCURE.

To CLA'MBER, *v. n.* [perhaps corrupted from *climb*] to ascend or go up a steep place with difficulty, so as to be forced to use both knees and hands

To CLAMM, *v. a.* [*clœmian*, Sax.] to clog with any gluish or viscous matter.

CLA'MMINESS, *s.* the quality by which any substance sticks to any thing that touches it; viscidity; ropiness.

CLA'MMY, *a.* viscous, ropy, glutinous, or adhering to any thing which touches it.

CLA'MOROUS, *a.* making a noise with the voice; speaking loud and turbulent.

CLA'MOUR, *s.* [*clamor*, Lat.] a noise, or outcry; an exaltation of the voice in anger. Applied with elegance to inanimate things.

To CLA'MOUR, *v. n.* to make a noise; or speak in a loud, passionate, and turbulent manner.

CLAMP, *s.* [*klampe*, Belg.] a piece of wood added to another to strengthen it, and prevent its bursting; a little piece of wood in the form of a wheel, used in a mortise, instead of a pulley; a quantity or collection of bricks. *Clamp-nails* are such as are used to fasten on clamps in the building or repairing of ships.

To CLAMP, *v. a.* in joining, to fit a board with the grain to another piece across the grain; this is of use to prevent warping.

CLAN, *s.* a family, race, or tribe; a body of persons.

CLA'NCULAR, *a.* [*clancularius*, from *clam* secretly, Lat.] secret, clandestine.

CLANDE'STINE, *a.* [*clandestinus*, Lat.] underhand; secret; in order to evade any law; private; always used in a bad sense.

CLANDE'STINELY, *ad.* in a secret or private manner, including some illegal or bad practice.

To CLANG, *v. n.* [*clango*, Lat.] to make a loud shrill noise with a brazen sound like that of a trumpet; or to make a noise like that of armour when struck with a solid body, or like swords when beat together. Actively, to strike together, so as to make a noise.

CLA'NGOUR, *s.* [*clangor*, Lat.] a loud, shrill sound.

CLA'NGOUS, *s.* making a loud and shrill noise.

CLANK, *s.* a loud, shrill, or harsh noise, made by hard bodies when clashed together.

To CLAP, *v. a.* [*clappan*, Sax.] to strike together with a quick motion, so as to make a noise; to put one thing upon another with a hasty, sudden, and unexpected motion; to perform any action in a quick and unexpected manner; to applaud or praise a person by striking the hands together; to shut up with a quick or sudden motion. To infect with a venereal poison. To *clap up* implies to complete suddenly, without much precaution. Neuterly, to move nimbly with a noise; to enter with alacrity upon any thing.

CLAP, *s.* a loud noise made by the striking of two solid bodies together, or by explosion, when applied to thunder: applause or approbation, testified by striking the hands together. In medicine, a venereal infection.

CLA'PPER, *s.* one who strikes his hands together by way of applause; the tongue, or piece of iron, which hangs in the inside of a bell, and makes it sound; a piece of wood in a mill for shaking the hopper. Figuratively, the tongue of a person that is very talkative; a word of reproach.

To CLAPPERCLA'W, *v. a.* to scold.

CLARE, a county of Munster, in Ireland, 47 miles long, and 32 broad, bounded on the W. by the Atlantic; on the N. by Galway; and on the E. and S. by the Shannon, which separates it from Tipperary, Limerick, and Kerry. It contains 2 market-towns, 79 parishes, and about 260,000 inhabitants; and breeds more horses than any other county in Ireland, as also a great number of cattle and sheep. The town of Clare, called also Ennis, though distinct from Ennis, which is 2 miles distant, is 17 miles N. W. of Limerick, and 112 S. W. of Dublin.

CLARE, a town of Suffolk, with a market on Monday. It is seated on a creek of the river Stour; the ruins of a castle, and a collegiate church, are still visible. They have a manufacture of baize. In this town is a very large church, and several dissenting meeting-houses. It consists of about 500 houses, which are mostly of clay, white-washed, and the streets pretty wide, but not paved. It is 15 miles S. of Bury, and 56 N. E. of London. Pop. 1619.

CLARENCE'UX, or CLARENCI'EUX, (*clarونsu*) [Fr.] the second king of arms, so called from the duke of Clarence, son of Edward III., who first bore this office. He marshals and disposes of the funerals of all the lower nobility on the south side of the Trent, and is therefore called Surroy, *i. e.*, South-roy, or South-king.

CLARE-OBSCURE, *s.* [from *clarus* bright, and *obscurus* dark, Lat.] in painting, the lights and shades in a picture; the art of distributing the lights and shades in a piece to the greatest advantage.

CLA'RET, *s.* [*clairet*, Fr.] French wine, of a clear, pale, red colour.

CLA'RICORD, or CLA'RICHORD, *s.* [from *clarus* clear, and *chorda* a chord, Lat.] a musical instrument in form of a spinnet. It has 49 or 50 stops, and 70 strings, which bear on five bridges, the first whereof is the highest, the rest diminishing in proportion. Some of the strings are in unison, their number being greater than that of the stops. There are several little mortises for passing the jacks, armed with brass hooks, which stop and raise the chords, instead of the chords used in virginals and spinnets. The chords are covered with pieces of cloth, which render the sound sweeter, and deaden it so, that it cannot be heard at any considerable distance; and therefore is in particular use among the nuns, who are unwilling to disturb the silence of the dormitory.

CLARIFICA'TION, *s.* [from *clarus* clear, and *fio* to be made, Lat.] the clearing any thing from impurities; the fining liquors.

To CLA'RIFY, *v. a.* [*clarifier*, Fr.] to fine or make any liquor clear. Neuterly, to clear up; to brighten.

CLA'RION, *s.* [*clarin*, Span.] a trumpet with a narrower tube and shriller sound than the common sort.

CLA'RITY, *s.* [*clarté*, Fr.] brightness, splendour.

CLARK, *s.* See CLERK.

CLA'RY, *s.* in botany, a genus of plants, called by Linnæus saliva. There are two British species, viz., the meadow and wild; the former with oblong, heart-shaped, scolloped leaves, and bluish-purple blossoms, is found in Essex, and flowers in July; the latter with indented, serrated, smoothish leaves, and blue blossoms, is common in meadows and pastures, flowering from May to September.

To CLASH, *v. n.* [*kletsen*, Belg.] to make a noise, applied to two bodies struck together; to act with opposite views; to contradict, oppose, or disagree. Actively, to strike one thing against another, so as to produce a noise.

CLASH, *s.* a noise made by the striking two bodies together; opposition of sentiments, opinions, or interests.

CLA'SHING, *s.* See CLASH.

CLASP, *s.* [*clespe*, Belg.] a thin piece of metal curved at the extremities, which enters into a hole made in another place, and is used to fasten two things together, such as the two covers of a book, or the two foreparts of a garment, &c. Figuratively, an embrace, wherein the arms are thrown round the body of a person.

To CLASP, *v. a.* to shut or fasten by a clasp; to hold within the hands; to make the fingers meet round the circumference of any thing held in the hand; to enclose

CLA'SP-KNIFE, *s.* a knife which is furnished with a spring, and folds into the handle.

CLASS, *s.* [*classis*, Lat.] a collection of things ranged according to their different natures and value; a rank or order. In schools, a number of boys placed according to their attainments, and the authors they read.

To CLASS, *v. a.* to range according to some stated method of distribution; to range according to different ranks.

CLA'SSIC, or CLA'SSICAL, *a.* [from *classis* a class, Lat.] a term chiefly applied to authors who are read in the classes at schools. Virgil, Cicero, Homer, and all the other Greek and Latin writers who flourished at a time when their language subsisted in tolerable purity, are included under the term classical.

CLA'SSIC, *s.* an author of the first rank for abilities, and esteemed as a standard for style, &c.

To CLA'TTER, *v. a.* [*clatrunge*, Sax.] to make a noise by being often struck together, applied to sonorous or metalline bodies, to make a noise by talking aloud, fast, and little to the purpose, a low word.

CLA'TTER, *s.* a rattling noise made by the frequent striking hard bodies together; a confused and tumultuous noise.

CLA'VATED, *a.* [*clavatus*, Lat.] knobbed; or abounding with knobs.

CLAVE, the preter. of CLEAVE.

CLA'VELLATED, *part.* [*clavellatus*, low Lat.] in chemistry, made with burnt tartar.

CLA'VER, *s.* See CLOVER.

CLA'VICLE. *s.* [from *clavicula* a little key, Lat. as being the keys of the throat] in anatomy, the collar-bone, of which there are two, situated between the scapula and sternum, each of them resembling an Italic *S*, but in women more straight than in men.

CLAUSE, (*klauze*) *s.* [*clausula*, from *claudo* to shut, Lat.] a sentence; a single article; so much of a sentence as will make sense.

CLAU'STRAL, *a.* [from *claustrum* an enclosure, Lat.] belonging to a cloister, or religious house.

CLAU'SURE, *s.* [*clausura*, from *claudo* to shut, Lat.] confinement; the state of a person shut up or confined in a monastery.

CLAW, *s.* [*clawan*, Sax.] the foot of a bird or beast, armed with a sharp-pointed horny substance.

To CLAW, *v. a.* [*clawan*, Sax.] to scratch or tear with the nails.

CLA'WED, *part.* furnished or armed with claws.

CLAY, *s.* [*clai*, Brit.] a compact, weighty, stiff, viscid, and ductile earth, when moist; smooth to the touch, easily dissolved in water, and when mixed with it, not quickly subsiding. Figuratively, the earth, or substance out of which our bodies are by Scripture said to be produced.

CLAY, a town of Norfolk, with a small harbour, and large salt-works in the neighbourhood, from whence salt is sent all over the country, and sometimes exported to Holland, the Baltic, &c. It is seated on an arm of the sea, between two rivers, 8 miles from Walsingham, and 20. N. W. of Norwich. Market on Saturday. Pop. 827

To CLAY, *v. a.* to cover with clay. In agriculture, to manure with clay.

C LA'Y-COLD, *a.* as cold as clay. Figuratively, lifeless.

CLAYES, *s.* [*claye*, Fr.] in fortifications, wattles made with stakes interwoven with osiers, to cover lodgments.

CLA'YEY, *a.* consisting of, or abounding in clay.

CLA'YISH, *a.* of the nature of clay; like clay.

CLA'Y-MARL, *s.* a whitish, smooth, chalky earth, resembling clay, but somewhat more fat, and sometimes mixed with chalk-stones.

CLAY-PIT, *s.* a pit where clay is dug.

CLEAN, (*kleen*) *a.* [*clæne*, Sax.] free from dirt, or soil. Figuratively, free from any moral stain, wickedness, or impurity. Adverbially used, it implies entirely, perfectly, fully or completely.

To CLEAN, *v. a.* to free from dirt or filth.

CLE'ANLY, *a.* free from dirt or filth, free from moral impurity; innocent; chaste.

CLE'ANLY, *ad.* in a clean, neat manner, free from dirt or filth.

CLE'ANNESS, or CLE'ANLINESS, *s.* neatness; free from dirt or filth; elegance; exactness; freedom from any moral impurity.

To CLEANSE, (*klenze*) *v. a.* [*clænsian*, Sax.] to free from dirt or filth by washing or rubbing; to free from bad humours by purges, in medicine. To free from matter of funguses, applied to wounds.

CLE'ANSER, (*klénzer*) *s.* [*clænsere*, Sax.] in medicine, that which removes any humours, or expels any noxious fluid from the body; a detergent.

CLEAR, (*kleer*) *a.* [*clarus*, Lat.] bright, transparent, pellucid, transpicuous; free from blame, innocent, without blemish; evident, indisputable, undeniable; free from distress, prosecution, or imputed guilt; vacant, out of debt, unentangled; out of danger.

To CLEAR, *v. a.* to brighten: to vindicate one's character; to prove a man's innocence; to free from obscurity; to discharge a debt; to clarify, or *clear* liquors; to gain without any deduction for loss or charges. *To clear a ship*, is to obtain leave for sailing, or selling the cargo, by paying the customs.

CLE'ARANCE, *s.* a certificate that the ship has been cleared by the custom-house, by paying the duties.

CLEAR, CAPE, a promontory on a little island, on the S. coast of Ireland. Lat. 51. 18. N., long. 9. 23. W. There is also another island, called Cape Clear island, at a small distance from Baltimore Haven; they are both inhabited.

CLE'ARER, *s.* the person or thing that removes any filth or obstruction; that which communicates light to the mind, or removes any difficulty or prejudice which may obscure the judgment.

CLE'ARLY, *ad.* free from darkness, obscurity, ambiguity; plainly; without any undue influence or prejudice. Without deduction, or diminution, applied to gains; without evasion, or reserve.

CLE'ARNESS, *s.* transparency, which renders a thing easy to be seen through, applied to glass. Freedom from dregs, or filth, applied to liquors. Distinctness, plainness, freedom from obscurity and ambiguity, applied to ideas.

CLEAR-SI'GHTED, *a.* able to discern and distinguish things; judicious; seeing into the consequences of things.

To CLE'ARSTARCH, *v. a.* to starch in such a manner, that linen may appear transparent, and clearer than in common washing.

To CLEAVE, (*kleeve*) *v. n.* preter. *I clove*, part. *cloven*; [*cleofan*, Sax.] to stick: to adhere to; to unite one's self to a person.

To CLEAVE, (*kleeve*) *v. a.* preter. *I clave*, *clove*, or *cleft*, particip. *cloven*, or *cleft*; [*cleofan*, Sax.] to divide a thing with a chopper and with violence; to divide by a swift or rapid motion. To divide or separate; to part asunder.

CLE'AVER, (*kleéver*) *s.* a large flat instrument made of metal, with a handle, of a long square form, used by butchers to separate the joints of meat from their carcases, one who chops any thing. In botany, a weed, named likewise *chiver*.

CLE'BURY, called also *NORTH CLEBURY*, and *CLEBURY MORTIMER*, a town in Shropshire, situated on the N. side of the river Tend, 28 miles S. E. of Shrewsbury. Market on Thursday.

CLEES, *s.* the two parts of the foot of a cloven-footed beast. Probably corrupted from *claws*.

CLEF, *s.* [*clef*, Fr.] in music, a mark placed at the beginning of the lines of a piece of music, which determines the name of each line, according to the scale; the tone or key in which it is to begin, and all the unisons in a piece.

CLEFT, participle passive, from CLEAVE.

CLEFT, *s.* a space made by the separation of the parts of any body; a crack. In farriery, a disease in horses, which appears on the hough of the pasterns.

To CLEF'TGRAFT, *v. a.* in gardening, to engraft by cleaving the stock of a tree, and inserting a branch into it.

CLEMENCY, *s.* [*clementia*, Lat.] unwillingness to punish, and tenderness in inflicting punishment.

CLE'MENT, *s.* [*clemens*, Lat.] unwilling to punish, and tender in executing or limiting punishment.

To CLEPE, *v. a.* [*cleapan*, Sax.] to call. Obsolete.

CLEPSY'DRA, *s.* [from *klepto* to hide, and *udor* water, Gr.] a water-clock, or an instrument to measure time by the falling of a certain quantity of water, used by the ancients before the invention of clocks and hour-glasses, both by sea and land. There were many kinds of *clepsydræ* among the ancients, but all of them had this in common, that the water ran generally through a narrow passage, from one vessel into another, and in the lower was a piece of cork, which, as the vessel filled, rose up by degrees, and showed the hour.

CLE'RGY, *s.* [*clergé*, Fr.] a body of men set apart by due ordination for the service of God, and the Christian church, and originally consisting of bishops, priests, and deacons; but in the third century many inferior orders were appointed, such as subdeacons, acolythists, readers, &c. The clergy of the church of Rome are divided into regular and secular. The regular clergy consist of those monks or religious who have taken upon them holy orders of the priesthood in their respective monasteries. The secular clergy are those who are not of any religious order, and have the care and direction of parishes. The protestant clergy are all secular. The privileges of the English clergy, by the ancient statutes, are very considerable; their goods are to pay no toll in fairs or markets; they are exempt from all offices but their own; from the king's carriages, posts, &c.; from appearing at sheriffs' tourns, frank pledges, &c.; and are not to be fined or amerced according to their spiritual, but their temporal means. A clergyman, acknowledging a statute, is not to be imprisoned. If he be convicted of a crime for which the benefit of clergy is allowed, he shall not be burnt in the hand; and he shall have the benefit of clergy *in infinitum*, which no layman can have more than once. The revenues of the clergy were anciently very considerable; but since the reformation are very small, especially those of the inferior clergy. Indeed, an addition was made, 2 *Anne*, by which the whole revenues or first-fruits and tenths were granted, to raise a fund for the augmentation of the maintenance of the poor clergy; pursuant to which a corporation was formed, to which the same revenues were conveyed in trust. *Benefit of Clergy* is a privilege which anciently was allowed only to those who were in orders; but by the statute of 18 *Eliz.*, every man to whom *the benefit of clergy* is granted, though not in orders, is put to read at the bar, after he is found guilty, and convicted of felony, and so burnt in the hand, and set free for the first time, if the ordinary or deputy standing by do say, *legit ut clericus;* otherwise he shall suffer death. See BENEFIT OF CLERGY.

CLE'RGYMAN, *s.* a person dedicated by ordination to the service of the church; a person in holy orders.

CLE'RICAL, *a.* [from *clericus* a clergyman, Eccles. Lat.] belonging to the clergy.

CLERK, *s.* [from *kleros* heritage, Gr. because the clergy were supposed to be the peculiar heritage or property of God] a word originally used to denote a learned man, or man of letters; but now is the common appellation by which clergymen distinguish themselves in signing any deed, instrument, &c. Also the person who reads the responses of the congregation in the church to direct the rest. It is likewise a common name for writers or book-keepers in public offices, or private compting-houses. In our courts of record, there is a great number of officers who go under this name.

CLE'RKSHIP, *s.* the office or employ of a clerk.

CLEVE, CLIF, CLIVE, in the name of a place, denotes it to be situate on the side of a rock or hill: as, *Cleveland*, *Clifton*, *Stancliff*.

CLE'VER, *a.* dexterous, quick, or skilful in the performance of any thing; well-pleasing, convenient. Well made; handsome.

CLE'VERLY, *ad.* in a dexterous, ingenious, skilful, and proper manner.

CLE'VERNESS, *s.* a proper, skilful, and dexterous performance; a quality which conveys the idea of fitness, ingenuity, and perfection, and thereby excites satisfaction in the mind.

CLEVES, the duchy of, one of the finest countries of the late German empire, in the circle of Westphalia, bounded on the N. by Munster and Overyssel, and on the W. by Guelderland and Brabant. It is divided into two by the Rhine, and is about 40 miles in length, and from 10 to 12 in breadth. The revenues of Cleves and Mark amounted to a million of crowns. *Cleves*, its capital, is a handsome town, and has a castle built in the time of Julius Cæsar. It is seated on a hill, 3 miles from the Rhine. Pop. of the duchy, 210,000; the town, 5520.

CLEW, *s.* [*klouwen*, Belg.] any thing in a globular form; a ball of thread. Figuratively, any guide or direction, by means of which a person may surmount any difficulty, alluding to a ball of thread made use of by persons to find their way back again from a labyrinth. The *clew of a sail* is the lower corner, reaching down to that earing where the tackle and sheets are fastened.

To CLEW, *v. a.* among sailors, joined with the word *sail*, signifies to raise them in order to be furled by means of a rope fastened to the clew, called the *clew-garnet*.

To CLICK, *v. n.* [*cliken*, Belg.] to make a small, sharp, and successive noise, like that of the beats of a watch.

CLI'CKER, *s.* a tradesman's servant, who stands at the shop-door to invite customers to buy his wares; commonly called a barker.

CLI'ENT, *s.* [*cliens*, Lat.] in law, one who employs a lawyer for advice or defence. Among the Romans, one who was dependant on some great personage, who undertook to defend him from oppression.

CLI'ENTELE, or CLI'ENTSHIP, *s.* [*clientela*, Lat.] the office or condition of a client.

CLIFF, *s.* [*clif*, Sax.] a steep or craggy rock, generally applied to one on the sea-coast. In music, used improperly for *Clef*.

CLIFFE, KING'S, a town in Northamptonshire, 27 miles N. E. of Northampton, and 88 N. N. W. of London Market on Tuesday.

CLIMA'CTERIC, or CLIMACTE'RICAL, *a.* [from *klimax* a ladder or scale, Gr.] among the physicians and astrologers, is a name given to certain periods in a man's life, which they supposed to be very critical, and to denote some extraordinary change. According to some, every seventh year is climacteric: but others allow only those years produced by 7 multiplied by the odd numbers, 3, 5, 7, and 9, to be *climacterical*. These years, they say, bring with them

some remarkable change with respect to life, health, or fortune; the *Grand Climacteric* is the 63d year; but some making two, add to this the 81st. The other *Climacterics* are the 7th, 21st, 35th, 49th, and 56th.

CLI'MATE, *s.* [*klima*, inclination, Gr., because the difference of climates arises from the different inclination of the sphere] in geography, a space on the surface of the earth, contained between two parallel circles, and measured from the equator to the polar circles, in each of which spaces the longest days are half an hour longer in those near the poles, than in those nearest the equator. From the polar circles to the poles, the climates increase the space of a whole month. In the common and popular sense, any country differing from another, either in respect of its seasons, the quality of the soil, or the manners of its inhabitants, without any regard to the length of the day.

CLI'MAX, *s.* [*klimax*, a ladder or scale, Gr.] in rhetoric, a figure, wherein the sense of a period ascends or increases every sentence till it concludes; as in the following; "Whether Paul, or Apollos, or Cephas, or the world, or life, or death, or things present, or things to come, all are yours; and ye are Christ's; and Christ is God's. 1 Cor. xxii. 23.

To CLIMB, *v. n.* [preter. and participle passive, *climbed*, sometimes pronounced *clime; climan*, Sax.] to ascend; to ascend by their specific levity, &c., applied to vapours; to mount or go upwards.

CLI'MBER, *s.* one who mounts, ascends, or scales any high or steep place. A plant so called from its creeping up on other supports, as the ivy, honeysuckle, &c.

CLIME, *s.* the same as *climate;* generally used in poetry.

To CLINCH, *v. a.* to hold a thing in the hand with the fingers and thumb meeting over it; to shut the hand so as the fingers and thumb may reach over each other; to bend the point of a nail, when driven through any thing; to confirm, establish, or push home, applied to an argument.

CLINCH, *s.* a word which has a double meaning; a pun; a word made use of to conclude several lines in the different parts of a poem, and to rhyme to as many different words. In navigation, that part of a cable which is fastened to the ring of an anchor.

CLI'NCHER, *s.* a cramp or holdfast, made of a piece of iron bent, or making an angle at the top, and used to fasten planks.

To CLING, *v. n.* [preter. I *clung*, or *have clung;* part. *clang; klunger*, Dan.] to stick close to, or hang upon, by twisting round a thing.

CLI'NIC, *s.* [from *klines* a bed, Gr.] a term applied by the ancient church-bishops, to those who received baptism on their death-bed.

CLI'NICAL, *a.* [from *kline* a bed, Gr.] in medicine, a term particularly used to signify the treating sick persons in bed, for the more exact discovery of all the symptoms of their diseases. A *clinical* lecture is a lecture delivered by the bed-side of the patient, and in which the lecturer refers his pupil to the actual situation of the patient.

To CLINK, *v. a.* to strike metals together so as to make them sound. Neuterly, to make a noise, applied to the sound made by two pieces of metal struck together.

CLINK, *s.* a noise made by the striking of two pieces of metal, whether iron or steel, on each other.

CLI'NQUANT, *a.* [Fr.] dressed in embroidery, in spangles, false glitter; tinsel finery.

CLI'O, [Lat.] one of the Nine Muses, the patroness of history; she is called the daughter of Jupiter and Memory, to shew the qualifications of an historian; her name properly signifies glory, fame, or renown, in a good sense, and is generally represented by a young maiden, crowned with laurel, holding a trumpet in her right hand, and a book in her left, with Thucydides' name in it.

To CLIP, *v. a.* [*clippan*, Sax.] to embrace by folding the arms closely round; to enfold in the arms; to hug. To cut with shears, from *klipper*, Dan. or *klippen*, Belg. Figuratively, to diminish, applied to corn. To cut short, not to pronounce fully, applied to language.

CLI'PPER, *s.* one that debases the coin, by cutting, filing, or otherwise diminishing its size and weight.

CLI'PPING, *s.* the part cut or clipped off.

CLI'THERO, a town in Lancashire, having manufactures of cotton, a medicinal spring, and a communication with all the late inland navigations. It stands, with its ruinous castle, built by the Lacys, on the river Ribble, at the bottom of Pendle Hill, 33 miles S. E. of Lancaster, and 213 N. N. W. of London. It sends one member to parliament. Market on Saturday. Pop. 5217.

CLI'VER, *s.* [more properly written *cleaver*] in botany, an herb, which sticks to the clothes of such as touch it, and used in medicine.

CLOAK, (*klok*) *s.* a loose garment without sleeves, worn over the rest of a person's clothes, either to defend them from cold or rain. Figuratively, a pretext, or pretence, in order to conceal any design.

To CLOAK, (*klok*) *v. a.* to cover with a cloak. Figuratively, to conceal any design by some specious pretext or artifice.

CLOCK, *s.* [*clocc*, Brit.] a kind of movement or machine, going by a pendulum, serving to measure time, and shew the hour by striking on a ball. Huygens was the first person who brought the art of clock-making to any perfection; and the first pendulum-clock made in England was in the year 1622, by Fromantel, a Dutchman. *What's o'clock*, is a phrase importing, what hour is it. *'Tis nine o'clock*, implies, it is the ninth hour. Applied to stockings, *clock* signifies the work with which the ancles are adorned. An insect; a sort of beetle.

CLO'CK-MAKER, *s.* an artificer, whose profession is to make clocks.

CLO'CKWORK, *s.* any movements which go by means of springs, wheels, and a pendulum, and in that respect resemble the movements of a clock.

CLOD, *s.* [*clud*, Sax.] a small mass of moist earth; a lump of earth or clay. Figuratively, a turf; the ground: any thing vile, base, and earthly; a dull, gross, stupid person.

To CLOD, *v. n.* to unite into a mass, on account of its moisture or viscidity. To curdle, used instead of *clot*. Actively, to pelt with clods.

CLO'DDY, *a.* consisting of little heaps, small masses, or clods of earth.

CLO'DPATE, *s.* a stupid fellow; one who cannot easily comprehend the meaning of another. Hence *clod-pated*, an adjective, implying dull of apprehension, or stupid.

To CLOG, *v. a.* to load with something that may hinder motion; to burthen; to embarrass. Neuterly, to be obstructed by the sticking of something to a thing.

CLOG, *s.* any weight or thing which impedes or hinders the motion of a thing; a restraint; an encumbrance, hinderance, obstruction, or impediment; a composition of leather, consisting of a sole and two straps, worn by women over the shoes, to keep their feet clean or warm.

CLO'GGINESS, *s.* the state of being hindered from motion; obstruction.

CLO'GGY, *a.* that which, by adhering to any instrument up the passages, or otherwise hinders its motion.

CLOGHER, a city or rather a village of Tyrone, in Ulster, (the see of a bishop) 70 miles N. N. W. of Dublin.

CLOISTER, *s.* [*clauster*, Sax.] a habitation surrounded with walls, and dwelt in by monks or religious; a monastery for the religious of either sex. In a more restrained sense, the principal part of a regular monastery, consisting of a square built on each of its sides. In architecture, a court which has buildings on each of its four sides; a peristyle or piazza.

To CLOISTER, *v. a.* to shut up in a monastery; to confine in a religious house.

CLOISTERAL, *a.* shut up in a monastery or nunnery; solitary; retired; recluse.

CLOISTERED, *part.* solitary; inhabiting a cloister; confined in a monastery, or religious house. In architecture, built round, or surrounded with a piazza or peristyle.

CLOKE, *s.* See CLOAK.

CLONMEL, a neat and improving town of Tipperary, Munster, pleasantly situated on the Suir, on the road between Dublin and Cork, 19 miles S. E. of Tipperary, 39 N. E. of Cork, and 85 S. W. of Dublin. Pop. 15,134.

To CLOOM, *v. a.* [*clæmian*, Sax.] to cover or stop up with clay, mortar, or any glutinous matter.

To CLOSE, (*kloze*) *v. a.* [from *clausus*, Lat.] to shut any thing that is open; to conclude, finish, or perfect; to confine; to join any thing broken. To heal, applied to wounds; to join two parts together, after being separated. To join with a party. *To close with*, or *in with*, to come to an agreement with.

CLOSE, *s.* any thing shut, without passage or outlet; a small field surrounded with a hedge or rails. Applied to time, the end of any particular period or portion. The end of a sentence; a conclusion.

CLOSE, *a.* used with the verbs *tie*, *shut*, or *fasten*, shut so as nothing can come out, or any air make its entrance. "A *close* box." "A *close* room." Without vent or inlet; without motion; stagnating; sultry, or not easily breathed in, applied to the air. Having very few pores, applied to metals. "That very *close* metal." *Locke.* Dense; concise; short; without any redundance; or thick, applied to the manner of expression. "Your thoughts lie so *close* together." Applied to situation, touching, or without any distance between the things mentioned. Applied to designs, secret or without discovery; having the appearance of reserve and secrecy; without wandering. "To keep our thoughts *close* to their business." *Locke.* Home; to the point; retired; without going abroad. "He keeps very *close*." Under great restraint. "A *close* prisoner." Narrow, dark, cloudy, misty, and sultry, applied to the sky or weather. Used adverbially, either by itself or in composition.

CLOSE-BODIED, *a.* that comes tight round the body, opposed to that which hangs loose.

CLOSE-HANDED, *a.* covetous; illiberal; void of generosity.

CLOSE-LEAGUED, *a.* ranged near one another; in a thick and impenetrable body; secretly leagued, or privately conspiring against.

CLOSELY, *ad.* applied to shutting any vessel, &c., without vent or passage for the internal or external air; very near; not deviating from, applied to the translation of authors. "I have translated *closely*."

CLOSENESS, *s.* the state of having no passage for the air; narrowness; want of air; denseness; compactness; recluseness; solitude; reserve; secresy; avarice; or connexion.

CLOSE-PENT, *a.* shut close; without vent.

CLOSER, (*klozer*) *s.* a finisher or concluder.

CLOSESTOOL, *s.* a chamber implement.

CLOSET, (*klozet*) *s.* a small room for privacy and retirement; a shallow place furnished with shelves, and with a door, serving as a repository for curiosities, or family utensils.

To CLOSET, (*klozet*) *v. a.* to shut up or conceal in a closet; to make into a closet for the sake of privacy.

CLOSH, *s.* a distemper in the feet of cattle, called likewise the *founder*.

CLOSURE, (*klozure*) *s.* the act of shutting or stopping up any aperture or cleft; confinement; conclusion; end.

CLOT, *s.* [*klot*, Belg.] a mass formed by thickening of any fluid body.

To CLOT, *v. n.* [*klotteren*, Belg.] to grow into small masses, applied to any fluid substance. To gather into clods, applied to moist or clayey earth.

CLOTBUR, *s.* a provincial term for the common burdock.

CLOTH, *s.* plural *cloths*, or *clothes*; [*clath*, Sax.] in a general sense, any thing woven, either from animal or vegetable substances, for garments; the linen wherewith a table is covered at any meal; the canvass on which pictures are painted; the several coverings which are laid on a bed.

To CLOTHE, *v. a.* [preter. *I clothed*; part. *I have clothed*, or *clad*] to invest with garments; to cover or adorn with dress. SYNON. *Clothes* express simply that which covers the body. *Dress* has a more confined meaning; besides that of a bare covering, it includes in its idea a relation to form and fashion, as well to the ornaments as the necessaries; thus we say a Spanish *dress*; a rich *dress*.

CLOTHIER, *s.* one who carries on the manufactory of woollen cloth.

CLOTHING, *s.* dress; vesture; garments.

CLOTHSHEARER, *s.* one who shears the nap of woollen cloth, after it has been raised by carders or teazers.

CLOTPOLL, *s.* a word of contempt and reproach, implying a stupid person; a block-head, or thick-skull.

To CLOTTER, *v. n.* See To CLOT.

CLOTTY, *a.* full of clots or lumps.

CLOUD, *s.* a collection of condensed vapours suspended in the atmosphere. *Clouds* are the most considerable of all the meteors, as furnishing water and plenty to the earth; mitigating the excessive heats of the Torrid Zone, and screening it from the beams of the sun; collecting the rays of light by the numerous refractions they suffer in their passage through them, thereby prolonging the stay of light after the sun is descended below the horizon, and anticipating its coming some time before it has ascended above it; without their medium, the heavens would be one uniform sable substance, the rays of light would be scattered abroad in the immense regions of space, without reaching our eyes, and the ravishing prospect of nature would become a large blot. They consist of very small drops of water, detached by external or internal heat, and elevated by electricity, and the laws of hydrostatics, above the surface of the earth, till they arrive at a collection of vapours of the same specific gravity as themselves; when meeting with cold, and by running into each other, they form masses, or collections, heavier than that part of the atmosphere which they swam in before, and so fall down in rain. Figuratively, the veins, or dusky marks in agates, or stones; any thing which obscures; a state of darkness; a crowd or great number.

To CLOUD, *v. a.* to darken; to make the countenance appear lowering; to render a truth obscure, or difficult to be understood; variegated or diversified with dark veins, applied to wood and stones. Neuterly, to grow cloudy dark, or overcast, applied to the sky or weather.

CLOUD-BERRY, *s.* a plant, also called knot-berry.

CLOUD, ST. a town 15 miles W. of Paris, in which was formerly a royal palace, gardens, a cascade, &c.

CLO'UD-CAPT, *a.* covered, topped by, or touching, the clouds. "The *cloud-capt* towers." *Shak.*

CLO'UDILY, *ad.* in a cloudy or dark manner.

CLO'UDINESS, *s.* a state wherein clouds produce darkness and obscurity; want of brightness or lustre; foulness applied to precious stones.

CLO'UDLESS, *a.* without clouds; clear, applied to the weather. Without spot or foulness, applied to jewels.

CLO'UDY, *a.* formed of clouds; dark, obscure, or overcast with clouds. Figuratively, obscure; dark; imperfect; sullen; dejected.

CLOVE, the preter. of CLEAVE.

CLOVE, *s.* [*clou*, Fr.] an aromatic fruit, or spice, brought from the East Indies growing on a tree twenty feet high, whose leaves resemble those of the bay-tree.

CLOVE GI'LLIFLOWER, *s.* a flower so called from its smelling like cloves.

CLO'VEN, participle of CLEAVE.

CLO'VEN-FOOTED, or CLO'VEN-HOOFED, *a.* having the foot or hoof divided into two parts.

CLO'VER, or CLO'VER-GRASS, *s.* in botany, a species of trefoil. *To live in clover*, is a phrase for living luxuriously, because clover is reckoned delicious food for cattle.

CLOUGH, *s.* [*clough*, Sax.] the cleft of a hill; a cliff. An allowance in weight.

CLOUT, *s.* [*clut*, Sax.] a square piece of cloth made double, serving, among other uses, to keep infants clean from their evacuations; a patch on a shoe or garment.

To CLOUT, *v. a.* to patch or mend in a coarse or clumsy manner; to cover with a thick cloth; to join awkwardly or clumsily together.

CLO'UTED, *part.* patched or mended; joined in a clumsy manner.

CLO'UTERLY, *a.* clumsy; awkward.

CLOWN, *s.* a rustic, or country-fellow; one whose behaviour is rude, and manners are unpolished.

CLO'WNISH, *a.* in a manner agreeable to clowns; rude, awkward, ill-bred, and coarse, like a clown.

CLO'WNISHLY, *ad.* in a clumsy, coarse, rude, and ill-bred manner.

CLO'WNISHNESS, *s.* unpolished rudeness; rustic simplicity, or awkward address; broadness and coarseness of expression. SYNON. *Unpoliteness*, is a want of good-manners; it does not please. *Clownishness*, is a mixture of ill manners; it displeases. *Clownishness*, proceeds from an entire want of education; *unpoliteness* from a bad one.

To CLOY, *v. a.* [*enclouer*, Fr.] to fill so with food as to have no appetite for any more; to surfeit almost to loathing.

CLUB, *s.* [*clwppa*, Brit.] a heavy and strong stick, used as an offensive weapon. In gaming, the name of one of the suits of cards, called in French *trèfle*, from its resembling the trefoil leaf, or that of clover-grass. The money proportion, or sum every member is obliged to pay at a drinking society; an assembly meeting at a public-house to spend the evening, generally incorporated and regulated by orders established among themselves; concurrence; joint expense or contribution.

To CLUB, *v. n.* to contribute one's proportion to a public expense; to join or unite in one common design; to carry on some common design which requires the assistance of many.

CLU'BHEADED, *a.* having a round or thick head.

CLU'BLAW, *s.* the compelling the assent of a person by external force or violence.

CLU'BMOSS, *s.* a genus of mosses, called by botanists lycopodium.

CLUBROOM, *s.* the room in which a club or company assembles.

CLU'BRUSH, *s.* a species of bulrush.

CLU'BTOP, *s.* a genus of funguses, called by botanists clavaria.

To CLUCK, *v. n.* [*cloccan*, Sax.] to make a noise like a hen when calling her chickens.

CLUMP, *s.* [*klumpe*, Teut.] a shapeless thick piece of wood, nearly as broad as long.

CLU'MSILY, (*klumsily*) *ad.* in an uncouth, awkward, graceless, and unpleasing manner.

CLU'MSINESS, (*klumziness*) *s.* want of ingenuity, skill, dexterity, or readiness in performing any thing; awkwardness.

CLU'MSY, *s.* (*klumzy*) *a.* [*lompsch*, Belg.] awkward, artless, unhandy, and without grace in the performance of any thing; heavy, thick, and coarse, with respect to weight and shape.

CLUNG, the preter. and part. of CLING.

To CLUNG, *v. n.* [*clingan*, Sax.] to dry or waste like wood after it is cut.

CLUNG, *part.* wasted away, by a consumption, or other disorders; shrunk up with cold.

CLU'STER, *s.* [*clyster*, Sax.] a bunch, or several things of the same sort growing close together, and on one common stalk. Figuratively, a number of insects meeting together; a body of, or several, people collected together.

To CLU'STER, *v. n.* to grow in bunches close together, and on one stalk, applied to vegetables. To gather close together in bodies, applied to bees. To gather into bunches.

CLU'STER-GRAPE, *s.* in botany, the small black grape, generally the forwardest of any.

CLU'STERLY, *a.* growing close together on one common stalk.

To CLUTCH, *v. a.* to hold in the hand with the fingers and thumb closed together; to gripe, or grasp: to shut the hand close, so as to seize and hold a thing fast.

CLUTCH, *s.* a gripe, grasp, or seizure, with the hand shut very fast and close. Figuratively, in the plural *clutches*, the claws or talons of a bird or wild beast.

CLU'TTER, *s.* [See CLATTER] a noise made by a person's being in a hurry about some trifling affair; a hurry or clamour; a low word.

CLWYD, a beautiful vale of Denbighshire, enclosed by high mountains, extending from the sea inland above 20 miles; a river of the same name runs through it. Its breadth is from 3 to 8 miles, and is covered with towns, villages, and gentlemen's seats.

CLYDE, a river of Scotland, which rises in Annandale, and running N. W. through Clydesdale, passes by Lanerk, Hamilton, and Glasgow, and falls soon after into the Frith of Clyde. It affords many romantic views, running for several miles between lofty eminences covered with wood, and exhibiting in its course many stupendous cataracts.

CLY'DESDALE, a wild district in the S. part of Lanerkshire, in Scotland, where are extensive lead mines.

CLY'STER, *s.* [from *klyzo* to wash, Gr.] in medicine, a decoction of various ingredients injected into the anus by means of a syringe, or pipe and bladder.

To COA'CERVATE, *v. a.* [*coacervo*, Lat.] to heap together.

COACERVA'TION, *s.* the act of heaping, or the state of things heaped, together.

COACH, (*kotch*) *s.* [*coche*, Fr.] a carriage of pleasure and state, having both back and front seats hung upon straps or springs, running on four wheels; and distinguished from a *chariot* because it has two seats fronting each other; and from a *vis-a-vis*, because more than one person can sit opposite to one another. This carriage was originally intend-

ed for the country, and when first introduced into cities, there were but two even in Paris, one of which belonged to the queen, and the other to Diana, natural daughter to Henry II. The first courtier who set up this equipage was John de Laval de Bois Dauphin, who could not travel on horseback on account of his enormous bulk. We find, even in England, that as low as queen Elizabeth's time, the nobility of both sexes attended her in procession on horseback.

To COACH, (*kōtch*) *v. a.* to carry or convey in a coach.

COACH-BOX, *s.* the seat on which the driver of the coach sits.

COACH-HIRE, *s.* money paid for the use of a hired coach.

COACH-HOUSE, *s.* the house in which the coach is kept.

COACH-MAKER, *s.* the artificer whose trade it is to make coaches.

COACH-MAN, *s.* the driver of a coach.

COA'CTION, (*koákshon*) *s.* [from *cogo* to compel, Lat.] the obliging to do, or to restrain from doing any action; force; compulsion.

COA'CTIVE, *a.* having the force of restraining from, or compelling to, any action; acting in concert with.

COADJU'TANT, *part.* [from *cum* with, and *adjuvo* to assist, Lat.] helping, assisting, or taking part with any person in any action; co-operating.

COADJU'TOR, *s.* [from *cum* with, and *adjutor* a helper, Lat.] one engaged in assisting another, an assistant, associate, or partner in any undertaking. In the canon law, one appointed and empowered to perform the duties of another.

COADJU'VANCY, *s.* [from *cum* with, and *adjuvans* assisting, Lat.] help; concurrence in any process or operation; a contributing to effect any particular design.

COADUNI'TION, *s.* [from *cum* with, *ad* to, and *unitio* union, Lat.] the uniting of several things or particles, so as to form one common mass.

To COAGME'NT, *v. a.* [*coagmento*, Lat.] to join, glue, or heap together, so as to form one mass.

COAGMENTA'TION, *s.* [*coagmentatio*, Lat.] a joining, uniting, gluing, or otherwise heaping several particles or substances together, so as to form one common mass. The joining several syllables or words together, so as to form one word or sentence, applied to style or grammar.

COA'GULABLE, *a.* [from *coagulo*, Lat.] that may thicken, grow dense, or concrete.

To COA'GULATE, *v. a.* [*coagulo*, Lat.] to make a thing curdle, to turn into clots, applied to the turning of milk into curds by means of rennet. Neuterly, to curdle; to form concretions; to congeal.

COAGULA'TION, [*coagulatio*, Lat.] the act of turning into curds. Concretion; congelation; or growing thick and tangible, applied to fluids; the state of a thing congealed, curdled, or condensed; the substance or body formed by congelation or concretion.

COA'GULATIVE, *a.* [from *coagulo*, Lat.] that has the power of causing coagulations, concretions, curdling, or depriving a body of its fluidity.

COAGULA'TOR, *s.* that which causes condensations or concretions.

COAKS, *s.* for the exciting of intense heats, as for the smelting of iron ore, and for operations where the acid and oily particles would be detrimental, fossil coals are previously charred, or reduced to *coaks;* that is, they are made to undergo an operation similar to that by which charcoal is made, and are deprived of their phlegm, the acid liquor, and part of their fluid oil.

COAL, (*kōl*) *s.* [*col*, Sax.] a solid, dry, opaque, inflammable substance, found in large strata, splitting generally in a horizontal direction, of a black, glossy hue, soft and friable, not fusible, but easily inflammable, and leaving, when burnt, a great quantity of ashes.

COAL-BLACK, *a.* of the colour of coal: the deepest black.

COAL-BOX, *s.* a box to carry coal to the fire.

COAL-FISH, *s.* a species of beardless gadus.

To COALE'SCE, (*koaless*) *v. n.* [from *cum* with, and *alesco* to grow, Lat.] to unite together.

COALE'SCENCE, (*koalescence*) *s.* [from *coalesco* to unite with, Lat.] the act of coalescing or uniting several particles, whereby they adhere together and form one body or common mass.

COALI'TION, *s.* [from *coalitum*, Lat.] the uniting or joining of different particles, so as to compose one common mass.

COAL-MINE, *s.* a mine in which coal is dug; a coal-pit.

COAL-WORK, (*kōlwork*) *s.* a coal-mine, or place where coals are dug.

COA'LY, (*koly*) *a.* abounding in coal.

COAPTA'TION, *s.* [from *cum* with, and *apto* to fit, Lat.] the fitting or artful disposition or arrangement of the parts of a thing, or the words of a sentence.

COARSE, (*korse*) *a.* mixed with dross, not refined, applied to metals. Rough, and consisting of large threads, applied to cloth or silk manufactures. Rude, uncivil, indelicate, ill-bred, applied to behaviour or manners. Unpolished, and not elegant, applied to language. Mean, vile, rough, and of no value.

CO'ARSELY, *ad.* in a rude, rough, inelegant manner; free from any graces, or appearance of politeness.

CO'ARSENESS, *s.* want of purity; abounding in dross; want of elegance or delicacy; clownishness, rudeness, or rusticity; a composition of mean and cheap materials.

COAST, (*kōst*) *s.* [*coste*, Fr.] a shore or land, which lies near, and is washed by, the sea. Used by Sir Isaac Newton, in the sense of the original French and Latin, for a side or part. *The coast is clear*, a phrase implying that any danger is over, and that there are no obstacles in a person's way.

To COAST, *v. n.* to sail near a coast, or keep within sight of land. Actively, to sail by; to sail near to.

CO'ASTER, *s.* one who makes a voyage from port to port on the same coast, keeping at the same time within sight of the shore; one who sails near the shore.

COAT, (*kot*) *s.* [*cotte*, Fr.] the outward garment of a man, made with plaits at the side; the lower part of a woman's dress tied round the waist, and covering the legs. Figuratively, any covering or tegument. The hairs or fur of a beast. In heraldry, the escutcheon, field, or habit, on which a person's arms are portrayed.

To COAT, *v. a.* to cover or spread over.

COAT-ARMOUR, *s.* coat of arms; armorial ensigns.

CO'ATING, *s.* in electricity, denotes a covering of sheet lead, tin-foil, or any other conducting substance, applied to the Leyden-phial, or to any electric body, and serving to accumulate the electricity, to increase the force of the charge, and to facilitate the operation of discharging.

To COAX, *v. a.* to endeavour to persuade a person by flattery, or insinuating address; a low word.

CO'AXER, *s.* one who endeavours to persuade a person by flattery, or artful and insinuating behaviour.

COB, *s.* a sort of sea-fowl, called also sea-cob.

CO'BALT, *s.* a whitish gray brittle metal, nearly resembling fine hardened steel. It was formerly imported from Saxony, but it is now found abundantly in the Mendip-hills, in Somersetshire, and in a mine near Penzance, in Cornwall. It has hitherto been chiefly used for making the different

kinds of smalts for painting and enamelling. It is extremely valuable to the manufactures of porcelain, for it not only produces a beautiful colour, but endures the intense heat of their furnaces, without any deterioration.

To CO'BBLE, *v. a.* [*kobler*, Dan.] to mend any thing in a clumsy manner, generally applied to shoes. To do or make any thing in a coarse, unhandy, or awkward manner.

CO'BBLER, *s.* a mender of old shoes. Figuratively, a very bad workman; one who cannot perform any thing with elegance.

CO'BHAM, a village in Surrey, with several fine seats, washed by the river Mole, made here 4 or 5 times broader than it is naturally. It is 19 miles S. by W. of London.

CO'BIRONS, *s.* irons with a knob at the upper end, used in fire-places where wood is burned.

COBI'SHOP, *s.* a coadjutant bishop.

COBLE'NTZ, an ancient town of Treves, in the circle of the lower Rhine, situated at the confluence of the Rhine and Moselle, with a bridge of boats over the former, and a stone bridge over the latter. Lat. 50. 24. N. Pop. 10,700.

CO'BNUT, *s.* a boy's game; the conquering nut.

CO'BSWAN, *s.* the head or leading swan in a swannery.

CO'BURG, a territory and its capital of Upper Saxony, insulated in Franconia, 23 miles N. of Bamberg.

CO'BWEB, *s.* [*kopweb*, Belg.] the web or net of a spider. Figuratively, any snare or trap. Sometimes used for a restraint which may easily be broken through.

COCCI'FEROUS, (*koksiferus*) *a.* [from *kokkos* a berry, Gr., and *fero* to bear, Lat.] in botany, a term applied to all plants having berries.

COCCULUS INDICUS, *s.* a kind of poisonous berry, often mixed with malt liquors to make them intoxicating, though expressly forbidden by act of parliament.

CO'CHIN, a sea-port and country of Hindoostan, on the coast of Malabar, situated N. W. of the Travancore country, and by some included in it. The chief trade (for pepper) was in the hands of the Dutch, but the English have made a conquest of the settlement. It is 86 miles S. S. E. of Calicut. Lat. 10. 0. N., long. 75. 30. E.

CO'CHIN CHINA, a kingdom of Asia, bounded on the W. by Siam and Cambodia; on the N. by Tonquin and Laos; on the E. by the Eastern Ocean: and on the S. and S. W. by Ciampa and Cambodia. It abounds in gold, raw silk, drugs, saffron, pepper, indigo, tea, ivory, and various kinds of trees and animals. It is upwards of 300 miles in length, and about 90 in breadth, and contains 50 sea-port towns. The inhabitants are of a light brown complexion, and in manners resemble the Chinese.

CO'CHINEAL, *s.* [*cochinilla*, Span.] an insect found upon the opuntia, originally of a white or pellucid colour, but turning red by means of the food it eats, and when dried, affording a beautiful purple colour, made use of by dyers.

CO'CHLEARY, (*kokleary*) *a.* [from *cochlea*, a periwinkle, Lat.] made in the form of a screw.

CO'CHILEATED, (*kokleated*) *a.* [from *cochlea* a periwinkle, Lat.] twisted in the form of a screw. Turbinated, applied to shells.

COCK, *s.* [*coc*, Sax.] the male of the species of domestic fowls, famous for its courage, pride, and gallantry; the male of any birds or fowls. *Weather-cock*, an instrument turning round a pivot, used to shew the point from which the wind blows; an instrument turning with a screw, made of bell metal; and used in drawing liquors from casks; the notch of an arrow; that part of the lock of a gun which holds the flint; the particular form in which the brims of a hat are placed; the style or gnomon of a dial; the needle of a balance. *Cock-a-hoop*, or *Cock-on-the-hoop*, a phrase implying triumphant exultation, or elation on some success.

To COCK, *v. a.* to erect, or set upright. To mould the shape of a hat; to wear the hat with an air of petulance and smartness; to fix the cock of a gun ready for discharging; to lay hay in small heaps. Neuterly, to shut, hold up the head, or look big on account of any little success.

COCKA'DE, *s.* a riband tied in a bow, or formed in the shape of a rose, worn in a man's hat.

CO'CKATRICE, *s.* [*cock* and *atter*, Sax.] a serpent, supposed to be formed from a cock's egg. Figuratively, a person of an insidious, venomous, and treacherous disposition.

CO'CKBOAT, *s.* a small boat belonging to a ship.

CO'CK-CROWING, *s.* the time at which cocks crow. Figuratively, the morning.

To CO'CKER, *v. a.* [*coqueliner*, Fr.] to indulge too much; to fondle, to treat with too much fondness.

CO'CKER, *s.* one who keeps cocks for fighting.

CO'CKERIL, *s.* a young cock.

CO'CKERMOUTH, a populous town in Cumberland, situated at the confluence of the rivers Cocker and Derwent. The market-place and upper part of the town are between two hills, on one of which stands the castle, an extensive ruin, with five lofty towers, the walls between which are kept up; on the other stands the church, and the Kirkgate, an irregular but spacious part of the town. From the eminence on which the castle stands, called the Hay, an extensive country, the sea, and Scotland, may be seen in clear weather. Through the valley between the hills, the top of the towering Skiddaw may be described over the intervening country. The lower part of the town is on a plain, consisting of a spacious street, with cross lanes. The upper and lower parts of the town are separated by the Cocker, but united by a bridge of one arch. It has manufactures of shalloons, serges, stockings, coarse linens, hats, and leather, with considerable tanneries. Here are pleasant walks on the banks of the rivers, and on the uplands. It is 10 miles N. E. of Whitehaven, 23 S. W. of Carlisle, and 300 N. N. W. of London. Markets on Monday and Sat. Pop. 4536.

CO'CKET, *s.* a seal belonging to the custom-house; an instrument drawn on parchment, signed, sealed, and delivered to merchants, as a certificate that they have paid the customs for their goods.

CO'CKFIGHT, *s.* a battle or match of cocks.

CO'CKHORSE, *a.* triumphant; exulting; a kind of low word.

CO'CKLE, *s.* [*coquille*, Fr.] a small shell-fish. In botany, the agrostemma. It grows in corn-fields, is an annual plant, and flowers in June.

To CO'CKLE, *v. a.* to contract any stuff into wrinkles by wet or rain.

CO'CKLED, *part.* shelled; wrinkled by wet.

CO'CKLEWORT, *s.* in botany, the astragalus. There are two British species, the wild liquorice vetch, and purple mountain milkwort.

CO'CKLOFT, *s.* the room over the garret, in which fowls are supposed to roost.

CO'CKNEY, *s.* a person born in London; a word of contempt. Figuratively, any effeminate, luxurious, ignorant, or inexperienced person, dwelling in a city.

CO'CKPIT, *s.* a place wherein cocks generally fight. In a ship, a place on the lower deck of a man-of-war, in which are divisions for the purser, the surgeon, and his mates.

CO'CKSCOMB, *s.* a plant, the same with the yellow rattle, or pennygrass.

CO'CKSFOOT, *s.* a kind of grass.

CO'CKSHEAD, *s.* in botany, a plant called likewise *sainfoin*, and esteemed one of the best sorts of fodder for cattle.

CO'CKSPUR, *s.* Virginian hawthorn; a species of medlar.

CO'CKSURE, *a.* confident; certain.

CO'CKSWAIN, *s.* [*coggswaine*, Sax.] an officer on board a man-of-war who has the command of a boat.

CO'CKWEED, *s.* a plant called also dittander and pepperwort.

CO'COA, (*koko*) *s.* See CHOCOLATE-NUT.

CO'CTILE, *a.* [*coctilis*, Lat.] made by baking.

CO'CTION, (*kokshon*) *s.* [from *coquo* to boil, Lat.] the act of boiling. In surgery, a digestion of matter.

COD, or CO'DFISH, *s.* a sea-fish, caught on the banks of Newfoundland, and many other parts.

COD, *s.* [*codde*, Sax.] in botany, any case, or husk, in which seeds are lodged.

To COD, *v. n.* to enclose in a husk, case, or cod.

CODE, *s.* [*codex*, Lat.] a hook; a book of civil laws, appropriated by way of eminence to the collection made by Justinian.

CO'DICIL, *s.* [from *codicillus* a little writing, Lat.] a writing made by way of supplement to a will, in order to supply something omitted, or alter and explain something contained in the testament.

CODI'LLE, *s.* [*codille*, Fr.] in gaming, a term at ombre, implying that the game is won against the player; this is termed *blasted*, in quadrille.

To CO'DLE, *v. a.* [*coctulo*, Lat.] to parboil; to soften by the heat of water.

CO'DLING, *s.* an early kind of apple, so called from its being generally boiled for eating.

COE'FFICACY, *s.* [from *cum* with, and *efficio* to effect, Lat.] the united power of several things acting together to produce an effect.

COEFFI'CIENCY, *s.* [from *cum* with, and *efficio* to effect, Lat.] the acting together, or joint power of several things to produce an effect.

COEFFI'CIENT, *s.* [from *cum* with, and *efficiens* effecting, Lat.] that which acts jointly with another. *Coefficients*, in algebra, numbers of uneven quantities prefixed to letters, in which they are supposed to be multiplied. In fluxions, applied to any generating term, it is the quantity arising from the division of that term by the generated quantity.

COE'NOBITES, (*Cenobites*) [from *koinos* common, and *bioo* to live, Gr.] in church history, a sort of monks in the primitive church, so called from living in common, in which they differed from the Anchorites, who retired from society. The coenobitic life took its rise from the time of the apostles, and was the state and condition of the first Christians, according to St. Luke's account of them.

COE'QUAL, *a.* being in the same state, condition, and circumstances as another.

COEQUA'LITY, *s.* the state of two persons or things which are equal to each other.

To COE'RCE, *v. a.* [*coerceo*, Lat.] to restrain by force or punishment, from the committing any crime, or performing any action.

COE'RCIBLE, *a.* that may or ought to be restrained.

COE'RCION, (*koérshon*) *s.* [from *coerceo*, Lat.] a check, or restraint. A restraining from the violation of any law, by means of punishment.

COE'RCIVE, *a.* that has the power of restraining; that has the authority of restraining by means of punishment.

COESSE'NTIAL, (*koessénshial*) *a.* [from *con* and *essentia*, Lat.] partaking of the same essence.

COESSENTIA'LITY, (*koessenshiálity*) *s.* the quality of partaking of the same essence.

COETE'RNAL, *a.* [*cum* with, and *æternus* eternal, Lat.] existing eternally with another; equally eternal with another.

COETE'RNALLY, *ad.* in a manner equally eternal with another.

COETE'RNITY, *s.* [from *cum* with, and *æternitas* eternity, Lat.] having an eternity of existence together with, or equal to, the eternity of another.

COE'VAL, *a.* [from *cum* with, and *ævum* age, Lat.] born or produced at the same time; of the same age with another.

COE'VOUS, *a.* [from *cum* with, and *ævum* age, Lat.] of the same age; living at the same time.

To COEXI'ST, *v. n.* [*cum* with, and *existo* to exist, Lat.] to exist, or be at the same time, or in the same place.

COEXI'STENCE, *s.* the having existence at the same time or place with another.

COEXI'STENT, *a.* having existence at the same time with another.

To COEXTE'ND, *v. a.* [from *cum* with, and *extendo* to extend, Lat.] to extend to the same space, period, or duration with another; followed by *with*, before the object with which the co-extension is formed.

COEXTE'NSION, *s.* the act or state of extending to the same space or duration with another.

CO'FFEE, *s.* [Arab.] the berry of a tree, formerly peculiar to the kingdom of Yaman in Arabia, but now propagated in most of our colonies, in Jamaica especially, where it is little inferior to the best Turkey. It grows on a tree forty feet high, which in Arabia is always covered with flowers and fruit. Its leaves resemble the common laurel. The liquor or decoction, made from the berry roasted, was introduced first into England by Mr. Daniel Edwards, a Turkey merchant, in the year 1652, bringing with him one Pasquet, a Greek servant, to make coffee for him; who was the first person that ever set up a coffee-house.

CO'FFEE-HOUSE, *s.* a place where coffee is sold, persons generally meet, (if near 'Change) transact business, and the newspapers are taken in for the accommodation of customers.

CO'FFEE-POT, *s.* the covered pot in which coffee is boiled.

CO'FFEE-MAN, *s.* one that keeps a coffee-house.

CO'FFER, *s.* [*cofre*, Sax.] a chest for keeping money. Figuratively, treasure. In fortification, a hollow lodgment across a dry moat, the upper part of which is raised with pieces of timber above the moat's level, is covered with hurdles laden with earth, and serves as a parapet with embrasures. It is generally used by the besieged to distress the enemy when they endeavour to pass the ditch.

To CO'FFER, *v. a.* to put into chests or coffers, followed by *up*.

CO'FFERER, *of the king's household*, *s.* a principal officer at court, in the counting-house, or elsewhere, next to the comptroller, who inspects over the behaviour and conduct of the other officers of the household, and pays them their respective salaries.

CO'FFIN, *s.* [*cofin*, Fr.] the receptacle wherein a dead body is placed for its interment. In pastry, a mould of paste for a pie. A paper case in form of a cone or pyramid; a round piece of paper with the edges bent up perpendicularly, used by the apothecaries to drop their boluses in, to keep the outward part clean.

To CO'FFIN, *v. a.* to place, or enclose in a coffin.

To COG, *v. a.* to persuade, wheedle, or gain a person over by flattery, or an insinuating address. To falsify, or corrupt a manuscript, by inserting some word or sentence; to obtrude falsehoods, or endeavour to make them pass current. To *cog a die*, is to secure it so as to direct it in its fall. Neuterly, to lie; to wheedle.

COG, *s.* the tooth or a wheel, by which it acts upon another wheel.

To COG, *v. a.* to fix cogs in a wheel.

CO'GENCY, *s.* [from *cogo* to compel, Lat.] the power of compelling: the power of extorting assent or obedience.

CO'GENT, *part.* [*cogens*, Lat.] able to compel to action; powerful; resistless.

CO'GENTLY, *ad.* in a forcible manner. Extorting conviction and assent, applied to arguments.

CO'GGER, *s.* a flatterer; a wheedler.

CO'GGESHALL, a town in Essex, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the river Blackwater, or Pant, over which there is a bridge. It has one large church, and three meeting-houses. The town consists of several narrow streets badly paved, and has a manufactory of baize. It is 44 miles E. N. E. of London. Pop. 3227.

CO'GGLESTONE, *s.* [*cuogolo*, Ital.] a small pebble; a little stone.

CO'GITABLE, (*cójitable*) *a.* [from *cogito* to think, Lat.] that may be thought on, or may be the subject of thought.

COGITA'TION, *s.* [from *cogito* to think, Lat.] the beholding any idea in the mind, the act of thinking. Figuratively, thought, purpose, intention, or design; meditation.

CO'GITATIVE, *a.* [from *cogito* to think, Lat.] having the power of thought; given to thought, study, or reflection.

CO'GNAC, a town in France, in the department of Charente, noted for its wines and brandy. Pop. 2827.

COGNA'TION, *s.* [from *cum* with, and *nascor* to be born, Lat.] in civil law, the relation between both males and females descending from the same stock; relation, partaking of the same nature.

COGNISE'E (*konisée*) *s.* in law, the person to whom a fine in land or tenements is acknowledged.

CO'GNISOR, (*kónisor*) *s.* in law, one that passes or acknowledges a fine in lands or tenements to another.

COGNI'TION, *s.* [*cognitio*, Lat.] knowledge; complete conviction.

CO'GNITIVE, *a.* [*cognitus*, Lat.] that has the power of knowing or apprehending.

CO'GNIZABLE, (by some pron. *konizable*) *a.* [*connoissable*, Fr.] proper for consideration or inspection of a person; subject to judicial examination and notice.

CO'GNIZANCE, (by some pron. *kónizance*) *s.* [*connoissance*, Fr.] in law, an acknowledgment of a fine, or confession of something done; the hearing of a matter judicially; the particular jurisdiction of a magistrate, or an object which more particularly falls under his inspection or notice; a badge by which any person may be known or distinguished.

COGNO'MINAL, *a.* [from *cognomen*, Lat.] having the same name.

COGNOMINA'TION, *s.* a surname; the name of a family, or name added from any accident or quality.

COGNO'SCENCE, *s.* knowledge.

COGNO'SCIBLE, *a.* [from *cognosco* to know, Lat.] that may be known: possible to be known; being the object of knowledge.

To COHA'BIT, *v. n.* [from *cum* with, and *habito* to dwell, Lat.] to dwell in the same place with another; to live together as man and wife.

COHA'BITANT, *s.* one who dwells in the same place with another.

COHABITA'TION, *s* the act of dwelling with another in the same place; the living togetner as man and wife.

COHE'IR, *s.* [*cohæres*, Lat.] a man who enjoys an inheritance together with another.

COHE'IRESS, *s.* a female who enjoys an inheritance with another.

To COHE'RE, *v. n.* [*cohæreo*, Lat.] to stick together; to hold fast to one another as a part of the same body. To be well connected; to depend on what has preceded, and connect with what follows, applied to literary compositions. To suit, fit, or be fitted to; to agree.

COHE'RENCE, or COHE'RENCY, *s.* [*cohærentia*, Lat.] in physics, that state of bodies in which their parts are joined together so as to resist divulsion, or separation; relation; dependency; consistency, so as one part of a discourse does not contradict another.

COHE'RENT, *part.* [*cohærens*, Lat.] sticking together so as to resist a separation; suitable, adapted to one another; consistent, or not contradictory.

COHE'SION, *s.* [from *cum* with, and *hæreo* to adhere, Lat.] the act whereby the atoms or primary corpuscles of bodies are connected together, so as to form particles, and the particles are kept together so as to form sensible masses. Figuratively, *cohesion* signifies the state of union or inseparability both of the particles of matter, and other things; connexion.

COHE'SIVE, *a.* that has the power of sticking fast, so as to resist separation.

COHE'SIVENESS, *s.* the quality of uniting so as to resist any attempt to separate them, applied to the particles of matter.

To COHO'BATE, *v. a.* to pour any distilled liquor upon its residuum, or remaining matter, and distil it again.

COHOBA'TION, *s.* the returning any liquor distilled upon that which remains after the distillation, and then distilling it again.

CO'HORT, *s.* [*cohors*, Lat.] a troop of soldiers, in the Roman armies, containing about 500 foot. In poetry, used for any company of soldiers or warriors.

COIF, *s.* [*coëffe*, Fr.] a head-dress; a lady's cap; a serjeant at law's cap.

CO'IFED, *a.* wearing a coif.

CO'IFFURE, *s.* [*coëffure*, Fr.] a head-dress.

To COIL, *v. a.* [*cueiller*, Fr.] to reduce into a narrow compass. To *coil a rope*, is to wind it in a ring.

COIL, *s.* [*kolleren*, Teut.] a tumult, noise, confusion, or bustle, occasioned by some quarrel; a rope wound into a ring.

COIN, *s.* [*coigne*, Fr.] a corner; any thing standing with a corner outward; a brick cut diagonally, pronounced *quoin* or *quine*.

COIN, *s.* money, or metal stamped with a lawful impression; payment of any kind; compensation. As money is the general medium of commerce, and as every nation has coins peculiar to itself, we apprehend it will be of no small use to the reader to inform him of the value of those coins that have been, and now are, current in several countries where trade is carried on. And as the Roman and Jewish coins are very proper to be known, for the right understanding of the Scriptures, we shall begin with them.

ROMAN COINS *mentioned in the* NEW TESTAMENT.

Denarius, silver,	7 *pence* 3 *farthings.*
Assis, copper,	0 — 3 —
Assarium,	0 — 1½ —
Quadrans,	0 — 0¾ —
A Mite	0 — 0½ —

JEWISH COINS *reduced to English Money.*

					£.	s.	d.
Gerah					0	0	13,125
10	Bekah				0	1	1,6875
20	2	Shekel			0	2	3,277
1,000	100	50	Maneh, minah hebriaica		5	14	0¾
60,000	6,000	3,000	60	Talent	324	3	9
Solidus aureus, or Sextula, worth					0	12	0¼
Siculus aureus, worth					1	16	6
A Talent of gold, worth					5,475	0	0

In England, the current species of gold coin are the sovereign (value 20*s.*), the half-sovereign, the guinea, half-guinea, seven-shilling piece, quarter-guinea, jacobus, laureat, angel, and rose-noble; the five last of which are now seldom met with, having been mostly converted into guineas, chiefly during the reigns of Charles II. and James II. The silver coins are the crown, half-crown, shilling and sixpence. The penny, two-penny, three-penny, and groat pieces, in silver, are now rarely seen. The copper coins are the two-penny piece, penny, half-penny, and farthing. In Scotland, by the articles of Union, it is appointed, that all the coins be reduced to the English, and the same accounts to be observed throughout the whole island. In Ireland, the coins are the same as in England, except that the English shilling passes for 26 half-pence.

In France, the gold coin is the louis d'or, with its divisions, which are the half and quarter; and its multiples, which are the double and quadruple louis d'ors. There are also pieces in circulation issued from the mint of the emperor.

Value and Proportion of the FRENCH COINS *during the Monarchy.*

Denier, equal to $\frac{1}{6}$ of a farthing sterling

					£.	s.	d.
2	Double						
3	1½	Liard					
12	6	4	Sol Paris, equal nearly to		0	0	0½
240	120	80	20	Livre d'accompt	0	0	10½
720	360	240	60	Ecu	0	2	7½
The old louis d'or is valued at					0	16	9¾
The new louis d'or at					1	0	6

In Spain, the gold coin is the pistole; above which the double pistole, and piece of four pistoles, and under it the half pistole; to which must be added, the castilians of gold. The silver money are the piastre, or piece of eight rials, and its diminutions; as also the simple rial, with its diminutions. The copper coins are the ochavos, or octavos, which are of two kinds, the one equal to four marvedis, and ordinarily called quarta, the other double this, and are called double quarta; and lastly, the marvedis. In Spain they have new money and old; the old, current at Seville, Cadiz, Andalusia, &c., is worth 25 per cent. more than the new, current at Madrid, Bilboa, St. Sebastian, &c. This difference is owing to their king Charles II., who, to prevent the exportation of money, raised it 25 per cent.; however, several provinces retain the ancient state.

Value and Proportion of SPANISH COINS.

	£.	s.	d.
Quarta, four marvedis			
Octavo, or double quarta, 8 marvedis			
Real of Old Plata, equal to	0	0	6¾
Piece of eight, or piastre	0	4	6
Pistole	0	16	9¾

In Portugal the gold coins are the milleray, or St. Stephen, and the moeda d'oro, or moidore, which is properly their pistole; above this are doppio moedas, or double pistoles and quadruple pieces, equal to five pistoles. The silver coins are the cruzada, pataca, or piece of eight, and the vintem of which they have two sorts, the one silver, and the other billon. The ree is of copper which serves them in accompts, as the marvedis does the Spaniards.

Res, ree, or rez, equal to three-fifths of a farthing sterling.

Vintem, 20 rees

Cruzada, 26 vintems	£.	s.	d.
Mi-moeda, or half pistole	0	13	6
Moeda d'oro, or pistole	1	7	0
Doppio moeda, or double pistole	2	14	0
Ducat of fine gold	6	15	0

Besides the above, they have pieces of gold of the value of 3*l.* 12*s.*, 1*l.* 16*s.*, and other subdivisions.

DUTCH COINS.

Those of silver are crowns and dollars, ducatoons, florins, and schellings, each of which has its diminutions. The silver is billon; the duyt and penny of copper.

	£.	s.	d.
Ducat of Holland	0	9	3,2
Ducatoon	0	5	5,59
Patagon, or rixdollar	0	4	4,28
The three-gilder piece, or sixty stivers	0	5	2,46

	£.	s.	d.
The gilder, florin, or 20 stivers	0	1	8,08
The lion dollar	0	3	7,07

The schelling goes for six stivers, and the ortke is the fourth part of a stiver.

COINS *of Ci-devant* FLANDERS.

Those of gold are imperials, rides, or philips, alberts, and crowns; those of silver, are philips, rixdollars, patagons, schellings, and guldens; and those of copper, patards.

	s.	d.
Groat, eight patards		
Single stiver	0	1½
Schelling	0	7½
Gulden	2	0
Rixdollar, dollar, patagon	4	6
Imperial	11	9

The German, Dutch, and French coins are current here. The German and Italian coins are so numerous and various, every prince and state having had a coinage of their own, that it would be a difficult, as well as useless task, to reduce them to any standard, many of them being current only in the place where they were coined; and as the knowledge of them can be of no service to the reader, unless he happens to travel into those countries, we shall pass on to

The DANISH COINS.

	s.	d.
The gold ducat	9	3½
The horse	1	1½
The four-mark piece	2	8,23
Mare lubs	1	6
Schesdal, or two marks	3	0
Rix-mark	0	11
Slet mark	0	9

SWEDISH COINS.

Those of copper are the routisque, alleuvre, mark, and money.

	s.	d.
A gold ducat is equal to	9	3½
An eight-mark piece of silver	5	2
A four-mark piece	2	7
A christine	1	1½
A caroline	1	5½

The Swedish money, properly so called, is a kind of copper cut in little square pieces, or plates, about the thickness of three English crowns, and weighing five pounds and a half, stamped at the four corners with the Swedish arms, and current in Sweden for a rixdollar, or piece of eight.

MUSCOVITE COINS.

	s.	d.
The copec of gold, worth	1	6,0833
Copec of silver, or denaing	0	1
Polusk	0	0½
Motoske	0	0¼
The ruble of silver, valued at	4	6
The cheroonitz of gold, called ducat by foreigners	9	6

It were easy to give an account of many other coins, such as the Polish, Turkish, Persian, Indian, &c., but as a particular description of these would take up more room than we have to spare, we must refer the reader to such books as treat particularly on this subject.

To COIN, *v. a.* to mint, or stamp metals for money; to make or forge any thing, used in an ill sense.

COI'NAGE. *s.* the stamping metals; or making money. This was formerly performed by a hammer, but at present by a mill: the former was the only method known till the year 1553. The English coinage, by adding the letters on the edges, contributed not a little to its perfection. Figuratively, this word is used for coin or money; the charges or expense of coining. Forgery, or invention, used in a bad sense.

To COINCI'DE, *v. n.* [*coincido*, Lat.] to fall upon, or meet in the same point; to be consistent with, to concur.

COI'NCIDENCE, *s.* the state of several bodies or lines falling upon the same point; concurrence; consistency, or uniting to effect the same end, or establish the same point.

COI'NCIDENT, *a.* [*coincidens*, Lat.] falling upon the same point, applied to bodies or lines. Concurring; consisting; agreeing; mutually tending to the support of any particular point.

COINDICA'TION, *s.* [*cum* with, or together, and *indico* to indicate, Lat.] the concurrence of many symptoms, bespeaking or betokening the same cause.

COI'NER, *s.* one that makes money. Figuratively, a maker of counterfeit money; an inventor.

To COJO'IN, *v. n.* [*conjungo*, Lat.] to join with another in the same office.

CO'ISTRIL, *s.* a coward, or run-away cock.

COIT, *s.* [from *kote*, Belg.] a thing thrown at a mark. See QUOIT.

COI'TION, *s.* [*coitio*, Lat.] the act of propagating the species; the act by which two bodies come together.

COKE, *s.* [perhaps, from *coquo* to boil or bake, Lat.] fuel made by burning pit-coal under the ground, and quenching the cinders; as in making charcoal. It is frequently used in drying malt. See COAK.

COL, one of the western islands of Scotland, 11 miles N. W. of the Isle of Mull. It is 13 miles long, and 3 broad; contains a few horses, sheep, and goats, and has many lochs, which abound in fish. The inhabitants are about 800.

CO'LANDER, (*cullender*) *s.* [from *colo* to strain, Lat.] a sieve, either of hair, twigs, or metal, through which any mixture is strained, and leaves the grosser parts behind it.

COLA'TION, *s.* [from *colo* to strain, Lat.] the act of filtering, straining, or separating any fluid from its dregs or impurities.

COLA'TURE, *s.* [from *colo* to strain, Lat.] the art of separating the dregs of any fluid by straining it through a sieve; or filtrating it through paper; the matter strained or filtrated.

CO'LBERG, a sea-port of Prussian Pomerania, remarkable for its salt-works. It is situated at the mouth of the Persante, in lat. 54. 22. N., long. 15. 39. E. Pop. 6400.

CO'LBERTINE, *s.* a kind of fine lace worn by women.

CO'LCHESTER, a town of Essex, containing 12 churches, most of which are in good repair, and about 12,000 inhabitants, including the liberties. It is situated on a fine eminence near the Coln, which is navigable within three miles of the town for ships of large burden, and for hoys and small barks, to a place called the Hythe, where is a quay close to the houses. Here is a manufactory of baize and seys; all the towns, and the whole country around, being partly employed in the spinning of wool for its trade by Colchester; and is noted for oysters and candied eringo-roots. It is 22 miles E. N. E. of Chelmsford, and 51 of London. Markets on Wednesday and Saturday. Pop. 16,167.

CO'LCOTHAR, *s.* in chemistry, the dry substance remaining after distillation, but generally applied to the caput mortuum of vitriol.

COLD, *a.* [*cold*, Sax.] without warmth, or warming; having a sensation of cold, or shivering, because the particles of air are less in motion than those of our own body, or being mixed with nitrous particles, diminish the motion of those of the body; that which is not volatile, or easily put in motion by heat. Figuratively, unaffected; not easily excited

to action; indifferent; not able to move the passions; reserved, or void of the warmth of friendship and affection; chaste, temperate, not easily provoked to anger; not meeting with a warm or affectionate reception; deliberate; calm.

COLD, *s.* something void of heat or motion, and which contains in it no particles of fire; that which produces the sensation of cold; a disease caused by stopping perspiration, and other effects of cold weather.

CO'LDLY, *ad.* without warmth or heat; with great indifference or unconcern.

CO'LDNESS, *s.* opposite to heat; that quality which causes a sensation of cold, and deprives a person of his natural warmth and heat, want of kindness, love, esteem, or affection; coyness, chastity, or freedom from any immodest desires.

CO'LDSTREAM, a town of Berwickshire, situated on the N. side of the Tweed, with a fine bridge over that river, 11 miles S. W. of Berwick. Pop. 3897.

COLE, *s.* [*cawl*, Sax.] a general name for all sorts of cabbage.

CO'LEBROOK-DALE, on the banks of the Severn, in Shropshire, is a winding glen between two hills, which break into various forms, and are covered with woods. Here are very considerable iron-works, and a large and elegant bridge, of cast-iron, of one arch. There is also in the Dale a spring of fossil-tar, or petroleum, together with a spring of brine; and a work has been erected here for obtaining a kind of tar from the condensed smoke of pit-coal.

COLERA'IN, a town of Derry, in Ulster, which, before the building of Londonderry, gave name to the county. It has a valuable salmon-fishery, and is situated 4 miles from the sea, &c., on the Bann, (which, being rapid, it is difficult for vessels to come up to the town) 23 miles N. E. of Londonderry, and 114 from Dublin. Pop. 3774.

CO'LESEED, *s.* in botany, the rape, from whence rapeseed oil is drawn, cultivated for feeding cattle.

CO'LESHILL, a town in Warwickshire, seated on the ascent of a hill, near the Coln, 11 miles N. W. of Coventry, and 102 from London. Market on Wednesday. Pop. 1853.

CO'LEWORT, *s.* in botany, a species of the cabbage.

CO'LFORD, CO'LEFORD, or *CO'VERD*, a town of Gloucestershire, near which are considerable iron works. It is 5 miles E. of Monmouth, and 124 N. E. of London. Market on Tuesday. Pop. 2193.

CO'LIC, *s.* [*colicus*, Lat.] in medicine, a severe pain in the lower venter, and so called because it was formerly thought to be seated in the *colon*. A *bilious colic* proceeds from bilious, sharp, and stimulating humours. A *flatulent colic* is a pain in the bowels, owing to dry fæces contained in the intestines. A *nervous colic* is from convulsive spasms, or contortions of the guts, whereby their capacities are straitened. An *hysteric colic* arises from disorders peculiar to women, and from a consent of parts. The *stone colic* proceeds, by consent of parts, from the irritation of the stone or gravel in the bladder or kidneys. The *Devonshire or plumbers' colic*, is a species of colic believed to result from the pernicious influence of lead.

CO'LIC, *a.* affecting the bowels. "Intestine stone and ulcer. *colic* pangs." *Milt.*

To COLLA'PSE, *v. n.* [from *collapsus*, Lat.] to fall together; to close together so as one side shall touch another.

COLLA'PSION, *s.* the state of vessels closing of themselves; the act of closing together.

CO'LLAR, *s.* [from *collum* the neck, Lat.] an ornament of metal, worn by knights of several military orders, hanging over the shoulders on the mantle, and generally consisting of a gold chain, enamelled with ciphers and other devices, and having the badge of the order suspended at the bottom. That of the order of the garter consists of *SS*, with roses enamelled red, within a garter enamelled blue, and a George at the bottom. *Collar* is likewise that part of the harness which is round a horse's neck. The part of the dress which surrounds the neck. *To slip the collar*, is a phrase for getting free, escaping or extricating one's self from any difficult engagement. A *collar of brawn* is a quantity of brawn rolled and bound up in a roundish parcel.

To CO'LLAR, *v. a.* to seize by the collar. Joined with *brawn*, to roll it up and bind it tight with a string, in order to make it retain a round form.

CO'LLAR-BONE, *s.* the clavicle, one of the bones of which on each side of the neck.

To COLLA'TE, *v. a.* [*collatum*, Lat.] to compare one thing with another of the same kind. Applied to books, to compare and examine them, in order to find whether any thing be deficient, corrupted, or interpolated. Used with *to*, to place in an ecclesiastical benefice.

COLLA'TERAL, *a.* [from *cum* with, and *latus* a side, Lat.] side to side; running parallel; mutual, or such as becomes near relations, applied to affection. In geography, situated by the side of another. Not direct; oblique. Concurrent, applied to proofs. In cosmography, intermediate, or lying between the cardinal points. In genealogy, applied to relations of the same stock, but not in the same line of ascendants and descendants; such are uncles, aunts, nephews, cousins. *Collateral descent*, in law, is that which passes to brothers' children. *Collateral assurance*, is a bond made over and above the deed itself for the performance of a covenant. *Collateral security*, is a deed made of other lands, besides those granted by the deed of mortgage, on their not being a sufficient security.

COLLA'TERALLY, *ad.* side by side, applied to position or situation. Not in the same line of descendants, though from the same stock, applied to genealogy.

COLLA'TION, *s.* [*collatio*, Lat.] the act of bestowing or conferring, applied to gifts or favours; the comparing one copy or thing of the same kind with another. In canon law, the bestowing of a benefice by a bishop, who had right of patronage. An elegant public entertainment or feast.

COLLATI'TIOUS, *a.* [*collatititus*, Lat.] done by the contribution of money.

COLLA'TOR, *s.* one who examines copies or manuscripts, by comparing them with some other writing. In law one who presents to an ecclesiastical living or benefice, generally applied to the presentation of a bishop.

To COLLAU'D, *v. a.* [*collaudo*, Lat.] to join in praising

CO'LLEAGUE, (*kolleeg*) *s.* [*collega*, Lat.] a partner or associate in the same office.

To COLLEA'GUE, (*kolleeg*) *v. a.* to unite or join with.

To COLLE'CT, *v. a.* [*collectum*, Lat.] to gather together; to bring several things together, or into the same place; to add into a sum; to infer, draw or deduce from arguments. Followed by the reciprocal pronouns *himself*, &c., to recover from a service; to reassemble one's scattered ideas.

CO'LLECT, *s.* [*collecta*, Lat.] a short comprehensive prayer, used in the church service.

COLLECTA'NEOUS, *a.* [*collectaneus*, Lat.] gathered together, collected.

COLLE'CTEDLY, *ad.* gathered in one view at once.

COLLE'CTIBLE, *a.* that may be gathered, or deduced from any premises.

COLLE'CTION, *s.* [*collectio*, Lat.] the act of gathering several pieces together; an assemblage of things in the same place.

COLLECTI'TIOUS, (*kollektishious*) *a.* [*collectitus*, Lat.] gathered up. Wants authority.

COLLE'CTIVE, *a.* [*collectivus*, Lat.] gathered together, consisting of several members or parts, forming a whole, or one common mass. In logic, a *collective idea*, is that which unites several things of the same kind. In grammar, a *collective noun* is a noun which expresses a multitude, or several of the same sort, though used in the singular number; as a *company;* an *army;* a *fleet.*

COLLE'CTIVELY, *ad.* in a body, taken together; opposed to singly or separately. In general; generally; in one mass or heap.

COLLE'CTOR, *s.* [*collector*, Lat.] one who gathers scattered things together; a compiler; a tax-gatherer.

COLLE'GATORY, *s.* [from *con* with, and *legatum* a legacy, Lat.] in the civil law, a person to whom is left a legacy, in common with one or more other persons.

CO'LLEGE, *s.* [*collegium*, Lat.] a community, or society of men set apart for learning or religion. The word *college* bears a different sense in different countries. In Germany, there was the college of electors, who assembled in the diet of Ratisbon. At Rome there is the college of cardinals, a body composed of three distinct orders of them. The universities of Oxford and Cambridge have their several colleges, in which learning is taught. Among the Jews were several colleges, consisting generally of the tribe of Levi. Samuel is said to have founded the college of the prophets. Among the Greeks, the lyceum and academy were celebrated colleges. Colleges have been generally in the hands of those devoted to religion. Thus the Magi in Persia, the Gymnosophists in the Indies, the Druids in Gaul and Britain, had the care of instructing youth in the sciences. After the establishment of Christianity there were almost as many colleges as monasteries, particularly in the reign of Charlemagne, who enjoined the monks to instruct youth in music, grammar, and arithmetic. In London, there is the *College of Civilians*, commonly called Doctors' Commons, founded by Dr. Harvey, dean of the arches, for the professors of the civil law residing in London. Also, the *College of Physicians*, a corporation of physicians in London, whose number, by the charter, is not to exceed eighty. *Sion College*, or College of the London clergy, who were incorporated in 1631, at the request of Dr. White, under the name of the president and fellows of Sion College; it is likewise an hospital for ten poor men, the first within the gates of the house, the other without. *Gresham College*, or College of Philosophy, founded by Sir Thomas Gresham, who built the Royal Exchange, is now pulled down, and the Excise Office built on its site. The subjects of the lectures (now read in a room over the Royal Exchange) are divinity, astronomy, music, geometry, rhetoric, civil law, and physic; each lecturer had 50l. a year, and had a lodging in the college. *College of Heralds*, commonly called the *Heralds' Office*, a corporation founded by King Richard III., who granted them several privileges, as to be free from subsidies, tolls, offices, &c. *Colleges of Common Law*, see *Inns of Court.*

COLLE'GIAL, *a.* relating to a college, or possessed by a college.

COLLE'GIAN, *s.* an inhabitant or member of a college.

COLLE'GIATE, *a.* consisting of colleges; instituted or regulated after the manner of a college. *Collegiate church*, is that which is endowed for a society or body corporate, consisting of a dean and secular priests, without a bishop; of this kind are Westminster Abbey, Windsor, &c.

COLLE'GIATE, *s.* a member of a college, or one bred at an university.

COLLET, *s.* [from *collum* the neck, Lat.] formerly any thing that was worn about the neck. Figuratively, the neck. Among jewellers, that part of a ring in which the stone is set.

To COLLI'DE. *v. a.* [*collido*, Lat.] to strike, beat, or dash two things together, or against each other.

CO'LLIER, *s.* one who digs for coals in a mine; one who sells or deals in coals; a vessel made use of to convey coals by water.

CO'LLIERY, *s.* a coal work.

CO'LLIFLOWER, *s.* See CAULIFLOWER.

COLLIGA'TION, *s.* [from *cum* with, and *ligo* to bind, Lat.] the binding things close, or together.

COLLI'QUABLE, *a.* easily dissolved; liable to be melted.

COLLI'QUAMENT, *s.* the substance any thing is reduced to by dissolution, or fusion, *i. e.*, by being dissolved or melted.

CO'LLIQUANT, *part. a.* [*colliquans*, Lat.] that has the power of dissolving, melting, or wasting.

To CO'LLIQUATE, *v. a.* [*colliqueo*, Lat.] to melt, dissolve, or turn a solid into fluid heat, &c. Neuterly, to melt; to be dissolved.

COLLIQUA'TION, *s.* [*colliquatio*, Lat.] the melting of any thing by heat. In medicine, a disorder wherein the blood and other animal fluids flow through the secretory glands.

COLLI'QUATIVE, *a.* melting or dissolvent. A *colliquative fever* is that which is attended with a diarrhœa, or profuse sweats, from too lax a contexture of the fluids.

COLLIQUEFA'CTION, *s.* [from *colliquefactio*, Lat.] the reducing different metals to one mass, by melting them on a fire.

COLLI'SION, *s.* [*collisio*, Lat.] the act of striking two bodies together.

To CO'LLOCATE, *v. a.* [*colloco*, Lat.] to place; to station.

COLLOCA'TION, *s.* [*collocatio*, Lat.] the act of placing; disposition.

To COLLO'GUE, (*kollōg*) *v. a.* to wheedle, flatter, impose upon, or seduce by fair words. A low word.

CO'LLOP, *s.* a thin slice of meat, or steak; a piece or slice of any animal.

COLLO'QUIAL, *a.* [from *colloquy*] whatever relates to common conversation.

CO'LLOQUY, *s.* [from *cum* with, and *loquor* to speak, Lat.] a conference or conversation; a discourse in writing, wherein two or more persons are represented as speaking or talking together on any topic.

CO'LLOW, *s.* [supposed by Johnson rather to be *colly*, from *coal*] the black grime of burnt coals or wood.

COLLUCTA'TION, *s.* [from *cum* with, and *luctor* to strive, Lat.] the mutual struggle or commotion of the particles of any fluid between themselves; opposition, fermentation. Figuratively, contest; spite; mutual opposition.

To COLLU'DE, *v. n.* [from *cum* with, and *ludo*, to play or deceive, Lat.] to join in a fraud; to conspire in imposing on a person.

CO'LLUMPTON, or *CU'LLUMPTON*, a town of Devonshire, which carries on a manufacture of woollen. It is seated on the river Columb, 10 miles N. of Exeter, and 150 W. by S. of London. Market on Saturday. Pop. 3817.

COLLU'SION, *s.* [from *cum* with, and *ludo* to play or deceive, Lat.] in law, a deceitful contract or agreement between two or more persons, for the one to bring an action against the other, in order to defraud a third person of his right.

COLLU'SIVE, *a.* fraudulently concerted or agreed upon between two persons, in order to cheat a third.

COLLU'SIVELY, *ad.* concerted or contrived in a fraudulent manner, with a fraudulent design.

COLLU'SORY, *s.* [from *cum* with, and *ludo* to play or deceive, Lat.] carrying on a fraud by secret concert.

COLLY'RIUM, *s.* [Lat.] in medicine, an external remedy for disorders in the eyes.

CO'LMAR, *s.* [Fr.] a sort of pear.

CO'LNBROOK, a town of Bucks, principally supported by the great inns of the Bath road. It is situated on four channels of the river Coln, over each of which it has a bridge, 18 miles W. of London. Part of the town, however, is in Middlesex. Market on Tuesday.

COLNE, a town of Lancashire, near Pendle-Hill, 36 miles S. E. of Lancaster, and 214 N. N. W. of London. Market on Wednesday. Pop. 8080.

COLO'GNE, (*Kolon*) lately an electoral bishopric, and one of the most fertile and considerable countries of Germany. It was situated in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and was divided into several districts by other states; the greater part of it, however, lay on the Rhine, between the late duchies of Juliers and Berg. It contained 72 cities and towns, and the country produces, besides corn and other necessaries, excellent wine. The revenues were computed to amount to 180,000l. a year. Pop. 210,000.

COLO'GNE, (*Kolon*) the capital of the above, was an ancient, large city, seated on the W. bank of the Rhine, by means of which river it trades upwards with the interior of Germany, and downwards by large vessels, with the Netherlands and Holland. It was a free imperial city, and though the elector had a palace here, he had not the liberty of staying in it many days together, without the consent of the citizens; nor was he permitted to come at all with a numerous attendance. It contains 10 collegiate, and 49 parish churches, 4 abbeys, 56 convents, 16 hospitals, and 50 chapels. It is built in the form of a crescent with 34 gates, and fortified in the ancient manner. The streets, however, except the principal ones, are dirty and ill paved, and the houses appear dark, and are thinly inhabited. Opposite to the city, on the other side of the Rhine, is the village of Dentz, where there is a flying bridge of boats over the river, across which a large company of men, horses, &c., may pass at a time. It is 17 miles S. E. of Juliers, and 45 E. of Maestricht. Lat. 50. 55. N., long. 7. 10. E. P. 50,000.

COLO'GNE EARTH, *s.* a deep brown, very light bastard ochre, which is no pure native fossil, but contains more vegetable than mineral matter, and owes its origin to the remains of wood long buried in the earth.

CO'LON, *s.* [Gr.] in grammar, a point or stop marked thus (:) used to make a pause greater than that of the semicolon, and less than that of a period; and when stops were first invented, to separate any member of a sentence; but at present it is used in a period where the sense seems complete, but is lengthened by some supernumerary sentence, beginning with an adversative conjunction, as *but, nevertheless*, &c. In anatomy, the greatest and widest of all the intestines, about eight or nine hands-breadth long.

CO'LONEL, (*kúrnel*) *s.* [*colonel*, Fr.] an officer in the army who has the command in chief of a regiment. *Colonel-Lieutenant* is one who commands a regiment of the guards, whereof the king, or other great personage, is colonel. *Lieutenant-Colonel* is the second officer of a regiment at the head of the captains, and commands in the colonel's absence.

CO'LONELSHIP, (*kúrnelship*) *s.* the office of a colonel.

To CO'LONIZE, (*kólonize*) *v. a.* to plant with inhabitants; to settle with people brought from some other place; to plant with colonies.

COLONNA'DE, *s.* [from *colonna*, Ital.] a peristyle of a circular form; or a series of pillars placed in a circle, and insulated withinside. Figuratively, any series or range of pillars.

CO'LONY, *s.* [*colonia*, Lat.] a body of people sent from the mother country to cultivate and settle some other place. Figuratively, the country settled by a body of people both in and coming from some other place.

CO'LOPHONY, *s.* [from *Colophon*, a city whence it is imported] a resinous substance prepared of turpentine boiled in water, and afterwards dried; or from a slow evaporation of a fourth or fifth part of its substance by fire.

COLOQUI'NTIDA, *s.* [from *koilia* the belly, and *kineo* to move, Gr.] the fruit of a plant of the same name brought from the Levant, often called bitter-apple.

CO'LORATE, *a.* [*coloratus*, Lat.] coloured; dyed; marked or stained with any colour.

COLORA'TION, *s.* [from *coloro* to colour, Lat.] the art or practice of colouring or painting; the state of a thing coloured.

COLORI'FIC, *a.* [from *color* a colour, and *facio* to make, Lat.] that has the power of producing colours, or of colouring any body.

COLO'SSE, or COLO'SSUS, *s.* [*colossus*, Lat.] a statue of enormous size; that of Apollo at Rhodes, made by Chares, was so high that ships could pass, with full sails, between its legs; its height was 126 feet; few people could fathom its thumb; it was overthrown by an earthquake after standing 1,360 years; and being found prostrate on the ground by the Saracens, when they became masters of the island, was sold by them to a Jew, who loaded 900 camels with the brass of it.

COLOSSE'AN, or COLO'SSAL, *a.* [*colosseus*, Lat.] in form of a colossus; of the size of such a statue; giant-like.

CO'LOUR, (*kúller*) *s.* [*color*, Lat.] the different sensations excited by the refracted rays of light, reflected on our eyes in a different manner, according to the different size, shape, or situation of the particles of which bodies are composed. In a popular or vulgar sense, the different hue in which bodies appear to the eye. Figuratively, the rosy hue of the cheeks; the tints or hues produced by covering any surface with paint. *Under colour*, appearance or pretence.

To CO'LOUR, (*kúller*) *v. a.* [*coloro*, Lat.] to mark, or dye with some hue or tint. Figuratively, to palliate, or excuse: to assign some plausible or specious reason for an undertaking; to blush.

CO'LOURABLE, (*kúllerable*) *a.* specious, plausible.

CO'LOURABLY, (*kúllerably*) *ad.* plausibly; speciously.

CO'LOURED, (*kúllered*) *part.* streaked; diversified with different hues.

CO'LOURING, (*kúllering*) *s.* that branch of painting which teaches the proper distribution of lights and shades, and laying the colours with propriety and beauty.

CO'LOURIST, (*kúllerist*) *s.* a painter excellent in the tints he gives to his pieces, and the manner in which he disposes his lights and shades.

CO'LOURLESS, *a.* without colour; white; transparent.

COLT, *s.* [*colt*, Sax.] a young horse that has never been ridden or broke. Figuratively, a raw, ignorant person.

CO'LTER, *s.* [*cultor*, Sax.] the sharp iron of a plough, which breaks up the ground perpendicularly to the plough-share.

CO'LTIE, *s.* a term used by timber merchants for a defect or blemish in some of the annular circles of a tree, whereby its value is much diminished.

CO'LTISH, *a.* resembling a colt; wanton.

CO'LTSFOOT, *s.* in botany, a species of tussilago, or butterbur, with yellow compound blossoms, and angular toothed leaves, somewhat heart-shaped, appearing after the flower. The leaves are recommended in coughs and con-

sumptive complaints, and have been found to be very serviceable in scrofulous cases. It is found on moist, stiff, marly lands, and amongst limestone rubbish, flowering in March.

COLT'S-TOOTH, *s.* an imperfect or superfluous tooth n the mouth of a young horse. Figuratively, an inclination o youthful pleasures, wantonness, or gaiety.

CO'LUMBARY, *s.* [from *columba* a pigeon, Lat.] a place where doves or pigeons are kept; a dove-cot; a pigeon-house.

CO'LUMBATES, *s.* in chemistry, salts formed by the combination of any base with the columbic acid.

CO'LUMBIC, *a.* in chemistry, belonging to columbium.

CO'LUMBINE, *s.* [from *columba* a pigeon, Lat.] in dyeing, a pale violet, or changeable dove-colour. Likewise the heroine, or chief female character in pantomime entertainments. A plant, with leaves like the meadow-hue.

CO'LUMBIUM, *s.* in chemistry, a metal newly discovered in America.

COLUMB MAGNA, or *ST. COLUMB*, a little town in Cornwall, but with a large parish, seated on a hill, at the bottom of which is a river which runs into the sea at a small distance. It is 10 miles W. of Bodmin, and 249 from London. Markets on Monday and Thursday. Pop. 2790.

COLU'MBO, a town on the W. side of the island of Ceylon, formerly subject to the Dutch, but now in the hands of the English. Lat. 7. 10. N., long. 79. 56. E.

CO'LUMN, (*colum*) *s.* [*columna*, Lat.] in architecture, a round pillar made to support or adorn a building. In war, a deep file or row of troops or division of an army, marching at the same time towards the same place, with intervals between them to prevent confusion. SYNON. By the word *pillar* is understood a supporter of some roof: by the word *column* a particular kind of *pillar*, that which is round; thus every *column* is a *pillar*, though every *pillar* is not a *column*. With printers, a column is half a page, when divided into two equal parts by a line passing through the middle, from the top to the bottom; and by several parallel lines, pages are often divided into three or more columns.

CO'LUMNAR, or COLUMNA'RIAN, *a.* formed in the shape of a column.

CO'LURES, (*koleúrz*) *s.* [*coluri*, Lat.] in geography and astronomy, two great circles imagined to intersect each other at right angles, in the poles of the world; one of which passes through the equinoctial points, Aries and Libra; the other through the solstitial points, Cancer and Capricorn; the latter determining the solstices, and the former the equinoxes.

CO'MA, *s.* [Gr.] in physic, a kind of lethargy or sleepy disease, wherein a person has a violent propensity to sleep.

COMATO'SE, *a.* [from *koma* a drowsy disease, Gr.] lethargic; sleepy; or affected with a coma.

COMB, (*kom*) *s.* [*camb*, Sax.] an instrument made of horn, tortoise-shell, or box, sawed, through which the hair is passed in order to cleanse or adjust it: likewise an instrument made of iron or steel wires fixed upright on a piece of wood through which flax, wool, or hemp, is passed to prepare it for spinning. The top or crest of a cock, so called from its resembling the teeth of a comb The receptacles or hollow places in a bee-hive, wherein the honey is stored.

To COMB, (*kom*) *v. a.* [*camben*, Sax.] to clean or smooth the hair by passing a comb through it; to make wool or flax fit for spinning, by passing it through a comb.

To CO'MBAT, *v. n.* [*combattre*, Fr.] to fight, generally applied to a duel or a fight, where the persons engage hand to hand. Actively, to fight. Figuratively, to engage.

CO'MBAT, *s.* [*combat*, Fr.] a contest; in ancient law, a formal trial between two champions, to decide some doubtful cause or quarrel, by the sword or batoon; a battle with another, sometimes restrained to a duel, generally applied to an engagement between two persons; a duel. Figuratively, opposition or struggle.

CO'MBATANT, *s.* [*combattant*, Fr.] he that fights. Figuratively, a champion or stickler for any opinion.

CO'MB-BRUSH, *s.* a brush to clean combs.

CO'MBER, (*komer*) *s.* one who passes wool through the comb, and prepares it for the spinner.

CO'MB-MAKER, *s.* one whose trade is to make combs.

COMBINA'TION, *s.* an union of private persons for some particular purpose. Figuratively, union of qualities or bodies; mixture. In chemistry, a term expressive of a true chemical union of two or more substances; in opposition to mere mechanical mixture. Union, or association, applied to ideas. In mathematics, the variation, or different order in which any number of things may be disposed.

To COMBI'NE, *v. a.* to join together. Figuratively, to link together in unity, affection, or concord. Neuterly, to join together, applied to things. Figuratively, to unite in one body. To unite in friendship, applied to persons.

CO'MBLESS, (*komless*) *a.* wanting a comb, without a comb, applied to a cock.

COMB-MA'RTIN, a town of Devonshire, seated on an inlet of the Bristol Channel, with a cove for the landing of boats. It is 14 miles N. E. of Barnstaple, and 181 from London. Market on Saturday. Pop. 1031.

COMBU'ST, *a.* [from *comburo* to burn, Lat.] burnt. In astronomy, applied to a planet when not above 8½ degrees distant from the sun on either side.

COMBU'STIBLE, *a.* that may be burnt, or that easily catches fire.

COMBU'STIBLES, substances which readily take fire. In chemistry, certain substances which are capable of combining more or less rapidly with oxygen. They are divided by chemists into simple and compound combustibles.

COMBU'STIBLENESS, *s.* the quality of catching fire easily.

COMBU'STION, (*kombúst-yun*) *s.* [Fr.] the burning of several things together; conflagration; consumption by fire. Figuratively, confusion, noise, hurry, commotion, produced by restless minds, either in moral or political affairs.

To COME, *v. n.* preter. *I came*, or *have come*, participle *come*; [*coman*, Sax.] to move from a distant to a nearer situation, either to a thing or person; to approach, draw near to, or advance towards. To proceed; to issue. To become. To become present, and no longer absent. To happen; to fall out. *To come about*, to come to pass, to fall out. To change; to come round. *To come after*, to follow. *To come in*, to enter. To comply; to yield; to hold out no longer. To arrive at a port or place of rendezvous. To become modish, or brought into use. To be an ingredient; to make part of a composition. *To come into*, to join with, to bring help. To comply with; to agree to. *To come over*, to repeat an act. To revolt. To rise in distillation. *To come out*, to be made public. To be discovered. *To come out with*, to give a vent to; to let fly. *To come abroad*, to be publicly known or published. *To come to*, to arrive at or attain. To follow as a consequence; to happen. *To come again*, to come a second time; to return. *To come at*, to reach. *To come by*, to obtain, gain, or acquire. *To come in for*, to be early enough to obtain a share of any thing, alluding to the custom of hunting, where those dogs that are slow *come in for* no share of the game. *To come near*, to approach; to assemble. *To come off*, to escape; to quit or fall from, or leave. *To come on*, to thrive, or grow; to advance to combat. *To come to*, to agree or

consent; to amount to, applied to arithmetic. *To come to himself*, &c., to recover from a fright or a fit. *To come up with*, to overtake. *To come upon*, to invade, to attack, or seize unexpectedly.

COME, *interj.*, implying an exhortation to attention, despatch, and courage, when used singly; but when repeated, it implies a grant, permission, supposition, or a transition from the topic which preceded, to avoid giving offence.

COME, *ad.* means when it shall come. *To come*, in futurity; not present.

COMEDI'AN, *s.* [*comédien*, Fr.] one who acts on the stage. In a restrained sense, applied only to one who appears in a comedy; but in a more loose sense, any actor.

CO'MEDY, *s.* [from *kome*, and *ode*, two Greek words, signifying a village and a poem, because it was at first only a poem exhibited in villages] a dramatic piece, representing some diverting transaction, being an exact picture of common life, exposing the faults of private persons, in order to render them ridiculous and universally avoided.

CO'MELINESS, *s.* grace; handsomeness united with an appearance of dignity.

CO'MELY, *a.* handsome, graceful, applied to that appearance which excites reverence rather than love. Applied to things, that which is suitable to a person's age and condition, consistent with virtue, or agreeable to the rules of right reason.

CO'MELY, *ad.* in a graceful, becoming, and pleasing manner.

CO'MER, *s.* that which soon grows, or rises above ground, applied to plants. A visitor, a person who enters or settles in a place. *To give up one's self to the first comer*, is to embrace any doctrine implicitly, and without examination.

CO'MET, *s.* [from *coma* a lock of hair, Lat.] in astronomy, an opaque heavenly body, like the planets; moving in its proper orbit, which is very eccentric, having one of its foci in the centre of the sun. It is distinguished not only by its orbit, but likewise by its appearance, from the planets, as being bearded, tailed, and haired; bearded when eastward of the sun, and its light marches before; tailed when westward of the sun, and the train follows it; and haired when diametrically opposite to the sun, having the earth between it, and all its tail hid except a few scattered rays. The orbit of comets approaching near to a right line in some parts thereof, they go so near the sun, that, according to Sir Isaac Newton's computation, the sun's heat, in that remarkable one in 1680, was to his heat with us, as twenty-eight thousand to one; and that the heat of the body of the comet, was near two thousand times as great as that of red hot iron. To this let it be added, from the same great author, that those bodies are so far from being such tremendous objects as they are esteemed to be by the vulgar, and falsely pretended to be by atheists; that their atmospheres being dilated, rarefied and diffused through the celestial regions may be attracted down to the planets, become mingled with their atmospheres, and by that means supply the deficiencies which would otherwise, by continual exhausting, affect this and other planets; so that their revolutions, instead of being looked on as the harbingers of terror and calamity, should rather be esteemed a friendly and benevolent visit, wherein they bestow such presents to every planet they pass by, as are requisite to prevent its decay, and supply its inhabitants with such things as are necessary to their existence. Of the vast number of comets which have been discovered, the courses of so few have been at present accurately calculated as to leave considerable doubts on the subject of their revolutions.

COMETA'RIUM, *s.* [Lat.] a mathematical machine, representing the method of a comet's revolution.

CO'METARY, or COME'TIC, *a.* that belongs or relates to a comet.

CO'MFIT, *s.* [*konfit*, Belg.] a dry sweet-meat: any vegetable preserved by boiling it in sugar, and drying it afterwards.

To CO'MFORT, *v. a.* [*conforto*, low Lat.] to strengthen, excite, invigorate, enliven, or make a person undertake a thing boldly by persuasions; to make a person grow cheerful that is in sorrow, by advice and arguments.

CO'MFORT, *s.* support, assistance, or countenance; consolation, or support under calamity or danger.

CO'MFORTABLE, *a.* receiving relief or support in distress; affording consolation; having the power of lessening distress.

CO'MFORTABLY, *ad.* in a cheerful manner; in a manner free from dejection or despair.

CO'MFORTER, *s.* one that diminishes or lessens the degree of a person's sorrow under misfortunes; one who strengthens and supports the mind in misery and danger. The title of the Third Person in the Holy Trinity.

CO'MFORTLESS, *a.* without comfort, without any thing to lighten the burden, or allay the sensation of misfortunes; applied both to persons and things.

CO'MFREY, *s.* in botany, a piece of the symphytum of Linnæus, with leaves betwixt egg and spear-shaped, running along the stem, and yellowish white or purple blossoms. It is found on the banks of rivers and wet ditches, flowering in May.

CO'MIC, or CO'MICAL, *a.* [*comique*, Fr.] relating to, or fit for comedy; ridiculous or causing mirth, either from an unusual assemblage of ideas, seemingly inconsistent, or antic gestures, and polite raillery.

CO'MICALLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to raise mirth, either by an association or assemblage of ideas seemingly inconsistent, by polite or good-natured raillery, or by some odd or antic gestures.

CO'MICALNESS, *s.* that quality by which a thing appears odd or ridiculous, and raises mirth in the mind.

CO'MING, *s.* the act of moving towards a person or place: approach; presence, or arrival; the presence of a thing which was absent some time before. *Coming-in*, the product of a person's estate, pension, salary or business.

CO'MING, *part.* applied to the inclination, propensity, or affection; fond; forward; easily complying. Applied to time, something not present; something future.

COMI'TIAL, (*komishal*) *a.* [from *comitia*, Lat.] relating to an assembly, applied particularly to that of the Romans.

CO'MMA, *s.* [Gr.] in grammar, a pause or stop marked thus, (,) used to distinguish such members of a discourse from each other, wherein there is a verb and nominative case, or several nouns, adjectives, or substantives, in the same sentence, not joined by a conjunction, and where the sense is not complete. In music, the smallest of all the sensible intervals of tone, seldom used but in theory, to shew the justness of the concords, and is about the ninth part of a tone, or interval, whereby a perfect semitone, or tone, surpasses an imperfect one. In natural history, a very beautiful moth, so called from its having a white mark on one of its wings, in the form of this point.

To COMMA'ND, *v. a.* [*commander*, Fr.] to order, including the idea of authority; to keep in subjection; to oblige a person to perform any thing. Figuratively, to arrogate or claim by mere force; to overlook; to be situated above any place, so as to be able to look into, or annoy it.

COMMA'ND, *s.* authority or power. Figuratively, the

exercise of authority, or enforcing obedience. In a military sense, the power of overlooking and taking, or annoying any place.

COMMA'NDER, *s.* he that has the direction of, or authority over, others. In a military sense, a leader, chief, or officer. A paving-beetle, a rammer. In surgery, an instrument, called likewise a glossocomium, used in most tough, strong bodies, where the luxation has been of long continuance.

COMMA'NDERY, *s.* the exercise of a command, or the office of a commander. In history, applied to a benefice or fixed revenue belonging to a military order, and conferred on ancient knights, who had done some considerable service to the order.

COMMA'NDMENT, *s.* [*commandement*, Fr.] an express order to do or abstain from any thing. When it orders any thing to be done, it is named a *positive command;* but when it forbids the doing a thing, it is then termed a *negative command.*

COMMA'NDRESS, *s.* a woman vested with supreme authority.

COMMATE'RIAL, *a.* [from *con* or *cum* with, and *materia* matter, Lat.] consisting of the same matter with another thing.

COMMATERIA'LITY, *s.* of the same matter or substance with another; resemblance to something in its matter or substance.

COMME'MORABLE, *a.* [from *con* with, used frequently to strengthen the signification, and *memorabilis* memorable, Lat.] deserving to be mentioned with honour and reverence, worthy to be celebrated and kept in remembrance.

To COMME'MORATE, *v. a.* [from *con* with, used here to strengthen the signification, and *memorabilis* memorable, Lat.] to preserve the memory by some public act; to celebrate solemnly.

COMMEMORA'TION, *s.* the doing something in order to preserve the remembrance of any person or thing.

COMME'MORATIVE, *a.* tending to preserve the remembrance of any person or thing.

To COMME'NCE, *v. n.* [*commencer*, Fr.] to begin; to take its beginning; to assume a new character which it never did before, applied to persons and things.

COMME'NCEMENT, *s.* beginning; date.

To COMME'ND, *v. a.* [from *con* with, and *mando* to intrust, to commend, Lat.] to represent a person as possessed of those virtues that demand notice, approbation, and esteem; to praise; to deliver, or intrust with confidence, and full assurance of protection. To desire to be mentioned in a kind and respectful manner.

COMME'NDABLE, *a.* worthy of praise.

COMME'NDABLY, *ad.* laudably; in a manner worthy of commendation.

COMME'NDAM, *s.* [*commenda*, low Lat.] in canons, a vacant benefice which is given to a person to supply till some other person is presented or named to it.

COMME'NDATARY, *s.* one who holds a living in commendam.

COMMENDA'TION, *s.* a favourable representation of a person's good qualities; praise; recommendation; a message of kindness.

COMME'NDATORY, *a.* that commands or engages notice, esteem, and approbation, from a favourable display of good qualities; containing praises.

COMME'NDER, *s.* one who praises or displays the virtues of another, in order to render him esteemed and beloved.

COMMENSA'LITY, *s.* [from *con* with, and *mensa* a table, Lat.] the act of eating, or sitting to eat, at the same table with another.

COMMENSURABI'LITY, or COMME'NSURABLENESS, *s.* the capacity of being measured by some common measure or standard.

COMME'NSURABLE, *a.* [from *con* with, and *mensura* a measure, Lat.] in geometry, having some common aliquot part, or which may be measured by some common measure, so as to leave no remainder. Thus an inch and a yard are *commensurable*, because an inch taken 36 times is a yard.

To COMME'NSURATE, *v. a.* [from *con* with, and *mensura* a measure, Lat.] to reduce to one common measure; to extend as far as.

COMME'NSURATE, *a.* reducible to one common measure; equal; proportionate.

COMME'NSURATELY, *ad.* a capacity of measuring or being measured by another, equally extensive.

COMMENSURA'TION, *s.* the reduction of, or measuring a thing by, some common measure; proportion.

To CO'MMENT, *v. n.* [*commentor*, Lat.] to write notes; to explain, interpret, or expound.

CO'MMENT, *s.* notes or annotations, in order to explain an author; exposition; explanation; remark.

CO'MMENTARY, *s.* [*commentarius*, Lat.] a continued and critical explanation of the sense of an author.

COMMENTA'TOR, *s.* one who writes remarks, notes, or explanations of an author.

COMMENTI'TIOUS, (*kommentishious*) *a.* [from *commentor* to feign, Lat.] invented; forged; fictitious; without any existence but in the brain.

CO'MMERCE, *s.* [from *cum* with, and *mercor* to buy, Lat.] the exchange of commodities, or the buying and selling merchandise both at home and abroad, in order to gain profit, and increase the conveniences of life. Nothing more clearly exhibits the uncertainty of human affairs than the history of commerce. Among the most ancient commercial nations, were the Egyptians, Phœnicians, and Carthaginians, to which may be added some companies of Arabians. Solomon, king of Israel, cultivated commerce with great diligence, and hence derived a large portion of that prodigious wealth which enabled him to build the temple. The Romans protected commerce through their extensive empire, but did not seek to monopolize it within their own possession. During the middle ages, commerce was chiefly carried on by the Italians and Germans. The most commercial Italian states were the Pisans, Florentines, Genoese, and Venetians, who, abounding in shipping, took occasion to spread themselves through all the ports of the Levant and Egypt, and bringing thence silk, spices, and other merchandises, and furnishing with them the greatest part of Europe. Towards the end of the twelfth century, the German cities situate on the coast of the Baltic, and on the rivers that ran into it, obtained a considerable traffic with the neighbouring states, and formed a confederation of 72 towns, called the Hans towns. At the beginning of the 16th century, after the discovery of America, and the Cape of Good Hope, the commerce of the East was chiefly engrossed by the Portuguese, and that of the West by the Spaniards. An hundred years after, their glory was eclipsed by the English and Dutch, and since the late revolution in France, the English may be regarded as standing without a rival in commercial importance. SYNON. *Commerce* is used figuratively, for intercourse of any kind. *Traffic* relates more to the exchanging of merchandise; *trade* and *commerce*, to that of buying and selling; with this difference, that *trade* seems to imply the manufacturing and vending of merchandise within ourselves; *commerce*, negotiating with other countries.

COMME'RCIAL, *a.* belonging or relating to trade or commerce.

To CO'MMIGRATE, *v. n.* [from *con* with, and *migro* to remove, Lat.] to move in a body, or with one common consent, from one country to another.

COMMIGRA'TION, *s.* the removal of a large number of persons or animals from one country to another.

COMMINA'TION, *s.* [from *cum* with, here inserted to strengthen the signification, and *minor* to threaten, Lat.] a threat, a declaration or denunciation of punishment or vengeance for any crime; an office of the church, containing the threatenings denounced against any breach of the divine laws, and recited on Ash-Wednesday.

COMMI'NATORY, *a.* applied to a clause in any law or edict, importing a punishment for the breach or violation of it.

COMMINU'IBLE, *a.* [from *comminuo* to break in pieces, Lat.] that may be broken, powdered, or reduced into small parts.

To COMMINU'TE, *v. a.* [from *con* with, to strengthen the signification, and *minuo* to make less, Lat.] to pulverize; to grind; to break into small parts.

COMMINU'TION, *s.* the act of reducing into small particles, by grinding, powdering, breaking, or chewing.

COMMI'SERABLE, *a.* [from *con* with, to strengthen the signification, and *misereor* to pity, Lat.] that deserves, or is the object of, pity and relief; shewing pity and compassion to persons in distress.

To COMMI'SERATE, *v. a.* [from *con* with, to strengthen the signification, and *misereor* to pity, Lat.] to pity; to compassionate. SYNON. We naturally *commiserate* the sorrows of one we love. We may pity, and yet not have *compassion*. We may have both *pity* and *compassion*, yet not *commiserate*.

COMMISERA'TION, *s.* [*commiseratio*, Lat.] a tender, sympathizing, and affectionate regard for those in distress.

CO'MMISSARY, *s.* [*commissarius*, low Lat.] an officer commissioned occasionally for a certain purpose; a delegate or deputy. In church government, one who exercises ecclesiastical jurisdiction in such places as are at a considerable distance from the bishop's see. In the army, a *commissary-general* of the musters, is one who takes a view of the numbers or strength of every regiment, sees that the horse are well-mounted, and that the men be well clothed and accoutred. *Commissary-general* of provisions, furnishes the army with every necessary for its food.

COMMI'SSION, *s.* [from *committo* to commit, Lat.] the act of intrusting any thing; a trust; a warrant by which any trust is held. In common law, the warrants or letters patent, which all persons, exercising jurisdiction, have to empower them to hear and determine any cause or suit, as *commission* of the judges, &c. There are a great variety of *Commissions* issued from the crown. In trade, it sometimes means the power of acting for another, and sometimes the premium or reward a person receives for so doing, which is ½, 1, 2, 3, or more per cent., according to the nature or circumstances of the affair.

To COMMI'SSION, *v. a.* to authorize, empower, appoint, or give a person authority to discharge an office.

COMMI'SSIONER, *s.* one whose name is inserted in any warrant for the discharge of a public office; one empowered to act in a particular quality by patent or warrant.

COMMI'SSURE, *s.* [*commissura*, Lat.] a joint; or a place where two bodies, or the parts of an animal body, are joined together.

To COMMI'T, *v. a.* [*committo*, Lat.] to intrust; or trust a person; to send a person to prison; to perform, act, or perpetrate some crime or fault.

COMMI'TMENT, *s.* the act of sending a person to prison; imprisonment.

COMMI'TABLE, *a.* liable to be committed; an object worthy of imprisonment.

COMMI'TTEE, *s.* a number of persons to whom the consideration or examination of an affair is referred.

COMMI'TTER, *s.* a perpetrator; he that commits.

To COMMI'X, *v. a.* [from *con* with, and *misceo* to mingle, Lat.] to mix, blend, or join several things together, or into one mass.

COMMI'XION, or COMMI'XTION, *s.* mixture; incorporation.

COMMI'XTURE, *s.* the act of mingling; the state of being mingled; incorporation.

COMMO'DE, *s.* [Fr.] the head-dress of a woman.

COMMO'DIOUS, *a.* [*commodus*, Lat.] suitable to any particular purpose; free from any hinderance or obstruction; convenient; seasonable, or suitable; spacious, well contrived, applied to building.

COMMO'DIOUSLY, *ad.* in a convenient manner, applied to situation. Enjoying the necessaries and comforts of life, applied to condition. Fitted or suited to any particular end or view.

COMMO'DIOUSNESS, *s.* the fitness or suitableness of a thing to any end; advantage.

COMMO'DITY, *s.* [*commoditas*, Lat.] conveniency, profit, interest, or advantage. In commerce, wares, goods, merchandise, or that which is the object of trade.

COMMODO'RE, *s.* in the navy, an under admiral, or person commissioned to command a squadron of ships. When three or more sail of ships are in company, the eldest captain assumes this post, and has this title. The commodore's ship is distinguished by a broad, red pendant, tapering towards the outer end, and sometimes forked.

CO'MMON, *a.* [*communis*, Lat.] that is enjoyed by different species of animals; belonging equally to more than one; the property of no person; without a proprietor or possessor; vulgar; mean; trifling; frequently seen; usual; easy to be had; of little value; general; public; intended for the use of every body. In grammar, applied to such verbs as signify both action and passion. Applied to nouns, such as signify both sexes under one term, as *parent* signifies both father and mother.

CO'MMON, *s.* an open field, free for any inhabitant of the lordship wherein the common lies, to graze his cattle in.

To COMMON, *v. n.* to enjoy a right of pasture in an open field in conjunction with others.

CO'MMONABLE, *a.* that may become open or free, applied to ground.

CO'MMONAGE, *s.* in law, the right of pasture in a common; or fishing in another person's water; or of digging turf in the ground of another; the joint right of using any thing together with others.

CO'MMONALTY, *s.* [*communauté*, Fr.] the people of the lower rank; the common people. Figuratively, the major part or bulk of mankind.

CO'MMONER, *s.* one of the common people; one of low rank; a person who bears no title; one who has a seat in the house of commons. In law, one who has a joint right to pasture, &c., in an open field. In the University, one who wears a square cap with a tassel when under-graduate, is of rank between a battler and gentleman commoner, and eats at the common table.

COMMONI'TION. *s.* [from *con* with, to strengthen the signification, and *moneo* to admonish, Lat.] advice, warning.

CO'MMON LAW, *s.* customs, which, by long prescription, have obtained the force of law, and were received as

laws in England, before any statute was enacted in parliament to alter the same; and are now distinguished from the statute-law.

CO'MMONLY, *ad.* generally; frequently; usually.

CO'MMONNESS, *s.* frequency, or repetition; participation among, or application to, several.

To CO'MMON-PLA'CE, *v. a.* to reduce to, to transcribe under general heads.

COMMONPLA'CE BOOK, *s.* a book wherein things or extracts are recorded alphabetically, or reduced to general heads, in order to assist a person's memory, or enable him to supply himself with any curious observations on any topic he wants.

CO'MMON-PLEAS, *s.* the king's court, now held at Westminster, but formerly moveable; it was erected at the time that Henry III. granted the great charter. In personal and mixed actions, it has a concurrent jurisdiction with the King's Bench; but has no cognizance of the pleas of the crown; the actions come hither by originals; the chief judge is called *Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas*, who is assisted by three other judges, all of them created by letters patent.

CO'MMON-PRA'YER, *s.* the liturgy, or forms of service, used by the church of England.

CO'MMONS, *s.* the vulgar; the lower sort of people; the lower house of parliament, consisting of members chosen by the people. A portion of food or victuals usually eaten at one meal, so called at the universities.

COMMONWE'AL, or COMMONWE'ALTH, (*kommonwéel*, or *kommonwélth*) *s.* in its primary sense, used in law, the common good; a regular form of government or polity, established by common consent; a form of government in which the supreme power is lodged in the people; a republic; a democracy.

CO'MMORANCE, or CO'MMORANCY, *s.* dwelling; habitation; abode; residence.

CO'MMORANT, *a.* [from *commoror* to reside, Lat.] resident, dwelling, tarrying, sojourning.

COMMO'TION, *s.* [from *commoveo* to agitate, Lat.] tumult, disturbance, sedition, disorder, or confusion, arising from the turbulent dispositions of its members, applied to a state. Figuratively, inward confusion or violence; disorder of mind; perturbation; violent motion or agitation.

To COMMU'NE, *v. n.* [*communico*, Lat.] to converse; to talk together; to impart sentiments mutually.

COMMUNICABI'LITY, *s.* an open or generous disposition, whereby a person is willing to impart his sentiments to another; the possibility or power of being imparted or communicated to another.

COMMU'NICABLE, *a.* [*communicable*, Fr.] that may become the property of, or be related or imparted to, another; used with *to*.

COMMU'NICANT, *s.* one who partakes of the blessed sacrament.

To COMMU'NICATE, *v. n.* [*communico*, Lat.] to impart to another; to make another a joint partaker with ourselves; to confer or bestow a possession; to discover one's sentiments or knowledge to another. Neuterly, in theology, to receive the sacrament of the Lord's Supper; to be connected or joined; to have something common with another.

COMMUNICA'TION, *s.* [*communication*, Fr.] applied to science, the act of imparting, discovering, or revealing. A common inlet or passage, leading from one place to another; the mutual intelligence kept up between persons or places; a conversation, conference, or imparting a person's sentiments in mutual discourse.

COMMU'NICATIVE, *a.* inclined to make advantages common; liberal of benefits or knowledge; not close; not selfish.

COMMU'NICATIVENESS, *s.* readiness of imparting benefits or knowledge to others.

COMMU'NION, *s.* [from *communis* common, Lat.] intercourse; fellowship; common possession; a partaking of the same thing. In divinity, the common or public celebration of the Lord's Supper.

COMMU'NITY, *s.* [*communitas*, from *communis* common, Lat.] a government; a body of people united together in the same form of government; common participation, possession, or enjoyment, opposed to appropriation.

COMMUTABI'LITY, *s.* the quality of being the proper object of interchange, or of being capable of exchange.

COMMU'TABLE, *a.* an alteration or change of disposition or sentiment, applied to the mind. A change or form of quality, applied to bodies; the giving one thing in exchange for another; the substituting a pecuniary for a corporeal punishment; that may be ransomed or redeemed.

COMMUTA'TION, *s.* [from *commuto* to change, Lat.] change, alteration, bartering; the exchanging a corporeal for a pecuniary punishment.

COMMUTA'TIVE, *a.* [from *commuto* to change, Lat.] relating to exchange. *Commutative justice*, that which is exercised in trade, and is opposed to fraud or extortion in buying and selling.

To COMMU'TE, *v. a.* [from *commuto* to change, Lat.] to exchange; to put one thing in the place of another; to buy off, or ransom. Neuterly, to atone; to bargain for exemption.

COMMU'TUAL, *a.* mutual; reciprocal. Used only in poetry. "*Commutual* zeal." *Pope.*

CO'MO, a town, lake, and district of Milan. The lake is about 5 miles in breadth, and 88 in circumference. The town is situated on the S. extremity of the lake. Here the younger Pliny was born, who, in his letters, speaks with rapture of the delightful scenery in the environs of his native town. His statue is placed in a niche on the outside of one of the churches, with a Latin inscription, bearing the date of 1449. The inhabitants have established several manufactories of cotton and silk, and trade with the Grisons. Como is 20 miles N. W. of Milan. Lat. 45. 44. N., long. 9. 7. E. Pop. 7500.

CO'MORA ISLANDS, a cluster of islands in the Indian Ocean, lying opposite to the coast of Zanguebar, in Africa; N. of the Channel of Mosambine, and N. W. of Madagascar. They are four in number, Johanna or Anjoin, Mayotta, Mohilla, and Comora or Angazija. Comora, which gives name to the rest, is about 6 leagues long, and 3 wide. The mountains are lofty, and richly clothed with wood, chiefly fruit-trees; fine streams are numerous, and the grass and trees are green throughout the year. They produce rice, peas, yams, purslain, cocoa-nuts, plantains, oranges, lemons, citrons, limes, pine-apples, cucumbers, tamarinds, sugar-canes, and honey. Their animals are buffaloes, goats, tortoises, cameleons, large bats, hens, and a great variety of birds unknown in Europe. Though Johanna is not the largest island, the Arabs, who have settled here, exact tribute from all the others. They are about 3,000 in number, profess the Mahometan religion, and are settled on the sea-coast. The original natives, in number about 7,000, occupy the hills, and are frequently at war with them, as are also the natives of the other islands. In the interior part of the island is a lake accounted sacred by the natives; on this there is a number of ducks, which they hold in veneration. Being averse to conduct strangers there, they stipulate that all guns shall be left at a place 5 miles from the lakes. The birds being thus kept in safety, become perfectly

tame, and fearlessly approach those who go to see them. The Arabian part of the islanders detest this superstition, but dare not forbid the practice of it. The East-India ships often touch here for refreshments. The people on the coast speak English intelligibly. They preserve the language and manners of Arabia, and are not of so dark a complexion as the original natives. The Comora islands lie between 11 and 13 deg. S. lat. and between 41 and 37 E. long.

CO'MPACT, *s.* [*pactum*, Lat.] a bargain or agreement entered into by two or more parties; a contract.

To COMPA'CT, *v. a.* [*compactum*, from *compingo*, Lat.] to unite or join together closely; to consolidate, or render solid by pressing the particles of a body close together; to league or enter into a bargain.

COMPA'CT, *a.* [*compactus*, Lat.] close, dense, and heavy; having few pores, and those very small. Applied to style, concise, or containing much matter in few words.

COMPA'CTLY, *ad.* in a close neat manner.

COMPA'CTNESS, *s.* firmness, hardness, density.

COMPA'CTURE, *s.* the manner in which any thing is joined; a joint or joining.

CO'MPAGES, *s.* [Lat.] a composition or system wherein several things are joined or united.

COMPAGINA'TION, *s.* [*compago*, Lat.] union, or joining several parts together.

COMPA'NION, *s.* [*compagnon*, Fr.] one with whom a person frequently converses, or with whom he is generally seen.

COMPA'NIONABLE, *a.* fit for the company of others; agreeable; sociable.

COMPA'NIONSHIP, *s.* a body of men forming one company; fellowship or association.

CO'MPANY, *s.* [*compagnie*, Fr.] several persons assembled in the same room, either for conversation or mutual entertainment; several persons united together to carry on one general and common design; a number of persons united or incorporated by some charter; a body corporate; a corporation. The several professions and trades exercised in the city of London, are incorporated into distinct fraternities, governed by their particular laws. They are 91 in number, viz., 1. Mercers. 2. Grocers. 3. Drapers. 4. Fishmongers. 5. Goldsmiths. 6. Skinners. 7. Merchant Tailors. 8. Haberdashers. 9. Salters. 10. Ironmongers. 11. Vintners. 12. Clothworkers. 13. Dyers. 14. Brewers. 15. Leather-Sellers. 16. Pewterers. 17. Barber-surgeons. 18. Cutlers. 19. Bakers. 20. Wax-chandlers. 21. Tallow-chandlers. 22. Armourers. 23. Girdlers. 24. Butchers. 25. Saddlers. 26. Carpenters. 27. Cordwainers. 28. Painter-stainers. 29. Curriers. 30. Masons. 31. Plumbers. 32. Innholders. 33. Founders. 34. Poulterers. 35. Cooks. 36. Coopers. 37. Tilers and Bricklayers. 38. Bowyers. 39. Fletchers. 40. Blacksmiths. 41. Joiners and Ceilers. 42. Weavers. 43. Woolmen. 44. Scriveners. 45. Fruiterers. 46. Plasterers. 47. Stationers. 48. Broiderers. 49. Upholders. 50. Musicians. 51. Turners. 52. Basket-makers. 53. Glaziers. 54. Horners. 55. Farriers. 56. Paviors. 57. Loriners. 58. Apothecaries. 59. Shipwrights. 60. Spectacle-makers. 61. Clock-makers. 62. Glovers. 63. Comb-makers. 64. Felt-makers. 65. Frame-work-knitters. 66. Silk-throwers. 67. Silkmen. 68. Carmen. 69. Pin-makers. 70. Needle-makers. 71. Gardeners. 72. Soap-makers. 73. Tin-plate workers. 74. Wheelwrights. 75. Distillers. 76. Hatband-makers. 77. Patten-makers. 78. Glass-sellers and Looking-glass makers. 79. Tobacco-pipe makers. 80. Coach and harness-makers. 81. Gunsmiths. 82. Gold and silver wire-drawers. 83. Long bow-string makers. 84. Card-makers. 85. Fan makers. 86. Woodmongers. 87. Starch-makers. 88. Fishermen. 89. Parish-clerks. 90 Porters. 91. Watermen, &c.

There were formerly various trading companies, some of which have become extinct. The most important of any now existing, is the East-India company which, till lately, monopolized all the trade to the East Indies and China. Much dispute has been of late agitated concerning the utility of this company. In war, *company* means a small body of infantry, under one captain. In the marine, a number of merchant-ships going the same voyage, and mutually bound by charter-party, to stand by and defend each other. *To bear or keep company*, is to go with a person, or to visit him often.

To CO'MPANY, *v. a.* to be often in a person's presence; to go or walk with a person; to attend; to associate with.

CO'MPARABLE, *a.* worthy to be compared; equal to, or resembling.

CO'MPARABLY, *ad.* in such a manner as is worthy of comparison; in a comparative manner.

CO'MPARATES, *s.* in logic, the two things compared to one another.

COMPA'RATIVE, *a.* [from *comparo* to compare, Lat.] that results merely from a comparison with another; that has the power of forming a comparison, or comparing two things or ideas together, in order to find out their resemblance or difference. In grammar, the comparative degree, wherein two or more ideas are compared together, and the difference, either in excess or diminution, is expressed.

COMPA'RATIVELY, *ad.* in a comparative manner; according to the distance or likeness found from comparing.

To COMPA'RE, *v. a.* [*comparo*, Lat.] to bring two or more things together, in order, by an inspection of them, to find in what they agree or differ; to apply one thing as the measure of another; to liken. When the comparison intends only an illustration of a thing by its likeness, then *to* or *unto* is used before the thing brought by way of illustration. But when persons or things are compared together, to discover in what they agree or disagree, or their relative proportions, then *with* is used.

COMPA'RE, *s.* the state of being compared; likeness; estimate or judgment formed on comparison.

COMPA'RISON, *s.* [*comparaison*, Fr.] judging of the difference of two things, by examining or comparing them together. The state of a thing compared. In grammar, the formation of an adjective through the various degrees in which the signification or the positive is heightened or diminished, as *soft*, *softer*, *softest*.

To COMPA'RT, *v. a.* [*compartir*, Fr.] to divide or lay down a general design or plan, in all its different parts, divisions, or subdivisions.

COMPA'RTMENT, *s.* [*compartiment*, Fr.] a design composed of different figures, disposed with symmetry, as ornaments of a parterre, ceiling or picture: a division of a picture, or design.

COMPARTI'TION, *s.* the act of comparting or laying down the several parts or divisions of any plan or design. Figuratively, the part of any plan. In architecture, the useful and graceful distribution of the whole ground-plot of an edifice into rooms of office, of reception, and entertainment.

COMPA RTMENT, *s.* a division, or separate part of a design.

To CO'MPASS, *v. a.* [*compasser*, Fr.] to surround; to enclose; to stand round in a ring; to besiege or block up; to grasp or enclose in the arms; to obtain, attain, or secure, or have.

CO'MPASS, *s.* orbit; revolution; extent or limit; enclosure. In music, the power of the voice, or of an instrument, to sound any particular note. An instrument consisting of a box, including a magnetic needle, which points towards

the north, and is used by mariners to steer their ships. *Compasses*, a mathematical instrument, consisting of two branches, fastened together at the top by a pivot, about which they move as on a centre, and are used in taking distances, drawing circles, and in working problems in the mathematics.

COMPA'SSION, *s.* [*compassion*, Fr.] a disposition of mind which inclines us to feel the miseries of others with the same pain and sorrow as if they were our own.

COMPA'SSIONATE, *a.* easily affected with sorrow or pain, on viewing the calamities and distresses of others.

To COMPA'SSIONATE, *v. a.* to pity, to be moved with sorrow at the sufferings of others.

COMPA'SSIONATELY, *ad.* in a pitying, tender, sympathizing manner.

COMPATE'RNITY, *s.* [*con* with, and *paternitas*, from *pater* a father, Lat.] the relation of a godfather to the person for whom he answers.

COMPATIBI'LITY, *s.* consistency; the power or possibility of co-existing in the same subject, or at the same time; agreement.

COMPA'TIBLE, *a.* [from *competo* to agree, Lat.] consistent with; fit for; suitable to; becoming or agreeable to.

COMPA'TIBLENESS, *s.* the quality of agreeing with.

COMPA'TIBLY, *ad.* fitly; suitably, so as to be applicable to the same subject, and co-exist in it at the same time.

COMPA'TRIOT, *s.* [from *con* with, and *patria* one's own country, Lat.] one of the same country.

COMPE'ER, *s.* [*compère*, Fr.] an equal in rank; an associate or companion.

To COMPE'ER, *v. a.* to be equal with in quality; to match.

To COMPE'L, *v. a.* [from *compello* to compel, Lat.] to make a person do or refrain from some act by force; to extort by force; used with *from*, before the person suffering the violence.

COMPE'LLABLE, *a.* that may be forced.

COMPE'LLER, *s.* he that makes a person do or refrain from an action by force.

CO'MPEND, *s.* [*compendium*, Lat.] in literature, signifies an abridgment, epitome, extract, or summary.

COMPE'NDIOUS, *a.* [from *compendium* an abstract, Lat.] concise; brief, or containing much in a few words, applied to style. Near, or short, applied to travelling.

COMPE'NDIOUSLY, *ad.* in a short or concise manner.

COMPE'NDIOUSNESS, *s.* brevity, or shortness; the quality of containing much in a short space, or performing much in a short time.

COMPE'NDIUM, *s.* [Lat.] an abridgment of a discourse; a short or concise method of writing on any subject.

COMPE'NSABLE, *a.* [from *compenso* to recompense, Lat.] that may be recompensed.

To COMPE'NSATE, *v. a.* [*compenso*, Lat.] to make amends for; to countervail; to counterbalance.

COMPENSA'TION, *s.* amends; recompense; a thing of equal value to another; an equivalent.

COMPE'NSATIVE, *a.* that compensates or countervails.

CO'MPETENCE, or CO'MPETENCY, *s.* [from *competo* to suffice, Lat.] a sufficient quantity, without superfluities; a fortune to supply the necessaries of life, and between poverty and affluence. In law, the authority of a judge, whereby he takes cognizance of any thing.

CO'MPETENT, *a.* [from *competo* to agree, or suffice, Lat.] suitable; proportionable; sufficient in numbers, quantity, or power, to any undertaking; moderate; qualified or fit for; consistent with; applicable to.

CO'MPETENTLY, *ad.* properly; sufficiently; without excess or defect.

COMPETI'TION, *s.* [from *con* with, and *peto* to seek, Lat.] the endeavouring to gain something in opposit on to another; rivalry; contest; opposition.

COMPE'TITOR, *s.* [from *con* with, and *petitor*, from *peto* to seek, Lat.] one who claims or endeavours to gain something in opposition to another; a rival.

COMPILA'TION, *s.* [from *compilo* to heap together, Lat.] a collection from various authors; an assemblage or mass of things heaped together.

To COMPI'LE, *v. a.* [from *compilo* to heap together, Lat.] to form or collect from various authors. Figuratively, to write; compose; to form from an assemblage of various cirumstances or incidents.

COMPI'LEMENT, *s.* the act of piling together; the act of heaping up.

COMPI'LER, *s.* a collector; one who composes a work from various authors.

COMPLA'CENCE, or COMPLA'CENCY, *s.* [*complacentia*, Lat.] a satisfaction arising in the mind on viewing some action which is worthy of its approbation; or in contemplating something, which, on account of its amiableness, produces joy; the cause of joy, of rational pleasure and satisfaction; a genteel address, which bespeaks approbation, and causes pleasure; civility, complaisance, politeness, applied to behaviour.

COMPLA'CENT, *a.* [*complacens*, Lat.] affable; kind; civil; polite.

To COMPLAI'N, *v. a.* [*complaindre*, Fr.] to find fault with; to charge a person with having been guilty of some crime. Actively, to weep, lament or bewail.

COMPLAI'NANT, *s.* one who urges a suit, or commences a prosecution against another.

COMPLAI'NER, *s.* one who complains; a murmurer; a lamenter.

COMPLAI'NT, *s.* [*complainte*, Fr.] a mournful representation of injuries or pain; grief; the act of finding fault with any thing. Figuratively, the cause of dissatisfaction, or complaining.

COMPLAISA'NCE, *s.* [*complaisance*, Fr.] a civil behaviour, whereby a person complies with the inclinations of another, in order to insinuate himself into his esteem and favour. SYNON. *Complaisance*, is the characteristic of the lover; *politeness* of the courtier; but to be *well-bred* denotes the gentleman.

COMPLAISA'NT, *s.* [*complaisant*, Fr.] civil; polite; endeavouring to please.

COMPLAISA'NTLY, *ad.* in a civil, kind, condescending, and polite manner.

To COMPLA'NATE, or COMPLA'NE, *v. a.* [*complano*, Lat.] to level, to make smooth and flat.

CO'MPLEMENT, *s.* [from *compleo* to complete or fill up, Lat.] that which perfects or completes any thing; a full, complete, or requisite quantity or number. In geometry, applied to the arch of a circle, what it wants of 90 degrees. In navigation, applied to a course, what it wants of 90 deg. 3 points, or a quarter of a circle. In astronomy, the distance of a star from the zenith. *Complement of the curtain*, in fortification, is that part in the interior side of which it makes the demi-gorge. *Arithmetical complement of a logarithm* is what the logarithm wants of 10,000,000.

COMPLE'TE, *a.* [*completus*, from *compleo* to complete or fill up, Lat.] finished; perfect; wanting nothing; without defects; ended; concluded. SYNON. We may easily make a thing *complete*, and, with much pains, *finish* yet after all, it may not be *perfect*.

To COMPLE'TE, *v. a.* to perfect; to finish; to answer perfectly.

COMPLE'TELY, *ad.* perfectly; fully; in a perfect manner.

COMPLE'TENESS, *s.* perfection; a quality which implies a thing to be finished without defect.

COMPLE'TION, *s.* [from *compleo* to complete or fill up, Lat.] the existence of some circumstance predicted, whereby every part of a prophecy is fulfilled; accomplishment; the greatest height or most perfect state.

CO'MPLEX, *s.* [from *complector* to comprehend, Lat.] a collection, summary, or the whole of a thing; consisting of several parts.

CO'MPLEX, or COMPLE'XED, *a.* [from *complector* to comprehend, Lat.] compounded; consisting of several parts including several particulars.

COMPLE'XEDNESS, *s.* in composition; containing a variety of circumstances or particulars.

COMPLE'XION, *s.* [from *complector* to embrace or comprehend, Lat.] the enclosure or involution of one thing in another; the colour of the outward part of the body, particularly that of the countenance. In physic, the temperature, habit, or disposition of the body. A *sanguine complexion*, is that of hot or warm persons, and is so called from the blood's being thought to be more predominant in such.

COMPLE'XIONAL, *a.* depending merely on the habit or temperature of the body.

COMPLE'XIONALLY, *ad.* by complexion, or by the habit of the body, or predominancy of some of the fluids.

COMPLE'XLY, *ad.* in a compound manner; consisting of several particulars, opposed to *simply*.

COMPLE'XNESS, *s.* the state or quality of being composed of several particulars different from each other.

COMPLE'XURE, *s.* the compounding or uniting of one thing with others.

COMPLI'ANCE, *s.* the yielding consent to a thing proposed: the ready performance of a thing requested; condescending so far to the humours of a person, as to do every thing he can desire or expect; condescension.

COMPLI'ANT, *part.* yielding to the touch: bending with any force; yielding, condescending.

To CO'MPLICATE, *v. a.* [from *complico* to fold together, Lat.] to join or add one thing or action to another; to compose or make a whole, by the uniting of several things different from each other.

CO'MPLICATE, *a.* compounded of a variety of parts.

COMPLICA'TION, *s.* [from *complico* to fold together, Lat.] the joining, mixing, blending, or involving several things in one another; a whole consisting of several things. It is generally applied to diseases, as when the dropsy, asthma, and jaundice meet together.

COMPLI'ER, *s.* a man of an easy temper; a man of ready compliance.

CO'MPLIMENT, *s.* [*compliment*, Fr.] a profession of great esteem, or an expression of approbation or praise, merely from ceremony and politeness; a mere ceremonious expression.

To CO'MPLIMENT, *v. a.* to make use of expressions of respect, from a bare principle of good behaviour and ceremony; to speak in praise of a thing or person, contrary to one's real sentiments and opinion. Neuterly, to use ceremonious adulatory language.

COMPLIME'NTAL, *a.* expressive of respect and civility.

COMPLIME'NTALLY, *ad.* in a mere ceremonious manner.

COMPLIME'NTER, *s.* a person abounding in compliments.

CO'MPLINE, *s.* [*compline*, Fr.] the last act of worship at night, by which the service of the day is completed.

COMPLO'T, *s.* [Fr.] a plot or ill design, concerted and carried on by one or two persons; a conspiracy or confederacy.

To COMPLO'T, *v. a.* [*complotter*, Fr.] to join in a design; to bring about an ill design.

COMPLO'TTER, *s.* one who joins in a plot; a conspirator.

To CO'MPLY, *v. n.* [*complier*, Fr.] to consent to any request; to suit one's self to a person's humours; to yield to.

COMPO'NENT, *a.* [*componens*, Lat.] that composes or contributes to the forming of a compound body.

To COMPO'RT, *v. n.* [*comporter*, Fr.] to suit; to agree with; to act agreeably or suitably to.

COMPO'RT, *s.* behaviour; manner of looking and acting; conduct.

COMPO'RTABLE, *a.* consistent, opposed to contradictory.

COMPO'RTMENT, *s.* behaviour, or conduct.

To COMPO'SE, (*kompóze*. The *s* in this word and its derivatives are sounded like *z*) *v. a.* [*composer*, Fr., *compono*, Lat.] to form a mass, consisting of several things joined together; to form or consist of; to place in a proper form; to join words together in a discourse with art and care; to reduce to a state of calmness, rest, and quiet; to reconcile. With printers, to put the letters in order in the composing-stick. In music, to set any thing to tune; to form a proper collection, order, or disposition of the notes.

COMPO'SED, *part.* calm, serious, sedate, undisturbed.

COMPO'SEDLY, *ad.* in a calm, serious, serene, or sedate manner; free from any perturbation or confusion.

COMPO'SEDNESS, *s.* sedateness; calmness; tranquillity of mind; a freedom from any disturbance or disorder, applied to the mind.

COMPO'SER, *s.* an author or writer on any subject; one that adapts or sets words to music; or forms a tune from a peculiar assemblage of the notes of music.

COMPO'SITE, *a.* [from *compono* to compose, Lat.] in architecture, the last of the five orders of columns, so called because its capital is framed from those of different orders, and termed likewise the Italian or Roman order. *Composite numbers*, are those that can be measured by some other number above unity, as 12, by 2, 3, 4, 6.

COMPOSI'TION, *s.* [*compositio*, Lat.] the act of forming a whole from parts different from each other; the act of combining simple ideas together, in order to form a complex one; the distribution or orderly placing of the several parts of a plan, design, or picture; the work or production of an author; suitableness, or adaptation to any particular sentiment, applied to gesture. An agreement; contract; a reconciliation, or terms in which differences or quarrels are settled. In commerce, a contract, whereby a creditor accepts part of his debt in compensation for the whole. In grammar, forming a sentence by joining words together, or prefixing a particle to a word, to increase, diminish, or alter its signification. In music, the art of disposing notes, so as to form tunes or airs.

COMPO'SITOR, *s.* [*compositeur*, Fr.] in printing, the person who works at the case, sets up the forms, and prepares the types, by arranging them properly therein for printing.

CO'MPOST, *s.* [Fr., from *compono* to compose, Lat.] a mixture of different soils together, in order to make a manure for assisting the natural soil, so as to amend, improve, and render it more fruitful.

To CO'MPOST, *v. a.* to manure; to enrich, or improve ground by a mixture of different soils.

COMPOSTELLA, ST. JAGO DE, a city, the capital of Galicia, in Spain, seated in a peninsula, formed by the rivers Sar and Sarela. It contains about 2,000 houses, besides 14 religious houses, 12 churches, and an university, which, with the public squares, are very magnificent. It is 265 miles N. W. of Madrid.

COMPO'SURE, (*kompozure*) *s.* the writing or inditing a work; composition or production, applied to books. Arrangement, mixture, or order; frame; make; temperament; sedateness. Adjustment, or reconciliation, applied to difference or quarrels.

COMPOTA'TION, *s.* [from *con* with, and *poto* to drink, Lat.] the act of drinking or tippling together.

To COMPO'UND, *v. a.* [from *con* with, together, and *pono* to put, Lat.] to mingle several ingredients together; to form by uniting several things together; to place together in different lights, attitudes, or positions; to produce by being united; to reconcile, or put an end to a difference or quarrel, by concessions or compliance with the demands of an adversary; to pay a part of a debt, for want of capacity to discharge the whole, and to be cleared for that reason from any farther demand; to agree on certain terms; to contract.

CO'MPOUND, *a.* formed or produced from several ingredients, opposed to simple. In grammar, formed by joining two or more words.

CO'MPOUND, *s.* the mass formed by the union of two or more ingredients.

COMPO'UNDABLE, *a.* that may be united together so as to form one mass; capable of being united.

COMPO'UNDER, *s.* one who endeavours to bring adverse parties to an agreement; a reconciler. In a university a person of superior rank or fortune, who is allowed to commute for residence by paying extraordinary fines.

To COMPREHE'ND, *v. a.* [from *con* with, here inserted to strengthen the signification, and *prehendo* to take hold of, Lat.] to comprise, include, contain, or imply, to have an adequate, clear, and determined idea, of any doctrine or proposition. SYNON. *A lover understands* the language of the passions. *A learned man comprehends* the metaphysical questions of the schools. *An architect conceives* the plan and economy of buildings.

COMPREHE'NSIBLE, *a.* [*comprehensible*, Fr.] capable of being perfectly and clearly known.

COMPREHE'NSIBLY, *ad.* in a large extent; applied to the acceptation of words.

COMPREHE'NSION, *s.* [*con* with, inserted to strengthen the signification, and *prehendo* to take hold of, Lat.] the act or quality of comprising or containing; a summary compendium or abstract; capacity, or the power of the mind to admit several ideas at once. Comprehension, in English church history, denotes a scheme for relaxing the terms of conformity in behalf of Protestant dissenters, and admitting them into the communion of the church. It was attempted in 1667-8, and 1674, and again immediately after the revolution, but always failed.

COMPREHE'NSIVE, *a.* able to understand many things at once; comprising much in a narrow compass; extensive.

COMPREHE'NSIVELY, *ad.* in a compendious or concise manner.

COMPREHE'NSIVENESS, *s.* the quality of including much in a narrow space.

To COMPRE'SS, *v. a.* [from *comprimo* to press, Lat.] to reduce into a narrow compass by force; to squeeze closer together.

COMPRE'SS, *s.* [from *comprimo* to press, Lat. in chirurgery, a bolster formed of linen cloth, folded into several doubles, laid under a bandage to prevent a wound from bleeding or swelling; or to retain the remedies applied to it.

COMPRESSIBI'LITY, *s.* the quality of being reduced by force into a narrower compass.

COMPRE'SSIBLE, *a.* capable of being reduced by force into a narrower compass.

COMPRE'SSION, *s.* [*compressio*, from *comprimo* to press, Lat.] the action of bringing the particles of a body nearer together by external force, and thereby decreasing its bulk or dimension; the act of pressing together.

COMPRE'SSURE, *s.* the act or force of a body pressing upon another.

To COMPRI'SE, (*komprize*) *v. a.* [from *compris*, Fr.] to contain; to include; to comprehend.

COMPROBA'TION, *s.* [from *con* with, together, and *probo* to prove, Lat.] confirming by a joint testimony of two or more persons.

CO'MPROMISE, (*kompromize*) *s.* [*con*, and *promitto* to promise, Lat.] a mutual promise of one or more parties to refer the determination of a dispute or controversy, to the arbitration or decision of one or more persons; a compact or bargain, in which some concessions or compliances are made on each side.

To CO'MPROMISE, (*kompromize*) *v. a.* to settle or put an end to a dispute or claim by mutual concessions.

To COMPT, (*kount*) *v. a.* [*compter*, Fr.] to make an estimate; to add up, or find the amount of a row of figures in arithmetic.

COMPTRO'LLER, *s.* See CONTROLLER.

COMPU'LSATORY, *a.* [from *compello* to compel, Lat.] having the power of forcing a person against his will.

COMPU'LSION, *s.* [*compulsio*, from *compello* to compel, Lat.] the act of forcing a free agent to do or abstain from an action, contrary to the preference of his mind, a violence or force; the state of being compelled.

COMPU'LSIVE, *a.* [*compulsus*, from *compello* to compel, Lat.] having the power to force a person to perform or abstain from an action; forcible.

COMPU'LSIVELY, *ad.* in a forcible manner; by compulsion; by force.

COMPU'LSIVENESS, *s.* the quality of obliging a person to perform or abstain from any act contrary to his inclination.

COMPU'LSORILY, *ad.* in a forcible manner; by force

COMPU'LSORY, *a.* [*compulsoire*, Fr.] having the power of commanding or forcing obedience.

COMPU'NCTION, *s.* [from *pungo* to prick, Lat.] the act of causing a pain resembling that of pricking; irritation. In divinity, an inward grief, caused by the consciousness of having offended God; sorrow; anxiety; contrition, or repentance; remorse.

COMPU'NCTIOUS, *a.* repentant; sorrowful; tender.

COMPU'NCTIVE, *s.* [*compunctum*, from *pungo* to prick, Lat.] causing remorse; causing a sorrow from a consciousness of guilt.

COMPURGA'TION, *s.* [from *con* with, and *purgo* to cleanse, Lat.] the clearing and justifying one man's innocence or veracity by the oath of another.

COMPURGA'TOR, *s.* [Lat.] in law, a person who, by oath, clears and justifies another's innocence.

COMPU'TABLE, *a.* capable of being numbered or estimated.

COMPUTA'TION, *s.* the act of estimating or counting the value of things; a calculation; a sum or number found by calculation, or an arithmetical process.

To COMPUTE, *v. a.* [from *con* with, to strengthen the signification, and *puto* to think, Lat.] to find by an arithmetical operation; to estimate; to reckon; to count.

COMPU'TE, *s.* [from *con* with, and *puto* to think, Lat.] a reckoning; calculation; the amount or sum total.

COMPU'TER, one who makes calculations; an accountant.

COMPU'TIST, *s.* [*computiste*, Fr.] one skilled in numbers or calculations.

CO'MRADE, *s.* [*camarade*, Fr.] one who lives in the same house; a person who is jointly concerned with another in an undertaking.

CON, [from *cum* with, Lat.] always joined or fixed to words, signifying *together*, as *connect;* sometimes *against*, as *contend;* and sometimes something *great* or *immense*, as in *conflagration*. Before a vowel or an *h*, it drops the *n*, as in *coeternal*, *cohabit;* and before the labials *b* and *p*, it is changed into an *m*, as in *combustion*, *compare;* and before *l* and *m*, it assumes the same letter, as in *col-lect*, *com-mute*.

CON, [an abbreviation of *contra*, Lat. against] is used to imply an opposition to any motion; or that a person is on the negative side of a question. *Nem. con.*, for *nemine contradicente*, Lat., is used to signify that a motion is passed without any opposition.

To CON, *v. n.* [*connan*, Sax.] to know; to learn perfectly.

CONCA'MERATE, *v. a.* [*concamero*, from *camera* an arch or vault, Lat.] to arch over; to vault; to lay concaveover.

CONCAMERA'TION, *s.* [*concameratio*, from *camera* an arch or vault, Lat.] an arch or vault, or any thing formed like an arch.

To CONCA'TENATE, *v. a.* [from *catena*, Lat.] to link together; to join or connect the parts of any thing, so that they shall have mutual dependence on each other, like the links of a chain.

CONCATENA'TION, *s.* a series of links. In philosophy, a connexion of things, which mutually depend on each other, like the links of a chain.

CONCAVA'TION, *s.* the act of scooping a thing, or making it of a hollow or concave form.

CONCA'VE, (by some accented on the first syllable) *a.* [*concavus*, Lat.] hollow, applied to the inner surface of a circular body, such as that of an egg-shell, of an arch, or a ball, opposed to *convex*. Empty, without any thing to fill the cavity.

CONCA'VITY, *s.* the inner surface of a circular body.

CONCA'VO-CO'NCAVE, *a.* a hollow, or concave on both sides.

CONCA'VO CO'NVEX, *a.* hollow, or concave on one side, but convex or protuberant on the other.

CONCA'VOUS, *a.* [*concavus*, Lat.] hollow, without angles, applied to the inward surface of a round body.

CONCA'VOUSLY, *ad.* resembling the hollow of the inner surface of a round body.

To CONCE'AL, (*konseel*) *v. a.* [from *con* with, to strengthen the signification, and *celo* to hide, Lat.] to hide or keep any thing from the sight or knowledge of others; to cover; to keep secret. SYNON. It requires care and attention to *conceal;* art and cleverness to *dissemble;* labour and cunning to *disguise*.

CONCE'ALABLE, *a.* capable of being kept from the sight or knowledge of others; possible to be kept secret.

CONCE'ALEDNESS, *s.* the state of being hid or kept from the sight or knowledge of others.

CONCE'ALER, *s.* he that conceals any thing.

CONCE'ALMENT, *s.* the act of hiding from the knowledge or sight of others; the state of being hid or kept secret; a place of retirement from the sight of others.

To CONCE'DE, *v. a.* [*concedo*, Lat.] to grant or admit a principle or opinion as true; to let a point pass without any dispute.

CONCE'IT, (*konseet*) *s.* [from *concipio* to conceive, Lat.] a conception, thought, or idea; apprehension; understanding; strength of imagination; mere fancy; a pleasant thought, or shining sentiment; an opinionative persuasion, or a high opinion of a person's judgment, which exposes him to ridicule; a word of reproach; *Out of conceit with*, a phrase of a person's being tired, or no longer being fond of a thing.

To CONCE'IT, *v. a.* to fancy; to imagine; to think, generally implying an opinion that has not the sanction of reason.

CONCE'ITED, *part.* of a strong imagination; proud, or entertaining too high an opinion of one's abilities.

CONCE'ITEDLY, *ad.* in a scornful or whimsical manner; in a manner which discovers too high an opinion, or too great a fondness, in a person, of his own parts.

CONCE'ITEDNESS, *s.* opinionativeness.

CONCE'IVABLE, (*konseevable*) *a.* that may be imagined or thought; that may be understood or believed

CONCE'IVABLENESS, *s.* the quality of being apprehended by the mind.

CONCE'IVABLY, *ad.* in an intelligible manner; in such a manner as to be apprehended by the mind.

To CONCE'IVE, (*konseeve*) *v. a.* [*concevoir*, Fr.] to form in the mind; to imagine; to form an idea of; to comprehend; to think. Neuterly, to become pregnant.

CONCE'IVER, *s.* one that understands, or comprehends.

CONCE'NT, *s.* [from *con* with, and *cano* to sing, Lat.] concert of voices, harmony, concord, consistency.

To CONCE'NTRATE, *v. a.* [from *con* with, and *centrum* the centre, Lat.] to drive inwards, or towards the centre; to drive into a narrow compass; to condense.

CONCENTRA'TION, forcing into a narrow compass, or driving towards the centre; the highest degree of mixture whereby two or more particles touch by a reception, or forcing one within the other.

To CONCE'NTRE, (*konsenter*) *v. n.* [*concentrer*, Fr.] to tend towards the same, or towards one common centre. Actively, to direct or contract towards one centre.

CONCE'NTRIC, or CONCE'NTRICAL, *a.* [from *con* with, and *centrum* a centre, Lat.] having one common centre.

CONCE'PTACLE, *s.* [*conceptaculum*, from *concipio* to comprehend, Lat.] that in which any thing is contained; a reservoir.

CONCE'PTIBLE, *a.* [from *concipio* to comprehend, Lat.] that may be apprehended or understood; intelligible.

CONCE'PTION, *s.* [*conceptio*, from *concipio* to conceive, Lat.] the act of conceiving or becoming pregnant; notion; apprehension; idea. Sentiments; purpose.

CONCE'PTIOUS, (*konsepshious*) *a.* [from *concipio* to conceive, Lat.] apt to conceive, or become pregnant; fruitful.

CONCE'PTIVE, *a.* [from *concipio* to conceive, Lat.] capable to conceive.

To CONCE'RN, *v. a.* [*concerner*, Fr.] to relate, or belong to; to affect with some passion; to make uneasy or sorrowful; to be of importance to; to be intrusted or commissioned to act for a person, used with *for*. SYNON. Many people make themselves uneasy at that which does not in the least *regard* them; meddle with what no way *concerns* them; and at the same time are indifferent to those things which *touch* them nearly.

CONCERN, *s.* business; circumstances; engagement, interest; importance.

CONCE'RNEDLY, *ad.* with affection; with interest.

CONCE'RNING, *prep.* [though originally a participle has the force of a preposition before a noun] about; of; relating to; without relation to.

CONCE'RNMENT, *s.* the thing in which a person is interested; an affair; business; influence; relation; in-

portance; the engaging or taking part in an affair; emotion of mind

To CONCE'RT, *v. a.* [*concerter*, Fr.] to take measures with another to bring a design to pass; to contrive.

CO'NCERT, *s.* a communication of designs, an establishment of measures to be pursued by persons engaged in one design. In music, a number of musicians and singers performing the same piece.

CONCERTA'TION, *s.* [from *con* with, and *certo* to strive, Lat.] strife, contest, or contention.

CONCE'RTATIVE, *a.* [*concertativus*, from *con* with, and *certo* to strive, Lat.] quarrelsome; contentious; recriminating.

CONCE'SSION, *s.* [*concessio*, from *concedo* to grant, Lat.] an act of granting or yielding; the thing granted or yielded.

CONCE'SSIONARY, *a.* given by indulgence, or allowance, or purely to terminate a dispute.

CONCE'SSIVELY, *ad.* by way of concession.

CONCH, *s.* [*concha*, Lat.] a shell; a sea-shell.

CONCHA, (*konka*) *s.* [Lat.] in anatomy, the second or inward cavity of the auricle or external ear.

CO'NCHOID, (*konkoid*) *s.* in geometry, a curve line always approaching nearer a straight line, to which it is inclined, but never meets it.

CONCI'LIAR, *a.* [from *concilium* a council, Lat.] relating to a council.

To CONCI'LIATE, *v. a.* [*concilio*, Lat.] to gain; to procure affection; to reconcile.

CONCILIA'TION, *s.* [from *concilio* to reconcile, Lat.] the act of procuring esteem; or reconciling.

CONCILIA'TOR, *s.* [from *concilio* to reconcile, Lat.] one who makes peace between parties at variance; a reconciler.

CONCI'LIATORY, *a.* relating to reconciliation.

CONCI'NNITY, *s.* [*concinnitas*, Lat.] decency; fitness.

CONCI'NNOUS, *a.* [*concinnus*, Lat.] comely; becoming, pleasant; agreeable.

CONCI'SE, *a.* [*concisus*, from *concido* to cut small, Lat.] short; brief.

CONCI'SELY, *ad.* in a brief, or short manner; in few words.

CONCI'SENESS, *s.* brevity; shortness.

CONCI'SION, *s.* [from *concido* to cut off, Lat.] cutting off; total destruction.

CONCITA'TION, *s.* [from *concito* to excite, Lat.] the act of exciting; agitation; or setting into a ferment or commotion.

CONCLAMA'TION, *s.* [from *conclamo* to cry aloud, Lat.] an outcry. Also, a custom among the Romans, of calling the dead party by his name for eight days successively; on the ninth, concluding he was past recovery, they carried him forth and buried him.

CO'NCLAVE, *s.* [Lat.] a private or inner apartment; the place wherein the election is holden for a pope; a meeting or assembly of all the cardinals that are at Rome, for the election of a pope; a close or private assembly.

To CONCLU'DE, *v. a.* [*concludo*, from *con* with, to strengthen the signification, and *claudo* to shut, Lat.] to draw as a conclusion or inference from certain premises; to infer; to judge or determine; to end, to finish; to complete a period, applied to time; to acknowledge as truth.

CONCLU'DENT, *part.* [from *concludo* to conclude, Lat.] decisive; following by direct consequence; consequential.

CONCLU'SIBLE, *a.* [*conclusus*, from *concludo* to conclude, Lat.] following as a consequence from certain principles; to be inferred.

CONCLU'SION, *s.* [*conclusio*, from *concludo* to conclude, Lat.] determination, or putting an end to an affair or transaction; an opinion formed from experience, or from a collection of propositions; the event of experiments. SYNON. The *sequel* in part forms the story; the *conclusion* puts the finishing stroke to it.

CONCLU'SIVE, *a.* [*conclusus*, from *concludo* to conclude, Lat.] decisively, or that puts an end to any contest.

CONCLU'SIVELY, *ad.* in a determinate, positive, peremptory manner.

CONCLU'SIVENESS, *s.* the power of gaining assent, or forcing conviction; regular consequence; or following from any premises, according to the rules of logic.

To CONCOA'GULATE, *v. a.* to curdle or congeal one thing with another.

CONCOAGULA'TION, *s.* [from *con* with, and *coagulatio*, from *coagulo* to curdle, Lat.] a coagulation or curdling, by which several bodies are joined in one mass.

To CONCO'CT, *v. a.* [from *concoquo* to boil, Lat.] in medicine, to digest in the stomach, so as to form into chyle; to purify; to heighten the quality of a thing by heat.

CONCO'CTION, *s.* [*concoctio*, from *concoquo* to digest, Lat.] in medicine, the change which the food undergoes in the stomach ere it be converted into chyle; maturation, or heightening the powers or qualities of a thing by heat.

CONCO'MITANCE, or CONCO'MITANCY, *s.* [from *con* with and *comes* a companion, Lat.] united to; attending; inseparable from; accompanying.

CONCO'MITANT, *s.* a companion; an attendant.

CONCO'MITANTLY, *ad.* accompanying; in the manner of an attendant.

To CONCO'MITATE, *v. a.* [*concomitor*, Lat.] to attend; to be joined inseparably with another.

CO'NCORD, *s.* [*concordia*, from *con* with, and *cor* the heart, Lat.] agreement between persons and things; the suitableness of one thing to another; peace, union, mutual kindness. In grammar, that part wherein words are made to agree in number, person, and gender, &c. In music, the relation of two sounds, that are always agreeable to the ear, whether applied in succession or consonance.

CONCO'RDANCE, *s.* [from *concordo* to agree, Lat.] an agreement. A dictionary to the Holy Scriptures, wherein all the words are ranged alphabetically, and the various places where they occur referred to. The best for the English language is that of Alexander Cruden.

CONCORDANT, *part.* [*concordans*, Lat.] agreeing with; consistent with; correspondent. In music, consisting of concords or harmonies.

CONCO'RDATE, *s.* [*concordat*, Fr.] a compact; convention; or a society held together by a common discipline, or statutes.

CONCO'RPORAL, *a.* [from *con* with, and *corpus* the body, Lat.] of the same body.

To CONCO'RPORATE, *v. a.* to unite, blend, or mix several things together, so as to form one mass, system, &c.

CO'NCOURSE, (*konkōrse*) *s.* *concursus*, from *concurro* to run together, Lat.] a crowd or several persons assembled together in one place; the point wherein two bodies meet together; the force or action with which two or more bodies meet together.

CO'NCREMENT, *s.* [from *concresco* to grow together, Lat.] a mass formed by concretion.

CONCRE'SCENCE, *s.* [from *concresco* to grow together, Lat.] the act or quality of growing by the union of separate particles.

To CONCRE'TE, *v. a.* [from *con* with, and *cresco* to grow, Lat.] to form from an union of several particles or bodies; to unite several masses or particles in one body

Neuterly, to coalesce, cohere, or join together, so as to form one mass.

CO'NCRETE, *a.* formed by the union or cohesion of several particles or substances. In logic, a *concrete term* is that which, while it expresses the quality, expresses, implies, or refers to, some subject or substance in which it inheres, and is generally the same as a noun adjective in grammar.

CO'NCRETE, *s.* an assemblage or mixture; a body or mass composed of several particles or principles.

CONCRE'TELY, *ad.* in such a manner as to include the substance with the quality.

CONCRE'TENESS, *s.* curdling; coagulation; or the gathering several fluids into a solid mass.

CONCRE'TION, *s.* the act whereby a soft body becomes hard, or the particles of a fluid become fixed, so as not to yield to the touch; the coalition, or uniting of several particles, so as to form one mass.

CONCRE'TIVE, *a.* that has the power of uniting several particles together, so as to form one mass; that has the power of turning a fluid into a solid; that has the power of producing coagulation, or the curdling of a fluid body.

CONCRE'TURE, *s.* a mass formed by the cohesion of several particles.

CONCU'BINAGE, *s.* [*concubinage*, Fr.] the act of living or cohabiting with a woman, as a wife, without being married.

CO'NCUBINE. *s.* [from *con* with, and *cubo* to lie, Lat.] a woman who is kept by a man, and lives with him, though not married to him; a kept mistress.

To CONCU'LCATE, *v. a.* [*conculco*, Lat.] to tread upon, or trample under foot.

CONCULCA'TION, *s.* [from *con* with, to strengthen the signification, and *calco* to trample, Lat.] trampling with the feet.

CONCU'PISCENCE, *s.* [*concupiscentia*, from *concupisco* to desire exceedingly, Lat.] an inordinate desire of women; lust.

CONCU'PISCENT, *part.* [from *concupisco* to desire exceedingly, Lat.] lustful; having an irregular appetite after carnal things.

CONCUPISCE'NTIAL, (*konkupissential*) *a.* relating to concupiscence, or having an irregular desire after women.

CONCUPI'SCIBLE, *a.* [from *concupisco* to desire exceedingly, Lat.] that may be desired, that raises, excites, or exerts desire.

To CONCU'R, *v. n.* [from *con* together, and *curro* to run, Lat.] to meet together; to join in one action or design, applied to several persons; to unite with; to be conjoined with; to contribute to the effecting one common event, or design.

CONCU'RRENCE, or CONCU'RRENCY, *s.* assistance; union; conjunction, united efforts to promote any design; agreement in any opinion or sentiment.

CONCU'RRENT, *part.* [from *concurro* to concur, Lat.] acting in conjunction, or together; promoting the same design.

CONCU'RRENT, *s.* that which contributes to the performance of a design.

CONCU'SSION, *s.* [from *concutio* to shake violently, Lat.] the act of putting a thing into a violent motion; shaking; agitation.

CONCU'SSIVE, *a.* [from *concutio* to shake violently, Lat.] that has the power or quality of shaking.

To COND, CON, or CONN, *v. a.* in sea language, signifies to guide or conduct a ship in her right course.

To CONDE'MN, (*kondém*) *v. a.* [*condemno*, Lat.] to pass sentence against a person, whereby he is subject to punishment; to censure, to blame, or find fault with.

CONDE'MNABLE, *a.* that may be blamed, found fault with, or is subject to the sentence of a judge.

CONDEMNA'TION, *s.* [*condemnatio*, Lat.] passing or pronouncing sentence against a person, whereby he is subject to punishment or penalty, either in respect to person, fortune, or life. Figuratively, the state of a person on whom sentence has been passed.

CONDE'MNATORY, *a.* having the force of condemning or subjecting a person to punishment.

CONDE'MNER, *s.* the person who condemns, censures, blames, or finds fault with.

CONDE'NSABLE, *a.* that is capable of being made more solid or forced into a smaller compass.

To CONDE'NSATE, *v. a.* [*condenso*, Lat.] to make more solid or thick by compression or force, applied to fluids.

CONDE'NSATE, *a.* made thicker or more solid by compression or external force.

CONDENSA'TION, *s.* the act of bringing the parts of a body closer to each other, and increasing their contact, whereby the body is rendered more dense, compact, and heavy; opposite to rarefaction.

To CONDE'NSE, *v. a* [*condenso*, Lat.] to make any body more thick, compact, or weighty, by increasing the contact of its particles; applied by some only to the effect of cold, but by others used for compression, or the effects of external force, which diminishes the size of the pores of a body, and renders it, consequently, more solid. Neuterly, to grow thick, applied to the effects of cold on fluids; to become solid and weighty, by shrinking to a narrower compass.

CONDE'NSE, *a.* thickened; close; compact; become more solid by the effect of cold, or compression.

CONDE'NSER, *s.* a pneumatic engine, by means of which an unusual quantity of air may be forced into a small space, or by which three, four, or five atmospheres may be injected more than a thing would contain naturally.

CONDE'NSITY, *s.* the state of a fluid, whose parts are fixed so as not to give way to the touch, by cold, coagulation, or compression. Thickness, applied to consistence.

CO'NDERS, *s.* persons who stand on some eminence to give notice to fishers which way a shoal of herrings takes. See BALKERS.

To CONDESCE'ND, *v. n.* [from *con* with, to strengthen the signification, and *descendo* to descend, Lat.] to lay aside the dignity of rank, in order to make one's self agreeable to, or on a level with, inferiors; to behave with familiarity to inferiors; to stoop; to submit.

CONDESCE'NDENCE, *s.* [*condéscendance*, Fr.] an act whereby a person in authority lays aside the difference of rank, in order to converse freely with his inferiors; a granting some favour to a person; or consenting to yield him some advantage which he could not demand.

CONDESCE'NDINGLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to lay aside the claims of authority and dignity; or to yield up a right, or consent to a request, from a principle of good nature and generosity.

CONDESCE'NSION, *s.* the behaviour of a superior, whereby he treats one of lower rank as his equal, and grants him favours he cannot demand.

CONDESCE'NSIVE, *a.* courteous; treating inferiors without distance; affable, and ready to serve or grant any favour, or forego a right to serve or oblige another.

CONDI'GN, (*kondīn*) *a.* [*condignus* worthy, Lat.] worthy; suitable to; merited; deserved, or proportionable to; generally applied to the punishment due to a person for crime.

CONDI'GNLY, (*kondīnly*) *ad.* in a manner suitable to a person's crimes; deservedly.

CONDI'GNNESS, (*kondīn-ness*) *s.* proportion; suitableness to a person's crimes.

CO'NDIMENT, *s.* [*condimentum*, from *condio* to season, Lat.] seasoning, sauce, that which excites the appetite by a sharp taste.

To CO'NDITE, *v. a.* [*condio*, Lat.] to preserve or pickle.

CONDI'TION, *s.* [*conditio*, Lat.] a quality or property which determines the nature of a thing; an attribute or accident in a logical sense. Habit or temperature. A moral quality or virtue. State, or the circumstance of a person or fortune. Rank. The terms of any contract, bargain, or agreement. Figuratively, a writing containing the terms of an agreement.

To CONDI'TION, *v. n.* to stipulate; to make terms.

CONDI'TIONAL, *a.* to be performed on certain terms; not absolute, but subject to certain limitations.

CONDI'TIONALLY, *ad.* on certain terms or limitations.

CONDI'TIONARY, *a.* stipulated; bargained; to be done as a means of acquiring any thing.

To CONDI'TIONATE, *v. a.* to make conditions for; to regulate by, or perform on, certain conditions.

CONDI'TIONATE, *a.* established and grounded on certain terms and conditions.

CONDI'TIONED, *part.* having qualities either good or bad.

To CONDO'LE, *v. n.* [from *con* with, and *doleo* to be sorry, Lat.] to lament with those who grieve for any misery, misfortune or calamity. Actively, to bewail a misfortune with another.

CONDO'LEMENT, *s.* grief; sorrow; mourning for any loss or misfortune.

CONDO'LENCE, *s.* [*condolance*, Fr.] a sympathizing grief arising from the misfortunes of another, which expresses itself by lamenting with the person in distress.

CONDO'LER, *s.* one who expresses a complimental concern for the sorrow of another, and the cause which occasions it.

CONDO'R, an enormous species of eagle, which inhabits South America, which is capable of carrying away a lamb in its talons.

To CONDU'CE, *v. n.* [from *con* with, and *duco* to lead, Lat.] to promote an end by acting conjointly.

CONDU'CIBLE, *a.* [from *conduco* to conduce, Lat.] having a power of conducing to or promoting a design. Used for two or more causes operating to one end.

CONDU'CIVE, *a.* that has a tendency, power, or quality, to promote or produce any end.

CONDU'CIVENESS, *s.* the quality of promoting or contributing to the production of some end.

CO'NDUCT, *s.* [*conduit*, Fr.] management or tenor of actions; the act of commanding an army; convoy, or escorting with a guard; the guard convoying, securing, or escorting; a warrant by which a convoy is appointed; behaviour; or a series of actions regulated by some standard.

To CONDU'CT, *v. a.* [*conduire*, Fr.] to accompany a person in order to shew him his way to any place; to direct, lead, or guide; to usher or introduce; to manage; to head an army, or command a body of troops. SYNON. We *conduct* and *guide* those who know not the way; we *lead* those who cannot or care not to go by themselves. We *conduct* an affair. We *guide* a traveller. We *lead* an infant.

CONDU'CTOR, *s.* [from *conduco* to lead, Lat.] a guide, or one who shews another the way; a leader or commander; or one who transacts an affair. In surgery, an instrument which serves to conduct the knife in the operation of cutting for the stone, and in laying open sinuses and fistulas. It is also called a gorget. *Conductors*, in electrical experiments, are those bodies that receive and communicate electricity; and those that repel it are called *non-conductors*.

CONDU'CTRESS, *s.* a woman who directs or leads a person, or carries on any undertaking.

CO'NDUIT, (*kúndit*) *s.* [*conduit*, Fr.] a canal, or pipes made use of for the conveyance of water at a distance from the reservoir or spring-head: an aqueduct; a place furnished with a cock, whence people are publickly supplied with water.

CONDUPLICA'TION, *s.* [*conduplicatio*, Lat.] a doubling; a duplicate.

CONE, *s.* [*konos. Tou konou basis kyklos esti.* A circle is the basis of a cone, Aristotle, Gr.] in geometry, a solid body whose base is a circle, its uppermost part ending in a point; it resembles a sugar-loaf, and may be conceived as formed by the revolution of a triangle on one of its sides as on an axis.

CO'NEPATL, an American species of weasel.

To CONFA'BULATE, *v. n.* [*confabulo*, from *fabula* a fable or idle tale, Lat.] to talk easily and with carelessness together; to chat with a person.

CONFABULA'TION, *s.* [from *confabulo* to chat, Lat.] easy, familiar, careless, cheerful talk with a person.

CONFA'BULATORY, *a.* belonging to entertaining and careless conversation.

To CONFE'CT, *v. a.* [from *conficio* to digest, Lat.] to preserve fruit, &c., with sugar.

CO'NFECT, *s.* a sweetmeat.

CONFE'CTION, *s.* [*confectio*, Lat.] the preserving fruit or vegetables, by means of clarified sugar. In pharmacy, any thing prepared with sugar; a liquid or soft electuary; the assembling or union of different ingredients.

CONFE'CTIONARY, *s.* a place where elegant food from different ingredients is made, or fruits are preserved.

CONFE'CTIONER, *s.* one who makes and sells sweetmeats.

CONFE'DERACY, *s.* [from *con* with, and *fœdus* a league, Lat.] a league, contract, or agreement, entered into by several states and bodies of men for their mutual advantage and defence.

To CONFE'DERATE, *v. a.* [from *con* with, and *fœdus* a league, Lat.] to unite in a league or agree with, in order to accomplish some design.

CONFE'DERATE, *a.* leagued, or united by some contract to accomplish some design.

CONFE'DERATE, *s.* one who enters into an engagement with another, whereby they are obliged mutually to assist and defend each other; an ally.

CONFEDERA'TION, *s.* [*confédération*, Fr.] a league; an act whereby two or more persons oblige themselves to assist each other; an alliance.

To CONFE'R, *v. n.* [*confero*, Lat.] to discourse with a person on some important, grave, and stated subject; to talk with a person on any subject, in order to come to a determination. Actively, to compare the sentiments of one person or author with those of another; to give a thing which could not be claimed; to bestow a favour; to contribute or conduce.

CO'NFERENCE, *s.* [*conférence*, Fr.] the act of discoursing with another, in order to settle some point in dispute, or treat upon any subject in a public character; a meeting appointed for the discoursing of some point in debate; comparison, or examination of things by comparing them together.

CONFE'RRER, *s.* he that discourses with another on some stated point; he that bestows a favour on another.

To CONFE'SS, *v. a.* [*confesser*, Fr.] to acknowledge the having done something amiss. To disclose a person's sins to a priest, in order to obtain absolution. To own. To avow; to profess. To grant. Not to dispute. To shew; to approve; to attest.

CONFE'SSEDLY, *ad.* in such a manner as must extort

universal consent; generally owned; avowedly; indisputably.

CONFE'SSION, *s.* the acknowledgment or owning a crime. Profession; avowal. In the Romish church, an acknowledgment of sins in private to a priest, in order to obtain absolution.

CONFE'SSIONAL, *s.* [Fr.] in the Romish church, a little box or desk, wherein the priest takes the confession of a penitent.

CONFE'SSIONARY, *s.* [*confessionaire*, Fr.] the confession chair or seat, wherein the priest sits to receive the confession of a penitent.

CONFE'SSOR, *s.* [*confesseur*, Fr.] one who professes a religious sentiment or opinion in the face of danger, and amidst the most cruel tortures. In the Romish church, a priest, who is authorized to receive the confessions of penitents, and grant them absolution.

CONFE'ST, *a.* [a poetical word for *confessed*] open; generally known; acknowledged, in a good sense. Notorious, in a bad sense.

CONFE'STLY, *ad.* indisputably; evidently; without doubt or concealment.

CONFI'CIENT, (*konfishient*) *part.* [from *con* with, and *facio* to make or do, Lat.] causing or producing in company with some other person or thing.

CONFIDA'NT, *s.* [*confidant*, Fr.] a person intrusted with the secrets of another, most commonly applied to those who are intrusted with the affairs of lovers.

To CONFI'DE, *v. n.* [*confido*, Lat.] to trust in, implying a strong persuasion or assurance of a person's abilities to assist another, or his fidelity in keeping a secret.

CO'NFIDENCE, *s.* [*confidentia*, from *confido* to trust, Lat.] a strong assurance of the fidelity and ability of another. When joined to the reciprocal pronouns, himself, &c., a strong assurance of the efficacy of a person's own abilities: a vicious and assuming boldness.

CO'NFIDENT, *part.* [from *confido* to confide, Lat.] assured of a truth beyond any possibility of doubt; positive; secure of success; without fear of a miscarriage; without suspicion; bold to a vice.

CO'NFIDENTLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to discover no fear of a miscarriage; securely.

CO'NFIDENTNESS, *s.* a favourable opinion of one's own judgment: assurance.

CONFIGURA'TION, *s.* [*configuration*, Fr.] the order in which the particles of bodies are united together; the form of a body made by the order in which its particles are united together. In astronomy, a delineation of the relative situations of the satellites of any of the planets at any given time. The face of the horoscope, according to the aspects of the sun, moon, and planets, towards each other, at any given time, made use of by astrologers in the foretelling of future events.

To CONFI'GURE, *v. n.* [from *con* with, and *figura* a figure, Lat.] to dispose or form by uniting in a particular manner.

CO'NFINE, *s.* [*confinis*, Lat.] a limit; border; edge; or utmost verge of a thing or place.

CO'NFINE, *a.* [*confinis*, Lat.] bordering upon, applied to places; it implies, that the one begins where the other ends. Touching; adjoining; or contiguous.

To CONFI'NE, *v. n.* [from *confinis*, Lat.] to border upon; to touch; to be contiguous to. Actively, to bound; to limit; to enclose; to shut up; to restrain; to imprison; to immure; to keep at home; not to quit, or neglect.

CO'NFINELESS, *a.* boundless; without limits, end, or pause.

CONFI'NEMENT, *s.* the act of restraining a person from going abroad; the act of enclosing a person in prison; the state of a person in prison, or kept at home without liberty of going abroad; restraint.

CONFI'NER, *s.* a person who lives at the extremity, or on the borders of a country; one who deprives another of the liberty of walking abroad; or shuts him up in a prison.

CONFI'NITY, *s.* [*confinitas*, Lat.] nearness; neighbourhood; likeness.

To CONFI'RM, *v. a.* [*confirmo*, Lat.] to put beyond doubt, by additional proofs; to settle a person in an office; to fix; to complete; to render perfect; to admit to the full privileges of a Christian by imposition of the hands of a bishop.

CONFI'RMABLE, *a.* that is capable of incontestable evidence.

CONFIRMA'TION, *s.* the act of establishing any person or thing in a place or office; an additional or new proof to evince the truth of a thing or opinion beyond doubt or contradiction; a proof which brings conviction; an ecclesiastical rite, whereby a person arrived to years of discretion, undertakes the performance of every part of the baptismal vow, made for him by his godfathers and godmothers.

CONFIRMA'TOR, *s.* [*confirmator*, Lat.] one who proves a thing beyond doubt.

CONFI'RMATORY, *a.* establishing, or giving such additional proof as may increase the certainty or probability of any fact or action.

CONFI'RMEDNESS, *s.* a quality implying certainty, when applied to evidence; and inveteracy or strength, not easily to be surmounted, when used of habits.

CONFI'RMER, *s.* one who establishes an opinion or fact by new evidence or proofs; one who establishes or secures a person in the possession of any dignity.

CONFI'SCABLE, *a.* [*confisco*, to confiscate, Lat.] liable to be seized on as a fine or punishment for some crime.

To CONFI'SCATE, *v. a.* [*confisco*, from *fiscus* the public treasury, Lat.] to seize on private property, and convert it to the use either of the chief magistrate, or the public, by way of punishment.

CONFISCA'TION, *s.* [from *confisco* to confiscate, Lat.] the seizing of private property on account of some crime, and converting it to the use of the chief magistrate, or of the public.

CO'NFITENT, *s.* [from *confiteor* to confess, Lat.] one confessing; one who confesses his faults.

CO'NFITURE, *s.* [Fr. from *confectura* the making of any thing, Lat.] a sweetmeat; a confection; a comfit.

To CONFI'X, *v. a.* [*configo*, Lat.] to fix down; to fasten. "Or else for ever be *confixed* here." *Shak.*

CONFLA'GRANT, *part.* [from *con* together, and *flagro* to burn, Lat.] burning together; involving in the same fire.

CONFLAGRA'TION, *s.* [from *con* together, and *flagro* to burn, Lat.] a general fire spreading over a large space and involving several things in its flames. Generally used for that fire which shall consume all things, and change the face of nature.

CONFLA'TION, *s.* [from *con* together, and *flo* to blow, Lat.] the act of blowing several wind instruments at the same time; the casting and smelting of metal.

To CONFLI'CT, *v. a.* [from *con* with and *fligo* to beat, Lat.] to strive or struggle in order to get victory, applied to persons and things.

CO'NFLICT, *s.* [from *confligo* to contend, Lat.] a combat, or fight between two, seldom used of a general battle; a contest or strife; a struggle between opposite qualities; an agony or pang, wherein nature seems to struggle hard against suffering and pain.

CO'NFLUENCE, *s.* [from *confluo* to flow together, Lat.] an uniting of two or more streams or rivers; the act of crowding or coming in great numbers to one place; a concourse or multitude gathered into one place.

CO'NFLUENT, *part.* [from *confluo* to flow together, Lat.] running one into another, meeting or mixing together.

CO'NFLUX, *s.* [from *confluo* to flow together, Lat.] the uniting or union of several streams or rivers. Figuratively, a crowd, a great number of persons collected together.

CONFO'RM, *a.* [from *con* together, and *forma* form, Lat.] assuming the same form or quality as another; like.

To CONFORM, *v. a.* [*conformo*, from *con* together, and *forma* form, Lat.] to reduce to the like appearance, shape, or manner with something else. Neuterly, to comply with.

CONFO'RMABLE, *a.* having the same form; agreeable, suitable, consistent: compliant, or submissive to authority.

CONFO'RMABLY, *ad.* agreeably; suitably; with compliance.

CONFORMA'TION, *s.* [*conformatio*, Lat.] the particular union, or order of the parts of the body, and their disposition to make a whole; the act of producing suitableness, or conformity to any thing.

CONFO'RMIST, *s.* one who complies with the mode of worship used by the church of England.

CONFO'RMITY, *s.* likeness; resemblance; the act of regulating one's actions to some law; consistency; compliance with the worship of the established church.

CONFORTA'TION, *s.* [from *conforto*, a low Latin word] collation of strength; corroboration.

To CONFO'UND, *v. a.* [*confundo*, Lat.] to mingle or mix things so that their forms or natures cannot be distinguished; to substitute one word for another, which conveys different ideas; to puzzle or perplex the mind by distinct ideas, or words used in an indeterminate manner; to amaze, astonish, and render uuable to reply: to destroy.

CONFO'UNDED, *part.* hateful; prodigious; a low word, to express any thing in the superlative degree.

CONFO'UNDEDLY, *ad.* shamefully; hatefully; a low word.

CONFO'UNDER, *s.* one who perplexes, astonishes, or destroys.

CONFRATE'RNITY, *s.* [from *con* with, and *fraternitas* brotherhood,] a brotherhood; or body of men united for some religious purpose.

CONFRICA'TION, *s.* [from *con* with, to strengthen the signification, and *frico* to rub, Lat.] the act of rubbing.

To CONFRO'NT, *v. a.* [*confronter*, Fr.] to stand directly opposite to; to stand face to face; to oppose; to set in opposition; to contrast; to compare one thing with another.

CONFRONTA'TION, *s.* [Fr.] the act of opposing one evidence to another.

To CONFU'SE, (*konfúze*; the *s* in this word and its derivatives sounding like *z*) *v. a.* [from *confusus*, Lat.] to put in disorder; to make irregular; to perplex by distinct ideas, or by using words without any determinate signification.

CONFU'SEDLY, *ad.* in an indistinct manner; mixed, opposed to separate; perplexed, or not clear; without any order; in obscure, indistinct, or unintelligible terms.

CONFU'SEDNESS, *s.* want of distinctness or clearness; want of order or regularity.

CONFU'SION, *s.* an irregular, careless, or disorderly mixture; tumult; the using words without any precise meaning; overthrow; destruction; astonishment; distraction of mind.

CONFU'TABLE, *a.* that may be shewn to be false or groundless.

CONFUTA'TION, *s.* [from *confuto* to confute Lat.] the act of destroying the arguments of another, by shewing them to be false, inconclusive, or groundless.

To CONFU'TE, *v. a.* [*confuto*, Lat.] to destroy the force of an argument; to shew the proofs of an adversary to be groundless, inconclusive, sophistical, or false.

CO'NGE, (*conjee*) *s.* [*congé*, Fr.] an action shewing respect, compliment, or submission, consisting in bowing the body, in men; and in women, in sinking with the knee bent, or making a courtesy; leave, or the action of taking leave. *Congé d'elire*, Fr., *i. e.*, leave of election, in canon law, is the king's permission to a dean and chapter to choose a bishop when the see is vacant. In architecture, a moulding in form of a quarter round, or a cavetto, which serves to separate two members from one another; such is that which joins the shaft of the columns to the cincture.

To CONGE'AL, (*conjeél*) *v. a.* [*congelo*, from *gelu* ice, Lat.] to change or thicken any fluid by cold. Figuratively, to thicken any fluid, applied generally to the blood. Neuterly, to grow thick.

CONGE'ALABLE, *a.* that may grow thick by cold.

CONGE'ALMENT, *s.* the clot or thick mass formed by cold; concretion,

CONGELA'TION, *s.* the act of freezing, or producing such a change in a fluid body, that it grows thick, or its particles become fixed like those of a solid body.

CO'NGENER, *s.* [from *con* together, and *genus* a kind, Lat.] a thing of the same kind of nature.

CONGE'NEROUS, *a.* of the same genus or species, arising from the same principle; proceeding from the same cause. Used only by scientific writers.

CONGE'NIAL, *a.* [from *con* together, and *genius* inclination, Lat.] partaking of the same genus, of the same nature, disposition or kind.

CONGENIA'LITY, *s.* a partaking of the same genus nature, or disposition.

CONGE'NIALNESS, *s.* a sameness of disposition.

CO'NGER, (in this word the *g* has a hard sound before *e*) *s.* [*congrus*, Lat.] a large eel, frequenting salt waters.

CO'NGERBERRY, a village in Somersetshire, six miles N. of Axbridge. Pop.1337.

CONGE'RIES, *s.* [Lat.] a mass consisting of smaller bodies heaped together.

To CONGE'ST, *v. a.* [*congero*, Lat.] to heap up; to gather together.

CONGE'STION, (*conjest-yun*) *s.* [from *con* together, and *gero* to carry, Lat.] in surgery, a collection of matter gathered together in any part of the body.

CO'NGIARY, *s.* [*congiarium*, from *congius* a gallon measure, Lat.] a gift distributed by the Roman emperors, consisting of corn and oil.

To CONGLA'CIATE, *v. n.* [from *conglacio* to freeze, Lat.] to turn to ice.

CONGLACIA'TION, *s.* the changing into ice; the state of a thing changed into ice; vitrifying, or turning into glass.

CO'NGLETON, a town of Cheshire, seated on the river Dane. It has manufactories of leather gloves, cotton, and silk; the silk-mill here employing 700 persons. It is 7 miles S. of Macclesfield, and 164 N. W. of London. Market on Saturday. Pop.9352.

To CONGLOBATE, *v. a.* [*conglobo*, from *globus* globe or ball, Lat.] to unite in the form of a globe or ball.

CO'NGLOBATE, *part.* [*conglobo*, from *globus* a globe or ball, Lat.] moulded into a ball.

CO'NGLOBATELY, *ad.* in a globular, round, or spherical form.

To CONGLO'BE, *v. n.* [*conglobo*, from *globus* a globe or ball, Lat.] to gather into a firm round ball; to gather into a round mass.

To CONGLO'MERATE, *v. a.* [*conglomero*, from *glomus* a bottom of yarn, Lat.] to gather several things into a round mass.

CONGLO'MERATE, *part.* [*conglomero*, from *glomus* a bottom of yarn, Lat.] gathered into a round ball or mass, so that the compounding bodies appear distinct. Figuratively, twisted or collected together.

CONGLOMERA'TION, *s.* a collection of matter into a loose round ball; intertexture; mixture.

To CONGLU'TINATE, *v. a.* [*conglutino*, from *gluten* glue, Lat.] to glue, cement, or join fast together, by any viscous, sticking, or glutinous substance. Neuterly, to stick or cohere together.

CONGLUTINA'TION, *s.* the act of sticking together; the act of uniting and fastening the lips of a wound together.

CONGLU'TINATIVE, *a.* having the power of sticking together, or uniting the lips of a wound.

CONGLUTINA'TOR, *s.* that which has the power of making things cohere, or stick together.

CO'NGO, or *LOWER GUINEA*, a large tract of country on the W. coast of Africa, extending from the equinoctial to 17 deg. S. lat., and containing the countries of Loango, Congo Proper, Angola, and Benguela. It is bounded on the W. by the Atlantic, on the N. by Benin, and Malloko, on the E. by Makoko and the interior of Africa, and on the S. by Matamau and unknown lands. Their seasons are the reverse of ours; during our summer they have rain almost every day, and this is called the winter season; but, during their summer, the weather is constantly serene. In the deserts within land there are elephants, tigers, leopards, monkeys, serpents of a monstrous length, rattlesnakes, vipers, dangerous white ants or pisimires, scorpions, and other venomous insects, both flying and reptile; and, in the river Zaire, crocodiles and river-horses. Near the coast the soil is fertile, producing various kinds of fruits, besides palm-trees, from which they get wine and oil. Many of the inhabitants worship the sun, moon, and stars, and different kinds of animals; others have embraced the religious profession of the Portuguese. They are skilful in weaving cotton cloth, and carry on the traffic in slaves, as well as in ivory, cassia, fruits, and other produce of the country. Congo is divided into several provinces. The principal rivers are the Zaire, the Dando, the Coanza, the Vambra, and the Barbela.

CONGRA'TULATE, *part.* [from *congratulor* to congratulate, Lat.] rejoicing with another; expressing one's rejoicing with another.

To CONGRA'TULATE, *v. a.* [*congratulor*, from *con* with, and *gratus* kind, welcome, Lat.] to express joy on the good success or advantage of another.

CONGRATULA'TION, *s.* the act of expressing joy on account of the success or happiness of another.

CONGRA'TULATORY, *a.* expressing joy for the good fortune of another.

To CONGREE'T, *v. n.* to salute together, implying the making and returning of a compliment. Not in use.

To CO'NGREGATE, *v. a.* [*congrego*, Lat.] to collect several things into the same mass, or several persons in the same place. Neuterly, to assemble, meet, or come together.

CO'NGREGATE, *a.* [from *congrego* to collect, Lat.] collected close together; forming one mass or body.

CONGREGA'TION, *s.* in physic, that degree of mixture wherein the particles of a fluid meet or touch only in a point; a collection or mass of several particles. In divinity, an assembly of people met together for religious worship. In church history, an assembly of several ecclesiastics, constituting and forming a body.

CONGREGA'TIONAL, *a.* belonging to an assembly or congregation.

CO'NGRESS, *s.* [*congressus*, from *congredior* to meet together, Lat.] a shock, or conflict; an appointed meeting for settling of affairs between different nations. *Congress*, in America, is the assembly of delegates from the United States.

CONGRE'SSIVE, *a.* meeting together; encountering.

To CONGRU'E, *v. n.* [*congruo*, Lat.] to agree; to suit; to import; to become.

CO'NGRUENCE, *s.* [*congruentia*, Lat.] agreement; the suitableness or consistency of one thing to another; consistency.

CONGRU'ITY, *s.* fitness; suitableness of one thing to another; consistency. In geometry, applied to figures or lines, which meet or correspond exactly, when applied to, or laid over, each other.

CO'NGRUOUS, *a.* [*congruus*, Lat.] agreeable to; consistent with; suited or proportionate.

CO'NGRUOUSLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to agree or be consistent with, applied to sentiments; suitably.

CO'NIC, or CO'NICAL, *a.* [*conicus*, Lat., from *konos* a cone, Gr.] having the form of a cone, sugar-loaf, or round pyramid. *Conic section*, in geometry, is the curve line arising from the section of a cone by a plane. *Conics*, or *conic sections*, that part of geometry which treats of cones, and the curves arising from the section of a cone by a plane.

CO'NICALLY, *ad.* in form of a cone, or sugar-loaf.

CO'NICALNESS, *s.* the state or quality which partakes of the properties of a cone.

CO'NINGSTON MERE, a lake of Lancashire, 5 miles long and 1 broad, in the hundred of Furness.

To CONJE'CT, *v. a.* [*conjicio*, from *con* together, and *jacio* to cast, Lat.] to guess at a thing.

CONJE'CTOR, *s.* a guesser; a conjecturer.

CONJE'CTURABLE, *a.* being the object of conjecture; that may be guessed.

CONJE'CTURAL, *a.* depending on, or determined from, uncertain principles by mere guess.

CONJECTURA'LITY, *s.* that which is inferrible only from guess.

CONJE'CTURALLY, *ad.* by guess; by conjecture.

CONJE'CTURE, *s.* [from *conjicio*, to cast together, Lat.] guess; imperfect knowledge.

To CONJE'CTURE, *v. a.* to guess.

CONJE'CTURER, *s.* a guesser; one who forms opinion without proof.

CONI'FEROUS, *a.* [from *conus* a cone, and *fero* to bear, Lat.] in botany, bearing a fruit resembling a cone.

To CONJO'IN, *v. a.* [*conjoindre*, Fr.] to join together; to unite together in friendship; to knit or join together in marriage. Neuterly, to take part with another in any action.

CONJO'INT, *part.* [*conjoint*, Fr.] united; connected; associate. In music, applied to two or more sounds heard at the same time.

CONJO'INTLY, *ad.* together; in union, opposed to apart or separate.

CO'NJUGAL, *a.* [from *con* together, and *jugum* a yoke, Lat.] belonging to marriage.

CO'NJUGALLY, *ad.* consistently with married people.

To CO'NJUGATE, *v. a.* [from *con* together, and *gum* a yoke, Lat.] to unite; to join.

CO'NJUGATE, *s.* [*conjugatus*, from *conjugo* to couple together, Lat.] in grammar, agreeing in derivation with another word, and resembling it in its sense and meaning. *Conjugate diameter*, or axis, in conics, is the shortest of the two diameters bisecting the other, or a right line bisecting the transverse diameter of an ellipsis.

CONJUGA'TION, *s.* [*conjugatio*, from *conjugo* to con-

ple together, Lat.] a couple, pair, or two things of the same sort joined together. The act of uniting, or joining together; union. In grammar, an orderly distribution of the tenses, persons, and moods of verbs, according to their different terminations or inflections.

CONJU'NCT, *part.* [from *con* with, and *jungo* to join, Lat.] joined with another; concurring; united.

CONJU'NCTION, *s.* [from *con* together, and *jungo* to join, Lat.] the uniting two things together. Figuratively, a league or confederacy. In astronomy, the meeting of the stars or planets in the same degree, minute, and second of the zodiac. In grammar, a word used to connect the clauses of a period or sentence together.

CONJU'NCTIVE, *a.* [from *con* together, and *jungo* to join, Lat.] closely united. In grammar, the mood of a verb, and subsequently to a conjunction.

CONJU'NCTIVELY, *ad.* in union; operating together, opposed to apart or separate.

CONJU'NCTIVENESS, *s.* the quality of uniting or joining two or more things together.

CONJU'NCTLY, *ad.* jointly; together, opposed to apart.

CONJU'NCTURE, *s.* [*conjuncture*, Fr.] an union or meeting of several circumstances or causes; a critical or particular period of time; connexion of several things forming a whole; consistency, or an union of qualities which can exist at the same time in the same or different subjects. SYNON. We know people on particular *occasions*. We should demean ourselves according to the *occurrence* of the times. It is commonly the *conjuncture* that determines us which side to take.

CONJURA'TION, *s.* the form or obliging a person to give his evidence. See ADJURATION. Magic words, characters, ceremonies, charms, which are said to have the power of raising the dead, and devils. A plot; a conspiracy.

To CONJU'RE, *v. a.* [from *con* with, to strengthen the signification, and *juro* to swear, Lat.] to entreat a person with the greatest earnestness, and by the respect he has to some dear person or sacred being.

To CO'NJURE, *v. a.* [from *con* with, to strengthen the signification, and *juro* to swear, Lat.] to influence by magic or enchantments; to charm. Neuterly, to practise enchantments.

CONJU'REMENT, *s.* serious injunction; solemn demand.

CO'NJURER, *s.* an enchanter, or a person who makes use of magical charms; an impostor, who pretends to have commerce with the world of spirits, and by that means to be able to foretel the future events of a person's life, to discover thieves, &c.

To CONN, *v. a.* [*connan*, Sax.] to learn or get without book. To give. See To CON.

CONNA'TE, *a.* [from *con* with, and *natus* born, Lat.] born with; innate; born at the same time as another.

CONNA'TURAL, *a.* [from *con* with, and *natura* nature, Lat.] consistent with, or flowing from nature; of the same original or nature.

CONNATURA'LITY, *s.* resemblance of nature; or an essential resemblance and connexion.

CONNA'TURALLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to be born with, or innate.

CONNA'TURALNESS, *s.* the quality of being born with, of being innate or interwoven in our nature.

CO'NNAUGHT, the most westerly province in Ireland, containing the counties of Leitrim, Sligo, Mayo, Roscommon and Galway. It is bounded on the W. and N.W. by the ocean, on the N. by Ulster, and on the E. and S. by Leinster and Munster. It contains 276 pars., and 1,343,914 inhbts; and is 130 miles in length, and 84 in breadth. It has no considerable rivers, besides the Shannon; but has several convenient bays and creeks. It is fertile in many places, but thinly inhabited; but by the introduction of the linen manufacture, the number of inhabitants has greatly increased of late.

To CONNE'CT, *v. a.* [from *con* with, and *necto* to knit, Lat.] to join together by some intermediate means, alluding to the union formed by cement; to join together the members of a period, or the arguments of a discourse, in such a manner as they shall have a mutual dependence on each like the links of a chain.

CONNE'CTICUT, one of the five states of New England. It is 73 miles long, and about 44 broad, and is bounded on the W. by New York, on the N. by Massachusets, on the E. by Rhode Island, and on the S. and S. E. by the sound, which divides it from Long Island. Though subject to the extremes of heat and cold, and to frequent and sudden changes of weather, the country is healthful, and the most populous, in proportion to its extent, of any of the United States; the last estimate of the inhabitants was 297,711, of which 2,764 were slaves. It resembles a well-cultivated garden, producing, with moderate labour, the necessaries and conveniencies of life in abundance. The inhabitants are of the religious denomination of Independents. Its principal rivers are the Connecticut, the Housatonik, and the Thames. It contains the counties of Hartford, Newhaven, New London, Fanfield, Windham, Litchfield, Middlesex, and Tolland. The river Connecticut rises in the N. part of New Hampshire, separating that state from Vermont, enters Massachusetts at Northfield, crosses that state, enters Connecticut about 7 miles N. of Hartford; and, after dividing the latter state nearly in the centre, runs into the sea at the N. E. end of Long-Island Sound. Between Walpole on the E., and Westminster on the W. side of the river, are the great falls, over which a bridge, 160 feet in length, was built in 1784, the first ever erected over this noble river, which is navigable above 40 miles for large vessels, and much farther for small ones.

CONNE'CTION, *s.* See CONNEXION.

CONNE'CTIVE, *a.* having the power of joining different things together, so as they may have a mutual dependance on each other.

CONNE'CTIVELY, *ad.* jointly; in union; having mutual dependance on each other, arising from union.

To CONNE'X, *v. a.* [from *con* with, and *necto* to knit, Lat.] to join, link, or fasten several things to each other.

CONNE'XION, *s.* [from *con* with, and *necto* to knit, Lat.] a relation whereby one thing adheres to, and depends on another; the act of fastening things together in such a manner, that they may stick as if joined by cement, and depend on each other like the links of a chain; dependance; commerce; union formed by interest.

CONNE'XIVE, *a.* that has the force of joining or uniting together.

CONNI'VANCE, *s.* the beholding or seeing any fault without taking notice of it; or punishing the committer.

To CONNI'VE, *v. n.* [from *con* with, to strengthen the signification, and *niveo* to wink, Lat.] to wink; to pass by a fault without taking notice of it, or punishing the committer.

CONNOISSE'UR, *s.* [Fr.] one who is perfectly acquainted with any object of knowledge or taste; a perfect judge or critic. Sometimes used of a pretended critic.

To CONNO'TE, *v. a.* [from *con* with, and *nota* a mark, Lat.] to imply, to signify by implication.

CONNUBI'AL, *a.* [*connubialis*, from *con* with, and *nubo* to marry, Lat.] relating to marriage; conjugal.

CO'NOID, *s.* [*konoeides*, from *konos* a cone, and *eidos*,

form, Gr.] in geometry, a solid body resembling a cone, excepting that it has an ellipsis instead of a perfect circle for its base.

CONOI'DICAL, *a.* [*konoeides*, from *konos* a cone, and *eidos* form, Gr.] approaching to a conic form.

To CONQUA'SSATE, *v. a.* [from *con* with, to strengthen the signification, and *quasso* to shake much, Lat.] to shake or agitate with violence. Used only by technical writers.

CONQUASSA'TION, *s.* a violent motion; agitation.

To CO'NQUER, *v. a.* [*conquérir*, Fr.] to subdue, overcome, or over-run by force of arms; to surmount; to get better of any difficulty. Neuterly, to obtain the victory. SYNON. It requires courage and valour to *conquer*; endeavour and resolution to *subdue*; patience and perseverance to *overcome*.

CO'NQUERABLE, *a.* possible to be overcome. Figuratively, easily surmounted.

CO'NQUEROR, *s.* one who surmounts any difficulty; one who subdues by force of arms.

CO'NQUEST, *s.* [*conquête*, Fr.] the act of subduing by force of arms; the thing gained by victory; victory or success in arms.

CONSANGUI'NEOUS, *a.* [from *con* with, and *sanguis* blood, Lat.] near akin; of the same blood; related by birth.

CONSANGUI'NITY, *s.* [from *con*, and *sanguis* blood, Lat.] relation by blood; relation or descent from one father.

CO'NSCIENCE, (by some pronounced *kónshience*) *s.* [from *conscio* to know, Lat.] the faculty or act of judging of the nature of our actions, whether they be good or evil, implying a comparison of them with some standard of moral action; the determination of the mind with respect to the quality of any action after its commission; the knowledge of our own thoughts, or consciousness; real sentiments, private thoughts, used with *in*. Scruple or consciousness; used with *make*.

CONSCIE'NTIOUS, (*consienshious*) *a.* [from *conscientia* conscience, Lat.] scrupulous; examining every thing according to the dictates of conscience, and acting conformably; exactly just.

CONSCIE'NTIOUSLY, *ad.* according to the direction of conscience.

CONSCIE'NTIOUSNESS, (*konsienshiousness*) *s.* exactness or tenderness of conscience; an excess of scrupulousness.

CO'NSCIONABLE, (*konshionabie*) *a.* agreeable to the dictates of conscience; just.

CO'NSCIONABLENESS, (*konshionableness*) *s.* equity; reasonableness; agreeableness to, or consistency with, the dictates of conscience.

CO'NSCIONABLY, (*konshionably*) *ad.* in a manner agreeable to the dictates of conscience; justly; reasonably.

CO'NSCIOUS, (*conshious*) *a.* [from *conscio* to know, Lat.] to be inwardly sensible of a thing, whereof it is possible to have a distinct idea. Knowing from recollection or memory; knowing or understanding; bearing witness of, or sensible of, from the instigations of conscience.

CO'NSCIOUSLY, (*konshiously*) *ad.* sensibly; or having the sensation of the operation of some faculty of the mind.

CO'NSCIOUSNESS, (*konshiousness*) *s.* the perception or sensation of what passes in a man's own mind; an internal acknowledgment or sense of guilt, or of having performed any particular action.

CO'NSCRIPT, *part.* [from *conscribo* to enrol, Lat.] written or registered. Applied to the Roman fathers or senators, whose names were registered in the list of the senate. A *conscript*, among the French, is a modern term for a new-raised soldier or recruit.

CONSCRI'PTION, *s.* [from *conscribo* to enrol, Lat.] an enrolling or registering.

To CO'NSECRATE, *v. a.* [*consecro*, Lat.] to dedicate or set apart to divine uses; to sanctify or appropriate, as pleasing to the Deity.

CO'NSECRATE, *part.* [*consecratus*, Lat.] set apart for divine uses; dedicated to the service of God; sacred.

CONSECRA'TION, *s.* the act of appropriating, dedicating, or setting apart, any common or profane thing to religious uses, by means of certain ceremonies or rites; the benediction of the bread and wine in the sacrament.

CONSECRA'TOR, *s.* the person who performs the rites by which a thing is appropriated to divine uses.

CONSE'CTARY, *a.* [*consectarius*, from *con* with, and *sector* to follow, Lat.] following as a consequence.

CONSE'CTARY, *s.* a proportion which follows from some preceding definition, lemma, axiom or the like.

CONSECU'TION, *s.* [*consecutio*, from *consequor* to follow, Lat.] a chain of consequences; succession. In astronomy, the *month of consecution*, is the space between one conjunction of the moon with the sun to another.

CONSE'CUTIVE, *a.* [*consécutif*, Fr.] following in an uninterrupted succession; following; immediately succeeding.

CONSECU'TIVELY, *ad.* after, or following as an effect.

CONSE'NSION, *s.* [from *con* with, and *sentio* to think, Lat.] agreement; accord.

CONSE'NT, *s.* [from *con* with, and *sentio* to think, Lat.] the act of yielding, or compliance with a request; agreement; unity of sentiment; harmony or agreement of parts. SYNON. We *consent* to the will of others by permitting; we *acquiesce* in what is proposed by conforming; we *agree* to what is said by approving. PROV. *They agree like cats and dogs.—They agree like the bells, they want nothing but hanging.*

To CONSE'NT, *v. n.* [*consentio*, Lat.] to agree to; to promote the same end; to yield, or comply with a request; to admit.

CONSENTA'NEOUS, *a.* [*consentaneus*, Lat.] agreeable or suitable to; consistent with.

CONSENTA'NEOUSLY, *ad.* in a manner agreeable to; consistent with, or suitable to.

CONSENTA'NEOUSNESS, *s.* consistence; agreeableness.

CONSE'NTIENT, (*konsenshient*) *part.* [from *con* with, and *sentio* to think, Lat.] universal; unanimous; general; agreeing, or united in opinion.

CO'NSEQUENCE, *s.* [*consecutio*, from *consequor* to follow, Lat.] the relation or connexion between two propositions, whereof one follows or is deduced from the other; that which follows from, or is produced by, any cause, or principle; event, effect, importance, moment or concern.

CO'NSEQUENT, *part.* [*consequens*, from *consequor* to follow, Lat.] following from some premises, applied to argument. Following as an effect.

CO'NSEQUENT, *s.* the last proposition of an argument, deduced from, or included in, some preceding proposition; an effect, or that which proceeds from the operation of any cause. *Consequent of a ratio*, in arithmetic, is the latter of the two terms, or that to which the antecedent is referred; thus in *a*, *b*, or *a* to *b*; *b* is the consequent, and *a* the antecedent.

CONSEQUE'NTIAL, (*konsequenshial*) *a.* [*consequens*, from *consequor* to follow, Lat.] produced by a necessary chain of causes and effects, deduced according to the rules of reason or logic.

CONSEQUE'NTIALLY, (*konsequenshially*) *ad.* dedu-

cing consequences, or making inferences; according to the rules of reason or logic; by consequence; eventually; in a regular series.

CO'NSEQUENTLY, *ad.* by consequence; necessarily; inevitably, from a necessary connexion of effects to their causes; in consequence.

CONSE'RVABLE, *a.* [from *conservo* to preserve, Lat.] capable of being preserved or kept.

CONSE'RVANCY, *s.* [*conservans*, from *conservo* to preserve, Lat.] applied to the courts held by the lord-mayor for the preservation of the fishery on the river Thames, which are styled *courts of conservancy.*

CONSERVA'TION, *s.* [*conservatio*, from *conservo* to preserve, Lat.] the act of preserving bodies or systems from corruption or decay.

CONSE'RVATIVE, *a.* [from *conservo* to preserve, Lat.] having the power of keeping from corruption or decay.

CONSERVA'TOR, *s.* [Lat.] one who preserves from corruption or decay; an officer established for the preservation of the privileges granted to some cities; or a person who is authorized to determine differences arising between citizens.

CONSE'RVATORY, *s.* [from *conservo* to preserve, Lat.] a place wherein a thing is kept in a manner suitable to its nature, as fish in a pond.

CONSE'RVATORY, *a.* having the power of preserving a thing from corruption or decay.

CO'NSERVE, *s.* a sweet-meat made by boiling fruit in clarified sugar. In pharmacy, a medicine in the form of an electuary, made of the leaves of flowers, beaten with sugar in a mortar; a place to keep and preserve vegetables in.

To CONSE'RVE, *v. a.* [*conservo*, Lat.] to preserve without loss or detriment.

CONSE'RVER, *s.* a layer up; a repositor; one that preserves any thing from loss or diminution.

CONSE'SSION, *s.* [from *con* together, and *sedeo* to sit, Lat.] a sitting together.

CONSE'SSOR, *s.* [Lat.] one who sits with another.

To CONSI'DER, *v. a.* [*considero*, Lat.] to think much on a thing; to revolve often in the mind; to meditate on. To view with attention. To determine or resolve after weighing the consequences of an action. To remark; to call to mind; to observe. To respect; not to despise. To requite; to reward a person for his trouble. Neuterly, to think maturely; to deliberate. To doubt; to hesitate.

CONSI'DERABLE, *a.* that is worthy of notice, regard, or attention; important; valuable; respectable; large, or conveying a sense between little and great.

CONSI'DERABLENESS, *s.* importance; value; dignity; a quality which claims our notice.

CONSI'DERABLY, *ad.* in a degree deserving some, though not the highest, notice; in a great degree.

CONSI'DERATE, *a.* [from *considero* to consider, Lat.] serious; given to consideration or thought; prudent; pitying, or moderate.

CONSI'DERATELY, *ad.* calmly; coolly; prudently.

CONSIDERA'TION, *s.* [*consideratio*, from *considero* to consider, Lat.] the act of thinking on; mature thought or deliberation; meditation; importance; worthiness of regard; motive of action; influence; reason; ground of concluding; an equivalent.

CONSI'DERER, *s.* he who employs his thoughts on any subject.

To CONSI GN, (*konsīn*) *v. a.* [*consigno*, Lat.] to transfer one's property to another. In commerce, to send goods, or direct them to another. Figuratively, to commit or intrust, used with *to*. Neuterly, to yield, submit, or resign. To consent, or submit.

CONSIGNA'TION, *s.* [*consignation*, Fr.] the act of transferring property to another. In commerce, the transmitting or sending goods to another.

CONSI'GNMENT, (*konsīnment*) *s.* the act of transferring the writing by which property is transferred, or goods sent to another to be sold.

To CONSI'ST, *v. n.* [from *con* with, which changes from an active to a neuter signification, and *sisto* to make stand, Lat.] to subsist, or be preserved in existence; to continue in the same state; to be comprised or contained; to be composed; to agree or exist in the subject; to subsist, or have being.

CONSI'STENCE, or CONSI'STENCY, *s.* the natural state of bodies; the degree of thickness or thinness, applied to fluids; substance, form, make; uniformity of appearance, action, or qualities; freedom from contradiction, or variety.

CONSI'STENT, *part.* [*consistens*, from *consisto* to consist, Lat.] not contradictory; not opposite; reconcileable; agreeing; firm; or solid.

CONSI'STENTLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to imply no contradiction; agreeably; uniformly.

CONSISTO'RIAL, *a.* relating to some court where an ecclesiastic is judge.

CONSI'STORY, *s.* [*consistorium*, law Lat.] a court consisting of ecclesiastics; the place where an ecclesiastical court is held; a court held at Rome, consisting of cardinals, at which the pope is president. Figuratively, any solemn assembly.

CONSO'CIATE, (*konsōshiate*) *s.* [*consocio*, from *con* with, and *socius* a companion, Lat.] one who joins with another in an undertaking; an accomplice.

To CONSO'CIATE, (*konsōshiate*) *v. a.* [*consocio*, from *con* with, and *socius* a companion, Lat.] to unite or join two things together; to cement, or hold together. Neuterly to, unite or join with.

CONSOCIA'TION, (*konsosiātion*) *s.* an alliance, or connexion; intimacy, or union.

CONSO'LABLE, *a.* that admits comfort.

To CO'NSOLATE, *v. a.* [*consolor*, Lat.] to allay the sense of misery; to assuage sorrow; to impart comfort.

CONSOLA'TION, *s.* [*consolatio*, Lat.] that which diminishes grief, and alleviates misery; comfort.

CONSOLA'TOR, *s.* [Lat.] a comforter.

CONSO'LATORY, *a.* that affords comfort.

To CONSO'LE, *v. a.* [*consolor*, Lat.] to cheer; to comfort; to lessen the sense of misery; to diminish a person's grief.

CONSO'LE, *s.* [Fr.] in architecture, an ornament cut upon the key of an arch, which has the projecture, and occasionally serves to support little cornices, figures, of beasts, or vases.

CONSO'LER, *s.* the person or thing which administers comfort.

CONSO'LIDANT, *part.* in surgery, having the property of closing or uniting wounds.

To CONSO'LIDATE, *v. a.* [from *solidus* solid, Lat.] to form into a compact or hard body; to harden. Neuterly, to grow firm, hard, or solid.

CONSOLIDA'TION, *s.* the act of uniting into one mass; the act of uniting two parliamentary bills together.

CO'NSONANCE, or CO'NSONANCY, *s.* [*consonans*, from *con* together, and *sono* to sound, Lat.] in music, the sounding of two notes together; and the union and agreement of two sounds. Figuratively, consistence or agreement of opinions or sentiments.

CO'NSONANT, *a.* [*consonans* from *con* together, and

sono to sound, Lat.] agreeable; consistent; according; reconcileable.

CO'NSONANT, *s.* [*consonans*, from *con* together, and *sono* to sound, Lat.] in grammar, a letter, which cannot be perfectly sounded by itself.

CO'NSONANTLY, *ad.* in a consistent manner; suitably; agreeably.

CO'NSONANTNESS, *s.* the quality of agreeing with; consistency.

CO'NSONOUS, *a.* [from *con* together, and *sono* to sound; Lat.] agreeing in sound; harmonious.

CO'NSOPIATION, *s.* [from *consopio* to lull asleep, Lat.] the act of laying to sleep. Little used.

CO'NSORT, *s.* [*consors*, from *con* with, and *sors* a lot, Lat.] a companion, generally applied to signify one who bears the lot assigned by Providence to another, and appropriated to a person joined in marriage to another; an assembly; consultation; concurrence; union.

To CONSO'RT, *v. n.* to unite, join, or associate, followed by *with*. Actively, to join, or to marry; to mix, to accompany.

CONSPICUITY, *s.* brightness; easiness to be seen even at a distance; the plainness of any truth or proposition.

CONSPI'CUOUS, *a.* [from *conspicuo* to take a view, Lat.] easy to be seen; to be seen at a distance. Figuratively, eminent, famous, distinguished; easily discovered, manifest.

CONSPI'CUOUSLY, *ad.* easily to be seen, or discerned by the sight; remarkable for some excellence; eminently; famously; remarkably.

CONSPI'CUOUSNESS, *s.* exposure to the view; visible at a distance; eminence.

CONSPI'RACY, *s.* [from *conspiro* to conspire, Lat.] a private agreement between two or more persons to commit some crime; a plot. In law, it signifies an agreement between two or more, falsely to indict, or procure to be indicted, an innocent person of felony. A conspiracy to maintain suits and quarrels; of victuallers, to sell their victuals at a certain price; and of labourers and artificers, to raise their wages: is also punishable by law.

CONSPI'RANT, *part.* [*conspirans*, from *conspiro* to conspire, Lat.] joining with another in a plot, or other bad design.

CONSPIRA'TION, *s.* [from *conspiro* to conspire, Lat.] See CONSPIRACY, which is most used.

CONSPI'RATOR, *s.* [from *conspiro* to conspire, Lat.] one who has secretly engaged to carry on a plot, or some bad design with another.

To CONSPI'RE, *v. n.* [from *con* together, and *spiro* to blow or breathe, Lat.] to enter into an agreement with others to carry on a plot or other bad design. To agree together.

CONSPI'RER, *s.* a conspirator; a plotter.

CONSPI'RING, *part.* tending mutually to produce one design. In mechanics, *conspiring powers* are such as do not act in directions opposite to each other.

CO'NSTABLE, *s.* [it is supposed from *comes stabuli*, Lat. master of the horse] an officer in various manners. *Lord High Constable* was anciently an officer of the crown, both of England and France, whose authority was so very extensive, that the office has long since been laid aside in both kingdoms, except on particular occasions, as the king's coronation. The function of the *Constable* of England consisted in the care of the common peace of the land, in deeds of arms, and in matters of war. The first constable was created by the Conqueror; the office continued hereditary till the 13th of Henry VIII., when it was laid aside, as being so powerful as to become troublesome to the king. From the *Lord High Constable* are derived those inferior ones since called the *Constables* of hundreds and franchise, ordained in the 13th of Edward I. by the statute of Winchester, for the preservation of the peace, and view of armour which appointed that two constables should be chosen in every hundred. These are what we now call *High Constables;* and under these it was found necessary to appoint others in every town, called *Petty Constables*. We have also constables denominated from particular places; as *Constable* of the Tower, of Dover Castle, of Windsor castle, of the castle of Caernarvon, and many other castles in Wales, whose office is the same with that of the *Castellans*, or governors of castles.

CO'NSTABLESHIP, *s.* the office of a constable.

CO'NSTANCE, a city of Suabia, pleasantly seated on the Rhine, between two lakes of the same name. It has magnificent public buildings, and once flourished in commerce; but is now much reduced. Pop. 4420.

CO'NSTANCY, *s.* [*constantia*, Lat.] a state which admits of no change or alteration, opposed to mutability; consistency; resolution; steadiness to any principle in spite of threats, dangers, promises, or rewards; a firm and inviolable attachment to a person, including an unalterable affection; veracity, or the consistency of a narrative with the nature of things. SYNON. Rakes pride themselves more in being fickle than in the *steadiness* of their engagements. If the affections of the ladies do not last for ever, it is less owing to a want of *constancy* to the persons they love, than to a want of resolution in the object of their affections.

CO'NSTANT, *a.* [*constans*, Lat.] firm; strongly and immoveably attached to any principle or person; assiduous, or without intermission.

CONSTANTINO'PLE, the ancient *Byzantium*, one of the largest and most celebrated cities of Europe, standing at the S. E. extremity of Romania, and capital of the Ottoman Empire. It is pleasantly seated between the Black Sea and the Sea of Marmora, on a neck of land separated from Natolia by a strait a mile in breadth. The Grand Seignior's palace called the Seraglio, is on the sea-side, surrounded by walls flanked with towers, and is 7 miles in circumference, including the gardens. It contains, besides the public offices, and the apartments of the sultan and the women, 162 odas, or apartments for the janizaries. It is covered with lead, as are all the palaces of the sultan. Its principal entrance is of marble, and called the Porte (in Turkish, Capi) whence the denomination of the *Ottoman Porte* is given to the Turkish empire. Fronting the great gate of the seraglio, is the celebrated royal mosque of St. Sophia, built for a Christian church by the emperor Justinian, to which the Grand Seignior goes in person every Friday. In the castle of the seven towers, to which an eighth has been added, situated near the sea of Marmora, state prisoners are confined. The bazars, or markets, are square buildings, covered with domes, and supported by arcades. The number of houses in Constantinople must be prodigious, since 30,000 of them have been destroyed by fire in a day, without greatly changing the aspect of the city. The houses in general are crowded with inhabitants, yet they have a mean appearance on the outside, where there are few or no windows, and the streets are narrow; even the palaces of the grandees have nothing remarkable on the outside, but within they are decorated with splendid and costly ornaments. Here are reckoned 3,770 streets and lanes, which are never clean, and the inhabitants are visited by the plague almost every year. The inhabitants have been estimated at 500,000, of which about half are Turks, two thirds of the other half Greeks, Armenians, and Franks, and the rest Jews. The great square, near the mosque of the sultan Bajazet, is the place for public diversions, where the jugglers and mountebanks display their tricks. The street called Adrianople

CONSTANTINOPLE.

London Published by Thomas Kelly, 17, Pat. n. to R.

is the longest and broadest in the city. The circumference of the city is by some said to be 15 miles, and by Tournefort 23 miles; to which if we add the suburbs, it may be 34 miles in compass. The suburb called Pera is delightfully situated, and is the place where the ambassadors of England, France, Holland, &c., reside. Constantinople is built in form of a triangle, and, as the ground rises gradually, there is a view of the whole town from the sea, in which the palaces, mosques, bagnios, and caravanserais, rising above the other houses, have a grand effect. The harbour is spacious and convenient. Constantinople is situated 112 miles E. S. E. of Adrianople, 670 S. E. of Vienna, and 1,500 E. S. E. of London. Lat. 41. N., long. 28. 59. E.

CONSTANTINO'PLE, THE STRAIT OF, anciently the Thracian Bosphorus, forms the communication between the Euxine or Black Sea, and the Propontis or Sea of Marmora. It is the boundary between Europe and Asia in this part, and is 20 miles long, and, where narrowest, a mile and a quarter broad. The adjacent country is remarkably beautiful. On one side of the strait is situated Constantinople, and on the other Scutari, which is considered as a suburb to the city.

CO'NSTANTLY, *ad.* in an invariable, consistent, or unalterable manner; without ceasing; perpetually.

To CONSTE'LLATE, *v. n.* [from *con* together, and *stella* a star, Lat.] to shine with a collected lustre, or general light. Actively, to unite several shining bodies in one splendour.

CONSTELLA'TION, *s.* in astronomy, a system of several stars that are seen in the heavens, near to one another. Astronomers, for the better distinguishing and observing the stars, have reduced the constellations to the form of animals, as men, bulls, bears, &c.; or to the image of some things known, as of a crown, a harp, a balance, &c.; or give them the names of those whose memory, in consideration of some noble exploit, they had a mind to perpetuate. An assemblage of splendours or excellencies.

CONSTERNA'TION, *s.* [*consternatio,* from *consterno* to astonish, Lat.] amazement, or wonder, occasioned by some unexpected, great, and terrible object.

To CO'NSTIPATE, *v. n.* [*con* together, and *stipo* to cram, Lat.] to crowd together, or reduce into a narrow compass; to thicken any fluid body; to stuff up, or stop any passage. In physic, to bind, or render costive.

CONSTIPA'TION, *s.* the act of crowding into a narrow compass; the forcing the particles of a body closer than they were before; the act of thickening, applied to fluids; stoppage or obstruction caused by fulness; costiveness.

CONSTI'TUENT, *a.* [from *constituo* to constitute, Lat.] that which makes any thing what it is; elemental; essential; original; necessary to existence; that of which any thing consists.

CONSTI'TUENT, *s.* [from *constituo* to constitute, Lat. the person or thing which constitutes to the formation of a thing; one who authorizes or deputes another to act for him; that which is necessary or essential to the being or subsistence of a thing.

To CO'NSTITUTE, *v. a.* [from *con* together, and *statuo* to place, Lat.] to give existence to a thing; to give a thing its particular nature and properties; to make a thing to be what it is. Applied to law, to enact, pass, or establish.

CO'NSTITUTER, *s.* the person who appoints another to act for him.

CONSTITU'TION, *v. a.* [from *constituo* to constitute, Lat.] the act of establishing; disposing; producing the particular texture of the parts of a body; the habit or temperament of a body, arising from a peculiar disposition and quality of its parts; temper of mind; and established form of government; particular law; established usage; institution.

CONSTITU'TIONAL, *a.* flowing from the particular temperament or habit of a person's body, or from the peculiar temper and disposition of his mind; implanted in the very nature of a thing; consistent with the form of government; legal.

CO'NSTITUTIVE, *a.* that constitutes any thing what it is; elemental; essential; productive.

To CONSTRA'IN, *v. a.* [*contraindre,* Fr.] to force a person to perform or refrain from some action; to violate; to ravish; to confine; including the idea of force or pressure.

CONSTRAI'NABLE, *a.* liable to force or compulsion.

CONSTRAI'NEDLY, *ad.* by constraint; by compulsion.

CONSTRAI'NER, *s.* the person that forces or compels.

CONSTRA'INT, *s.* [*contrainte,* Fr.] the act of overruling the will or desire; compulsion or force; confinement. Figuratively, reserve. SYNON. The duty of a child to its parent *obliges* it to assist him in his old age. The weaker and softer sex is that which can least brook *constraint.*

To CONSTRI'CT, *v. a.* [*constrictum,* Lat.] to contract or bind close; to draw the parts of any thing closer to each other; to cramp.

CONSTRI'CTION, *s.* [*constrictio,* from *constringo* to bind together, Lat.] the drawing the parts into a narrow compass, or close together; contraction. SYNON. *Compression* is from an outward force, *constriction* from some quality; as the throat is *compressed* by a bandage, and *constringed* by a cold.

CONSTRI'CTOR, *s.* [Lat.] that which contracts. In anatomy, applied to those muscles which shut up or close some of the canals or tubes of the body.

To CONSTRI'NGE, *v. a.* [*constringo,* Lat.] to bind, or force the parts of a body closer together; to compress.

CONSTRI'NGENT, *part.* [*constringens,* Lat.] having the quality of binding or making the parts of a body approach nearer to each other.

To CONSTRU'CT, *v. a.* [from *con* together, and *struo* to build, Lat.] to form from different materials; to build; to compile, or constitute.

CONSTRU'CTION, *s.* [*constructio,* from *con* together, and *struo* to build, Lat.] the act of forming from an assemblage of different things, joined together with art and regularity; the form of a building; structure; the manner in which things are laid together. In grammar, the ranging or placing the words of a sentence according to the rules, or so as to convey a complete meaning or sense. Figuratively, the sense, meaning, or interpretation, of a word; judgment; mental representation. *Construction of equations,* is the reducing a known equation into lines and schemes, whereby the truth of the canon rule, or equation, may be demonstrated geometrically.

CONSTRU'CTURE, *s.* an edifice; a building; a pile or frame composed of several things placed together with regularity and art.

To CO'NSTRUE, *v. a.* [*construo,* Lat.] to place words in a grammatical order, and explain their meaning.

CONSUBSTA'NTIAL, (*konsubstanshial*) *a,* [from *con* together, and *substo* to subsist, Lat.] having the same substance or essence; of the same kind or nature, applied to material bodies.

CONSUBSTANTIA'LITY, (*konsubstanshiality*) *s.* the existence of more than one in the same essence.

To CONSUBSTA'NTIATE, (*konsubstanshiate*) *v. a.* [*con* and *substantia* Lat.] to unite in one common substance or nature.

CONSUBSTANTIA'TION, (*konsubstanshiashion*) *s.* the

union of the body and blood of Christ with the bread, after consecration, in the sacrament, according to the Lutherans.

CO'NSUL, *s.* [Lat.] the title of the chief magistrates at Rome, which were created on the expulsion of the Tarquins; they ruled one year; they were presidents in the senate, commanded the armies of the republic, and decided the differences between the citizens. A person commissioned to judge between merchants in foreign parts, take care of their interests, and protect their commerce.

CO'NSULAR, *a.* [*consularis*, Lat.] relating or belonging to a consul.

CO'NSULATE, *s.* [*consulatus*, from *consul* a Roman magistrate, Lat.] the office of a consul; the time during which a person exercises the office of a consul.

CO'NSULSHIP, *s.* the office of a consul.

To CONSU'LT, *v. n.* [*consulto*, Lat.] to deliberate together. Actively, to apply to for advice; to act with regard or respect to; to act so as to promote some end. Figuratively, to plan or contrive; to examine into the sentiments of an author.

CONSULTA'TION, *s.* [*consultatio*, from *consulto* to consult, Lat.] the act of taking the advice of one or more persons; an assembly of several persons meeting together to give their opinions on any subject.

CONSU'LTER, *s.* one who applies to another for counsel, advice, or intelligence.

CONSU'MABLE, *a.* that may be diminished, altered, wasted, or destroyed.

To CONSU'ME, *v. a.* [*consumo*, Lat.] to waste by separating the particles of a body; to diminish; to lessen a person's fortune or money by expenses; to destroy.

CONSU'MER, *s.* one who spends, wastes, or destroys.

To CONSU'MMATE, *v. a.* [*consommer*, Fr.] to perfect or finish; to complete, or render complete; to end.

CONSU'MMATE, *a.* [from *consummo* to complete, Lat.] perfect; complete; finished; without defect of any circumstance or particular required for its completion or perfection.

CONSUMMA'TION, *s.* [from *consummo* to complete, Lat.] the completion or conclusion of any action or undertaking; the final termination of all things.

CONSU'MPTION, *s.* [from *consumo* to consume, Lat.] the act of consuming, wasting or destroying; the state of wasting, decaying, or perishing. In medicine, a decay occasioned by want of nourishment, or a preternatural decay of the body by a gradual wasting of the muscular flesh.

CONSU'MPTIVE, *a.* having the quality of wasting, consuming, or destroying; diseased or affected with a consumption.

To CONTA'BULATE, *v. a.* [from *con* with, and *tabula* a table or board, Lat.] to floor with boards.

CONTABULA'TION, *s.* [from *con* with, and *tabula* a table or board, Lat.] a joining of boards or planks together.

CO'NTACT, *s.* [*contactus*, from *contingo* to touch, Lat.] touch, close union. In astronomy, a planet and star; or any two planets are said to be in *contact*, when they are in or so near the same longitude and latitude of the zodiac, that the nearer body hides, either wholly or in part, the other from our view. Also applied to the first or last impression of the moon or inferior planet, on the sun's disk. In mathematics, it is when one line, plane, or body, is made to touch another, and the parts that do thus touch, are called the points or places of *contact*.

CONTA'CTION, *s.* [*contactus*, from *contingo* to touch, Lat.] the act of joining or touching.

CONTA'GION, *s.* [*contagio*, from *contingo* to touch, Lat.] the communicating a disease, from one body to another. Pestilence, or that which affects a person with diseases by unwholesome effluvia. Figuratively, the propagation of vice, or the power which vice has to propagate itself.

CONTA'GIOUS, *a.* [*contagio*, from *contingo* to touch, Lat.] infectious; to be communicated from one to another, applied to the manner in which pestilential diseases or vices are propagated.

CONTA'GIOUS, *s.* the quality of propagating a disorder or vice from one person to another.

To CONTA'IN, *v. a.* [*continco*, Lat.] to include any fluid within its sides, applied to a vessel; to comprise, applied to writings. Figuratively, to restrain or keep within bounds.

CONTAI'NABLE, *a.* possible to be included within certain bounds; possible to be included within a vessel.

To CONTA'MINATE, *v. a.* [*contamino*, Lat.] to defile; to pollute by base mixture.

CONTA'MINATE, *part.* [*contaminatus*, Lat.] defiled; polluted; generally applied to the pollution of the marriage-bed.

CONTAMINA'TION, *s.* the act of pollution; the state of a thing defiled or polluted.

To CONTE'MN, (*contem*) *v. a.* [*contemno*, Lat.] to despise; to disregard; to slight, neglect, or defy.

CONTE'MNER, *s.* one who despises, scorns, or has a mean opinion of a thing; one who hears the threats of another without being concerned; a despiser; a scorner.

To CONTE'MPER, *v. a.* [*contempero*, Lat.] to moderate, or allay by the mixture of some opposite quality.

CONTE'MPERAMENT, *s.* temperature or quality resembling another.

To CONTE'MPERATE, *v. a.* to diminish any quality by the addition of its opposite.

CONTEMPERA'TION, *s.* the act of lessening any quality by the mixture of a contrary one; the act of tempering, or moderating; the act of blending opposite humours.

To CONTE'MPLATE, *v. a.* [*contemplor*, Lat.] to consider with continued attention and application. Neuterly, to muse; to think with great attention.

CONTEMPLA'TION, *s.* [*contemplatio*, Lat.] studious or intense thought on any subject; the act of keeping any idea brought into the mind for some time actually in view; the employment of the thoughts about divine things; study or speculation.

CONTE'MPLATIVE, *a.* given to thought; studious; employed in study.

CONTE'MPLATIVELY, *ad.* thoughtfully; attentively; with deep attention.

CONTEMPLA'TOR, *s.* [Lat.] one employed in study; a student.

CONTE'MPORARY, (usually pron. *kotemporary*) *a.* *contemporain*, Fr.] living in the same age; born at the same time; existing at the same point of time.

CONTE'MPORARY, *s.* one who lives at the same time with another.

To CONTE'MPORIZE, *v. a.* [from *con* and *tempus*, Lat.] to make contemporary; to place in the same age.

CONTE'MPT, *s.* [*contemptus*, from *contemno* to despise, Lat.] the act of looking on a thing as an object worthy of scorn; and, on account of its meanness, unfit for approbation; the state of being despised.

CONTE'MPTIBLE, *a.* worthy of scorn on account of its vileness or insignificancy, despised, or thought unworthy of notice.

CONTE'MPTIBLENESS, *s.* that quality which renders a thing the object of scorn and contempt.

CONTE'MPTIBLY, *ad.* meanly; in a manner deserving contempt.

CONTE'MPTUOUS *a* using an insolent expression of

scorn and disdain, on account of the meanness of a thing, whether it be real or imaginary.

CONTE'MPTUOUSLY, *ad.* in a manner which expresses a mean and disdainful idea either of a person or thing.

CONTE'MPTUOUSNESS, *s.* the quality expressive of an insolent disdain of a thing, on account of its real or supposed meanness.

To CONTE'ND, *v. n.* [*contendo*, Lat.] to strive or struggle in opposition to another; to vie with; to debate with warmth.

CONTE'NDER, *s.* one who opposes the opinions of another; an opponent.

CONTE'NT, *a.* [*contentus*, Lat.] satisfied with one's present lot, though not pleased with it; submitting without opposition.

To CONTE'NT, *v. a.* [from *contentus*, Lat.] to satisfy so as to stop complaint; to confine one's desires to that which is in our possession; to restrain our actions within certain limits; to give a person his demands, so as to hinder him from making any more; to please; to gratify.

CONTE'NT, *s.* a disposition of mind whereby a person confines his desires to what he enjoys, without murmuring at his lot, or wishing ardently for more. Applied to writings or opinions, such as are implicitly believed or acquiesced in without examination. In the plural, that which is contained or included in any vessel or receptacle; the capacity of containing; the purport of any writing; the chief things treated of by an author. SYNON. No restless or turbulent man can ever enjoy true *content*. *Satisfaction* hardly ever accompanies immoderate ambition.

CONTENTA'TION, *s.* satisfaction or content. Out of use.

CONTE'NTED, *part.* resigned to the dispensations of Providence; satisfied with one's present lot, without murmuring at its defectiveness, or desiring more.

CONTE'NTION, *s.* [*contentio*, from *contendo* to contend, Lat.] an opposition of sentiments or opinion; a warm espousal of any doctrine or interest in opposition to others; eagerness to bring about a design; emulation.

CONTE'NTIOUS, (*kontenshious*) *a.* inclined to oppose the sentiments of another; quarrelsome; litigious. *Contentious Jurisdiction*, in law, is a court which has a power to judge and determine differences between contending parties. The lord chief justices and judges, have a *contentious* jurisdiction; but the lords of the treasury, and the commissioners of the customs, have none, being merely judges of accounts and transactions.

CONTE'NTIOUSLY, (*kontenshiously*) *ad.* out of a fondness for opposition or contradiction.

CONTE'NTIOUSNESS, (*kontenshiousness*) *s.* proneness to oppose, contend, or quarrel with.

CONTE'NTLESS, *a.* dissatisfied with one's present condition; void of resignation to the dispensations of Providence.

CONTE'NTMENT, *s.* [*contentement*, Fr.] full satisfaction in present enjoyment, without a wish for more; pleasure; gratification; or delight.

CONTE'RMINOUS, *a.* [from *con* together, and *terminus* a boundary, Lat.] bordering upon; touching at the boundaries.

To CONTE'ST, *v. a.* [*contester*, Fr.] to dispute; to oppose an opinion; to call in question; to contend with a person for any right, property, or other subject. Neuterly, to strive, contend, vie, or emulate.

CO'NTEST, *s.* a dispute, or opposition of opinions; a difference; a controversy.

CONTE'STABLE, *a.* that may be disputed, opposed, or controverted.

CONTE'STABLENESS, *s.* possibility of being disputed or controverted.

CONTESTA'TION, *s.* the act of opposing the sentiments of another; strife; contradiction.

To CO'NTEX, *v. a.* [from *con* together, and *texo* to weave, Lat.] to weave together; to unite by interposition of parts.

CO'NTEXT, *s.* [*contextus*, Lat.] the general tenor and series of a discourse; the parts which precede or follow a sentence quoted.

CONTE'XT, *a.* [from *con* together and *texo* to weave, Lat.] woven close together; interwoven.

CONTE'XTURE, *s.* the peculiar arrangement, order, or disposition of the parts of a body; the composition which is formed from an union of various and previously separate parts; constitution; the manner in which any thing is woven or formed.

CONTIGNA'TION, *s.* [*contignatio*, from *con* together, and *lignum* a rafter, Lat.] a frame of beams or boards joined together; the act of framing or joining the parts of a building together.

CONTIGU'ITY, *s.* actual touching; a situation in which two things touch each other.

CONTI'GUOUS, *a.* [from *con* together, and *tango* to touch, Lat.] meeting so as to touch; bordering, applied to countries or places which join.

CONTI'GUOUSLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to touch or join.

CONTI'GUOUSNESS, *s.* touching; nearness, so as to touch.

CO'NTINENCE, or CO'NTINENCY, *s.* [from *contineo* to restrain, Lat.] restraint or command over our thoughts and passions; continuance or uninterrupted series; chastity.

CO'NTINENT, *part.* [from *contineo* to restrain, Lat.] chaste; restrained from an immoderate use even of lawful pleasure; contiguous or joined to.

CO'NTINENT, *s.* [*continens*, from *contineo* to hold together, Lat.] a main land, not intersected by the sea; in contradistinction to an island which is surrounded with it. The continents which best deserve the name, are two, the ancient continent which comprehends Europe, Asia, and Africa, and the new continent, which is called America. Australasia or New Holland is by some considered as an island, by others as a continent. We are not yet able to ascertain the number of continents which exist, as it is uncertain whether land or water occupy the polar regions.

To CONTI'NGE, *v. n.* [from *con* together, and *tango* to touch, Lat.] to touch; to reach; to happen.

CONTI'NGENCE, or CONTI'NGENCY, *s.* [from *con* together, and *tango* to touch, Lat.] the quality of being free to exist or not to exist; applied to future events, and opposed to those which must necessarily happen.

CONTI'NGENT, *a.* [from *con* together, and *tango* to touch, Lat.] not necessarily happening; casual.

CONTI'NGENT, *s.* something casual, or uncertain; a future event which may or may not happen, according as things shall be circumstanced. In law, it is an use limited in a conveyance which may or may not happen, according to the contingency mentioned in the limitation of use. And a *contingent* remainder is when an estate is limited to take place at a time to come, on an uncertain event.

CONTI'NGENTLY, *ad.* in a contingent, uncertain, casual manner.

CONTI'NGENTNESS, *s.* the quality which denominates an action or future event to be uncertain with regard to its existence.

CONTI'NUAL, *a.* [from *contineo* to hold together, Lat.]

incessant; without interruption; succeeding without any respite or intermission.

CONTI'NUALLY, *ad.* without any pause or respite; without ceasing.

CONTI'NUANCE, *s.* an uninterrupted succession, habit, or repeated act of the same kind; abode or dwelling for some time in the same place; duration; perseverance.

CONTI'NUATE, *a.* [from *contineo* to hold together, Lat.] intimately, or closely; uninterrupted; unbroken, or incessant.

CONTI'NUATELY, *ad.* with continuity; without interruption.

CONTINUA'TION, *s.* [*continuatio*, Lat.] an uninterrupted succession.

CONTI'NUATIVE, *s.* an expression which denotes continuation, permanency, or duration.

CONTINUA'TOR, *s.* he that keeps a succession without interruption; one who goes on with the work which another has left imperfect, or carries it on.

To CONTI'NUE, *v. n.* [*continuo*, Lat.] to remain with a person; to last; to endure; to unite without any intervening substance; to proceed in an action without interruption.

CONTI'NUEDLY, *ad.* in a manner free from any intermission, respite, pause, or cessation; without ceasing.

CONTI'NUER, *s.* one who preseveres in any action without interruption or ceasing.

CONTINU'ITY, *s.* [from *contineo* to hold together, Lat.] close union without interruption or ceasing.

CONTI'NUOUS, *a.* [from *contineo* to hold together, Lat.] joined together without any chasm, or intervening space.

To CONTO'RT, *v. a.* [from *con* with, to strengthen the signification, and *torqueo* to twist, Lat.] to wrest, twist, or writhe.

CONTO'RTION, *s.* the act of twisting; the twisting or wresting of a member of the body out of its place.

CONTO'UR, (*contóor*) *s.* in designing and painting, an outline which limits or determines any figure.

CO'NTRA, *prep.* [Lat.] used in commerce, to signify the side of an account contrary to the debt; *i. e.*, the credit side. In composition, it signifies *contrary*, or *against*.

CO'NTRABAND, *a.* [*contrabando*, Ital.] that is prohibited by the laws of nations; illegal.

To CO'NTRABAND, *v. a.* to import goods prohibited.

To CONTRA'CT, *v. a.* [from *con* together, and *traho* to draw, Lat.] to draw together; to draw into one mass; to comprise; to make a bargain; to betroth, applied to a compact between a man and woman; to acquire; to reduce to a narrow compass. Neuterly, to shrink or grow short.

CO'NTRACT, *s.* an agreement entered into by two parties; a compact; the act of betrothing; a writing which contains the terms or conditions of a bargain or agreement.

CONTRA'CTEDNESS, *s.* the quality which denotes a thing to be reduced into a narrower compass; narrowness or smallness of extent.

CONTRACTIBI'LITY, *s.* the possibility of being reduced to a less compass by shrinking.

CONTRA'CTIBLE, *a.* capable of being reduced to a narrower compass.

CONTRA'CTIBLENESS, *s.* the quality of being reduced to a less compass by shrinking, or of suffering contraction.

CONTRA'CTILE, *a.* having the power of contracting or shortening itself.

CONTRA'CTION, *s.* [*contractio*, from *con* together, and *traho* to draw, Lat.] the act of shortening a writing or reducing the substance of it to less compass; the act of shrinking or decreasing in magnitude or dimensions; the state of a thing shrunk, shrivelled, or drawn into a narrow compass. In anatomy, it means the shrinking up of a fibre, or an assemblage of fibres, when extended. As paralytic disorders generally proceed from a too great relaxation of the fibres in the part affected; so, on the other hand, convulsions and spasms proceed from a preternatural contraction of the muscles of the part affected. In grammar, the reduction of two verses or syllables into one.

CONTRA'CTOR, *s.* one of the parties to a contract or bargain.

To CONTRADI'CT, *v. a.* [from *contra* against, and *dico* to speak, Lat.] to oppose; to assert a thing quite opposite or contrary to another; to deny the assertion of another; to oppose; to be opposite, or irreconcileable with.

CONTRADI'CTER, *s.* one who opposes the sentiments of another; an opponent.

CONTRADI'CTION, *s.* the asserting by words that the opinion of another is false; opposition; inconsistency; contrariety; a species of direct opposition.

CONTRADI'CTIOUS, (*kontradikshious*) *a.* inconsistent or opposite; inclined to oppose, cavil at, or contradict another.

CONTRADI'CTIOUSNESS, (*kontradikshiousness*) *s.* inconsistence, opposition, or contrariety.

CONTRADI'CTORILY, *ad.* inconsistently; in such a manner as to be guilty of inconsistencies or contradictions.

CONTRADI'CTORINESS, *s.* the highest degree of opposition, applied to truth or opinions.

CONTRADI'CTORY, *a.* [from *contra* against, and *dico* to speak, Lat.] opposite to, or inconsistent with.

CONTRADISTI'NCTION, *s.* the explanation or determining the sense of a word, by producing one that has an opposite signification.

To CONTRADISTI'NGUISH, *v. a.* to distinguish or explain by contrast, or producing a contrary quality.

CONTRAFI'SSURE, *s.* in surgery, a crack or fissure in the skull, in the part opposite to that wherein the blow was received.

CONTRAI'NDICATE, *v. a.* [from *contra* against, and *indico* to point out, Lat.] to point out a method contrary to the general tenor of a disease; as when a vomit seems advisable, the patient's being subject to vomiting shews that it ought by no means to be prescribed.

CONTRAI'NDICATION, *s.* in physic, a symptom which forbids that to be done which the main scope of a disease, at first thought, seems to point out.

CONTRAMU'RE, *s.* [*contremur*, Fr.] in fortification, an out-wall about, or opposite to, the main wall of a city.

CONTRANI'TENCY, *s.* [from *contra* against, and *nitor* to strive, Lat.] a contrary resistance, reaction, or resistance to any force.

CONTRAPOSI'TION, *s.* [from *contra* against, and *positio* placing, Lat.] the placing opposite, or over against.

CONTRAREGULA'RITY, *s.* contrariety to rule.

CON'TRA'RIANT, *a.* [Fr.] contradictory; opposite and irreconcileable in sense.

CO'NTRARIES, *s.* plural of *contrary*; propositions which mutually destroy each other, and cannot both be true at the same time; or opposites, which, being of the same kind, or common nature, subsisting by turns in the same subject, are as remote from each other as possible, and mutually expel each other; such are whiteness and blackness, &c.

CONTRARI'ETY, *s.* [*contrarietas*, from *contra* against, Lat.] opposition; inconsistency; a quality or position opposite to, or destructive of, another.

CONTRA'RILY, *ad.* in a manner opposite to, inconsistent, or irreconcileable with; differently; in opposite directions.

CONTRA'RINESS *s.* the quality of being opposed to, or inconsistent with.

CONTRA'RIOUS, *a.* [from *contra* against, Lat.] opposite; different in the highest degree.

CONTRA'RIOUSLY, *ad.* oppositely; in contrary or opposite directions; in an inconsistent manner.

CONTRA'RIWISE, *ad.* on the contrary; in a contrary manner.

CO'NTRARY, *a.* [from *contra* against, Lat.] applied to qualities or truths, which are such opposites to one another, that the former cannot subsist in the same subject, and the latter cannot be both true at the same time; inconsistent; disagreeing, in an opposite direction, or unfavourable, applied to the wind.

CO'NTRARY, *s.* [*contraries* in the plural] a thing which has qualities opposite to those of another; a proposition or truth opposite to another. *On the contrary*, borrowed from the commercial phrase *per contra*, signifies on the opposite side, or in opposition to something which has been alleged or offered. *To the contrary*, to an intention or purpose quite contrary; against, or in opposition to, any thing.

To CO'NTRARY, *v. a.* [*contrarier*, Fr.] to oppose; to thwart; to contradict.

CO'NTRAST, *s.* [*contraste*, Fr.] in painting and sculpture an opposition or difference between the position, attitude, &c., of any two figures, or the lines which form objects by means whereof they cause a variety, and tend to set off each other. In architecture, the avoiding of the repetition of the same thing, in order to please by variety; as in the gallery of the Louvre, the pediments are alternately arched and angular.

To CO'NTRAST, *v. a.* in painting, to place in a contrary attitude, &c., in order to set off one figure by another. Figuratively, to set in contrary positions; to set one thing off by coupling it with another.

CONTRAVALLA'TION, *s.* [from *contra* against, and *vallo*, to intrench, Lat.] in fortification, the means used by an army to defend themselves from the sallies of a town they besiege, consisting of a trench guarded by a parapet, without musket-shot of the town, and drawn between the besiegers and the town.

To CONTRAVE'NE, *v. a.* [from *contra* against, and *venio* to come, Lat.] to oppose; to obstruct the performance of a thing; to act contrary to a bargain, contract, or agreement.

CONTRAVE'NER, *s.* he who opposes another.

CONTRAVE'NTION, *s.* [Fr.] an opposition to any law; a violation of, or acting contrary to, a law.

CONTRAYE'RVA, *s.* [from *contra* against, Lat. and *yerva* poison, Span.] a Peruvian root, which strengthens the stomach, dispels flatulencies, and helps digestion; is useful in fevers, and recommended against the plague, and other malignant distempers, and is an excellent sudorific.

CONTRECTA'TION, *s.* [from *contrecto* to handle, Lat.] a touching or handling.

CONTRI'BUTARY, *a.* paying a tribute to the same person; concurring to promote a design.

To CONTRI'BUTE, *v. a.* [*contribuo*, Lat.] to give or pay a portion of money towards carrying on some common design. Neuterly, to promote, or bear a part or share in the promoting any design.

CONTRIBU'TION, *s.* the act of paying a share of the expenses required to carry on any design; a sum paid by a town taken, or in danger of being taken, by an enemy, to prevent its being plundered; a sum of money collected from several persons.

CONTRI'BUTIVE, *a.* that promotes any design in conjunction with other things or persons.

CONTRI'BUTOR, *s.* [from *contribuo* to contribute, Lat.] one who bears a part in the measures taken to accomplish any design; one who pays his share towards raising a sum of money.

CONTRI'BUTORY, *a.* promoting the same end; paying a share towards raising a common fund, or certain sum.

To CONTRI'STATE, *v. a.* [*contristo*, from *tristis* sorrowful, Lat.] to sadden; to make sorrowful.

CONTRISTA'TION, *s.* [*contristatio*, from *tristis* sorrowful, Lat.] the act of making sad; sorrow; heaviness of heart; sadness; gloominess; grief; discontent; melancholy moan; trouble.

CO'NTRITE, *a.* [*contritus*, from *contero* to break or bruise, Lat.] in its primary signification, bruised, or much worn. In divinity, sorrowful for sin from a love of God.

CONTRI'TENESS, *s.* contrition; repentance.

CONTRI'TION, [*contritio*, from *contero* to break or bruise, Lat.] in its primary sense, the act of rubbing two bodies against each other, so as to wear off some parts of the surfaces. In divinity, that penitence, or sorrow for sin, which arises from the love of God and virtue.

CONTRI'VABLE, *a.* possible to be discovered, or planned by the mind.

CONTRI'VANCE, *s.* the projecting or planning the most possible methods to accomplish any design, or attain any end. Figuratively, a plan; a scheme; a plot; an artifice.

To CONTRI'VE, *v. a.* to invent, plan, or project the means of attaining any end, or accomplishing any design. Neuterly, to form a design, or lay a plot.

CONTRI'VEMENT, *s.* invention.

CONTRI'VER, *s.* an inventor; a projector; one who forms projects for the attaining an end, or accomplishing some design.

CONTRO'L, (the *o* in this word and its derivatives is pronounced long, *kontrole*) *s.* [*controle*, Fr.] the account kept by a person as a check upon another. Figuratively, restraint; check; power; authority; dominion.

To CONTRO'L, *v. a.* to examine the accounts of another by a check kept against him. Figuratively, to restrain; to keep under restraint; to govern; to overpower; to confute.

CONTRO'LLABLE, *a.* liable to be controlled, overruled, or restrained; subject to restraint.

CONTRO'LLER, *s.* a person who examines public accounts by a check; one who has the power of over-ruling, restraining, or governing, the actions of another.

CONTRO'LLERSHIP, *s.* the office or appointment of a controller.

CONTRO'LMENT, *s.* the power of restraining the actions or active powers of another; opposition; resistance.

CONTROVE'RSIAL, (*controvershial*) *a.* relating to dispute or opposition of sentiments; that may be disputed.

CO'NTROVERSY, *s.* [*controversia*, from *contra* against, and *verto* to turn, Lat.] opposition of opinions or sentiments, generally applied to disputes carried on with some warmth in writing or print; a suit at law about the property of a thing; opposition, or struggling against the force of a thing.

To CONTROVE'RT, *v. a.* [from *contra* against, and *verto* to turn, Lat.] to oppose the sentiments of another in writing.

CONTROVE'RTIBLE, *a.* that may give occasion to dispute, that may be opposed.

CONTROVE'RTIST, *s.* a disputant; a person versed or engaged in literary wars or disputations.

CONTUMA'CIOUS, (*kontumashious*) *a.* [*contumax*, Lat.] insolently obstinate, despising lawful authority, and acting against it from a spirit of insolent opposition.

CONTUMA'CIOUSLY, (*kontumashiously*) *ad.* in such a

manner as shews an insolent obstinacy, or disobedience of lawful authority.

CO'NTUMACY, or CONTUMA'CIOUSNESS, *s.* [from *contumax* contemptuous, Lat.] disobedience to a lawful authority, including insolence, perverseness, and the highest degree of impudence.

CONTUME'LIOUS, *a.* [*contumeliosus*, from *contumeo* to swell, Lat.] reproachful; rude; sarcastic; contemptuous. Inclined to utter reproach, or practise insults; brutal. Productive of reproach; shameful; ignominious.

CONTUME'LIOUSLY, *ad.* in a rude, reproachful, contemptuous, or abusive manner.

CONTUME'LIOUSNESS, *s.* that quality which arises from, or denotes any expressions to be rudely reproachful, and abounding with bitterness.

CO'NTUMELY, *s.* [*contumelia*, Lat.] language abounding with the bitterest expressions, intended to subject a person to the reproach of others, and to render him uneasy. Figuratively, infamy, which subjects a person to the reproaches of others.

To CONTU'SE, (*kontuze*) *v. a.* [*con* with, to strengthen the signification, and *tundo* to beat, Lat.] in its primary signification, to beat together, to bruise. In surgery, to hurt by a blow, or some blunt body, so as to discolour the skin by an extravasation of the blood, &c., without breaking it, or destroying its continuity.

CONTU'SION, *s.* [*contusio*, from *con* with, to strengthen the signification, and *tundo* to beat, Lat.] the act of beating or bruising. Figuratively, the effect of beating or bruising. In medicine, a hurt occasioned by a fall, or blow from any blunt weapon, which discolours the skin without cutting it, or destroying its continuity.

CONVALE'SCENCE, or CONVALE'SCENCY, *s.* [from *con* with, to strengthen the signification, and *valesco* to grow well, Lat.] a recovery of health.

CONVALE'SCENT, *a.* [from *con* with, to strengthen the signification, and *valesco* to grow well, Lat.] recovering; or returning from a disorder to a state of health.

CONVE'NABLE, *a.* [*convenable*, Fr.] consistent with; agreeable to; accordant to.

To CONVE'NE, *v. a.* [from *con* together, and *venio* to come, Lat.] to call together by summons; to assemble a number of persons into the same place; to summons to appeal, in a law sense. Neuterly, to come or assemble together.

CONVE'NIENCE, or CONVE'NIENCY, *s.* [from *con* together, and *venio* to come, Lat.] the suitableness, or fitness of a thing to promote any end; advantage; profit; ease; or freedom from any obstruction, difficulty, or embarrassment.

CONVE'NIENT, *a.* [from *con* together, and *venio* to come, Lat.] fit, suitable to effect an end proper or necessary; free from obstructions. Applied to situation, commodious, seasonable.

CONVE'NIENTLY, *ad.* suitable with a person's ease, interest, or advantage; commodiously; properly.

CO'NVENT, *s.* [from *con* together, and *venio* to come, Lat.] an assembly of persons dedicating themselves entirely to the service of religion, and without any commerce with the world; the place inhabited by the religious of either sex.

CONVE'NTICLE, *s.* [a diminutive of *convent*] an assembly. Figuratively, a place of worship, generally applied by warm churchmen to the meetings of nonconformists, by way of reproach; a secret assemoly for the contrivance of some plot or crime.

CONVE'NTICLER. *s.* one who frequents private and unlawful assemblies.

CONVE'NTION, *s.* [from *con* together, and *venio* to come, Lat.] a treaty, contract, or agreement between two or more parties; also, an assembly, union, coalition. It is also a name given to an extraordinary assembly of parliament, or the states of the realm held without the king's writ; as was the convention of the estates, who, upon the retreat of king James II. came to a conclusion, that he had abdicated the throne, and the right of succession devolved to king William and Queen Mary; whereupon their assembly expired as a convention, and was converted into a parliament. Also, in later history, the name of that assembly in France, which, on the 21st of September, 1792, abolished royalty, and founded a republic.

CONVE'NTIONAL, (*konvénshional*) *a.* stipulated; or agreed to by bargain or contract.

CONVE'NTIONARY, (*konvénshionary*) *a.* acting according to the articles of some agreement or contract.

CONVE'NTUAL, *a.* [*conventuel*, Fr.] belonging to a convent. Substantively, a monk; or one who lives in a convent.

To CONVE'RGE, *v. n.* [from *con* with, and *vergo* to incline, Lat.] to meet in a point; to approach nearer to each other till they join in a point, applied to the rays of light, or lines drawn from different surfaces.

CONVE'RGENT, or CONVE'RGING, *part.* [from *con* with, and *vergo* to incline, Lat.] issuing from divers points, and approaching nearer to each other till they meet in a point.

CONVE'RSABLE, *a.* written sometimes *conversible*, but improperly; [*conversable*, Fr.] qualified or fit for conversation; fit for company; affable; inclined to communicate knowledge or sentiments to another.

CONVE'RSABLENESS, *s.* the quality flowing from affability and good nature, which renders conversation agreeable.

CONVE'RSABLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to engage the conversation of others, and entertain them agreeably with discourse.

CONVE'RSANT, *a.* [*conversant*, Fr.] used or habituated to. Familiarly acquainted with; intimate; having intercourse with. Used with *about*, it implies employed; engaged; relating to; having for its object; or concerning.

CONVE'RSATION, *s.* [from *converso* to converse, Lat.] easy discourse with another; a familiar discourse; intercourse; commerce; behaviour; life, or moral conduct.

CONVE'RSATIVE, *a.* fit for conversation, or intercourse with men, opposed to contemplative.

To CONVE'RSE, *v. n.* [*con* with, and *versor* to dwell, Lat.] in its primary signification, to live with; to keep company with. Figuratively, to hold intercourse with; to be acquainted with by study; to be used to; to discourse.

CO'NVERSE, *s.* conversation, or the sentiments of a person communicated in familiar discourse. Figuratively, familiar acquaintance. In geometry, the drawing a conclusion from something supposed, and afterwards drawing the proposition supposed as a conclusion from thence.

CONVE'RSELY, *ad.* with change of order; in a contrary order; reciprocally.

CONVE'RSION, *s.* [from *con* with, to strengthen the signification, and *verto* to turn, Lat.] the change from one state to another. In divinity, a change from wickedness to piety, or from a false religion to a true one. In rhetoric, the retorting of an argument, whereby it is shewn on opposite sides. In algebra, the reducing an equation or quantity sought, if in fractions, to one common denominator, omitting the denominators, and continuing the equation in the numerators only.

CONVE'RSIVE, *a.* fit for conversation or discourse; inclined to communicate sentiments by discourse.

To CONVE'RT, *v. a.* [from *con* with, to strengthen the signification, and *verto* to turn, Lat.] to change into another substance; to change from one religion to another, generally used for a change from a false to a true one; to change the terms of a proposition; to undergo or suffer a change.

CO'NVERT, *s.* one prevailed on to change his religion.

CONVE'RTER, *s.* a person who persuades another to change his religion.

CONVERTIBI'LITY, *s.* the quality of being an object of conversion; possibility of conversion.

CONVE'RTIBLE, *a.* that may be changed; that may be altered with respect to its qualities; that may be transmuted; that may be interchanged, or used instead of another.

CONVE'RTIBLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to be interchanged, or used one for the other.

CO'NVEX, *a.* [*convexus*, Lat.] swelling to the view; protuberant, applied to the external surface of a globe, or circular body.

CO'NVEX, *s.* a convex body; a body swelling externally into a circular form.

CONVE'XED, *part.* bending outwardly, applied to the outward surface of any round body.

CONVE'XEDLY, *ad.* protuberant; in a convex form; or like the outward surface of a globe.

CONVEX'ITY, *s.* protuberance in a circular form.

CONVE'XLY, *ad.* in a convex form.

CONVE'XNESS, *s.* spheroidical protuberance; convexity.

CONVE'XO-CONCAVE, *a.* hollow on one side, and convex on the other.

To CONVE'Y, *v. a.* [*conveno*, Lat.] to move from one place to another; to transport; to transmit; to transfer a right or property to another; to impart; to introduce.

CONVE'YANCE, *s.* the act of moving a thing from one place to another; a method of sending goods from one place to another. Figuratively, the means or instruments by which any thing is introduced from one place to another; the transferring of property from one to the other; a writing or instrument by which property is transferred.

CONVE'YANCER, *s.* a lawyer conversant in drawing writings, whereby property is transferred from one person to another.

CONVE'YER, *s.* a person who carries or removes goods from one place to another; one who is engaged in conducting waters from one place to another by means of pipes, channels, &c.

To CONVI'CT, *v. a.* [from *con* with, to strengthen the signification, and *vinco* to conquer or convince, Lat.] to prove guilty of some crime.

CONVI'CT, *a.* [from *con* with, to strengthen the signification, and *vinco* to conquer, to convince, Lat.] convicted; detected in guilt.

CO'NVICT, *s.* a person proved to be guilty of a crime.

CONVI'CTION, or CONVI'NCEMENT, *s.* the proof of guilt, either by being outlawed, by appearing and confessing, or by inquest; the act of proving a crime; confutation; consciousness of guilt.

CONVI'CTIVE, *a.* having the power of convincing.

To CONVI'NCE, *v. a.* [from *con* with, to strengthen the signification, and *vinco* to conquer or convince, Lat.] to prove any proposition so as to make a person acknowledge its truth; to evince, manifest, or vindicate.

CONVI'NCIBLE, *a.* capable of acknowledging the strength of a proof or evidence; capable of being convicted or proved guilty; liable to be confuted.

CONVI'NCINGLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to make a person see and acknowledge the truth of any proposition or reality of any fact.

CONVI'NCINGNESS, *s.* the power of convincing.

CONVI'VAL, or CONVI'VIAL, *a.* [*convivialis*, from *con* with, and *vivo* to live, Lat.] relating to an entertainment of several persons.

CONU'NDRUM, *s.* [a cant word] a low jest or quibble, drawn from the double signification of words, or distant resemblance of things.

To CONVOCA'TE, *v. a.* [from *con* together, and *voco* to call, Lat.] to call several persons together; to summons several persons to meet or come to an assembly.

CONVOCA'TION, *s.* [*convocatio*, Lat.] the act of calling several persons to an assembly; an assembly. An assembly of the clergy of England, by their representatives, to consult upon matters ecclesiastical. It is held during the sessions of parliament, and consists of an upper and lower house. In the upper sit the bishops, and in the lower the inferior clergy, who are represented by their proctors, consisting of all the deans or archdeacons, of one proctor for every chapter, and two for the clergy of each diocese, in all 143 divines, viz., 22 deans, 53 archdeacons, 24 prebendaries, and 44 proctors of the diocesan clergy. The lower house chooses its prolocutor, whose business it is to take care that the members attend, to collect their debates and votes, and to carry their resolutions to the upper house. The *Convocation* is summoned by the king's writ, directed to the archbishop of each province, requiring him to summon all bishops, deans, archdeacons, &c. But since the year 1655, when the clergy gave up the privilege of taxing themselves to the House of Commons, they seldom have been allowed to do any business; and are generally prorogued from time to time till dissolved, a new one being generally called along with a new parliament. The only equivalent for giving up the privilege of taxing themselves, was their being allowed to vote at elections for members to the House of Commons, which they had not before. Likewise, an assembly at Oxford, consisting of the vice-chancellor, doctors, and masters of art, wherein the conferring of degrees, expulsion of delinquent members, and other affairs relating to the university, considered as a body corporate, are transacted.

To CONVO'KE, *v. a.* [*con* together, and *voco* to call, Lat.] to call together several persons; to summon to an assembly.

To CONVO'LVE, *v. a.* [from *con* together, and *volvo* to roll, Lat.] to roll together; or roll one part over another.

CO'NVOLUTED, *part.* [from *con* together, and *volvo* to roll, Lat.] twisted, writhed, or rolled up, so that one part laps over another.

CONVOLU'TION, *s.* [from *con* together, and *volvo* to roll, Lat.] the act of rolling the parts of a thing over one another; the state of a thing rolled up, so as its parts close over each other.

To CONVO'Y, *v. a.* [*convoyer*, Fr.] to guard or protect ships by sea, or provisions by land, from falling into the hands of an enemy.

CO'NVOY, *s.* in maritime affairs, one or more ships of war, employed to accompany and protect merchant ships against pirates and other enemies. In military matters, it is a body of soldiers appointed to guard any supply of men, money, ammunition, or provisions, conveyed by land into a town, army, or the like, in time of war.

CONU'SANCE, *s.* [*connoissance*, Fr.] notice; knowledge; or authority of inquiring into an affair. A law term.

To CONVU'LSE, *v. a.* [from *con* together, to strengthen the signification, and *vello* to snatch, Lat.] in medicine, to give involuntary motion or contraction to any parts of the body.

CONVU'LSION, *s.* [from *con* together, to strengthen the signification, and *vello* to snatch, Lat.] in medicine, a pre-

ternatural and violent contraction of the membranous and muscular parts, arising from a spasmodic stricture of the membranes surrounding the spinal marrow, and the nerves distributed from it, and an impetuous influx of the nervous fluid into the organs of motion. The term is likewise applied to any violent eruption, earthquake, or subterraneous disorder; also, to sudden commotions or rebellions in a state.

CONVU'LSIVE, *a.* [*convulsif*, Fr.] that gives an involuntary motion, twitches, or spasms. In medicine, applied to those motions which should naturally depend on the will, but by some disorder are caused involuntarily.

CO'NWAY, a town of N. Wales, in Carnarvonshire. It is seated at the mouth of the river Conway, and is a large walled town, with a castle, and the houses are well built and well inhabited, and yet the market is but small. Near this town, corn, timber, and oak-bark, are in great plenty; and they clear out at the custom-house here, from 11 to 12,000 bushels of grain every year. There is a vast body of marcasite up the river, with which copperas is made; and some think there are veins of copper-ore near it. Formerly it was famous for pearl fishing, and there is still plenty of pearl muscles, but they are now neglected. If is 235 miles N. W. of London. Pop. 1245.

CO'NY, *s.* [*cuniculus*, Lat.] in natural history, a creature which burrows and breeds in warrens; a rabbit.

To COO, *v. n.* [formed from the sound] to make a plaintive noise like a dove.

COOK, *s.* [*coquus*, from *coquo* to cook, Lat.] a person who professes to dress victuals for the table. A *cook-maid* is a female employed in dressing victuals.

To COOK, *v. a.* [*coquo*, Lat.] to prepare victuals. Figuratively, to prepare any thing for a particular design.

CO'OKERY, *s.* the act of dressing victuals.

COOK-ROOM, *s.* a room in which provisions are prepared for the ship's crew; the kitchen of a ship.

COOK'S-RIVER, a large river of North America, which flows into the North Pacific Ocean, in lat. 59. 10., N. long. 150. 0. W. Captain Cook sailed up this river 70 leagues, without finding any appearance of its source.

COOL, *a.* [*koelen*, Belg.] a lesser degree of coldness; approaching to, or somewhat cold. Figuratively, free from anger or any violent passion; not over fond; indifferent.

To COOL, *v. a.* [*koelen*, Belg.] to lessen heat. Neuterly, to lose heat; to become less hot. Figuratively, to become less eager by the impulse of passion or inclination.

COO'LER, *s.* that which has the power of diminishing or lessening the degree of heat in any body; a vessel made use of by brewers to cool their sweet-wort in.

COO'LLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to be between hot and cold. Figuratively, without heat or passion.

COO'LNESS, *s.* a middle state between excessive heat and excessive cold. Figuratively, applied to the passions, freedom from any violent affection; want of cordial love, or affectionate regard; indifference.

COOM, *s.* [*écume*, Fr.] the soot that gathers over an oven's mouth; the matter which works out of carriage wheels.

COOMB, or COMB, *s.* a dry measure containing four bushels.

COOP, *s.* [*kuype*, Belg.] a vessel for keeping liquor; a pen or enclosure to confine poultry in.

To COOP, *v. a.* to confine, shut up, or enclose in a narrow compass.

COOPE'E, *s.* [*coupé*, Fr.] the name of a particular step or motion in dancing.

COO'PER, *s.* one who makes casks, or any vessel, whose parts are held together by hoops.

COO'PERAGE, *s.* the price paid for coopers' work; a place where coopers' work is done.

To CO-O'PERATE, *v. n.* [from *con* with, and *operor* to work, Lat.] to labour with another, in order to perfect or finish any work; to concur in producing the same effect.

CO-O'PERATION, *s.* the act by which two or more persons or things contribute to promote the same end.

CO-O'PERATIVE, *a.* concurring to promote the same design, or produce the same effect.

CO-OPERATOR, *s.* he that endeavours to promote the same end as others.

CO-O'RDINATE, *a.* [from *con* with, and *ordo* order, Lat.] of equal rank, order, or degree with another; not being subordinate. Thus shell-fish may be divided into two co-ordinate kinds, crustaceous and testaceous; each of which is again divided into many species, subordinate to the kind, but *co-ordinate* to each other.

CO-O'RDINATELY, *ad.* in the same order or rank with another.

CO-O'RDINATENESS, *s.* the state of a thing of a degree or rank equal with another.

CO-ORDINA'TION, *s.* the state of holding the same rank or degree.

COOT, or COOTE, *s.* in natural history, a small black water-fowl, frequenting marshes and fens.

COP, *s.* [*cop*, Sax.] the top; the top or head of any thing; or any thing rising to a head or point.

CO'PAL, *s.* [Span.] a resinous substance, pure, transparent, of a watery colour, and a fragrant smell. It flows out of the trunk of a tree by incision, is inflammable, dissoluble in oil, and used in disorders of the breast.

COPA'RCENERS, *s.* [from *con* with, and *particeps* a partaker, Lat.] such as have equal portions in the inheritance of their ancestors. Thus, the female issue, in default of male, come equally to the lands of their ancestors; and by the custom of gavel kind in Kent, the father's lands, at his death, are equally divided among all his sons.

COPA'RCENY, *s.* an equal share of coparceners.

COPA'RTNER, *s.* one who has a share in some common stock or affair; one who carries on business in conjunction with another; one equally concerned and involved in the same calamity, or enjoying the same advantage with another.

COPA'RTNERSHIP, *s.* a state wherein a person has an equal share of the profits or loss of trade, or is engaged in the same common design with another.

COPA'YVA, *s.* [it is sometimes written *capivi copivi*, *cupaiba*, *capava*, *cupayva*,] in medicine, a gum which distils from a tree in the Brazils, and is made use of in disorders of the urinary passages.

COPE, *s.* [See COP] any thing with which the head is covered; an ornament worn by priests, reaching from the shoulders to the feet; any thing spread over the head.

To COPE, *v. a.* to cover, or arch over. To reward; to give in return. *To cope with*, to contend with; to fight or combat; to oppose.

COPENHA'GEN, the capital of Denmark, is the most uniform and best-built city in the north. It contains 4 royal palaces, one university consisting of 4 colleges, 22 churches, about 7,000 houses and 110,000 inhabitants. The streets are almost all broad, and in a straight line, well paved, with a foot-way on each side, but too narrow for general use. It was formerly the see of an archbishop; but the Danes have curtailed their prelates of their lands, revenues, and power. The haven is generally crowded with ships; and the streets are intersected by broad canals, which bring the merchandise close to the warehouses on the quays. Here the Danish ships of war were almost all destroyed by the English fleet, under Sir Hyde Parker and Lord Nelson, April 2, 1801; and the city itself has since sustained the calamity of three days' bombardment by the British army,

COPENHAGEN.

LONDON PUBLISHED BY THOMAS KELLY 17. PATERNOSTER ROW

which ended in the capitulation of the garrison on the 6th of September, 1807. It is about 5 miles in circumference, and is seated on the E. shore of the isle of Zealand, 500 miles N. E. of London. Lat. 55. 41. N., long. 12. 40. E.

COPE'RNICAN SYSTEM, *s.* is that system of the world wherein the sun is supposed to be at rest in the centre, and the planets and comets, with the earth, to move in ellipses round him. The sun and stars are here supposed to be at rest, and that diurnal motion which they appear to have from east to west, is imputed to the earth's motion from west to east round its axis.

COPHS, COPHTI, (*kofs*, *kofti*,) or COPTS, a name given to such of the Christians of Egypt as are of the sect of the Jacobites. The Copts have a patriarch, styled the Patriarch of Alexandria, having eleven or twelve bishops under him, but no archbishop. The rest of the clergy, whether secular or regular, are of the orders of St. Anthony, St. Paul, and St. Macarius, each of whom have their monasteries. The Copts have seven sacraments, viz., baptism, the eucharist, confirmation, ordination, faith, fasting, and prayer. They deny the procession of the Holy Ghost from the Son; and only allow of the three œcumenical councils; viz., those of Nice, Constantinople, and Ephesus. They allow only of one nature, will, and operation, in Jesus Christ, after the union of the humanity and the divinity. With regard to their discipline, they circumcise their children before baptism; they ordain deacons at five years of age; they allow of marriage in the second degree, and put away their wives, and espouse others while the first are living; they forbear to eat blood, and practise a sort of baptism by fire, which, according to some, they confer, by applying a red-hot iron to their cheeks or forehead.

CO'PIER, *s.* one who transcribes a writing, or imitates any coin, or other original.

CO'PING, *s.* [*coppe*, Sax.] in architecture, the upper tier of masonry, which covers a wall.

CO'PIOUS, *a.* [*copiosus*, Lat.] plentiful; abundant; in great quantities; abounding in words and images; not confined.

CO'PIOUSLY, *ad.* plentifully; in great quantities; largely; in a diffusive manner, applied to style or descriptions.

CO'PIOUSNESS, *s.* plenty; abundance; great quantities of any thing; diffusiveness; exuberance.

CO'PIST, *s.* in diplomatic science, signifies a transcriber or copier of deeds, books, &c.

CO'PLAND, *s.* a piece of ground which terminates with an acute angle.

CO'PPED, *a.* rising or terminating in a point at top.

CO'PPEL, *s.* (spelt likewise, *copel*, *cupel*, *cuple*, and *cuppel*;) [*cuppe*, Sax.] a vessel used by assayers and refiners to try and refine their metals in.

CO'PPER, *s.* [*kopèr*, Belg.] a hard, heavy metal, of a reddish colour, heavier than iron or tin, but lighter than silver, lead, or gold; the hardest of all metals next to iron, and on that account mixed with silver and gold to give them a proper degree of hardness; it is more liable to rust than any other metal; its ductility is very great, and its divisibility prodigious; for, as Mr. Boyle observes, a single grain of it dissolved in an alkali, will give a sensible colour to more than 500,000 times its weight of water. *Copper* also signifies a large vessel or boiler fixed in brickwork. *A copper-plate* is a thin piece of polished copper, engraved with some design. *Copper-work* is a place where copper is worked or manufactured. *Copper-nose*, is a red nose.

CO'PPERAS, *s.* [*kopperoose*, Belg.] a vitriolic substance formed of an infusion of copperas stones or gold stones, in water, afterwards evaporated by fire. It is made use of in dyeing wood and hats black, in making ink, and tanning leather, in making oil of vitriol, and a kind of Spanish brown for painters.

CO'PPERSMITH, *s.* a person who makes vessels formed of copper.

CO'PPERY, *a.* containing copper; made of copper.

CO'PPICE, (it is often written and pron. *copse*) *s.* [*coupeaux*, Fr.] a low wood cut at stated times for fuel; a small wood, consisting of under-wood, or brush-wood.

CO'PPLE-DUST, *s.* a powder used in refining metals, or the gross parts separated by the coppel.

CO'PPLE-STONES, *s.* lumps or fragments of stone, broken off from the adjacent cliffs, and rounded by being bowled and tumbled to and fro by the action of the water.

CO'PROSE, *s.* a provincial term for the corn poppy.

COPSE, *s.* See COPPICE.

To COPSE, *v. a.* to preserve underwoods.

CO'PULA, *s.* [Lat.] in logic, the verb which joins the two terms in an affirmative or negative proposition; as "*poverty* makes *a man despised*; where *makes* is the copula; "*no misery* is *the object of choice*;" where *is* is the copula.

To CO'PULATE, *v. a.* [*copulo*, Lat.] to unite, join, or link together. Neuterly, to come together, applied to the commerce between animals of different sexes.

COPULA'TION, *s.* the congress or embrace of the different sexes.

CO'PULATIVE, *a.* [from *copulo* to unite, Lat.] in grammar, it signifies such particles or words in a language, as tie, join, and unite words or sentences together. In logic, those propositions are called *copulative*, where the subject and predicative are so linked together by *copulative conjunctions*, that they may be all severally affirmed or denied one of another.

CO'PY, *s.* [*copia*, low Lat.] a writing which consists of the substance of some other, and is written, word for word, from some original; an individual book, or manuscript of an author; an instrument by which any thing is conveyed in law; a picture drawn from an original piece; a line or piece of writing for scholars to go by.

To CO'PY, *v. a.* to transcribe a writing or book word for word; to imitate a design or picture. Used neuterly with *from*, and sometimes with *after*, before the object of imitation.

CO'PY-BOOK, *s.* a book in which copies are written for learners to imitate.

CO'PYHOLD, *s.* in law, a tenure by which the tenant has nothing to shew but the copy of rolls made by the steward of the lord's court. This tenure the tenant holds in some sort at the will of the lord; though not simply so, but according to the custom of the manor.

CO'PYHOLDER, *s.* a person admitted as a tenant of any lands or tenements, in a manor, which have, time out of mind, been deviseable to such as will take the same by copy of court-roll, according to the custom of the said manor.

To COQUE'T, *v. a.* [*coqueter*, Fr.] to entertain with amorous discourse; to treat with an appearance of love, without any real affection. Neuterly, to pretend the lover.

COQUE'TRY, *s.* [*coqueterie*, Fr.] a desire of attracting the notice of the other sex; an affectation of love expressed in advances, without being affected with that passion.

COQUE'TTE, *s.* [Fr.] a gay, airy girl, who endeavours to attract the notice of the other sex, and by an affectation of tenderness, to engage a number of suitors merely from a principle of vanity, and without any inclination to a connubial state.

CO'RACLE, *s.* [*cwrwgle*, Brit.] a boat used by the Welsh fishers, made of a frame of wicker work covered with leather.

CO'RAL, *s.* [*corallium*, Lat.] a plant of a stony nature, growing in the water.

CO'RALLINE, *a.* [*corallinus*, Lat.] consisting of coral; resembling coral. This word is also used substantively for a kind of marine productions resembling corals, of which there are several beautiful kinds.

CO'RALLOID, or CO'RALLOIDAL, *a.* [from *korollion* a coral, and *eidos* form, Gr.] resembling coral.

CO'RALWORT, *s.* in botany, a species of the dentaria, found in shady places.

CO'RANICH, *s.* among the Scotch and Irish, the custom of singing at funerals, anciently prevalent in those countries, and still practised in several parts.

CORA'NT, *s.* [*courant*, Fr.] a dance, consisting of a nimble and sprightly motion.

CO'RBAN, *s.* [Heb.] a word which signifies, a gift, offering, or present, made to God or his temple. When, among the Jews, a man had thus devoted all his fortune, he was forbidden to make use of it. If all that he was to give to his wife, or his father and mother, was declared *Corban*, he was no longer permitted to allow them necessary subsistence.

CO'RBE, *a.* [*courbe*, Fr.] crooked.

CO'RBEILS, *s.* [*corbeille*, Fr.] in fortification, little baskets filled with earth, and used to shelter the men when firing at the besiegers.

CO'RBEL, or CO'RBIL, *s.* in architecture, the representation of a basket. Also, a short piece of timber placed in a wall, with its end sticking out six or eight inches, as occasion serves, in the manner of a shouldering piece.

CO'RBY, a town of Lincolnshire, between Market Deeping and Grantham. Market on Wednesday. P. 654.

CO'RCELET, *s.* in natural history, that part of the fly class, which is analogous in its situation to the breast in other animals.

CORD, *s.* [*cort*, Brit.] a string made of hemp twisted, generally applied to that which is composed of several strands. In Scripture, "The *cords* of the wicked," are the snares with which they entangle the weak and innocent. "The *cords* of sin," are the consequences of crimes and bad habits, which are as it were bands, which it is almost impossible to break. "Let us cast away their *cords* from us," is to cast off subjection, which, like cords, binds and restrains. "To draw iniquity with *cords* of vanity," are worldly profits, or pleasurable allurements, which attract as strongly as cords. "The *cords* of a man," are such motives as are suited to a man as a rational agent, and consist in reasons and exhortations. A *cord of wood*, is a quantity consisting of a pile of eight feet long, four high, and four broad, being supposed originally to be measured by a cord.

To CORD, *v. a.* to bind or fasten several things together with a cord.

CO'RDAGE, *s.* a quantity of cords; the ropes of a ship.

CO'RDATED, *part.* [from *cor* a heart, Lat.] resembling a heart.

CO'RDED, *part.* made of ropes or cord. A *corded silk* is that whose surface is not level, but rises in weals of the size of a small string or cord.

CORDELI'ERS, (*Cordeleers*) *s.* [Fr.] friars of the religious order of St. Francis; they wear a coarse gray cloth, with a little cowl, or cloak, of the same cloth, and a rope-girdle with three knots, from whence they take their name. They are enjoined to live in common. Those who are admitted into the order, are first to sell all they have, and give it to the poor. The priests are to fast from the feast of All Saints till the Nativity.

CO'RDIAL, *s.* [from *cor* a heart, Lat.] in medicine, a draught or potion which increases the strength of the heart, or that which increases the natural strength by bringing the serum of the blood into a condition proper for circulation and nutrition. Figuratively, any thing which occasions joy or gladness, or revives the spirits.

CO'RDIAL, *a.* reviving; strengthening. Applied to the affections, sincere; hearty; without hypocrisy.

CORDIA'LITY, *s.* sincere affection; freedom from hypocrisy.

CO'RDIALLY, *ad.* in a manner free from hypocrisy; in a sincere and affectionate manner.

CO'RD-MAKER, *s.* a ropemaker.

CO'RDON, *s.* [Fr.] the riband worn by a knight or member of any order. In fortification, a row of stones jutting out before the rampart and the basis of the parapet.

CORDO'VA, anciently *CORDUBA*, a large city of Andalusia, seated on the Guadalquivir, over which is a stone bridge of 16 arches, built by the Moors. Here are 16 parish churches, besides the cathedral, 36 convents, 16 hospitals, 2 colleges, and an ancient palace of the Moorish kings, lately converted into stables for 100 Andalusian horses. The cathedral which was formerly a mosque, still retains the name of Mezquita. In the square, called the Plaza Major, are splendid buildings, under which are piazzas. There are many orchards and gardens within the walls of the city, and in the neighbouring mountains there are groves of citron, orange, fig, and olive trees. The trade consists of wine, fruits, silk, and Cordovan leather, and the best horses of Spain are had from it. It is 75 miles N. E. of Seville, and 135 S. by W. of Madrid. Pop. 35,000.

CO'RDWAIN, *s.* a kind of leather, from Cordova in Spain.

CORDWA'INER, *s.* [*cordonnier*, Fr.] a person who makes and sells shoes.

CORE, *s.* [*cor*, Lat.] the heart; the inner part of any thing.

CORE'A, a peninsula, lying to the N. E. of China, bounded on the S. W. by the Yellow Sea, which parts it from China; on the N. by Chinese Tartary; and on the S. by a narrow sea, which parts it from the Japanese Islands. The people are civil and courteous, are fond of learning music, and dancing, and greatly resemble the Chinese in customs and religion. The country is divided into eight provinces, and there are many towns in it exceedingly populous. It extends, from N. to S. about 500 miles, and about 200 from E. to W. They trade in ginseng, gold, silver, iron, yellow varnish, sable skins, castor, mineral salt, fowls with tails 3 feet long, and horses only 3 feet high. Corea, though mountainous, abounds in corn and rice. The king, who is tributary to the emperor of China, resides at Hanching. Pop. 8,000,000.

CORFE CASTLE, a town of Dorsetshire, with some trade, in stone and knit stockings. It is seated on a peninsula, called Purbeck Isle, between two hills, on one of which stands the castle, said to have been built by king Edgar, now in ruins. It is 21 miles E. of Dorchester, and 120 W. by S. of London. Market on Thursday. Pop. 1712.

CORFU', anciently known by the name of *Scheria*, *Phæacia*, *Corcyra*, and *Drepana*, an island of the Mediterranean, near the coast of Albania, long held by the Venetians, since subject to the French, but now occupied by the Russians. The islanders make great quantities of salt and the country abounds with vineyards, oranges, lemons, citrons, olive trees, grapes, honey, wax, and oil. The capital is Corfu, on the E. coast of the island. Lat. 39. 40. N., long. 20. 0. E. Pop. 60,000.

CORIA'CEOUS, (*koriáshious*) *a.* [from *corium* the hide of a beast, Lat.] consisting of or resembling leather.

CORIA'NDER, *s.* [*coriandrum*, Lat.] a plant with a fibrous annual root; it has an umbellated flower; is found by road-sides and dunghills, and flowers in June. The

leaves have a strong disagreeable smell, but the seeds are tolerably grateful when dry. It is used in medicine as a carminative, and corrector to some cathartics.

CO'RINTH, *s.* [from the famous city of Corinth in Greece] a small fruit commonly called a *currant*. The *Corinthian order*, in architecture, is one of the five orders, and is the most noble, rich, and delicate of them all. The capital of this order is adorned with two rows of leaves, between which little stalks arise, of which 16 volutes are formed, which support the abacus.

CO'RINTH, or *Corinto*, an ancient and celebrated city, situated on the isthmus which joins the Morea to Greece. It is now decayed, the houses being intermixed with fields, orange-groves, and gardens, like a village, the inhabitants not exceding 2,000 or 3,000; there still remain, however, ruins of temples, and other marks of its former magnificence. The adjacent country abounds with corn, wine, and oil; and from the castle, seated on the top of an almost inaccessible rock, there is one of the finest prospects of land and water in the world. It is 40 miles N. W. of Athens. Lat. 38. 14. N., long. 23. 18. E.

CORK, a county of Munster in Ireland, 84 miles in length, and 62 in breadth, being the largest in the kingdom. It is bounded on the W. and S. W. by Kerry and the sea; on the N. by Limerick; on the E. by Waterford and a part of Tipperary; and on the S. by the ocean. It contains 257 parishes, and about seven-hundred-thousand inhabitants. It abounds with excellent harbours, and has many fine rivers, as the Blackwater, Lee, Banon, Ilen, &c. The soil varies; in many parts it is fertile, and the country is pretty populous.

CORK, city of, the capital of the county, and the second in Ireland for extent, trade, and population, containing nineteen parishes, and upwards of 107,000 inhabitants. It is a well-built place, and has improved surprisingly of late years, several broad streets having been lately added, by filling up the canals that ran through them. It is seated on the river Lee, by which it is nearly surrounded, and by means of the different channels, vessels come up into the different parts of the town. Its principal export is salt provisions. During the slaughtering season, which holds from August to the latter end of January, they kill and cure about 100,000 head of black cattle. Their other exports consist of pork, tallow, hides raw and tanned, butter, candles, calves', lambs', and rabbits' skins, wool, linen and woollen yarn, and worsted and linen cloth. The country adjacent to Cork is hilly and beautiful, affording extensive and diversified prospects. It is 15 miles from the sea, about 50 nearly S. of Limerick, and 124 S.W. of Dublin. Lat. 51. 54. N., long. 8. 23. W.—*Cork Harbour*, or the *Cove of Cork*, one of the best in the world, is about 7 miles below the town, and so spacious and deep, as to be capable of containing the largest vessels, and the most extensive fleets. The entrance is easy, and it is secure from currents and storms. One side of Cork Harbour is formed by Great Island, which is 4 miles long, and 2 broad, and very fertile.

CORK, *s.* [*korch*, Belg.] in botany, a species of oak, which is stripped of its bark every eight or ten years, and is so far from being injured thereby, that it is preserved by that means to a hundred years or more. Of the bark are formed bungs for barrels, and stopples for bottles, which likewise go by the name of the tree, and are called *corks*. These trees are very common in France, Spain, and Italy. In medicine, cork is of service to stop bleeding, being reduced to powder, and put into some astringent liquor; when burned and mixed with the unguentum populneum, it is proper for the piles.

CO'RKING-PIN, *s.* a pin of a large size.

CO'RKY, *a.* consisting of, or resembling cork.

CO'RMORANT, *s.* [*cormorant*, Fr.] a bird that preys upon fish. A glutton.

CORN, *s.* [*corn*, Sax., *korn*, Teut.] the grain or seed of plants, separated from the spica, or ear; one species of which is made into bread. There are several species of corn, such as wheat, rye, and barley, millet and rice, oats, maize and lentils, pease, and a number of other kinds, each of which has its usefulness and property. An excrescence or horny substance growing on the toes, from *cornu*, Lat. a horn. A single particle of gunpowder or salt.

To CORN, *v. a.* to form gunpowder into grain, or small particles; to salt, or sprinkle meat with salt; so used by the old Saxons.

CO'RNAGE, *s.* a tenure which obliges the landholder to give notice of an invasion by blowing a horn.

CO'RNEL, *s.* in botany, the cornus. There are two British species, viz., the dogberry tree, and dwarf honeysuckle. They both flower in June.

CORNE'LIAN, *s.* See CARNELIAN.

CO'RNEMUSE, *s.* [Fr.] a kind of rustic horn.

CO'RNEOUS, *a.* [from *cornu* a horn, Lat.] horny, or resembling horn.

CO'RNER, *s.* [*cornel*, Brit.] an angle, or space formed by the meeting of two walls. Figuratively, a secret or private place; the extremities. *Corner stone*, is the stone that unites the two walls at the corner; the principal stone. In Scripture applied to the Messiah, *Psal.* cxviii. 22. *Acts* iv. 11. and elsewhere.

CO'RNERWISE, *ad.* from one corner to another; diagonally; with the corner in front.

CO'RNET, *s.* [*cornette*, Fr.] a horn, or musical wind instrument, used by the ancients in war; a company or troop, perhaps as many as had one *cornet*. An officer in the cavalry, who bears the ensign or colours in the troop; he is the third officer in the company, and commands in the absence of the captain and lieutenant. *Cornet*, in farriery, is the lowest part of the pastern of a horse.

CORN FLAG, *s.* a plant, of which there are eleven species, some with red, and some with white flowers, according to Miller.

CO'RNICE, *s.* [*corniche*, Fr.] in architecture, the uppermost member of the entablature of a column, or that which crowns the order; likewise all little projectures of masonry, or joinery, where there are no columns, as the *cornice* of a chimney, of a buffet, &c. *Cornice ring*, in gunnery, the next ring from the muzzle-ring backwards.

CORNI'CULATE, *a.* [from *cornu* a horn, Lat.] in botany, applied to such plants, as, after each flower, produce many horned pods, called *siliqual*. *Corniculated flowers*, are such hollow flowers as have a kind of spur or little horn on their upper part.

CORNI'FIC, *a.* [from *cornu* a horn, and *facio* to make, Lat.] productive of, or making horns.

CORNI'GEROUS, *a.* [from *cornu* a horn, and *gero* to carry, Lat.] horned; bearing or having horns.

CORNUCO'PIA, *s.* [Lat.] among the ancients, a horn, out of which plenty of all things are supposed to grow. It is generally the characteristic of the goddess of plenty, and described in the form of a large horn, adorned with flowers, and filled with fruits.

To CORNU'TE, *v.a.* [from *cornu* a horn, Lat.] to confer or bestow horns.

CORNU'TED, *part.* [from *cornu* a horn, Lat.] grafted with horns; horned; cuckolded.

CORNU'TO, *s.* [from *cornu* a horn, Lat.] a cuckold.

CO'RNWALL, a county of England, which forms the S. W. extremity of Great Britain. It is bounded on the E. by Devonshire; its other parts are washed by the sea. Its

length from E. to W. is 74 miles; its breadth next to Devonshire is about 46, but it soon contracts, and is gradually narrowed into isthmuses; on the S.W. it terminates in two promontories, the Lizard Point, and the Land's End. It contains 9 hundreds, and 161 parishes, between 1,200 and 1,300 villages, and 27 market towns. From its vicinity to the sea, it is exposed to frequent storms, but exempted from hard frosts and great heats. There is abundance of rainy and foggy weather; but the inhabitants are seldom troubled with agues or fevers. The spring shews itself in the buds and blossoms sooner than in the other parts of England; but the harvest is later, and the fruits have less flavour than in the midland counties. Here are some uncommon plants and plenty of sea-herbs, as camphire, eringo, ros solis, &c. It is well suited for the herring and pilchard fisheries, and the inhabitants fully avail themselves of their local advantages. It derives, however, its chief importance from its minerals; these consist of tin and copper. The copper-mines are numerous and rich in ore; small quantities of gold and silver have sometimes been found, but its tin mines are its greatest source of wealth; for these it has been long famous, and its coasts have been visited by the Phœnicians and Greeks in very remote antiquity; they were known several centuries before the Christian æra, and have been worked constantly ever since. With the metalline ores are found large quantities of mundic and arsenic; many sorts of stones are found here, particularly moorstone, which is used both in buildings and for mill-stones, and which, when polished, appears splendid and beautiful; and in the cavernous parts of the rocks are found transparent crystals, called Cornish diamonds, which are very brilliant when well polished. The number of men, women, and children, employed in raising the tin ore, washing, stamping and carrying, is stated by some to amount to 25,000. The principal rivers are the Tamar, Camel, and Fale. As this county was one of the places to which the ancient Britons retreated, the Gaelic or Celtic language, was long retained here, and has become extinct but very lately. Pop. 341,269.

CO'RNY, *a.* [from *cornu* a horn, Lat.] horny, strong, or hard like a horn; producing grain or corn.

CORO'LLARY, *s.* [*corollarium*, Lat.] an useful consequence drawn from something which is proved or demonstrated.

COROMAN'DEL, The Coast of, is the eastern coast of the peninsula of Hindoostan, extending from Cape Calymere in lat. 10. 20. to the mouth of the Kistuah, in lat. near 60. 0. N. On the coast lie Madras, Pondicherry, Tranquebar, and other European factories, from which chintz, calicoes, and muslins, with some diamonds, are imported into Europe. There is not a port for large vessels on the whole coast, which is an even, low, and sandy country; and about Madras, the land rises so little, that it is difficult from the sea to mark the distinction between land and water, unless by the different objects that are on the shore.

CORO'NA, *s.* [a crown, Lat.] in architecture, a large, flat, strong member of a cornice, so called from its crowning not only the cornice, but likewise the whole order. In optics, the *halo*, a luminous circle surrounding the sun, the moon, the planets, or fixed stars.

CORO'NA BO'REALIS, in astronomy, the northern crown, a constellation of the northern hemisphere.

CORO'NAL, *s.* [from *corona* a crown, Lat.] a crown, a garland. Adjectively, that belongs to the crown or top of the head. The *coronal suture*, in anatomy, is the first of the cranium, which reaches across from one temple to the other.

CORO'NARY, *a.* [from *corona* a crown, Lat.] related to or seated on the crown of the head. In anatomy, applied to those arteries which furnish the substance of the heart with blood.

CORONA'TION, *s.* [from *corona* a crown, Lat.] the act or solemnity of crowning a king.

CO'RONER, *s.* an ancient officer of this kingdom, so called because he is wholly employed for the king and crown. Coroners are conservators of the peace in the county where they are elected, being usually two for each county. Their authority is judicial and ministerial; judicial where a person comes to a violent death; to take and enter up appeals of murder, pronounce judgment on outlawries, &c. The ministerial power is, when the coroner executes the king's writ, on exception taken to the sheriff. His authority does not terminate on the demise of the king, as that of judges, &c., does, who acts by the king's commission; on default of sheriffs, coroners are to impannel juries, and to return issue on juries not appearing.

CO'RONET, *s.* [from *corona* a crown, Lat., *coronatta*, Ital.] an inferior crown worn by the nobility; that of a duke is adorned with strawberry leaves; that of a marquis with leaves and pearls placed interchangeably; that of an earl with the pearls raised above the leaves; that of a viscount is surrounded with pearls only; and that of a baron has only four pearls.

CO'RPORAL, *s.* [*caporal*, Fr.] in the army, an inferior and the lowest officer in the foot, who commands one of the divisions, places and relieves sentinels, keeps good order, and receives the word of the inferiors that pass by his corps. On board ship, an officer who has the charge of setting the watch and sentries, and relieving them; he sees that all the soldiers and sailors keep their arms neat and clean, teaches them how to use them, and has a mate under him.

CO'RPORAL, *a.* [*caporal*, Fr.] relating to the body, in divinity and philosophy. When used in opposition to spirit, or its affections, it is styled and spelt *corporeal*, and then signifies *material*.

CORPORA'LITY, *s.* the quality of consisting of body or matter.

CO'RPORALLY, *ad.* in a sensible or material manner; bodily.

CO'RPORATE, *a.* [from *corpus* a body, Lat.] united into a body or community.

CO'RPORATENESS, *s.* the state of a body corporate or community.

CORPORA'TION, *s.* [from *corpus* a body, Lat.] a body politic, authorized by prescription; patent, charter, or by act of parliament, to have a common seal, one head officer or more, able, by their common consent, to grant or receive in law any thing within the compass of their charters, and to sue and be sued even as one man. *Corporations* are either spiritual or temporal; spiritual, as bishops, deans, archdeacons, parsons, vicars, &c. Temporal, as mayor, commonalty, bailiff, burgesses, &c. And some are of a mixed nature, and composed of temporal and spiritual persons, such as heads of colleges and hospitals.

CO'RPORATURE, *s.* [from *corpus* a body, Lat.] the state of being embodied.

CORPO'REAL, *a.* [from *corpus* a body, Lat.] consisting of matter or body, opposed to *spiritual*.

CORPOREITY, *s.* [from *corpus* a body, Lat.] the quality of a thing which has a body.

CORPORIFICA'TION, *s.* [from *corpus* a body, and *facio* to make, Lat.] the act of giving a body to a thing, or rendering it the object of feeling or the other senses. In chemistry, the act of re-uniting spirits into a body, resembling that which they had before their being raised into spirits.

To CORPO'RIFY, *v.a.* to thicken or gather into a body.

CORPS, (usually pron. *kōr*) *s.* [Fr.] a body or collection of soldiers. In architecture, that part which projects or stands out from a wall, and serves as a ground for some decoration or ornament.

CORPSE, *s.* [from *corpus* a body, Lat.] the body, used in contempt; a dead body; a carcase.

CO'RPULENCE, or CO'RPULENCY, *s.* [*corpulentia*, from *corpus* a body, Lat.] bulkiness of body; fatness; grossness. The most extraordinary instance perhaps of fatness ever known, was that of Edward Bright, of Malden in Essex, who dying in Nov. 1750, weighed 616 pounds; his waistcoat with great ease was buttoned round seven men of ordinary size.

CO'RPULENT, *a.* [*corpulentus*, from *corpus* a body, Lat.] fleshy; abounding in fat and flesh.

CO'RPUS CHRI'STI, *s.* a festival kept the next Thursday after Trinity-Sunday, instituted in honour of the eucharist; to which also one of the colleges in Oxford is dedicated.

CORPU'SCLE, *s.* [from *corpusculum* a little body, Lat.] in physics, a minute particle, or physical atom, of which a natural body is composed or made up.

CORPU'SCULAR, or CORPUSCULA'RIAN, *a.* [from *corpusculum* a little body, Lat.] belonging to atoms, or the same particles of bodies. The *corpuscularian*, or *corpuscular philosophy*, is that which endeavours to explain the phenomena of nature by the motion, rest, or position of the corpuscles, or minute particles of which bodies consist.

To CORRA'DE, *v. a.* [*corrado*, Lat.] to rub off; to wear away, by rubbing two bodies together.

CORRADIA'TION, *s.* [from *con* with, and *radius* a ray, Lat.] the conjunction of rays in one point.

To CORRE'CT, *v. a.* [*corrigo*, from *rectus* straight, Lat.] to punish a person for a fault in order to make him amend. To give a person notice of his faults. In medicine; to counteract, or lessen the force or ill qualities of one ingredient by another.

CORRE'CT, *a.* [*correctus*, Lat.] that is perfect; freed from errors or mistakes.

CORRE'CTION, *s.* [*correctio*, Lat.] punishment for faults, to produce amendment; an amendment; reprehension; censure, or notice of a fault. In medicine, the lessening any quality of an ingredient by joining it with one of opposite qualities.

CORRE'CTIVE, *a.* having the power of counteracting any bad qualities.

CORRE'CTIVE, *s.* that which has the power of altering or counteracting any bad quality; limitation; restriction.

CORRE'CTLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to be free from faults; exactly.

CORRE'CTNESS, *s.* perfection, arising from frequent and accurate alterations.

CORRE'CTOR, *s.* [Lat.] he who amends a person by means of punishment. In medicine, an ingredient in a composition, which guards against, or abates, the force of another. *Corrector of the press*, one who amends the errors committed in printing.

CORRE'GIDOR, *s.* a chief magistrate in Spain.

To CO'RRELATE, *v. n.* [from *con* with, and *relatus* related, Lat.] to have a mutual or reciprocal relation to one another, as father and son.

CO'RRELATE, *s.* one that stands in an opposite relation, as father and son.

CORRE'LATIVE, *a.* [from *con* with, and *relatus* related, Lat.] having a reciprocal relation, so that the existence of the one depends on the existence of the other.

CORRE'PTION, *s.* [from *con* with, to strengthen the signification, and *ripio* to snatch, Lat.] reproof, chiding, reprehension or objurgation.

To CORRESPO'ND, *v. n.* [from *con* with, and *respondeo* to answer, Lat.] to answer; to match; to suit; to be proportionate, or adequate to another; to keep up an acquaintance with another by sending and receiving letters.

CORRESPO'NDENCE, or CORRESPO'NDENCY, *s.* [from *con* with, and *respondeo* to answer, Lat.] an agreement; the matching and fitting of two things together; an intercourse kept up by letters; friendship; intercourse; a commerce.

CORRESPO'NDENT, *s.* a person with whom commerce is carried on, or intelligence kept by mutual messages or letters.

CORRESPO'NDENT, or CORRESPO'NSIVE, *a.* [from *con* with, and *respondeo* to answer, Lat.] suiting; fitting, agreeing; answering.

CO'RRIDOR, *s.* [Fr.] in fortification, a road or way, about twenty yards broad, along the edge of a ditch, without-outside, encompassing the whole fortification, called likewise the *covert way*. In architecture, a gallery, or long aisle, round a building, leading to several chambers at a distance from each other.

CO'RRIGIBLE, *a.* [from *corrigo* to correct, Lat.] that may be altered for the better; that is a proper object for punishment; corrective; or having the power of amending any error, fault, or bad quality.

CORRI'VALRY, *s.* competition; opposition.

CORRO'BORANT, *part.* [*corroboro*, from *robur* strength, Lat.] having the power of giving strength.

To CORRO'BORATE, *v. a.* [*corroboro*, from *robur* strength, Lat.] to confirm an assertion; to strengthen, or make strong.

CORROBORA'TION, *s.* the act of strengthening; the confirmation or establishment of a truth by some additional proof; addition of strength.

CORRO'BORATIVE, *a.* having the power of increasing strength, or of service in particular bodily weaknesses.

To CORRO'DE, *v. a.* [*corrodo*, Lat.] to eat away by degrees, applied to the action of a liquid on some solid body; to prey upon; to consume, or wear away by degrees.

CORRO'DENT, *a.* [*corrodens*, Lat.] having the power of separating the particles of a body, applied to the effect of some menstruum or fluid on solid bodies.

CORRO'DIBLE, *a.* [from *con* with, to strengthen the signification, and *rodo* to gnaw, Lat.] possible to be consumed or corroded.

CORROSIBI'LITY, *s.* the quality of being corrosible; the possibility of having its particles divided by some menstruum.

CORRO'SIBLE, *a.* [from *con* with, to strengthen the signification, and *rodo* to gnaw, Lat.] that may have its particles consumed, or separated by some menstruum.

CORRO'SIBLENESS, *s.* the quality of being liable to have its particles separated by a menstruum.

CORRO'SION, *s.* the dissolution or separation of the particles of a body by an acid or saline liquor or menstruum.

CORRO'SIVE, *a.* having the power of insinuating itself between, and separating the particles of a body; having the power of vexing, or of making a person uneasy or angry.

CORRO'SIVE, *s.* that which has the power of consuming, eating, or wasting away; that which has the power of fretting, giving pain, or rendering a person uneasy.

CORRO'SIVELY, *ad.* in the manner of, or like a corrosive; having the quality of a corrosive.

CORRO'SIVENESS, *s.* the quality whereby a fluid insinuates itself between the pores of a solid body, separates them, or wastes them away.

CO'RRUGANT, *a.* [*corrugans*, from *ruga* a wrinkle, Lat.] having the power of wrinkling, or contracting into wrinkles.

To CO'RRUGATE, *v. a.* [*corrugo*, from *ruga* a wrinkle, Lat.] to wrinkle, or purse up.

CORRUGA'TION, *s.* [*corrugatio*, from *ruga* a wrinkle, Lat.] the act of drawing or contracting into wrinkles.

To CORRU'PT, *v. a.* [from *con* with, to strengthen the signification, and *rumpo* to break, Lat.] to turn from a sound to a putrescent state; to infect. Figuratively, to engage a person to do something contrary to his inclination or conscience, by bribes or money; to spoil; to vitiate, or render bad.

To CORRU'PT, *v. n.* to become putrid; to grow rotten; to putrefy; to lose purity.

CORRUPT, *a.* [*corruptus*, Lat.] vicious; void of moral goodness; lost to piety; biassed by bribes. Tainted; rotten; applied to things.

CORRU'PTER, *s.* that which putrefies, or taints. One who, by ill example, or base motives, seduces a person to vice.

CORRUPTIBI'LITY, *s.* the possibility of being corrupted, putrefied, or rendered worse.

CORRU'PTIBLE, *a.* that may be putrefied, or grow rotten; that may be destroyed or rendered vicious.

CORRU'PTION, *s.* [from *con* with, to strengthen the signification, and *rumpo* to break, Lat.] the action whereby the body loses all its properties and qualities for a certain time, or whereby its form is altered and its qualities changed from what they were before; rottenness. In politics, a state wherein persons act only from lucrative motives; the means by which any person may be rendered vicious; or a thing may be made rotten. In surgery, the matter contained in any ulcer or wound, called *pus* by practitioners. In law, the taint which attaches to a person or his heirs, on account of his having been guilty of felony or treason.

CORRU'PTIVE, *s.* having the power or quality of rendering tainted or rotten.

CORRU'PTLESS, *a.* that cannot be corrupted.

CORRU'PTLY, *ad.* with corruption; with taint; with vice; without integrity.

CORRU'PTNESS, *s.* the quality or state of a corrupted body; vice.

CO'RSAIR, *s.* [Fr.] an armed vessel, which plunders merchant vessels; a pirate.

CORSE, *s.* [*corps*, Fr.] a poetical word for a carcase or dead body.

CO'RSELET, *s.* [Fr.] a little armour for the forepart of the body.

CO'RSHAM, or *Cosham*, a town of Wilts, noted for its manufacture of woollens. King Etheldred had formerly a palace here, and it was once the chief residence of the earls of Cornwall. It is 4 miles S. W. of Chippenham, and 11 N. E. of Bath. Market on Wednesday. Pop. 2952.

CO'RSICA, a large island in the Mediterranean Sea, about 88 miles in length, and 40 in breadth. The air in some parts is unwholesome, and the land hilly, full of stones, and cultivated very poorly; however, the valleys produce wheat, and the hills fruits; viz., olives, figs, grapes, almonds, and chesnuts. There is a ridge of mountains which divides the island into two parts, the N. and S. The capital is Bastia. It belonged to the French, but on the revolution taking place in France, the Corsicans rose, and, appointing General Paoli for their chief, surrendered the island to the crown of Great Britain, with great formality, in July 1794, accepting at the same time a new constitution from the English government. In October, 1796, however, the English viceroy was obliged to abandon the island, and the French again took possession of it. The number of inhabitants is about 180,000. Here Napoleon Buonaparte, late emperor of France, was born, August 13, 1769.

CO'RTICAL, *a.* [from *cortex* bark, Lat.] barky; belonging to the outward part of any thing. In anatomy, the *cortical* substance of the brain is its exterior part.

CO'RTICATED, *a.* [from *cortex* bark, Lat.] resembling the bark of a tree.

CO'RTICOSE, *a.* [from *cortex* bark, Lat.] full of bark.

CORU'NNA, a sea-port of Spain, in Galicia, at the mouth of the Groyne, 20 miles S. W. of Ferrol, and 35 N. by E. of Compostella. Long. 31. 5. W., lat. 39. 42. N. At this place, Jan. 16, 1809, Gen. Moore was killed, and the next day the British army hastily re-embarked for England.

CORU'SCANT, *a.* [from *corusco* to glitter, Lat.] glittering by flashes; flashing.

CORUSCA'TION, *s.* [from *corusco* to glitter, Lat.] a quick, sudden, and short darting of splendour; a flash; a glittering light.

CO'RVUS, *s.* in astronomy, the raven, a constellation in the southern hemisphere.

CORY'MBIATED, *a.* [from *corymbus* a berry, Lat.] in botany, abounding or garnished with bunches of berries.

CORYMBI'FEROUS, *a.* [from *corymbus* a berry, and *fero* to bear, Lat.] bearing fruit or berries in bunches.

CORY'MBUS, *s.* [Lat.] in botany, a round cluster of berries, like those of the ivy, applied to such plants as have a compound discous flower, without any down adhering to their seeds.

CORYVREKAN, a dangerous vortex, or whirlpool, on the W. coast of Scotland, between the isle of Scarbia and the N. point of Jura. Its dreadful unfathomable vortex extends above a mile in circuit; and, at full tides, its numerous eddies form watery pyramids, which rise to a great height in the air, and bursting with the noise of thunder, overwhelm all vessels that come within the sphere of its attraction. It is so called from a young Danish prince, who perished in this place.

COSCI'NOMANCY, *s.* [from *koskinon* a sieve, and *manteia* divination, Gr.] the art of divination by a sieve.

COSE'CANT, *s.* in geometry, the secant of an arch, which is the complement to another arch to 90 degress.

CO'SIER, *s.* [from *couser*, old Fr.] a botcher; a low-lived person. A word of contempt.

CO'SINE, *s.* in geometry, the part of the diameter intercepted between the centre and the right sine, and always equal to the sine of the complement of the arch.

COSME'TIC, *a.* [*kosmetikos* from *kosmeo* to ornament, Gr,] having the power of improving the personal charms; beautifying or heightening beauty.

CO'SMICAL, *a.* [from *kosmos* the world, Gr.] relating to the world. In astronomy, rising together, or in the same degree of the ecliptic with the sun.

CO'SMICALLY, *ad.* at the same time with the sun.

COSMO'GONY, *s.* [from *kosmos* the world, and *goné* generation, Gr.] the rise, origin, or creation of the world.

COSMO'GRAPHER, *s.* [from *kosmos* the world, and *grapho* to describe, Gr.] one who composes a description of the relation, fitness, figure, and disposition of all the parts of the world.

COSMOGRA'PHICAL, *a.* [from *kosmos* the world, and *grapho* to describe, Gr.] relating to the general description of the world.

COSMOGRA'PHICALLY, *ad.* in a manner relating to the science by which the structure of the world is discovered and described.

COSMO'GRAPHY, *s.* [from *kosmos* the world, and *grapho* to describe, Gr.] a description of the several parts of

the world; or the act of delineating its several bodies according to their magnitudes, motions, relations, &c. It consists of geography and astronomy.

COSMO'POLITE, or COSMOPO'LITAN, *s.* [from *kosmos* the world, and *polités* a citizen, Gr.] a citizen of the world; one who is at home in all companies, and in all countries.

CO'SSACKS, a people inhabiting originally the confines of Poland, Russia, Tartary, and Turkey, between the Jaik and the Dniester. They are divided into several branches, the Kosakki sa Porovi, or Cossacks on the Borysthenes; the Kosakki Donski, or Cossacks on the Don; and the Kosakki-Jaiki, which are the widest of them all, dwelling in large villages along the banks of the river Ural, or Jaik, and the N. coast of the Caspian Sea. They are now entirely subject to Russia; and the Ukraine, or country of the Cossacks of Borysthenes, is become a government under the name of Ekaterinoslav. The Cossacks are large and robust, have blue eyes, brown hair, and aquiline noses; the women are complaisant to strangers. Their towns are built of wood, like those of the Russians. The Ukraine is one continued fertile plain, producing corn, pulse, tobacco, and honey. Its pastures are immensely rich, and the cattle are the largest in Europe.

CO'SSET, *s.* among farmers, a colt, calf, or lamb, brought up by the hand without the dam.

COST, *s.* [*kost*, Belg.] the price of money given for the purchase of a thing; charge; expense. Figuratively, sumptuousness; luxury; loss; detriment.

To COST, *v. n.* preter. and participle preter. *cost*; [*couster*, Fr.] to be purchased or bought at a particular sum.

CO'STAL, *a.* [from *costa*, a rib, Lat.] belonging to the ribs.

CO'STARD, *s.* the head or skull. In gardening, a round bulky apple, somewhat resembling the head.

COSTARI'CA, a province in the narrow part of Mexico, on the S. E. between Veragua and Mosquito country, extending from sea to sea, 50 leagues in length, and nearly as much in breadth. The soil is ill cultivated, but there is plenty of cattle, hides, honey, and wax. The natives live mostly independent of the Spaniards. Carthage is the capital.

CO'STIVE, *a.* [*constipatus*, from *constipo* to cram, Lat.] bound in the body; going seldom to stool; close; impermeable.

CO'STIVENESS, *s.* in medicine, a preternatural detention of the excrements, attended with a difficulty of discharging them.

CO'STLINESS, *s.* sumptuousness; expensiveness; the great value, or sum required for the purchase of a thing.

CO'STLY, *a.* requiring a large sum, or much money for its purchase; expensive. Figuratively, rare; valuable.

CO'STMARY, *s.* [from *costus*, the name of a shrub, and *Maria* Mary, Lat.] an herb, called also alcost and balsam herb.

CO'STREL, *s.* a bottle.

COSTU'ME, *s.* among painters, denotes that every figure in a piece of painting must be drawn in its proper character.

COT, COTE, or COAT, at the end of the names of places, come generally from the Saxon *cote* a cottage.

COT, *s.* [Sax.] a hut; a cottage.

COTA'NGENT, *s.* in geometry, the tangent of an arch which is the complement of another to 90 degrees.

COTE'MPORARY, *a.* [from *con* with, and *tempus* time, Lat.] living at the same time with another.

CO'TERIE, *s.* [Fr.] a club, or society.

CO'T-LAND, *s.* land belonging to a cottage.

CO'TQUEAN, *s.* a person who officiously concerns himself with women's affairs.

CO'TESWOLD, *s.* a hilly plain, with several sheep-cotes, and sheep feeding. It comes from the Saxon *cote* a cottage, and *wold* a place where there is no wood.

CO'TESWOLD HILLS, a long tract of high ground, in the E. part of Gloucestershire, noted for large flocks of sheep with fleeces of fine white wool; a great part of it, however, is now devoted to the growth of corn.

COTI'LLON, *s.* [from *cotillon*, an under-petticoat, Fr.] the name of a well known brisk dance in which eight persons are employed.

CO'TTAGE, *s.* See COT.

CO'TTAGER. *s.* one who dwells in a hut or cottage. In law, one who lives on a common, without paying rent, and without any lands of his own.

CO'TTON, *s.* [*coton*, Fr.] the down of the fruit of the *cotton* tree. *Cotton* likewise signifies a coarse kind of cloth made of its thread when spun.

CO'TTONGRASS, *s.* a genus of plants called by Linnæus eriophorum. There are two British species, viz., the common, and hair's-tail. The former is very serviceable, in the isle of Skye, to cattle in the earlier parts of the spring, before the other grasses are grown up. Poor people stuff their pillows with the down, and make wicks for candles with it.

CO'VARD, a town of Gloucestershire, 20 miles from Gloucester, on the road to St. David's, and 124 from London. Market on Tuesday.

To COUCH, *v. n.* [*coucher*, Fr.] to lie down on a bed; to lie down on the knees bent under, applied to beasts; to lie in wait; to ambush; to lay under as a stratum; to stoop or sink down, through pressure of a heavy burden, or through pain, fear, or respect; to include; to comprise; to urge by way of implication; to include by way of analogy or indirectly; to incline a spear to a proper posture for attack. In surgery, to depress, or take off a film, which obstructs the sight, called improperly, *couching the eye* or *couching a patient*, instead of *couching a cataract*.

COUCH, *s.* a long seat furnished with a mattress, on which people lie down for repose or ease; a lay or stratum.

COU'CHANT, (*koóshong*) *a.* [Fr.] lying down; squatting. In heraldry, applied to the posture of a beast lying with his belly on the ground, his legs bent under him, and his head looking upwards.

COU'CHEE, (*koóshee*) *s.* [Fr.] the time of going to bed, opposed to *levée*.

COU'CHER, *s.* one who couches persons for cataracts; an oculist.

COU'CH-GRASS, *s.* a weed.

COVE, *s.* [from *couvrir*, Fr.] a small creek or bar; a shelter, or cover.

COVENANT, *s.* [*couvenant*, Fr.] an agreement between two persons.

To CO'VENANT, *v. a.* to bargain, to agree, or stipulate; to agree with a person on certain conditions.

COVENANTE'E, *s.* in law, one who is a party to an agreement, or covenant.

CO'VENANTER, *s.* one who makes an agreement with another.

CO'VENOUS, *a.* in law, fraudulent; with an intention to deceive or cheat.

CO'VENTRY, a large and populous city of Warwickshire, noted chiefly for its manufactures of silk ribands, as also, of cloths, stuffs, threads, gauzes, camlets, and lastings. The numbers, at present, of its inhabitants varies from 20 to 30,000, although, by Bradford's Survey of Coventry, made in 1748 and 1749, the houses appear to have then been

2,065, and the inhabitants only 12,117. It has communication, by canals, with Oxford, Litchfield, many other inland navigations, and with the Thames. The story of Leofric, earl of Mercia, and lord of this place, heavily taxing the citizens, and only remitting them at the entreaty of Godiva his wife, on condition of her riding naked through the city, which he thought she would never submit to; but which, it is said, she performed, with her long hair so disposed as almost wholly to cover her body, is commemorated till this day, by the figure of a man peeping down into the street from one of the houses. On that extraordinary occasion, all the doors and windows were shut, and Camden says, that nobody looked after her. The tradition, however, is that one would needs be peeping, and that he was thereupon struck blind. The inhabitants celebrate this event by the exhibition of a mock procession annually. Coventry is 91 miles N. W. of London. Lat. 52. 28. N., long. 1. 28. W. Market on Friday. Fairs on May 2, Friday in Trinity Week, and November 1. Pop. in 1831, 27,070.

To COVER, *v. a.* [*couvrir*, Fr.] to spread, or overspread with something; to conceal under something; to hide by false appearances or specious pretexts; to overwhelm or bury; to conceal, as in a wrapper, from human sight; to incubate; to brood on, to copulate with the other sex, applied to horses.

CO'VER, *s.* that which is spread over another. Figuratively, concealment; a specious pretence to conceal or hide a person's designs, used with *for*. Also, shelter; a place free from danger, used with *under*.

CO'VERING, *s.* dress; any thing spread over another.

CO'VERLET, *s.* [*couvrelit*, Fr.] the uppermost part of the bed-clothes; or an ornamental covering thrown over the rest of the bed-clothes.

CO'VERT, *s.* [*couvert*, Fr.] a shelter, a place of defence from danger; a thicket or hiding-place.

CO'VERT, *a.* [*couvert*, Fr.] sheltered; not open or exposed. Figuratively, secret; private; concealed by some fair pretext, or specious appearance. In law, under protection or shelter; hence *femme couverte*, is used for a married woman. *Covert way*, in fortification, a space of ground level with the field on the edge of the ditch, three or four fathoms broad, ranging round the half-moons, or other works.

CO'VERTLY, *ad.* in a secret, private, or indirect manner.

CO'VERTNESS, *s.* the quality of being hidden, unperceived, indirect, or insidious.

CO'VERTURE, *s.* shelter; defence against any danger or inconvenience. Figuratively, a specious pretext or appearance to conceal a bad design. In law, the state or condition of a married woman.

To CO'VET, *v. a.* [*convoiter*, Fr.] to desire vehemently what a person is not possessed of; to prosecute; or endeavour to acquire with great eagerness. Neuterly, to have a strong and violent desire.

CO'VETABLE, *a.* that is proper, or fit, or worthy to be desired or wished for.

CO'VETOUS, *a.* [*convoiteux*, Fr.] excessively desirous of; inordinately eager after the acquiring and preserving of money; avaricious, in a bad sense. Desirous, fond, or eager to possess, used in a good sense.

CO'VETOUSLY, *ad.* in a greedy, avaricious manner.

CO'VETOUSNESS, *s.* the quality of being inordinately fond of money, or eager after gain.

CO'VEY, *s.* [*couvée*, Fr.] a hatch; or an old bird with her young; a number or collection of birds near one another.

COUGH, (*koff*) *s.* [*kuch*, Belg.] in medicine, a convulsive motion of the diaphragm, the muscles of the larynx, thorax, and abdomen, violently shaking and expelling the air drawn into the lungs by respiration.

To COUGH, (*koff*) *v. n.* [*kuchen*, Belg.] to have the diaphragm or lungs convulsed by the irritation of serous humours, which they endeavour to expel, and by that means cause a noise like an explosion; to make a noise by endeavouring to discharge the trachea or lungs of the lymph with which it is overcharged, on account of the stoppage of perspiration. Actively, to eject by coughing, used with *up*.

CO'UGHER, (*koffer*) *s.* a person affected with a cough.

CO'VIN, or CO'VINE, *s.* [from *convenir*, Fr.] an agreement between two or more, in order to cheat a person.

CO'VING, *s.* [from *couvrir*, Fr.] in building, applied to houses projecting over the ground-plot, or the turned projecture, arched with timber, lathed and plastered.

COULD, [the preterimperfect of CAN] was able to; had power to.

CO'ULTER, *s.* [*culter*, from *colo* to cultivate, Lat.] the sharp iron which cuts the earth, perpendicular to the ploughshare.

CO'UNCIL, *s.* [*concilium*, Lat.] an assembly met together to consider, examine, or deliberate on any subject. *Common-council* is a court wherein are made all by-laws that bind the citizens. It consists, like the parliament, of two parts, the upper and the lower; the upper part is composed of the lord-mayor and aldermen, and the lower of a number of common-councilmen chosen by the several wards, as representatives of the body of citizens. *Privy-council* may be called the primum mobile of the civil government of Great Britain, bearing part of that great weight of it, which otherwise would lie too heavy upon the king. It is composed of persons eminent for their political knowledge, the number of whom is at the sovereign's pleasure, who are bound by oath to advise the king to the best of their judgment, with all the fidelity and secrecy that becomes their station. *Cabinet-council* a select number chosen out of the privy-council, with whom his majesty determines such matters as are most important, and require the utmost secrecy. *Council of war*, is an assembly of the principal officers of an army or fleet, convened by the general or admiral to concert measures for their conduct in their respective operations. *Oecumenical* or *general council*, is an assembly which represents the whole body of the universal church. *Provincial council*, an assembly of the prelates of a province under their metropolitan. *National council*, is the assembly of all the prelates in a nation under their prelate or metropolitan.

CO'UNCIL BOARD, *s.* a table at which matters of state are taken into consideration.

CO'UNSEL, *s.* [*consilium*, Lat.] advice; direction; deliberation; prudence; secrecy; scheme; design. In law, a person who pleads at the bar, an abbreviation of *counsellor*.

To CO'UNSEL, *v. a.* [*consilior*, Lat.] to give advice, or inform a person of the most advantageous way of regulating any point in his conduct, or ordering any particular measure; to advise any particular measure.

CO'UNSELLABLE, *a.* ready to follow the advice or persuasion of others.

CO'UNSELLOR, *s.* one who gives advice to, or endeavours to persuade, another; a confidant. Figuratively, one whose province it is to advise in matters of state. In law, a person who is consulted on any difficulty arising in any writing, who pleads at the bar, and has been admitted as a barrister.

CO'UNSELLORSHIP, *s.* the officer or post of counsellor.

To COUNT, *v. a.* [*compter*, Fr.] to number, or tell; to reckon; to esteem; to account, or look upon in any particular light; to impute or charge; used with *to*. Neuterly,

to draw as a consequence from; to found or build a scheme or argument upon.

COUNT, *s.* [*compte*, Fr.] See COMPT.

COUNT, *s.* a nobleman who possesses a domain erected in a county, in rank between a duke and baron, and bears on his arms a coronet, adorned with three precious stones, and surmounted with three large leaves, whereof those in the middle and extremities advance above the rest. In England, the title of earl is equivalent to that of count in foreign countries.

CO'UNTABLE, *a.* that may be numbered.

CO'UNTENANCE. *s.* [*countenance*, Fr.] the form of the face, or particular cast of the features. Air, or look; confidence of mien. *To keep countenance*, a composure of the features and complexion wherein they undergo no change. Show; resemblance. Figuratively, protection, patronage, or favour.

To CO'UNTENANCE, *v. a.* to support, favour, or protect. Figuratively, to act suitable to; to keep up the appearance of a thing; to encourage; to appear in defence of.

CO'UNTENANCER, *s.* one who appears in behalf of, or encourages a person or design.

CO'UNTER, *s.* [*contoir*, Fr.] a small piece of money used as a means of reckoning. The table or board on which goods are shewn, or money told in a shop. In farriery, that part of a horse's forehand that lies between the shoulder and under the neck.

CO'UNTER, *ad.* [*contre*, Fr.] in opposition to; contrary to. This word is often used in composition, and may be placed before any word used in a sense of opposition.

To COUNTERA'CT, *v. a.* to destroy the power of any cause, by acting contrary to it.

To COUNTERBA'LANCE, *v. a.* to weigh one thing against another. Figuratively, to act against with an opposite effect.

To COUNTERBU'FF, *v. a.* to beat back a thing in motion, in a direction contrary to that in which it moved at first.

CO'UNTERCHANGE, *s.* exchange; reciprocation.

To CO'UNTERCHANGE, *v. a.* to give and receive; to change one thing for another.

To CO'UNTERCHARM, *v. a.* to destroy the effect of a charm by counteracting it.

To COUNTERCHE'CK, *v. a.* to stop by a sudden obstruction or opposition.

COUNTERDRA'W, *v. a.* to copy a design by means of some linen cloth, oiled paper, or some transparent substance, whereon the strokes appearing, are followed or traced with a pencil.

COUNTERE'VIDENCE, *s.* testimony by which the deposition of some former witness is opposed.

To CO'UNTERFEIT, *v. a.* [*contrefaire*, Fr.] to copy or imitate with an intention to make the thing pass for an original; to imitate; to resemble. Figuratively, to put on the appearance of something really excellent.

CO'UNTERFEIT, *a.* made or copied from another, with an intention to pass for an original; forged; fictitious. Figuratively, deceitful, hypocritical.

CO'UNTERFEIT, *s.* one who personates another; an impostor. Something made in imitation of another, intended to pass for that which it resembles; a forgery.

CO'UNTERFEITER, *s.* a forger; one who imitates a thing with an intention to pass the resemblance as an original.

CO'UNTERFEITLY, *ad.* with forgery; fictitiously; with dissimulation.

COUNTERGA'GE, *s.* in carpentry, a method used in measuring the joints, by transferring the breadth of a mortise to the place in the timber where the tenon is to be, in order to make them fit each other.

COUNTERGUA'RD, *s.* a small rampart, with a parapet and ditch, to cover some part of the body of the place.

CO'UNTERLIGHT, *s.* in painting, a window or light opposite any thing, which makes it appear to a disadvantage.

To COUNTERMA'ND, *v. a.* [*contremander*, Fr.] to order something contrary to what has been commanded; to contradict or repeal an order. Figuratively, to oppose; to set one's self in opposition to the commands of another.

To COUNTERMA'RCH, *v. n.* to march in a direction opposite to that in which an army began; to march back.

COUNTERMA'RCH, *s.* in war, a change of the wings and front of a battalion, whereby the men in front come to be in the rear. Figuratively, a change or alteration of measures or conduct, opposite to those which preceded.

COUNTERMA'RK, *s.* a second or third mark put on a bale of goods belonging to several persons, that it may not be opened but in the presence of them all.

COUNTERMI'NE, *s.* in war, a subterraneous passage made by the besieged in search of the enemy's mine, to take out the powder, give air to it, or in any other way to frustrate its effects.

To COUNTERMI'NE, *v. a.* to dig a passage into an enemy's mine, by which the powder may be taken out, air given to it, or means used to frustrate its intention. Figuratively, to frustrate a design; to counterwork or defeat by secret measures.

COUNTERMO'TION, *s.* a motion opposite or contrary to another.

COUNTERMU'RE, *s.* [*contremur*, Fr.] a little wall built close to another, to strengthen and secure it.

COUNTERNA'TURAL, *a.* contrary to nature.

COUNTERNOI'SE, *s.* a sound or noise made in opposition to another, in order to drown it, and hinder its being heard.

COUNTERO'PENING, *s.* an opening, vent, or aperture, opposite to another.

CO'UNTERPANE, *s.* [*contrepoint*, Fr.] a cloth, or ornamental covering laid over a bed.

CO'UNTERPART, *s.* a part opposite to, or which answers another.

COUNTERPLE'A, *s.* the plea of respondent to that of another; a reply in order to oppose the plea of another.

To COUNTERPLO'T, *v. a.* to lay one plot against another; to endeavour to hinder the effects of, by forming and carrying on one of contrary tendency.

COUNTERPLO'T, *s.* a stratagem or artifice opposed to another.

To COUNTERPO'ISE, (*kounterpoise*) *v. a.* [*contre* and *poids*, Fr.] to place one weight against another; to act against with equal weight. Figuratively, to produce a contrary action by an equal weight; to act with equal power against any person or cause.

CO'UNTERPOISE, (*kounterpoise*) *s.* a weight which is heavy enough to counterbalance another. Figuratively, an equivalent or thing of equal worth with another.

COUNTERPOI'SON, *s.* antidote; medicines by which the effects of poison are obviated.

COUNTERPRE'SSURE, *s.* an opposite force or measure, by which that which presses the contrary way is counterpoised or destroyed.

COUNTERPRO'JECT, *s.* correspondent part of a scheme.

CO'UNTERSCARP, *s.* [*contrescarpe*, Fr.] in fortification that part of the ditch which is next the camp, or the acclivity or exterior part of the ditch next the country, or field; sometimes it is taken for the whole covert-way, or glacis.

To COUNTERSI'GN, (*kountersine*) *v. a.* to sign an order or instrument, signed before by a king or person of high rank; thus when a charter is signed by the king, and afterwards by the secretary, the latter is said to *countersign* it.

COUNTER-TE'NOR, *s.* one of the mean or middle parts of music, so called because opposite to the tenor.

COUNTERTI'DE, *s.* contrary tide; fluctuations of the water.

COUNTERTU'RN, *s.* in dramatic poetry, the catastasis, or full growth of a play, which destroys the expectation, embroils the action in new difficulties, and leaves a person distant from that hope in which it found him.

To COUNTERVA'IL, *v. a.* [from *contra* against, and *valeo* to prevail, Lat.] to act with a force opposite to another; to be of equal force with another. Figuratively, to be equal to; to compensate for; to counterbalance.

COUNTERVA'IL, *s.* equal weight or force; power or value sufficient to oppose or hinder any contrary effect, or objection. Figuratively, a compensation, or that which is of equal force with something else.

COUNTERVIE'W, *s.* opposition, or a situation in which two persons view each other. Figuratively, opposition, or a design which is contrary to that of another. In painting, a contrast, or situation in which two things illustrate or set off each other.

To COUNTERWO'RK, *v. a.* to endeavour to hinder another effect by acting against it; to counteract.

CO'UNTESS, *s.* [*comtesse*, Fr.] the wife of a count or earl.

CO'UNTING-HOUSE, *s.* a place or room where traders post and settle their books, or kept their accounts.

CO'UNTLESS, *a.* innumerable; without number; not to be reckoned.

CO'UNTRY, (*kúntry*) *s.* [*contreé*, Fr.] a tract of land under one governor. Figuratively, those parts of a kingdom which are at a distance from cities and courts; the place of any person's birth or dwelling.

CO'UNTRY, (*kúntry*) *a.* rude; unpolished; uncultivated; rustic. At a distance in situation, or opposite in principles, to the court. Figuratively, rude; untaught; ignorant. *Country dance*, seems to be derived from the French, which signifies that the partners stand opposite to each other; but not from its being a manner of dancing peculiar to the country.

CO'UNTRYMAN, (*kúntryman*) *s.* one born in the same kingdom or shire with another. Figuratively, a person bred at a distance from cities or courts. A farmer; a husbandman.

CO'UNTY, *s.* [*comté*, Fr.] originally signified the estate of a count, or so far as he had any jurisdiction; at present, it is used in the same sense with a shire, both containing a compass or portion of the realm, into the which all the land is divided for the better government thereof; so that there is no portion of land that is not contained within some county. There are 40 counties in England, and 12 in Wales. Counties or shires are subdivided into rapes, laths, wapentakes, and hundreds, and these into tithings, &c. In all the counties, except Durham, Cumberland and Westmoreland, officers are appointed every Michaelmas term under the denomination of sheriffs, for the executing justice; other officers of the counties are lord lieutenants, who command the militia, *custos rotulorum*, justices of the peace, bailiffs, high constables, and coroner. There are four of the counties called counties palatine; viz., Lancaster, Chester, Durham, and Ely, which formerly had very great privileges that are now very much abridged.

COUPE'E, (*koopee*) *s.* [Fr.] in dancing, a motion made with the leg forwards, while the other is bent and suspended from the ground.

COU'PLE, (*kuple*) *s.* [*couple*, Fr.] a chain, or band which holds dogs together; two; a pair. Figuratively, a male and female joined in marriage.

To CO'UPLE, (*kuple*) *v. a.* [*copulo*, Lat.] to chain or fasten two or more dogs together. Figuratively, to join two or more things of the same kind together; to join two persons together in marriage; to join in embraces, or copulate.

CO'UPLE-BEGGAR, *s.* one that makes it his business to marry beggars to each other.

CO'UPLET, (*kúplet*) *s.* [Fr.] two verses rhyming together. Figuratively, a pair.

COU'RAGE, (*kúraje*) *s.* a manly braveness of mind, which enables a person to run any risks, undergo any difficulties, and confront any dangers arising from a sense of duty, and a fear of offending Him that made us.

COURA'GEOUS, (*kurájeous*) *a.* [*courageux*, Fr.] resolutely bold, and undertaking any enterprise, though attended with dangers, and surrounded with difficulties.

COURA'GEOUSLY, (*kurájeously*) *ad.* in a manner free from fear, and resolutely opposing difficulties and dangers.

COURA'GEOUSNESS, *s.* bravery; boldness; spirit; courage.

COURA'NT, (*kooránt*) *s.* [*courante*, Fr.] any thing which is spread or published quickly; hence *courant* has been used for the title of a newspaper.

CO'URIER, *s.* [*courier*, Fr.] a messenger sent in haste with despatches, relating to the state; an express.

COU'RLAND, (duchy of) is bounded on the N. by the Gulf of Riga and part of Livonia; on the W. by the Baltic; and on the E. and S. by Russia and Poland. It is divided into Courland Proper and Semigallia, and is 250 miles long and 40 broad. The country swells into gentle hills, and is fertile in corn, hemp, and flax. It is mostly open; but in some parts covered with forests of pine and fir, and groves of oak, with much underwood. The woods abound with bears, wolves, and elks. The villages are neat, and the inns have good accommodations. The religion is chiefly Lutheran. Mittau is the capital. The country is now a province of Russia. Pop. 581,300.

COURSE, (*korse*) *s.* [*cursus*, from *curro* to run, Lat.] a race. Figuratively, the place where races are run. Passage from place to place; progress. Tilt; act of running in the lists. Track in which a ship sails. A turn in order of succession, used with *in*. "Every one *in* his course." A methodical procedure. A *course* of philosophy, chemistry, &c. In cookery, a number of dishes set at one time on the table. Empty form. *Of course*, by consequence, by settled rule. In architecture, a continued range of stones, level, or of the same height throughout the whole length of a building, without any interruption or aperture. *Courses*, the mainsails and foresails of a ship.

To COURSE, (*korse*) *v. a.* to hunt; to pursue game; to pursue with dogs that hunt in view; to exercise in running or galloping. Neuterly, to run; to pass; or make itself a passage to rove.

CO'URSER, (*korser*) *s.* a swift horse; a war-horse.

COURT, (*kort*) *s.* [*cour*, Fr.] the place where a prince resides; an open space before a house; a small place enclosed with buildings, excepting an avenue which leads to it, and having no other passage at the other end. Likewise, a large hall or room where justice is publicly administered. Courts are of various kinds; and are either held in the king's name, as all the ordinary courts; or where the precepts are issued in the name of the judge; as the admiral's court. The superior courts are those of the *King's Bench*, the *Common Pleas*, the *Exchequer*, and the *Court of Chancery*, (See

them under their respective heads.) A court of record has power to hold plea of real, personal, and mixed actions, where the debt is 40*s.* or above; as the court of King's Bench, &c. A base court, or court not of record, is, where it cannot hold plea of debt or damage, amounting to 40*s.* or where proceedings are not according to the course of the common law; such as the county court, court of hundreds, court baron, &c. *Court Baron* is a court held by every lord of a manor within his own precincts, by common law and custom; the former is where the barons or freeholders, being suitors, are the judges; the other is that where the lord, or his steward is the judge. *Court of Chivalry*, or *the Marshal's Court*, of which the lord high constable and the earl marshal of England were judges. This court is the fountain of martial law, and the earl marshal is not only one of the judges, but is to see execution done. *Court of Conscience*, a court in the cities of London and Westminster, and some other places, where all causes where the debt and damages come under 40*s.* are determined. *Court of Delegates*, where delegates are appointed by the King's commission, under the great seal, upon an appeal to him; and is granted in three cases: 1. When a sentence is given in an ecclesiastical cause by the archbishop or his official; 2. When a sentence is given in an ecclesiastical cause in places exempt; and 3. When sentence is given in the court of admiralty, in suits civil or marine, by order of the civil law. *Court of Hustings*, is a court of record, held at Guildhall for the city of London, before the lord-mayor and aldermen, sheriffs and recorder, where all pleas, real, personal, and mixt, are determined; where all lands, tenements, &c., within the said city or its bounds, are pleadable, in two *Hustings;* the one called the *Hustings* of the pleas of lands, and the other the *Hustings* of the common pleas. This is the highest court within the city, in which writs of exigent may be taken out, and outlawries awarded, wherein judgment is given by the recorder. *Court-Leet*, is a court held by the lord of a manor, wherein all offences, except high treason, are inquired into, and punished. *Court-Martial*, is appointed for inquiring into, and punishing offences in officers, soldiers, and sailors, in a manner agreeable to the regulations of the mutiny bill. *Court of Requests*, was anciently a court of equity, of the same nature with the chancery, but inferior to it; and has been long since abolished. Figuratively, the retinue or persons which attend on a prince in his palace; any jurisdiction military, civil, or ecclesiastical. The art of pleasing or insinuation.

To COURT, (*kōrt*) *v. a.* to woo; to endeavour to engage the affections of a woman with a view to marriage. Figuratively, to solicit; to seek after with eagerness; to flatter; to endeavour to please, or to insinuate one's self into the good graces of another.

COURT-DAY, *s.* the day on which justice is solemnly administered.

CO'URTEOUS, (*kōrteous*, or *kúrteous*) *a.* [*courtois*, Fr.] affable; polite; full of respect and civility.

CO'URTEOUSLY, (*kōrteously*, or *kúrteously*) *ad.* in a respectful, civil, complaisant manner.

CO'URTEOUSNESS, (*kōrteousness*, or *kúrteousness*) *s.* civil, affable, and complaisant behaviour, tending to gain the affection of another.

CO'URTESAN, or CO'URTEZAN, (*kōrtezan*, or *kúrtezan*) *s.* [*courtisane*, Fr.] an unchaste woman; a prostitute.

CO'URTESY, (*kōrtesy*, or *kúrtesy*) *s.* [*courtoisie*, Fr.] an affable and polite address; an act of kindness, civility, or respect. Figuratively, the method in which women shew their respect of ceremony; *i. e.*, by bending their knees, and sinking the body. In law, a tenure, not of right, but purely by the favour and good nature of others. *Courtesy of England*, applied to a right which a person has to an inheritance who marries an heiress, that has a child by him, after-both she and the child are dead. PROV. Full of *courtesy*, full of craft.

To CO'URTESY, (pron. *curtsey* and *curchee*) *v. n.* to sink the body by bending the knees, applied to the method used by the fair sex, to shew their respect and breeding.

COURT-HAND, *s.* a large square character, abounding in abbreviations, in which records and law-proceedings were formerly written.

CO'URTIER, (*kōrtier*) *s.* one who frequents the courts of princes; one who espouses the measures of the court, in opposition to those of the country; one who solicits and endeavours to engage the affections or esteem of another.

CO'URTLIKE, *a.* elegant; polite; resembling the court.

CO'URTLINESS, *s.* elegance of manners, civility of behaviour, and politeness of address.

CO'URTLY, *a.* relating to, favouring, or flattering the court. Adverbially, in the manner of courtiers; elegantly.

CO'URTSHIP, *s.* the act of endeavouring to gain the favour of a superior, or the affections of a woman.

CO'USIN, (*kuzin*) *s.* [*cousin*, Fr.] a title of relation, applied to those who are born of two sisters, or two brothers. Figuratively, a title given by the king to a nobleman, especially to such as form the privy council.

COW, *s.* [in the plural anciently *kine* or *keen*, but now *cows; cu*, Sax.] the female of the larger or black cattle; its young are called *calves;* the male a *bull;* and its flesh, when killed, *beef*.

Cursed Cows have short horns.

This Proverb is sarcastically applied to those persons, who, though they have *malignity* in their hearts, have a *feebleness* in their hands, disabling them from wreaking their *malice* on the persons to whom they bear ill-will; also, under this emblem of *Cursed Cows*, inveterate enemies are couched, whose barbarous designs are often frustrated by the intervention of an over-ruling Providence according to the *Latin*, *Dat Deus immiti cornua curta bovi.*

To COW, *v. a.* [by a contraction from *coward*] to depress, to keep in great subjection, so as to render a person unable to undertake any bold and generous action.

CO'WARD, *s.* [*couard*, Fr.] a person who is viciously timorous or afraid of opposing danger; a word of reproach. SYNON. The *coward* will fire upon the least offence, but proceed no further. The *poltroon* is so meanly spirited as through want of courage to take every insult calmly. The *coward* draws back; the *poltroon* dares not advance.

CO'WARDICE, *s.* an excessive timorousness, which renders a person the contempt of his adversaries, and the scorn of his friends.

CO'WARDLINESS, *s.* the quality of acting like a coward.

CO'WARDLY, *a.* fearful; timorous; pusillanimous.

CO'WARDLY, *ad.* in the manner of a person who is afraid to show resentment, or oppose an enemy.

CO'WBRIDGE, a town of Glamorganshire, in South Wales, with a market on Tuesday. It is called by the Welsh Pont-Van, from the stone bridge over the river, which soon after falls into the sea. It is seated in a low bottom, and in a fertile soil. It contains 1097 inhabitants; and it is governed by two bailiffs, 12 aldermen, and 12 common-council. The market is well supplied with corn, cattle, sheep, and provisions. It is 176 miles W. from London.

CO'WBANE, *s.* the long-leaved water hemlock.

To CO'WER, *v. n.* [*cwrrain*, Brit.] to stoop by bending the knees, applied to beasts. Figuratively, to stoop or hang over a thing, applied to the attitude of a human creature.

COWES, East and *West*, a sea-port on the N. coast of

the Isle of Wight, divided by the river Meden, or Medina. It is a place of good trade, resorted to by merchant-ships waiting for convoy, passage-boats to and from Portsmouth, Southampton, &c., and the station of the packet, with the mail from the island to London. It is eight miles W. of Portsmouth.

CO'WEY STAKES, Surrey, near Laleham, the place where Julius Cæsar passed the Thames, though the Britons had planted stakes to hinder it, both on the bank and ford.

CO'WGARTH, Westmoreland, near Winandermere, an old seat, with ancient trees about it, the boughs of one of which spread out to such an extent, that several hundreds of persons might find shelter under it.

CO'WISH, *a.* timorous; fearful to a vice.

COWKEEPER, *s.* one whose business is to keep cows.

COWL, *s.* [*cugle*, Sax.] a kind of veil worn by monks; a vessel in which water is carried on a pole between two persons.

CO'W-LEECH, *s.* one who professes to cure distempered cows.

CO'WPAR, a parliament town of Scotland, in the county of Fife, 18 miles W. of St. Andrew's.

COW-POX, *s.* See VACCINE INOCULATION.

COWQUAKES, *s.* a provincial term for the quake-grass, or ladies' hair.

CO'WSLIP, *s.* [*cuslippe*, Sax.] in botany, a small yellowish flower, a species of the *primrose*.

COWS-LU'NGWORT, *s.* a species of mullein; called also high taper, common on dry ditch banks.

CO'W-WEED, *s.* the common wild chervil.

CO'W-WHEAT, *s.* in botany, the metampyrum of Linnæus. There are two British species; viz., the crested and purple.

CO'XCOMB, (*koxcōm*) *s.* an ignorant pretender to knowledge and polite accomplishments.

COXCO'MICAL, *a.* foppish; conceited; affecting an appearance of learning and politeness, including the idea of vanity. A low word, unworthy of use.

CO'XWOLD, a town in the North Riding of Yorkshire, It is 214 miles N. by W. of London.

COY, *a.* [*coi*, Fr.] modest; reserved; not submitting to the familiarities of a lover, or testifying any approbation of his advances.

To COY, *v. a.* to behave with reserve and disapprobation of the familiarities of a lover; to condescend with reluctance.

CO'YLY, *ad.* with reserve; with unwillingness to admit any advances of a lover.

CO'YNESS, *s.* reserve; unwillingness to admit the advances or familiarities of a lover.

CO'YSTEL, *s.* a degenerate kind of hawk.

To CO'ZEN, (*kuzn*) *v. a.* to impose on by feigned appearances; to cheat, to trick, or defraud.

CO'ZENAGE, (*kuzanje*) *s.* imposing upon a person by false appearances, in order to deprive him of his property; a fraud.

CO'ZENER, (*kuzner*) *s.* one who defrauds another by means of specious pretences, or false appearances.

CRAB, *s.* [*crabba*, Sax.] a roundish flat crustaceous animal. There are several things remarkable in the natural history of the crab, particularly three. 1st. That it divests itself of its shell every year, and repairs its loss by means of a juice with which it covers its body. 2d. That if any of its claws are injured, it has the power of breaking off the wounded member, whose loss is in a little time repaired with a new one. 3d. That animals of this species live in companies, and if they are returned to the sea at a considerable distance from the place whence they were taken, they will find their way back to their companies again, as has been ascertained by marking their shells. A wild sour apple, or the tree that bears it. Figuratively, a sour, cross, morose person. A wooden engine with three claws, used in launching ships, or heaving them into the docks. In astronomy, one of the signs of the zodiac. See CANCER.

CRAB, *a.* It is used by way of contempt for any sour or degenerate fruit; as, a *crab* cherry, a *crab* plum.

CRA'BBED, *a.* applied to the temper and behaviour of a person, sour, morose, void of affability. Figuratively, disagreeable or unpleasing. Applied to writings, not easy to be understood, difficult or perplexing.

CRA'BBEDLY, *ad.* in a peevish, morose, sour, and unsociable manner.

CRA'BBEDNESS, *s.* applied to the taste, sour, or resembling that of a crab; applied to the looks, crossness; applied to the behaviour, moroseness; and applied to writings, difficulty, or hardness to be understood.

CRAB'S'EYES, in pharmacy and natural history, are found in two separate bags on each side of the stomach of the craw-fish, and are alkaline, absorbent, and in some degree diuretic.

CRAB-LICE, a species of vermin, so denominated from the resemblance which they bear to the figure of a crab.

CRACK, *s.* [*kraeck*, Belg.] a sudden bursting, by which the parts of a body are separated from each other. Figuratively, the chink or chasm made by the separation of the parts of a body; the sound made by any body in bursting or falling; a sound made by a sudden and quick blow; a flaw. Craziness of intellect; a boast.

To CRACK, *v. a.* [*kraecken*, Belg.] to break into chinks; to break or split; to destroy by breaking; to make a flaw in a thing; to craze. Neuterly, to burst; to split; to open in chinks; to fall or run to ruin; to make a loud noise by bursting, or from a sudden blow; to boast, used with *of*.

CRACK-BRA'INED, *a.* crazy; without right reason.

CRA'CKER, *s.* a noisy boasting fellow. A quantity of gunpowder, confined so as to burst with a noise.

To CRA'CKLE, *v. n.* to make a loud and frequent noise, resembling that of a bay leaf when burnt.

CRA'CKNEL, *s.* a hard brittle cake.

CRA'COW, formerly the capital of Poland, and now capital of a palatinate of the same name, is situated on the Vistula, which is here broad and shallow. The city and suburbs occupy a vast tract of ground, yet contain scarcely 26,000 inhabitants. The great square is spacious and well built; the houses were once richly furnished and well inhabited, but are now either untenanted or in a state of decay. Many of the streets are spacious and handsome; but almost every building bears striking marks of ruined grandeur. The regalia were preserved here, and in the cathedral most of the sovereigns of Poland have been interred. They were also crowned here for nearly five centuries. It has an university, now much decayed, and is 130 miles S. S. W. of Warsaw. Lat. 50. 8. N., long. 20. 16. E.

CRA'DLE, *s.* [*cradel*, Sax.] a small moveable bedstead for children, made of wicker-work, and fitted with pieces of wood underneath, which make the segment of a circle, by means of which it is rocked to and fro. Figuratively, infancy. In surgery, a kind of case resembling a cradle, in which a limb is laid that has been lately set. In ship-building, a frame of timber raised along the outside of a ship, by the bulge, serving to launch her with greater ease and security. In masonry, a sort of cage, in which workmen are suspended on the side of any high building which they are repairing.

To CRA'DLE, *v. a.* to lay or rock in a cradle. Figuratively, to lay or compose.

CRAFT, *s.* [*cræft*, Sax.] a trade or mechanical employ; a

kind of low cunning, whereby one person outwits or overreaches another. Small sailing vessels.

CRA'FTILY. *ad.* in a cunning manner; in a manner which includes in it more art than honesty.

CRA'FTINESS, *s.* cunning.

CRA'FTSMAN, *s.* an artificer, tradesman, manufacturer or mechanic.

CRA'FTSMASTER, *s.* a man skilled in his trade.

CRA'FTY, *a.* cunning: full of art, whereby a person overreaches another, or carries on a design against him without discovery; it includes the idea of selfishness; and sometimes dishonesty.

CRAG, *s.* [*craeghe*, Belg.] a neck, or the small end of the neck, applied to a joint of butcher's meat.

CRAG, *s.* [*craig*, Brit.] a rough steep rock; the rugged parts of a rock.

CRA'GGED, *a.* full of ruggedness, or uneven parts.

CRA'GGEDNESS, *s.* fulness of crags, or prominent rocks.

CRA'GGINESS. *s.* the state of being craggy.

CRA'GGY, *a.* uneven; broken; rugged.

CRAIL, a parliament town of Scotland, in the county of Fife, seated at the mouth of the Frith of Forth, 7 miles S. E. of St. Andrew's.

CRA'KENEEDLE, *s.* the common Venus' comb, or shepherd's needle.

To CRAM, *v. a.* [*cramman*, Sax.] to stuff by force; or to force more into a thing than it can conveniently contain; to fill with more food than a person can conveniently eat; to thrust down by force, applied to the method used to feed turkey. Neuterly, to eat more than a person can well bear.

CRA'MBO, *s.* [a cant word] a play in which one person is obliged to find a rhyme to a word given by another.

CRAMP, *s.* [*crampe*, Fr.] in medicine, a convulsive or involuntary contraction of the muscular parts of the body, attended with great pain. Figuratively, any restraint which hinders a person from exerting either the faculties of his mind, or the strength of his body. A piece of iron beat at each end, by which two bodies are held together.

CRAMP, *a.* attended with difficulties; not easy to be understood. A low term.

To CRAMP, *v. a.* to contract the muscular parts, and thereby to occasion great pain. Figuratively, to restrain, confine, obstruct, or hinder. To fasten together with cramping irons.

CRA'MPFISH, *s.* in natural history, the torpedo; a fish, which not only benumbs the hands of those that touch it, but likewise affects them in the same manner when they take it with a line and fishing-rod.

CRA'NBERRIES, *s.* the same with moss-berries or moorberries; a species of whortle.

CRANBOURN, a town of Dorsetshire, well watered with streams. In the chase, which is so by prescription, having never been a forest, there are 6 lodges, and formerly were 8; it extends almost to Salisbury. It is 38 miles N. E. of Dorchester, and 94 S. W. of London. Market on Thursday. Pop. 2158.

CRANBROOK, a town in Kent, with a market on Saturdays. It is a large and well-frequented place, and the market is the best in these parts. It is 13 miles S. of Maidstone, and 52 S. E. of London. Pop. 3844.

CRANE, *s.* [*cran*, Sax.] a bird with a long bill, neck, and legs. Also a machine used in building and commerce, for raising large stones and other weights. A syphon, or crooked pipe, for drawing liquors out of a bottle or cask. Likewise, a long piece of iron put into a chimney, to hang pots upon.

CRA'NEAGE, *s.* the liberty of using a crane at a wharf; also, the money paid for drawing up wares out of a ship, &c., with a crane.

CRA'NESBILL, *s.* a genus of plants, of which sixteen species are natives of England. A pair of pincers terminating in a point, used by surgeons.

CRA'NIUM, *s.* [Lat.] in anatomy, an assemblage of bones, which involve and include the cerebellum and brain, commonly called the skull.

CRANK, *s.* [*krank*, Belg.] the end of an iron axis turned square down, and turned again a square to the first turning down, so that on the last turning down a leather thong is slipt to tread the treadle-wheel about; or, it is a contrivance of a square form projecting out from an axis or spindle, serving by its rotation to raise and full the pistons of an engine for raising water. Figuratively, any pleasing conceit or pun formed by wresting a word from its original signification.

CRANK, *a.* in sea language, is applied to a ship, which is said to be *cranksided*, when she cannot bear her sails, or but small sail, without danger of oversetting; and to be *crank by the ground*, when her floor or bottom is so narrow that she cannot be brought on ground without danger. Healthy; sprightly.

To CRA'NKLE, *v. n.* to run in and out; to run in mazes, meanders, or windings. Actively, to break into windings.

CRA'NKLES, *s.* an unequal surface, angles formed by the windings of the stream.

CRA'NNIED, *a.* full of holes or chinks.

CRA'NNY, *s.* [*crena*, Lat.] a chink, cleft, or narrow hole, made in a rock or solid body.

CRAPE, *s.* [*crepa*, low Lat.] a light transparent manufacture resembling gauze, made of raw silk gummed and twisted in the mill, wove without crossing, and much used in mourning.

CRAPULENCE, *s.* [from *crapula* a cup, Lat.] drunkenness; or the disorder of the head occasioned by excessive drinking.

CRA'PULOUS, *a.* [from *crapula* a cup, Lat.] drunk; sick or disordered in the head by excessive drinking.

To CRASH, *v. n.* to make a loud noise; applied to that which is occasioned by the fall of several things at once. Actively, to break or bruise by means of force. Figuratively, to drink, applied to liquor.

CRASH, *s.* a loud, sudden, mixed sound, occasioned by several things falling, or being dashed together.

CRA'SIS, *s.* [*krasis*, Gr.] constitution, or the habit of body formed by a due temperature of the humours of the body; health.

CRASS, *a.* [*crassus*, Lat.] thick; gross; not easily running, applied to fluids.

CRA'SSITUDE, *s.* [from *crassus* thick, Lat.] the state of a fluid which enables it to support solid bodies without sinking; grossness.

CRASTINA'TION, *s.* [from *cras* to-morrow, Lat.] the delaying a thing, which ought to be done immediately, to another time.

CRATCH, *s.* [*crêche*, Fr.] the pallisaded frame, in which the hay is put; a manger.

CRATER, in astronomy, the cup, a constellation in the southern hemisphere.

CRAVA'T, *s.* a cloth worn round the neck; a neckcloth.

To CRAVE, *v. n.* [*crafian*, Sax. to ask with earnestness and submission. Figuratively, to ask insatiably, or wish for without being satisfied; to require as necessary; to call for as a claim, applied to things.

CRA'VEN, a division of the West Riding of Yorkshire, which lies on the river Are.

CRA'VEN, *s.* a cock that is conquered, and void of spirit. Figuratively a coward, or one afraid to encounter any danger.

To **CRAVEN**, *v. a.* to render inactive by fear; to render a person a coward, or affect with cowardice.

CRA'VER, *s.* an insatiable asker.

To **CRAUNCH**, *v. a.* [from *schrantsen*, Belg., whence the vulgar more properly say, to *scraunch*] to crush with the teeth.

CRAW, *s.* [*kroe*, Dan.] the crop or first stomach in birds, made by the infinitely-wise Architect of the world to supply the want of teeth and mastication.

CRA'WFISH, *s.* sometimes written *crayfish*; [*écrévisse*, Fr.] in natural history, a small fresh-water fish, in the form of a lobster.

To **CRAWL**, *v. a.* [*krielen*, Belg.] to move with a slow motion along the ground, like a worm. Figuratively, to move slowly; to move in an abject posture; despised by all.

CRA'WLER, *s.* an animal which moves with its belly on the ground; any animal moving with a slow and creeping motion.

CRAY'FISH *s.* the same with the **CRAWFISH**, which see.

CRA'YON, *s.* [Fr.] any colour formed into a roll or pencil, with which pictures or portraits are drawn or coloured. Figuratively, any design or portrait formed with crayons.

To **CRAZE**, *v. a.* [*écraser*, Fr.] to break. Figuratively, to crush or weaken a claim, or arguments; to powder. To disorder the senses or brain of a person; to make a person mad.

CRA'ZEDNESS, *s.* the state of a thing broken; weakness; madness, applied to the understanding.

CRA'ZINESS, *s.* the state of being mad; weakness.

CRA'ZY, *a.* [*écrasé*, Fr.] broken. Figuratively, weak with age; decrepit; feeble; disordered in mind; lunatic, or mad.

To **CREAK**, (*kreek*) *v. n.* [corrupted from *crack*] to make a harsh, shrill, and disagreeable noise, like that of a rusty hinge, applied both to things and animals.

CREAM, (*kreem*) *s.* [*cremor*, Lat.] a thick, fat, or unctuous substance, which rises on the surface of milk when it has stood for some time, used in making butter. Figuratively the best, essential, or most valuable part of any thing; as *the cream of the jest*. *Cream faced*, implies pale with fear.

To **CREAM**, (*kreem*) *v. n.* to rise in cream. To look pale like cream. Actively, to skim off the cream of milk. Figuratively, to take or collect the flower, best part, or quintessence of any thing.

CRE'AMY, (*kreemy*) *a.* abounding with, or of the nature of cream.

CRE'ANCE, *s.* [Fr.] in falconry, a fine small line, fastened to a hawk's leach when she is first lured.

CREASE, (*kreese*) *s.* a mark made in a thing by folding or doubling it.

To **CREASE**, (*kreese*) *v. a.* to make a mark in any thing by folding or doubling it.

To **CREA'TE**, *v. a.* [*creo*, Lat.] to form out of nothing. Figuratively, to cause or produce; to occasion; to confer an honour or dignity. In law, to give a thing new qualities; or put it into a new state.

CREA'TION, *s.* [*creatio*, from *creo* to create, Lat.] the act of forming or giving existence. In its strict sense, it implies the giving existence to a thing which has no pre-existent matter. Figuratively, the act of conferring titles and dignity. The thing created, the universe.

CREA'TIVE, *a.* having the power to form out of nothing; exerting the act or power of creation.

CREA'TOR, *s.* [from *creo* to create, Lat.] the Being that bestows existence, or forms without any preceding matter.

CRE'ATURE, (*kreeture*) *s.* a being which owes its existence to something else. Any thing created. An animal not human. A general term for man. A word of contempt for a human being. A word of petty tenderness. Figuratively, used for one who owes his fortune to, and is at the devotion of, another.

CRE'ATURELY, (*kreéturely*) *ad.* having the qualities of a created thing.

CRE'BITUDE, *s.* [*crebitudo*, Lat.] frequentness, or the quality of repeating the same thing often.

CRE'BROUS, *a.* [*creber*, Lat.] frequent.

CRE'CY, or ***CRE'SSY***, a village in the department of Somme, famous for a great victory obtained over the French by Edward III. August 26th, 1346, wherein the latter were defeated with great slaughter, 30,000 foot being left dead in the field, besides the horse; among whom where the king of Bohemia, the count of Flanders, 8 other sovereign princes 80 bannerets, 1,200 knights, 1,500 gentlemen, 4,000 men at arms, with the duke of Alençon, and other great men, the flower of the French nobility. The English army was drawn up in three lines; the first consisted of 800 men at arms, 4,000 English archers, and 600 Welsh foot, commanded by Edward prince of Wales, assisted by the earls of Warwick, Oxford, &c. The second line, composed of 800 men at arms, 4,000 halberdiers, and 2,400 archers, was led by the earls of Arundel and Northampton. The third line, or body of reserve, in which were 700 men at arms, 5,300 billmen, and 6,000 archers, was ranged along the summit of a hill, and conducted by the king in person, attended by the lords Mowbray, Mortimer, and others. The arms of the French consisted of more than 120,000 men. Crecy is about 10 miles N. of Abbeville. Pop. 1587.

CRE'DENCE, *s.* [from *credo* to believe, Lat.] belief; credit; the act of the mind whereby it assents to the truth of a person's pretensions, and places confidence in his claim to assent. Figuratively, that which gives a person a right to belief or credit.

CREDE'NDA, *s.* [Lat.] things or articles which it is necessary to believe; those propositions or articles which are merely the objects of faith; opposed to *agenda* or practical duties.

CRE'DENT, *a.* [from *credo* to believe, Lat.] believing; easy of belief.

CREDE'NTIAL, (*kredenshal*) *s.* [*credo* to believe, Lat.] that which gives a right to belief and credit; that which warrants assuming any authority, and claims the respect due to one of that character.

CREDIBI'LITY, *s.* the claim which a thing may have to be assented to, or believed; the quality or evidence which renders a thing fit to be assented to; probability.

CRE'DIBLE, *a.* [from *credo* to believe, Lat.] worthy of credit, assent, or belief.

CRE'DIBLENESS, *s.* the quality which renders a thing worthy of credit, assent, or belief.

CRE'DIBLY, *ad.* in such a manner as may be assented to; in such a manner as to claim belief.

CRE'DIT, *s.* [*crédit*, Fr.] belief of a thing as a truth. Figuratively, honour, esteem, testimony, or reputation for honesty; the lending and expectation of money lent within some limited time; the faith reposed in the government by lending money at interest, which may be transferred, though not redeemable, or is promised to be repaid at a certain time. In commerce, it signifies something sold on trust, and the *credit* of a person's account is that on which his payments, whether in cash or other commodities, are registered.

To **CRE'DIT**, *v. a.* [*credo*, Lat.] to believe or assent to what a person says as truth. Figuratively, to reflect ho-

nour on a person or thing; to trust or confide in one; to let a person have goods on trust. In commerce, to discharge a debt, by entering an article on the credit side of an account.

CRE'DITABLE, *a.* that may engage confidence or esteem. In commerce, that may procure trust; honourable; estimable.

CRE'DITABLENESS, *a.* reputation; the being generally praised and esteemed.

CRE'DITABLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to keep one's reputation, or avoid disgrace.

CRE'DITON, or *KIRTON*, a town in Devonshire, with a considerable manufacture of serges; formerly the see of a bishop, removed to Exeter in 1050. The cathedral, a magnificent structure, 200 feet in length, is still standing. It is seated between two hills, on the river Creddy, 9 miles N. W. of Exeter, and 181 W. by N. of London. Market on Saturday. Pop. 5922.

CRE'DITOR, *s.* [from *credo* to believe, Lat.] one who lets another have any thing on trust; one to whom a debt is owing. In book-keeping, that side of an account wherein all things delivered are entered; in the cash-book, it contains a person's payment.

CREDU'LITY, *s.* [from *credo* to believe, Lat.] belief without examining into the truth of the thing asserted to; too great easiness in believing.

CREDU'LOUS, *s.* [from *credo* to believe, Lat.] assenting to any thing proposed as an object of belief, without examining into its truth.

CREDU'LOUSNESS, *s.* the quality of believing without examining.

CREED, *s.* [from *credo*, Lat.] is a brief summary of the articles of a Christian's belief. There are several ancient forms and scattered remains of creeds to be met with in the records of the primitive church; but the most universal creeds, and those which are allowed by the canons of the church are the *Apostolical*, the *Athanasian*, and *Nicene creeds*. Any solemn profession of principles and opinion. "There 's my creed." *Shak.*

To CREEK, *v. a.* [*krecke*, Belg.] to make a harsh noise.

CREEK, *s.* [*crecca*, Sax.] in geography, a part of the sea which runs into the land; a port or bay; a prominence, or jutting, in a winding coast.

CRE'EKY, *a.* full of creeks and windings.

To CREEP, *v. n.* preter. *crept*; [*crypan*, Sax.] to move with the belly on the ground, applied to reptiles or animals which have no legs, such as worms and serpents. Figuratively, to grow on the ground, or upon supporters, applied to vegetables. To move slowly; to move unperceived into any place; to come unexpected, or steal out of a place unperceived and unheard; to behave with abjectness, or meanness of spirit.

CRE'EPER, *s.* a plant which runs along the ground, or supports itself by means of some stronger body; a kind of small bird, whose manners resemble those of the woodpecker; an iron used to slide along the grate in kitchens; a grappling iron employed in bringing up drowned persons, or other objects from the bottom of the water; a kind of patten or clog worn by women in dirty weather.

CRE'EPHOLE, *s.* a hole or cavity into which an animal may retire to escape danger. Figuratively, an excuse; means devised to escape shame, or elude the force of law.

CRE'EPINGLY, *ad.* in a slow motion; after the manner of a reptile.

CREMA'TION, *s.* [*crematio*, from *cremo* to burn, Lat.] a burning.

CREMO'NA, the capital of the Cremonese, a territory of Milan, having Mantua on the E. and the Bressan on the N. The principal streets are broad and straight, and there are some small squares. The country about is fertile, producing wine, fruits, honey, flax, &c. Here is an university, of no great celebrity. It is seated on the Oglio, near the Po, 30 miles N. W. of Parma.

CRE'MOR, *s.* [Lat.] a milky substance; a soft liquor resembling cream.

CRE'NATED, *a.* [from *crena* a notch, Lat.] in botany, notched; jagged; or sewed on the edges.

CRE'OLES, a name given to the families descended from the Spaniards who first settled at Mexico in America These are much more numerous than the Spaniards properly so called, and the Mulattoes, which two other species of inhabitants they distinguish; and are excluded from all considerable employments.

CRE'PANE, *s.* in farriery, an ulcer in the midst of the fore part of the foot, caused by a bilious, sharp, and biting humour, that frets the skin, or by a hurt given by striking the hinder feet.

To CRE'PITATE, *v. n.* [*crepito*, Lat.] to make a small crackling noise.

CREPITA'TION, *s.* a small crackling noise, as the burning of thorns, parching of peas, &c.

CREPT, the participle of *creep*.

CREPU'SCULE, *s.* [*crepusculum*, Lat.] in astronomy, the twilight.

CREPU'SCULOUS, *a.* [from *crepusculum*, Lat.] glimmering; in a state between light and darkness.

CRE'SCENT, *a.* [*crescens*, from *cresco* to grow, Lat.] growing; increasing; in a state of increase.

CRE'SCENT, *s.* the moon in her state of increase. In heraldry, it is a bearing in form of a new moon; and is used either as an honourable bearing, or as a distinction between elder and younger families; being generally assigned to the second son, and his descendants.

CRESS, *s.* [plural *cresses*, perhaps from *cresco*, Lat., on account of its quick growth] a herb used for salad, or eat raw, of which there are several sorts; the garden *cress* and the water *cress* are the most known.

CRE'SSET, *s.* [from *croisette*, Fr.] a great light set on a light-house, or watch-tower; a beacon.

CREST, *s.* [*crista*, Lat.] in armoury, the top part of the armour for the head, mounting over the helmet in manner of a comb, or tuft of a cock, deriving its name from *crista*, a cock's comb, and was for the most part made of feathers, or the hair of horses' tails. In heraldry, the uppermost part of an armoury, or that part of the casque or helmet next to the mantle. The *crest* is deemed a greater mark of nobility than the armoury; being borne at tournaments, to which none were admitted, till they had given good proof of their nobility. Figuratively, pride, spirit or courage.

CRE'STED, *s.* [from *crista* a crest, Lat.] adorned with a plume or crest; having a tuft or comb on the head. In botany, flowers furnished with a tuft or crest, as in the common milk-wort.

CRE'ST-FALLEN, *a.* dispirited; heartless; in a state of dejection.

CRE'STLESS, *a.* in heraldry, not honoured with a coat-armoury; or of a noble or honoured family.

CRETA'CEOUS, (*kretáceous*) *a.* [from *creta* chalk, Lat.] chalky; abounding with, having the quality of chalk.

CRE'VICE, *s.* [from *crever*, Fr.] a narrow opening made in a thing by its cracking, generally applied to walls or wainscots.

CREW, *s.* [probably from *crud*, Sax.] formerly a company met together for any purpose. At present applied to a ship's company; or used to signify a company of contemptible persons, or such as herd together with some bad design.

CRE'WEL, *s.* [*kiewel*, Belg.] fine worsted or yarn twisted and made up in a knot or ball.

CRE'WKERNE, a town of Somersetshire, containing about 3,800 inhabitants. Here are some manufactures of dowlas, sail-cloth, gut-web, and stockings. It is seated on a branch of the Parret, on the confines of Dorsetshire, 132 miles W. by S. of London. Market on Saturday.

CRIB, *s.* [Teut. *crybbe*, Sax.] the rack in a stable. Figuratively, the stall of an ox; a small habitation or hut. The cards which each party lay out of their hands, and are reckoned for the benefit of the dealer at the game of cribbage.

CRI'BBAGE, *s.* a game at cards, wherein the players endeavour to make pairs, sequents, pairs royal, and one and thirty at playing, and to hold in their hands as many fifteens, pairs, and sequents, as they can.

CRI'BBLE, *s.* [*cribrum*, Lat.] a corn-sieve.

CRI'CKHEITH, a town in Carnarvonshire, whose market is on Wednesday. It is 236 miles from London.

CRICK, *s.* [*cricco*, Ital.] the noise made by a door when its hinges are rusty, or want oiling; a painful stiffness in the neck, from *cryce*, Sax.

CRI'CKET, *s.* an insect which frequents fire-places or ovens, and is remarkable for a continual chirping or creaking noise; a game which is played with a bat and ball.

CRICKHO'WEL, a town of Brecknockshire, much resorted to by invalids for the purpose of drinking goats' milk and whey. Here are the ruins of a castle, which appears to have been formerly a place of considerable strength. It is seated on the river Usk, 13 miles E. by S. of Brecknock. Market on Thursday and Saturday. Pop. 1061.

CRI'CKLADE, a town of Wilts, containing 1700 inhabitants. It is seated on the Thames, (and the Thames and Severn Canal now come up to the town,) 25 miles S. W. of Oxford, and 83 W. of London. Market on Saturday.

CRI'ER, *s.* a person authorized to proclaim things that are lost, or those which are to be sold.

CRIM-TA'RTARY, or *CRIME'A*, a peninsula of Asia, bourded on the N. by part of the district of Taurida, (a division of the Russian government of Ekaterinoslav,) and on the other parts by the Black Sea and the Sea of Asoph. It is divided into two parts by mountains which run E. and W. The N. division is fit for pasturage only; in the S. part the valleys are remarkably fertile, and the climate extremely mild. The lower hills, extending from Theodosia to the E. extremity of the country, are principally used in gardening, and produce excellent fruit. The Tartars are short and squat, with swarthy complexions, pigs' eyes square and flat face; their hair is black, and as strong as horse-hair, with very little beards. Their shirts and drawers are cotton cloth, and over them they have cloaks of felt, or sheep-skins. The women are too much like their husbands to be handsome; however, the men usually make use of the slaves whom they steal from their neighbours; and are continually roving from one place to another. The Tartar inhabitants are estimated at 70,000. Achmetsted was made the capital in 1785. Besides the ports of Kerth and Jenikale, the road of Caffa, and the harbour of Baluclava, there is near Sebastapol, one of the most capacious and secure harbours in the world. This country is in some maps called Taurica, from its having been the ancient Taurica Chersonesus.

CRIME, *s.* [*crimen*, Lat.] a voluntary breach of any known law; an offence. SYNON. *Faults* result from human weakness, being transgressions of the rules of duty. *Crimes* proceed from the wickedness of the heart, being actions against the rules of nature.

CRI'MINAL, *a.* [*criminalis*, from *crimen* a crime, Lat.] contrary to any known law. Figuratively, faulty; worthy of blame; guilty; subject to some punishment on account of the violation of a law. In law, that which is opposed to civil.

CRI'MINAL, *s.* a person who is accused of a voluntary breach of a known law; a person who has knowingly and wilfully acted contrary to any law.

CRI'MINALLY, *ad.* in a manner inconsistent with innocence; in a manner which implies guilt, or the wilful breach of some law; in a manner which deserves blame or punishment.

CRIMINA'TION, *s.* [*criminatio*, from *crimen* a crime, Lat.] the act of accusing a person of the breach of some law.

CRI'MINOUS, *a.* [from *crimen* a crime, Lat.] enormously guilty; iniquitous.

CRIMP, *a.* [from *crimble*, or *crumble*,] easily broken; crumbling with dryness; easily reduced to powder. Figuratively, not consistent; not of any force. A low word.

To CRI'MPLE, *v. a.* [from *rumple*, *crumple*, or *crimple*] to draw together in wrinkles.

CRI'MSON, *s.* [*crimosino*, Ital.] a deep red colour, mixed with an appearance of blue. Figuratively, in poetical language, used for a dark, or any degree of a red colour.

To CRI'MSON, *v. a.* to dye or colour with red or crimson.

CRI'NCUM, *s.* [a cant word] a cramp; whimsy.

CRINGE, *s.* a low bow, carrying with it the idea of fawning and mean servility.

To CRINGE, *v. a.* [*kriechen*, Teut.] to form into wrinkles, or uncouth appearances. Neuterly, to behave in a mean, servile, complaisant manner, in order to gain a person's favour, or avert his anger; to fawn.

CRINI'GEROUS, *a.* [from *crinis* hair, and *gero* to carry, Lat.] hairy; overgrown with hair.

To CRINKLE, *v. n.* [*krinkelen*, Belg.] to go in and out; to wrinkle. Actively, to draw a thing into wrinkles; to make the surface of a thing uneven.

CRI'NKLE, *s.* a wrinkle.

CRI'NOSE, *a.* [from *crinis* hair, Lat.] hairy.

CRINO'SITY, *s.* [from *crinis* hair, Lat.] the quality of abounding in hair; hairiness.

CRI'PPLE, *s.* [*crypel*, Sax.] a person who has not the use of his limbs, especially his legs.

To CRI'PPLE, *v. a.* to make lame, or deprive a person of the use of his limbs.

CRI'PPLENESS, *s.* the state of a person who is lame, or has not the use of his limbs.

CRI'SIS, *s.* [*krisis*, Gr.] in medicine, a change in a disorder, which either determines a patient's death or recovery. Figuratively, in politics, a period of time wherein an undertaking is arrived at its greatest height; any particular period of time.

CRISP, *a.* [*crispus*, Lat.] curled, indented, winding. Dry, brittle, or easily broken.

To CRISP, *v. a.* [*crispo*, Lat.] to curl, or form a thing into a ring; to twist. Neuterly, to run in and out. To make a thing easy to be broken by frying or drying it.

CRI'SPING-PIN, a curling iron.

CRI'SPNESS, *s.* the quality of a thing curled; easiness to be broken, owing to dryness. In cookery, the brittleness of a thing, owing to the hard incrustation formed by a brisk fire.

CRI'SPY, *a.* curled. In cookery, brown and brittle.

CRITE'RION, *s.* [*kriterion*, from *krino* to judge, Gr.] a standard by which the goodness or badness of a thing may be measured or judged.

CRI'TIC *s* [*kritikos* from *krino* to judge, Gr.] a person

formed by nature, and qualified by art, to point out the perfection and imperfection of any of the productions in the arts or sciences; one who is employed in distinguishing the beauties or defects of an author. Figuratively, a censurer, or a person apt to find fault either with the writings or actions of another.

CRI'TIC, *a.* belonging to criticism; or the art of judging of the performances of an author.

CRI'TIC, (by some spelt *critique*, and then pron. *kreeteék*) *s.* [*critique*, Fr.] an examination or comment on the works of an author, wherein both taste and learning are used as guides; a criticism; the art of criticism.

CRI'TICAL, *a.* able to distinguish the beauties and defects of any production; nice; exact; accurate; with all the judgment and care of a critic; after the manner of a critic; according to the rules of criticism. Captious; inclined to find fault; censorious. In medicine and politics, that in which some crisis or important change happens.

CRI'TICALLY, *ad.* in a critical manner; in such a manner as to discover beauties or defects; exactly; curiously.

CRI'TICALNESS, *s.* exactness, nicety, accuracy; the act of exercising the judgment, in order to discern the faults or perfections of any production.

To CRI'TICISE, (*kriticize*) *v. a.* to write remarks, or point out the beauties and defects of any production. Figuratively, to find fault with. Actively, to censure, blame, or find fault with.

CRI'TICISM, *s.* the art or standard of judging well of the merits or demerits of any production. Figuratively, remark or observation made by a critic.

To CROAK, (*krok*) *v. n.* [*cracezzan*, Sax.] to make a hoarse noise, applied to that made by a frog or raven.—Figuratively, to caw, to cry, or make a disagreeable murmur.

CROAK, (*krok*) *s.* the noise made by a frog, raven, or crow.

CROA'TIA, a country of Europe, bounded on the N. by Hungary; on the E. and S. E. by Hungary and Sclavonia; on the S. by Sclavonia and Bosnia; on the W. by Morlachia, The Austrian Croatia is about 130 miles in length, and from 40 to 60 in breadth. The Turkish Croatia is about 40 miles long and 20 wide. In the middle ages they had kings of their own, but in the 11th century, Croatia and Dalmatia devolved to the king of Hungary. Pop. 440,000.

CRO'CEOUS, *a.* [from *crocus* saffron, Lat.] consisting of or resembling saffron; yellow, or a saffron colour.

CRO'CHES, *s.* little buds upon the top of a deer's horn.

CROCK, *s.* [*kruick*, Belg.] a cup or earthen vessel; a pot to boil victuals in. Figuratively, the smut occasioned by rubbing the outside of a pot against any thing.

CRO'CCERY, *s.* [from *krnick*, Belg.] earthenware.

CRO'CODILE, *s.* [*krokodeilos*, from *krokos* saffron, and *deilos* timorous, Gr.] an amphibious voracious animal, in shape resembling a lizard, and found in Egypt and the Indies. It is covered with very hard scales, which cannot without great difficulty be pierced; except under the belly, where the skin is tender. It has a wide mouth, with several rows of teeth, sharp and separated, which enter one another. It runs with great swiftness; but does not easily turn itself. It is long lived, and is said to grow continually to its death. Some are ten or twelve yards long. Crocodiles lay their eggs, resembling goose eggs, sometimes amounting to sixty, near the water-side; covering them with the sand, that the heat of the sun may hatch them.

CRO'CODILINE, *a.* [*crocodilinus*, Lat.] resembling a crocodile.

CROCUS, *s.* a plant, of which there are two kinds, the vernal and autumnal; the summits of the pointal of the latter species, with narrow leaves rolled back at the edges, are the saffron of the shops. In chemistry, it denotes any metal calcined to a red or deep yellow colour.

CROFT, *s.* [*croft*, Sax.] a little close joining to a house, used either for corn or pasture.

CROISA'DE, or CROISA'DO, *s.* [from *croix* cross, Fr.] a holy war; a name given to the expeditions of the Christians against the infidels, for the recovery of Palestine; so called because those who were engaged in them wore a cross on their clothes, and bore one on their standard. Several circumstances contributed to give rise to the croisades, such as a desire of visiting Palestine, an opinion that the end of the world was approaching, and the hardships which were suffered by pilgrims in the holy land, after the Turks had taken that country from the Saracens. The first croisade began in 1095, being instigated principally by Peter the hermit. The next year 800,000 croisaders invaded Palestine, and in a little time gained considerable advantages. They were, however, expelled by the Turks in the thirteenth century, after which no advantages remained from these ill-conducted expeditions, but their having contributed to civilize Europe.

CROISER, *s.* [*croisés*, Fr.] pilgrims bound for the Holy Land, or those who have been already there.

CRO'MACK WATER, a romantic lake of Cumberland, on the Cocker, between Buttermere and Lowes Water. It is 4 miles in length, nearly half a mile in breadth, in some places very deep, and contains 3 little islands, one of which is a rock.

CRO'MARTY, a tolerably fertile, and, of late years, well cultivated county of Scotland, comprehending part of a peninsula on the south coast of the Frith, to which it gives name. On the S. and W. it is bounded by Ross-shire; and on the E. by the Frith of Murray. It is 12 miles long from E. to W., and about 3 miles in its greatest breadth. Its capital of the same name, has a manufacture of hempen cloth, which employs about 200 persons, and a considerable coasting trade in corn, thread yarn, fish, and skins. It is situated at or near the entrance of the Frith of Cromarty, the most safe, extensive, and commodious bay, or harbour of Scotland, and one of the finest in Europe, or the world. This truly excellent, but much neglected harbour, the *Portus Salutis* of the Romans, is about 22 miles in length, and in some parts 4 in breadth; the entrance is narrow and bold, being formed by two huge lofty rocks, which project into the sea till they approach within a mile of each other, and therefore, defend this fine bay completely from winds and storms. These rocky promontories, or islands, thus approaching each other, and having also a similar appearance, are called by the natives, *The sooters of Cromarty*, which, in the Scottish language, means wooers, or lovers. Such, in fact, is the vast extent of sea-room in this bay, and such its length, depth, and breadth, that almost the whole British navy might ride with safety within it; and the state of the shore, or anchorage ground, on both sides, for several miles up, is so favourable and smooth, that were a vessel driven from her cables and cast ashore, there would be little or no damage incurred. In violent easterly winds, when no vessel can venture to look into any port of the east coast of Scotland, from the Frith of Forth northwards, all vessels thus situated flock into this bay. It will appear of still greater importance when it is known, that from Wick, in Caithness, to this frith, a distance of 60 miles, the shore is bold, rocky, and utterly inaccessible to sea vessels of any size, the waters of Dornock excepted; which, however, are of no great utility to navigation, by reason of shallows and quicksands.

CRO'MER, a town of Norfolk; with a market on Saturday. It is seated near the sea-side, and was formerly more considerable than it is at present; for it had two churches,

one of which, with several houses, were swallowed up by the sea. The inhabitants are now chiefly fishermen. It has been of late much resorted to as a watering-place. It is 22 miles N. of Norwich, and 127 N. E. of London. P. 1232.

CROMWELL, Oliver, was the son of Mr. Robert Cromwell, who was the second son of Sir Henry Cromwell, of Hinchingbrooke, in the county of Huntingdon, by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Richard Stewart of the Isle of Ely, knight. He was born in the parish of St. John, in the ancient borough of Huntingdon, on April 24 or 25, in 1599 in the 41st year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. He was sent to school under the care of Dr. Thomas Beard, a master of the free school at Huntingdon. He from thence removed to Sidney College in Cambridge, where he was admitted April 23, in 1616, under the tuition of Mr. Richard Howlet, who by a strict attention to his pupil's disposition very quickly discovered, that he was less addicted to speculation than to action. His father dying, he returned home, where his conduct was far enough from being regular, insomuch that it gave his mother, who was a notable and prudent woman, much uneasiness. She was advised by some near relations to send him up to London, and to place him in Lincoln's inn, which she accordingly did; but without any extraordinary effects, since it only served to bring him acquainted with the vices of the town, by way of addition to those to which he had been addicted in the country. It does not at all appear that he applied himself to the study of the law, which was what his friends aimed at; on the contrary, he continued to pursue his pleasures, and gave himself up to wine, women, and play; in which last, though he was sometimes fortunate, yet taking all his expenses together, they so much exceeded his income, that he quickly dissipated all that his father left him. But after a few years spent in this manner, he saw plainly the consequence of his follies, renounced them suddenly, and began to lead a very grave and sober life, and entered into a close friendship with several eminent divines, who looked upon his reformation as very extraordinary, and spoke of him as a man of sense and great abilities. As he was nearly related to Mr. Hampden of Buckinghamshire, to the Barringtons of Essex, and other considerable families, they interested themselves in his favour, and were very desirous of seeing him settled in the world; in order to which, a marriage was proposed, which soon after took effect. The lady he married was Elizabeth, daughter of Sir James Bouchier, of Essex, knight, a woman of spirit and parts, and being descended from an ancient family, did not want a considerable portion of pride. Mr. Cromwell soon after returned to his own country, and settled at Huntingdon, till the death of his uncle Sir Thomas Stuart, who left him an estate of between 4 and 500*l.* a year; this induced him to remove into the Isle of Ely. About this time he began to converse mostly with them that were then styled Puritans, and by degrees affected their notions with great warmth and violence. He was elected a member of the third parliament in the reign of Charles I., which met Jan. 20, in 1628, and was of the committee for religion, where he distinguished himself by his zeal against popery, and by complaining of D. Neile, the bishop of Winchester, licensing books which had a very dangerous tendency. After the dissolution of that parliament, he returned again into the country, where he continued to express much concern for religion, to frequent silenced ministers, and to invite them often to lectures and sermons at his house, by which he again brought his affairs into a very indifferent situation; so that he judged it necessary to try what industry might do towards repairing these breaches, which led him to take a farm at St. Ives, and thus he kept about five years; though indeed, instead of repairing, it helped to run out the rest of his fortune. He had prayers in the morning and afternoon, and he gave public notice that he was ready to make restitution to any from whom he had won money at play; and he actually did return £30 to Mr. Calton, from whom he won it several years before. When the earl of Bedford, and some other persons of high distinction, who had estates in Lincolnshire, were desirous of having the fens drained, Cromwell violently opposed it, which gave occasion to Mr. Hampden to recommend him to his friends in parliament as a person capable of conducting great things. He had the address to get himself chosen for Cambridge, a place in which he was not known, and was very zealous in promoting the remonstrance which was carried on Nov. 14, 1641, which laid the basis of the civil war. In 1642, Mr. Cromwell raised a troop of horse, which he commanded, by virtue of a commission from the earl of Essex, and acted very vigorously, so that he was promoted to the rank of colonel, and had 1,000 horse under his command, and was some time afterwards lieutenant-general of the horse. In the Battle of Marston-Moor, July 3, 1644, it was universally allowed that his cavalry had the greatest share in gaining the battle. In the winter, when the parliament sat, Cromwell and his friends carried what was then called the self-denying ordinance, that excluded the members of either house from having any command in the army; however, Cromwell was at first occasionally, at last absolutely exempted. Upon the introduction of the new model, as it was called, the chief command of the army was given to Sir Thomas Fairfax; and from being lieutenant-general of horse, Cromwell became lieutenant-general of the army, of which, while another had the title, he seems to have had the direction In 1646 the earl of Essex died suddenly; and Cromwell turned his thoughts entirely to make the army the supreme power, which he accordingly effected, and turned out those members of the house who would not act by his direction. As to the circumstance of the beheading of the king, and the public transactions of those times, they are so well known, that I shall pass them slightly over. Cromwell had the command of the forces of Ireland, and the title of Lord Lieutenant was bestowed upon him; and by the month of June 1650, all Ireland was in a manner subdued, and that in so short a space as nine months. He left Ireton, his deputy there, and came over to England. On June 26, 1650, he was appointed general and commander in chief of all the forces of the commonwealth, and set out on his march against the Scots, who had received Charles II. On September 3, 1651, he totally defeated the king's forces at Worcester; he then came up to London, and was congratulated by the house of commons, the council of state, the lord mayor, &c. On the 19th of April, 1653, he called a council of officers, to debate about the government; while they were sitting, colonel Ingolby came and informed them, that the parliament had framed a bill to continue themselves till Nov. 5, in the next year, proposing to fill up the house by new elections; whereupon the general marched directly to Westminster, with about 30 men, placed his soldiers about the house, entered first himself, and after staying some time talking to them, he ordered the soldiers to see the house clear of all members, and having caused the doors to be locked up, went away to Whitehall. On December 16, the same year, Cromwell was invested, in the court of Chancery in Westminster-hall, with great solemnity, with the title of Protector of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland, being then in the 54th year of his age. He applied himself immediately to the settling of public affairs, both foreign and domestic, and concluded a peace with the states of Holland, in which Denmark was included. He also made peace with Sweden, and both France and Spain contended so earnestly for his

friendship, that they made themselves ridiculous. As to domestic affairs, he filled the courts of Westminster with able judges, professed an unalterable resolution of maintaining liberty of conscience, and dismissed from their commands such officers as he could not confide in. He gave the command of all the forces in Scotland to general Monk, and sent his own son Henry to govern Ireland. He, by an ordinance dated April 12, 1654, united England and Scotland, fixing the number of representatives for the latter at thirty, and soon after he did the same by Ireland. He shewed a great regard to justice, in causing the brother of the ambassador from Portugal to be executed for murder. He called a parliament to meet on Sept. 3, which was accordingly opened on that day, to which the protector went in great state. He received the house of commons in the painted chamber, where he made them a very long speech. When they came to their house, after electing Mr. William Lenthall their speaker, they fell to debating whether the supreme legislative power of the kingdom should be in a single person or a parliament. This so alarmed the protector, that, on the 12th of the same month, he caused a guard to be set at the painted chamber, where he gave them a sharp reproof, and none were permitted to go into the house afterward before they had taken an oath to be faithful to the protector and his government. The protector finding this parliament would give him no money, and that they were about to take away his power, dissolved them. He restored to the city their militia. This year, 1655, there were some conspiracies, for which several persons suffered death, and the protector from henceforth made no difficulty of supporting his authority in any manner, and by any means. In the spring of this year he sent a powerful fleet under the command of admiral Penn, and a great body of land forces, commanded by general Venables, in hopes to make himself master of great part of the Spanish West Indies; and though they failed in their main design, yet they made themselves masters of Jamaica, and admiral Blake did great things in the Mediterranean; so that the protector's reputation was very high abroad. Writs were issued out for the parliament to meet Sept, 17, 1656, at which time they met accordingly, but there was a guard posted at the door of the house, who suffered none to enter till they had swallowed the oaths that were ready prepared for them; by which 200 were excluded. In the spring of the year 1657, a kind of legislative government was brought upon the carpet, and it was agreed to offer Cromwell the title of king. Finding it disagreeable to his best friends, he told them he could not, with a good conscience, accept the title of king; but his highness resolved upon a new inauguration, which was accordingly, with great solemnity, performed, June 26, 1657, in Westminster hall, with all the splendour of a coronation. On Jan. 20, 1658, the commons met, as the other house also did, pursuant to the writs of summons issued by the lord protector; and all shew of force was withdrawn; but the two houses being at variance, the protector dissolved them Feb. 4, with great bitterness of speech, and deep sorrow of heart. This year Dunkirk, which was taken chiefly by the valour of the English, was delivered into the hands of Lockhart his ambassador. His favourite daughter, Mrs Cleypole, was about this time taken ill, and died Aug. 6. He was from that time wholly altered, grew daily more reserved and suspicious, not indeed without reason; for he found a general discontent prevail through the nation. At Hampton-court he fell into a kind of slow fever, which soon degenerated into a tertian ague. Being removed to London, he became much worse, grew first lethargic, then delirious, from which he recovered a little, but was not capable of giving any distinct directions about public affairs. He died Sept. 3, 1658, in the 60th year of his age. A very pompous funeral was ordered at the public expense, and performed from Somerset house with a splendour superior to any that has been bestowed upon crowned heads. The protector had several children, of whom six survived to be men and women; viz., two sons and four daughters. 1. Richard Cromwell, born October, 1626, and died July 13, 1712, at Cheshunt in Hertfordshire; 2. Henry Cromwell, born Jan. 20, 1627, died March 25, 1674. 3 Bridget, who first married commissary-general Ireton, and, after his decease, lieutenant general Fleetwood. 4. Elizabeth, born 1650; she married John Cleypole, esq., a Northamptonshire gentleman, whom the protector made master of the horse, created him a baronet, July 16, 1657, and appointed him one of his lords. 5. Mary, who was married to the Lord Vicount Fauconberg, Nov. 18, 1657, who was raised to the dignity of an earl by king William, and died on the last day of the year 1700. 6. Frances, his youngest daughter, was twice married, first to Mr. Robert Rich, grandson to the earl of Warwick, Nov. 11, 1667, who died on the 16th of February following. She afterwards married Sir John Russel of Chippenham in Cambridgeshire; by whom she left several children, and lived to a great age.

CRO'NBORG, a fortress of Zealand, situated on a point of land, on the W. coast of the Sound, a little East of Elsinore, and opposite to Helsingborg, in Sweden. The late unfortunate queen Matilda was imprisoned here, before she was removed to Zell. Adjoining to a palace, about half a mile from Cronborg, is a garden called Hamlet's Garden supposed to be the spot where the murder of that king was committed.

CRONE, *s.* [*kronie*, Belg.] an old ewe. Figuratively, an old woman.

CRO'NET, *s.* in farriery, the hair which grows over the top of a horse's hoof.

CRO'NSTADT, a town and fortress of Russia, situated on the island of Retusari, on the E. of the Gulf of Finland 12 miles W. of Petersburg. Its harbour is the station of the Russian fleet, having great Magazines of Naval stores, and numerous docks and yards for building and careening ships of the line. It was founded by Peter I., improved by his daughter Elizabeth, and completed by the late empress. The number of inhabitants is about 36,000. Lat. 59. 58. N. long. 29. 56. E.

CRO'NY, *s.* an old and very intimate acquaintance or confidant. A cant word.

CROOK, *s.* [*croc*, Fr.] any thing bent; a sheephook; a meander or winding.

To CROOK, *v. a.* [*crocher*, Fr.] to bend, to turn any thing so as to resemble a hook.

CROO'KBACK, *s.* a term of reproach for a man that has gibbous shoulders.

CROO'KED, *a.* [*croché*, Fr.] bent, opposed to straight; formed into an angle or hook; winding. Figuratively, perverse or bad. SYNON. By *crooked*, is understood any deviation from natural straightness. *Deformed*, implies any part of the body being imperfect or unnatural. Thus a man is *crooked* if any ways twisted or bent from the natural shape, and *deformed* if he has an eye, a finger, or a toe, too little or too much.

CROO'KEDLY, *ad.* not straight; in an untoward, perverse, or uncomplying manner.

CROO'KEDNESS, *s.* the bending of the body. Figuratively, a deformity of the body, arising from any of its limbs being distorted or out of shape. Applied to the mind or temper, perversity, or a disposition which is not easily pleased.

CROO'KHORN, a town of Somersetshire, with a market

on Saturday. It is seated on a branch of the river Parret, on the confines of Dorsetshire, and the market is good for corn, sheep, &c. It is 132 miles W. by S. of London.

CROP, *s.* [*crop*, Sax.] the craw, or first stomach of birds, wherein their food is prepared for digestion.

CROP, *s.* [*croppa*, Sax.] the highest part, end, or top of a thing. Figuratively, corn collected in a harvest; the product of a field; any thing cut off.

To CROP, *v. a.* to cut off the tops or ends of any thing; to mow, reap, or lop. Figuratively, to shorten or consume in eating. Neuterly, to yield a harvest.

CRO'PFUL, *a.* filled; satiated with food.

CRO'PPER, *s.* in natural history, a kind of pigeon, remarkable for swelling its crop.

CRO'PSICK, *a.* sick, or disordered by intemperate eating or drinking.

CROSCOMB, a town of Somersetshire, near Wells; some cloth is made here; but the chief manufacture is that of stockings. Market is on Tuesday. Pop. 803.

CRO'SIER (*krozier*) *s.* [*croiser*, Fr.] the pastoral staff of a bishop, so called from its having a cross on the top.

CRO'SLET, *s.* [*croisselet*, Fr.] a small cross.

CROSS, *s.* [*croix*, Fr.] an instrument made of two pieces of wood, cutting or crossing each other at right angles, on which malefactors were executed among the Romans. The sign made by the priest on the forehead of a person when baptized, by drawing two marks which cross each other, with his fingers dipped in water; one line drawn athwart another. Figuratively, any thing which is contrary to a person's wishes, and is a trial of his patience.

CROSS, *a.* that falls athwart. Figuratively, opposite to a person's wishes or expectations; perverse; not complying, peevish; displeased with trifles; not easily persuaded; reciprocal on each side; interchanging.

CROSS, *prep.* athwart, so as to intersect from one side to another. In riding, so as to have one leg on each side of a horse. "*Cross* his back."

To CROSS, *v. a.* to lay one line so as to form angles with another; to sign with a cross; to mark or conceal; to go over a river. Figuratively, to oppose the designs of another, and thereby render him peevish; to contradict; to debar; to preclude.

CRO'SS-BAR-SHOT, *s.* a round shot or bullet with a bar put through it.

CRO'SSBILL, *s.* in Chancery, is an original bill, by which the defendant prays relief against the plaintiff.

CRO'SSBITE, *s.* a cheat which frustrates a person's designs; a deception.

CRO'SSBOW, *s.* an engine or instrument made of a bow fixed across a piece of wood, used in shooting deer, pigeons, &c. It will carry a bullet a considerable distance, and do execution.

To CROSS-EXA'MINE, *v. a.* to try the faith of evidence by captious questions of the contrary party.

CRO'SSGRAINED, *a.* in joinery, applied to wood, from whence a bow or branch has shot out, the grain of the branch shooting forward, and crossing that of the trunk. Figuratively, hard to please; peevish; perverse; troublesome; vexatious.

CRO'SSLY, *ad.* athwart, so as to intersect or form angles. Figuratively, opposite, contrary, untowardly.

CRO'SSNESS, *s.* transverseness; intersection; perverseness; peevishness.

CRO'SSROW, *s.* the alphabet; so named from a cross being placed at the beginning of it.

CRO'SS-STAFF, *s.* an instrument used by seamen to take the meridian altitude of the sun or stars, called likewise a *fore-staff*.

CRO'SSWIND, *s.* a wind blowing either from the right or left across a ship's way.

CRO'SSWAY, *s.* a small path intersecting a main road.

CRO'SS-WORT, *s.* a plant called also mugweed, found on ditch banks, and flowers in May and June.

CROTCH, *s.* [*croc*, Fr.] a hook or fork.

CRO'TCHET, *s.* [*crochet*, Fr.] in music, one of the notes and marks of time, so called from its resembling a hook, thus ¶; it is equal to half a minim or double quaver. In printing, two opposite lines, serving to include any sentence or word that may be left out, without spoiling the sense of a period, marked [thus.] In building, a support, or piece of wood fitted into anchor to sustain it. Figuratively, a fancy, odd conceit, or device.

To CROUCH, *v. n.* [*crocher*, Fr.] to stoop low, applied to the posture of beasts, when they bend their legs, and approach with their bellies towards the ground, in testimony of obedience and submission. Figuratively, to bend or stoop to a person in a fawning and servile manner.

CROUP, (*krup*) *s.* [*croupe*, Fr.] the rump of a fowl; the buttocks of a horse. Also, a disease of the throat, a species of quinsy.

CRO'UPADES, *s.* in farriery, higher leaps than those of corvets, that keep the fore and hind quarters of a horse in an equal height, so that he trusses his legs under his belly without yerking.

CROUTE, *s.* a preparation of cabbage much used on ship-board, and esteemed a preservative against the sea-scurvy.

CROW, (*kro*) *s.* [*crawe*, Sax.] a black bird of a carnivorous kind, or feeding on carrion. *To pluck a crow*, is to contend with a person. Sometimes it is used for a contention about some worthless thing, or trifling subject. In mechanics, a strong iron bar, used as a lever to lift up the ends of great heavy timber, force open doors, &c. The noise made by a cock. PROV. *The crow thinks her own bird the fairest.* So the Ethiopians are said to paint the devil white. Every one is partial to, and well conceited of, his own art, his own compositions, his own children, his own country, &c.

To CROW, (*kro*) *v. n.* preter. *I crew*, *crowed*, or *have crowed*; [*crowan*, Sax.] to make a loud shrill noise, applied to that made by a cock. Figuratively, to boast, bully, or assume a superiority over another.

CRO'WBERRY, *s.* a small drooping shrub with trailing stems, and black berries, called also crakeberries. It is found on boggy heaths and mountains, and flowers in April and May. The berries, when boiled with alum, afford a dark purple dye.

CROWD, *s.* [*cruth*, Sax.] a great number of people squeezed, or close together; a great number of any thing of the same sort adjacent to each other. Figuratively, the vulgar or lower sort of people. Also, a fiddle.

To CROWD, *v. a.* to fill a place with a great and confused multitude of people; to force a great many things in a confused manner into the same place; to press close together, to encumber, or oppress by multitudes. In the marine, *to crowd sail*, is to spread all the sails wide upon the yard for the sake of expedition, or quickening the motion of a ship. Neuterly, to go in great multitudes; to thrust among a multitude of others.

CRO'WDER, *s.* a fiddler. A low word.

CRO'WFOOT, *s.* in botany, the ranunculus, of which there are twelve species found native in England. In war, a caltrop, a piece of iron with four points, two, three, or four inches long, used for incommoding the cavalry.

CROWLAND, a town of Lincolnshire, in the Fens, approachable only by narrow causeways. It has three streets

separated from each other by water-courses, whose banks are supported by piles, and set with willow-trees. The chief trade is in fish and wild fowl, which are in great plenty in the adjacent pools and marshes. It was formerly celebrated for its abbey of black monks, a noble structure, founded by Ethelbald, king of Mercia, of which nothing now remains except the North aisle, which is used as the parish church. It is seated on an island of the same name, (denominated Crowland, from its soil, *cruda terra*, which signifies raw, or muddy land) 11 miles N. of Peterborough, and 93 N. by W. of London. Market held on Saturday.

CROWN, *s.* [*corona*, Lat.] an ornament worn on the head by kings, princes, and noblemen, as a mark of their dignity. It was at first only a fillet tied round the head, but was afterwards made of leaves and flowers and rich stuffs, and sometimes ornamented with jewels of great value. The Jewish high priest wore a crown, which was girt about his mitre, on the lower part of his bonnet. The Romans had various kinds of crowns, which they bestowed as rewards of military merit; as 1. The *oval crown*, bestowed on generals who were entitled to the honours of the lesser triumph, called ovation. 2. The *naval*, or *rostral crown*, composed of a circle of gold, with ornaments, representing beaks of ships, and given to the captain who first grappled, or the soldiers who first boarded, an enemy's ship. 3. The *corona villaris*, or *castrensis*, was a circle of gold raised with jewels or palisades; the reward of him who first entered the enemy's entrenchments. 4. The *mural crown*, a circle of gold indented and embattled; given to him who first mounted the walls of a besieged place, and there planted a standard. 5. The *civic* crown, made of the branch of a green oak, and given to him who had saved the life of a citizen. 6. The *triumphal* crown, consisting at first of the leaves of laurel, but afterwards made of gold, for those generals who had the honour of a triumph. 7. The crown called *obsidionalis*, or *graminea*, made of grass growing on the place; the reward of a general who had delivered a Roman army from a siege. 8. The crown of *laurel*, given by the Greeks to their athletæ, and by the Romans, to those who had negotiated or concluded a peace with an enemy. They had likewise other crowns for those who excelled as poets, orators, &c. The crowns were marks of nobility to the wearers; and, upon competitions for ranks and dignity, often determined the preference in their favour. The Roman emperors had four kinds of crowns, still seen on medals, viz., a crown of laurel, a radiating crown, a crown adorned with pearls and precious stones; and the fourth a kind of bonnet or cap, something like the mortier. The *papal* crown is composed of a cap or tiara, enclosed by three marquisses' coronets, having two pendants, like the bishops' mitres; and on its top a mound of gold; these three crowns represent the pretended triple capacity of the pope, viz., as high priest, supreme judge, and sole legislator of the Christians. The *imperial* crown is a bonnet or tiara, voided at the top like a crescent, with a circle of gold adorned with precious stones and pearls, heightened with fleur-de-lis, supporting a globe with a cross at the top. The *English* crown, is adorned with four crosses, in the manner of those of Malta; between which are fleur-de-lis. It is covered with four diadems, which meet at a little globe supporting a cross. The *French* crown is a circle, enamelled, of eight fleur-de-lis, encompassed with eight arched diadems; bearing a-top a double fleur-de-lis, which is the crest of France. The *Spanish* crown is adorned with large indented leaves, covered with diadems; bordering on a globe, surmounted with a cross. Those of *Portugal*, *Poland*, *Denmark*, and *Sweden*, are of the same form. The *crowns* of most other kings are circles of gold, adorned with precious stones, and heightened up with large trefoils, and closed by four, six, or eight diadems, supporting a mound, surmounted with a cross. The great Turk bears over his arms a turban, enriched with pearls and diadems under two coronets, the first of which is made of pyramidical points, heightened up with large pearls, and the uppermost is surrounded with crescents. The *crown* of the prince of Wales consists of one arch adorned with pearls; in the middle of which is a ball, and cross, and bordered with ermine, as in the royal diadem. Besides this, the prince of Wales has another distinguishing mark of honour, viz., a plume of three ostrich feathers, with an ancient coronet of a prince of Wales, with this motto, *Ich dien*, i. e., *I serve*. This device was at first taken by Edward, prince of Wales, commonly called the Black Prince, after the battle of Cressy, where having killed John, king of Bohemia, he took from his head such a plume and put it on his own. That of the younger sons and brothers of the king, consists likewise of a circle of gold, bordered with ermine, and heightened with four crosses and fleur-de-lis alternately, but without any arch, or being surmounted with a globe and cross on the top. That of the other princes of the blood consists alternately of crosses and leaves, like those in the coronets of dukes, &c. Those of the princesses have the addition of strawberry leaves. The coronet of a duke is a circle of gold, bordered with ermine, and enriched with pearls and precious stones, and set round with eight large leaves of parsley, or strawberry. That of a marquis is set round with four strawberry leaves, and as many pearls, on pyramidical points of equal height, alternately. An earl's has eight pyramidical points, with as many large pearls on the top of them, placed alternately with as many strawberry leaves, lower than the pearls. The viscount has only pearls, without any limited number, placed on the circle itself all around. A baron has only six pearls, set at equal distance on the golden border of ermine; not raised to distinguish him from the earl, and limited to shew that he is inferior to the viscount. Figuratively, a garland of flowers, &c., worn on the head as a mark of mirth or merit; a reward for some meritorious deed; royalty; a monarchy; the top of any thing, but of the head particularly; that part of a hat or cap which covers the head; a piece of money, valued at five shillings in England; honour; ornament; completion or accomplishment.

To CROWN, *v. a.* to place a crown on a person's head; to surround the head as with a crown. Figuratively, to dignify or adorn; to perfect; to complete; to finish.

CRO'WNED, *part.* in botany, applied to the seeds, that to which the cup of the flower adheres, as in teasel; a seed furnished with a feather, as in dandelion.

CROWN-GLASS, *s.* the finest sort of window-glass.

CROWN-IMPE'RIAL, *s.* a plant placed by Linnæus in the first section of his sixth class.

CRO'WN-OFFICE, *s.* a court or office under the king's bench, so called because the crown is immediately concerned in what is transacted therein.

CRO'WNPOST, *s.* in building, a post which in some buildings stands upright in the middle between two rafters. In architecture, the uppermost member of a cornice, called also *corona* and *larmier*.

CRO'WNSCAB, *s.* a stinking filthy scab, that breeds round about the corners of a horse's hoof, and is a cancerous and painful sore.

CROWN-THISTLE, *s.* a species of thistle found on hilly pastures, with purple or white flowers.

CRO'WN-WHEEL, *s.* the upper wheel of a watch next to and driven by the balance.

CROWN-WORK, *s.* in fortification, an out-work running into the field, in order to gain some hill, and cover the other works of a place, &c.

CRO'YDON, a town in Surrey, the manor of which has belonged, ever since the conquest, to the archbishops of Canterbury, who had a venerable palace here, since the year 1278, alienated and sold by authority of Parliament, in 1780; and now, or lately, employed for a cotton manufacture. A new one also is to be built, in a more healthy situation, at Park Hill Farm, about half a mile from Croydon. It is situated near the source of the Wandel, 9 miles S. of London. Market on Saturday, chiefly for corn, oats, and oatmeal. Its second fair, Oct. 2. is much frequented by young persons of both sexes from London, for walnuts. Pop. 12,447.

CRO'YLSTONE, *s.* in natural history, crystallized caulk, in which the crystals are small.

CRU'CIAL, (*krushial*) *a.* [from *crux* a cross, Lat.] in form of a cross. *Crucial incision*, in anatomy, an incision or cut in any fleshy part, in form of a cross.

CRU'CIBLE, *s.* [*crucibulum*, low Lat.] a little vessel made either of earth or iron, without a handle, used by refiners, chemists, and others, to melt metals, &c. in. It derives its name from its being formerly marked with a cross.

CRUCI'FEROUS, *a.* [from *crux* a cross, and *fero* to bear or carry, Lat.] bearing the cross.

CRU'CIFIX, *s.* [from *crux* a cross, and *figo* to fasten, Lat.] a cross wherein the crucifixion of Christ is represented.

CRUCIFI'XION, *s.* [from *crux* a cross, and *figo* to fasten, Lat.] the act of nailing to a cross.

To CRU'CIFY, *v. a.* [from *crux* a cross, and *figo* to fasten, Lat.] to fasten a person by nailing his hands and feet on a cross.

CRUD, *s.* See CURD.

CRUDE, *a.* [*crudus*, Lat.] raw, applied to flesh not dressed; unchanged or unaltered by any process or preparation. Figuratively, unfinished; immature; not brought to perfection; not reduced to order, or properly examined or modified by the mind; imperfect, unpolished, inadequate, and unrefined, applied to ideas.

CRU'DELY, *ad.* without any preparation; without examination or consideration; gross, applied to ideas.

CRU'DENESS, *s.* unripeness; imperfection; indigestion.

CRU'DITY, *s.* rawness; indigestion; or a thing in its indigested state; the state of a disease, wherein the morbific matter is not yet come to a head, but increases the disorder.

CRU'EL, *a.* [*crudelis*, Lat.] void of compassion, mercy, or pity, and delighting in the miseries, and increasing the suffering of others. Figuratively, implacable, inveterate, and causing the greatest degree of torture.

CRU'ELLY, *ad.* in an inhuman, barbarous, and savage manner, wherein the sufferings and tortures of others are beheld with delight, and increased with joy.

CRU'ELTY, *s.* a savage disposition delighting in the misfortunes and sufferings of another, and increasing them.

CRU'ENTATE, *a.* [*cruentatus*, from *cruor* blood, Lat.] smeared with blood.

CRU'ET, *s.* [*kruicke*, Belg.] a phial for vinegar or oil.

CRUISE, *s.* [*kruicke*, Belg.] a small cup

CRUISE, (*kruze*) *s.* [*croise*, Fr. a cross, the original *cruisers* bearing the cross,] a voyage made by a ship up and down a coast, in order to guard it from any attack, or to intercept such of the enemy's ships as are near it.

To CRUISE, (*kruze*) *v. n.* to rove about at sea, in search of an enemy's vessel; to sail to and fro, without any certain course or destination.

CRU'ISER (*krúzer*) *s.* a vessel that sails to and fro, in quest of an enemy's ship.

CRUM, or CRUMB, *s.* [*cruma*, Sax.] the soft part of bread. Figuratively, a small particle, or bit.

To CRU'MBLE, *v. a.* [from the noun] to break into small particles or pieces. Neuterly, to fall into small pieces.

CRU'MENAL, *s.* [*crumena*, Lat.] a purse.

CRU'MMY, *a.* resembling the crumb of bread; soft. Figuratively, plump, or fleshy.

CRUMP, *a.* [*crump*, Sax.] crooked or deformed.

To CRU'MPLE, *v. a.* [*rompelen*, Belg.] to contract; to draw into wrinkles; to squeeze together in order to discover the wrinkles.

CRU'MPLING, *s.* a small degenerate apple.

To CRUNK, or CRU'NKLE, *v. n.* to cry like a crane.

CRU'PPER, *s.* [from *croupe*, Fr.] that part of a horse-furniture which reaches from the saddle to the tail.

CRU'RAL, *a.* [*cruralis*, from *crus* the leg, Lat.] belonging to, or situated in, the leg.

CRUSA'DE, or CRUSA'DO, *s.* See CROISADE.

CRUSE, *s.* See CRUISE.

CRU'SET, *s.* a goldsmith's melting-pot.

To CRUSH, *v. a.* [*écraser*, Fr.] to break in pieces, or to make the two opposite sides of a vessel meet by external violence; to overwhelm; to beat down; to depress; subdue; or destroy by force.

CRUSH, *s.* collision; destruction.

CRUST, *s.* [from *crusta* a hard piece of any thing, Lat.] the hard external surface or coat of a thing; a collection of matter grown hard; the case which contains the fruit or meat of a pie or pudding; the outer hard part of bread; a waste piece of bread.

To CRUST, *v. a.* to cover with a hard case; to foul with soil or dirt. Neuterly, to have its external surface hardened.

CRUSTA'CEOUS, (*krustáshious*) [from *crusta* a hard piece of any thing, Lat.] covered with shell, applied to fish.

CRU'STILY, *ad.* in a morose, surly, or peevish manner.

CRU'STINESS, *s* the hardness of the outside of bread. Figuratively, peevishness, moroseness.

CRU'STY, *a.* covered with a hard surface or coat. Figuratively, not easily prevailed on; morose; peevish.

CRUTCH, *s.* [*crucke*, Teut.] a support, composed of a round piece of wood, in which a long staff is fixed, placed under the arm-pits, and used by cripples or lame persons to walk with.

To CRU'TCH, *v. a.* to support as with crutches.

To CRY, *v. n.* [*crier*, Fr.] to speak with vehemence and loudness; to speak to with great importunity and sorrow; to proclaim, to publish; to exclaim; to speak with a mournful tone of voice, attended with tears; to make a noise or squalling like an infant; to weep or shed tears. In hunting, to yelp, applied to the noise made by a hound in full scent. *To cry out*, to scream, to make a shriek when in danger; to complain loudly; to blame or censure; to be in labour. Actively, to proclaim any thing that is lost, or to be sold. *To cry down*, to depreciate or undervalue; to blame, or detract from; to forbid; to overbear. *To cry up*, to praise, or increase the value of a thing by applause.

CRY, *s.* [*cri*, Fr.] lamentation; a mournful shriek or scream; clamour or outcry; an exclamation of triumph and wonder; a proclamation; the hawkers' proclamation of wares to be sold in the streets, as, "the *cries* of London;" acclamation; popular favour; importunate call; the method of utterance made use of by different animals to express their wants, &c. In hunting, the yelping of dogs. Figuratively, a pack of hounds; a confused inarticulate noise. SYNON. Children commonly *cry*; grown persons

generally *weep*. 'Tis not the noise we make that denotes a greater or less measure of grief; for the *secret weeper* may be more distressed than he who *cries aloud*.

CRY'AL, *s.* the heron.

CRY'ER, *s.* [See CRIER] a kind of hawk, called the falcon-gentle, an enemy to pigeons.

CRY'PTIC, or CRY'PTICAL, *a.* [from *krypto* to hide, Gr.] dark; abstruse; secret; occult; hidden; not made public.

CRYPTO'GRAPHY, *s.* [from *krypto* to hide, and *grapho* to write, Lat.] the art of writing in secret characters.

CRYPTO'LOGY, *s.* [from *krypto* to hide, and *logos* a word, Gr.] enigmatical language.

CRY'STAL, *s.* [*crystallos*, Gr.] in natural history, a hard, transparent, colourless stone, composed of simple plates, giving fire with steel, not fermenting with acid menstrua, calcining in a strong fire, of a regular angular figure, supposed by some to be formed of dew coagulated by nitre. *Crystal glass* which is carried to a degree of perfection beyond the common glass, was originally manufactured at Venice only, but introduced into this kingdom by Mr. Bowles, who brought it to so much perfection, that it not only rivals, but even surpasses that of Venice. In chemistry, applied to express salts, or other matters, shot or concealed in the manner of a crystal.

CRY'STAL, *a.* consisting, or made of crystal. Figuratively, bright, clear, transparent.

CRY'STALLINE, *a.* [*crystallinus*, Lat.] consisting of crystal. Figuratively, bright, clear, transparent. *Crystalline humour*, in anatomy, the second humour of the eye, lying immediately next the aqueous, beyond the uvea.

CRYSTALLIZA'TION, *s.* in chemistry, an operation of nature, in which various earths, salts, and metallic substances pass from a fluid to a solid state, assuming certain determinate geometrical figures.

To CRY'STALLIZE, *v. a.* to form into a mass resembling that of crystals. Neuterly, to coagulate, or shoot into angular shapes, resembling a crystal.

CUB, *s.* [etymology uncertain] the young of a bear or fox; sometimes applied to that of a whale. Figuratively, the offspring of a human creature, by way of reproach.

To CUB, *v. a.* to bring forth, applied to a fox or bear.

CU'BA, a West India island, near the entrance of the Gulf of Mexico, about 700 miles in length, and 70 in its mean breadth, subject to the Spaniards. Round the coast are many convenient harbours; and several sorts of mines among the mountains. Here are large forests abounding with game, and extensive pastures, which feed large flocks and herds of horned cattle, sheep, and hogs, originally brought from Europe, and which now run wild. The hills run through the island from E. to W. and from these fall many rivulets, which run to the N. and S.. The land is generally level near the coast. The produce is that of sugar-canes, ginger, long pepper, cassia, wild cinnamon, excellent tobacco, called by the Spaniards cigarros, aloes, mastic, cassia fistula, manioc, maize, cocoa, and some coffee. Here are cedar trees so large, that canoes made of them will hold 50 men; also oaks, firs, palms, cotton tress, ebony, and mahogany. Havannah is the capital, where the galleons rendezvous that return annually to Spain. Pop. 704,487.

CUBA'TION, *s.* [from *cubo* to lay down, Lat.] the act of laying down.

CU'BATORY, *a.* [from *cubo* to lay down, Lat.] recumbent.

CU'BATURE, *s.* the finding the solid contents of a body.

CUBE, *s.* [*kubos*, Gr.] in geometry, a solid body, consisting of six equal square sides. In arithmetic, a number arising from the multiplication of a square number by its root

CU'BEB, *s.* a small dried fruit resembling pepper, but somewhat longer, and of a grayish brown colour on the surface.

CU'BIC or CU'BICAL, *a.* belonging to, or having the properties of a cube.

CU'BICALNESS, *s.* the state or quality of being cubical.

CU'BIFORM, *a.* in the shape or form of a cube.

CU'BIT, *s.* [*cubitus*, Lat.] a measure in use among the ancients, which was the distance from the elbow bending inward to the extremity of the middle finger, fixed by some to 1 foot 9,888 inches English measure; by others to 1,824 feet; the reason of this variety is, that in Scripture there were two kinds of cubits, one measuring according to the first computation, and the other according to the latter.

CU'BITAL, *a.* containing the length or measure of a cubit.

CU'CKFIELD, a town of Sussex, with a market on Friday. It is 40 miles S. by W. of London. Pop. 2586.

CU'CKINGSTOOL, *s.* a chair in which women are plunged into the water, as a punishment for scolding.

CU'CKOLD, *s.* [*cocu*, Fr.] one married to a woman that violates the marriage-bed.

To CU'CKOLD, *v. a.* to lie with another man's wife; to lie with another man, though married.

CU'CKOLDLY, *ad.* after the manner of a cuckold. Figuratively, mean or base.

CU'CKOLD-MAKER, *s.* one who makes a practice of corrupting wives.

CU'CKOLDOM, *s.* the act of lying with another man's wife; the state or condition of a cuckold.

CU'CKOO, or CU'CKOW, *s.* [*cwecw*, Brit.] in natural history, a bird which appears in the spring, said to suck the eggs of other birds, and lay her own to be hatched in their stead; hence it was usual to give the husband a sign of the approach of an adulterer by crying *cuckoo*, and in process of time it was usual to call the person whose bed was defiled, a *cuckold*. This bird is remarkable for the uniformity of its note, and its name seems, in most languages, to be derived from it. Figuratively, used as a word of reproach or contempt.

CU'CKOO-FLOWER, *s.* a species of the cardamine of Linnæus.

CU'CKOO-SPITTLE, *s.* the frothy substance or dew found about the joints of lavender, rosemary, &c.

CU'CULLATE, or CU'CULLATED, *a.* [*cucullatus*, from *cucullus* a hood, Lat.] hooded; covered as with a hood or cowl; having the resemblance or shape of a hood.

CU'CUMBER, (vularly pronounced *cowcumber*,) *s.* [*cucumis*, Lat.] a well-known plant and fruit. Besides the use of *cucumbers* as a food, their seed is one of the four greater cold seeds of the shops, and is almost an universal ingredient in emulsions, and of great service in fevers and nephritic complaints.

CUCURBITA'CEOUS, (*kukurbitâshious*) *a.* [from *cucurbita*, Lat.] in botany, applied to those plants which resemble a gourd; such as the pompion and melon.

CU'CURBITE, *s.* a chemical vessel or glass made in the shape of a gourd, and commonly called a *body*.

CUD, *s.* [Sax.] the inside of the throat; the food kept by a cow in the first stomach, which it chews a second time.

CU'DDEN, or CU'DDY, *s.* a clown; a stupid rustic fellow. A bad word.

To CU'DDLE, *v. n.* [a low word] to lie close; to squat.

CU'DGEL, *s.* [*hudse*, Belg.] a stick made use of to strike with, lighter than a club, and shorter than a pole.

To CU'DGEL, *v. a.* to beat with a stick.

CU'DLE, *s.* a small sea-fish.

CU'DWEED, *s.* a plant, called also chafeweed found in

the commons and road-sides, with brownish flowers. It is esteemed good in dysenteries.

CU'DWORT, *s.* in botany, a plant, called also sea cudweed; a species of athanasia.

CUE, *s.* [*queue*, Fr.] the tail or end of any thing; the last words of a speech, which a player looks upon as a sign for him to begin to speak. A hint. The part which a person is to play to his tune.

CUE'RPO, *s.* [Span.] without the upper coat or cloak.

CUFF, *s.* [from *zuffa*, Ital.] a box given on the ear, or the head, with the fist. To strike with the talons or wings, applied to birds.

To CUFF, *v. n.* to fight; to scuffle. Actively, to strike with the fist, or talons.

CUFF, *s.* [*coëffe*, Fr.] that part of the sleeve which is turned back again from the wrist towards the shoulder.

CUI'NAGE. *s.* the making up twine in a peculiar form for carriage.

CUIRASS, (*keúrasse*) *s.* [*cuirasse*, Fr.] a part of defensive armour, made of iron well hammered, covering the body from the neck to the girdle.

CUIRA'SSIER, (*keurasseer*) *s.* a soldier dressed in his armour, or cuirass.

CUISH, *s* [*cuisse*, Fr.] the armour which covers the thighs.

CULDEE'S, *s.* [*colidei*, Lat.] in church-history, a sort of monkish priests, formerly inhabiting Scotland and Ireland. Being remarkable for the religious exercises of preaching and praying, they were called by way of eminence, *Cultores Dei*; from whence is derived the word *Culdees*.

CU'LERAGE, *s.* a plant, the same with arse-smart.

CU'LINARY, *a.* [from *culina*, a kichen, Lat.] belonging to the kitchen; or used in cookery.

To CULL, *v. a.* [*cueiller*, Fr.] to pick or choose from a number.

CU'LLEN, a parliament-town of Scotland, seated on the sea-coast of the county of Banff, 40 miles W. of Aberdeen. Pop. 1593.

CU'LLER, *s.* one who chooses a thing from a great many others.

CU'LLION, *s.* [*coglione*, Ital.] a low, mean, or dirty scoundrel; a word of great contempt.

CU'LLITON, a town of Devonshire, 17 miles nearly E. of Exeter, and 159 S. W. of London. Market on Saturday.

CULLO'DEN MUIR, a wide heath, 3 miles E. of Inverness, where the duke of Cumberland gained a decisive victory over the Highland rebels, April 16, 1746.

CU'LLUMBINE, *s.* or, more properly, COLUMBINE. The flowers of this plant are beautifully variegated with blue, purple, red, and white.

CU'LLY, *s.* [*coglione*, Ital.] a man deceived or seduced by sharpers or prostitutes.

To CU'LLY, *v. a.* to make a fool of a person; to deceive or impose upon.

CULMI'FEROUS, *a.* [from *culmus* a stalk, and *fero* to bear, Lat.] in botany, applied to such plants as have a smooth jointed stalk, usually hollow; are wrapped about at each joint with single, narrow, sharp-pointed leaves, and have their seed contained in chaffy husks; such as wheat, barley, &c.

To CU'LMINATE, *v. n.* [from *culmen* the top, Lat.] in astronomy, to be at its greatest altitude; to be vertical, or in its meridian.

CULMINA'TION, *s.* in astronomy, the transit or passage of a star over the meridian, or that point of its orbit wherein it is at its greatest altitude.

CULPABI'LITY, *s.* the quality which subjects a thing to blame, or renders it an object of blame.

CU'LPABLE, *a.* [*culpabilis*, from *culpa* a fault, Lat.] worthy of, or deserving blame, including the idea of some voluntary fault of a slight kind.

CU'LPABLENESS, *s.* the quality which renders a person an object of blame.

CU'LPABLY *ad.* in such a manner as to deserve blame criminally.

CU'LPRIT, *s.* a word used by a judge on the trial of a person, who, when the person arraigned pleads not guilty, answers, "*Culprit*, God send thee a good deliverance." In law, a malefactor, or criminal.

CULROSS, a parliament-town of Scotland, seated on the river Forth, in the county of Monteith, 33 miles N. W. of Edinburgh. Pop. 1438.

CU'LTER, or CO'ULTER, *s.* [from *colo* to cultivate, Lat.] the iron of a plough, which cuts the ground perpendicularly before the ploughshare.

To CU'LTIVATE, *v. a.* [*cultiver*, Fr.] to heighten the fruitfulness of the earth by manuring it, or by other methods of husbandry. Figuratively, to improve the understanding by education and study.

CULTIVA'TION, *s.* the act of improving soils by husbandry. Figuratively, the improvement of the understanding by education and study; improvement in any science.

CULTIVA'TOR, *s.* one who improves, promotes, or endeavours to forward, any vegetable product, or any thing else capable of improvement.

CU'LTURE, *s.* [from *colo* to cultivate, Lat.] the act of cultivating or tilling the ground. Figuratively, the improvement of the mind by education and study, improvement in any branch of learning.

To CU'LTURE, *v. n.* to cultivate; to manure, till, or improve soil by labour, and other methods of husbandry.

CU'LVER, *s.* [*culfre*, Sax.] a pigeon. An old word.

CU'LVERIN, *s.* [*coulevrine*, Fr.] a slender piece of ordnance, or artillery, from 5 one half to 4 inches bore, from 13 to 12 feet long, and carrying a shot from 5 one-fourth to 3 three-fourths inches diameter.

CU'LVERKEY, *s.* a flower.

To CU'MBER, *v. a.* [*komberen*, Belg.] to hinder a person from acting by its weight; to put a person to difficulty in managing a thing, by its weight or length. Figuratively, to load with something useless; to disturb, distress, or involve in difficulties; to distract or perplex with variety of employments.

CU'MBER, *s.* [*komber*, Belg.] hinderance; unmanageableness caused by bulk.

CU'MBERLAND, a maritime county of England, bounded on the W. by the Irish Sea and Solway Frith; on the N. by Scotland; on the E. by Northumberland, Durham, and Westmoreland; and on the S. W. and S. by the sea and Lancashire. It is 58 miles in length from S. W. to N. E., and its greatest breadth, from E. to W., is about 45 miles. It contains 1 city, 15 market towns, and 58 parishes. The air is cool; the mountains are large and lofty, feeding numerous flocks of sheep; and the valleys and plains are well cultivated. From the coal pits on the coast, Ireland is principally supplied with fuel; this trade constantly requiring a great number of ships and mariners. The property here, both in lands and shipping, is more equally divided than in most other counties. Besides the coal mines, there are others of lead, copper, blue slates for covering the roofs of houses, lapis calaminaris, and of black lead, a mineral almost peculiar to this county, and produced here in quantities sufficient to supply all Europe. This county and the adjoining one of Westmoreland, are celebrated for their lakes, and the beautiful romantic scenery, which their banks, and the adjacent country exhibit. They have often afforded

subjects for the pen and pencil, and a visit to the lakes has of late become a fashionable tour. See BORRODALE, BUTTERMERE, &c. Pop. 177,921.

CU'MBERSOME, *a.* occasioning great trouble and vexation. Figuratively, burthensome; occasioning perplexity; unwieldy, or not easily managed, on account of its length or weight.

CU'MBERSOMELY, *ad.* in a troublesome manner; in a manner that produces hinderance and vexation.

CU'MBERSOMENESS, *s.* incumbrance; hinderance; obstruction.

CU'MBRANCE, *s.* burden; hinderance; impediment.

CU'MBROUS, *a.* troublesome; vexatious; causing uneasiness.

CU'MFREY, *s.* a medicinal plant.

CU'MIN, *s.* [*cuminum*, Lat.] a plant.

To CU'MULATE, *v. a.* [*cumulo*, from *cumulus* a heap, Lat.] to lay one thing upon another; to heap together.

CUNCTA'TION, *s.* [*cunctatio*, from *cunctor* to delay, Lat.] the act of deferring the doing of a thing to another time, which ought to be done immediately.

To CUND, *v. n.* [from *konnen*, Belg.] to give notice. Obsolete. See CONDER, or BALKER.

CU'NEAL, *a.* [from *cuneus* a wedge, Lat.] relating to, or having the shape of, a wedge.

CU'NEATED, *part.* [from *cuneus* a wedge, Lat.] made in the form of a wedge.

CUNE'IFORM, *a.* [from *cuneus* a wedge, and *forma* a form, Lat.] having the form of a wedge. In anatomy, applied to the fourth, fifth, and sixth bones of the foot, from their wedge-like shape, being large above, and narrow below.

CU'NNER, *s.* a kind of fish less than an oyster, which sticks close to the rocks.

CU'NNING, *a.* [from *connan*, Sax.] learned, knowing, or of an extensive knowledge. Performed with art or skill; curious. Figuratively, sly; designing; crafty; overreaching another by superior wit and understanding.

CU'NNING, *s.* [*cunninge*, Sax.] artifice; deceit; superior talents employed in deceiving others; art; skill; knowledge.

CU'NNINGHAM, a shire of Scotland, lying on the river Clyde, opposite to the isle of Bute.

CU'NNINGLY, *ad.* in a sly, crafty manner.

CU'NNINGMAN, *s.* a man who pretends to tell fortunes, or teach how to recover stolen goods.

CU'NNINGNESS, *s.* craftiness; slyness.

CUP, *s.* [*cup*, Sax.] a small vessel, with a foot, to drink in. Figuratively, the liquor contained in a cup. In the plural, a merry bout or entertainment of drinking. Any thing hollow like a cup, as the husk of an acorn, the bell of a flower. In botany, a kind of empalement contiguous to the other parts of the flower, including either one flower, as in the primrose; or several florets, as in the daisy.

Much falls between the Cup and the Lip.

This is a cautionary Proverb, applicable to those sanguine persons, who too confidently depend upon *future* expectations, unthoughtful of the *preventional* contingencies that may intervene; it is only a version of the Latin, *Multa cadunt inter calicem supremaque labia.*

To CUP, *v. n.* to supply with liquor. A sense now obsolete. To bleed a person after having fixed a cupping glass to the part.

CU'PAR, the county-town of Fifeshire, beautifully situated on the Eden. Here the *Thanes of Fife* held their courts from the earliest times. Also, a town of Angus. Pop. 6473.

CU'PBEARER, *s.* an officer of the king's household; an attendant to give wine at a feast.

CU'PBOARD, *s.* [*cup* and *bord*, Sax.] a case, or receptacle; a place fitted with shelves and a door, in which victuals or earthenware are placed, distinguished from a closet, which is considerably longer.

To CU'PBOARD, *v. a.* to put into a cupboard. Figuratively, to hoard.

CU'PEL, *s.* in metallurgy, a vessel made of calcined bones, mixed with a small proportion of clay and water. It is used whenever gold and silver are refined by melting them with lead. The process is called cupellation.

CUPI'DITY, *s.* [*cupiditas*, from *cupio* to desire, Lat.] concupiscence; unlawful or unreasonable longing.

CU'POLA, *s.* [Ital.] in architecture, a spherical vault, or the round of the top of the dome of a church, which resembles a cup inverted; called by some a lantern.

CU'PPER, *s.* one who applies a cupping-glass, and scarifies a person.

CU'PPING, *s.* in surgery, the applying a cupping-glass for the discharge of blood, and other humours, by the skin.

CU'PPING-GLASS, *s.* a glass vessel, which having its air rarefied, gives room for that contained in the part to which it is applied to expand itself, and bring with it such humours as it is involved in, which are afterwards discharged by a scarifier, or instrument fitted with the points of several lancets, which by means of a spring enter the skin at the same time.

CU'PREOUS, *a.* [*cupreus*, from *æs Cyprum*, Cyprian brass, *i. e.* copper, Lat.] coppery, or consisting of copper.

CUR, *s.* [*korre*, Belg.] a degenerate, worthless dog. Figuratively, used as a term of reproach for a man.

CU'RABLE, *a.* [from *curo* to take care of, to heal, Lat.] that may be healed.

CU'RABLENESS, *s.* the possibility of being healed.

CURA'COA, (*Curaçoa*) a West India island, subject to the Dutch, 25 miles long, and 12 broad. The principal town is of the same name, and has a good harbour. The principal articles of commerce are sugar, skins, and salt, and the inhabitants have long carried on a smuggling trade with the Spaniards. The island is barren, and dependent on the rains for water; yet the Dutch have built on the southern coast, one of the largest, and by far the most elegant and cleanly town in the West Indies, called St. Barbara. The harbour is naturally one of the worst in America; yet the Dutch have entirely remedied that defect. Lat. 12. 6. N., long. 68. 20. W. Pop. 8500.

CU'RACY, *s.* the employment of a clergyman, who does the duty of a person who has the benefice, for a certain salary.

CU'RATE, *s.* [from *curo* to take care of, to heal, Lat.] a clergyman who performs the duties of another; a parish priest.

CU'RATIVE, *a.* relating to the cure of a disease; recovering, or able to recover, from a disorder.

CU'RATOR, *s.* [Lat.] one who has the cure and superintendance of a thing, place, or person.

CURB, *s.* [from *courber*, Fr.] in farriery, an iron chain fastened to the upper part of the branches of a bridle, in a hole called the eye, and running over the beard of a horse, used to manage a hard-mouthed horse. Figuratively, a restraint put on the inclinations of a person. It is also a large swelling that runs along the inside of a horse's hoof, in the great sinews behind, above the top of the horn, which makes him go lame after he has been heated.

To CURB, *v. a.* to manage or guide a horse by means of a curb. Figuratively, to check, or restrain the passions or inclinations.

CURB-STONE, *s.* a thick kind of stone placed at the edge of a stone pavement.

CURD, *s.* [*kruyden*, Belg.] the thickening or clotting of

any liquor, generally applied to that of milk, which is occasioned by mixing runnet with it.

CURDISTAN, a country of Asia, partly in Armenia, and partly in Persia. The inhabitants are a mixture of Christians, Mahometans, and idolaters; they offer cocks, &c., in sacrifice to the devil, and, like the Arabs, partly live in towns and villages, and partly rove about with tents, subsisting chiefly by plunder. They are called Curas, and are not subject to either the Turks or Persians.

To CU'RDLE, *v. n.* to grow into clots; to grow thick, like milk mixed with runnet. Actively, to make a thing grow thick, clot, or coagulate, by mixing some acid with it.

CU'RDY, *a.* coagulated; clotted.

CURE, *s.* [from *curo* to take care of, to heal, Lat.] a remedy; the healing of a wound, or recovering from a disease; the benefice or employment of a clergyman or curate. SYNON. *Cure* seems to have no other object than stubborn disorders, and those which proceed from constitution; whereas *remedy* has a view to slight complaints, and such as are of short duration.

What can't be cur'd must be endur'd.

This is a consolatory Proverb, applicable to persons under the pressure of some inevitable calamity; and advises to make a virtue of necessity, and not to aggravate, but alleviate the burden by patient bearing, according to the Latin, *Levius sit patientiâ quicquid corrigere est nefas.*

To CURE, *v. a.* [*curo*, Lat.] to heal a wound; to restore to health; to recover from a disease. In cookery, to preserve from stinking or corrupting; to salt.

CU'RELESS, *a.* without cure or remedy; not to be cured.

CU'RER, *s.* a healer or physician.

CU'RFEW, *s.* [*couvre feu*, Fr.] an evening bell, on the sound of which every man was obliged to put out his fire, and extinguish his candle, in the time of the Conqueror. Figuratively, any bell which tolls constantly in the night-time; a cover for a fire, or a fire-place.

CURIA'LITY, *s.* [from *curialis*, Lat.] the privileges, prerogatives, or retinue of a court.

CURIO'SITY, *s.* a propensity or disposition of the soul, which inclines it to inquire after new objects, and to delight in viewing them; a nice experiment; an object of curiosity, or a rarity.

CU'RIOUS, *a.* [*curiosus*, Lat.] inquisitive, or disposed to inquire into novelties, whether they respect truths or objects of sight; attentive to, or diligent. Accurate, or careful to avoid an impropriety or mistake. Exact; nice; artful; elegant; neat; rigid; severe.

CU'RIOUSLY, *ad.* in an inquisitive, exact, accurate, elegant, laboured or high-finished manner; captiously.

CURL, *s.* ringlet of hair formed into a ring, or making many concentric circles. Figuratively, a wave; undulation; or waving line.

To CU'RL, *v. a.* [*cyrran*, Sax.] to make the hair twist in circles or ringlets; to writhe or twist round; to dress with curls; to raise in waves, or in a spiral form. Neuterly, to form itself into ringlets; to form circular lines; to twist itself.

CU'RLEW, *s.* [*courlieu*, Fr.] 1. A water-fowl, with a long beak, of a gray colour, with red and black spots. 2. A bird larger than a partridge, with longer legs; it runs very swiftly, and frequents the corn fields in Spain, Sicily, and sometimes in France.

CURMU'DGEON, *s.* [a corrupt pronunciation and spelling of *cœur mechant*, Fr., a bad heart] one who is void of generosity; a niggardly or avaricious person; a miser.

CU'RRAGH, an extensive common of fine land, in Kildare, Leinster, about 30 miles from Dublin, celebrated for horse-races.

CU'RRANT, *s.* in botany, the tree so called, and the berry of it; likewise a small dried grape; properly written *corinth.*

CU'RRENCY, *s.* [from *curro* to run, Lat.] circulation; passing from hand to hand, and acknowledged as local, applied to coin or money, whether in metal or paper. General reception; fluency; readiness of utterance; constant flow; uninterrupted course; general esteem and repute.

CU'RRENT, *a.* [from *curro* to run, Lat.] passing from hand to hand; established or legal, applied to money. Generally received; not contradicted, applied to opinions. Popular or established by a majority; fashionable; passable, or to be admitted; what is now passing. In commerce, account current, is that which is opened by two persons that have dealings with each other, wherein the different credits and debts of each are registered on opposite sides, in order to form a balance between them.

CU'RRENT, *s.* in hydrography, a running stream. In navigation, a progressive motion of the water of the sea, by which a ship may be retarded in her course, or carried more swiftly, when moving in the same direction as the current. SYNON. A *stream* issues from a head, and moves forward with continuity of parts. A *current* is a certain progressive motion of some fluid body. These words in the literal sense are applied to water. Thus we say the *stream* of a river, the *current* of the sea.

CU'RRENTLY, *ad.* in a constant motion; without opposition; without ceasing.

CU'RRENTNESS, *s.* circulation; general reception; easiness of pronunciation.

CU'RRICLE, *s.* an open two-wheel chaise drawn by two horses.

CU'RRIER, *s.* [from *corium* a hide, Lat.] one who dresses leather.

CU'RRISH, *a.* like a cur; snappish; quarrelsome.

To CU'RRY, *v. a.* [from *corium* a hide, Lat.] to dress leather with oil, tallow, &c. To rub a horse with a sharp pointed instrument or comb, in order to smooth his hide, promote circulation, and increase his flesh. Figuratively, to tickle; to flatter. *To curry favour with*, is to endeavour to gain the esteem or friendship of another by trivial offices and small compliances.

CU'RRYCOMB, *s.* an iron instrument set with iron teeth or wires, used to dress a horse.

To CURSE, *v. a.* [*cursian*, Sax.] to wish a person ill; to devote to destruction. Figuratively, to afflict or torment.

CURSE, *s.* the action of wishing any tremendous evil to another. The act of devoting to temporal or eternal torments; affliction; torment or misery.

CU'RSED, *part.* under a curse. Figuratively, hateful; unholy; vexatious.

CU'RSEDLY, *ad.* miserably; shamefully; a low cant word.

CU'RSEDNESS, *s.* the state of being under a curse.

CU'RSITOR, *s.* [Lat.] an officer, or clerk belonging to chancery, who makes out original writs. There are 24, having each particular shires allotted them, for which they make such original writs as are required, and are called clerks of course in the oath of the clerks of chancery.

CU'RSORILY, *ad.* in a hasty manner; without care or attention.

CU'RSORINESS, *s.* haste; slightness of attention.

CU'RSORY, *a.* [*cursorius*, from *curro* to run, Lat.] hasty; quick; careless; transient.

CURST, *a.* [*korsel*, Belg.] forward; snarling; peevish; delighting in mischief.

CU'RSTNESS, *s.* peevishness; frowardness; malignity.

CURT, *a.* [*curtus*, Lat.] short.

To CURTA'IL, *v. a.* [*curto*, from *curtus* short, Lat.] to cut off; to shorten by cutting. Figuratively, to retrench, applied to expenses.

CU'RTAIL-DOG, *s.* a dog whose tail is cut off, and is thence rendered unfit for coursing; perhaps the original, from whence *cur* is formed by contraction.

CU'RTAIL-DOUBLE, *s.* a musical wind instrument like the basoon, which plays the bass to the hauthoy.

CU'RTAIN, *s.* [*cortina*, Lat.] a cloth hung before a window, and running on a string or iron rod, by which means it is spread or contracted, made use of to exclude the light, air, or to hide any thing. In fortification, that part of a wall or rampart which lies between two bastions. *Curtain lecture*, is a reproof given by a wife to her husband in bed.

To CU'RTAIN, *v. a.* to furnish or enclose with curtains.

CU'RTATE DISTANCE, *s.* in astronomy, the distance of the sun's place, and that of the moon or a planet, reduced to the ecliptic.

CURTA'TION, *s.* [from *curto* to curtail, Lat.] in astronomy, a little part cut off from the line of the planet's interval or distance from the sun.

CU'RTELASSE, CU'RTELAX, *s.* See CUTLASS.

CURTSY, *s.* See COURTESY.

CU'RVATED, *a.* [*curvatus*, from *curvus* crooked, Lat.] bent.

CURVA'TION, *s.* [from *curvo* to bend, Lat.] the act of bending or crooking.

CU'RVATURE, *s.* crookedness; inflection; manner of bending.

CURVE, *a.* [*curvus*, Lat.] crooked, bent, formed, or forced from a perpendicular or straight surface to an angular one.

CURVE, *s.* any thing bent; a bending. In geometry, a line whose points are placed and extended different ways, running on continually in all directions, and may be cut by a right line in more points than one.

To CURVE, *v. a.* [*curvo*, from *curvus* crooked, Lat.] to bend; to crook; to bend back, or fold.

To CURVE'T, *v. a.* [*corvettare*, Ital.] to bound or leap; to frisk; to grow wanton, or licentious.

CURVE'T, *s.* in the menage, a leap or bound. Figuratively, a frolic or prank.

CURVILINE'AR, *a.* [from *curvus* crooked, and *linea* a line, Lat.] consisting of, or composed of, one or more crooked lines.

CU'RVITY, *s.* [*curvitas*, from *curvus* crooked, Lat.] crookedness.

CU'SCO, a large city of Peru, formerly the residence of the Incas. It is built in a square form, and in its centre is the best market in all Spanish America. Four large streets, perfectly straight, meet in the square, and streams of water run through the town. The number of the inhabitants is about 31,000, of which three-fourths are of the original Americans. It is 290 miles S. E. of Lima. Lat. 13. 9. S. long. 71. 0. W.

CU'SHION, *s.* [*kussen*, Belg.] a case of silk, velvet, or worsted, stuffed with wool, feathers, or horse-hair, placed on the seat of a chair, to render the sitting easy.

CU'SHIONED, *a.* supported by cushions; seated on a cushion.

CUSP, *s.* [*cupis* the point of a lance, Lat.] in astronomy, the horns of the moon, or any other planet.

CU'SPATED, or CU'SPIDATED, *a.* [from *cuspis* the point of a lance, Lat.] in botany, applied to the leaves or petals of a flower, which end in a point, called spear-shaped by Miller.

CU'STARD, *s.* [*cwstard*, Brit.] a kind of pastry made with milk, eggs, and sugar, which are thickened into a mass, either by baking in an oven, or boiling over a fire.

CU'STODY, *s.* [*custodia*, from *custos* a keeper, Lat.] confinement in prison; restraint of liberty. Figuratively, the charge or keeping of a person; defence; preservation; security.

CU'STOM, *s.* [*costume*, Fr.] repeated and habitual practice of any action; fashion, or method adopted by the majority; an established manner; a good run of trade; a tribute or tax paid to the government on goods imported or exported. *Custom-house* is the place where those taxes are paid. Among lawyers, it is a law or right not written, established by long usage, and the consent of our ancestors, has been and daily is practised. SYNON. *Fashion* introduces itself, and extends daily. *Custom* establishes itself, and gains authority. The first forms a mode; the second a usage. Each is a kind of law independent of reason, with respect to that which relates to our outward actions. *Customs* relate to the general practice of the people; *manners* to their way of life; and *fashions* to their dress.

CU'STOMABLE, *s.* that is frequently or commonly practised.

CU'STOMABLENESS, *s.* frequency, habit; conformity to custom.

CU'STOMABLY, *ad.* according to custom.

CU'STOMARILY, *ad.* commonly; generally.

CU'STOMARINESS, *s.* frequency of repetition, or practice.

CU'STOMARY, *a.* habitual; usual.

CU'STOMED, *a.* usual; common; or generally practised.

CU'STOMER, *s.* one who purchases any thing of a tradesman.

CU'STOS, *s.* [Lat.] a keeper, or person who has the charge of any thing. So *Custos Brevium* is a clerk belonging to the common pleas, who has the charge of writs and records of *Nisi prius*; there is also one in the court of King's Bench, who files such writs as are to be filed, and all warrants of attorney, and transcribes or makes out records of *Nisi prius*. *Custos Rotulorum*, one who has the custody of rolls or records of the sessions of peace; he is also a justice of the peace, and of the quorum in the county where he has his office. *Custos Spiritualium*, one who acts as an ecclesiastical judge during the vacancy of a see. *Custos Temporalium*, one appointed by the king to take care of the rents and profits of a vacant see.

CU'STREL, *s.* a buckler-bearer; a vessel for holding wine.

To CUT, *v. a.* preter. and participle passive *cut*; [from *couteau*, Fr.] to penetrate, or divide with a sharp-edged instrument; to hew; to carve; to wound or pierce with any uneasy or poignant sensation. In gaming, to separate a pack of cards, by taking off some of them from the others. To intersect; to cross. Figuratively, to excel or surpass. To *cut off*, to destroy; to rescind; to intercept; to obviate; to withhold; to preclude; to interrupt; to abbreviate. To *cut out*, to shape; to form; to contrive; to fit; to debar; to excel. To *cut up*, to carve, or divide a joint or fowl properly.

CUT, *part.* prepared, or fit for use, alluding to hewn timber.

CUT, *s.* the action or effect of a sharp or edged instrument; a shannel made by art; a small piece, or shred, separated by an edge-tool from a larger substance; a lot; a short way, by which some winding is cut off, or avoided;

a picture taken from a copper-plate, or carved with Fashion; form; shape.

CUTA'NEOUS, *a.* [from *cutis* a skin, Lat.] relating to the skin.

CU'TICLE, *s.* [from *cuticula* a little skin, Lat.] the first and outermost covering of the body, commonly called the scarf-skin. That is that soft skin which rises in a blister upon any burning, or the application of a blistering-plaster. It sticks close to the surface of the true skin, to which it is also tied by the vessels which nourish it, though they are so small as not to be seen. When the scarf-skin is examined with a microscope, it appears to be made up of several layers of exceeding small scales. Figuratively, a thin skin formed on the surface of any liquor.

CUTI'CULAR, *a.* belonging to the cuticle or skin.

CU'TLASS, *s.* [*coutelas*, Fr.] a broad cutting sword.

CU'TLER, *s.* [*coutelier*, Fr.] one who makes and sells knives.

CUT-PURSE, *s.* one who robs a person of his money by cutting his purse; a common practice before the invention of breeches, when men wore their purses at their girdles; a thief; a robber.

CU'TTER, *s.* a person or instrument which cuts any thing; a small nimble-sailing vessel; the fore-teeth.

CU'T-THROAT, *s.* a murderer. Used adjectively, cruel; inhuman; barbarous.

CU'TTING, *s.* a shred, or piece separated by means of a knife, or sharp instrument. In surgery, it signifies the extracting the stone out of the bladder. In the menage, it is when the feet of a horse interfere, or when with the shoe of one foot he beats off the skin from the pastern joint of another hoof. In painting, it is the laying one strong lively colour over another, without any shade or softening.

CU'TTLE-FISH, *s.* [*cuttlewisch*, Belg.] in natural history, a fish, which when pursued by a fish of prey, emits a black liquor, by which it darkens the water and escapes.

CUXHAVEN, a sea-port of Bremen, situated on the German Ocean, between the mouths of the Elbe and the Weser.

CY'CLE, *s.* [from *kyklos* a circle, Gr.] in chronology, it is a certain period or series of years, which regularly proceed from the first to the last, and then return again to the first, and circulate perpetually. *The cycle of the sun* consists of 28 years; the metonic, or that of the moon, is a period of 19 years. *The cycle of the Roman indiction* is completed in 15 years.

CY'CLOID, *s.* [*kyklos* a circle, and *eidos* form, Gr.] a geometrical curve, formed by the line which a nail, in the circumference of a wheel, makes in the air, while the wheel revolves in a right line.

CYCLOI'DAL, *a.* [from *kyklos* a circle, and *eidos* form, Lat.] relating to a cycloid. The *cycloidal space*, is that contained between a cycloid and its substance.

CYCLOPÆ'DIA, *s.* [from *kyklos* a circle, and *paideia* education, Gr.] a circle of knowledge, a course of sciences.

CY'DER, *s.* See CIDER.

CY'GNET, *s.* [from *cygnus* a swan, Lat.] a young swan.

CY'GNUS, the swan, in astronomy, a constellation in the northern hemisphere.

CY'LINDER, *s.* [*kylindros*, from *kylio* to roll, Gr.] in geometry, a round solid, having its base circular, equal and parallel, in the form of a rolling-stone used by gardeners.

CYLI'NDRIC, or CYLI'NDRICAL, *a.* partaking of the nature, or in the form of, a cylinder.

CY'MAR, *s.* [properly written *simar*] a slight loose covering or scarf.

CYMA'TIUM, *s.* [*kymation*, from *kymo* a wave, Gr.] in architecture, a member or moulding of the cornice, the profile of which is waved, or concave at top, and convex at bottom.

CY'MBAL, *s.* [*cymbalum*, Lat.] a musical instrument used by the ancients, supposed to be made of brass, and in the form of a kettle-drum, though somewhat less.

CYNA'NTHROPY, *s.* [from *kyon* a dog, and *anthropos* a man, Gr.] a species of madness, in which persons resemble a dog; the species of madness contracted by the bite of a mad dog.

CYNARCTO'MACHY, *s.* [from *kyon* a dog, *arktos* a bear, and *maché* a fight, Gr.] a word coined by Butler, to denote bear-baiting with a dog. "In bloody *cynarctomachy*." *Hudibras.*

CYNEGE'TICS, *s.* [*kynegetikos*, from *kyon* a dog, and *ago* to lead, Gr.] the art of hunting; the art of training dogs for hunting.

CY'NIC, or CY'NICAL, *a.* [*kynikos*, from *kyon* a dog, Gr.] snarling; brutal, or partaking of the qualities of a cynic philosopher, who was remarkable for his contempt of riches, and rigorous reprehension of vice.

CY'NIC, *s.* [*kynikos*, from *kyon* a dog, Gr.] a philosopher who valued himself for his contempt of every thing, except morality; a sect founded by Diogenes.

CY'NOSURE, *s.* [from *kyon* a dog, and *oura* a tail, Gr.] in astronomy, the name given by the Greeks to *ursa minor*, or *the little bear*; the polar star, by which sailors steer.

CY'PHEL, *s.* a provincial term for the common house-leek.

CY'PRESS-TREE, *s.* [*cypressus*, Lat.] a tall straight tree, whose fruit is of no use; its leaves are bitter, and the very smell and shade of it are dangerous. Hence the Romans looked on it as a fatal tree, and made use of it at funerals and in mournful ceremonies. The wood of it is always green, very heavy, of a good smell, and never rots, or is worm-eaten.

CY'PRUS, *s.* [so called from the place where it is made] a thin transparent stuff, used for sieves, &c.

CYPRUS, an island in the Mediterranean, between the coast of Syria and that of Caramania, subject to the Turks. The soil is fertile, but subject to long droughts, and there are numerous springs, but no rivers. The Cypriots are, in general, tall and well made; many of them live to a very advanced age; their women have fine eyes, but in other respects are far from being beautiful; they do not, however, degenerate from their ancestors, as votaries of that goddess whose favourite habitation this island was supposed to be. It abounds with game; and great numbers of ortolans, boiled and pickled in vinegar, are annually exported. The chief produce is cotton, silk, and wines; the annual amount of the former is from 3,000 to 5,000 bales; that of the silk is about 25,000; and the wines amount to near 40,000 gallons. The other exports are wool, nutmegs, turpentine, madder, kermes, opium, coloquintida, salt, umber, green earth, and a small quantity of cochineal. Nicosia is the metropolis of the island.

CYST, or CY'STIS, *s.* [*kystis*, Gr.] in surgery, a bag containing some morbid matter.

CY'STIC, *a.* in surgery, contained in a bag.

CYSTO'TOMY, *s.* [from *kystis* a vessel, and *temno* to cut, Gr.] the act of opening encysted tumours, or cutting the bag in which any morbid matter is contained.

CZAR, (*zar*) *s.* [Sclav.] written more properly *tzar*, the title of the emperor of Russia.

CZARI'NA, (*zareena*) *s.* the title of the empress of Russia.

CZA'SLAU, a town and circle of Bohemia. In the church of the former is the tomb of Zisca, the celebrated general of the Hussites. It is 42 miles E. S. E. of Prague.

CZE'RNICK, or *CZIRNITZ*, a town of Carniola, in the

circle of Austria. Here is a remarkable tract of land, 15 miles in length, and 4 in breadth, which in summer produces excellent grass and corn, but in winter is overflowed, yields fish, and is called the Czirnitzer Sea. It is 28 miles S. E. of Laubach.

D.

D, the fourth letter of the alphabet, is a consonant, differing but little in sound from T. In the Roman, Saxon, and our alphabet, it is of the same shape, and seems formed from the Delta of the Greeks. It is pronounced by applying the tip of the tongue to the fore-part of the palate, and then separating them by a gentle breathing, the lips being open at the same time. The sound of D in the English is uniform, and is never mute, except in the words *Wednesday* and *handkerchief*. D, as a numeral denotes 500; and with a dash over it thus $\overline{D}$, 5,000. In abbreviations, it has various significations; thus D. stands for *doctor*, as M. D. for *doctor of medicine;* D. T. *doctor of theology;* D. D. for *doctor of divinity*.

To DAB, *v. a.* [*dauber*, Fr.] to touch gently with something soft or moist.

DAB, *s.* a small lump, generally applied to something moist; a blow with something moist or soft. In low language, a person expert in any thing. In natural history, a small flat fish.

To DA'BBLE, *v. a.* [*dabelen*, Belg.] to smear, moisten, or daub with something wet; to play in the water; to do any thing in a slight or superficial manner.

DA'BBLER, *s.* one that plays in water. Figuratively, one who performs a thing superficially; one who never makes himself a complete master of any subject, or branch of science.

DA'B-CHICK, *s.* a small water-fowl, called likewise *dobchick*, *didapper*, and *dipchick*.

DA'CAPO, *s.* an Italian term in music, meaning that the first part of the tune should be repeated at the conclusion.

DA'CCA, a city in Bengal, once the capital, situated in the E. quarter, on a branch of the Ganges, which has a ready communication with all the other channels in that river, and the Burrampooter. It is the third city of Bengal in extent and population, and the capital of a district. It has large manufactories of the finest muslins and silks, and cotton is produced within the province. The country round Dacca lying low, is covered with perpetual verdure during the dry months, and is not subject to violent heats as Moorshedabad, Patna, and other places. It is 120 miles N. E. of Calcutta. Pop. 200,000.

DACE, *s.* [*derceau*, Fr.] a small river-fish resembling a roach, but something less.

DA'CTYL, or DA'CTYLE, *s.* [from *daktylos* a finger, Gr.] a foot, in Latin or Greek poetry, consisting of one long and two short syllables.

DAD, or DA'DDY, *s.* [*tad*, Brit.] a child's way of expressing father.

DÆ'DAL, *a.* [*dædalus*, Lat.] various; variegated; skilful.

DÆMON. *s.* See DEMON.

DA'FFODIL, DAFFODI'LLY, or DAFFODO'WNDILLY, in botany, the narcissus.

To DAFT, *v. a.* to toss aside; to throw away slightly.

DAG, *s.* [*dague*, Fr. a dagger; a hand-gun.

To DAG, *v. a.* [from *dag*, Sax.] to dirt or bemire the lower parts of a garment.

DA'GGER, *s.* [*dague*, Fr.] a short sword. In fencing-schools, a blunt blade of iron with a basket hilt, used for defence. In printing, the obelisk, used as a mark of reference, and of this form [†].

DAGGERS'-DRAWING, *s.* the act of drawing a dagger. Figuratively, quarrelsomeness, or readiness to fight.

To DA'GGLE, *v. a.* See DRAGGLE.

DA'HOMY, a country of Guinea, E. of the Slave-Coast, and about 70 miles from the sea, called also FOUIN, and supposed to reach from the sea-coast 150 or 200 miles inland. The government is a perfect despotism; yet, in the country, strangers are the least exposed to insults, and reside there in security and tranquillity. The king of Dahomy maintains a considerable standing army, among whom are several hundreds of women, immured within his palace, that are trained to the use of arms, under a female general. The capital is Ahobey, in lat. 9. 50., N., long. 3. 30. E.

DAI'LY, *a.* [*daglic*, Sax.] happening, done, or repeated every day. Figuratively, constantly, or frequently; used adverbially, every day, frequently.

DAI'NTILY, *ad.* in a curious, elegant, or delicate manner; deliciously; pleasantly.

DA'INTINESS, *s.* delicacy, softness; elegance; nicety; squeamishness; or the not being easily pleased either with food, or the productions of art.

DA'INTY, *s.* pleasing to the taste, and purchased with great cost. Figuratively, of delicate or exquisite sensibility: squeamish; not easily pleased with food; scrupulous; elegant; well or nicely formed; nice, or affected.

DA'INTY, *s.* some rare food of exquisite taste. A word of fondness.

DA'IRY, *s.* [perhaps from *dey*, an old word for milk] the employment of making several kinds of food from milk; pasturage; a milk-farm, or place where milk is kept, and butter or cheese made.

DA'IRY-MAID, *s.* a woman-servant who has the care of the dairy, and makes butter or cheese.

DA'ISY, (*dázy*) *s.* [*dais*, Fr.] in botany, a spring flower, called also the *bellis*.

DALE, *s.* a low or hollow place between hills; a vale or valley. SYNON. *Valleys* are for the most part winding; and as they receive waters from the hills on each side, are generally converted into meads. A fine *vale*, with beautiful closures, bounded by rising woods, is a delightful prospect. *Dales* are much easier to be ploughed than hilly lands.

DALECA'RLIA, a river and province of Sweden, near Norway. The latter is about 80 leagues in length, and from 15 to 40 in breadth; and is surrounded by Helsingland, Gestricia, Westmanland, Wermeland, and Norway. It is mountainous, yet has fertile pastures, and abounds in mines of copper, iron, and silver, some of which are of a prodigious depth. The inhabitants are a plain, hardy, warlike race. The principal productions are corn, wood, and hemp.

DA'LKEITH, a parish and town of Mid Lothian, seated on the Esk, 6 miles S. E. of Edinburgh. *Dalkeith House* is the principal seat of the Duke of Buccleugh. The present magnificent palace was built about the beginning of the 18th century, on the spot formerly occupied by Dalkeith Castle, built on a perpendicular rock of great height, and inaccessible on all sides except the E., where it was defended by a fosse. Pop. 5586.

DA'LLIANCE, *s.* acts of fondness between lovers. Figuratively, the caresses of a married couple. Delay, or the deferring of a thing.

DA'LLIER, *s.* a trifler; a person who practises acts of fondness.

To DA'LLY, *v. n.* [*dollen*, Belg.] to trifle; to play the fool; to amuse one's self, and lose time in idle play; to exchange caresses of fondness; to sport; to frolic; to delay.

DALMA'TIA, a country of Europe, formerly a king-

dom; bounded on the N. by Bosnia, S. by the gulf of Venice, E. by Servia, and W. by Croatia. It is divided into Venetian, Turkish, Ragusan, and Hungarian Dalmatia.

DA'LTON, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the spring-head of a river, in a champaign country, not far from the sea; and the ancient castle is made use of to keep the records and prisoners for debt in the liberty of Furness. It is 16 miles N. W. of Lancaster, and 273 N. N. W. of London. Pop. 2697.

DAM, *s.* [from *dame*, which, according to Chaucer, formerly signified a mother] the mother, applied most commonly to beasts; but figuratively, and by way of reproach, applied to persons.

DAM, *s.* [*dam*, Belg.] a mole, bank, or any other obstruction to confine water.

To DAM, *v. a.* [*demman*, Sax.] to confine water by moles or other obstructions. Figuratively, to damp; to extinguish, obstruct, or intercept.

DA'MAGE, *s.* [*dommage*, Fr.] mischief; hurt; detriment; loss. In common law, it is what the jurors, upon a trial, allow the party who appears to have suffered wrong.

To DA'MAGE, *v. a.* to spoil, hurt, or impair any thing; to affect a person with loss, or hinder him in the prosecution of his business. Neuterly, to impair; to lose of its worth by time.

DA'MAGEABLE, *a.* that may be impaired or spoiled by time; mischievous or hurtful.

DA'MASCENE, or DA'MSON, *s.* [*damascenus*, Lat.] in gardening, a small round black plum, of a rough and astringent taste.

DAMA'SCUS, now called SHAM, a very ancient city of Syria, and the capital of a pachalic, is built in the form of an oblong square. Streams of clear water run across the plain of Damascus, which fertilize the gardens, supply the public fountains, and run into every house. The caravanserais have long galleries, supported by marble pillars, surrounding a large court. The private houses, which are built of wood, have their fronts inwards, enclosing a court, and presenting a dead wall to the streets, although often richly adorned within. The castle is like a little town, having its own streets and houses. The mosques are superb and numerous. The straight street, which runs across the city and suburbs in a direct line, has shops on each side, where all sorts of merchandise are sold. The gardens and orchards extend several miles round, and are embellished with summer-houses, turrets, fountains, cascades, and streams of water. The manufacture of cutlery is carried on here. Damascus stands on the river Barady, in a very fertile plain, extolled by the Arabs, who speak of it with enthusiasm, as the best watered, and the most delicious, of all Syria; and contains about 250,000 inhabitants, of whom 50,000 are Christians. It is 112 miles N. N. E. of Jerusalem. Lat. 33. 45. N., long. 37. 0. E.

DA'MASK *s.* [from *Damascus*, the place where it was invented] a manufacture of linen and silk woven with raised flowers; also a very fine steel, prepared at Damascus in Syria, used for swords and cutlass blades, and of a very fine temper. Figuratively, a red colour, alluding to that of the damask rose.

To DA'MASK, *v. a.* to weave linen or silk in raised figures; to variegate, diversify, or embellish. To adorn steel-work with figures.

DA'MASK-ROSE, *s.* a red rose.

DAMA'SKENING, *s.* the art of adorning iron and steel, by cutting and carving holes in them, and filling them up with gold or silver wire; used in enriching the blades of swords and locks of pistols.

DA'MBEA, an extensive lake of Abyssinia, containing many fertile islands, and abundance of fish and river horses. It is 100 miles from the source of the Nile; the country of Dambea, on the N. of the lake, being flat, is subject to inundation.

DAME, *s.* [*dame*, Fr.] originally applied to a person who was mistress of a family, and of noble birth, as it is at present used in law; but now commonly used for a farmer's wife, or one of the lower sort. Figuratively, women in general.

DAMIE'TTA, a sea-port town of Egypt, situated on the eastern branch of the Nile, about 7½ miles from its mouth, in the most fruitful part of Egypt. The number of inhabitants is about 80,000; they manufacture fine linen of all colours, napkins fringed with silk, &c. &c. Multitudes of boats and small vessels fill the port or road, which, however, is very defective and disadvantageous to trade, being every where totally exposed. It is a place of great trade, and is 84 miles N. N. E. of Cairo.

DAMES' VI'OLET, *s.* a plant, the same with the queen's gilliflower.

To DAMN, (*dam*) *v. a.* [*damno*, Lat., to doom, devote, or curse, to eternal torments; to condemn; to explode, or render any performance unpopular, by hissing or criticising.

DA'MNABLE, *a.* deserving, or justly condemned to, eternal punishment. Sometimes used indecently, in a ludicrous sense, for pernicious or odious.

DA'MNABLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to incur eternal punishment.

DAMNA'TION, *s.* exclusion from divine mercy; the state of a person who is sentenced to eternal punishment.

DA'MNATORY, *a.* [from *damno* to condemn, Lat.] containing the sentence to eternal punishment.

DA'MNED, *part.* hateful; detestable; abominable; doomed to everlasting punishment.

DAMNI'FIC, *a.* procuring loss; mischievous.

To DA'MNIFY, *v. a.* [from *damnum* a loss, and *facio* to make, Lat.] to cause loss; to spoil, hurt, or impair.

DA'MNINGNESS, *s.* tendency to procure damnation.

DAMP, *a.* [*dampe*, Belg.] moist; inclining to wet; moistened by the air or vapours. Figuratively, dejected, full of sorrow, on account of some sudden disappointment or unexpected calamity.

DAMP, *s.* a fog or mist; a moist, noxious vapour. Damps are of two kinds, the choke-damp, and the fire-damp. The former is a species of fixed air, which is heavier than common air, and therefore lies at the bottom of mines or pits; the latter is inflammable air, which is found principally in coal-pits, and sometimes in lead-mines; and if it comes in contact with the flame of a candle explodes, and sometimes produces very shocking effects. Figuratively, dejection or sorrow, arising from some sudden calamity.

To DAMP, *v. a.* to wet or moisten; to chill; or diminish heat by water. Figuratively, to lessen any quality; to smother, check, or depress any ardour or passion. To weaken; to abandon.

DA'MPISHNESS, *s.* tendency to wetness, or moisture, arising from fog, vapours, &c.

DA'MPNESS, *s.* cold, moisture, or fogginess.

DA'MPY, *a.* moist or wet.

DA'MSEL, *s.* [*damoiselle*, Fr.] originally used for a young gentlewoman or lady of distinction; an attendant of the higher rank; but at present for a young country lass.

DA'MSON, *s.* See DAMASCENE.

DAN, *s.* [*dominus*, Lat.] a title of dignity, or honour, formerly used for *master*.

DA'NBURY, Essex, on a hill, 5 miles E. of Chelmsford; its spire serves as a sea-mark. Pop. 1060.

To DANCE, *v. n.* [*danser*, Fr.] to move in a graceful at-

titude, according to an air sung or played. Actively, to make a person dance or skip. To *dance attendance* is to wait in an humble and suppliant manner on a person.

No longer Pipe no longer Dance.

This Proverb is a *reflection* upon the *mercenary* and *ungrateful* tempers of too many people; and is also a good *memento* of *prudence*, intimating that *misfortune* will have few or no friends; for *ungrateful* and *mercenary* people, though they have had twenty good turns done them formerly, will dance no longer than they have the *music* of this proverb to oblige them for their *pains*; and budge no farther than they have money to pay them for their continued services; *Dum fervet olla vivit amicitia*, say the Latins.

DANCE, *s.* [*danse*, Fr.] an agreeable motion of the body and feet, adjusted by art to the measure or tune of a musical instrument, or the voice.

DA'NCER, *s.* one who practises dancing.

DA'NCING-MASTER, *s.* one who teaches the art of dancing.

DA'NCING-SCHOOL, *s.* the school where the art of dancing is taught.

DA'NDELION, *s.* [*dent de lion*, Fr., lion's tooth] in botany, a genus of plants, of which there are divers species, vulgarly called piss-a-bed.

DA'NDIPRAT, *s.* [*dandin*, Fr.] a little fellow, used sometimes as a word of fondness, and sometimes as a word of reproach.

To DA'NDLE, *v a.* [*dandelen*, Belg.] to keep a child in motion, either on the knee or otherwise, to quiet it. Figuratively, to treat with too much fondness; to use like a child.

DA'NDLER, *s.* a person that fondles a child.

DA'NDRUFF, *s.* the dirt or scurf that sticks to the head.

DA'NEGELT, *s.* a tax, or tribute on every hide of land, imposed on the Saxons, our ancestors, by the Danes, on their frequent invasion as the arbitrary terms of peace, and their departure. After their expulsion, it was imposed by Ethelred as a standing yearly tax, to be employed for the fitting out such a fleet as should be sufficient to protect the country from the Danes. It was continued for other purposes under the Norman kings, and appears to have been last levied by King Henry II.

DA'NEWORT, *s.* in botany, a species of elder, likewise called the dwarf-elder, or wall-wort.

DA'NGER (*Isles of*), three islands in the S. Pacific Ocean, discovered by Commodore Byron, in June, 1765. They are very populous, but surrounded with dangerous rocks. Lat. 10. 15. S., long. 16. 28. W.

DA'NGER, *s.* [*danger*, Fr.] hazard; risk; or a condition which is liable to mischief or calamity. SYNON. The avaricious man, spurred on by interest, fears no *danger*; *hazards* his health and happiness; runs every *risk* that attends his profession, and gladly *ventures* his all in search of that which, if obtained, he would not have the spirit to enjoy.

Naught is never in Danger.

This Proverb intimates that *little things* are safe under the *contempt* of the world, for that their *insignificancy* secures them against all *apprehension*, *danger*, and *violence*; for whatsoever is *despicable*, *useless*, and good for *nothing*, is safe, under the security of this old saying, to all intents and purposes; for *rete non tenditur milvio*, say the Latins. But the adage is commonly applied by the common people upon any *providential* deliverance, making a banter of God's mercy, and laughing at their own or others' *preservation* or *security*, under the protection of *Heaven*, and frequently with this profane addition, If he had been good for any thing he had broke his neck, been drowned, &c., as if *impiety* were the only preservative against *casualties*.

To DA'NGER, *v. a.* to expose to loss, calamity, or misery.

DA'NGERLESS, *a.* out of a possibility of meeting with any calamity or accident.

DA'NGEROUS, *a.* exposed to accidents, loss, harm, or mischief.

DA'NGEROUSLY, *ad.* hazardous; perilous; full of danger.

DA'NGEROUSNESS, *s.* a condition which exposes to accidents, calamity, or death.

To DA'NGLE, *v. n.* to hang loose, so as to be put in motion by the wind, breath, or a shake. Figuratively, to hang as a dependant upon a person.

DA'NGLER, *s.* a person who frequents the company of women merely to pass or kill time.

DA'NIEL, a canonical book of the Old Testament, so denominated from its author Daniel, who was a very extraordinary person, and was favoured of God and honoured of men beyond any who lived in his time. The first six chapters of the book of Daniel, are a history of the kings of Babylon, and what befel the Jews under their government. In the six last he is altogether prophetical, foretelling not only what should happen to his own church and nation, but events in which foreign princes and kingdoms were concerned. The style of Daniel is not so lofty and figurative as that of the other prophets; it is clear and concise, and his narrations and descriptions simple and natural; in short, he writes more like a historian than a prophet.

DANK, *a.* [from *tuncken*, Teut.] moist; wettish.

DA'NKISH, *a.* somewhat moist or wet.

DA'NTZICK, one of the largest, richest, and strongest towns of Europe, late capital of Regal Prussia, and of Pomerella in Poland, with a famous harbour, a bishop's see, and an university. It is encompassed with a wall and fortifications of great extent. The houses are well built of stone or brick, six or seven stories high; and the granaries, containing vast quantities of grain and naval stores, are still higher, to which the ships lie close, when they take in their lading. The arsenal is well provided, and the exchange is a handsome structure. It is reckoned to contain 60,000 inhabitants. In 1709 30,000 persons died of the plague. The college is provided with very learned professors. It carries on a great trade, particularly in corn, timber, and naval stores, which are chiefly purchased by the Dutch. It was once a free Hanseatic town, under the protection of Poland; but in 1793 it submitted to the King of Prussia, who forcibly usurped the sovereignty in a second partition of the Polish dominions. Since that time it has been erected into a duchy by the emperor Napoleon. The established religion was the Lutheran, but there were Papists, Calvinists, and Anabaptists, who were all tolerated. The jurisdiction of this town extended about 50 miles round it; and they maintained a garrison at their own expense. It is seated on the western bank of the river Weissel, or Vistula, near the gulf of Angil, in the Baltic sea; 30 miles S. E. of Marienburg, and 104 N. of Warsaw. Long. 19. 5. E., lat. 54. 22. N.

DA'NUBE, towards the mouth called ISTER by the ancients, a river of Europe, rising in and running through the circle of Suabia, passing by Ulm, then through Bavaria and Austria, passing by Ratisbon, Passau, and Vienna, it then enters Hungary, passing on to Presburg, Buda, and Belgrade, after which it divides Bulgaria from Morlachia and Moldavia, falling into the Black Sea, by several channels, in the province of Bessarabia. It begins to be navigable for

boats at Ulm; receives several large rivers as it passes along; and is so deep between Buda and Belgrade, that the Turks and their enemies have had men-of-war on it; yet there are cataracts on it, both above and below Buda, which prevent its being navigable either way in that part.

To DAP, *v. a.* [from *dip*] in angling, to let fall, or put gently into the water.

DA'PIFER, *s.* the dignity or office of grand master of a prince's household. In Germany, the elector of Bavaria assumed the title of *Archdapifer* of the empire, whose office was, at the coronation of the emperor, to carry the first dish of meat to table on horseback.

DA'PPER, *a.* [*dapper*, Belg.] small of stature, and full of spirit and vivacity. It is usually spoken in contempt.

DA'PPERLING, *s.* a person of low stature; a dwarf.

DA'PPLE, *a.* marked, variegated, or clouded with different colours.

To DA'PPLE, *v. a.* to streak, or diversify with a different colour.

DAR, or DART, *s.* a fish found in the Severn.

DARA'BGERD, a town of Farsistan, in Persia, with a considerable manufacture of glass. Near it is found salt of various colours, red, white, black, and green. It is 116 miles E. S. E. of Schiras. Pop. 13,000.

DARDANE'LLES, two castles, (built by Mahomet IV. in 1658) one on each side of the Strait of Gallipoli, anciently the Hellespont, between the Archipelago and the Sea of Marmora. The strait is 33 miles long; in the broadest part it is a mile and a-half across, and in the narrowest half a mile. At the entrance, where guarded by the castles, it is about two miles over.

To DARE, *v. n.* preter. I *durst* or *have dared*; [*dearran*. Sax.] to undertake a thing without being discouraged by the dangers which attend it. Actively, to challenge, or provoke a person to fight. To *dare larks*, is to catch them by means of a looking-glass, or by keeping a bird of prey hovering aloft, which keeps them in amaze till caught.

DARE, *s.* a provocation, or calling on a person to fight; a challenge; defiance.

DA'REFUL, *a.* full of defiance; without fear.

DA'RGLE, a romantic vale, or glen, in the county of Wicklow, about 10 miles from Dublin. The lofty mountains on each side are clothed with trees down to the edge of the river, which noisily rumbles from rock to rock in the bottom, forming many cascades; and the views from the eminences are grand and beautiful.

DA'RIEN, an isthmus, or narrow country, which joins N. and S. America, having the Atlantic on the N. E., and the Pacific on the S. W. It extends about 360 miles in length, and from 48 to 135 in breadth. It is generally considered as a province of Terra Firma, though it seems to be a part of N. America, and is of great importance to the Spaniards, as the wealth of Peru is brought annually to Panama and Porto Bello, and thence exported to Europe. Here are many high mountains, and the low grounds are frequently overflowed with the heavy rains. The natives build their houses with hurdles, plastered over with earth, and have plantations along the banks of the rivers. The girls pick and spin cotton, and the women weave it; and the men fabricate very neat baskets with canes, reeds, or palmetto-leaves dyed of several colours. Polygamy is allowed among them.

DA'RING, *a.* bold; adventurous; courageously undertaking an affair notwithstanding the dangers attending it.

DA'RINGLY, *ad.* in a bold, courageous, outrageous, or impudent manner.

DA'RINGNESS, *s.* boldness.

DARK, *a.* [*deorc*, Sax.] without light; not bright; dull, applied to colours. Opaque, not to be seen through; not having light in itself. Figuratively, not easy to be understood; obscure; ignorant; not enlightened with knowledge or revelation. Gloomy; not cheerful, applied to the temper.

DARK, *s.* want of light, by which all objects become visible. Figuratively, obscurity; the condition of a person not known or famous; want of knowledge; ignorance.

To DA'RKEN, *v. a.* [*adeorcian*, Sax.] to deprive of, or shut out the light; to cloud or perplex; to render the mind unable to distinguish the qualities of objects; to grow towards night; to grow dark or gloomy.

DA'RKING, a town of Surrey, noted for corn and fowls. The custom of borough English prevails in this manor. It is seated in a healthy air, on a soft sandy rock, near the river Mole, 23 miles S. W. of London. Market on Thursday; and a large fair on May 23, for lambs. Pop. 4711.

DA'RKLING, *part.* hid in the dark; concealed from sight.

DA'RKLY, *ad.* in a situation void of light; obscurely.

DA'RKNESS, *s.* a state wherein light is absent, and objects which are discovered by the sight become invisible; opaqueness. Obscurity, or difficulty to be understood, applied to books. The infernal gloom; wickedness; the empire of Satan. SYNON. Considering them in a figurative sense, *darkness* implies a state of life in which we are shut up from the world; as the state of a hermit; state of a recluse. By *obscurity*, is understood a state of retirement, as when we retreat into the country far from the notice of the public eye.

DA'RKSOME, *a.* gloomy; obscure.

DA'RLING, *s.* [*deorling*, Sax.] a person more beloved than any other; a favourite.

DA'RLINGTON, a neat thriving town, in the county of Durham, noted for its manufacture of huckabacks, 10 quarters wide, diapers, stuffs, &c. Some fine linens are also made here, the Skerne waters being famous for bleaching. It has a spacious market-place, and handsome church. A curious water-machine for grinding optical glasses, and another for spinning linen-yarn, have been invented and erected here. Darlington is seated on the river Skerne, which falls into the Tees, 3 or 4 miles below the town, 18 miles S. of Durham, and 236 N. by W. of London. Market on Monday. Pop. 9417.

DA'RMSTADT, the capital of the landgraviate of Hesse Darmstadt, in the circle of the Upper Rhine. It has a consistory, a criminal court, a college, a court of appeals, &c. It is seated on a river of the same name, 18 miles E. S. E. of Mentz. Pop. 20,000.

To DARN, *v. a.* to mend holes by stitches, in imitation of the fabric of the stuff.

DA'RNEL, *s.* a weed growing in corn-fields, of which there are two kinds, the red and the white; called also rye-grass, or ray-grass.

To DA'RRAIN, *v. a.* to prepare for battle; to range troops for battle.

DART, *s.* [*dard*, Fr.] a small lance or weapon thrown by the hand.

To DART, *v. a.* to cast or throw a dart; to wound at a distance; to emit, or cast. Neuterly, to fly as a dart.

DA'RTFORD, a town in Kent, seated on the river Darent, near its influx into the Thames, which is a harbour for barges, 7 miles W. of Gravesend, and 16 E. by S. of London. It is full of inns and public houses, from its being a great thoroughfare on the road from London to Canterbury. Market, chiefly for corn, on Saturday. Pop. 4715.

DA'RTMOUTH, a town of Devonshire, with a safe haven, capable of sheltering 500 sail of ships: It is seated at the mouth of the Dart, which river rises at the foot of Dart-

moor hills, an extensive moorish tract, feeding great numbers of black cattle,) and after passing Totness, where it is navigable for small vessels, is joined by the Hareborn, 7 miles above its fall into Dartmouth haven. The town, which is about a mile long, stands on the side of a craggy hill, with streets very irregular, sometimes two or three one above another; yet the houses are generally very high. The harbour is defended by three castles, besides forts and block houses; and here is a large quay with a spacious street before, inhabited by some considerable merchants. Dartmouth has a considerable trade to Italy, Spain, Portugal, &c., and to Newfoundland, as well as a share in the coasting traffic. Its pilchard and foreign fisheries employ nearly 3,000 men. It is 30 miles nearly S. of Exeter, and 204 W. by S. of London. Market on Friday for corn and provisions: and one almost every day for fish. Pop. 4597.

To DASH, *v. a.* [of uncertain etymology] to throw one thing with violence and suddenness against another; to break by throwing with violence; to besprinkle; to wet by beating the water with a stick, or by flinging a stone or other thing into it; to mingle or mix with another liquor; to obliterate or cancel a writing, by drawing a careless stroke over it with a pen; to make a person ashamed; to confound. Neuterly, to fly in waves or sparkles over the surface or brim of a vessel or bank; to fly in sparkles or sheets, attended with a loud noise, applied to water.

DASH, *s.* the stroke occasioned by flinging one body forcibly against another; a stroke made with a pen; a blow; a mixture of another liquor.

DASH, *ad.* an expression of the sound of water dashed.

DA'SSEN EYLAND, or *DEER ISLAND*, one of the three small islands lying between the Cape of Good Hope and Saldanha Bay, so called from the great number of deer which were first brought here in 1601. Here are also sheep whose tails weigh 10lbs. a piece. Lat. 33. 25. S. long. 17. 56. E.

DA'STARD, *s.* [*adastriga*, Sax.] a coward; a person infamously fearful.

To DA'STARD, *v. a.* to terrify; to affect with fear.

To DA'STARDIZE, *v. a.* to intimidate; to render cowardly with fear.

DA'STARDLY, *a.* cowardly; mean; timorous.

DA'STARDY, *s.* cowardliness; timorousness.

DA'TARY, *s.* [*datarius*, from *do* to give, Lat.] an officer of the chancery of Rome, through whose hands benefices pass.

DATE, *s.* [*datum*, from *do* to give, Lat.] the time or day in which a writing is signed or written, or an event happens, the time appointed for a thing to be done; continuance; the fruit of the palm-tree, from *dactylus*, Lat.

To DATE, *v. a.* to set down the time in which a thing is done, or a writing performed.

DA'TELESS, *a.* without any fixed term or period.

DATE-TREE, *s.* a species of palm.

DA'TIVE, *a.* [*dativus*, from *do* to give, Lat.] the case of a noun which signifies the person to whom any thing is given or done. As we have no cases in English, this relation is generally expressed by prefixing *to* before the noun, but after verbs of *giving*, the particle is omitted. In law, such executors as are appointed by a judge's decree.

To DAUB, *v. a.* [*dauber*, Fr.] to smear with something sticking; to soil or make dirty. Figuratively, to paint coarsely; to cover with something that disguises; to cover with something gaudy; to flatter grossly.

DA'UBER, *s.* one who soils or smears a thing; a coarse low painter.

DAU'BRY, *s.* an old word for any thing artful.

DA'UBY, *a.* vicious; adhesive; glutinous.

DA'VENTRY, or *DA'INTRY*, a town of Northamptonshire, with a market on Wednesday. It is seated on the side of a hill, and is a pretty handsome town, on the great road to Chester and Carlisle; and the market is well supplied with horses, cattle, sheep, corn, and provisions. Its principal trade is making whips. It is 10 miles W. of Northampton, and 72 N. W. of London. Pop. 3646.

DAVID'S, ST. anciently called *Menew*, or *Menevia*, a town of Pembrokeshire, formerly the see of an archbishop, and metropolis of the British church. It is an episcopal town, and the cathedral is a pretty good structure. It contains about 2,400 inhabitants, and is seated on a barren soil, on the river Ilen, 22 miles N. W. of Pembroke, and 225 W. by N. of London. Market on Wednesday.

DAVID'S, ST. a town and fort of Asia, in the peninsula on this side the Ganges, and on the coast of Coromandel. It is an English factory, and one of the strongest places they have in the East Indies. The fort stands close to the river, and the territory belonging to it is 8 miles on the sea-shore and 4 within land. It produces good long cloths, chintz, calicoes, and muslins. Each house has a garden, and there are plenty of black cattle, but small. The river and sea abound with good fish. It is 80 miles S. of Fort St. George. Long. 79. 55. E. lat. 11. 30. N.

DA'UGHTER, [*dawter*) *s.* [*dohter*, Sax. and Teut.] the female offspring of a man or woman. A daughter-in-law. A woman.

DAVIS' STRAITS, an arm of the sea, separating Greenland from Labrador, and other parts of North America. It was discovered by Captain Davis in 1585. Lat. 60. to 70. N., long. from 50. to 70. W.

To DAUNT, *v. a.* [*domito*, Lat.] to discourage; to damp a person's courage.

DA'UNTLESS, *a.* without fear or discouragement.

DA'UNTLESSNESS, *s.* a condition void of fear.

DA'UPHIN, *s.* a title formerly given to the eldest son of the king of France, on account of the province of Dauphiny, which, in 1343, was given to Philip of Valois, on this condition, by Hubert, dauphin of Viennois.

DAW, *s.* a bird.

To DAWN, *v. n.* [*dægian*, Sax.] to grow light; to advance towards day. Figuratively, to glimmer, or afford an obscure light to the understanding; to give some indication of greater and approaching splendour.

DAWN, *s.* the first appearance of day or light. Figuratively, a beginning.

DAY, *s.* [*dæg*, Sax.] that space of time wherein it is light; but a natural or civil day is that space of time wherein the earth performs one rotation on its axis, so as its different parts shall successively enjoy the light of the sun; this consists of a period of 24 hours at a mean rate. Figuratively, light; sunshine. Any time specified and distinguished from other time; an age; the time. In this sense it is usually plural. Life; in this sense it is commonly plural; as, "He never in his *days* broke his word." The day of contest; the battle. Unappointed time. To *day*, on this day. *Days of grace*, in commerce, are certain days allowed by custom, for the payment of a bill of exchange, &c., after it is become due. Three days of grace are allowed in England; ten in France and Dantzic; eight at Naples; six at Venice, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and Antwerp; four at Frankfort; five at Leipsic; twelve at Hamburgh; six in Portugal; fourteen in Spain; thirty in Genoa, &c.

DA'YBOOK, *s.* a book wherein tradesmen enter all the occurrences of the day in the order they happen; called likewise a waste-book.

DA'YBREAK, *s.* the dawn; the first appearance of light.

DAYLA'BOUR, *s.* a portion of labour exacted of a per-

son every day, and implies the idea of hardship and fatigue.

DAYLA'BOURER, *s.* a person who is hired to work by the day; a hard-working and slaving person.

DA'YLIGHT, *s.* the light of the day, as opposed to that of the moon or a candle.

DA'YLILY, *s.* a plant, placed by Linnæus in the first section of his sixth class, called also asphodel; it flowers in August.

DA'YSMAN, *s.* a person chosen to determine or decide a dispute between others.

DA'YSPRING, *s.* the first appearance of light in the morning; the dawn; the daybreak.

DA'YSTAR, *s.* the morning star. Figuratively, the light shed by the *daystar;* the light of the gospel which is spread by Christ the *daystar* of righteousness.

DA'YTIME, *s.* in the day, opposed to night.

DA'YWORK, *s.* work imposed by the day; day-labour.

To DAZE, *v. a.* [*dwæs*, Sax.] to overpower with light.

DA'ZIED, *a.* adorned or over-grown with daisies.

To DA'ZZLE, *v. a.* [See DAZE] to overpower the eyes, and injure the sight, with too great a degree of light or splendour. Neuterly, to be overpowered, or lose the use of sight for a time, by too much light, or too great an application to reading.

DE'ACON, (*deékon*) *s.* [from *diakonos* a servant, Gr.] a lower degree of clergy, rather a novitiate, or state of probation for one year, after which a person is admitted into full orders, or ordained a priest. In Scotland, an overseer of the poor. In dissenting congregations, an officer chosen to assist the pastor in conducting the affairs of the church, and to superintend its temporal concerns.

DE'ACONESS, (*deékoness*) *s.* a female of the ancient church, who administered such offices to those of her own sex, which it was not decent for the men to do, such as the baptism of adult women, &c.

DE'ACONRY or DE'ACONSHIP, *s.* the office or dignity of a deacon.

DEAD, (*ded*) *s.* [*dood*, Belg.] without, or deprived of life, applied to those persons whose souls are separated from their bodies. Figuratively, without sense or motion; hence a sleep, which imitates the want of sense and motion in a dead body, is called a *dead* sleep. Inactive; dull, applied to colours. Useless; unaffecting; void of ardour or warmth; gloomy; still; obscure; obtuse. Tasteless or vapid, applied to liquors. Uninhabited, or not interspersed with houses. "A *dead* wall." Withered. "A *dead* bough or plant." The dead, *dead* men. PROV. *He that waits for dead men's shoes may go long enough barefoot.*

DEAD, (*ded*) *s.* time in which there is a remarkable stillness or gloom; as midnight.

To DEAD, (*ded*) or DE'ADEN, (*deden*) *v. a.* to deprive a thing of any quality or sensation. Figuratively, to make liquors vapid, tasteless, or spiritless.

DE'AD-DOING, *part. a.* destructive; killing; mischievous; having the power to make dead.

DE'AD-LIFT, (*ded-lift*) *s.* a pressing necessity, call, or exigence; a last resort.

DE'AD-LIGHTS, *s.* wooden ports, which are made to fasten into the cabin windows to prevent the waves from gushing into a ship during a storm; the glass lights are then taken out.

DE'ADLY, (*dedly*) *a.* that kills; murderous; mortal; inveterate.

DE'ADLY, (*dédly*) *ad.* in a manner resembling the dead. "Looked *deadly pale.*" *Shak.* Implacably; irreconcileably. Sometimes used in familiar discourse, only to enforce the signification of a word, implying *very much;* prodigiously; exceedingly. "Though *deadly* weary." *Orrery.*

DE'ADNESS, (*dédness*) *s.* want of warmth and ardour. Figuratively, languor or faintness. Vapidness; loss of spirit, applied to liquors.

DE'ADNETTLE, or ARCHA'NGEL, *s.* a plant, of which there are three kinds; the red, the white, and the henbit; they flower in May and June. The young leaves of the two first species may be eaten with other potherbs.

DEAD-RE'CKONING, *s.* [a sea term] That estimation or conjecture which the seamen make of the place where a ship is, by keeping an account of her way by the log, by knowing the course they have steered by the compass, and by rectifying all with allowance for drift or lee way; so that this reckoning is without any observation of the sun, moon, and stars, and is to be rectified as often as any good observation can be had.

DEAD SEA or *LAKE ASPHALTITES,* in Palestine, abounding in bitumen; it contains no verdure on the banks, nor fish in its waters. The cause which deprives it of vegetable and animal life, is the extreme saltness of its water, which is infinitely stronger than that of the sea. It is not true, however, that its exhalations destroy birds flying over it, as it is very common to see swallows skimming along its surface. Fragments of sulphur and bitumen, and mines of fossil salt, are found in the mountains, which extend along the shore. The Jordan runs into it, without any visible discharge for its waters.

DE'ADTONGUE, *s.* in botany, a species of the dropwort or œnanthe, having leaves with numerous blunt and nearly equal clefts, a yellowish red stem, angular-scored fruitstalks, and white blossoms found on banks of rivers, and flowering in June. The whole of this plant is poisonous, and Dr. Poulteney remarks, that the root is the most virulent of all the vegetable poisons that Great Britain produces.

DEAF, (*def*) *a.* [*deaf*, Sax.] wanting the sense of hearing, or having it greatly impaired. Figuratively, regardless, inattentive.

To DEAF, or DE'AFEN, (*def*, or *deffen*) *v. a.* to deprive of hearing,

DE'AFLY, (*defly*) *ad.* (*deaflic*, Sax.] without any sense of sounds; imperfectly heard.

DE'AFNESS, (*défness*) *s.* the state of a person who has entirely lost, or has the sense of hearing greatly impaired. Figuratively, inattention, or entire disregard.

DEAL, a sea-port town in Kent, whose market is on Thursday. It is seated near the sea, and is a member of Sandwich, governed by a mayor and jurats. It has a church and chapel, and three long and narrow streets. No manufacture is carried on here, the trades-people chiefly depend on the seafaring men who resort thither. This place is defended by a castle built by Henry VIII., and near it are two others. Between this and Goodwin's Sands are the Downs, where ships usually ride at going out or coming home. It is 72 miles E. by S. of London. Pop. 7268.

DEAL, (*deel*) *s.* [*deel*, Belg.] a part or portion. It is a general word for expressing *much,* joined with *great.* The office or practice of distributing cards to those who are engaged in any game. Fir, or pine wood, from *deyl*, Belg.

To DEAL, (*deel*) *v. a.* [*deelen*, Belg.] to distribute or dispose of to different persons; to scatter promiscuously; to give to several persons in order, one after another. Neuterly, to transact business; to trade; to act; to sell; to be conversant in; to practise; to behave towards; to treat; sometimes to contend with or approve.

DEALBA'TION, *s.* [*dealbatio*, from *albus* white, Lat.] the act of bleaching or whitening.

DE'ALER, (*deeler*) *s.* one who trades in any particular

commodity; one who has to do with or practises any thing; one who distributes cards.

DE'ALING, (*deeling*) *s.* practice; action; behaviour; treatment; business; or trade.

DEAMBULA'TION, *s.* [*deambulatio*, from *ambulo* to walk, Lat.] the act of walking abroad.

DEAN, GREAT DEAN, or *MICHEL DEAN*, a town of Gloucestershire in the Forest of Dean, 11 miles W. of Gloucester, and 112 W. S. W. of London. The forest comprehends that part of the county lying between the Severn and the shires of Moamouth and Hereford. It contains six extra-parochial districts, and is fertile in pasture and tillage, produces fine oaks, abounds in orchards, and has rich mines of iron and coal. Pop. 7014.

DEAN, (*deen*) *s.* [from *deka* a Greek word, signifying *ten*, because at first always presiding over *ten* prebendaries or canons, at least according to Ayliffe] a person in collegiate churches or chapels, who is president of the chapter.

DE'ANERY, (*deenery*) *s.* the government, authority, revenue, or residence of a dean.

DE'ANSHIP, *s.* the office of a dean.

DEAR, (*deer*) *a.* [*deor*, Sax.] an object of great love, and of warm affection; beloved. Figuratively, valuable; of high price; costly; scarce; not plentiful.

DEAR, (*deer*) *s.* a word of endearment; darling.

DEAR-BOUGHT, *a.* purchased at a high rate; bought at too high a price.

DE'ARLING, or DA'RLING, *s.* [*deorling*, Sax.] a person caressed with great affection.

DEA'RLY, (*deerly*) *ad.* with great affection. Used with *pay* or *buy*, at a high price; at too great a price.

To DEARN, *v. a.* [*dyrnan*, Sax.] See DARN.

DE'ARNESS, (*deerness*) *s.* fondness; a warm or great degree of affection; scarcity; costliness; a high, or too high a price.

DEARTH, (*derth*) *s.* [from *dear*] scarcity; want; need; famine; barrenness.

To DEARTICULATE, *v. a.* [from *de* from, and *articulus* a member, Lat.] to disjoin: to dismember.

DEATH, (*deth*) *s.* [*death*, Sax.] the departure of the soul from the body; loss of sensibility, motion and all the functions of animal life. Figuratively, mortality; destruction; the manner of dying; the image of mortality represented by a skeleton; the state of the dead; murder, or depriving a person of life by violence and unlawful means; the cause of death. In law, there is a natural and civil death; natural, where nature itself expires; civil where a person is not naturally dead, but adjudged so by law. Thus, if a person for whose life an estate is granted remains beyond sea, or is otherwise absent for seven years, and no proof made of his being living, he shall be accounted naturally dead. SYNON. *Departure*, is still more refined, and carries with it an idea of the passage from one life to another. *Death*, more common, signifies precisely extinction of life. *Decease*, more studied, is a term somewhat bordering upon the law, and implies the refuge of mortality. The second of these words is made use of with respect to all sorts of animals; the other two to man only.

DE'ATHBED, (*dethbed*) *s.* the bed on which a person dies.

DE'ATHFUL, (*dethful*) *a.* pregnant with death; mortal; fatal; destructive.

DE'ATHLESS, (*dethless*) *a.* not subject to death; immortal; everlasting.

DE'ATHLIKE, (*dethlike*) *a.* [*deathlic*, Sax.] resembling death, either in its horrors, or in its insensibility or motionless state.

DE'ATH'S-DOOR, *s.* a near approach to death.

DE'ATH'S-MAN, (*deths-man*) *s.* an executioner.

DE'ATH-WATCH, (*deth watch*) *s.* something that is foolishly reported to make a ticking noise in a wall, &c., against the death of some friend. This ticking is produced by two species of insects, one of which is a small beetle, about a quarter of an inch long, dark brown, spotted with white; the other nearly resembles the louse in size and appearance. The males make this noise by striking a part of their heads against the floor by way of invitation to the females, and vice versâ.

To DEAU'RATE, *v. a.* [*deauro*, from *aurum* gold, Lat.] to gild, or cover with gold.

DEAURA'TION, *s.* [*deauro*, from *aurum* gold, Lat.] the gilding or covering any thing with gold or silver.

DEBACCHA'TION, *s.* [*debacchatio*, Lat. from *Bacchus* the god of wine, whose votaries counterfeited madness] a raging; a madness.

To DEBA'R, *v. a.* to hinder or restrain a person from the enjoyment of a thing.

To DEBA'RB, *v. a.* [from *de* from, and *barba* the beard, Lat.] to deprive of the beard.

To DEBA'RK, *v. a.* [*debarquer*, Fr.) to come out of a ship upon shore.

To DEBA'SE, *v. a.* to reduce from a higher to a lower value; to adulterate metal or liquor by the addition of something less valuable; to spoil or render less perfect by mean and unworthy additions.

DEBA'SEMENT, *s.* the act of debasing or degrading a thing by the mixture of something mean or worthless.

DEBA'SER, *s.* the person who lessens the value of a thing by some mixture; one who adulterates metals or liquors.

DEBA'TABLE, *a.* that may be disputed, or give occasion for controversy.

DEBA'TE, *s.* [*debat*, Fr.] a dispute concerning the meaning of the truth of any proposition, a quarrel or contest.

To DEBA'TE, *v. a.* [*debattre*, Fr.] to controvert or dispute; to produce the arguments which may be brought to support any side of a question. Neuterly, to deliberate.

DEBA'TEFUL, *a.* fond of dispute or contradiction. Quarrelsome or contentious, when applied to persons. Contested, or occasioning disputes, when applied to things.

DEBA'TEMENT, *s.* controversy; deliberation.

DEBA'TER, *s.* a disputant, or one fond of dispute.

To DEBAU'CH, *v. a.* [*debaucher*, Fr.] to seduce a person, or prevail on him to do something amiss; to corrupt a person's morals, so as to make him lewd; to corrupt by intemperance in meat or drink, but especially the latter.

DEBAU'CH, *s.* a fit of intemperance; luxury; excess; lewdness.

DEBAUCHE'E, (*deboshee*) *s.* [*debauché*, Fr.] a person given to intemperance in drink, or lewdness.

DEBAU'CHER, *s.* one who seduces others to intemperance; a corrupter.

DEBAU'CHERY, *s.* the practise of excess; intemperance; lewdness.

DEBAU'CHMENT, *s.* the act of corrupting the morals of a person, whether it respects temperance or chastity.

To DEBE'L, or DEBE'LLATE, *v. a.* [*debello*, from *bellum* war, Lat.] to conquer, or overcome, in war.

DE'BENHAM, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Friday. It is seated near the head of the river Deben, on the side of a hill, 24 miles E. of Bury, and 84 N. E. of London. Pop. 1629.

DEBE'NTURE, *s.* [from *debeo* to owe, Lat.] is a term used in the custom-house, for a kind of certificate which is signed by the officers of the customs, and entitles a merchant exporting goods to the receipt of a bounty or drawback;

which debentures for foreign goods are to be paid within one month after demand.

DE'BILE, *a.* [*debilis*, Lat.] weak; feeble; languid; faint; impotent.

To DEBI'LITATE, *v. a.* [from *debilis* weak, Lat.] to deprive of strength; to weaken, or render weak.

DEBILITA'TION, *s.* [from *debilis* weak, Lat.] the act of depriving a person of strength, or rendering him weak.

DEBI'LITY, *s.* [from *debilis* weak, Lat.] loss of strength; weakness; want of strength to bear any weight, or to accomplish an undertaking.

DEBONA'IR, *a.* [*débonnaire*, Fr.] lively; affable; genteel; civil; well-bred; elegant.

DEBONA'IRLY, *ad.* with an elegant or genteel air; civilly; sprightfully.

DEBT, (*det*) *s.* [*debitum*, from *debeo* to owe, Lat.] that which one person owes to another. That which any man is obliged to do or suffer.

DE'BTOR, (*détter*) *s.* [*debitor*, from *debeo* to owe, Lat.] he that owes another money; one who has taken goods of another on trust; that side of an account which contains the list of articles which a person has had on trust.

DEBULLI'TION, *s.* [*debullitio*, from *ebullio* to boil, Lat.] the bubbling of water over the side of the vessel which contains it.

DECACU'MINATED, *a.* [*decacuminatus*, from *cacumen* the top, Lat.] having the top or point cut off.

DECA'DE, *s.* [from *deka* ten, Gr.] a number amounting to, or consisting of, ten.

DECA'DENCY, *s.* [*décadence*, Fr.] decay.

DE'CAGON, *s.* [from *deka* ten, and *gonia* an angle, Gr.] in geometry, a figure having ten equal sides and angles.

DE'CALOGUE, (*dekalog*) *s.* [from *deka* ten, and *logos* a word, Gr.] the ten commandments given by God to Moses.

DECA'MERON, *s.* [from *deka* ten, and *meros* part, Gr.] a book, discourse, or other matter, divided into ten distinct parts.

To DECA'MP, *v. n.* [*décamper*, Fr.] to shift a camp; to remove from a place.

DECA'MPMENT, *s.* the act of moving from a place.

To DECA'NT, *v. a.* [*decanto*, Lat. *décanter*, Fr.] to pour liquor off gently.

DECANTA'TION, *s.* [*décantation*, Fr.] the act of pouring liquor off the lees.

DECA'NTER, *s.* a bottle of white glass, used to contain liquors.

To DECA'PITATE, *v. a.* [*decapito*, from *caput* the head, Lat.] to behead.

To DECA'Y, *v. n.* [*déchéoir*, from *de* and *cadere*, Lat.] to lose of its value, substance, strength, or perfection; to be gradually impaired. Actively, to impair, to consume gradually, or waste the substance of a thing.

DECA'Y, *s.* a gradual loss of substance, qualities, value, or perfection; the effects or marks of consumption or decline. The cause of decline.

DECA'YER, *s.* that which causes decay.

DECCAN, The, a territory of Hindoostan, antiently comprehending all the peninsular or triangular region of India south of Norbudda river, between Lat. 8, and Lat. 22. N,. but now properly applied to the countries between the rivers Norbudda. and Kistnah. It contains the provinces of Gundwanar, Orissa, the northern Circars, Candeish, Berar, Beeder, &c.—The Deccan which came into the British possession in 1818, is estimated at 70,000 square miles. Pop. 1,795,700.

DECE'ASE, (*deseese*) *s.* [*decessus*, from *decedo* to depart, Lat.] death; departure from life.

To DECE'ASE, *v. n.* [from *decedo* to depart, Lat.] to die.

DECE'IT, (*deseet*) *s.* [*deceptio*, from *decipio* to deceive, Lat.] a means by which a thing is passed upon a person for what it is not, as when falsehood is made to pass for truth. A fraud; cheat; artifice.

DECE'ITFUL, (*deseetful*) *a.* full of fraud or artifice; meaning different from what a person expresses; not to be confided in.

DECE'ITFULLY, (*deseetfully*) *ad.* in a fraudulent, insincere manner.

DECE'ITFULNESS, (*deseetfulness*) *s.* the quality of imposing on a person to his hurt.

DECE'IVABLE, (*deseevable*) *a.* subject, or exposed, to fraud or imposture; subject to, or capable of, leading a person into an error.

DECE'IVABLENESS, *s.* the possibility of being imposed upon by false pretences.

To DECE'IVE, (*desceve*) *v. a.* [*decipio*, Lat.] to make a person believe something false, or intended to his damage or hurt; to impose on a person's credulity by false appearances; to lead into an error or mistake. Figuratively, to disappoint.

DECE'IVER, (*deseever*) *s.* one who leads another into a mistake; one who imposes on the credulity of another.

DECE'MBER, *s.* [from *decem* ten, Lat.] because the tenth month in ancient reckoning, the year then beginning in March; the last or twelfth month of the year, according to the modern computation of time.

DECE'MPEDAL, *a.* [from *decem* ten, and *pes* a foot, Lat.] measuring ten feet.

DECE'MVIRATE, *s.* [from *decem* ten, and *vir* a man, Lat.] the dignity or office of the ten governors of Rome, who were appointed to rule the commonwealth instead of consuls; their authority subsisted only two years. Any body of ten men.

DE'CENCE, or DE'CENCY, *s.* from *deceo* to become, Lat.] a method of address or action proper and becoming a person's sex, character, or rank. Figuratively, modesty.

DECE'NNIAL, *a.* [*decennium*, from *decem* ten, and *annus* a year, Lat.] containing the space of ten years.

DECENNO'VAL, or DECENNO'VARY, *a.* [from *decem* ten, and *novem* nine, Lat.] relating to the number nineteen.

DE'CENT, *a.* [from *deceo* to become, Lat.] becoming; fit or suitable; neat; grave; not gaudy; not immodest.

DE'CENTLY, *ad.* in a proper manner; consistent with character, rank, or the rules of good breeding. Figuratively, modestly.

DECEPTIBI'LITY, *s.* [*deceptio*, from *decipio* to deceive, Lat.] liableness to be led into an error or mistake; liableness to be imposed on.

DECE'PTIBLE, *a.* liable to be deceived, imposed on, or led into an error.

DECE'PTION, *s.* [*deceptio*, from *decipio* to deceive, Lat.] the act or means of imposing on a person, or leading him into an error; the state of a person imposed on, or in a mistake; a cheat, fraud, or fallacy, by which a person takes a thing to be what it is not.

DECE'PTIOUS, *a.* apt to impose upon; or lead a person into an error.

DECE'PTIVE, *a.* having the power of deceiving.

DECE'PTORY, *a.* containing the means of imposing on the credulity of a person; or of leading him into a mistake.

DECE'RPT, *a.* [from *decerpo* to pluck off, Lat.] cropped; taken off.

DECE'RPTIBLE, *a.* [from *decerpo* to pluck of, Lat.] that may be taken off.

DECE'RPTION, *s.* the act of lessening, taking off, parting or dividing any thing.

DECERTA'TION, *s.* [*decertatio*, from *certo* to strive, Lat.] contention, strife, or dispute.

DECE'SSION, *s.* [*decessio*, from *decedo* to depart, Lat.] a departure; a going away.

To DECHA'RM, *v. a.* [*decharmer*, Fr.] to counteract a charm.

To DECIDE, *v. a.* [from *decido* to cut off, Lat.] to put an end to, or determine, a dispute or event.

DECIDENCE, *s.* [*decidentia*, Lat.] the quality of being shed, or falling off; the act of falling away.

DECI'DER, *s.* one who determines a quarrel or cause.

DECI'DUOUS, *a.* [*deciduus*, from *decido* to fall down, Lat.] falling off. In botany, applied to the leaves, those which fall off at the approach of winter; to the cup or empalement falling off before the blossom, as in the cabbage, and cuckoo flower; and to the seed-vessel, falling off before it opens, as in the sea-rocket, and woad.

DECI'DUOUSNESS, *s.* aptness to fall. In botany, the quality of fading or withering every year.

DE'CIMAL, *a.* [*decimus*, from *decem* ten, Lat.] numbered, multiplied, or increasing by tens. *Decimal arithmetic* is that which computes by decimal fractions. A *decimal fraction* is that whose denominator is always one, with one or more ciphers; thus an unit may be imagined to be equally divided into ten parts, and each of these into ten more; so that by a continual decimal subdivision, the unit may be supposed to be divided into 10,000, 1,000, &c., equal parts. But denominators of this sort of fractions are always known; they are seldom expressed in writing; but the fraction is distinguished by a point placed before it thus .6 .46 .869 for 6-10ths 46-100ths 869-1000ths. The same is observed in mixed numbers, as 678 .9 for 678 9-10ths 67 .89 for 67 89-1000ths 6 .789 for 6 789 1000ths, &c. And as ciphers placed after integers increase their value decimally, so being placed before a decimal they decrease their value decimally; but being placed before integers and after fractions, neither of them is increased or diminished.

To DE'CIMATE, *v. a.* [*decimo*, from *decem* ten, Lat.] to tithe; to take the tenth.

DECIMA'TION, *s.* [*decimatio*, from *decem* ten, Lat.] the act of tithing, or taking the tenth, whether by lot or otherwise; a selection of every tenth soldier by lot, for punishment in a general mutiny.

To DECI'PHER, (*desifer*) *v. a.* [*dechiffrer*, Fr.] to explain any thing written in ciphers. Figuratively, to describe, or give a characteristical representation of a thing; to unfold; to unravel.

DECI'PHERER, (*desiferer*) *s.* one who explains any thing written in ciphers.

DECI'SION, *s.* [*decisio*, from *decido* to determine, Lat.] the determination of a dispute or difference; the result of an event. In Scotland it is used for a narrative, or report, of the proceedings of the court of session there.

DECI'SIVE, *a.* having the power of determining a difference; or settling the result of an event that is uncertain.

DECI'SIVELY, *ad.* in a conclusive manner, so as to put an end to a dispute, or to determine the fate of an undertaking.

DECI'SIVENESS, *s.* the power of determining any difference, or settling any event.

DECI'SORY, *a.* liable to determine or put beyond dispute.

To DECK, *v. a.* [*decken*, Belg.] to cover by way of ornament. To adorn with dress; to embellish.

DECK, *s.* [from *decken*, Belg.] is the planked floor of a ship from stem to stern, whereon the guns are laid, and the men walk to and fro. Great ships have three decks, 1st, 2d, and 3d, counting from the lowermost. *Half-deck* reaches from the main mast to the stern of the ship. *Quarter-deck* is that aloft the steerage, reaching to the roundhouse. *Flush-deck* is that which lies even in a right line fore and aft, from stem to stern. A *rope-deck* is that made of cordage interwoven and stretched over a vessel, through which they may annoy an enemy that boards them. It is only used in small vessels that have no deck.

DE'CKER, *s.* a dresser; one who adorns; one who covers a table or lays a cloth.

To DECLA'IM, *v. a.* [*declamo*, Lat.[to speak in a florid manner, like an orator, or rhetorician; to speak much against a thing; to run a thing down, used with *against*.

DECLA'IMER, *s.* one who makes a florid speech in order to fire the imagination, or move the passions; an orator.

DECLAMA'TION, *s.* [from *declamo* to declaim, Lat.] a florid or rhetorical discourse addressed to the passions. Figuratively, an ostentatious display of rhetoric or oratory.

DECLAMA'TOR, *s.* [Lat.] one who speaks against a thing, person, or opinion; an orator; a rhetorician. Seldom used.

DECLA'MATORY, *a.* [from *declamo*, to declaim, Lat.] relating to the practice of declaiming; treated in the manner of a rhetorician; appealing to the passions; merely rhetorical flourish.

DECLA'RABLE, *a.* that may be declared; capable of proof.

DECLARA'TION, *s.* [Fr.] the discovery of a thing by words; explanation; affirmation. In law, the shewing forth, or laying out an action personal in any suit: sometimes used both for personal and real actions. The declaration of fidelity is used for a profession which is made by the people called Quakers, in lieu of the oath of allegiance. There are also a declaration against transubstantiation, and a declaration against popery, employed as tests upon several occasions.

DECLA'RATIVE, *a.* explaining; making proclamation; express; explanatory.

DECLA'RATORILY, *ad.* in the form of a declaration; not in a decretory form.

DECLA'RATORY, *a.* expressive; affirmative.

To DECLA'RE, *v. a.* [*declarus*, from *clarus* bright, Lat.] to explain, or free from obscurity. To make known; to manifest; to publish or proclaim.

DECLA'REMENT, *s.* discovery; declaration; testimony.

DECLA'RER, *s.* one who makes any thing known.

DECLE'NSION, *s.* [*declinatio*, from *declino* to decline, Lat.] a gradual decay, or decrease from a greater degree of strength or power to a less; descent; declination or declivity. In grammar, the variation or change of the last syllable of a noun, whilst it continues to signify the same thing.

DECLI'NABLE, *a.* having a variety of endings, according to the different relations it stands for.

DECLINA'TION, *s.* [*declinatio*, Lat.] descent; a change from a more to a less perfect state; decay; the act of bending down. A variation from a perpendicular or right line; an oblique direction; variation from a fixed point, such as that of the needle from the north. In astronomy, the distance of the sun, moon, planet, or star, from the equator, either north or south. In grammar, the inflexion, or declining a noun through all its various terminations. *Declination of a plane*, in dialling, is an arch of the horizon, comprehended either between the plane and the prime vertical circle, if

counted from east to west, or between the meridian and plane, if reckoned from north to south.

DECLINA'TOR, or DECLI'NATORY, *s.* an instrument used in dialling, to determine the declination, reclination, and inclination of planes.

To DECLI'NE, *v. n.* [*declino*, Lat.] to bend or lean downwards. Figuratively, to go astray; to shun, or avoid to do a thing; to sink; to be impaired; to decay. Actively, to bend downwards; to shun; to elude the force of an argument; to mention all the different terminations of a declinable word.

DECLI'NE, *s.* decay, owing either to age, time, disease, or other causes.

DECLI'NING, *part.* bending or leaning downwards. In botany, bent like a bow with the arch downwards, as the seed-vessel of the watercress.

DECLI'VITY, *s.* [*declivitas*, from *declino* to decline, Lat.] gradual descent of a hill or other eminence.

DECLI'VOUS, *a.* [*declivis*, from *declino* to decline, Lat.] gradually descending.

To DECO'CT, *v. a.* [*decoctum*, Lat.] to prepare for use by boiling. In pharmacy, to boil in water, so as to draw out the strength or virtue of a thing; to boil till it grows thick.

DECO'CTIBLE, *a.* that may be boiled, or may be prepared by boiling.

DECO'CTION, *s.* [from *decoquo* to boil, Lat.] the act of boiling any thing to extract its virtues. Figuratively, the strained liquor of a plant, or other ingredient boiled in water.

DECO'CTURE, *s.* a preparation or substance formed from boiling ingredients in water.

DECOLLA'TION, *s.* [*decollatio*, from *de* off from, and *collum* the neck, Lat.] the act of beheading.

DECOMBU'STION, *s.* in chemistry, the depriving a body of oxygen so as to render it incapable of burning.

DECOMPO'SITE, *a.* [*decompositus*, low, Lat.] separated into parts after being previously compounded.

DECOMPOSI'TION, *s.* [from *decompositus*, low Lat.] the separating the particles of a compound body.

To DECOMPO'UND, *v. a.* [*decompono*, low Lat.] to separate the particles of a compound body.

DECOMPO'UND, separated into parts after being previously compounded.

DE'CORAMENT, *s.* ornament; embellishment.

To DE'CORATE, *v. a.* [*decoro*, Lat.] to set off or adorn with ornaments.

DECORATION, *s.* an ornament, or thing which, by being added, gives both grace and beauty to another.

DE'CORATOR, *s.* one who adorns or embellishes.

DECO'ROUS, *a.* [*decorus*, from *decus* dignity, Lat.] suitable or agreeable to the character, dignity, or perfections of a person or thing; becoming.

To DECO'RTICATE, *v. a.* [*decortico*, from *cortex* bark, Lat.] to strip off the bark or husk; to peel.

DECORTICA'TION, *s.* the act of stripping a thing of its bark or husk.

DECO'RUM, *s.* [Lat.] a behaviour proper or suitable to the character and abilities of a person, consisting likewise of a due observance of the established rules of politeness.

To DECO'Y, *v. a.* [from *koey*, Belg.] to lure or entice into a cage; to draw into a snare. Figuratively, to seduce a person by allurements.

DECO'Y, *s.* a place adapted for drawing wild fowl into snares. The decoy consists of several pipes as they are called, which lead up a narrow ditch that closes at last with a funnel net. Into this the wild ducks are enticed by means of hemp seed, which is thrown into the water, and by the example of the decoy-ducks, which are trained for the purpose of leading their companions into the snare.

To DECRE'ASE, (*dekreece*) *v. n.* [from *de*, a negative particle, and *cresco* to grow, Lat.] to become less either in length, weight, force, or bulk; to diminish. Actively, to make less.

DECRE'ASE, (*dekreece*) *s.* the state of growing less; decay. In astronomy, the wain; the change made in the face of the moon from its full till it returns to full again.

To DECRE'E, *v. n.* [*decretum*, Lat.] to establish by law; to resolve. Actively, to assign, or dispose of a thing by law.

DECRE'E, *s.* [*decretum*, Lat.] a law, an established rule; the determination of a suit. In canon law, an ordinance which is enacted by the pope himself, by and with the advice of his cardinals in council assembled, without being consulted with any one thereon.

DE'CREMENT, *s.* [from *de*, a negative particle, and *cresco* to grow, Lat.] the state of becoming less: the quantity lost by decay.

DECRE'PIT, *a.* [*decripitus*, Lat.] wasted, worn out, and enfeebled by age.

To DECRE'PITATE, *v. a.* [from *de*, a negative particle, and *crepo* to make a loud noise, Lat.] to calcine salts on the fire till they cease to crackle, or make a noise.

DECREPITA'TION, *s.* the crackling noise made by salt when put over the fire in a crucible, or cast into a clear fire.

DECRE'PITNESS, or DECRE'PITUDE, *s.* the weakness attending old age; the last stage of decay.

DECRE'SCENT, *part.* [from *de*, a negative particle, and *cresco* to grow, Lat.] becoming less; in a state of decay.

DE'CRETAL, *a.* [from *decretum* a decree, Lat.] appertaining, belonging, or relating to a decree. A *decretal epistle* is that which the pope decrees, either by himself or by the advice of cardinals, on his being consulted thereon by some particular person.

DE'CRETAL, *s.* a letter or rescript of the pope, by which some point in the ecclesiastical law is solved or determined; a book of decrees or laws.

DE'CRETIST, *s.* one who studies or professes the knowledge of decretals.

DE'CRETORY, *a.* judicial; final; decisive; critical; in which there is some definitive event.

DECRI'AL, *s.* the endeavouring to lessen any thing in the esteem of the public; censure; condemnation.

To DECRY', *v. a.* [*decrier*, Fr.] to censure, blame, or inveigh against a thing; to endeavour to lessen the esteem the public has for a thing.

DECU'MBENCE, or DECU'MBENCY, *s.* [from *decumbo*, to lie down, Lat.] the act or posture of lying down.

DECU'MBITUDE, *s.* [from *decumbo*, to lie down, Lat.] the time at which a person takes his bed in a disease. In astrology, a scheme of the heavens erected for that time, by which the prognostics of recovery or death are discovered.

DE'CUPLE, *a.* [*decuplus*, from *decem*, ten, Lat.] tenfold; the same number repeated ten times.

DE'CURION, *s.* [*decurio*, from *decem* ten, Lat.] an officer who had the command of ten persons.

DECU'RSION, *s.* [from *de*, a particle denoting downward, and *curro* to run, Lat.] the act of running or flowing down.

DECURTA'TION, *s.* [*decurtatio*, from *curtus* short, Lat.] the act of cutting short, or shortening.

To DECU'SSATE, *v. a.* [*decusso*, from *decussis*, a Roman coin marked with an X, Lat.] to intersect, or cross at right angles.

DECUSSA'TION, *s.* the act of crossing, or the state of

being crossed at right angles; the point at which two lines cross each other.

DE'DDINGTON, a town in Oxfordshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on a rising ground, in a fertile soil, 16 miles N. of Oxford, and 69 W. N. W. of London. Pop. 1590.

To DEDE'CORATE, *v. a.* [from *dedecus* disgrace, Lat.] to disgrace; to bring a reproach upon.

DEDECORA'TION, *s.* the act of disgracing; disgrace.

DEDE'COROUS, *a.* [from *dedecus* disgrace, Lat.] disgraceful, reproachful.

DEDENTI'TION, *s.* [from *de*, a negative particle, and *dens* a tooth, Lat.] loss or shedding of the teeth.

DE'DHAM, a town in Essex, which has a market on Tuesday. It has one old large church, which has a remarkably fine steeple, of the Gothic order, and a great deal of carved work about it, much injured by time; here is also an Independent meeting-house, and three very good schools. The streets, though not paved, are very clean, occasioned by their lying pretty high. It consists of about 1800 inhabitants. It is situated on the river Stour, which separates it from Suffolk, 6 miles N. N. E. of Colchester, and 58 N. E. of London.

To DE'DICATE, *v. a.* [*dedico*, Lat.] to devote, appropriate, or set aside a thing for divine uses. Figuratively, to appropriate peculiarly to a design or purpose; to inscribe to a patron.

DE'DICATED, *part.* or *a.* [*dedicatus*, Lat.] appropriated; devoted to a particular use.

DEDICA'TION, *s.* [*dedicatio*, Lat.] the act of consecrating or appropriating some place or thing solely to divine uses; the address of an author to a patron.

DEDICA'TOR, *s.* one who inscribes a work to a patron.

DE'DICATORY, *a.* composing, belonging to, or in the style of, a dedication.

DEDI'TION, *s.* [from *dedo* to surrender, Lat.] the act of surrendering to an enemy.

To DEDU'CE, *v. a.* [from *deduco*, to lead or derive from, Lat.] to describe in a continual series, so that one thing shall introduce another; to infer by reason from certain propositions which are premised.

DEDU'CEMENT, *s.* that which is collected or inferred from any premises.

DEDU'CIBLE, *a.* to be inferred or discovered from principles laid down.

DEDU'CIVE, *a.* performing the act of deduction; inferring or collecting from principles or propositions already laid down.

To DEDU'CT, *v. a.* [*deduco*, Lat.] to subtract, or take away.

DEDU'CTION, *s.* [from *deduco* to lead, or derive from, Lat.] a consequence or inference drawn by reason from some principle laid down; that which is subtracted or taken away from any sum, number, &c.

DEDU'CTIVE, *a.* that may be deduced or inferred from any proposition laid down or premised.

DEDU'CTIVELY, *ad.* by way of inference, or collecting one truth from another.

DEE, a river of N. Wales, and Cheshire, which rises near Pimble Meer, in Merionethshire, crosses the county of Denbigh, separating it from Cheshire, and runs into the Irish Channel, about 15 miles N. W. of Chester, and to which city it is navigable from near Ellesmere, in Shropshire. At Chester the continuity of the navigation is broken by a ledge of rocks, which runs across the bed of the river, and causes a kind of cascade; from hence it flows to the sea, a broad sandy estuary, dividing Cheshire from Flintshire. By embankments, however, made here of late years, much land has been gained from the tide, and a narrower, but deeper channel, fitted for navigation, has been formed from Chester, half way to the sea.

DEED, *s.* [*dæd*, Sax.] an action, or thing done; an exploit; written evidence of any legal act; fact; reality.

DEE'DLESS, *a.* inactive; without doing any thing.

To DEEM, *v. n.* part. *deemed*, formerly *dempt*; [*deman*, Sax.] to judge; to think; to determine on due consideration.

DEE'MSTER, *s.* [from *deem*] a judge; a word stil used in Guernsey and Jersey.

DEEP, *a.* [*deep*, Sax.] that has length measured downwards from its surface. Applied to situations, low; below the surface, or measured from the surface downwards. Figuratively, piercing far; far from the entrance. "*Deep* ambush'd in her silent den." *Dryd.* Not to be discovered at first sight; not obvious "The sense lies *deep*." *Locke.* Sagacious, penetrating, profound, learned. "He meditating with two *deep* divines." *Shak.* Artful, grave. Dark, applied to colours.

DEEP, *s.* [*diepte*, Belg.] the sea. Joined to *night*, the most advanced and stillest part thereof; midnight.

To DEE'PEN, *v. a.* to sink far below the surface. Applied to colours, to darken; to cloud; to make a shade darker. To increase the dolefulness of a sound.

DEE'PING, a town of Lincolnshire, with a market on Thursday. It is seated on the river Werald, in a fenny ground, 6 miles E. of Stamford, and 90 N. of London.

DEE'PLY, *ad.* to a great distance below the surface; with great study, application, and penetration, opposed to *superficially*. Sorrowfully; profoundly; with a great degree of sorrow, melancholy, or sadness, when used with words expressing grief. In a high degree; excessively; vastly.

DEE'P-MOUTHED, *a.* having a hoarse, loud voice, or uttering a hollow, loud sound.

DEEP MUSING, *a.* contemplatively; lost in thought.

DEE'PNESS, *s.* distance or space measured from the surface downwards.

DEER, *s.* [*deor*, Sax.] in natural history, a class of animals, the males of which have their heads adorned with branching horns, which they shed every year. Some of them are kept in parks for hunting, and others rove at large in wild and woody regions. Their flesh is called venison, and reckoned very delicious. The species of the deer are very various.

To DEFA'CE, *v. a.* [*defaire*, Fr.] to destroy; to ruin; to disfigure.

DEFA'CEMENT, *s.* the act of disfiguring.

DEFA'CER, *s.* one who destroys or disfigures any thing.

DEFA'CTO, *s.* something actual and in fact, or really existing, in contradistinction to *de jure*, where a thing is only so in justice, but not in fact.

DEFAI'LANCE, *s.* [*defaillance*, Fr.] failure; miscarriage; disappointment.

To DEFA'LCATE, *v. a.* [*defalquer*, Fr.] to cut or lop off; to take away or abridge part of a person's pension or salary. Most commonly applied to money affairs.

DEFALCA'TION, *s.* diminution; abridgment of any customary allowance.

To DEFA'LK, *v. a.* to lop or cut off; to abridge.

DEFAMA'TION, *s.* [*de*, a negative particle, and *fama*, fame, report, Lat.] the speaking slanderous words of another, for which the slanderer is punishable according to the nature of the offence, either by action at common law, or in the ecclesiastical court. SYNON. There are those accustomed to *detraction*, who would fly the thoughts of *defa-*

mation, little imagining that both are equally bad, being two different means, only working to the same end.

DEFA'MATORY, *a.* tending to lessen the character, or ruin the reputation of another.

To DEFA'ME, *v. a.* [from *de*, a negative particle, and *fama* fame or report, Lat.] to utter words against a person or thing, with an intent to lessen his reputation, or render it infamous.

DEFA'MER, *s.* one who asserts things injurious to the reputation of another, with an intention to render him infamous.

To DEFA'TIGATE, *v. a.* [*defatigo*, Lat.] to weary; to tire.

DEFATIGA'TION, *s.* [*defatigatio*, Lat.] weariness; fatigue.

DEFA'ULT, *s.* [*défaut*, Fr.] omission or what ought to be done; neglect; fault. In law, it is a non-appearance in a court at a day assigned. If a plaintiff fails to appear at his trial, he is nonsuited; if a defendant makes *default*, judgment will go against him by *default*. Jurors making *default* in their appearance, are to lose and forfeit issue.

To DEFA'ULT, *v. a.* to fail; or not to perform something promised or contracted.

DEFA'ULTER, *s.* one who makes a default.

DEFE'ASANCE, (*defeezance*) *s.* [*défaisance*, Fr.] the act of annulling, or rendering a contract void.

DEFE'ASIBLE, (*defeezible*) *a.* [from *défaire*, Fr.] that may be annulled, abrogated, set aside, or made void.

DEFEAT, (*defeet*) *s.* [from *défaire*, Fr.] the overthrow of an army; an act of destruction; deprivation.

To DEFE'AT, (*defeet*) *v. a.* to beat or overthrow an army. Figuratively, to frustrate; to disappoint.

DEFE'ATURE, *a.* (*defeeture*) *s.* the act of disfiguring, or spoiling the features of a person. Not in use.

To DE'FECATE, *v. a.* [*defæco*, from *fæces*, dregs, Lat.] to purge or clear liquors from dregs, or sourness. Figuratively, to clear truth from any thing which renders it obscure; to purify from any gross mixture; to brighten.

DE'FECATE, *a.* [*defæcatus*, from *fæces* dregs, Lat.] cleared, or purified from lees or foulnesses.

DEFECA'TION, *s.* [*defæcatio*, from *fæces* dregs, Lat.] the act of clearing or purifying from foulness.

DEFE'CT, *s.* [from *deficio* to fail, Lat.] the absence of something which a thing ought to have; failing; want; a mistake or error, applied to the constitution. A fault, applied to moral conduct. In astronomy, applied to the eclipsed part of the sun or moon. SYNON. *Fault* includes relation to the maker; so that while it implies some real want in the finishing of the work, it denotes also that it is owing to the workman. *Defect* expresses something imperfect in the thing without any relation to the maker of it.

To DEFE'CT, *v. n.* [*defectum*, Lat.] to be deficient.

DEFECTIBI'LITY, *s.* a state of failing; deficiency; imperfection.

DEFE'CTIBLE, *a.* imperfect; deficient; wanting in something which a thing ought to have.

DEFE'CTION, *s.* [from *deficio* to fail, Lat.] failure; apostasy; rebellion.

DEFE'CTIVE, *a.* [from *deficio* to fail, Lat.] not having all the quantities or powers which are requisite; faulty; blameable. *Defective nouns*, or *verbs*, in grammar, are such as have not some cases, numbers; persons, tenses, or moods.

DEFE'CTIVENESS, *s.* wanting something which a person or thing ought to have; a state of imperfection.

DEFE'NCE, *s.* [*defensio*, from *defendo* to defend, Lat.] the method used to secure a person against the attack of an enemy, guard; protection; security; vindication; justification; or the reply made by a person in order to clear himself from a crime laid to his charge.

DEFE'NCELESS, *a.* destitute of the means of repulsing; unable to resist.

To DEFE'ND, *v. a.* [*defendo*, Lat.] to protect; to support; to secure; to forbid. To vindicate or justify. To maintain a place or cause against those that attack it.

DEFEN'DABLE, *a.* that may be maintained or secured against the attacks of an enemy; that may be vindicated or justified.

DEFE'NDANT, *s.* he that endeavours to beat off an enemy, or to hinder a place from falling into his hands. In law, the person who is prosecuted or sued.

DEFE'NDER, *s.* one who protects a place or person against an enemy; one who endeavours to answer the objections raised against any truth or doctrine. *Defender of the Faith*, a title peculiar to the king of Great Britain, first given by pope Leo X. to Henry VIII. for writing against Luther.

DEFE'NSATIVE, *s.* that which is made use of to secure a person or place against the attack of any enemy; defence; guard. In surgery, a bandage, plaster, or the like, used to secure a wound from outward violence.

DEFE'NSIBLE, *a.* capable of resisting an enemy; vindicating from any crime or aspersion.

DEFE'NSIVE, *a.* [*défensif*, Fr.] only proper for defence.

DEFE'NSIVE, *s.* safeguard; state of defence.

DEFE'NSIVELY, *ad.* in such a manner as to guard against the designs or attacks of an enemy.

To DEFE'R, *v. n.* [from *differo* to put off, and in other senses from *defero* to prefer, Lat.] to put off to another time, to delay. To refer to another's judgment.

DE'FERENCE, *s.* [*déférence*, Fr.] regard or respect paid to rank, age, or superior talents; complaisance; submission.

DE'FERENT, *a.* [*deferens*, from *defero* to carry, Lat.] that carries or conveys. In anatomy, the term is applied to certain vessels in the body, that serve for the conveyance of humours from one part to another.

DE'FERENT, *s.* that which carries; that which conveys.

DEFE'RRER, *s.* one given to put things off.

DE'FIANCE, *s.* [*défi*, Fr.] a challenge or call upon a person to make good an accusation; a contemptuous disregard.

DEFI'CIENCE, or DEFI'CIENCY, (*defishience*, *defishiency*) *s.* from *deficio* to fail, Lat.] the want of something which a person or thing should have; an imperfection; or defect.

DEFI'CIENT, (*defishient*) *a.* [from *deficio* to fail, Lat.] imperfect. *Deficient numbers*, in arithmetic, are those numbers, whose parts, added together, make less than the integer whose parts they are.

DEFI'ER, *s.* a challenger; a contemner; one who dares a person to make good a charge.

To DEFI'LE, *v. a.* [*ofilan*, Sax.] to render a thing foul, unclean, or impure; to pollute.

To DEFI'LE, *v. n.* [*défiler*, Fr.] to march or separate in files, applied to an army.

DE'FILE, *s.* [*défilé*, Fr.] a narrow pass, where few men can march abreast.

DEFI'LEMENT, *s.* that which renders a thing foul or nasty; that which pollutes or corrupts the virtue of a person.

DEFI'LER, *s.* one who pollutes the chastity of a person.

DEFI'NABLE, *a.* that may be defined; that may be ascertained.

To DEFI'NE, *v. a.* [*defino*, from *finis* the end or boundary, Lat.] to explain a thing or word by the enumeration of its properties or qualities, so as to distinguish it from every thing of the same kind.

DEFI'NER, *s.* a person who explains the nature of a thing or word by enumerating all its properties.

DE'FINITE, *a.* [*defino*, from *finis* the end, or boundary, Lat.] exact, certain, limited, bounded. In grammar, it is an article that has a precise determined signification; such as the article *the* in English, *le* and *la* in French, &c., which fix and ascertain the noun they belong to, to some particular, as *the king*, *le roi*; whereas in quality *of king*, *de roi*; the articles *of* and *de* mark nothing precise, and are therefore indefinite.

DEFINI'TION, *s.* [*definitio*, from *finis* the end or boundary, Lat.] an enumeration, of all the simple ideas of which a complex word or idea consists. In rhetoric, a short explanation of a thing.

DEFI'NITIVE, *a.* [*definitivus*, from *finis* the end or boundary, Lat.] express; positive; decisive; free from ambiguity, doubt, or uncertainty.

DEFI'NITIVELY, *ad.* in a positive, express, or decisive manner.

DEFI'NITIVENESS, *s.* decisiveness; or a state free from ambiguity or doubt.

DEFLAGRABI'LITY, *s.* [from *deflagro* to burn down, Lat.] the quality of taking fire, and burning entirely away.

DEFLA'GRABLE, *a.* [from *deflagro* to burn down, Lat.] having the quality of wasting away wholly in fire.

DEFLAGRA'TION, *s.* [from *deflagro* to burn down, Lat.] in chemistry, the act of setting fire to a thing which will burn till it is entirely consumed.

To DEFLE'CT, *v. n.* [from *de* from, and *flecto* to turn, Lat.] to turn aside from its due direction; to bend.

DEFLE'CTION, *s.* [from *de* from, and *flecto* to turn, Lat.] the act of deviating or turning aside from its proper course, point, or direction.

DEFLE'XURE, *s.* [from *de* from, and *flecto* to turn, Lat.] a bending downwards; the act or state of a thing turned aside.

DEFLORA'TION, *s.* [from *defloratus* deprived of flowers or beauty, Lat.] the act of defiouring, or violating the chastity of a virgin.

To DEFLOUR, *v. a.* [*déflorer*, Fr.] to violate a virgin by acts of immodesty. Figuratively, to take away the beauty or grace of a thing.

DEFLOURER, *s.* a ravisher; or one who violates the chastity of a virgin.

DEFLU'OUS, *a.* [from *defluo* to flow together, Lat.] that flows down; that falls off.

DE'FLUX, or DEFLU'XION, *s.* [from *defluo* to flow together, Lat.] the act of flowing down.

DEFŒDA'TION, *s.* [from *defœdus* filthy, low Lat.] the act of rendering foul and filthy.

DEFO'RCEMENT, *s.* in law, the act of withholding lands or tenements from the right owner.

DEFO'RM, *v. a.* [*deformo*, from *de*, a negative particle, and *forma* form, beauty, Lat.] to disfigure or spoil the beauty or shape of any thing; to make disagreeable to the sight.

DEFORMA'TION, *s.* [*deformatio*, from *de*, a negative particle, and *forma* form, beauty, Lat.] the act of spoiling the shape or beauty of a thing, or making disagreeable to the sight.

DEFO'RMED, *a.* [*deformus*, from *de*, a negative particle, and *forma* form, beauty, Lat.] void of symmetry of parts, straightness of shape, or pleasantness of appearance; disfigured; crooked

DEFO'RMEDLY, *ad.* in an ugly manner.

DEFO'RMITY, *s.* [*deformitas*, from *de*, a negative particle, and *forma* form, beauty, Lat.] the appearance of any thing which has lost its beauty, gracefulness, or regularity. Ridiculousness. Figuratively, deviation from the standard of moral perfection and obedience.

DEFO'RSOR, *s.* [from *forceur*, Fr.] one that overcomes and casts out by force. A law term.

To DEFRA'UD, *v. a.* [*defraudo*, from *fraus* fraud, Lat.] to deprive a person of his property by some false appearance, fraud, or trick.

DEFRAUDA'TION, *s.* [*defraudo*, from *fraus* fraud. Lat.] privation by fraud.

DEFRA'UDER, *s.* a person who deprives another of what belongs to him, by some trick, or false appearance.

To DEFRA'Y, *v. a.* [*défrayer*, Fr.] to pay or discharge expenses.

DEFRA'YER, *s.* one that discharges expenses.

DEFRA'YMENT, *s.* the payment of expenses.

DEFT, *a.* [*dæft*, Sax.] neat; handsome; spruce; proper. Dexterous. Sprightly; nimble; active.

DE'FTLY, *ad.* in a skilful manner. Obsolete.

DEFU'NCT, *a.* [from *defungo* to finish, Lat.] dead; expired.

DEFU'NCT, *s.* one who is dead.

To DEFY', *v. a.* [*défier*, Fr.] to challenge to fight; to treat with contempt.

DEFY'ER, *s.* a challenger; one who invites to fight; more properly *defier*.

DEGE'NERACY, *s.* [from *de*, a negative particle, and *genus* family, Lat.] the acting unworthy of one's ancestors. Figuratively, the leaving of a moral conduct for an immoral one; meanness.

To DEGE'NERATE. *v. n.* [from *de*, a negative particle, and *genus* family, Lat.] to fall from the reputation or virtues of one's ancestors; to sink from a noble to a base state. To grow wild or base, applied to vegetables.

DEGE'NERATE, *a.* [from *de*, a negative particle, and *genus* family, Lat.] unlike one's ancestors in virtue; unworthy; corrupted; having lost its value.

DEGE'NERATENESS, *s.* corruption, depravity.

DEGENERA'TION, *s.* a deviation from the virtues of one's ancestors; a sinking from a state of excellence to one of less worth.

DEGE'NEROUSLY, *ad.* basely; meanly.

To DEGLU'TINATE, *v. a.* [*dégluer*, Fr.] to unglue or soften.

DEGLUTINA'TION, *s.* the act of unglueing or softening.

DEGLUTI'TION, *s.* [from *deglutio* to swallow, Lat.] the act or power of swallowing.

DEGRADA'TION, *s.* [*dégradation*, Fr.] the act of depriving a man of any office, employ, or dignity. Figuratively, deprivation, or a change from a more perfect and honourable to a low and mean state. In painting, the lessening and confusing the figures in a picture or landscape, as they would appear to the eye at a supposed distance.

To DEGRA'DE, *v. a.* [*dégrader*, Fr.] to deprive a person of any office or dignity; to lessen the value of a thing.

DEGRAVA'TION, *s.* [*degravatus*, from *gravis* heavy, Lat.] the act of making heavy.

DEGRE'E, *s.* [*degré*, Fr.] quality, rank, condition, or dignity; state or condition of a thing, which may be either heightened or lowered, increased or diminished; measure; proportion, or quantity. In arithmetic, a degree consists of three places or figures, comprehending units, tens, and hundreds; so three hundred and sixty-five is a degree. In geometry, the 360th part of the circumference of a circle. In chemistry, a greater or less intenseness of heat. In canon law, an interval of kinship, from whence nearness or remoteness of blood are computed. In music, the little intervals which compose the concords. In the university, a dignity or title conferred on persons who are of a certain

standing, and have performed the exercises required by the statutes, which entitles them to certain privileges, precedence, &c.

BY DEGREES, *ad.* gradually; by little and little.

DEGUSTA'TION, [*degustatio*, from *gusto* to taste, Lat.] a tasting.

To DEHO'RT, *v. a.* [from *de*, a negative particle, and *horto* to exhort, Lat.] to dissuade; to advise to the contrary.

DEHORTA'TION, *s.* [from *de*, a negative particle, and *horto* to exhort, Lat.] a dissuasion; arguments used to keep a person from assenting to any doctrine, or committing any action.

DEHO'RTER, *s.* a dissuader.

DE'ICIDE, *s.* [from *Deus* God, and *cædo* to kill, Lat.] the crime of murdering a deity or god, applied only to the death of our blessed Saviour.

To DEJE'CT, *v. a.* [*dejicio*, Lat.] to cast down, to render sorrowful or melancholy.

DEJE'CTED, *part.* or *a.* [from *dejicio* to cast down, Lat.] cast down; afflicted with some disappointment; mournful; melancholy.

DEJE'CTEDLY, *ad.* in a dull, sorrowful, or mournful manner.

DEJE'CTEDNESS, *s.* the state of a person who is grieved and cast down on account of some great loss or disappointment.

DEJE'CTION, *s.* [from *dejicio* to cast down, Lat.] a lowness of spirits; affliction; loss, or an impaired state. SYNON. *Dejection* is commonly caused by great affliction, and is too often a state of despair. *Melancholy* is generally the effect of constitution, its cloudy ideas overpower and banish all that are cheerful. *Low-spiritedness* is involuntary, and often proceeds from a weakness of nerves; excess of joy, fatigue, bad digestion, will occasion it. *Dulness*, on the contrary, is voluntary, it arises frequently from discontent, disappointment, and from any other circumstance that may displease the mind.

DEJE'CTURE, *s.* the excrement.

DEJERA'TION, *s.* [from *dejero*, Lat.] a taking of a solemn oath.

DEIFICA'TION, *s.* [Fr.] the act of ascribing divine honours to a person, and worshipping him as a god.

DE'IFORM, *a.* [from *Deus* God, and *forma* form, Lat.] of a godlike form.

To DE'IFY, *v. a.* [*deifier*, Fr.] to make a god; to adore as a god; to rank among the deities. Figuratively, to praise too much; to extol a person unbecoming a mortal.

To DEIGN, (*dein*) *v. n.* [*daigner*, Fr.] to condescend; to vouchsafe. Actively, to grant a favour; to permit.

DE'IGNING, (*deining*) *s.* a condescension; permission; granting a favour.

To DEINTEGRATE, *v. a.* [from *de* from, and *integer* the whole, Lat.] to take from the whole; to spoil, to diminish.

DE'ISM, *s.* [*deisme*, Fr.] the doctrine or opinion of those who own the belief of a God, but deny his having ever given, or the probability of his ever giving, a revelation.

DE'IST, *s.* [*deiste*, Fr.] a person who believes the existence of God, but denies all revelation in general.

DEI'STICAL. *a.* belonging to the opinion of one who denies all revealed religion.

DE'ITY, *s.* [*deitas*, from *deus* God, Lat.] divinity; the nature and essence of God; an idol, or supposed divinity; an heathen god.

DELACERA'TION, *s.* [from *delacero* to tear in pieces, Lat.] a tearing in pieces.

DELACHRYMA'TION, *s.* [*delachrymatio*, from *delachrymo* a tear, Lat.] a falling down of the humours; the waterishness of the eyes; or a weeping much.

DELACTA'TION, *s.* [from *de*, a negative particle, and *lac* milk, Lat] a weaning from the breast.

DELA'PSED, *part.* [from *delabor* to fall down, Lat.] in physic, bearing or falling down.

To DELA'TE, *v. a.* [from *delatus*, Lat.] to carry; to convey. To accuse; to inform against.

DELA'TION, *s.* the act of carrying or conveying. An accusation, charge, impeachment, or information.

DELA'TOR, *s.* [Lat. from *defero* to impeach, Lat.] an accuser or informer.

DE'LAWARE, one of the United States of N. America, bounded on the N. by Pennsylvania, on the E. by Delaware River and Bay; and on the S. and W. by Maryland. It is about 90 miles long, and 20 broad; and, in 1830, the inhabitants were computed at 76,739. In many parts it is unhealthy; being seated in a peninsula, the land is low and flat, which occasions the waters to stagnate, and subjects the inhabitants to intermittent fevers. It is divided into the counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex. *Delaware River* rises near the Katskill Mountains, in the state of New York, and in its course separates the state of Pennsylvania from those of New York and New Jersey, and a few miles below Philadelphia separates the state of Delaware from Jersey, till it loses itself in Delaware Bay. From the mouth of the Bay to Philadelphia, a course of 118 miles, it is navigable, all the way for large vessels. *Delaware Bay* is 60 miles long, from Cape Henlopen to the entrance of the river Delaware at Bombay Hook. It is so wide in some parts, that a ship in the middle of it can scarcely be seen from the shore, and the Capes Henlopen and May are 18 miles apart.

To DELA'Y, *v. a.* [*delayer*, Fr.] to defer or put off the doing of a thing till another time; to hinder; to frustrate. Neuterly, to stop; to cease from action.

DELA'Y, *s.* the act of deferring or putting off the performance of an act to some other time. Figuratively, a stay; a stop.

DELA'YER, *s.* one who defers the doing a thing; a putter off.

DELE'CTABLE, *a.* [from *delecto* to delight, Lat.] affording pleasure or delight to the senses.

DELE'CTABLENESS, *s.* pleasantness.

DELE'CTABLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to afford pleasure; delightfully.

DELECTA'TION, *s.* [from *delecto* to delight, Lat.] pleasure; delight.

To DE'LEGATE, *v. a.* [from *de* from, and *lego* to send, Lat.] to send away; to intrust; to communicate authority. In law, to appoint judges to determine a particular cause.

DE'LEGATE, *s.* [from *de* from, and *lego* to send, Lat.] any person authorized to act for another. In law, applied to persons appointed by the king's commission to sit on an appeal to him in the Court of Chancery.

DE'LEGATE, *a.* [from *de* from, and *lego* to send, Lat.] deputed or authorized to judge or transact business for another.

DELEGA'TION, *s.* [from *de* from, and *lego* to send, Lat.] the act of appointment; the assignment of a debt to another. In law, a commission to a judge to determine some cause, which would not otherwise be brought before him.

DELENI'FICAL, *a.* [*delenificus*, from *delinio* to mitigate, Lat.] having virtue to assuage or ease pain.

To DELE'TE, *v. a.* [*deleo*, Lat.] to blot out.

DELETE'RIOUS, *a.* [*deleterius*, from *deleo* to destroy, Lat.] noxious; deadly; fatal; applied, by naturalists, to such things as are of a pernicious nature.

DE'LETERY, *a.* [*deleterius*, from *deleo* to destroy, Lat.] destructive; deadly; poisonous.

DELE'TION, *s.* [*delectio*, from *deleo* to destroy, Lat.] the act of razing or blotting out; a destruction.

DELF, or DELFE, *s.* [from *delwan*, Sax.] a mine; a quarry; or large cavity formed by digging. Glazed earthenware, imitating china, so called from its being made at Delftland.

DE'LHI, a province of Hindoostan, bounded on the W. by Moultan; on the N. W. by Labore; on the E. by the countries of Thibet and Oude; and on the S. by Agra and Agimere. The natural fertility of the soil of this province, and the mildness of its climate, are such as to favour the most numerous population; yet, having been the seat of continual wars for more than 70 years past, it is almost depopulated; the lands lie waste, and the inhabitants provide only the bare means of subsistence, lest they should attract the notice of those whose trade is pillage. It is about 165 miles in length, and 140 in breadth. *Delhi*, the capital of the province of Delhi, was once a large, rich, and populous city, and the capital of the Mogul empire. But, in 1739, when Nadir Shah, or Kouli Khan invaded Hindoostan, he entered Delhi, and dreadful were the massacres and calamities that followed: 200,000 of the inhabitants perished by the sword; and plunder, to the amount of 60,000,000*l.* sterling was collected and carried away. They endured similar disasters on the subsequent invasions of Abdalla, king of Candahar; so that, since the decline and downfall of the Mogul empire, the population is extremely low. In 1803 it came into the possession of the British, and the Mogul receives an annual allowance of £139,200, and the population has since increased to 5,000,000.

DELIBA'TION, *s.* [*delibatio*, from *libo* to taste, Lat.] an essay; a taste.

To DELI'BERATE, *v. n.* [*delibero*, from *libra* a balance, Lat.] to weigh in the mind; to ponder upon. Figuratively, to hesitate.

DELI'BERATE, *a.* [from *delibero* to deliberate, Lat.] circumspect; discreet; wary; considering the nature of a thing before the making a choice. Figuratively, slow; tedious.

DELI'BERATELY, *ad.* in a circumspect, wary, or discreet manner.

DELI'BERATENESS, *s.* circumspection; coolness; caution.

DELIBERA'TION, *s.* [from *delibero* to deliberate, Lat.] the act of considering things before an undertaking or making choice.

DELI'BERATIVE, *a.* [from *delibero* to deliberate, Lat.] relating to consideration, or premeditation; with thought or caution.

DE'LICACY, *s.* [*delicatesse*, Fr.] daintiness: or taste shewn in eating; any thing which affects the senses with great pleasure; elegant softness of form; nicety, or minute accuracy. Genteel neatness, applied to dress. Politeness of behaviour; indulgence, which produces weakness; tenderness; weakness of constitution; a disposition which is shocked with any excess.

DE'LICATE, *a.* [*delicat*, Fr.] fine, or consisting of minute parts; beautiful or pleasing to the eye; nice, or pleasing to the taste; dainty, or nice, in the choice of food; choice; select; polite; or rigorously observant of the maxims of good breeding; soft, effeminate, or unable to bear hardships; pure; free from foulness; clear. SYNON. To conceive things that are *fine*, we need only sufficient comprehension; but it requires taste to conceive that which is *delicate*. The first is within the reach of many persons, the second but of few.

DE'LICATELY, *ad.* in a beautiful manner. Finely, opposed to coarsely. Dainty; luxuriously. Choicely; politely; effeminately.

DE'LICATENESS, *s.* softness; effeminacy; too great an affectation of elegance.

DE'LICATES, *s.* niceties, rareties, applied to food.

DELI'CIOUS, (*delishious*) *a.* *delicieux*, Fr.] giving exquisite pleasure to the senses, or to the mind.

DELI'CIOUSLY, (*delishiously*) *ad.* in an elegant or luxurious manner, applied to food or dress; in such a manner as to convey a rapturous pleasure.

DELI'CIOUSNESS, (*delishiousness*) *s.* the quality of affording exquisite pleasure to the senses or to the mind.

DELIGA'TION, *s.* [*deligatio*, from *ligo* to bind, Lat.] the confining the parts of a thing together by binding.

DELI'GHT, (*delite*) *s.* [from *delector*, to delight, Lat.] that which affords an agreeable pleasure or satisfaction to the mind or the senses.

To DELI'GHT, (*delit*) *v. a.* [*delector*, Lat.] to take pleasure in the frequent repetition or enjoyment of a thing; to satisfy. Neuterly, to be pleased, satisfied, or contented.

DELI'GHTFUL, (*deliteful*) *a.* that affords great pleasure to the mind.

DELI'GHTFULLY, (*delitefully*) *ad.* in such a manner as to charm, to afford pleasure, satisfaction, and content.

DELI'GHTFULNESS, (*delitefulness*) *s.* pleasure, satisfaction, gratification, arising from the frequent repetition, sight, or enjoyment of a thing.

DELI'GHTSOME, (*delitesome*) *a.* affording great pleasure.

DELI'GHTSOMELY, *ad.* pleasantly.

DELI'GHTSOMENESS, (*delitesomeness*) *s.* the quality of affecting with great pleasure.

To DELI'NEATE, *v.a.* [*delineo*, from *linea* a line, Lat.] to draw the first sketch; to design; to paint a resemblance. Figuratively, to describe in a lively and accurate manner.

DELI'NEATION, *s.* [*delineatio*, from *linea* a line, Lat.] the first draught of a thing. Figuratively, a description.

DELI'NIMENT, *s.* [from *delinio* to mitigate, Lat.] a mitigating or assuaging.

DELI'NQUENCY, *s.* [from *delinquo* to fail in doing one's duty, Lat.] a failure; or the omission of a duty; a thing done wilfully against any known law.

DELI'NQUENT, *s.* [from *delinquo* to fail in doing one's duty, Lat.] one who has committed some crime or fault; an offender.

To DE'LIQUATE, *v. n.* [*deliquo*, Lat.] to melt; to be dissolved.

DELIQUA'TION, *s.* [*deliquatio*, from *deliquo* to melt, Lat.] the act of melting or dissolving; a solution, or the state of a thing melted.

DELIQUE'SCENCE, *s.* in chemistry, is a term used to signify the melting of salts by means of the water which they absorb from the atmosphere.

DELI'QUIUM, *s.* [Lat.] in chemistry, the state of any salt when it has become liquid by absorbing moisture from the atmosphere.

DELI'RAMENT, *s.* [from *deliro* to run mad, Lat.] a doting or foolish fancy.

DELIRA'TION, *s.* [from *deliro* to run mad, Lat.] dotage; folly; madness.

DELI'RIOUS, *a.* [from *deliro* to run mad, Lat.] light-headed; raving from the violence of some disorder. Figuratively, doting.

DELI'RIUM, *s.* [Lat.] in physic, a kind of phrensy, or madness, caused generally in fevers by too impetuous a motion of the blood, so far altering the secretion of the brain, as to disorder the whole nervous system.

DELITIGA'TION, *s.* [*delitigo*, from *litis* strife, Lat.] a striving; a contending; a chiding.

To DELI'VER, *v. n.* [*delivrer*, Fr.] to give a person a thing which was given, for that purpose by another. Joined with *into*, to surrender or give up. Joined to *from*, to free from any danger or calamity. To pronounce, to relate, applied to discourse or reading. To bring into the world, used with *of*. Actively, to surrender, to put into a person's hands, or leave to his discretion. To *deliver down*, or *over*, to transmit or convey any transaction by means of writing. To *deliver up*, to surrender, to give up, or expose.

DELI'VERANCE, *s.* [*delivrance*, Fr.] the act of giving or surrendering a thing to another; the act of freeing a person from captivity, imprisonment, danger, or distress; the act or manner of pronouncing or speaking; the act of bringing children into the world.

DELI'VERER, *s.* one who gives a thing into the hands of another, or conveys it to the place ordered; one who frees another from danger, distress, captivity, or imprisonment; one who pronounces a set speech.

DELI'VERY,] *s.* the act of giving or surrendering a thing to another; a release from danger, bondage, imprisonment, or distress; the bringing forth a child; pronunciation, or manner of speaking.

DELL, *s.* [*del*, Belg.] a pit; a valley; and cavity in the earth. Obsolete.

DELPH, *s.* a fine sort of earthenware.

DELPHI'NUS, the *dolphin*, in astronomy, a constellation in the northern hemisphere.

DE'LTOIDE, *a.* [from *delta* the fourth letter of the Greek alphabet, so called by reason of its resembling this letter] an epithet applied to a triangular muscle, arising from the clavicula, and from the process of the same, whose action is to raise the arm upwards.

DELU'DABLE, *a.* liable to be deceived, imposed on, or drawn aside.

To DELU'DE, *v. a.* [*deludo*, Lat.] to beguile; to deceive or seduce by false pretences. Figuratively, to disappoint.

DELU'DER, *s.* one who deceives, imposes on, beguiles, or seduces another by false appearances or pretences.

To DELVE, *v. a.* [*delfan*, Sax.] to dig, or open the ground with a spade. Figuratively, to sound one's opinion; to fathom; to get to the bottom of an affair.

DELVE, *s.* a ditch; a pit; a pitfall; a den; a cave. "Shady *delve*." *Spenser.*

DE'LVER, *s.* a digger, or one who opens the ground with a spade, or pick-axe, &c.

DE'LUGE, *s.* [*deluge*, Fr.] a flood or inundation of water covering the earth, either in the whole or in part, particularly applied to Noah's flood, being a general inundation sent by God to punish the corruption of the then world, by destroying every living thing, Noah and his family, and the animals with them in the ark, only excepted. The time of this flood is fixed, by the best chronologers, to the year of the world 1656, before Christ 2348. From this flood, the state of the world is divided into diluvian and antediluvian. Figuratively, the overflowing of a river beyond its natural bounds; any sudden and irresistible calamity; any corruption, or depravation, which spreads far and quickly.

To DE'LUGE, *v. a.* to drown or lay entirely under water; to overflow with water. Figuratively, to overwhelm with any great and increasing calamity.

DELU'SION, *s.* [from *deludo* to delude, Lat.] the act of imposing on a person by some false appearance. Figuratively, a false appearance or illusion, which leads a person into an error or mistake.

DELU'SIVE, *a.* [from *deludo* to delude, Lat.] capable of deceiving or imposing upon.

DELU'SORY, *a.* [from *deludo* to delude, Lat.] apt to deceive.

DE'MAGOGUE, (*demagog*) *s.* [*demagogus*, from *demos* the people, and *ago* to lead, Gr.] the ringleader or head of a faction, or tumult of the common people.

DEMA'IN, DEME'AN, or DEME'SNE, *s.* [*domaine*, Fr.] in law, that land which a man holds originally of himself, opposed to fee, or that which is held of a superior lord.

DEMA'ND, *s.* [*demande*, Fr.] the asking of a thing with authority; claim. In law, the asking what is due.

To DEMA'ND, *v. a.* [*démander*, Fr.] to claim; to ask for with authority; to ask or question. In law, to prosecute in a real action.

DEMA'NDABLE, *a.* that may be claimed, as a due, or asked for with authority.

DEMA'NDANT, *s.* in law, the plaintiff in a real action.

DEMA'NDER, *s.* one who claims a thing; one who asks with authority; one who asks for a thing in order to purchase it; one who asks for a debt.

To DEME'AN, (*demeen*) *v. a.* [*démener*, Fr.] to behave. Figuratively, to lessen, debase, or undervalue; to do any thing below one's character or rank.

DEME'ANOUR, (*demeenour*) *s.* [from *démener*, Fr.] behaviour; carriage; the manner of acting.

DEMENTA'TION, *s.* [*démentation*, Fr.] madness, or losing one's reason.

DEMERA'RY, a river and settlement in Surinam, lately subject to the Dutch. The former is navigable for merchant vessels 30 miles up the country. The settlement is formed on the banks of the river, where the inhabitants cultivate sugar, cotton, and coffee. Demerary forms one government with Issequibo. The two districts contain about 3,000 whites, and 40,300 slaves. The settlement was taken by the English in 1796, but restored to the Dutch at the peace. It was again taken by the English upon the renewal of hostilities, and again restored in 1814, Lat. 6. 40. N. lon. 57.45.W.

DEME'RIT, *s.* [*démérite*, Fr.] the want of merit; behaviour deserving blame or punishment. Anciently the same as merit.

To DEME'RIT, *v. a.* [*démériter*, Fr.] to act contrary to one's duty, and thereby deserve both blame and disgrace.

DEME'RSED, *a.* [from *demergo* to drown, Lat.] plunged; drowned.

DEME'RSION, *s.* [from *demergo* to drown, Lat.] the act of plunging under the water, or drowning. In chemistry, the putting any thing into a dissolving water or menstruum.

DEME'SNE, *s.* See DEMAIN.

DE'MI, [Fr.] an inseparable particle; half; one part of a thing which is divided equally in two.

DEMI-BA'STION, *s.* in fortification, that which has only one face, and one flank.

DEMI-CA'NNON, *s.* in gunnery, a cannon which carries a ball of thirty pounds weight; the diameter of its bore is six inches 2-8ths.

DEMI-CU'LVERIN, *s.* in gunnery, is a lesser sort of culverin, than the common, of which there are three kinds that of the *lowest size* is a gun 4¼ inches diameter in the bore, and 10 feet long, carrying a ball 4 inches diameter, and 9 pounds weight; the *ordinary one* is a gun 4½ inches diameter in the bore, and 10 feet long, carrying a ball 4¼ inches diameter, and 10 pounds 11 ounces weight; and that of the *elder sort*, 4¾ inches diameter in the bore, and 40½ feet in length, carrying a ball 4½ inches diameter, and 12 pounds 11 ounces in weight.

DE'MI-GOD, *s.* among the ancient pagans, was one who was not a god by birth, but who, by his heroic exploits, was raised to that dignity.

DEMI'SE, (*demize*) *s.* [*demise*, Fr.] death; decease.

To DEMI'SE, (*demize*) *v. a.* [*demettre*, Fr.] to leave, bequeath, or dispose of, by will.

DEMI'SSION, *s.* [from *demitto* to cast down, Lat.] degradation; diminution of dignity; lessening the value of a thing by some mean action.

To DEMI'T, *v. a.* [*demitto*, Lat.] to depress; to let fall.

DE'MI-WOLF, *s.* a mongrel dog, between a dog and a wolf.

DEMO'CRACY, *s.* [*demokratia*, from *demos* the people, and *kratos* power, Gr.] a form of government, wherein the supreme power is lodged in the people.

DEMO'CRAT, *s.* a friend to popular government.

DEMOCRA'TICAL, *a.* belonging to that sort of government wherein the supreme power is lodged in the people.

To DEMO'LISH, *v. a.* [*demolior*, Lat.] to pull down, raze or destroy.

DEMO'LISHER, *s.* one who destroys or pulls down.

DEMOLI'TION, *s.* the act of pulling down or destroying; destruction.

DE'MON, *s.* [*demon*, Lat., *daimon*, Gr.] a name the ancients gave to certain spirits, who, they imagined, had the power of doing good or evil to mankind; they likewise called them *Genii*; which see.

DEMO'NIAC, or DEMONI'ACAL, *a.* belonging to, or possessed by, the devil.

DEMO'NIAC, *s.* a person possessed by the devil, or some evil spirit.

DEMO'NIAN, *a.* [from *dæmon*, Lat.] devilish; of the nature of devils.

DEMONO'CRACY, *s.* [from *daimon* a demon, and *kratos* power, Gr.] the power of the devil.

DEMONO'LATRY, *s.* from *daimon* a demon, and *latreia* worship, Gr.] the worship of the devil.

DEMONO'LOGY, *s.* [from *daimon* a demon, and *logos* a discourse, Gr.] a discourse on the nature and practices of evil spirits.

DEMO'NSTRABLE, *a.* [from *demonstro* to demonstrate, Lat.] that may admit of demonstration, or be proved beyond a contradiction.

DEMO'NSRATABLY, *ad.* evidently; beyond possibility of contradiction.

To DEMO'NSTRATE, *v. a.* [*demonstro*, Lat.] to prove so as to convince the most prejudiced, and render in the highest manner certain.

DEMONSTRA'TION, *s.* [from *demonstro* to demonstrate, Lat.] undeniable proof of the truth of a proposition, founded on self-evident principles.

DEMO'NSTRATIVE, *a.* [from *demonstro* to demonstrate, Lat.] convincing; undeniable; self-evident.

DEMO'NSTRATIVELY, *ad.* in such a clear and evident manner as to demand assent.

DEMO'NSTRATOR, *s.* [from *demonstro*, to demonstrate, Lat.] one who proves a thing by demonstration; one who explains, teaches, or renders a thing plain to the meanest capacity; a lecturer.

DEMONSTRA'TORY, *a.* having the power of demonstration.

DEMU'LCENT, *a.* [from *demulceo* to stroke softly, Lat.] in physic, softening or mollifying.

To DEMU'R, *v. n.* [*demoror*, Lat.] to delay a process in law by doubts and objections; to pause through uncertainty; to hesitate; to doubt; to deliberate; to suspend one's assent, choice, or judgment. Actively, to doubt, or question the truth of a proposition or assertion.

DEMU'R, *s.* doubt, arising from uncertainty, or want of sufficient proof; hesitation; suspense of judgment, choice, or opinion.

DEMU'RE, *a.* [*de mœurs*, Fr.] behaving in a precise grave, or affected manner.

To DEMU'RE, *v. n.* to look precisely; to behave with affected modesty.

DEMU'RELY, *ad.* in an affected, grave, and modest manner; solemnly. "Hark, how the drums *demurely* wake sleepers." *Shak.*

DEMU'RENESS, *s.* affected modesty or gravity; preciseness.

DEMU'RRAGE, *s.* [from *demeurer*, Fr.] in commerce, an allowance made to masters of ships, for their stay in a port beyond the time appointed.

DEMU'RRER, *s.* [from *demeurer*, Fr.] in law, a kind of pause made in an action, for a court to take time to consider of some point of difficulty.

DEMY', *s.* [*demi*, Fr.] the title of a person on the foundation of Magdalen College, Oxford, who does not enjoy either the privileges or the salary of a fellow, and is of the same import as a *scholar* at colleges. Applied likewise to signify a certain sized paper.

DEN, *s.* [Sax.] a cavern, or hollow place under ground; the cave of a wild beast.

DENA'RIUS, [Lat.] in antiquity, the Roman penny which varied in its value from six-pence to eight-pence half-penny. In the times of the New Testament, it was worth about seven-pence-half-penny.

DENA'Y, *s.* denial; refusal.

DE'NBIGH, (*Denby*) the county town of Denbighshire, well built and populous, situated on the summit of a rock, sloping on every side but one, on a branch of the river Clwyd. It has a considerable manufacture of gloves and shoes, which are sent to London for exportation. It is 27 miles W. of Chester, and 208 N. W. of London. Market on Wednesday and Saturday. Pop. 3786.

DE'NBIGHSHIRE, (*Denbyshire*) a county of North Wales, bounded on the W. by Carnarvonshire, from which it is for the most part separated by the river Conway; on the N. and N. E. by the Irish Sea and Flintshire; and the E. by Flintshire, Cheshire, and Shropshire; and on the S. by Merionethshire and Montgomeryshire. It extends from N. W. to S. E. 39 miles, and from N. to S. in its broadest part it is 17 miles; but in general it is much less. It is divided into 12 hundreds, which contain 4 market towns and 57 parishes. The soil is various, the Vale of Clwyd being remarkably pleasant and fertile, which is not the case with the east part of the county, and the west is, in a manner, barren. The principal rivers are the Clwyd, Elway, Dee, and Conway. The products of this country are chiefly corn, cheese, cattle, lead, and coal. Among the hills are found small pillars, with inscriptions which no one hitherto has been able to read; as also stones, called Druid stones. Pop. 89,291.

DENDRO'LOGY, *s.* [from *dendron* a tree, and *logos* a discourse, Gr.] a discourse on, or natural history of, trees.

DENDRO'METER, *s.* [from *dendron* a tree, and *metreo* to measure, Gr.] the name of an instrument lately invented for measuring trees.

DENI'ABLE, *a.* that may be refused to be granted, when asked, or to be believed when proposed.

DENI'AL, *s.* the refusing to give or believe; the persisting in one's innocence, opposed to the confession of guilt; abjuration, or renouncing.

DENI'ER, *s.* one who refuses to grant a thing requested, or to assent to a truth proposed for his assent; one who will not acknowledge or own.

DENI'ER, (*deneer*) *s.* a French coin, the twelfth part of a sous.

To DENI'GRATE, *v. a.* [*denigro*, from *niger* black, Lat.] to make black, or to blacken.

DENIGRA'TION, *s.* [*denigratio*, from *niger* black, Lat.] the act of making a thing black.

DENIZA'TION, *s.* the act of enfranchising a foreigner, by which means he enjoys many of the privileges of a natural subject.

DE'NIZEN, or DE'NISON, *s.* [from *dinasddyn*, Brit.] in law, an alien enfranchised by the king's letters patent; which enables him in several respects to act as a subject, viz., to purchase and possess lands, and enjoy any office or dignity; yet not so fully as by naturalization, which enables a man to inherit by descent, which a denizen cannot do. If a denizen purchase lands, his issue, born afterwards, may inherit them, but those he had before shall not.

To DE'NIZEN, *v. a.* to enfranchise; to make free. Figuratively, to protect, or encourage.

DE'NMARK, a kingdom of Europe, bounded on the W. by the ocean, on the N. and E. by the Baltic Sea, and on the S. by Germany and the Baltic. The country is generally flat, and the air is rendered foggy by the seas and lakes; but the weather being changeable, it is purified by frequent breezes. Denmark, properly so called, consists of Jutland and the island of Zealand and Funen, with the little isles about them; but the king of Denmark's dominions contain the kingdom of Norway, and the duchies of Holstein, Oldenburgh, and Delmonhorst, in Germany, besides Iceland, and the other Danish settlements abroad. The kingdom of Denmark was formerly elective, but since 1660 it was rendered hereditary even to the daughters, partly by consent, and partly by force; at which time the nobility lost most of their privileges. They have very few laws, and those are so plain that they have little need of lawyers, for causes are soon tried. They allow but of one apothecary in a town, except at Copenhagen, where there are two. Their shops are visited by the physicians once a week, and all the perished drugs are destroyed. The inhabitants are Protestants since the year 1522, when they embraced the confession of Augsburg. The forces which the king of Denmark has usually on foot are near 40,000, but most of them are in the pay of other princes. The revenues are computed at £1,400,000 a year, which arise from the crown lands and duties, and the tolls paid by vessels passing between the Baltic and German Ocean. There is no large river in Denmark, but numerous lakes and channels of the sea, by which it is intersected. In the summer the heat is great, and the days are long; but the winter continues 7 or 8 months. The commodities are corn, pulse, horses, and large beeves, together with the produce of their manufactures. The exports exceed the imports to the amount of 55,000 crowns a year, Copenhagen is the capital. Pop. 1,639,000.

DENO'MINABLE, *a.* [*denomino*, from *nomen* a name, Lat.] that may be named or denoted.

To DENO'MINATE, *v. a.* [*denomino*, from *nomen* a name, Lat.] to name; to give a name to.

DENOMINA'TION, *s.* [*denomino*, from *nomen* a name, Lat.] a name given to a thing, pointing out some peculiar qualities belonging to it.

DENO'MINATIVE, *a.* that gives a name; that confers a distinct appellation.

DENOMINA'TOR, *s.* the person or thing which affixes a particular application to a thing. In fractions, the number below the line, shewing the number of parts which any integer is supposed to be divided into; thus, in $\frac{3}{8}$, 8, the *denominator*, shews that the integer is divided into 8 parts; and 3, the numerator, that you take 3 of those eight parts.

DENOTA'TION, *s.* [*denotatio*, from *nota* a mark, Lat.] the act of ascertaining that a particular thing is to be signified or understood by a certain sign, or that a thing belongs to a particular person.

To DENO'TE, *v. a.* [*denoto*, from *nota* a mark, Lat.] to mark; to be a sign of; to imply, signify, or betoken; to shew by signs; as, a quick pulse *denotes* a fever.

To DENOU'NCE, *v. a.* [*denoncer*, Fr., *denuncio*, Lat.] to threaten by proclamation, or some external sign. Figuratively, in law, to inform, to give information against.

DENOU'NCEMENT, *s.* the act of proclaiming any threat, or future and impending evil.

DENOU'NCER, *s.* one who declares some menace, or impending calamity or punishment.

DENSE, *a.* [*densus*, Lat.] close; compact; thick; having few or very small pores between its particles.

DE'NSITY, *s.* [*densitas*, Lat.] thickness; solidity; compactness; the closeness, near approach, or adhesion of the part of a body.

DENT, *s.* [*dent*, Fr.] a mark made in the surface of a thing by thrusting the parts inwards.

DENT, a town in Craven, in the North Riding of Yorkshire. In 1664, two inhabitants of this place, father and son, were witnesses on a trial at York assizes, the son being 100 years of age, and the father nearly 140.

DE'NTAL, *a.* [from *dens* a tooth, Lat.] belonging or relating to the teeth. In grammar, applied, to those letters which are pronounced principally by means of the teeth. In natural history, a small shell-fish.

DENTELLA'TED, *a.* in botany, notched; jagged; formed like the teeth of a saw on the edges.

DENTE'LLI, *s.* [Ital.] in architecture, the same as modillons.

DENTI'CULATED, *part.* [from *dens* a tooth, Lat.] set with small teeth.

DENTICULA'TION, *s.* [from *dens*, a tooth, Lat.] in natural history, being set with small teeth; notched or jagged.

DE'NTIFRICE, *s.* [from *dens* a tooth, and *frico* to rub, Lat.] in medicine, a powder to cleanse or fasten the teeth.

DENTIST, *s.* a surgeon who confines his practice to the teeth.

DENTI'TION, *s.* [from *dens* a tooth, Lat.] the act or time of breeding teeth.

To DENU'DATE, *v. a.* [*denudo*, from *nudus* naked, Lat.] to strip, or make naked. Figuratively, to divest.

DENUDA'TION, *s.* [*denuda* from *nudus* naked, Lat.] the act of stripping or making naked.

To DENU'DE, *v. a.* [*denudo*, from *nudus* naked, Lat.] to make naked; to pull off a person's clothes. Figuratively, to strip or divest a thing of its natural covering.

DENUNCIA'TION, *s.* [*denunciatio*, Lat.] the act of publishing any menace; or threatening any calamity or punishment.

DENUNCIA'TOR, *s.* [from *denuncio*, Lat.] the person who proclaims any threat. In law, one who lodges an information against another.

To DENY, *v. a.* [*denier*, Fr. *denego*, Lat.] to contradict an accusation; to refuse to grant a thing requested; to disown; to renounce.

DE'NY'S, ST. a town in the department of Paris, famous for its ci-devant Benedictine abbey, and for its magnificent church built by king Dagobert, in which were the tombs of many of the French kings, of the constable Guesclin, and of marshal Turenne. It is seated on the river Crould, near the Seine, 5 miles N. of Paris.

To DEOBSTRU'CT, *v. a.* [from *de*, a negative particle, and *obstruo* to obstruct, Lat.] to clear from impediments; to free a passage from such things as stop it up.

DEOBSTRU'ENT, *s.* [from *de*, a negative particle, and *obstruo* to obstruct, Lat.] in pharmacy, a medicine which by its dissolving vicidities, opens the pores or passages of the human body.

London Published by Thomas Kelly, 17 Paternoster Row.

Drawn & Engraved by Alex.r Finlay

DE'ODAND, *s.* [from *Deo* to God, and *dandum* to be given, Lat.] a thing given or forfeited to God, for the pacifying his wrath, in case of any misfortune, by which any Christian comes to a violent death, without the fault of a reasonable creature; as if a horse should strike his keeper, and so kill him; the horse is to be sold, and the price distributed to the poor, as an expiation of that dreadful event.

To DEO'PPILATE, *v. a.* [from *de*, a negative particle, and *oppilo* to stop up, Lat.] to clear a passage from any obstructions.

DEOPPILA'TION, *s.* the act of opening the passages, or clearing them from obstructions.

DEO'PPILATIVE, *a.* having the power of clearing the passages from obstruction.

DEOSCULA'TION, *s.* [*deosculatio*, from *osculum* a kiss, Lat.] the act of kissing.

To DEO'XIDIZE, *v. a.* in chemistry, to deprive a body of oxygen, so as to render it incapable of burning.

DEO'XIDIZEMENT, *s.* in chemistry, the operation by which one substance deprives another substance of its oxygen. It is called unbecoming a body, by the French chemists.

To DEPA'INT, *v. a.* [*dépeindre*, Fr.] to form the resemblance of a thing by colours or painting; to describe.

To DEPA'RT, *v. n.* [*départir*, Fr.] to go away from a place; to revolt; to quit; to leave, or apostatize; to die.

DEPA'RTER, *s.* [*départ*, Fr.] the act of going away, by quitting a place or person. Figuratively, death. Among refiners, a method of separating metals blended together in one mass.

DEPA'RTER, *s.* a refiner; one who purifies metals.

DEPA'RTMENT, *s.* [*département*, Fr.] a peculiar province or employment allotted to a particular person.

DEPA'RTURE, *s.* the act of going away from a person or place. Figuratively, death; the act of forsaking, or quitting, used with *from*.

DEPA'SCENT, *a.* [*depascens*, Lat.] feeding.

To DEPA'STURE, *v. a.* [*depascor*, Lat.] to graze; to eat up and consume by feeding.

To DEPAU'PERATE, *v. a.* [*depaupero*, from *pauper* poor, Lat.] to make poor; to render ground barren.

DEPE'CTIBLE, *a.* [from *depecto* to comb, Lat.] tough; clammy; viscid; thick, or tenacious.

To DEPE'ND, *v. n.* [*dependeo*, Lat.] to proceed from; to be in a state of subjection; to be supported or maintained by another; to be yet undetermined; to confide in, or rely on.

DEPE'NDANCE, or DEPE'NDENCE, *s.* [*dépendance*, Fr.] the state of a thing hanging from a supporter; connexion; the state of being subject to, or at the disposal of, another. Figuratively, reliance; trust; confidence; accident.

DEPE'NDENT, *a.* [*dépendant*, Fr.] subject to, or in the power and disposal of another.

DEPENDENT, *s.* [from *dépendant*, Fr.] one who is subject to, at the disposal of, or maintained by, another.

DEPE'NDER, *s.* one who confides in another.

DEPERDI'TION, *s.* [from *deperdo* to lose, Lat.] loss; entire destruction.

To DEPHLE'GM, or DEPHLE'GMATE, (*deflém*, or *deflemate*) *v. a.* [*deflegmo*, low Lat.] to clear a fluid from its phlegm or water.

DEPHLEGMA'TION, (*deflegmáshon*) *s.* in chemistry, the act of separating the waters from chemical liquors.

To DEPI'CT, *v. a.* [*depingo*, Lat.] to paint, or represent the likeness of a thing in colours; to describe in words.

DEPI'LATORY, [from *de*, a negative particle, and *pilus* hair, Lat.] in medicine, a plaster, or other application made use of to take away hair.

DE'PILOUS, *a.* [from *de*, a negative particle, and *pilus* hair, Lat.] without hair.

DEPLANTA'TION, *s.* [*deplanto*, from *de*, a negative particle, and *planta* a plant, Lat.] the act of taking plants up from the bed.

DEPLE'TION, *s.* [*depleo*, from *de*, a negative particle, and *plenus* full, Lat.] in physic, the act of emptying.

DEPLO'RABLE, *a.* [from *deploro*, Lat.] lamentable; dismal; calamitous; hopeless; contemptible.

DEPLO'RABLENESS, *s.* the state of being an object of grief; misery; wretchedness.

DEPLO'RABLY, *ad.* lamentably; miserably; in such a manner as to occasion or demand sorrow.

DEPLORA'TION, *s.* the act of lamenting.

To DEPLO'RE, *v. a.* [*deploro*, Lat.] to lament, mourn, or express sorrow for any calamity, loss, or misfortune.

DEPLO'RER, *s.* one who laments or grieves for a loss or calamity.

DEPLUMA'TION, s. [from *de*, a negative particle, and *pluma* a feather, Lat.] the act of plucking off feathers. In surgery, the swelling of the eyelids, attended with a falling off of the hairs from the eyebrows.

To DEPLU'ME, *v. a.* [from *de*, a negative particle, and *pluma* a feather, Lat.] to strip a bird of its feathers.

DEPO'NENT, *s.* [from *deponens* Lat.] in law, one who gives his testimony in a court of justice; an evidence or witness. In grammar, such verbs as have an active signification, though they have no active voice; so called, because *deponunt*, i. e. *they lay aside* the force of the verb passive; as *fateor*, I confess.

To DEPO'PULATE, *v. a.* [*depopulor*, from *de*, a negative particle, and *populus* people, Lat.] to unpeople; to lay waste a country.

DEPOPULA'TION, *a.* the act of unpeopling, or rendering a country waste by destroying the inhabitants.

DE'POPULA'TOR, *s.* one who kills or destroys the inhabitants of a country.

To DEPO'RT, *v. a.* [*déporter*, Fr.] to carry away; to behave or demean one's self.

DEPO'RT, *s.* demeanour; behaviour; carriage.

DEPORTA'TION, *s.* [from *deporto* to carry away, Lat.] transportation, whereby a person has some remote place assigned for his residence; with a prohibition of stirring from it on pain of death.

DEPO'RTMENT, *s.* [*déportement*, Fr.] conduct; demeanour.

To DEPO'SE, (*depoze*) *v. a.* [*depono*, Lat.] to lay down; to deprive a person of a post or dignity. Neuterly, to give testimony in a court of justice.

To DEPO'SIT, (*depozit*) *v. a.* [*depositum*, Lat.] to lay up or lodge in any place; to give as a pledge or security; to place at interest.

DEPO'SITARY, (*depozitary*) *s.* [from *depono* to deposit, Lat.] one who is intrusted with the charge or keeping of a thing.

DEPO'SITE, (*depozite*) *s.* [from *depono* to deposit, Lat.] any thing committed to the care, charge, or trust of another; a pledge; a pawn, or security given for the performance of any contract.

DEPOSITION, (*depozishon*) *s.* [from *depono* to put down, Lat.] the act of giving testimony on oath; the act of dethroning a prince. In canon law, the solemn depriving a clergyman his orders for some crime.

DE'POSITORY, (*depozitory*) *s.* the place where any thing is lodged. *Depositary* is properly used of persons, and *depository* of things.

DE'POT, *s.* a temporary magazine.

DEPRAVA'TION, *s.* [*depravo*, to spoil, Lat.] the act of spoiling, corrupting, or rendering a thing less perfect or valuable.

To DEPRA'VE, *v. a.* [*depravo*, Lat.] to corrupt; to spoil; to rob a thing of its perfections; to seduce from goodness.

DEPRA'VEDNESS, *s* loss of purity, goodness, or perfection.

DEPRA'VEMENT, *s.* a vitiated state; corruption.

DEPRA'VER, *s.* a corrupter, or one who makes either a person or thing bad.

DEPRA'VITY, *s.* corruption; a change from perfection to imperfection, or from virtue to vice.

To DE'PRECATE, *v. n.* [*deprecor*, from *de* from, and *precor* to pray, Lat.] to pray earnestly for the averting some imminent punishment; to ask pardon for a crime; to request or petition with importunity and humility.

DEPRECA'TION, *s.* [*deprecatio*, from *de* from, and *precor* to pray, Lat.] the act of petitioning; a begging pardon; prayer; prayer against any evil, or for averting any punishment.

DE'PRECATIVE, or DEPRECA'TORY, *a.* that is used as an apology or excuse.

DEPRECA'TOR, *s.* [Lat., from *de* from, and *precor* to pray, Lat.] one who sues for another; an intercessor; one who apologizes for the faults of another, in order to free him from the punishment due to him.

To DEPRE'CIATE, (*depreshiate*) *v. a.* [*depretio*, from *de*, a negative particle, and *pretium* price, Lat.] to speak meanly of a thing, in order to lessen its esteem or value.

To DE'PREDATE, *v. a.* [*depredator*, from *præda* plunder, Lat.] to rob, plunder, or pillage; to seize as prey or booty; to consume, devour, or destroy.

DEPREDA'TION, *s.* [*depredatio*, from *præda* plunder, Lat.] the act of spoiling, robbing, or seizing on as prey or plunder; waste; consumption.

DEPREDA'TOR, *s.* [Lat. from *præda* plunder, Lat.] a robber; a spoiler. Figuratively, a devourer; a consumer.

To DEPREHE'ND, *v. a.* [*deprehendo*, from *prehendo* to take, Lat.] to detect; to catch unawares; to take in the fact. Figuratively, to discover, or to find out something difficult, or not obvious.

DEPREHE'NSIBLE, *a.* [*deprehendo*, from *prehendo* to take, Lat.] that may be detected; that may be discovered, perceived, or understood.

DEPREHE'NSIBLENESS, *s.* possibility of being detected, discovered, or understood.

DEPREHE'NSION, *s.* [*deprehendo*, from *prehendo* to take, Lat.] detection; the act of taking in the fact, or taking unawares; a discovery.

To DEPRE'SS, *v. a.* [from *de* downward, and *primo* to press, Lat.] to press down; to let downwards. Figuratively, to humble, to deject, applied to the mind.

DEPRE'SSION, *s.* [from *de* downward, and *primo* to press, Lat.] the act of pressing down; the sinking or falling in of a surface. Figuratively degrading; abasement; or humbling. *Depression*, in algebra, applied to equations, is the bringing them to the lower and more simple terms by division. In astronomy, the distance of a star from the horizon downward; which is measured by the arch of the vertical circle or azimuth, passing through the star, intercepted between the star and the horizon. In geography, the *depression of the pole*, is the travelling or sailing so much from the pole nearer to the horizon.

DEPRE'SSOR, *s.* [from *de* downward, and *primo* to press, Lat.] one that keeps or presses down; an oppressor. In anatomy, applied to such muscles as bring or press down those parts which they are fastened to.

DE'PRIMENT, *a.* [from *de* downward, and *primo* to press, Lat.] an epithet applied to one of the straight muscles that move the globe or ball of the eye, its use being to pull it downwards.

DEPRIVA'TION, *s.* [from *de*, here used to strengthen the signification, and *privo* to take away, Lat.] the act of taking away the quality or existence of a thing.

DEPRI'VE, *v. a.* [from *de*, here used to strengthen the signification, and *privo* to take away, Lat.] to take away that which is enjoyed by another; to release; to free from. In law, to turn a clergyman out of a benefice for some crime.

DE'PTFORD, a town of Kent, anciently called *West Greenwich*, divided into Upper and Lower Deptford. It is chiefly remarkable for its noble dock-yard, which includes a wet dock of two acres, and another of an acre and a half, with extensive store-houses, and immense quantities of timber, &c., for the use of the navy. It is seated on the Thames, about 3½ miles E. of London. Pop. 19,795.

DEPTH, *s.* [*diep*, Belg.] the space measured from the surface of a thing downwards; quantity of water, opposed to a *shoal;* the sea; the abyss. *Depth* of a squadron or battalion, the number of men in the file. Figuratively, the height or middle of a season, or night. Profoundness, difficulty, obscurity, applied to learning.

To DEPU'CELATE, *v. a.* [*dépuceler*, Fr.] to deflour; to bereave of virginity.

DEPU'LSION, *a.* [from *de* from, and *pello* to drive, Lat.] the act of beating or driving away.

DEPU'LSORY, *a.* [from *de* from, and *pello* to drive, Lat.] thrusting away.

To DE'PURATE, *v. a.* [*dépurer*, Fr.] to purify; to cleanse from any impurities.

DE'PURATE, *a.* cleansed or freed from dregs or foulness. Figuratively, pure, not tainted or corrupted.

DEPURA'TION, *s.* [*depuratio*, from *pus* corrupt matter, Lat.] the act of separating the impure parts of any thing from the pure ones. In surgery, to cleanse a wound from its foulness.

To DEPU'RE, *v. a.* [*dépurer*, Fr.] to cleanse from dregs or foulness; to purge a thing from any noxious qualities.

DEPUTA'TION, *s.* [*députation*, Fr.] the sending some select persons out of a body to a prince or solemn assembly, to treat of matters in their behalf or name; the commission of treating in behalf of others.

To DEPU'TE, *v. a.* [*deputer*, Fr.] to send with a special commission; to appoint persons to negotiate a public or private affair with a prince, state, or person.

DE'PUTY, *s.* [*député*, Fr.] one that is commissioned to transact an affair for, or discharge the duties of, another; a lieutenant; a viceroy. In law, a person who exercises an office in the right of another, who is accountable for his mistakes or behaviour.

To DEQUA'NTITATE, *v. a.* [from *de*, a negative particle, and *quantitas* quantity, Lat.] to lessen the quantity of a thing.

DER, a term used in the beginning of the names of places. It is generally to be derived from the Saxon word *deor*, a wild beast, unless the place stands upon a river, when it may be rather fetched from the British *dur*, water.

To DE'RACINATE, *v. a.* [*déraciner*, Fr.] to pluck or tear up by the roots.

To DERA'IGN, or DERA'IN, (*derain*) *v. a.* [*déranger*, Fr.] in law, to prove. In its primary signification, to disorder, or confuse.

DERA'IGNMENT, or DERA'INMENT, the act of de-

raigning or proving; a disordering or turning out of course; a discharge of profession; a departure out of religion.

To DERA'NGE, *v. a.* to put out of order.

DERA'NGEMENT, *s.* act of putting out of order; state of being put out of order.

DERA'Y, *s.* [from *desrayer*, Fr.] tumult; confusion. Merriment; jollity.

DE'RBY, the county-town of Derbyshire, is large and well built, with a spacious market-place and handsome town-house. In 1734, a machine was erected here by Sir Thomas Lombe, for the manufacturing of silk, the model of which he brought from Italy. It was the first of its kind erected in England; and its operations are to wind, double, and twist the silk, so as to render it fit for weaving. Here are also manufactories of silk, cotton, and worsted stockings, and of elegant porcelain, which last is in high estimation. Derbyshire and foreign marbles are wrought here in vases, urns, columns, and other ornamental articles, and the lapidary and jewellery branches are executed with great neatness. The malting business, and a pottery of queen's earthenware, are also carried on here. The number of inhabitants in its five parishes is estimated at 23,607. It is seated on the river Derwent, which is navigable to the Trent, 36 miles N. of Coventry, and 120 N. W. by N. of London. Markets on Wednesday and Friday.

DE'RBYSHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the W. and N. W. by Cheshire and Staffordshire, on the N. by Yorkshire, and on the E. by Nottinghamshire; and on the S. and S. E. by Leicestershire, and a point of Warwickshire. It extends nearly 56 miles in length from N. to S. and 34 from E. to W. where broadest; but in the S. part it is not above six. It is divided into six hundreds, in which are 10 market towns, and 106 parishes. The N. and W. parts are mountainous and stony, and subject to frequent rains, and the air is sharp and cold. The S. and E. parts are fertile, producing most kinds of grain, particularly barley. The bleak mountains in the Peak abound in the best lead, with marble, alabaster, mill-stones, iron, coal, and a coarse sort of crystal, and the intermediate valleys are fruitful in grass. The principal rivers are the Derwent, Dove, Erwash, and Trent. Pop. 272,202.

DE'REHAM, EAST, or *MARKET*, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Friday, 16 miles W. of Norwich, and 100 N. N. E. of London. Pop. 3946.

DERELI'CTION, *s.* [from *derelinquo* to forsake, Lat.] the utter forsaking or abandoning a person.

DE'RELICTS, *s.* [from *derelinquo* to forsake, Lat.] in law, such goods as are wilfully thrown away, and disowned by a person.

To DERI'DE, *v. a.* [*derideo*, Lat.] to laugh at, mock, or turn to scorn with great contempt.

DERI'DER, *s.* a person who mocks or ridicules a thing with great contempt.

DERI'SION, *s.* [from *derido* to deride, Lat.] the act of ridiculing, mocking, or laughing at with great contempt.

DERI'SIVE, *a.* ridiculing; mocking.

DERI'SORY, *a.* [from *derido* to deride, Lat.] mocking; ridiculing.

DERI'VABLE, *a.* that may be obtained by descent, or communicated from one to another.

DERIVA'TION, *s.* [from *derivo* to derive, Lat.] the draining water from its course or channel.

DERI'VATIVE, *a.* [from *derivo* to derive, Lat.] derived or taken from another.

DERI'VATIVE, *s.* the thing or word which is derived from another.

DERI'VATIVELY, *ad.* after a derivative manner; not originally.

To DERI'VE, *v. a.* [from *de* from, and *rus* a river, Lat.] to drain; to let out water, or turn its course. Figuratively, to deduce, or trace from its original or source; to communicate as the source of a river to one of its branches, or a cause to its effect; to descend to a person, or to communicate by a descent of blood. In grammar, to trace a word from its origin. Neuterly, to proceed, come, or descend from.

DERI'VER, *s.* one who partakes by descent, pedigree, or communication.

DERNIE'R, (*derneér*) *a.* [Fr.] last: used with *resort*.

To DE'ROGATE, *v. a.* [*derogo*, Lat.] to lessen the value of a family or profession; to degenerate; to undervalue the esteem or worth of a thing.

DEROGA'TION, *s.* [from *derogo* to disparage, Lat.] an act done contrary to, or inconsistent with, any law, by which means its force and value are lessened; the act of disparaging or lessening the value of a thing.

DERO'GATIVE, *a.* lessening the value of a thing, or the esteem and reputation of a person.

DERO'GATORILY, *ad.* in such a manner as to lessen the value of a thing, or the esteem and reputation of a person.

DERO'GATORINESS, *s.* the quality of lessening the value of a thing.

DERO'GATORY, *a.* [from *derogo*, to disparage, Lat.] that lessens or takes away from the value of a person or thing.

DE'RRY, a county of Ulster, in Ireland, 32 miles in length, and 30 in breadth, bounded on the W. by Donegal; on the N. by Lough Foyle and the Ocean; and on the E. and S. E. by Antrim and Lough Neagh; and on the S. and S. W. by Tyronne. It contains 31 parishes, in which are about 40,000 houses, and 220,000 inhabitants, and is a fruitful champaign country. The linen manufacture flourishes in every part of the county, its yearly trade being averaged at 250,000*l.*

DERRY, or *LONDONDERRY*, capital of the county of Derry, is a modern city, built principally by a company of London adventurers, in the reign of James I. It consists chiefly of two streets, which cross one another; an exchange is built in the centre; here is a fine market-place, and the harbour is bordered with a quay. It is surrounded with a strong wall, and has four castles by the side of the river. It is seated on the river Mourn, near its mouth, over which there is a wooden bridge, upwards of 1,000 feet in length, 5 miles S. of the Lake or Bay of Lough Foyle, and 150 N. W. of Dublin. Pop. 19,620.

DE'RVIS, or DE'RVISE. *a.* [*dervis*, Fr.] a kind of monk among the Turks, who profess extreme poverty, and a very austere life.

DE'RWENT, a river of Derbyshire, which rises in the High Peak, and, passing through the county, falls into the Trent, 8 miles E. S. E. from Derby. Also, a river of Yorkshire, which rises in the North Riding, and running S. falls into the Ouse, 5 miles S. E. of Selby. Also, a river of Durham, flowing through a romantic tract of country, and falling into the Tyne, a little above Newcastle, near which, on its banks, are some capital iron works. Also, a river of Cumberland, which rises in Borrowdale, and flowing through Derwent Water and Bassingthwaite Water, passes by Cockermouth, and falls into the Irish sea at Workington.

DE'SART, *s.* See DESERT.

DE'SCANT, *s.* [*discanto*, Ital.] a comment on any subject; disputation; a disquisition branched out into several heads. It is commonly used as a word of censure or contempt.

To DE'SCANT, *v. n.* to sing in parts. Figuratively, to discourse at large; or to criticise minutely on the actions

of another; to point out faults with great minuteness; to censure.

To DESCE'ND, *v. n.* [*descendo*, Lat.] to come or go from a higher to a lower place; to go gradually downwards, or below the surface of a thing; to sink; to invade an enemy's country; to proceed as from a successor, or as a cause does from an effect. Actively, to walk, or roll downwards from a higher place or situation.

DESCE'NDANT, or DESCE'NDENT, *s.* [from *descendo* to descend, Lat.] one who belongs to another as a relation; the offspring or posterity of a person.

DESCE'NDENT, *a.* [from *descendo* to descend, Lat.] coming or moving from a higher to a lower situation; sinking; proceeding from another as an ancestor or original.

DESCE'NDIBLE, *a.* such as may be descended; transmissible by inheritance.

DESCE'NSION, *s.* [from *descendo* to descend, Lat.] a sinking from a higher to a lower situation. In astronomy, it is divided into right and oblique. *Right descension*, is a point or arch of the equator, which descends with a star or sign in a right sphere. *Oblique descension*, is that which descends in an oblique shape.

DESCE'NSIONAL, *a.* relating to descent. In astronomy, *descensional difference*, is the difference between the oblique and right descension of a star.

DESCENT, *s.* [from *descendo* to descend, Lat.] the act of passing from a higher to a lower place; or towards the centre of the earth: a slope; or sloping situation. Invasion, or attack on an enemy's country or coasts; birth; extraction. *Lineal descent*, is that which is conveyed down in a right line, from the grandfather to the father, from the father to the son, &c. *Collateral descent*, is that which springs out of the side of the line of blood, as from a man to his brother, nephew, &c. Figuratively, one step of generation in the line of a family.

To DESCRI'BE, *v. a.* [*describo*, Lat.] to make out any thing by the mention of its properties. In painting, to form the resemblance of a thing. In logic, it conveys an idea of a thing in a loose manner, without enumerating all its properties. In geometry, to draw or make a figure. Figuratively, to convey some notion of a thing by words.

DESCRI'BER, *s.* one who relates a matter of fact; the manner of performing an action, a battle, &c.

DESCRI'ER, *s.* one who discovers or descries a thing at a distance.

DESCRI'PTION, *s.* [from *describo* to describe, Lat.] the act of conveying the idea of a person or thing by mentioning some of their properties. In logic, a collection of the most remarkable properties of a thing, without including the essential difference, and the general nature or genus; the sentence or passage in which a thing is described; the qualities expressed in representing a thing.

To DESCRY', *v. a.* [*descrier*, Fr.] to reconnoitre; to examine or view at a distance; to discover or discern by the sight, a thing hidden or concealed.

DESCRY', *s.* discovery, or the thing discovered.

To DE'SECRATE, *v. a.* [from *de* a negative particle, and *sacer* holy, Lat.] to convert a thing to a use different from that to which it was originally consecrated.

DESECRA'TION, *s.* the converting of a thing consecrated to some common use.

DE'SERT, (*dézert*) *s.* [from *desero* to desert, Lat.] a place not inhabited or built; a waste place; a solitude.

DE'SERT, (*dézert*) *a.* [from *desero* to desert, Lat.] wild; waste; uncultivated; uninhabited.

To DESE'RT, (*dezért*) *v. a.* [*desero*, Lat.] to quit; to forsake; to abandon a person who has a reliance on one; used as a word of reproach; to leave a station or place; to run away from an army, or company, applied to soldiers.

DESE'RT, *s.* See DESSERT.

DESE'RT, (*dezért*) *s.* the behaviour, conduct, or actions of a person, considered with respect to rewards or punishments; a claim to praise or rewards. Figuratively, excellence, or virtue, degree of merit.

DESE'RTER, (*dezérter*) *s.* [from *desero* to desert, Lat.] one who leaves or abandons a person who can claim his assistance; one who abandons, quits, or leaves his post, or the army to which he belongs.

DESE'RTION, (*dezérshion*) *s.* the act of abandoning or forsaking a person, cause, post, or place in an army.

DESE'RTLESS, (*dezertless*) *a.* without merit.

To DESERVE, (*dezérve*) *v. a.* [*deservir*, Fr.] to be an object of approbation or disapprobation, reward, or punishment, on account of one's actions or behaviour; to be worthy; or a proper object of reward.

DESE'RVEDLY, (*dezérvedly*) *ad.* not without reason or foundation; according to a person's behaviour, whether good or ill.

DESERVER, (*dezérver*) *s.* a man who is a proper object of approbation or reward.

DESI'CCANT, (*desikant*) *part.* [*desiccans*, from *siccus* dry, Lat.] in medicine, a drying nature or quality. Used substantively, for those applications which dry up the flow of sores.

To DESI'CCATE, (*desikate*) *v. a.* [*desicco*, from *siccus* dry, Lat.] to dry up moisture.

DESICCA'TION, (*desikáshon*) *s.* the act of drying up moisture.

DESI'CCATIVE, (*desikative*) *a.* that has the power of drying.

To DESI'DERATE, *v. n.* [*desidero*, Lat.] to want; to miss. A word scarcely used.

DESIDERA'TUM, *s.* [Lat.] something which inquiry has not been able to settle or discover; as the longitude is the *desideratum* of navigation; the trisection of an angle, and the quadrature of a circle, are the *desiderata* of geometry; the perpetual motion, the *desideratum* of mechanics.

DESI'DIOSE, *a.* [*desidiosus*, Lat.] idle; lazy; heavy.

To DESI'GN, (*desine*) *v. a.* [*designo*, Lat.] to purpose or intend; to form or order for a particular purpose; to plan, project, contrive, or form an idea in the mind.

DESI'GN, (*desine*) *s.* an intention or purpose; a plan of action; a scheme or contrivance; the plan of representation of the order, general distribution, and construction of a painting, poem, books, building, &c.

DESI'GNABLE, (*desinable*) *a.* [from *designo* to mark out, Lat.] that can be ascertained, described, or expressed.

DESIGNA'TION, *s.* [from *designo* to mark out, Lat.] the describing a person or thing by some remote sign; appointment or direction; import or signification; intention.

DESI'GNEDLY, (*desinedly*) *ad.* purposely; in a manner agreeable to the intention or previous purpose of a person, opposed to *accidentally*.

DESI'GNER, (*desiner*) *s.* a person who premeditates or contrives something ill; a person who invents a draught, or original, for some artist to copy by.

DESI'GNING, (*desining*) *part.* contriving, meditating, or intending something amiss, or prejudicial to the interests of another.

DESI'GNLESS, (*desineless*) *a.* without design; without any bad intention.

DESI'GNLESSLY, *ad.* without intention; ignorantly; inadvertently.

DESI'GNMENT, (*desinement*) *s.* an intended expedition against an enemy; a plot; the idea, or sketch of work.

DESI'RABLE, (*desirable*) *a.* worthy of desire or longing.

DESI'RE, *s.* [*desir*, Fr.] wish; eagerness to obtain or enjoy.

To DESI'RE, (*dezire*) *v. a.* [*desirer*, Fr.] to wish, or covet some absent good; to appear to long for a thing; to ask; to entreat.

DESI'RER, (*dezirer*) *s.* one who covets an absent good.

DESI'ROUS, (*desirous*) *a.* full of longing; earnestly wishing.

To DESI'ST, *v. n.* [*desisto*, Lat.] to cease from doing a thing which is begun; to stop.

DESI'STANCE, *s.* the act of stopping or ceasing from some action begun.

DESI'TIVE, *a.* [from *desino* to leave of, Lat.] ending; concluding. A *desitive proposition* is that which implies the ending or conclusion of something.

DESK, *s.* [*disch*, Belg.] an inclining or sloping board or table.

DE'SOLATE, *a.* [*desolatus*, from *solus* alone, Lat.] without inhabitants; laid waste; solitary, or unfrequented.

To DE'SOLATE, *v. a.* [*desolatus*, from *solus* alone, Lat.] to deprive of inhabitants; to lay waste.

DE'SOLATELY, *ad.* in an unfrequented manner; in a desolate manner.

DESOLA'TION, *s.* the act of destroying or removing the inhabitants from a place; the act of laying a place waste; a place wasted and forsaken; gloominess; sadness.

DESPA'IR, *s.* [*desespoir*, Fr.] an utter abandoning of the hopes of any future good; loss of hope; that which deprives a person of hope; a passion excited by imagining that the object or subject of desire is not to be attained, or that a thing to be undertaken is beyond our abilities to perform. In theology, the utter loss of confidence in the mercies of God.

To DESPA'IR, *v. n.* [*despero*, from *de*, a negative particle, and *spero* to hope, Lat.] to abandon, relinquish, or give a thing over as unattainable; to cease to hope.

DESPA'IRER, *s.* one who looks on a thing as unattainable; one who is without hope.

DESPA'IRINGLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to discover no hope.

To DESPA'TCH, *v. a.* See To DISPATCH.

DE'SPERATE, *a.* [*despero*, from *de*, a negative particle, and *spero* to hope, Lat.] without hope, or looking on a thing as impossible or unattainable; without any regard to safety, arising from despair. Figuratively, not to be retrieved or surmounted, applied to things; mad, furious with despair, applied to persons. Violet, applied to things.

DE'SPERATELY, *ad.* in the manner of a person growing furious by despair.

DESPERATENESS, *a.* madness; fury; acting without any regard to safety or security.

DESPERA'TION, *s.* a state void of all hope.

DE'SPICABLE, *a.* [*despicabilis*, from *despico* to despise, Lat.] deserving contempt on account of something sordid, mean, base, and vile.

DE'SPICABLENESS, *s.* the quality which renders a person or thing the object of contempt.

DE'SPICABLY, *ad.* in a mean, sordid, vile, or contemptible manner.

DESPI'CABLE, *a.* contemptible; despicable; a low word.

To DESPI'SE, (*despize*) *v. a.* [from *de* downward, and *specio* to look, Lat.] to scorn or contemn with pride and disdain; to slight; to disregard.

DESPI'SER, (*despizer*) *s.* one who looks on a person or thing with scorn or contempt.

DESPI'TE, *s.* [*depit*, Fr.] malice; anger on account of some real or supposed injury; hatred; defiance. An act of malice or resentment; something done in order to counteract the designs of another, through malice, revenge, or resentment.

To DESPI'TE, *v. a.* to counteract the designs of another, through a principle of malice and resentment.

DESPI'TEFUL, *a.* full of malice or spleen; acting contrary to the designs of another, purely to make him uneasy, or unhappy.

DESPI'TEFULLY, *ad.* maliciously; malignantly.

DESPI'TEFULNESS, *s.* malice, or an endeavour to render a person extremely miserable through malice and resentment.

To DESPO'IL, *v. a.* [*despolio*, from *spolium* plunder, Lat.] to rob; to deprive a person of what he is possessed of by some act of violence. Figuratively, to deprive a person of some post of honour.

DESPOLIA'TION, *s.* the act of depriving a person or something in his possession.

To DESPO'ND, *v. a.* [from *de*, a negative particle, and *spondeo* to promise, Lat., as despondent persons promise themselves nothing] to become melancholy, through a persuasion that something desired is unattainable, or that something to be done is impossible. In divinity, to lose all hope of divine mercy.

DESPO'NDENCY, *s.* the state of a person who imagines a thing desired cannot be obtained, or that a thing to be done is impossible.

DESPO'NDENT, *a.* [from *de*, a negative particle, and *spondeo* to promise, Lat., as despondent persons promise themselves nothing] without any hope of succeeding in what one undertakes, or of attaining what is ardently desired.

To DESPO'NSATE, *v. a.* [*desponso*, from *spondeo* to promise, Lat.] to betroth; to unite by reciprocal promises of marriage.

DESPONSA'TION, *s.* the act of betrothing persons to each other.

DE'SPOT, *s.* [*despotes*, Gr.] an uncontrollable prince.

DESPOTIC, or DESPOTICAL, *a.* [*despotique*, Fr.] absolute; arbitrary; supreme; of unlimitted or absolute power.

DESPO'TICALNESS, *s.* absolute authority.

DE'SPOTISM, (*despotism*) *s.* [*despotisme*, Fr.] absolute power, applied to such governments wherein the power of the prince is arbitrary.

To DESPU'MATE, *v. a.* [*despumo*, from *puma* froth, Lat.] to skin the froth off.

DESPUMA'TION, *s.* in pharmacy, the act of clearing any liquor by skimming off the froth or foam.

DESQUAMA'TION, *s.* [from *de* from, and *squama* a scale, Lat.] in surgery, the act of scaling carious bones.

DESSE'RT, *a.* [*dessert*, Fr.] the last course at an entertainment; the fruit or sweetmeats set on the table after the meat. This is the proper spelling, and not *desert*.

DE'STINATE, *v. a.* [*destino*, Lat.] to design or form for any particular purpose or end.

DESTINA'TION, *s.* the purpose or ultimate end for which any thing is designed.

To DE'STINE, *v. a.* [*destina*, Lat.] to doom; to appoint to any state or condition without alteration, or by an absolute necessity; to order to any end or purpose; to devote to punishment or misery; to fix an event unalterably.

DE'STINY, *s.* [*destinée*, Fr.] in mythology, the power who determines the lot of mortals; fate fixed by some unalterable decree; doom; fortune.

DE'STITUTE, *a.* [*destitutus*, Lat.] deprived of; in want of; abandoned by.

DESTITU'TION *s.* want; defect; or a state wherein something is deficient or wanting

To DESTROY, *v. a.* [*destruo*, Lat.] to demolish, or reduce to ruin; to kill; to lay waste, or make desolate; to deprive a thing of its present qualities or properties.

DESTRO'YER, *s.* one who lays a town waste; one who deprives animals of life; one who defaces a thing by some act of violence.

DESTRU'CTIBLE, *a.* [from *destruo* to destroy, Lat.] liable to be destroyed, defaced, or demolished.

DESTRUCTIBI'LITY, *s.* possibility or liableness to be destroyed.

DESTRU'CTION, *s.* [from *destruo* to destroy, Lat.] the act of ruining, destroying, demolishing, or laying waste; murder; the state of a thing ruined, demolished, or destroyed; the cause of destruction. In theology, eternal death.

DESTRU'CTIVE, *a.* [from *destruo* to destroy, Lat.] that demolishes, or reduces to ruin.

DESTRU'CTIVELY, *ad.* in such a manner as to destroy, demolish, or ruin.

DESTRU'CTIVENESS, *s.* the quality which destroys, ruins, or lays waste.

DESTRU'CTOR, *s.* a destroyer, a consumer.

DESUDA'TION, *s.* [*desudatio*, from *sudo* to sweat, Lat.] a profuse or inordinate sweating.

DESU'ETUDE, *s.* [*desuetudo*, from *desuesco* to disuse, Lat.] cessation from being accustomed; discontinuance of practice or habit.

DESU'LTORY, or DESULTO'RIOUS, *a.* [*desultorius*, from *desilio* to leap, Lat.] unfixed; unsettled; removed from one thing or idea to another.

To DESU'ME, *v. a.* [*desumo*, Lat.] to take from any thing; to borrow.

To DETA'CH, *v. a.* [*détacher*, Fr.] to separate or part something which was joined before; to send out, or draw off a part of a greater body of forces.

DETA'CHED, *part.* drawn off; separated from; disengaged.

DETA'CHMENT, *s.* a body of troops separated and sent from the main army.

To DETA'IL, *v. a.* [*détailler*, Fr.] to relate a fact with its minute and particular circumstances.

DETA'IL, *s.* [*détail*, Fr.] an account containing all the minute circumstances of an action or subject.

To DETA'IN, *v. a.* [*detineo*, Lat.] to keep that which is due to another; to keep a person, or hinder him from departing or going farther; to keep a person in custody.

DETA'INER, *s.* in law, a writ for holding or keeping a person in custody.

DETA'INER, *s.* he that does not pay a thing due, or withholds another person's right; he that hinders the departure or progress of a person or thing.

To DETE'CT, *v. a.* [*detectum*, Lat.] to discover, or find out any secret crime or artifice; to find out or surprise a person in the commission, or after the commission, of a crime; to lay open the artifices of a person, or sophistry of an argument.

DETE'CTER, *s.* a discoverer of some criminal; one who lays open the subterfuges of an author.

DETE'CTION, *s.* the discovery of a criminal, crime, or fault.

DETE'NTION, *s.* the keeping or withholding what is due, or belonging to another. Figuratively, confinement, or restraint.

To DETE'R, *v. a.* [*deterreo*, Lat.] to discourage, or restrain a person from doing a thing, either by frightening him by menaces, or by laying its consequences before him.

To DETE'RGE, *v. a.* [*detergo*, Lat. to cleanse a sore from its pus, matter, or foulness; to cleanse the body by purges.

DETE'RGENT, *a.* [*detergens*, Lat.] in medicine, having the power of cleansing.

DETERIORA'TION, *s.* [from *deterior* worse, Lat.] the impairing or rendering any thing worse.

DETE'RMENT, *s.* that which discourages a person from doing or undertaking a thing; the cause or obstacle which hinders a person from undertaking a thing.

DETE'RMINABLE, *a.* that may be ascertained or decided.

To DETE'RMINATE, *v. a.* [*determino*, from *terminus* a limit, Lat.] to limit; to settle; to fix; to determine.

DETE'RMINATE, *a.* [*determino*, from *terminus* a limit, Lat.] limited; fixed; settled; decisive; resolved.

DETE'RMINATELY, *ad.* resolutely fixed; firmly resolved.

DETERMINA'TION, *s.* absolute direction to a certain end. Figuratively, a resolution formed after mature deliberation; the decision of some contested point or dispute.

DETE'RMINATIVE, *a.* having the power to direct to a certain end; that restrains the signification of a word.

DETERMINA'TOR, *s.* one who determines, ascertains, or decides a controversy.

To DETE'RMINE, *v. a.* [*determino*, from *terminus* a limit, Lat.] to fix or settle a thing, or point, in debate or dispute; to conclude; to bound; to confine; to decide; to confine or restrain within limits; to ascertain the sense of an expression; to influence the choice; to resolve; to put an end to; to destroy. Neuterly, to conclude; to end; to come to a decision; to resolve, or come to a resolution.

DETE'RSION, *s.* [from *detergo* to cleanse, Lat.] in surgery, the act of cleansing a wound.

DETE'RSIVE, *a.* [*détersif*, Fr.] having the power to cleanse.

DETE'RSIVE, *a.* in medicine, that which cleanses a wound, or frees the body from humours by purging.

To DETE'ST, *v. a.* [*detestor*, Lat.] to hate a thing with some vehemence, on account of its evil and pernicious qualities.

DETE'STABLE, *a.* that is hated with great vehemence, on account of its vileness or perniciousness.

DETE'STABLY, *ad.* in such a manner as shews or deserves the greatest loathing, abhorrence, aversion, or hatred.

DETESTA'TION, *s.* [*détestation*, Fr.] the act of abhorring, disliking, or hating a thing, on account of its evil.

DETE'STER, *s.* one who has a very great hatred, aversion, or loathing.

To DETHRO'NE, *v. a.* [from *de*, a negative particle, and *thronus* a throne, Lat.] to depose a king; to deprive him of royalty.

DETI'NUE, *s.* [*détenue*, Fr.] a writ laying against a person, who refuses to deliver a thing up which was given him to keep for another.

DETONA'TION, *s.* [from *detono* to thunder, Lat.] the loud noise made by some bodies when beginning to heat in a crucible, somewhat resembling the explosion of gunpowder. In chemistry, the operation of expelling the impure, volatile, and sulphurous parts from antimony.

To DE'TONIZE, *v. a.* [from *detono* to thunder, Lat.] in chemistry, to calcine with detonation.

To DETO'RT, *v. a.* [*detortum*, Lat.] to wrest a word or expression from its original meaning or design.

To DETRA'CT, *v. a.* [from *de* from, and *traho* to draw, Lat.] to lessen the reputation of another by calumny, or speaking ill of him.

DETRA'CTER, *s.* one who lessens the reputation of another.

DETRA'CTION, *s.* [*detractio*, Lat.] the impairing or lessening the reputation or esteem of another, by speaking ill of him.

DETRA'CTORY, *a.* lessening the value of a thing, or reputation of a person.

DETRA'CTRESS, *s.* a woman who lessens the reputation of others.

DE'TRIMENT, *s.* [*detrimentum*, Lat.] that which affects a thing or person with loss or damage.

DETRIME'NTAL, *a.* causing harm, mischief, loss, or damage.

DETRITION, *s.* [from *detero*, Lat.] the act of wearing away.

To DETRU'DE, *v. a.* [*detrudo*, Lat.] to thrust down, to force into a lower place.

To DETRU'NCATE, *v. a.* [*detrunco*, from *de* from, and *trunco* to cut short, Lat.] to lop; to shorten by deprivation of parts.

DETRUNCA'TION, *s.* the act of lopping or cutting.

DETRU'SION, *s.* [*detrusio*, from *detrudo* to thrust down, Lat.] the act of forcing a thing downwards.

DETTINGEN, a village of Hanau, on the E. side of the Maine, circle of the Lower Rhine, where the earl of Stair gained a victory over the French, in 1743. George II. who was present in the action, displayed great personal courage, exposing himself to a severe fire of cannon as well as musquetry, and encouraging his troops by his presence and example. It is 9 miles S. of Hanau. Pop. 520.

DEVASTA'TION, *s.* [*devasto*, from *vasto* to lay waste, Lat.] the act of laying waste; demolishing buildings; or unpeopling towns.

DEUCE, *s.* [*deux*, Fr.] in gaming, a card with two marks, or a die with two stops.

To DEVE'LOP, *v. a.* [*developer*, Fr.] to take off any covering which conceals a thing; to lay open any stratagem or artifice.

To DEVE'ST, *v. a.* [from *de* from, and *vestis* a garment, Lat.] to make a person naked, or take off his clothes. Figuratively, to deprive of an advantage, or some good; to free from any thing bad.

DEVE'X, *a.* [*devexus*, Lat.] bending down; declivous; incurvated downwards.

DEVE'XITY, *s.* incurvation downwards; declivity.

To DE'VIATE, *v. n.* [from *de* from, and *via* a way, Lat.] to leave the right or common way. Figuratively, to err; to go astray. In divinity, to sin, by not walking in the way prescribed by the divine commandments.

DEVIA'TION, *s.* the act of quitting the right way. Figuratively, the acting contrary to some established rule; sin; offence; a wandering.

DEVI'CE, *s.* [*devise*, Fr.] a contrivance or stratagem; a project; a scheme or plan. In heraldry, an emblem, which has some resemblance to a person's name; the representation of some natural body, with a motto or sentence. Invention; genius.

DE'VIL, *s.* [*diofol*, Sax.] in its primary signification, a calumniator, a false accuser; but peculiarly applied to signify the fallen angel, who was the tempter and seducer of mankind. Figuratively, a wicked person. In Scripture, an idol; an emissary; or one of the wicked spirits subject to Satan. PROV. *He that hath skipped the devil must make the best of him.*

DEVIL, Sea, *s.* in natural history, an odd shaped fish of the ray kind.

DE'VILISH, *a.* partaking of the malicious, mischievous, or other wicked qualities of the devil.

DE'VILISHLY, *ad.* in an entirely wicked or mischievous manner; in a manner suitable to the wickedness of the devil; diabolically.

DE'VILKIN, *s.* a little devil.

DEVIL'S-BIT, *s.* a genus of plants, the same with the scabiosa, of Linnæus. There are three British species, viz., the common, field, and feathered. All these species have blue blossoms, and flower in the summer months. The yellow devils-bit is the autumnal dandelion.

DEVIL'S-GUTS, *s.* a plant, the same with the common dodder, or bellweed.

DE'VIOUS, *a.* [from *de* from, and *via* a way, Lat.] out of the common track; wandering; rambling; roving; erring.

To DEVISE, (*devize*) *v. a.* [*deviser*, Fr.] to invent or contrive, implying a great deal of art. Neuterly, to plan, contrive, or form schemes. In law, to bequeath, or leave by will.

DEVISE, (*devize*) *s.* [*devise*, Fr.] in law, the act of giving or bequeathing by will; contrivance.

DEVISE'E, *s.* he to whom something is bequeathed by will.

DEVI'SER, (*devizer*) *s.* one who projects, or contrives; one who leaves or bequeaths by will.

DEVIZES, a large, ancient, and populous town of Wilts, with very considerable manufactories, particularly of serges, kerseymeres, druggets, and broad cloth; the malting and brewing business is carried on pretty extensively; and the market is abundantly supplied with corn, wool, horses, and all sorts of cattle. It is seated on a rivulet, which rises near the castle, (once one of the strongest in England,) and runs into the Avon near Brombam, 24 miles N. W. of Salisbury, and 89 W. of London. Market on Monday and Thursday. Fairs on Feb. 13, Holy Thursday, June 13, July 6, and Oct. 20, which last holds six days. Pop. 4562.

DEVOID, *a.* [*vuide*, Fr.] empty; vacant. Figuratively, destitute, or free from any quality either good or bad.

DEVO'IR, *s.* [Fr.] in its primary sense, a duty; or act of service, but now obsolete.

To DEVO'LVE, *v. a.* [from *de* downwards, and *volvo* to roll, Lat.] to roll from a higher to a lower place. To remove from one person to another. Neuterly, to fall or descend to, in order of succession.

DEVOLU'TION, *s.* [from *de* downward, and *valvo* to roll, Lat.] the rolling of a thing from a higher to a lower place. Removal, or succession from one person or order to another.

DEVONSHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the W. by Cornwall; on the N. by the Bristol Channel; on the E. by Somersetshire, and Dorsetshire; and on the S. by the English Channel. In extent it is the second county in England, being 69 miles long from N. to S. and 90 broad from E. to W. It is divided into 33 hundreds, containing 40 market towns, 394 parishes, and about 533,000 inhabitants. The air is mild and healthful, and the soil remarkably fertile, except on the mountains and moors. On the coast is found a peculiarly rich sand, of singular service to the husbandman, as it renders the most barren parts fertile, and, as it were, impregnates the glebe. Fruit trees abound here, particularly apples, of which a great quantity of cider is made, and taken to sea, being found very serviceable in hot climates. In the S. W. parts are great quantities of marble, and in many places marble rocks are found to be the basis of the high roads. The sea-coasts abound in herrings, pilchards, and other salt-water fish. The principal rivers are the Tamar, Ex, Teigue, Touridge, and Dart.

DEVORA'TION, *s.* [*devoratio*, Lat.] the act of devouring.

To DEVO'TE, *v. a.* [*devotum*, Lat.] to dedicate or set apart to a religious or any other particular purpose; to abandon to evil; to doom to destruction.

DEVOTEDNESS, *s.* the state of a thing devoted, dedicated, set apart, or destined to a particular end or purpose.

DEVOTEE', *s.* [*devot*, Fr.] one extravagantly or erroneously religious; a bigot.

DEVO'TION, *s.* [from *devoveo* to devote, Lat.] the state of a thing consecrated or dedicated; a religious and fervent exercise of some public act of religion; or a temper or disposition of the mind rightly affected with such exercises. Figuratively, prayer, a strong and fervent affection for a person. An act of reverence, respect or ceremony. Disposal; power; state of dependence on any one.

DEVO'TIONAL, *a.* a relation to religious worship; pious; zealous.

DEVO'TIONALIST, *s.* a person who is superstitiously religious.

To DEVOU'R, *v. a.* [*devoro*, Lat.] to eat up ravenously. Figuratively, to destroy with rapidity or quickness; to swallow up, or reduce to nothing

DEVOU'RER, *s.* one who consumes or eats up ravenously.

DEVOU'T, *a.* [from *devoveo* to devote, Lat.] pious; religious; fervent in performing acts of worship; filled with pious thoughts; full of zeal; or expressive of ardent piety.

DEVOU'TLY, *ad.* in a pious manner; with fervent zeal and piety.

DEU'SE, *s.* [derived by Junius from *Dusius*, the name of a species of evil spirits] the devil, used in ludicrous language. See DEUCE.

DEUTERO'GAMY, *s.* [from *deuteros* the second, and *gamos* marriage, Gr.] a second marriage.

DEUTERO'NOMY, *s.* [from *deuteros* the second, and *nomos* law, Gr.] a canonical book of the Old Testament, being the last of the pentateuch, or five books of Moses.

DEUTERO'SCOPY, *s.* [from *deuteros* the second, and *skopeo* to see, Gr.] the second intention; the meaning beyond the literal one. Obsolete.

DEW, *s.* [*deaw*, Sax.] in natural history, a light, thin, insensible mist, or rain, raised from the earth after the sun has descended below the horizon, by the heat it has communicated to the earth during the day; which mist, meeting with the cold in the atmosphere, is condensed and precipitated on the earth again.

To DEW, *v. a.* to wet or moisten with dew.

DE'WBERRY, *s.* a shrub, the same with the small bramble. It has serrated leaves, growing by threes, the middle leaf egg-shaped; prickly, purplish stems three feet high, cylindrical, branched, with pendant shoots at the top; white blossoms, and bluish black fruit. It is found in woods and hedges, flowering in June and July.

DEWBESPRE'NT, *part.* sprinkled with dew.

DE'WDROP, *s.* a drop of dew that sparkles in the sun.

DE'WLAP, *s.* [so called from its *lapping* or brushing off the dew] the flesh which hangs down from the throat of cows, bulls, or oxen,

DEWSBURY, a town in the W Riding of Yorkshire, 8 miles S. W. of Leeds, and 187 from London. Pop. 8272.

DEW-WORM, *s.* in natural history, a worm found in dew, called likewise the lob-worm.

DE'WY, *a.* resembling or partaking of the nature of dew; moist with dew.

DE'XTER, *a.* [Lat.] in heraldry, the right.

DEXTE'RITY, *s.* [*dexteritas*, from *dexter* ready, Lat.] readiness; activity; quickness of contrivance.

DE'XTEROUS, *a.* [from *dexter* right handed, Lat.] expert; active; or quick; subtile; full of expedients; skilful management; fertile in invention.

DE'XTEROUSLY, *ad.* expertly; readily; quickly; skilfully.

DE'XTRAL, *a.* [*dexter*, Lat.] on the right side.

DEXTRA'LITY, *s.* the state of being on the right side.

DEY, *s.* the sovereign prince of Algiers, as the Bey is of Tunis.

DIABE'TES, *s.* [*diabaites*, from *diabaino* to pass through quickly, Gr.] in physic, the discharge of any liquor through the urinary passages almost as soon as it is drank, without any or little alteration, and under the appearance of water, attended with insatiable thirst.

DIABO'LIC, or DIABO'LICAL, *a.* [from *diabolus* the devil, Lat.] partaking of the qualities of the devil; extremely impious and wicked.

DIACO'DIUM, *s.* [from *dia* by, and *kodera* poppy-heads, Gr.] in pharmacy, a syrup prepared from the heads of white poppies dried without their seeds.

DIACO'USTICS, *s.* [from *dia* through, and *akoo* to hear, Gr.] in philosophy, the consideration or doctrine of refracted sounds as they pass through the different mediums, *i. e.*, either through a dense into a rare, or through a rare into a dense one.

DI'ADEM, *s.* [*diadema*, from *diadeo* to gird, Gr.] formerly a bandage of silk encompassing the heads of kings, and tied behind. It was sometimes enriched with pearls, and sometimes with the leaves of some evergreens. In heraldry, certain circles or rims, binding or enclosing the crowns of princes, and to bear the globes, crosses, or flower-de-luces, for their crests.

DI'ADEMED, *part.* adorned with a diadem; wearing a crown, crowned.

DI'ADROM, *s.* [from *diadromeo* to run through, Gr.] the time in which any motion is performed; the time in which a pendulum forms a single vibration.

DIÆ'RESIS, *s.* [from *diairesis* division, Gr.] in grammar, the division of a diphthong, or one syllable into two; as aër.

DIAGNO'STIC, *s.* [from *dia* by or through, and *ginosko* to know, Gr.] in medicine, a sign by which a disease may be discovered or distinguished from another.

DIA'GONAL, *a.* [from *dia* through, and *gonia* an angle, Gr.] drawn across a figure, from one corner or angle to another.

DIA'GONAL, *s.* [from *dia* through, and *gonia* an angle, Gr.] a right line drawn across a parallelogram, or other figure, from one angle or corner to another, so as to divide it into equal parts.

DIA'GONALLY, *ad.* in a cross direction, and reaching from one corner to another.

DI'AGRAM, *s.* [from *diagrapho* to describe, Gr.] in geometry, a scheme drawn explaining any figure or its properties.

DIAGRY'DIATES, *s.* [from *diagrydium* prepared scammony, Lat.] strong purgatives made with diagrydium.

DI'AL, *s.* [from *dies* a day, Lat.] a plate marked with two sets of figures, beginning at one, and ending with twelve, used to shew the time of the day by clocks, or by the shadow of the sun.

DI'ALECT, *s.* [*dialektos*, from *dialegomai* to discourse, Gr.] the subdivision of a language; the style or manner of expression used in a province, as it differs from that of the whole kingdom. Figuratively, style; manner of expression; language or speech.

DIALE'CTIC, *s.* [*dialektikos*, from *dialegomai* to discourse, Gr.] the art of reasoning, or logic.

DIALE'CTICAL, *a.* belonging to logic.

DI'ALING, *s.* the art or science of drawing or constructing all manner of dials.

DI'ALIST, *s.* one who constructs, or makes dials.

DIA'LOGIST, *s.* one who composes, or one who is introduced as a speaker in a dialogue.

DI'ALOGUE, (*dialog,*) *s.* *dialogos*, from [*dialegomai* to discourse, Gr.] a conference or debate on any subject, whether real or feigned.

To DI'ALOGUE, (*dialŏg,*) *v. a.* to hold conversation or converse with; to discourse.

DIA'LYSIS, *s.* [*dialysis*, from *dialyo* to dissolve, Gr.] in grammar, the parting or separating two vowels, which would otherwise make a diphthong.

DIA'METER, *s.* [from *dia* through, and *metron* a measure, Gr.] the line which passes through the centre of a circle or other figure, and divides it into two equal parts.

DIAMETRAL, *a.* describing, or relating to, a diameter.

DIAMETRALLY, *ad.* according to the direction of a diameter.

DIAMETRICAL, *a.* DIAMETRICALLY, *ad.* now used instead of DIAMETRAL, or DIAMETRALLY; which see.

DI'AMOND, (generally pron. *dimon,*) *s.* [*diamant*, Fr.] in natural history, the most valuable and hardest of all gems; when pure, perfectly clear and pellucid, and distinguished by its vivid splendour, and the brightness of its reflections, from all other substances. It is extremely various in shape and size, being found in the greatest quantity very small, and the larger ones are seldom met with. It bears the force of the strongest fire without hurt, except the concentrated solar rays, which only injure it when directed to its weaker parts. The places whence we have diamonds are the East Indies and the Brazils. Also, a kind of pencil pointed with diamond, employed by glaziers and others in cutting glass. Cornish diamonds are such crystals as are composed of a column terminated at each end by a pyramid. Temple diamonds are a sort of artificial diamonds made in France, and principally used for decorating the habits of actors on the stage.

DIA'NA, in the heathen mythology, was the goddess of hunting, daughter of Jupiter and Latona, and sister to Phœbus or the sun; in hell she was called Hecate; on earth, Diana; and Phœbe, or the moon, in heaven.

DIA'PASE, or DIAPA'SON, *s.* [from *dia* through, and *pas* all, Gr.] in music, an interval including an octave. Among musical instrument-makers, it signifies a rule or scale, whereby they adjust the pipes of their organs, and cut the holes of their flutes, &c.

DI'APER, *s.* [*diapre*, Fr.] a kind of linen cloth, woven in figures. A napkin; a towel.

To DI'APER, *v. a.* to variegate, diversify, or flower; to draw flowers on cloths.

DIAPHANE'ITY, (*diafarnéty*) *s.* [from *dia* through, and *phaino* to shine, Gr.] transparency, or the quality of transmitting light.

DIA'PHANOUS, (*diáfamous, d.* [from *dia* through, and *phaino* to shine, Gr.] transparent; giving passage to the rays of light; that may be seen through.

DIAPHORE'SIS, (*diaforésis*) *s.* [from *diaphero* to disperse, Gr.] in medicine, a discharge made through the skin, whether sensible or insensible.

DIAPHORE'TIC, (*diaforétik*) *a.* [*diaphoretikos*, from *diaphero* to disperse, Gr.] in medicine, that causes a discharge through the skin, or sweat.

DIAPHRA'GM, (*diafram*) *s.* [*diaphragma*, from *diaphrasso* to separate, Gr.] in anatomy, a nervous muscle, vulgarly called the midriff, and by anatomists, septum transversale, or cross wall, from its dividing the breast or thorax from the abdomen.

DIARRHOE'A, (*diarēa*) *s.* [*diarroria*, from *dia* through, and *reo*, to flow, Gr.] in medicine, a flux of the belly, or profuse evacuation of liquid excrements by stool.

DIARRHOE'TIC, (*diarētik*) *a.* [*diarroia*, from *dia* through, and *reo* to flow, Gr.] in medicine, promoting a looseness: causing a discharge by stool; purging.

DI'ARY, *s.* [*diarium*, Lat.] an account of the transactions of a person every day; a journal.

DIASCO'RDIUM, *s.* in pharmacy, a once celebrated composition, so called from scordium, its principal ingredient. It is not now used.

DIA'STOLE, *s.* [from *diastello* to open, Gr.] in anatomy the motion of the heart, or arteries, whereby those parts dilate or distend themselves. In grammar, *diastole* signifies the lengthening a syllable which is naturally short.

DIA'STYLE, *s.* [from *dia* through, and *stylos* a pillar, Gr.] in ancient architecture, an edifice, whose columns stand at such a distance from each other, that eight moduses, or four diameters, are allowed for the intercolumniation.

DIATE'SSERON, *s.* [from *dia* by, and *tessara* four, Gr.] in pharmacy, a medicine so called because composed of four ingredients, viz., roots of aristolochia, gentian, bayberries, and myrrh. In music, an interval composed of one greater tone, one lesser tone, and one greater semi-tone, called by moderns a perfect fourth.

DIATO'NIC, *s.* [from *dia* by, and *tonos* a tone, Gr.] the ordinary species of music, which proceeds by different tones either in ascending or descending, and contains only the greater and less tones, together with the greater semitones.

DI'BBLE, *s.* a small spade, or pointed instrument, used by gardeners for making holes in the ground in planting.

DICA'CITY, *s.* [*dicacitas*, Lat.] pertness, sauciness, loquacity.

DICE, *s.* the plural of DIE; which see.

To DICE, *v. a.* to game with dice.

DICE BOX, *s.* the box from which the dice are thrown.

DI'CER, *s.* one who plays at dice.

DICHO'TOMY, (*dikótomy*) *s.* [*dichotomia*, from *dis* twice, and *temno* to cut, Gr.] in logic, the distribution or division of ideas into pairs. In astronomy, that phasis or appearance of the moon wherein she is bisected, or shews but half her disk.

To DI'CTATE, *v. a.* [*dicto*, Lat.] to deliver a command to another; to speak with authority; to deliver a speech in words which is to be taken down in writing.

DI'CTATE, *s.* [*dictatum*, from *dicto* to dictate, Lat.] a rule or mandate delivered by some person of authority.

DICTA'TION, *s.* the act or practice of prescribing, giving orders, or laying down rules of conduct.

DICTA'TOR, *s.* [Lat.] a Roman magistrate, invested with a consular, and sovereign authority, having the power of life and death, to proclaim war, raise or discharge forces without consent of the senate, and remaining in his office for six months, till Sylla and Cæsar erected it into a perpetual tyranny. Figuratively, one who by his credit and authority directs and regulates the conduct of others.

DICTATO'RIAL, *a.* after the manner of a dictator; imperious.

DICTA'TORSHIP, *s.* the office of a dictator. Figuratively, imperiousness, or authority carried too high.

DI'CTION, *s.* [*dictio*, from *dico* to say, Lat.] the peculiar manner which an author has of expressing himself, whether in respect to the arrangement of his words, or the use of rhetorical figures.

DI'CTIONARY, (*dikshonary*) *s.* [*dictionarium*, from *dico* to say, Lat.] a book containing the words of any language in their alphabetical order, with explanations of their meaning, or definition. A lexicon, a vocabulary.

DID, [Sax.] the preterit of *do*; the sign of the preter-imperfect, or perfect tense.

DIDACTIC, or DIDA'CTICAL, *a.* [*didaktikos*, from *didasko* to teach, Gr.] containing precepts or rules.

DI'DAPPER, *s.* [*duyck dapper*, Belg.] in natural history, a bird remarkable for its diving.

DIDA'SCALIC, *a.* [*didaktikos*, from *didasko* to teach, Gr.] preceptive; didactic; giving precepts to some art.

To DIDDER, *v. a.* [*diddern*, Teut.] a provincial term signifying to shiver or shake with cold.

DIDU'CTION, *s.* [*diductio*, Lat,] separation by withdrawing one part from the other.

To DIE, *v. n.* [*deadian*, Sax.] to lose life; to expire; to lose all the animal functions, and to have the soul separated from the body. It has *by* before an instrumental death; *of* before a disease; *for* commonly before a privative, and *of* before a positive cause. To be punished with death. Figuratively, to be lost, perish, or be entirely laid aside. To sink, faint, or lose its vital functions. To languish, or be overcome with pleasure and tenderness. To vanish or disappear. To languish with affection, in the style of lovers. To wither, applied to vegetables. To grow spiritless, tasteless, or vapid, applied to liquors.

DIE, *s.* plural *dies*; [*dis*, Brit.[a small cube, marked on each of its sides, with specks or dots, from one to six, which is used by gamesters to play with. Figuratively, hazard, or chance; any cubic body.

DIE, *s.* plural *dies*; the stamp used in coining, or the mould in which medals are cast.

DIE'PPE, a town in the department of Lower Seine, with a tolerable harbour, formed by the river Bethune, an old castle, and two piers. Packet boats pass between this place and Brighthelmstone, in time of peace. The principal trade consists in fish, ivory, toys, and laces. In the year 1694 this town was bombarded by an English squadron, under Commodore Benbow, and the greater part of it burnt down. It is 30 miles N. of Rouen, and 132 N. W. of Paris. Lat. 49. 55. N., lon. 1. 9. E. Pop. 18,248.

DI'ET, *s.* [*diaita* a rule of life, Gr.] food; provision for satisfying hunger; a regular course of food ordered and directed in order to cure some chronical distemper.

To DI'ET *v. a.* to feed or eat according to the rules and prescriptions of medical writers.

DI'ET, *s.* [of *diet*, Teut. a multitude, or *dies*, Lat., an appointed day,] the assembly of the states of the late German empire, meeting to deliberate on some public affair.

DI'ETARY, *a.* belonging to the medical rules of diet.

DI'ET DRINK, *s.* a drink brewed with medicinal ingredients.

DI'ETER, *s.* one who prescribes rules for eating.

DIETE'TIC, or DIETE'TICAL, *a.* [from *diaita*, a rule of life, Gr.] belonging to food; or relating to medical cautions about the use of food.

DIEU ET MON DROIT, [Fr.] i. e. *God and my right*, the motto of the royal arms of England, first assumed by Richard I. to insinuate that he did not hold his empire in vassalage of any mortal.

To DI'FFER, *v. n.* [*differo*, Lat.] to have properties or qualities which are not the same as those of another person or thing; to oppose a person in opinion; to be of another opinion; to contend.

DI'FFERENCE, *s.* [from *differo* to differ, Lat.] the state of being distinct from some other thing; a dispute; debate; controversy, or opposition of sentiments; the property which distinguishes one thing from another. In arithmetic, the remainder after one quantity is taken from another. In heraldry, something added to, or altered in a coat, whereby the younger families are distinguished from the elder, or to shew how far they are removed from the principal house. *Ascensional difference*, in astronomy, is an arch of the equator, contained between the six of the clock circle, and sun's horary circle. *Difference*, of longitude of two places, is an arch of the meridian intercepted between the two places.

To DIFFERENCE, *v. a.* to make one thing not the same as another; to distinguish one thing from another.

DI'FFERENT, *a.* [from *differo* to differ, Lat.] distinct; of contrary qualities; unlike.

DIFFERE'NTIAL, (*differénshial*) *a.* in geometry, applied to an infinitely small quantity, or particles of a quantity, so small as to be less than any assignable one. In fluxions *differential method*, is that of finding an infinite small quantity, which, taken an infinite number of times, is equal to a given quantity.

DI'FFERENTLY, *ad.* in a different manner.

DI'FFERINGLY, *ad.* in a different manner.

DI'FFICULT, *a.* [*difficilis*, Lat.] hard to be done, understood, or pleased.

DI'FFICULTY, *ad.* hardly; not easily.

DI'FFICULTY, *s.* [*difficultas*, from *difficilis*, difficult, Lat.] that which requires pains, care, and attention. Figuratively, distress; opposition; perplexity, or uneasiness with respect to circumstances. Objections, or points not easily answered, or understood.

To DIFFI'DE, *v. a.* [from *dis*, a negative particle, and *fides*, faith, Lat.] to distrust, or repose no confidence in.

DI'FFIDENCE, *s.* [*dis*, a negative particle, and *fides* faith, Lat.] want of trust, confidence, or courage.

DI'FFIDENT, *part.* or *a.* [*diffidens*, from *diffido* to distrust, Lat.] wanting in confidence; suspicious; timorous.

DIFFISION, *s.* [*diffisio*. from *diffindo* to cleave, Lat.] the act of cleaving or splitting.

DIFFLA'TION, *s.* [from *difflo* to blow away, Lat.] the act of scattering with a blast of wind.

DI'FFLUENCE, or DI'FFLUENCY, *s.* [from *diffluo* to flow away, Lat.] the quality of falling away on all sides, opposed to consistency or solidity.

DI'FFLUENT, *a.* [from *diffluo* to flow away, Lat.] flowing away.

DIF'FORM, *a.*[from *forma* form, beauty, Lat.] contrary to uniform; irregular.

DIFFOR'MITY, *s.* diversity of form; irregularity.

DIFFRA'NCHISEMENT, *s.* [from *franchise*, Fr.] the act of taking away the privileges or charter of a city.

To DIFFU'SE, *a.* (*diffúse*) *v. a.* [from *diffundo* to pour out, Lat.] to pour a liquid on a plain surface, so as it may spread itself every way. Figuratively, to spread; scatter; disperse.

DIFFU'SE, *a.* [*diffusus*, Lat.] scattered or spread widely. Applied to style, or the manner of a composition, copious, opposed to *concise*.

DIFFU'SEDLY, *ad.* in a copious, liberal, and extensive manner; spread every way.

DIFFU'SEDNESS, *s.* the state of being spread abroad; copiousness of style.

DIFFU'SELY, *ad.* widely, extensively. Applied to style. copiously.

DIFFU'SION, *s.* the state of being spread abroad. Copiousness, or exuberance; applied to style.

DIFFU'SIVE, *a.* having the quality of spreading abroad; scattered or spread abroad.

DIFFU'SIVELY, *ad.* widely, extensively.

DIFFU'SIVENESS, *s.* extension; dispersion; the power or quality of being spread abroad. Applied to style. want of conciseness.

To DIG, *v. a.* pret. part. pass. *dug*, or *digged*; [*dic*, Sax.]

to open or make a hole in the earth with a spade. Figuratively, to pierce with a pointed instrument, &c. *To dig up*, to throw up or uncover that which is buried under the earth.

DIGAMY, *s.* [from *dis* twice, and *gamos* marriage, Gr.] marriage to a second wife after the death of the first.

DIGE'RENT, *a* [*digere·s*, Lat.] that has the power of digesting or causing digestion..

DI'GEST, *s.* [*digesta*, from *digero* to digest, Lat.] a collection of the civil law, ranged under proper titles by order of the emperor Justinian.

To DIGE'ST, *v n.* [*digestum*, Lat.] to distribute or range methodically into different classes; to concoct or dissolve food in the stomach; to reduce to any plan or scheme; to receive a thing favourably, without loathing or reluctance; to receive and enjoy. In chemistry, to soften by heat, boiling, or by putting a thing into a dunghill. In surgery, to ripen a humour, or prepare it for evacuation.

DIGE'STER, or DIGE'STOR, *s.* one whose food easily turns into chyle. Papin's digester is an apparatus for reducing animal or vegetable substances to a pulp or jelly expeditiously.

DIGE'STIBLE, *a.* capable of being digested or concocted.

DIGESTION, *s.* in medicine, that change which the food undergoes in the stomach, in order to render it fit to supply the continual loss sustained by perspiration, the animal functions, or exercise. In chemistry, the effect produced by the continued soaking of a solid substance in a liquid, with the application of heat.

DIGE'STIVE, *a.* having the power to dissolve, alter, change, or turn the food into chyle; capable of dissolving by its heat.

DIGESTIVE, *s.* in surgery, an application which ripens and prepares the matter of wounds for suppuration.

DI'GGER, *s.* one who opens the ground with a spade.

To DIGHT, *v. a.* [*aihtan*, Sax.] to dress, embellish, o. adorn.

DI'GHT, *s.* [from *digitus* a finger, Lat] three-fourths of an inch in long measure. In astronomy, the twelfth part of the diameter of the sun or moon. Any of the numbers expressed by single figures.

DI'GITATED, *a.* [*digitatus*, from *digitus* a finger, Lat.] branched out into divisions resembling fingers. In botany, a *digitated leaf*, is one which consists of several simple leaves growing on one footstalk, as the cinquefoil, or that which has many deep gashes, cuts, or segments, as the hop.

DIGLADIA'TION, *s.* [*digladiatio*, from *gladius* a sword, Lat.] a combat with swords; any quarrel or contest.

DIGNIFICA'TION, *s.* the act of conferring honour; the preferring to some honourable rank.

DI'GNIFIED, *a.* enjoying some honourable post, rank, or preferment, applied peculiarly to the clergy.

To DI'GNIFY, *v. a.* [from *dignus* worthy, and *facio* to make, Lat.] to advance, prefer, or exalt to some place which demands honour and reverence; to honour; to adorn; to render respectable.

DI'GNITARY, *s.* [from *dignus* worthy, Lat.] in the canon law, is a clergyman advanced to some rank above a parochial priest, or canon; such as a bishop, dean, archdeacon, &c.

DIGNITY, *s.* [*dignitas*, from *dignus* worthy, Lat.] rank, preferment, or post; grandeur, or a majestic appearance. Among the clergy, a promotion or preferment to which any jurisdiction is annexed.

DIGNO'TION, *s.* [from *dignosco* to discern, Lat.] distinction; distinguishing mark.

To DIGRE'SS, *v. n.* [from *digressus*, Lat.] to depart from the main scope of a discourse, or intention of an argument; to wander; to go out of the right way or common track; to err.

DIGRE'SSION, *s.* [from *digredior* to turn aside, Lat.] a passage which has no connexion with the main scope of a discourse; deviation; or quitting the true path.

DIJON, a large city in the department of Côte d'Or, capital of the ci-devant Burgundy, containing 20,000 inhabitants. The streets are broad, well-paved, and straight, and the squares and public structures elegant. It was formerly the capital of the Dijonois, and is seated in a delightful plain, which produces excellent wine; 138 miles S. E. of Paris.

DIJUDICA'TION, *s.* [from *dijudico*, to judge between parties, Lat.] judicial distinction.

DIKE, *s.* [*dic*, Sax.] a channel made to receive water; a mould to hinder inundations, or to keep water from overflowing.

To DILA'CERATE, *v. a.* [*dilacero*, Lat.] to tear; to force in twain; to rend.

DILACERA'TION, *s.* [*dilăceratio*, Lat.] the act of forcing, tearing, or rending.

To DILA'NIATE, *v. a.* [*dilanio*. Lat.] to tear, to rend in pieces in a butcherly and savage manner.

To DILA'PIDATE, *v. n.* [*dilapidio*, from *lapis* a stone, Lat.] to go to ruin; to fall by decay.

DILAPIDA'TION, *s.* [*dilapidatio*, from *lapis* a stone, Lat.] in law, is where an incumbent on a church benefice suffers the parsonage-house, or the out-house. to fall down, or be in decay, for want of necessary reparation; for which the bishop may sequester the profits of such benefice for that purpose.

DILA'TABI'LITY, *s.* the quality of admitting or suffering extension.

DILA'TABLE, *a.* that may be stretched or extended.

DILATA'TION, *s.* [*dilatatio*, from *latus* broad, Lat.] the act of extending or stretching into a greater space.

To DILA'TE, *v. a.* [*dilato*, from *latus* broad, Lat.] to extend, spread out, enlarge, or stretch. Figuratively, to relate a thing with all its minute circumstances. Neuterly, to grow wider, to widen.

DILA'TOR, *s.* that which widens or extends any passage.

DI'LATORINESS, *s.* the quality of deferring a thing from one time to another through sloth.

DI'LATORY, *a.* [*dilatorius*, law Lat., from *differo* to defer, Lat.] putting off the doing of a thing from time to time through sloth.

DILE'CTION. *s.* [*dilectio*, from *diligo* to love, Lat.] the act of loving; kindness.

DILE'MMA, *s.* [from *dis* twice, and *lemna* an assumption, Gr.] in logic, an argument consisting of two or more propositions, so disposed, that grant which you will, you will be pressed by the conclusion. Figuratively, a difficult choice, or troublesome alternative.

DI'LIGENCE, *s.* [*diligentia*, Lat.] constant endeavour; unremitted labour; or practice.

DI'LIGENT, *a.* [*diligens*, Lat.] assiduous; persevering; constant.

DI'LIGENTLY, *ad.* with constant labour, caution, and care.

DILL, *s.* an herb which has a slender, fibrous annual root, with leaves like those of fennel; the seeds are oval, plain, streaked, and bordered.

DILU'CID, *a.* [*dilucidus*, from *lux* light, Lat.] clear, plain, pure, and transparent; obvious.

To DILU'CIDATE, *v. n.* [*dilucido*, from *lux* light, Lat.]

to make a proposition clear and easy to be understood; to explain; to free from obscurity.

DI'LUCIDATION, *s.* [*dilucidatio*, from *lux* light, Lat.] the making a sentence clear and easy to be understood; an explanation.

DI'LUENT, *a.* [*diluens*, Lat.] having the power to make thin, or attenuate.

DI'LUENT, *s.* [*diluens*, Lat.] that which makes thin or fluid.

To DI'LUTE, *v. a.* [*diluo*, from *lavo* to wash, Lat.] to make a liquor thin by mixture of some other.

DILU'TE, *a.* thin; attenuated. "If the red and blue colours were more *dilute* and weak." *Newton.*

DILU'TER *s.* that which renders a body more liquid; or, if it were so before, that which renders it thinner, or more liquid.

DILU'TION, *s.* [from *diluo* to dilute, Lat.] the act of rendering a liquid more thin and weak, by the addition of some other.

DILU'VIAN, *a.* [from *diluvium* a deluge, Lat.] relating to, or resembling the deluge.

DIM, *a.* [*dimme*, Sax.] having something which obstructs the sight, and hinders it from seeing clearly. Figuratively, deprived of its splendour or brightness; grown dark.

To DIM, *v. a.* to darken, to obstruct the sight, so as to hinder it from seeing objects in their full splendour. Figuratively, to make less bright; to render darkish.

DIME'NSION, *s.* [*dimensio*, from *dimetior*, to measure, Lat.] the extension of a body considered as measured; size; space contained in any body. The three dimensions are length, breadth, and thickness or depth. In algebra, the powers of the roots, or the values of the unknown quantities of equations.

DIME'NSIONLESS, *a.* without any dimensions; of no certain bulk.

DIME'NSIVE, *a.* [*dimensus*, from *dimetior* to measure, Lat.] that marks the boundaries or outlines; that describes the measure or space occupied by a body.

To DIMIN'ISH, *v. a.* [*diminuo*, from *minus* less, Lat.] to make a thing less by cutting off or destroying some of its parts. Figuratively, to impair; lessen; to degrade, or render less honourable. Neuterly, to grow less, or be impaired.

DIMI'NISHINGLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to detract from, or lessen the character and reputation of another.

DIMINU'TION, *s* [from *diminuo* to diminish, Lat.] the act of rendering a thing less by cutting off, or destroying some of its parts; the state of growing less either in bulk or weight. Figuratively, loss, or causing loss of reputation or dignity to another; discredit. In architecture, the contraction of a column, as it ascends, whereby its upper part is made smaller than the lower.

DIMI'NUTIVE, *a.* [from *diminuo* to diminish, Lat.] small of size, bulk, or dimensions.

DIMI'NUTIVE, *s.* from *diminuo* to diminish, Lat.] in grammar, a word used to express smallness, or littleness; as *lapillus*, in Latin, a little stone; *maisonette*, in French, a little house; *gunion*, in Greek, a little woman; *rivulet*, in English, a little river.

DIMI'NUTIVELY, *ad.* in a diminutive or small manner.

DIMI'NUTIVENESS, *s.* smallness, applied to size.

DIMI'SSORY, *a.* [*dimissorius*, low Lat., from *dimitto* to dismiss, Lat.] that by which a person is dismissed to the jurisdiction of another.

DI'MITY, or DI'MITTY, *s.* [*demittes*, Fr.] a sort of cotton stuff very like fustian. They came originally from Smyrna.

DI'MLY, *ad.* [*dimlic*, Sax.] in a dull, obscure, dark manner; without a clear perception, applied to the sight or understanding; deprived of its light, brightness, or splendour.

DI'MNESS, *s.* [*dimnes*, Sax.] dulness of sight. Want of apprehension, applied to the mind.

DI'MPLE, *s.* [from *dint* a hole, *dintle* a little hole, hence *dimple*, *Skinner*] a small hollow, or sinking of the surface of the cheek or chin. In botany, a little hollow dot, as in the seed of the barberry.

To DI'MPLE, *v. n.* to appear with little hollows or inequalities of surface.

DI'MPLED, *part.* or *a.* having dimples in the cheek or chin.

DI'MPLY, *a.* full of dimples, little dents, or inequalities of surface.

DIN, *s.* [*dyn*, Sax.[a large noise; a violent and continued sound; an uproar, or shout.

To DIN, *v. a.* [*dynan*, Sax.] to stun, or deafen with frequent noise and clamour.

DINASMOU'THY, a town in Merionethshire, 18 miles S. of Bala, and 196 N. W. of London. Market on Friday.

To DINE, *v. n.* [*diner*, Fr.] to eat one's chief or second meal about the middle of the day. Actively, to give a dinner to.

DINE'TICAL, *a.* [from *dineo* to turn round, Gr.] whirling round; vertiginous.

To DING, *v. a.* preter. *dung*; [*dringen*, Belg.] to dash with force or violence. Neuterly, to bluster, bounce, huff, or become insolent and imperious. A low word.

DING-DONG, *s.* a word by which the sound of bells is mimicked.

DI'NGLE, *s.* [a diminutive from *den*, or *din*, Sax., a hollow] a hollow between hills; a dale or vale.

DI'NGLE, a sea-port of Kerry, in Munster. Several of the houses are built in the Spanish fashion, with ranges of stone balcony windows, this place having been formerly frequented by merchants of that nation, who came to fish on the coast, and traded with the inhabitants. It is situated on a bay of the same name, 79 miles S. W. of Limerick, and 166 of Dublin. Pop. 4327.

DI'NGWALL, a town of Ross-shire, much enlarged and improved of late years. It is seated on the Frith of Cromarty, 14 miles W. of the town of Cromarty. Some linen is manufactured here, and there is a lint-mill in the neighbourhood. Pop. 2121.

DI'NING-ROOM, *s.* the principal apartment of a house, where entertainments are made.

DI'NNER, *s.* [*diner*, Fr.] the chief meal, or that which is eaten about the middle of the day.

DINT, *s.* [*dyne*, Sax.] a blow or stroke; the mark made by a blow; the cavity remaining after a violent pressure; violence; force; power.

DINUMERA'TION, *s.* [*dinumeratio*, from *numerus*, a number, Lat.] the act of numbering out singly.

DIOCE'SAN, *s.* a bishop considered in the relation he stands in to his inferior clergy.

DI'OCESE, or DI'OCESS, *s.* [from *dioikesis*, a government, Gr.] the circuit of every bishop's jurisdiction. England, with regard to its ecclesiastical state, is divided into two provinces, viz., Canterbury and York; and each province into subordinate dioceses, of which there are twenty-two in England, and four in Wales.

DIO'PTRIC, or DIO'PTRICAL, *a.* [from *dioptomai*, to see through, Gr.] affording a medium for the sight, or assisting the sight in the view of distant objects.

DIO'PTRICS, *s.* [from *dioptomai*, to see through, Gr.] the science of refractive vision, or that part of optics which considers the different refractions of light in its passage through different mediums; as air, water, glass, &c.

DIORTHO'SIS, *s.* [from *diorthoo*, to make straight, Gr.] a chirurgical operation, by which crooked or distorted members are made straight, or reduced to their proper shape.

To DIP, *v.a.* particip. *dipped*, or *dipt*; [*dippan*, Sax.] to put into any liquor so as to cover it therewith; to moisten, or wet; to mortgage, or engage as a pledge of security. Neuterly, to sink; to immerge, or plunge into any liquor; to take a cursory or slight view; to read a page or two in a book.

DI'PCHICK, *s.* the name of a bird.

DIPE'TALOUS, *a.* [from *dis* twice, and *petalon* a leaf, Gr.] in botany, applied to such flowers as have two leaves.

DI'PHTHONG, (*difthong*, or *dipthong*) *s.* [from *dis* twice, and *phthongos* a sound, Gr.] the joining two vowels together, so as to form one sound; as, *vain*, *Cæsar*.

DI'PLOE, *s.* in anatomy, the inner plate, or lamina of the skull.

DIPLO'MA, *s.* [from *diploos* double, Gr.] a letter or writing conferring some privilege or title; so called, because formerly written on waxed tables, which were folded together.

DI'PPER, *s.* one who dips in the water. Figuratively, one who takes a slight or superficial view of an author.

DI'PPING-NEEDLE, *s.* a long straight piece of steel, equally poised on its centre, and afterwards touched with a loadstone, so contrived, as to swing in a vertical plane, about an axis parallel to the horizon, in order to discover the exact tendency of the power of magnetism. It was invented by one Robert Norman, a compass-maker of Wapping, in 1576, and was by Mr. Whiston applied to discover the longitude, but without success.

DI'PSAS, *s.* [Lat., from *dipsâo* to thirst, Gr.] a serpent, whose bite produces the sensation of unquenchable thirst.

DI'PTOTE, *s.* [from *dis* twice, and *pipto* to fall, Gr.] in grammar, applied to such nouns as have only two cases.

DI'PTYCH, (*diptyk*) *s.* [from *diptycha*, Lat.] a register of bishops and martyrs.

DIRE, *a.* [*dirus*, Lat.] dreadful, or affecting a beholder with horror.

DIRE'CT, *a.* [*directus* from *dirigo* to make straight, Lat.] straight. In astronomy, appearing to the eye to move progressively through the zodiac, opposed to retrograde. In pedigree or genealogy, from grandfather to grandson, &c., opposed to collateral.

To DIRE'CT, *v. a.* [*directum*, Lat.] to go in a straight line; to aim or point against as a mark; to regulate, or adjust; to prescribe a measure, or certain course; to order.

DIRE'CTION, *s.* [*directio* to make straight, Lat.] tendency or aim at a certain point; motion expressed by a certain impulse; orders; command; the superscription of a letter or parcel

DIRE'CTIVE, *a.* having the power of directing, informing, or shewing the way.

DIRE'CTLY, *ad.* in a straight line; without going about; immediately; presently; soon. Without delay, applied to time. Without circumlocution or evasion, applied to language or argument.

DIRE'CTNESS, *s.* the quality of proceeding in, or not deviating from, a straight line; the nearest way.

DIRE'CTOR, *s.* [*director*, from *dirigo* to make straight, Lat.] one who presides in an assembly or public company; one who is intrusted with the guidance, superintendence, or management of any design or work. Figuratively, a person who regulates the conduct of another; an instructor, one who is consulted in cases of conscience. In surgery, an instrument used to guide the hand in some operation.

DIRE'CTORY, *s* that which directs; a book published by the non-conformists, to regulate the behaviour and rites of their brethren in divine worship; also the name assumed by the republican government of France, in the year 1796, which consisted of five directors.

DI'REFUL, *a.* full of terror; very terrible; dismal.

DI'REFULNESS, *s.* the quality which affects the mind with dread on the sight of some ghastly or terrible object.

DIRGE, *s.* [from *dyrke*, Teut.] a mournful song sung at the funerals of persons.

DI'RIGENT, *a.* [from *dirigo* to make straight, Lat.] The *dirigent* line, in geometry, is that along which the line describent is carried, in the generation of any figure.

DIRK, *s.* [Erse] a kind of dagger used in the Highlands of Scotland.

DIRT, *s.* [*dyrt*, Belg.] mud; or the filth which is found in streets or highways; any thing which soils. Figuratively, meanness.

DI'RTILY, *ad.* in such a manner as to daub or soil. Figuratively, dishonestly; meanly; shamefully.

DI'RTINESS, *s.* filthiness; foulness. Figuratively, dishonesty; meanness; baseness.

DI'RTY, *a.* foul; daubed; or made nasty with dirt. Figuratively, dishonest; mean.

To DI'RTY, *v. a.* to soil; to smear or daub with dirt. Figuratively, to scandalize, or disgrace.

DIRU'PTION. *s.* [*diruptio*, from *dirumpo*, to burst, Lat.] the act of bursting or breaking asunder.

DIS, an inseparable particle, used in composition, and implying a negation or privation; as *dis-oblige*, *dis-obey*, &c., or to signify a separation, detachment, &c., as *dis-uniting*, *dis-arm*, *dis-tributing*, &c.

DIS, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Friday. It is seated on the river Waveney, on the side of a hill, and the market is supplied with yarn and provisions. It is a neat flourishing town, with one large church, a Presbyterian and a Quaker's meeting. It has about 600 good houses; and the streets are well paved, pretty wide, and always clean. In the town are carried on manufactures of sail-cloth, hose, and the making of stays. It is 19 miles south of Norwich, and 85 N.N.E. of London. Pop. 2934.

DISABI'LITY, *s.* the want of sufficient power to accomplish any design; or want of sufficient abilities to understand any proposition or doctrine; want of proper qualifications; weakness; impotence.

To DISA'BLE, *v. a.* to deprive of natural force or power; to weaken. Figuratively, to impair or diminish. To render inactive or unfit for action. To rob of power, influence, efficacy, usefulness, or pleasure.

To DISABU'SE (*disabuze*) *v.a.* to free a person from some mistake or error.

DISACCOMMODATION, *s.* the act of being unfit or unprepared.

To DISACCO'RD, *v.a.* to disagree.

To DISACCU'STOM, *v.a.* to destroy the force of habit by disuse or contrary practice.

To DISACKNO'WLEDGE, *v. a.* not to acknowledge.

DISACQUA'INTANCE, *s.* disuse of familiarity.

DISADVA'NTAGE, *s.* the want of fame, credit, honour, or any thing necessary to give a person pre-eminence; loss, injury; a state unprepared for defence

DISADVA'NTAGEOUS, *a.* contrary to interest or profit; contrary to convenience.

DISADVANTA'GEOUSLY, *ad.* in such a manner as is inconsistent with interest or profit; in a manner not favourable, or suitable to any useful end.

DISADVANTA'GEOUSNESS, *s.* opposition or contrariety to profit, convenience, or interest.

To DISAFFE'CT, *v.a.* to alienate, turn, aside, or weaken the affections of a person.

DISAFFE'CTED, *part.* or *a.* alienated; having lost all affection or zeal for a person or his interest. Generally applied to those who are enemies to an establishment or government.

DISAFFE'CTEDLY, *ad.* in a disloyal manner.

DISAFFE'CTEDNESS, *s.* the quality of being no friend or well wisher to an establishment or government.

DISAFFE'CTION, *s.* want of zeal for the government, or ardour for a reigning prince.

DISAFFI'RMANCE, *s.* a consultation, or the denial of something affirmed.

To DISAFFO'REST, *v.a.* to throw open to common use; to reduce from the privileges of a forest to that of common ground.

To DISAGREE', *v.n.* to differ with respect to qualities; to differ with respect to opinion; to be in a state of opposition.

DISAGREE'ABLE, *a.* contrary to; or inconsistent with; unpleasing to the taste, sight, or other senses.

DISAGREE'ABLENESS, *s.* unsuitableness; unpleasantness; offensiveness.

DISAGREE'MENT, *s.* difference of qualities; contrariety of sentiment; contention or strife.

To DISALLO'W, (the *ow* is pron. as in *how*) *v.a.* to deny the authority of a person or thing; to consider as unlawful; to refuse countenancing an action. Neuterly, to refuse permission; to deny; not to grant.

DISALLO'WABLE, *a.* that is not suffered, permitted, owned, or countenanced.

DISALLO'WANCE, *s.* the refusal of permission or countenance; the looking on a thing as unlawful.

To DISAN'CHOR, (*disánkor*) *v.a.* to drive a ship from its anchor.

To DISA'NIMATE, *v.a.* to kill or deprive of life. Figuratively, to discourage, to dishearten.

DISANIMA'TION, *s.* the loss of life; death.

To DISANNU'L, *v.a.* to deprive of authority; to abolish; to disallow. *Johnson* calls this an ungrammatical and barbarous word.

To DISAPPE'AR, (*disappeer*) *v.n.* to be lost to view, or to vanish out of sight.

To DISAPPO'INT, *v.a.* to hinder a person from enjoying or receiving what he expected; to frustrate an expectation.

DISAPPO'INTMENT, *s.* the not receiving a thing expected.

DISAPPROBA'TION, *s.* an act of dislike arising from something disagreeable to a person's taste, or not consistent with his choice or judgment.

To DISAPPRO'VE, *v.a.* [*disapprouver*, Fr.] to dislike; to shew that a thing wants merit to engage our love, or secure esteem.

To DISA'RM, *v.a.* [*disarmer*, Fr.] to take away arms from a person.

To DISARRA'Y, *v.a.* to undress; or pull off a person's clothes.

DISARRAY, *s.* disorder; confusion; loss of order in battle; undress.

DISAS'TER, *s.* [*disastre*, Fr.] misfortune; an incident occasioning grief, by its being unexpected and undeserved.

DISAS'TROUS, *a.* unlucky; unfortunate; calamitous; or afflicted by the happening of some sudden and unexpected misfortune.

DISA'STROUSLY, *ad.* in an unlucky, unfortunate, or afflicting manner.

DISA'STROUSNESS, *s.* unluckiness; unfortunateness.

To DISAVOU'CH, *v.n.* to refuse; to deny; or disown.

To DISAVO'W, (the *ow* is pron. as in *now*) *v.a.* to disown; to deny the knowledge of a person or thing; to refuse concurring in a design or undertaking; to lay aside; decline.

DISAVO'WAL, *s.* denial; disowning; abhorrence.

DISAVO'WMENT, *s.* denial.

To DISAU'THORIZE, *v.a.* to lessen the credit of a thing, to render it suspicious.

To DISBA'ND, *v.a.* to dismiss from an army; to *disband* soldiers. Figuratively, to discharge from service, or annihilate. Neuterly, to quit the service of the army; to break up or separate.

To DISBA'RK, *v.a.* [*débarquer*, Fr.] to bring to land from a ship; to put on shore from some vessel.

DISBELI'EF, (*disbeleef*) *s.* refusal of giving assent to a thing which is proposed to be believed.

To DISBELI'EVE, (*disbeleeve*) *v.a.* to withhold, or refuse assenting to a thing proposed as true; to deny the truth of a doctrine or proposition.

DISBELI'EVER, (*disbeleever*) *s.* one who refuses to assent to a thing proposed to him as true; one who refuses to believe a truth or doctrine: an infidel.

To DISBRA'NCH, *v.a.* to separate, or cut off a branch from a tree. Figuratively, to disjoin, or separate.

To DISBU'D, *v.a.* in gardening, to take away such branches or twigs as are newly put forth and ill-placed.

To DISBU'RDEN, *v.a.* to free from any pressing and troublesome weight or load; to clear from any impediment; to communicate one's afflictions to another, and thereby lessen their pressure. Neuterly, to ease the mind of some pressing affliction.

To DISBU'RSE, *v.a.* [*debourser*, Fr.] to spend or lay out money.

DISBU'RSEMENT, *s.* [*deboursement*, Fr.] the spending or laying out of money.

DISBU'RSER, *s.* one that lays out money, or defrays the expenses of an undertaking.

DISCA'LCEATED, *a.* [from *dis*, a negative particle, and *calceus* a shoe, Lat.] without shoes; with naked feet.

DISCALCEA'TION, *s.* the act of pulling off the shoes.

To DISCA'NDY, *v.n.* to dissolve or melt.

To DISCA'RD, *v.n.* to discharge from any service or employment. To refuse any further acquaintance, applied to lovers.

DISCA'RNATE, *a.* stripped of flesh.

To DISCA'SE, *v.a.* to pull off one's clothes; to strip.

To DISCE'RN, *v.a.* [*discérno*, Lat.] to descry, discover, or perceive by the sight; to distinguish; to make a difference between.

DISCE'RNER, *s.* a discoverer, or one who descries; a judge; one capable of distinguishing the difference of things.

DISCE'RNIBLE, *a.* that may be seen or discovered by the eye or judgment; distinguishing; apparent.

DISCE'RNIBLENESS, *s.* the possibility of being discovered by the sight, or perceived by the mind.

DISCE'RNIBLY, *ad.* in such a manner as may be distinguished or perceived.

DISCE'RNING, *part.* or *a.* having the power of making a distinction between things, or perceiving those qualities or properties in which they differ; judicious. SYNON. The *discerning man*, is clear-sighted and judicious; sees through the artifices of mankind with half an eye; and will not suffer himself to be deceived; his great abilities consist in distinguishing.

DISCE'RNINGLY, *ad.* with discretion or prudence, arising from a knowledge of the qualities in which things or persons differ from each other.

DISCE'RNMENT, *s.* judgment; or the power of distinguishing the qualities in which things or persons differ from each other. SYNON. When choice, or determination with respect to the goodness or beauty of objects, is in question, we should have recourse to those who have *discernment*.

To DISCE'RP, *v. a.* [from *dis*, a negative particle, and *carpo* to gather, Lat.] to tear in pieces.

DISCERPTIBILITY, *s.* liableness to be destroyed by disunion of parts.

DISCE'RPTIBLE, *a.* frangible; separable; liable to be destroyed by the disunion of its parts.

DISCE'RPTION, *s.* [from *dis*, a negative particle, and *carpo* to gather, Lat.] the act of pulling to pieces.

To DISCHA'RGE, *v. a.* [*décharger*, Fr.] to free from any load or employment; to turn away from a service, or out of a post. Figuratively, to shoot off a gun; to clear, or pay a debt; to free from an obligation; to clear from an accusation; to perform or execute an office; to disband an army, or dismiss from attendance; to obliterate, or destroy.

DISCHA'RGE, *s.* vent; explosion; the matter vented; the disappearance, vanishing, or destroying, of a colour; dismission from an office or employment; the payment of a debt; performance of a duty; exemption, or acquittance.

DISCHA'RGER, *s.* one who performs a duty; makes a payment; dismisses a servant; frees from attendance or captivity.

To DISCI'ND, *v. a.* [from *dis*, a particle, which, though usually negative, here serves to strengthen the signification, and *scindo* to split, Lat.] to divide; to cut in pieces. "We could easily *discind* them." *Boyle.*

DISCI'PLE, *s.* [*discipulus*, Lat.] a scholar, or one who attends the lectures, and professes the tenets, of another. In Scripture sense, the followers of Jesus Christ, in general, were called *Disciples;* but in a more restrained sense, the *Disciples* denote those alone who were his immediate followers, and attendants on his person, of whom there were seventy or seventy-two.

DISCI'PLESHIP, *s.* the state or condition of a scholar, or one who follows the principles of any particular teacher.

DISCI'PLINABLE, *a.* [*disciplinabilis*, from *disco* to learn, Lat.] capable of instruction or improvement; fit to be punished for not attending to the instruction of a master.

DISCIPLINA'RIAN, *a.* belonging to discipline.

DISCIPLINA'RIAN, *s.* [*disciplina*, from *disco* to learn, Lat.] one who rules or teaches with great strictness or vigour; one who will not permit a person to deviate from his doctrine; a dissenter, so called for their supposed clamour against the church, for want of rigidness in its discipline.

DI'SCIPLINARY, *a.* [*disciplina*, from *disco* to learn, Lat.] belonging to discipline, or a regular course of instruction or education.

DI'SCIPLINE, *s.* [*disciplina*, from *disco* to learn, Lat.] instruction, education, or the method taken to adorn the mind, and infuse virtuous habits. Figuratively, rule, or government; military order, government, maxims, or regulations; a state of subjection or obedience; any thing taught; a doctrine, art, or science; punishment, correction, or chastisement for transgressing the rules of conduct, or neglecting to make a proper use of instruction.

To DI'SCIPLINE, *v. a.* to communicate the rudiments of learning; to instruct or educate; to regulate; to keep in order; to punish, correct, or chastise for breach of command; or neglect of instruction; to reform.

To DISCLA'IM, *v. a.* to disown; to deny having any knowledge of, or acquaintance with; to withdraw a claim.

DISCLA'IMER, *s.* one who disowns or renounces. In law, a plea containing an express denial or refusal.

To DISCLOSE, (*disklóze*) *v. a.* [*discludo*, Lat.] to uncover, or discover a thing which has been hid; to reveal what should be, or is hid, or secret. SYNON. So great an itch have some persons for prattling, that they *tell* every individual what they hear. Confidants too often *disclose* the intrigues they are intrusted with. The *divulging* of a secret has often done more harm than any one thing whatever, as it is impossible to smother what once has been blazed abroad.

DISCLO'SER, (*disklozer*) *s.* one who discovers something hidden, or reveals some secret.

DISCLO'SURE, (*disklosure*) *s.* the making a thing seen which was hidden from sight; the revealing a secret.

DISCLU'SION, *s.* [from (*disclusus*, Lat.] emission.

DISCOLORA'TION, (*diskulleráshon*) *a.* a stain, or change of colour for the worse.

To DISCO'LOUR, (*diskúller*) *v. a.* [*discoloro*, Lat.] to spoil the colour of a thing; to stain, or daub.

To DISCO'MFIT, *v. a.* [*disconfire*, Fr.] to overcome, beat, or rout an enemy in battle.

DISCO'MFIT, *a.* a defeat; a rout, or overthrow of an enemy.

DISCO'MFITURE, *s.* overthrow; defeat; rout; ruin.

DISCO'MFORT, *s.* a great degree of uneasiness; melancholy; despair.

To DISCO'MFORT, *v. a.* to make a person uneasy; to grieve, afflict, sadden, or deprive of comfort.

DISCO'MFORTABLE, *a.* refusing comfort, or rejecting consolation; occasioning sadness or melancholy.

To DISCOMME'ND, *v. a.* to blame; to disapprove, or censure.

DISCOMME'NDABLE, *a.* deserving blame or censure.

DISCOMMENDA'TION, *s.* blame; censure; reproach.

DISCOMME'NDER, *s.* one who blames or censures.

To DISCOMMO'DE, *v. a.* to put to an inconvenience; to rumple, or disorder dress.

DISCOMMO'DIOUS, *a.* inconvenient; attended with trouble; displeasing.

DISCOMMO'DITY, *s.* inconvenience; disadvantage; hurt, or mischief.

To DISCOMPO'SE, (*discompoze*) *v. a.* [from *dis*, and *compono*, Lat.] to put into confusion, or disorder; to ruffle, applied to the temper or mind; to rumple clothes; to vex.

DISCOMPO'SURE, (*discompozure*) *s.* disorder; perturbation; or disquiet of mind, arising from some disagreeable circumstance.

To DISCONCE'RT, *v. a.* to unsettle, disorder, or discompose the mind; to frustrate, or defeat an undertaking or design.

DISCONFO'RMITY, *s.* want of agreement; inconsistency; or opposition of sentiments.

DISCONGRU'ITY, *s.* disagreement; difference; inconsistency.

DISCO'NSOLATE, *a.* without comfort; without hope; melancholy; or grieved on account of some affliction; refusing comfort.

DISCO'NSOLATELY, *ad.* in a comfortless manner.

DISCO'NSOLATENESS, *s.* the state of a person under affliction refusing comfort.

DISCONTE'NT, *s.* want of content; being unsatisfied with one's present condition.

DISCONTE'NTED, *a.* uneasy; unsatisfied with one's present condition; malevolent.

DISCONTE'NTEDNESS, *s.* uneasiness; the not being

pleased or satisfied with one's present condition; the not receiving a full satisfaction at the sight of an object.

DISCONTE'NTMENT, *s.* the state of being dissatisfied, or uneasy.

DISCONTI'NUANCE, *s.* want of union, or adhesion; the separation of the parts of any body. Cessation; intermission; or stop, applied to action. In law, an interruption, or breaking off; as *discontinuance* of possession, of *discontinuance* of process. The effect of *discontinuance* of possession is, that a man may not enter upon his own land or tenement alienated, whatsoever his right be unto it, or by his own authority; but must seek to recover possession by law. The effect of *discontinuance* of plea is, that the instance may not be taken up again, but by a new writ to begin the suit afresh.

DISCONTINUA'TION, *s.* the breaking the continuity; breach of union, or separation of the parts of a thing.

To DISCONTI'NUE, *v. n.* [*discontinuer*, Fr.] to break off; to separate; to lose an established privilege or custom. Actively, to leave off; to cease from any action which is begun.

DISCONTINUITY, *s.* want of cohesion; breaking off union.

DISCONVE'NIENCE, *s.* incongruity; disagreement; opposition of nature.

DI'SCORD, *s.* [*discordia*, from *cor* a heart, Lat.] a state wherein persons mutually endeavour to hurt each other, and are lost to all the tender sentiments of humanity and benevolence; disagreement, Figuratively, difference, contrariety, or opposition of qualities. In music, sounds not of themselves pleasing, but necessary to be mixed with others.

To DISCO'RD, *v. n.* [*discordo*, from *cor* a heart, Lat.] to disagree; to produce a disagreeable and unpleasant sound when joined together.

DISCO'RDANCE, or DISCO'RDANCY, *s.* disagreement; opposition; inconsistency.

DISCO'RDANT, *a.* [*discordans*, from *cor* a heart, Lat.] inconsistent; disagreeing, or at variance with itself; opposite, or contrary.

DISCO'RDANTLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to be at variance, or inconsistent with itself. Not harmonizing or agreeing with each other, applied to sounds; peevishly; in a contradictious manner.

To DISCO'VER, *v. a.* [*découvrir*, Fr.] to make a thing seen by removing the covering which concealed it from sight; to make known; to find out something unknown; to disclose, or bring to light something which is secret, and endeavoured to be kept so.

DISCO'VERABLE, *a.* that may be found out either by application of the mind, or some of the external senses; apparent; obvious.

DISCO'VERER, *s.* one who finds out a thing, place, or position, not known before.

DISCO'VERY, *s.* the act of finding out any thing hidden; shewing any thing concealed or covered.

To DISCO'UNSEL, *v. a.* to dissuade; to turn aside from any vice, undertaking, or persuasion.

DISCOU'NT, *s.* a sum allowed a person for payment, before the bill or debt becomes due, which is generally as much as the interest would amount to for the space the bill has to run from the time of payment, or of making that allowance.

To DISCOU'NT, *v. a.* to give a person ready money for a bill before due, allowing interest for the time which it has to run; to allow, or abate a person a certain sum for prompt payment, on the purchase of a commodity.

To DISCOU'NTENANCE, *v. a.* to discourage by cold treatment or indifference; to shew one's disapprobation of any measure, by coldness of behaviour, or by taking such methods as may defeat it. Figuratively, to abash, or put to shame.

DISCOU'NTENANCE, *s.* coldness or indifference of treatment and behaviour; unfriendly aspect or regard.

DISCOU'NTENANCER, *s.* one who discourages by cold treatment, by an unfavourable aspect, or by want of warm and cordial affection.

To DISCOU'RAGE, (*diskúrage*) *v. a.* to dishearten; to deprive of courage or vigour; to deter from any attempt; used with *from*, and improperly with *to*.

DISCO'URAGER, (*diskurajer*) *s.* one who damps, or checks the courage or vigour of a person; one who deters, or frightens a person from an attempt.

DISCOU'RAGEMENT, (*diskurajement*) *s.* the act of frightening or deterring a person from any attempt, by representing the dangers attending it, or by involving him in difficulties; any impediment or difficulty which renders a person unwilling to undertake a design.

DISCOUR'SE, (*diskorse*) *s.* [*discours*, Fr.] in logic, an act or operation of the mind, whereby it proceeds from a thing known to one unknown, or from premises to consequences; conversation or talk, wherein persons mutually convey their ideas and sentiments to each other; speech; a treatise, or dissertation written or uttered.

To DISCOU'RSE, (*diskorse*) *v. a.* to converse, or talk with another; to treat a subject in a solemn or set manner; to reason, or proceed from propositions to their consequences.

DISCOU'RSER, (*diskorser*) *s.* a speaker or writer on any subject.

DISCOU'RSIVE, (*diskorsive*) *a.* passing, or advancing from a known thing to an unknown, or from premises to consequences; partaking of the nature of dialogue or conversation.

DISCOU'RTEOUS, (*diskorteous*, or *diskúrteous*) *a.* void of civility, or complaisance.

DISCOU'RTESY, (*diskortesy*, or *diskúrtesy*) *s.* an act of rudeness, disrespect, or incivility.

DISCOU'RTEOUSLY, (*diskorteously*, or *diskurteously*,) *ad.* in an uncivil, rude manner.

DI'SCOUS, *a.* in botany, applied to such flowers as consist of many florets, forming a broad, plain, or flat surface, such as the *flos solis*, &c.

DISCRE'DIT, *s.* [*dis*, and *credit*, Fr.] disgrace; ignominy; infamy, or that which involves a person in shame or infamy; the imputation of a fault, which lessens the fame of a person, and deprives him of the esteem he enjoyed before.

To DISCRE'DIT, *v. a.* [*discrediter*, Fr.] to destroy the reputation of a person or thing; to render a thing suspicious which is believed to be true; to hinder a rumour from spreading, by shewing it to be false.

DISCREE'T, *a.* [*discret*, Fr.] able to distinguish, and taking time to distinguish between things and their consequences; acting with prudence and caution; modest, not forward.

DISCREE'TLY, *ad.* prudently; cautiously; in such a manner as shews deliberation and regard for the differences of things and their consequences.

DISCREE'TNESS, *s.* the quality of acting agreeably to the differences or nature of things; a conduct guided by deliberation and prudence.

DISCRE'TE, *s.* [*discretus*, from *discerno* to put a difference, Lat.] applied to quantity, that which is not continued or joined together; separate; distinct. Applied to propositions, such as contain truths or sentiments set in contrast to each other and joined by a discretive conjunction; as,

"*I resign my life*, but *not my honour*," is a *discrete* proposition. *Discrete proportion*, is when the ratio between two pairs of numbers or quantities, is the same, but the proportion between all the four numbers is not the same. Thus, 6 : 8 :: 3 : 4, the ratio between 6 and 8 is the same as that between 3 and 4, but 6 is not to 8 as 3 is to 4, and therefore the proportion is not continued between all the four numbers as the continued proportional, 3 : 6 :: 12 : 24.

DISCRE'TION, *s.* [*discretio*, Lat.] prudent behaviour, arising from a knowledge of, and acting agreeably to, the difference of things. Figuratively, an uncontrolled power, or one which is to be limited to no conditions.

DISCRE'TIONARY, (*diskretionary*) *a.* left to act without any other restraint or guide than a person's own prudence and discretion.

DISCRETIVE PROPOSI'TIONS, *s.* in logic, are those where various judgments are denoted by the particles *but*, *notwithstanding*, &c., either expressed or understood; as, *travellers may change their climates*, but *not their temper*. In grammar, *discretive conjunctions*, are such as imply opposition; as *not a man*, but *a beast*.

DISCRI'MINABLE, *a.* distinguishable by some outward marks.

DISCRI'MINATE, *v. a.* [*discrimino*, from *discrimen* a difference, Lat.] to distinguish, or mark, with some note, which shews a difference; to separate, or select.

DISCRI'MINATENESS, *s.* distinction; or obvious difference, which renders a separation and distinction easy.

DISCRIMINA'TION, *s.* [*discriminatio*, from *discrimen*, a difference, Lat.] the state of a thing separated from others, and distinguished for peculiar uses; distinction, or the method of testifying the consciousness a person has of the difference between certain things.

DISCRI'MINATIVE, *a.* that constitutes, or has regard to the difference between things.

DISCRI'MINOUS, *a.* [from *discrimen* danger, Lat.] full of danger; hazardous.

DISCU'BITORY, *a.* [*discubitorius*, from *discumbo* to lean, Lat.] fitted to the posture of leaning.

DISCU'MBENCY, *s.* [from *discumbo* to lean, Lat.] the posture of lying along at meals, after the Roman manner.

To DISCU'MBER, *v. a.* to disengage, or free from any thing which is a load, or hinders a person from a free use of his limbs.

DISCU'RSIVE, *a.* [*discursif*, Fr.] in perpetual motion or agitation. In logic, proceeding from things known to things unknown.

DISCU'RSIVELY, *ad.* in such a manner as to deduce one thing from another, or a thing unknown from one that is known.

DISCU'RSORY, *a.* [from *discurro* to run about, Lat.] deducing things unknown from those which are known; argumentative.

DI'SCUS, *s.* [Lat.] in antiquity, a round shield consecrated to the memory of some hero, and hung up in temples in commemoration of some great exploit. Likewise, an instrument used by the Romans in their games.

To DISCU'SS, *v. a.* [from *discutio* to shake, drive away, or digest, Lat.] to examine; to get over; to explain a difficulty by meditation or debate. In surgery, to disperse any humour or swelling.

DISCU'SSER, *s.* one who determines a point, or explains a difficulty.

DISCU'SSION, *s.* [from *discutio* to shake, drive away, or digest, Lat.] the explaining a difficulty; the examining into some knotty point or sentiment. In surgery, the removing or dispersion of any humour or swelling, by insensible perspiration.

DISCU'SSIVE, *a.* having the power to disperse any humour.

DISCU'TIENT, (*diskúshient*) *s.* [from *discutio* to shake, drive away, or digest, Lat.] in physic, a medicine which opens the pores, attenuates the fluids, and disperses humours by insensible perspiration, or otherwise.

To DISDA'IN, *v. a.* [*dédaigner*, Fr.] to reject with scorn, to refuse, or decline with abhorrence, as unworthy one's character.

DISDA'IN, *s.* [*sdegno*, Ital.] contempt, as unworthy of one's choice; abhorrence; or contemptuous anger and indignation. SYNON. *Haughtiness* is seldom seen but in persons of weak understanding, and those who have had a bad education. There is a vain sort of people who look upon *disdain* as a personal accomplishment; and who use it on all occasions as a test of the merit they pretend to.

DISDA'INFUL, *a.* abounding with indignation; haughty; scornful.

DISDA'INFULLY, *ad.* in a contemptuous manner; with proud or haughty scorn.

DISDA'INFULNESS, *s.* contempt proceeding from a mean opinion of a person or thing, including haughtiness and pride.

DISE'ASE, (*dizeese*) *s.* the state of a living body, wherein it is prevented from the exercise of any of its functions, whether vital, natural, or animal, attended with a sensation of uneasiness. In botany, the state of a plant, wherein it is rendered incapable of answering the several purposes for which it was formed. SYNON. *Diseases*, such as the plague, fever, &c., are sometimes so epidemical as to lay waste more than the sword. *Distempers* among cattle are generally infectious. Divine displeasure hath often shewn itself by a general *sickness* among men and beasts.

To DISE'ASE, (*dizeese*) *v. a.* to affect the body so as to render the exercise of any of its functions uneasy, or impracticable.

DISE'ASEDNESS, (*dizeesedness*) *s.* a state wherein an animal is rendered incapable of performing such functions as are necessary to health and life, and for which their frame seems to have been intended.

To DISEMBA'RK, *v. a.* to carry from a ship or other vessel to land. Neuterly, to go on shore from a ship.

DISEMBO'DIED, *a.* stripped or divested of body.

To DISEMBO'GUE, (*disembog*) *v. a.* to discharge at its mouth into the sea, applied to rivers. Neuterly, to flow.

DISEMBO'WELLED, *part.* taken from the bowels.

To DISEMBRO'IL, *v. n.* (*débrouiller*, Fr.] to free from confusion, disorder, perplexity, or from quarrels which occasion public commotions.

To DISENA'BLE, *v. a.* to deprive of power; to weaken, or render a person unable to perform an undertaking. See DISABLE.

To DISENCHA'NT, *v. a.* to free from the power of any spell, charm, or enchantment.

To DISENCU'MBER, *v. a.* to free from any thing which hinders a person from exercising the powers of his understanding or body, and oppresses him with a sensation of burthensomeness or uneasiness; to free from any hinderance or obstruction.

DISENCU'MBRANCE, *s.* freedom from hinderance, perplexity, or uneasiness, owing to any thing which prevents a person from exercising his strength, or the faculties of his mind freely.

To DISENGA'GE, *v. a.* to separate from any thing which is joined to a thing; to separate from any thing which is an encumbrance; to clear from impediments or obstructions; to withdraw, to divert the mind from any thing which pow-

erfully attracts its attention or affection. Neuterly, to set ourselves free from.

DISENGA'GED, *a.* vacant; at leisure; not fixed to any particular object, or obliged to attend any particular person.

DISENGA'GEDNESS, *s.* the quality of being disengaged; freedom from any oppressing business.

DISENGA'GEMENT, *s.* release or freedom from any obligation, attendance, or affection, which influences the mind.

To DISENTA'NGLE, *v. a.* to set free from an obstacle or impediment which hinders the mind or body from a proper use of their respective powers and abilities. Figuratively, to free from perplexity.

To DISENTE'RRE, *v. a.* [from *dis*, and *enterrer*, Fr.] to unbury; to take out of the grave.

To DISENTHRA'L, *v. a.* to set free; to rescue from slavery.

To DISENTHRO'NE, *v. a.* to depose, or drive from the throne.

To DISENTRA'NCE, *v. a.* to free from a trance; to raise from a swoon.

To DISESPO'USE, (*disespoúze*) *v. a.* to break a marriage contract.

DISESTEE'M, *s.* want of esteem; a slight; loss of credit or esteem; something less than contempt.

To DISESTEE'M, *v. a.* to regard slightingly; to consider in a light which lessens esteem or approbation, but does not rise to contempt.

DISFA'VOUR, *s.* a circumstance which impedes, or hinders an undertaking; want of countenance, or such a concurrence as may render a design successful; a state wherein a person meets with no encouragement or assistance from another.

To DISFA'VOUR, *v. a.* to discountenance, or hinder a design from taking effect from want of assistance or encouragement.

DISFIGURA'TION, *s.* the act of spoiling the form of a thing or person, or rendering them ugly or disagreeable; the state of a thing whose natural form and beauty is spoiled. Figuratively, deformity.

To DISFIGURE, *v. a.* to change any thing to a worse form; to render a thing less beautiful, or less agreeable.

DISFIGUREMENT, *s.* change from beauty to ugliness, or from a pleasing form to one which is less so.

To DISFRA'NCHISE, *v. a.* to deprive a place of its charter, privileges, or immunities; or a person of his freedom as a citizen.

DISFRA'NCHISEMENT, *s.* the act of depriving a person or place of privileges or immunities.

To DISFU'RNISH, *v. a.* to deprive; to unfurnish; to strip. "If you should here *disfurnish* me." *Shak.*

To DISGLO'RIFY, *v. a.* to deprive of glory; to treat with indignity. "And God——compared with idols *disglorified*, blasphem'd." *Milt.*

To DISGO'RGE, *v. a.* [*dégorger*, Fr.] to vomit, or discharge by the mouth. Figuratively, to discharge or pour out with violence.

DISGRA'CE, *s.* [*disgrace*, Fr.] shame; infamy; a state wherein a person or thing has lost its honour, esteem, and those qualities which render it worthy of respect; the state of a person who is out of favour. SYNON. He who has the folly or the misfortune to do any thing *disgraceful*, should be very careful not to give himself any *unbecoming* airs.

To DISGRA'CE, *v. a.* to deprive of honour, esteem, or high employment.

DISGRA'CEFUL, *a.* full of dishonour, or those circumstances and qualities which make a person an object of reproach.

DISGRA'CEFULLY, *ad.* in such a manner as must subject a person to dishonour, shame, or reproach.

DISGRA'CEFULNESS, *s.* shamefulness.

DISGRA'CER, *s.* one who deprives another of some honourable employment; one who exposes another to shame and dishonour.

DISGRA'CIOUS, *a.* unkind; unfavourable; unpleasing.

To DISGUI'SE, (*disguize*) *v. a.* [*deguiser*, Fr.] to conceal a person by means of some strange dress. Figuratively, to dissemble, or conceal by a false appearance; to disfigure or change the form of a thing; to intoxicate and render unseemly by drinking.

DISGUISE, (*disguize*) *s.* a dress made use of to elude the notice of those we are acquainted with, or to conceal a person; a false appearance made use of to cover or conceal some design. SYNON. In order to *mask* it is necessary to cover the face with a false visage; but to *disguise*, it is sufficient to change the common appearance.

DISGUISEMENT, *s.* dress of concealment. "Under this *disguisement*." *Syd.*

DISGUI'SER, (*disguizer*) *s.* one who alters the natural appearance of a person; one who masks or conceals his real designs under some false and specious appearance.

DISGU'ST, *s.* [*dégout*, Fr.] an aversion arising from the disagreeableness of a thing to the palate; distaste: displeasure, arising from some disagreeable action or behaviour.

To DISGU'ST, *v. a.* [*dégouter*, Fr.] to raise an aversion or nauseousness in the stomach by a disagreeable taste; to raise an aversion or dislike by some disagreeable or offensive action.

DISGU'STFUL, *a.* abounding with such qualities as produce aversion or dislike.

DISH, *s.* [*disc*, Sax.] a broad shallow vessel with a rim, either of silver, pewter, gold, china, or earthenware, used for holding and carrying joints, or other victuals to table, and differing from a plate in size. A kind of measure among tinners, containing a gallon.

To DISH, *v. a.* to serve meat up elegantly, or place it in a dish. *To dish out*, to adorn, deck, or set off; a low phrase.

DISHABI'LLE, *s.* [from *déshabille*, Fr.] an undress; a loose and negligent dress.

DISHABI'LLE, *a.* [*déshabille*, Fr.] loosely and negligently dressed.

To DISHA'BIT, *v. a.* to throw out of place.

DISHA'RMONY, *s.* contrariety of harmony.

DISH'CLOUT, *s.* the cloth with which the maids rub their dishes.

To DISHEA'RTEN, (*dishárten*) *v. a.* to deprive a person of courage and alacrity; to terrify; to make a person imagine a thing to be impracticable, or that some approaching evil is unavoidable.

DISHE'RISON, *s.* the act of debarring a person from an inheritance.

To DISHE'RIT, *v. a.* to debar a person from succeeding to an inheritance; to cut off from an inheritance.

To DISHE'VEL, *v. a.* [*dé heveler*, Fr.] to spread hair in a loose, negligent, and disorderly manner.

DI'SHING, *a.* concave; a cant term among artificers.

DISHO'NEST, *a.* void of honesty; fraudulent; or inconsistent with justice. Figuratively, reproachful, or shameful.

DISHO'NESTLY, *ad.* in such a manner as is inconsistent with honour and honesty.

DISHO'NESTY, *s.* want of probity; the act of doing any thing to cheat or defraud another of his property; unchasteness.

DISHO'NOUR, *s.* that which affects a person with disgrace. Figuratively, reproach, which deprives a person of reputation.

To DISHO'NOUR, *v. a.* to bring to shame; to disgrace; to blast the character of a person; to violate a person's chastity; to treat with indignity.

DISHO'NOURABLE, *a.* void of respect, reverence, or esteem; shameful; reproachful.

DISHO'NOURER, *s.* one who treats a person with indignity; one who violates the chastity of a female.

To DISHO'RN, *v. a.* to strip of horns. "We'll *dishorn* the spirit." *Shak.*

DI'SHWASHER, *s.* the name of a bird.

DISIMPRO'VEMENT, *s.* reduction from a better to a worse state; the contrary to melioration or improvement.

DISINCLINA'TION, *s.* want of affection; want of propensity.

To DISINCLI'NE, *v. a.* to lessen one's affection for a thing or person.

DISINGENU'ITY, *s.* unfairness; low and mean artifice

DISINGE'NUOUS, *a.* not of an open or frank disposition; mean; sly; cunning or subtle.

DISINGE'NUOUSLY, *ad.* in an unfair, sly, or crafty manner.

DISINGE'NUOUSNESS, *s.* a behaviour wherein a person endeavours to secure his ends by concealing his designs, and using low craft and mean subterfuges in order to accomplish them.

DISINHE'RISON, *s.* See DISHERISON.

To DISINHE'RIT, *v. a.* to cut off from a right to, or deprive of, an inheritance.

To DISINTE'R, *v. a.* to take a body out of a grave.

DISI'NTEREST, *s.* that which is contrary to a person's success or prosperity; a disadvantage or loss. Indifference to, or disregard of, profit or private advantage.

DISI'NTERESTED, *a.* not influenced by any views of private lucre or advantage; superior to any selfish motives.

DISINTERE'STEDLY, *ad.* in a disinterested manner.

DISI'NTERESTEDNESS, *s.* contempt of private interest; neglect of personal profit.

To DISJOI'N, *v. a.* [*dejoindre*, Fr.] to separate or divide things united; to part.

To DISJOI'NT, *v. a.* to put out of joint; to separate things at the place where they are cemented or joined together; to carve or cut in pieces, by separating the joints from each other; to make incoherent; to destroy the connexion of words or sentences. Neuterly, to fall asunder, or in pieces.

DISJUDICA'TION, *s.* [*disjudicatio*, from *judico* to judge, Lat.] judgment; determination; more properly *dijudication.*

DISJU'NCT, *a.* [from *disjungo* to disjoin, Lat.] disjoined; separate.

DISJU'NCTION, *s.* [from *disjungo* to disjoin, Lat.] separation; or the act of dividing things or persons.

DISJU'NCTIVE, *a.* [from *disjungo* to disjoin, Lat.] disuniting; not proper for union. In grammar, applied to such particles as denote a separation or contrast; "I love him, *or* I fear him;" the word *or* is a disjunctive conjunction. In logic, applied to such propositions whose parts are opposed to each other by disjunctive particles, thus: "Quantity is either length, breadth, *or* depth."

DISJU'NCTIVELY, *ad.* distinctly; separately.

DISK, *s.* [*discus*, Lat.] in astronomy, the face of the sun, moon, or any planet, as it appears to the eye. In optics, the magnitude of the glass of a telescope, or the width of its aperture. In botany, the central or middle part of radiated flowers, composed of several florets placed perpendicularly, and sometimes called the *pelvis* or *bason.*

DISKI'NDNESS, *s.* a want of kindness, affection, or benevolence; an act whereby a thing or person receives damage or detriment, and is supposed to be derived from ill-will, or alienated affection.

DISLI'KE, *s.* want of approbation or esteem, showed by a person's behaviour and actions.

To DISLI'KE, *v. a.* to disapprove; to look on as improber or faulty. To shew disgust or disesteem.

To DISLI'KEN, *v. a.* to change the appearance of a thing, or make it look different from what it was before.

DISLI'KENESS, *s.* the quality which makes a thing appear different to what it was before; the quality which makes a difference between things.

DISLI'KER, *s.* one who disapproves a person or thing.

DISLI'KEFUL, *a.* disaffected; malign. Not in use. "*Dislikeful* conceit." *Spen.*

To DISLI'MN, *v. a.* to unpaint; to strike out of a picture.

DI'SLOCATE, *v. a.* [*disloco*, from *dis*, a negative particle, and *locus* a place, Lat.] to put out of its proper place; to disjoint.

DISLOCA'TION, *s.* the act of putting things out of their proper places. In surgery, a joint put out, or the forcing a bone from the socket; a luxation.

To DISLO'DGE, *v. a.* to remove from a place or settlement by force; to drive an enemy from a post; to remove an army to other quarters. Neuterly, to decamp, or go away to another place.

DISLO'YAL, *a.* [*desloyal*, Fr.] false or disobedient to a sovereign.

DISLO'YALLY, *ad.* in a faintless, disobedient, or rebellious manner.

DISLO'YALTY, *s.* want of fidelity to the sovereign.

DI'SMAL (*dizmal*) *a.* [*dies malus*, Lat., an evil day] that affects the mind with horror; melancholy; gloomy; sorrowful.

DI'SMALLY, [*dizmally*] *ad.* in such a manner as to excite horror, sorrow, or melancholy.

DI'SMALNESS, (*dizmalness*) *s.* the quality which excites horror, melancholy, or sorrow.

To DISMA'NTLE, *v. a.* to strip a person of any dress which served him as an ornament or defence; to smooth; to unfold; to destroy; to destroy the outworks or defences of a place; to break down or destroy any thing external.

To DISMA'SK, *v. a.* to pull off a mask; to uncover.

To DISMA'ST, *v. a.* to deprive of masts.

To DISMA'Y, *v. a.* [*desmayer*, Span.] to discourage or dishearten with fear.

DISMA'Y, *s.* [*desmayo*, Span.] loss of courage, occasioned by some frightful object of apprehension.

DISMA'YEDNESS, *s.* the state of mind arising from the sight of some frightful object, or the apprehension of some danger.

DISME, *s.* [Fr.] a tenth; the tenth part; the tithe.

To DISME'MBER, *v. a.* to divide one member from another; to cut or tear to pieces.

To DISMI'SS, *v. a.* [*dis*, a negative particle, here used to strengthen the signification, and *mitto* to send, Lat.] to send away; to discharge from attendance; to give leave to depart; to discharge from service, or from an employment.

DISMI'SSION, *s.* [*dis*, a negative particle, here used to strengthen the signification, and *mitto* to send, Lat.] the act of sending away; an honourable discharge from an office; deprivation; or the being turned out of any post or office.

To DISMO'RTGAGE, *v. a.* to redeem from or clear a mortgage by paying the money lent on any lands or estate.

To DISMOUNT, *v. a.* [*demonter*, Fr.] to unhorse, to lose any preferment, or post of honour; to dislodge or force cannon from their carriage. Neuterly, to alight from an horse; to descend from an eminence or high place.

To DISNA'TURALIZE, *v. a.* to alienate; to deprive of the privilege of birth.

DISOBE'DIENCE, *s.* a wilful acting contrary to the commands or prohibitions of a superior.

DISOBE'DIENT, *part.* or *a.* guilty of acting contrary to the laws, or the commands of a superior.

To DISOBE'Y, *v. a.* to act contrary to the will or commands of a superior; to break the laws by doing something which is forbidden, or refusing to do something that is commanded.

DISOBLIGA'TION, *s.* an act which alienates the affections of a person, or changes a friend into an enemy; an act which occasions disgust or dislike.

To DISOBLI'GE, (pron. *disobleeje*) *v. a.* to do something which offends another; to displease.

DISOBLI'GING, *part.* or *a.* unpleasing; void of those qualities which attract friendship; offensive.

DISOBLI'GINGLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to displease.

DISOBLI'GINGNESS, *s.* readiness to displease.

DISO'RBED, *part.* cast from its proper orbit or path, within which it performs its revolutions. "Or like a star *disorb'd*." *Shak.*

DISO'RDER, *s.* [*disordre*, Fr.] want of method, or regular distribution; tumult, or confusion; breach or violation of laws; disease, generally used for some slight disease.

To DISO'RDER, *v. a.* to throw into confusion; to destroy the regular distribution of a thing; to ruffle or confuse; to make sick, or affect with some slight disease; to discompose.

DISO'RDERED, *part.* not complying with law or order, applied to morals. Indisposed, or affected with a slight disease, applied to the body. Confused, tumultuous, or rebellious, applied to states. Rumpled, applied to dress.

DISO'RDEREDNESS, *s.* irregularity; want of order; confusion.

DISO'RDERLY, *ad.* in a manner inconsistent with law or virtue, applied to morals. In an irregular or tumultuous manner, applied to the motion of the animal spirits or fluids. In a manner wanting method, applied to the placing of things, to the distribution of ideas, or to the arrangement of arguments in learned productions.

DISO'RDERLY, *a.* acting inconsistent with law or virtue; confused, or not regularly placed; tumultuous.

DISO'RDINATE, *a.* not living by the rules of virtue.

DISO'RDINATELY, *ad.* in such a manner as to exceed the bounds of temperance, or to transgress the rules of morality.

To DISO'WN, *v. a.* to renounce; to deny.

To DISPA'ND, *v. a.* [*dispando*, Lat.] to display; to spread abroad.

DISPA'NSION, *s.* [from *dispando* to stretch out, Lat.] the act of displaying; the act of spreading; diffusion; dilatation.

To DISPA'RAGE, *v. a.* [from *dispar* unequal, Lat.] to match with a person or thing which is not equal; to disgrace by joining a thing of superior excellence with one below it; to disgrace or injure by comparison with something of less value; to treat with contempt and dishonour; to expose; to blame, censure, or reproach.

DISPA'RAGEMENT, *s.* disgrace or dishonour done to a person or thing by comparing them with something of inferior excellence and dignity; disgrace; or reproach.

DISPA'RAGER, *s.* one who treats a person or thing with indignity, and endeavours to lessen their value by comparing or uniting them with something of less value, or below them.

DISPARA'TES, *s.* [from *dispar* unequal, Lat.] in logic, things so unlike, that they cannot be compared together.

DISPA'RITY, *s.* [from *dispar* unequal, Lat.] opposition or difference of qualities; difference in degree, whether it respects rank or excellence; unlikeness; dissimilitude.

To DISPA'RK, *v. a.* to throw open a park. "*Dispark'd* my park." *Shak.* To set at large; to release from enclosure. "And did at once *dispark* them all." *Waller.*

To DISPA'RT, *v. a.* [*dispertior*, from *pars* a part, Lat.] to divide in two; to separate; to break.

DISPA'SSION, *s.* freedom from the passions or affections of the mind.

DISPA'SSIONATE, *a.* free from the turbulence of anger or other passions; calm, cool, and temperate.

To DISPA'TCH, *v. n.* [*depescher*, Fr.] to send a person or thing away hastily. Figuratively, to send out of the world by a violent death; to murder; to perform business quickly or expeditiously.

DISPA'TCH, *s.* quickness or expedition in performing. Figuratively, conduct; management. An express.

DISPA'TCHFUL, *a.* full of haste, expedition, or quickness in the performance of business.

To DISPE'L, *v. a.* [*dispello*, from *pello* to drive away, Lat.] to disperse, to clear away any obstruction by scattering or dissipating it.

DISPE'NSARY, *s.* the place where medicines are sold, and physicians' bills are made up at a low price for the benefit of the poor; a book containing forms or receipts for making medicines.

DISPENSA'TION, *s.* [*dispensatio*, from *dispenso* to lay out or distribute, Lat.] the act of distributing to several things or parts; the economy observed by Providence in governing particular states, or in the general distribution of rewards and punishments to all mankind; a permission to do something contrary to the laws; or a relaxation and suspension of their force for a certain time, or on a peculiar occasion.

DISPENSA'TOR, *s.* [*dispensator*, from *dispenso* to distribute, Lat.] one employed in distributing.

DISPE'NSATORY, *s.* See DISPENSARY.

To DISPE'NSE, *v. a.* [*despenser*, Fr.] to distribute, or give among several persons; to excuse from a duty.

DISPE'NSE, *s.* excuse; dispensation. Obsolete. "Indulgencies, *dispenses* pardons, bulls." *Milt.*

DISPE'NSER, *s.* one who distributes.

To DISPE'OPLE, (*dispeeple*) *v. a.* to deprive a country of its inhabitants.

DISPE'OPLER, (*dispeepler*) *s.* one who deprives a country of its inhabitants.

DISPE'RGE, *v. a.* [*dispergo*, Lat.] to sprinkle; to scatter.

To DISPE'RSE, *v. a.* [from *dispergo*, Lat.] to scatter; to drive to different parts; to separate a body of men or multitude. SYNON. To *disperse* is always voluntary; to *scatter* is frequently involuntary. When a family of children are come to years of maturity, they generally disperse themselves into various parts.

DISPE'RSEDLY, *ad.* in a separate manner; separately.

DISPE'RSEDNESS, *s.* the state of things or persons which are divided or separated.

DISPE'RSER, *s.* one who spreads abroad or makes public, by communicating to many.

DISPE'RSEDNESS, *s.* thinness; scatteredness.

DISPE'RSION, *s.* [from *dispergo* to disperse, Lat.] the act of scattering or spreading. In surgery, it is the removing an inflammation, and not allowing it to advance to an abscess.

To DISPI'RIT, *v. a.* to strike with fear; or to repress the courage of a person by some menace, or ill-treatment; to exhaust the spirits, or deprive a person of his natural alacrity and vigour.

DISPI'RITEDNESS, *s.* want of alacrity, vigour, or vivacity.

To DISPLA'CE, *v. a.* to put out of a place; to remove from one place to another; to supersede.

DISPLA'CENCY, *s.* [from *displicio* to displease, Lat.] an action or behaviour which occasions displeasure or disgust; any thing displeasing.

To DISPLA'NT, *v. a.* to remove a plant to some other place. Figuratively, to drive a people away from a settlement.

DISPLANTA'TION, *s.* [from *dis*, a negative particle, and *planto* to be planted, Lat.] the removal of a plant; the ejection of a people.

To DISPLA'Y, *v. a.* [*déployer*, Fr.] to spread abroad or wide; to shew to the sight, or to the understanding; to explain a thing minutely; to set ostentatiously in view. In carving, to cut out a crane, &c.

DISPLA'Y, *s.* the act of exhibiting a thing to view, in order to discover its beauties and excellencies.

DISPLA'YED, *part.* in heraldry, applied to a bird in an erect posture, with its wings expanded or stretched out.

DISPLE'ASANT, (*displézant*) *a.* disagreeable or offensive to the senses.

To DISPLE'ASE, (*displeeze*) *v. a.* to offend, or make angry; to do a thing which will raise the ill-will of a person, or forfeit his esteem. To disgust, or raise an aversion, applied to the senses.

DISPLE'ASINGNESS, (*displeezingness*) *s.* the quality of creating dislike, or being disagreeable either to the senses or judgment.

DISPLE'ASURE, (*displézzure*) *s.* a disagreeable sensation; that which will offend a person; anger proceeding from some offence given, or from something which was disagreeable; a state of disgrace, wherein a person has lost the favour of another.

To DISPLO'DE, *v. a.* [*displodo*, Lat.] to vent or discharge with a loud noise.

DISPLO'SION, *s.* [*displosio*, from *displodo* to discharge with a loud noise, Lat.] the act of disploding; a sudden burst or dispersion with noise and violence.

DISPO'RT, *s.* play; sport; pastime; diversion.

To DISPO'RT, *v. a.* to divert. Neuterly, to play; to toy; to wanton.

DISPO'SAL, (*dispozal*) *s.* the act of regulating any thing; distribution; disposition; the right of bestowing.

To DISPO'SE, (*dispoze*) *v. a.* [*disposer*, Fr.] to employ or apply to any use; to bestow or give; to spend or lay out money; to turn to any particular end; to adapt, fit, or form for any purpose; to influence the mind; to regulate or adjust; to place in any condition; to sell; to get rid of.

DISPO'SER, (*dispozer*) *s.* a person who has the management of any affair of money; he that gives, bestows, or regulates; a director; one who distributes without control, and in an arbitrary manner.

DISPOSI'TION, (*dispozishon*) *s.* [*dispositio*, from *dispono* to set in order, Lat.] a regular arrangement, distribution, or order of the parts of a thing, or system, which discovers art, method and prudence; natural fitness, or tendency; propensity, bent, or temper of the mind; affection of kindness or ill-will. Applied to the mind, when the power and ability of any thing is forward and ready on every occasion to break into action.

DISPO'SITOR, *s.* in astrology, the lord of that sign in which the planet is, and by which therefore it is overruled.

To DISPOSSE'SS, (*dispozéss*) *v. a.* to turn a person out of a place of which he is master.

DISPRA'ISE, (*dispráize*) *s.* blame, or the act of finding fault; censure; reproach.

To DISPRA'ISE, (*dispraize*) *v. a.* to blame; to find fault with; to censure.

DISPRA'ISER, (*dispraizer*) *s.* one who blames, or finds fault.

DISPRA'ISINGLY, (*dispraizingly*) *ad.* with blame or censure.

To DISPREAD, (*dispréd*) *v. a.* to spread abroad; to spread different ways.

DISPRO'FIT, *s.* loss; damage; that by which a thing is rendered less valuable, or a person receives loss.

DISPROO'F, *s.* confutation; or proving a thing to be false.

DISPROPO'RTION, *s.* the disagreement between the quality or quantity of different things, or the parts of the same thing.

To DISPROPO'RTION, *v. a.* to join things which do not suit, or disagree with each other in quantity or quality.

DISPROPO'RTIONABLE, *a.* disagreeing in quantity; not well suited, or proportioned to something else.

DISPROPO'RTIONABLENESS, *s.* the want of agreement, with respect to quantity, size, or symmetry.

DISPROPO'RTIONABLY, *ad.* unsuitably, not symmetrically.

DISPROPO'RTIONAL, *a.* unsuitable, or disagreeing in quantity, quality, or value, with something else.

DISPROPO'RTIONALLY, *ad.* unsuitably with respect to quantity or value.

DISPROPO'RTIONATE, *a.* disagreeing in quality or value with something else; wanting symmetry.

DISPROPO'RTIONATELY, *ad.* wanting symmetry.

DISPROPO'RTIONATENESS, *s.* unsuitableness in bulk, form, or value.

To DISPRO'VE, (*disproove*) *v. a.* to confute an assertion; to shew a thing or practice to be inconsistent with truth, law, or morality.

DISPRO'VER, (*disproóver*) *s.* one who confutes or proves a thing or argument to be false or erroneous.

DISPU'NISHABLE, *a.* in law, without some penal clause or article subjecting a person to make good any loss or damage.

To DISPU'RSE, *v. a.* to pay; to disburse. It is not certain that the following passage should not be written *disburse*. "Many a pound of my own proper store—have I *dispursed* to the garrisons." *Shak.*

DI'SPUTABLE, *a.* that may admit of arguments both for and against it; liable to dispute; controvertible; lawful to be contested.

DIS'PUTANT, *s.* [from *disputo* to dispute, Lat.] one who argues against, or opposes, the opinions of another.

DI'SPUTANT, *a.* disputing; engaged in controversy. Obsolete. "*Disputant* on points and questions." *Milt.*

DISPUTA'TION, *s.* [from *disputo* to dispute, Lat.] the act of opposing the sentiments of others; controversy or arguments produced either in favour of one's own sentiments, or in opposition to those of another.

DISPUTA'TIOUS, (*disputáshious*) *a.* fond of opposing the opinions of others; given to debate, or cavilling.

DISPU'TATIVE, *a.* disposed to oppose the opinions of others; fond of controversy.

To DISPU'TE, *v. n.* [*disputo*, Lat.] to oppose the sentiments or opinions of another; to deny and argue against any received opinion. Actively, to contend for a thing either by words or actions; to oppose or question; to discuss a question; to think on.

DISPU'TE, *s.* the act of opposing, or bringing arguments against the opinion of another; controversy.

DISPU'TER, *s.* one engaged in, or fond of, controversy.

DISQUALIFICA'TION, *s.* that which renders a person unfit for employ.

To DISQUALIFY, *v. a.* to make unfit; to disable by some natural or legal impediment; to exempt or disable from any right, claim, or practice, by law.

To DISQUA'NTITY, *v. a.* to lessen; to diminish. Not used. "To *disquantity* your train." *Shak.*

DISQUI'ET, *s.* uneasiness; restlessness; want of ease of mind; anxiety.

DISQUI'ET, *a.* uneasy or disturbed in mind.

To DISQUI'ET, *v. a.* to disturb the mind of a person by some disagreeable and calamitous object; to vex; to make uneasy.

DISQUI'ETER, *s.* a disturber; or one who renders another uneasy in mind.

DISQUI'ETLY, *ad.* anxiously; in such a manner as to disturb or make uneasy.

DISQUI'ETNESS, *s.* the state of a person who is displeased with his present condition, involved in troubles and dangers, or affrighted by some impending evil.

DISQUI'ETUDE, *s.* uneasiness, or disturbance of mind; anxiety; want of tranquillity.

DISQUISI'TION, (*disquizishion*) *s.* [*disquisitio*, from *disquiro* to search diligently, Lat.] an act of the mind whereby it examines into a subject in order to understand its importance, to foresee its consequences, and to find out what may be urged either for or against it; a strict examination of a thing or matter.

DISREGA'RD, *s.* a slight notice; contempt; neglect; disesteem.

To DISREGA'RD, *v. a.* to take no notice; to slight; to neglect; to contemn.

DISREGA'RDFUL, *a.* negligent; contemptuous; or making a small account of either persons or things.

DISREGA'RDFULLY, *ad.* in a negligent, contemptuous, or slighting manner.

DISRE'LISH, *s.* a bad taste; disgust or dislike; applied to the taste.

To DISRE'LISH, *v. a.* to make a thing nauseous; to affect the taste with a disagreeable sensation. Figuratively, to dislike; to want a taste for.

DISREPUTA'TION, *s.* disgrace; or that which will lessen a person's character or fame.

DISREPU'TE, *s.* an ill character; loss of reputation or esteem; reproach.

DISRESPE'CT, *s.* incivility; want of esteem; a behaviour which approaches to rudeness.

DISRESPE'CTFUL, *a.* uncivil; without esteem; unmannerly.

DISRESPE'CTFULLY, *ad.* in an uncivil, irreverent, or unmannerly manner.

To DISRO'BE, *v. a.* to undress or strip a person of clothes. Figuratively, to lay aside; to divest, applied to the mind.

DISRU'PTION, *s.* [from *disrumpo* to break off, Lat.] the act of breaking or bursting asunder; a breach or rent.

DISSATISFA'CTION, *s.* the state of a person who s not contented with his present condition, but wants something to complete his wish or happiness; discontent.

DISSATISFAC'TORINESS, inability or want of power to give content.

DISSATISFA'CTORY, *a.* that is not able to produce content.

To DISSA'TISFY, *v. a.* to discontent; to displease; to want some quality requisite to please or content.

To DISSE'CT, *v. a.* [*disseco*, from *dis*, a particle, here implying division, and *seco* to cut, Lat.] in anatomy, to divide the parts of an animal body, with a knife in order to consider each of them apart. Figuratively, to divide and examine a subject minutely.

DISSE'CTION, *s.* [*disseco*, from *dis*, a particle, here implying division, and *seco* to cut, Lat.] in anatomy, the act of cutting or dividing the several parts of an animal body asunder, in order to examine into their nature and several uses; to divide the several parts of a plant, leaf, or any piece of work, in order to examine into the mutual connexion of their several parts, compositions, and workmanship.

DISSE'ISIN, (*disseezin*) *s.* in law, is an unlawful dispossessing a person of his lands, tenements, or other immoveable or incorporeal right.

To DISSE'IZE, (*disseeze*) *v. a.* to eject, dispossess, or unjustly deprive a man of his estate.

DISSE'IZOR, (*disseezor*) *s.* one who deprives or dispossesses another of his right.

To DISSE'MBLE, *v. a.* [*dissimulo*, from *dissimilis* unlike, Lat.] to hide or conceal under a false appearance; to pretend that to be which is not. Neuterly, to play the hypocrite.

DISSE'MBLER, *s.* one who conceals his real designs, temper, and disposition, under a false and specious appearance; an hypocrite.

DISSE'MBLINGLY, *ad.* in an hypocritical manner; in such a manner as to conceal one's real sentiments under a false and specious appearance.

To DISSE'MINATE, *v. a.* [from *dis*, a particle, here signifying division, and *semen* seed, Lat.] to scatter seed; to sow. Figuratively, to spread abroad, or propagate a report.

DISSEMINA'TION, *s.* [from *dis*, a particle, here signifying division, and *semen* seed, Lat.] the act of sowing; the act of spreading abroad, or propagating a report.

DISSEMINA'TOR, *s.* [Lat.] he that sows. Figuratively, one who propagates a doctrine.

DISSE'NSION, *s.* [*dissensio*, from *dissentio* to disagree, Lat.] difference, or disagreement in opinion or politics; contention, or warm opposition.

DISSE'NSIOUS, (*dissénshious*) *a.* disposed to strife; quarrelsome; factious.

To DISSE'NT, *v. n.* [from *dis*, a particle indicating division, and *sentio* to think, Lat.] to disagree in opinion; to think differently; to be of a contrary nature; to differ.

DISSE'NT, *s.* disagreement; difference of opinion; avowal or declaration of difference of opinion.

DISSENTA'NEOUS, *a.* disagreeable; inconsistent.

DISSE'NTER, *s.* one who disagrees, or declares his disagreement with respect to an opinion; one who separates from the communion of the church of England.

DISSERTA'TION, [*dissertatio*, from *dissero* to discourse, Lat.] a set discourse or treatise.

To DISSE'RVE, *v. a.* to do injury to; to damage or hurt; to harm.

DISSE'RVICE, *s.* harm; hurt; a prejudice or ill turn done to a person or thing.

DISSE'RVICEABLE, *a.* that will hinder the advantage of a person or thing; injurious; hurtful.

DISSE'RVICEABLENESS, *s.* that which hinders the accomplishing some end; hurt; mischief; damage; injury; harm.

To DISSE'VER, *v. a.* [the particle *dis*, added to *sever*, does not alter its signification; an impropriety observed in some other words of our language, viz., *disannul*, &c.] to break or part in two; to separate; to divide.

DI'SSIDENTS, *s.* a denomination applied in Poland to persons of the Lutheran, Calvinistic, or Greek profession. They have been generally tolerated.

DISSILI'TION, *s.* [from *dissilio* to burst, Lat.] the act of bursting in two; the act of starting different ways.

DISSI'MILAR, *a.* [from *dissimilis* unlike, Lat.] different in quality or shape from the thing which it is compared with; unlike; of a different kind or nature.

DISSIMILA'RITY, *s.* unlikeness in quality or temper.

DISSIMI'LITUDE, *s.* difference of form or quality; want of resemblance with a thing compared.

DISSIMULA'TION, *s.* [from *dissimilis* unlike, Lat.] the act of putting on a false appearance in order to conceal one's intention or disposition; then used in a bad sense.

DI'SSIPABLE, *a.* easily separated and scattered.

To DI'SSIPATE, *v. a.* [from *dissipo*, Lat.] to separate any collection, and disperse the parts at a distance; to divide the attention between a diversity of objects, and therefore render it impossible to fix to any with intenseness; to squander wealth; to spend a fortune.

DISSIPA'TION, *s.* [from *dissipo* to dissipate, Lat.] the act of separating the parts which form any collection, mass, or body; the state of the parts of a body separated, and at a distance from each other. Figuratively, inattention.

To DISSO'CIATE, (*dissóshiate*) *v. a.* [from *dis*, a negative particle, and *socius* social, Lat.] to separate things or persons which are united.

DISSO'LVABLE, (*dizolvable*) *a.* [from *dissolvo* to dissolve, Lat.] that is capable of having its parts separated by moisture, or the action of some fluid. *Dissoluble* is more generally used.

DI'SSOLUBLE, *a.* [from *dissolvo* to dissolve, Lat.] capable of having its parts separated.

DISSOLUBI'LITY, *s.* the possibility of having its parts separated or liquefied by moisture or heat.

To DISSO'LVE, (*dizolve*) *v. a.* from *dis*, a particle, which here serves to strengthen the signification, and *solvo* to loosen, Lat.] to destroy the form of a thing by separating its parts with moisture, or heat; to melt, or liquefy; to destroy; to separate; to break the ties of any thing; to part persons who are united by any bonds; to clear up a doubt or difficulty. To break up or discharge an assembly. Neuterly, to be melted; to fall to nothing; to melt away in pleasures.

DISSO'LVENT, (*dizolvent*) *a.* [from *dissolvo* to dissolve, Lat.] having the power of separating, or breaking the union of the particles of a body.

DISSO'LVENT, (*dizolvent*) *s.* that which separates the parts of any thing.

DISSO'LVER, (*dizolver*) *s.* that which has the power of melting, liquefying, or breaking the union of the particles of any thing.

DISSO'LVIBLE, *a.* [from *dissolvo*, Lat.] (commonly written *dissolvable*, but less properly) liable to perish by dissolution.

DI'SSOLUTE, *a.* [*dissolutus*, from *dissolvo* to dissolve, Lat.] dissolved in, or abandoned to, pleasure; loose; wanton; or unrestrained by the rules of morality, the orders of government, or the laws of religion.

DI'SSOLUTELY, *ad.* in such a manner as is inconsistent with virtue, government, or religion.

DI'SSOLUTENESS, *s.* looseness of manners; a conduct subject to no restraint; wantonness; wickedness.

DISSOLU'TION, *s. dissolutio*, [from *dissolvo* to dissolve, Lat.] the act of separating the particles of a body, or liquefying and melting by heat and moisture; the destruction of any thing by the separation of its parts; the substance or body formed by melting a thing; death, or the separation of the body and soul; the act of breaking up, dismissing, or putting an end to an assembly. Licentiousness; or disregard of virtue or religion, more commonly styled *dissoluteness*.

DI'SSONANCE, *s.* [*dissonantia*, from *dis*, a particle indicating division, and *sono* to sound, Lat.] a mixture of harsh and unharmonious sounds; discord.

DI'SSONANT, *a.* [*dissonans*, from *dis*, a negative particle, indicating division, and *sono* to sound, Lat.] sounding harsh and disagreeable to the ear. Figuratively, inconsistent, disagreeing; used with *from*, but most properly with *to*.

To DISSUA'DE, (*disswáde*) *v. a.* [from *dis*, a negative particle, and *suadeo* to persuade, Lat.] to make use of arguments to hinder a person from doing something which he intends; to represent a thing as improper or disadvantageous

DISSUA'DER, (*disswader*) *s.* one who endeavours by argument to divert a person from a design or undertaking

DISSUA'DER, (*disswader*) *s.* [from *dis*, a negative particle, and *suadeo* to persuade, Lat.] an argument or motive made use of to divert or hinder a person from closing with any design, or engaging in an undertaking.

DISSUA'SIVE, (*disswazive*) *a.* tending to divert from any purpose or design.

DISSUA'SIVE, (*disswazive*) *s.* a motive or argument made use of to prevail on a person to decline a design or pursuit.

DISSY'LLABLE, *s.* [from *dis* twice, and *syllabos* a syllable, Gr.] in grammar, a word of two syllables.

DI'STAFF, *s.* [*distaef*, Sax.] the staff or stick, on the extremity of which the tow or hemp is fastened for spinning.

DISTAFF-THISTLE, *s.* a species of thistle.

To DISTA'IN, *v. a.* to mark a thing with a different colour; to spoil the colour of a thing. Figuratively, to blot; to mark with infamy; to pollute or defile.

DI'STANCE, *s.* [from *dis*, a particle indicating division, and *sto* to stand, Lat.] the space or length of ground between any two objects, applied to place or situation; a space marked in a course wherein race-horses run. The space between a thing present and one past or future, applied to time. Distinction, applied to ideas. A modest and respectful behaviour, opposed to familiarity. A withdrawing of affection; reserve; coolness.

To DI'STANCE, *v. a.* to remove from the view; to place further from a person; to leave behind at a race the length of a distance-post. Figuratively, to surpass a person in the abilities of the mind.

DI'STANT, *a.* [from *dis*, a particle of division, and *sto* to stand, Lat.] far from, applied to place. Apart, separate, asunder, applied to situation, or the space between two or more bodies. Removed from the present instant, applied to time past or future.

To DISTA'STE, *v. a.* to occasion a disagreeable or nauseous taste; to affect the taste with a disagreeable sensation; to dislike.

DISTA'STE, *s.* aversion of the palate; dislike; anger; alienation of affection.

DISTA'STEFUL, *a.* affecting the palate, or organ of taste, with a nauseous or disagreeable sensation; that gives offence, or is unpleasing; shewing ill-will, or disgust.

DISTE'MPER, *s.* a disproportionate mixture of ingredients. In painting, a term used for the working up of co-

lours with something besides water or oil. If the colours are prepared with water, that kind of painting is called *limning*; and if with oil, it is called *painting in oil*, or simply *painting*. If the colours are mixed with size, white of eggs, or any such proper glutinous kind of matter, and not with oil, it is said to be done in *distemper*. In medicine, some disorder of the animal machine, occasioned by the redundancy of some morbid humours; a disorder of the mind, arising from the predominance of any passion or appetite; want of due balance between contraries; ill humour. Tumultuous disorder or confusion, applied to states.

To DISTE'MPER, *v. a.* to weaken health; to affect with some disease; to disorder; to fill the mind with perturbation or confusion. To render rebellious, or disaffected, applied to states.

DISTE'MPERATE, *a.* immoderate.

DISTE'MPERATURE, *s.* excess of heat, cold, or other qualities. Violent commotions, applied to government. Perturbation of mind; confusion; mixture of contrary qualities or extremes.

To DISTE'ND, *v. a.* [from *dis*, a particle which here increases the signification, and *tendo* to stretch, Lat.] to stretch by filling; to stretch out in breadth.

DISTE'NT, *s.* the space through which any thing is spread or stretched; breadth.

DISTE'NTION, *s.* [from *dis*, a particle which here increases the signification, and *tendo* to stretch, Lat.] the act of stretching; breadth, or the space which is occupied by a thing distended; the act of separating one thing from another.

DI'STICH, (*distik*) *s.* [*distichon*, Lat.] in poetry, a couplet; a couple of lines; a poem consisting only of two verses; a theme or subject treated of and comprised in two lines.

To DISTI'L, *v. n.* [*distillo*, from *stilla* a drop, Lat.] to drop, or fall by drops. To drop or fall gently, applied to fluids; to extract the virtues of ingredients by means of a still.

DISTILLA'TION, *s.* [from *distillo* to distil, Lat.] the act of separating the oily, watery, or spirituous part of ingredients enclosed in a still, by means of fire, or by the heat of dung; the act of falling in drops; that which descends in drops from a still.

DISTI'LLATORY, *a.* belonging to, or used in, distilling.

DISTI'LLER, *s.* one who makes and sells distilled liquors.

DISTI'LLERY, *s.* the business, trade, or employment of a distiller.

DISTI'NCT, *s.* [*distinctus*, from *distinguo* to distinguish, Lat.] different both in number and kind; separate; apart; asunder; cleared and unconfused: marked out, so as to be distinguished from any other.

DISTI'NCTION, *s.* [*distinctio*, from *distinguo* to distinguish, Lat.] a note which shews the difference between two or more objects; a mark of superiority; that by which one thing or person differs from another; differences made between persons of various ages, sexes, or ranks; division into different parts; discernment; judgment; high rank, or set above others by honour or title.

DISTI'NCTIVE, *a.* that manifests or marks the difference between persons or things; having the power to distinguish or perceive the difference between things; judicious.

DISTINCTIVELY, *ad.* in a right order; without confusion.

DISTI'NCTLY, *ad.* without confusing one part with another; plainly; clearly.

DISTI'NCTNESS, *s.* a nice or accurate observation of the difference between things; a separation of things either externally or in the mind, which renders their difference from each other easily perceived.

To DISTI'NGUISH, (the *ui* in the last syllable of this word, and its derivatives has the sound of *wi*,—*distingwish*) *v. a.* [*distinguo*, Lat.] to note the difference between things; to separate from others by some mark of honour; to divide by notes, shewing the difference between things in other respects like each other; to perceive; to discern critically; to constitute a difference; to specificate

DISTI'NGUISHABLY, *a.* that may be separated or easily known, on account of its difference from another; worthy of note or regard.

DISTI'NGUISHED, *a.* eminent or extraordinary; easily to be seen from others on account of some remarkable difference or excellence.

DISTI'NGUISHER, *s.* one who sees and notes the difference of things with accuracy; a judicious observer.

DISTI'NGUISHINGLY, *ad.* with some mark which renders a difference remarkable.

DISTI'NGUISHMENT, *s.* the observation of the difference between things.

To DISTO'RT, *v. a.* [*distorqueo*, from *dis*, a particle which tends to strengthen the signification, and *torqueo* to twist, Lat.] to twist; to deform by uncouth or irregular motions; to put out of its natural state and condition. To wrest an expression from its true meaning.

DISTO'RTION, *s.* [*distortio*, from *dis*, a particle, which tends to strengthen the signification, and *torquso* to twist, Lat.] in medicine, a contraction of one side of the mouth, by a convulsion of the muscles of one side of the face; an irregular motion, by which any of the parts of animal bodies are rendered deformed.

To DISTRA'CT, *v. a.* participle passive *distracted*, formerly *distraught*; [from *dis*, a particle signifying division, and *traho* to draw, Lat.] to pull a thing different ways at the same time; to separate, to part. To draw or turn to different points; to fill and attract the mind with different views or considerations; to make a person mad.

DISTRA'CTEDLY, *ad.* after the manner of a madman.

DISTRA'CTEDNESS, *s.* the state of a person who is mad from too great a variety of pursuits.

DISTRA'CTION, *s.* [from *dis*, a particle signifying division, and *traho* to draw. Lat.] separation; division. Confusion, applied to politics. A state in which the attention is called to different, and sometimes contrary, objects; perturbation of mind; madness.

DISTRA'CTIVE, *a.* causing perplexity.

To DISTRA'IN, *v. a.* [from *dis*, a particle which here strengthens the signification, and *stringo* to grasp hard, Lat.] in law, to seize the property of another for debt. Neuterly, to make a seizure.

DISTRA'INER, *s.* he that seizes for debt.

DISTRAI'NT, *s.* in law, the act of seizing, or that which is seized for debt.

DISTRAU'GHT, *part. a.* distracted. "*Distraught* of his wits." *Camden.*

DISTRE'SS, *s.* [*détresse*, Fr.] in law, any thing seized or distrained for rent unpaid, or duty unperformed; the act of making a seizure. Figuratively, any calamity or loss which reduces a person to great inconvenience or misery; the state or condition of a person who has not the necessaries to supply the calls of nature.

To DISTRE'SS, *v. a.* in law, to seize for rent unpaid; to harass; to make miserable; to crush with calamity.

DISTRE'SSFUL, *a.* miserable; wretched; involved in calamities which deprive a person of the comforts and conveniences of life.

To DISTRIBUTE, *v. a.* [from *dis*, a particle indicating division, and *tribuo* to give, Lat.] to divide amongst different or several persons; to dispose or set in order.

DISTRI'BUTER, *s.* one who bestows or distributes.

DISTRIBU'TION, *s.* [from *dis*, a particle indicating division, and *tribuo* to give, Lat.] the sharing or dividing amongst many; the act of giving charity; the thing given in alms. In logic, the distinction of an universal whole into several kinds or species.

DISTRI'BUTIVE, *a.* that is employed in assigning portions to others; that distinguishes a general term into its various species.

DISTRI'BUTIVELY, *ad.* singly; particularly. In logic, in a manner which expresses singly all the particulars included in a general term.

DI'STRICT, *s.* [*districtus*, law Lat. from *distringo* to straiten, Lat.] in law, circuit, or territory, in which a person may be compelled to appearance; the circuit or territory within which a person's juridiction or authority is confined; a region or country.

To DISTRU'ST, *v. a.* to suspect; to look on a person as one who ought not to be confided in; to be diffident.

DISTRU'ST, *s.* loss of credit; want of confidence in another; suspicion of a person's fidelity or ability; diffidence.

DISTRU'STFUL, *a.* suspicious; diffident of the fidelity or ability of another.

DISTRU'STFULLY, *ad.* in a manner which shews suspicion or diffidence.

DISTRU'STFULNESS, *s.* the state of being suspicious of the fidelity or ability of another; want of confidence.

To DISTU'RB, *v. a.* [from *dis*, a particle which strengthens the signification, and *turbo* to agitate, Lat.] to perplex, disquiet, make uneasy, or deprive of tranquillity; to confound; to interrupt or hinder the continuation of any action.

DISTU'RBANCE, *s.* interruption, or that which causes any stop, or hinders the continuation of an action; confusion or disorder of mind. Tumult, uproar, or violation of the peace, applied to government.

DISTU'RBER, *s.* one who breaks the peace, causes tumults or public disorders, or affects the mind of another with confusion, trouble, anxiety, and uneasiness.

DISVALUA'TION, *s.* disgrace; lessening of reputation.

To DISVA'LUE, *v. a.* to undervalue; to set a low price upon.

To DISVE'LOP, *v. a.* [*développer*, Fr.] to uncover.

DISU'NION, *s.* separation or disjunction. Figuratively, breach of concord, or disagreement between friends, whereby they separate or withdraw from each other.

To DISUNI'TE, *v. n.* to part or divide that which was united before; to separate or part friends or allies. Neuterly to fall asunder; to become separate.

DISU'NITY, *s.* the state of actual separation.

To DISVOU'CH, *v. a.* to destroy the credit of; to contradict.

DISU'SAGE, (*disúzage*) *s.* the leaving off a practice or custom by degrees.

DISU'SE, *s.* want of custom or practice; the discontinuing a custom or practice.

To DISU'SE, (*disúze*) *v. a.* to cease to make use of, or practise; to lay aside or quit a custom or practice.

DITA'TION, *s.* [*ditatus*, from *dives* rich, Lat.] the act of enriching.

DITCH, *s.* [*dis*, Sax.] a trench made to separate and defend grounds; any long narrow cavity, formed in the ground for holding water. In fortification, a trench formed by digging between the scarp and counterscarp of a fort, andwhich is either dry or filled with water.

To DITCH, *v. n.* to make a ditch.

DI'TCHBUR, *s.* a plant, the lesser burdock.

DI'TCHING, a village in Sussex, formerly a market-town, 6 miles N. W. of Lewes. Pop. 917.

DITHYRA'MBIC, *s.* [from *Dithyrambos*, a name of Bacchus, Gr.] a species of poetry, full of transport and poetical rage, so named from the Dithyrambos, or ode, formerly sung in honour of Bacchus, and partaking of all the warmth of ebriety.

DITHYRA'MBIC, *a.* [from *Dithyrambos*, a name of Bacchus, Gr.] wild; enthusiastic.

DI'TTANDER, *s.* in botany, a genus of plants called by Linnæus lepidum. There are three British species, viz. the mountain, pepper, and narrow leaved; the first species is found on St. Vincent's rock near Bristol, flowering in April and May; the second, with numerous terminating white blossoms, and serrated leaves betwixt egg and spear-shaped, is found in most pastures, flowering in June and July, called also pepperwort and poor man's-pepper; the last, called also narrow-leaved wild cress, is found on the sea coast, flowering in June.

DI'TTANY, *s.* a medicinal plant, generally brought over dry from the Levant.

DI'TTY, *s.* [*dicht*, Belg.] a poem set to music; a song.

DIVA'N, *s.* [Arab.] a council-chamber, wherein justice is administered among the eastern nations; a council of eastern princes.

To DIVA'RICATE, *v. a.* [from *dis*, a particle which here indicates division, and *varico* to stride, Lat.] to part in two. Neuterly, to become parted, or to divide into two.

DIVARICA'TION, *s.* [from *dis*, a particle which here indicates division, and *varico* to stride, Lat.] a partition of a thing into two. Figuratively, division or difference of opinions.

To DIVE, *v. n.* [*dippan*, Sax.] to go voluntarily under water; to go under water, and remain there some time, in quest of something lost. Figuratively, to make strict inquiry or examination; to go to the bottom of any question, science, or doctrine.

DIVER, *s.* one who professes to go under water, in quest of things lost by shipwreek, &c. A genus of birds, which bears some resemblance to the ducks. Figuratively, one who makes himself master of any branch of science; one who goes to the bottom of an affair.

To DIVE'RGE, *v. n.* [from *dis*, a particle indicating division, and *vergo* to bend, Lat.] to recede farther from each other, applied to the rays of light which proceed from one point.

DIVE'RGENT, *part.* or *a.* [from *dis*, a particle, here indicating division, and *vergo* to bend, Lat.] in geometry, applied to those lines which constantly recede from each other.

DI'VERS, *a.* [*diversus*, from *diverto* to differ, Lat.] sundry; several; more than one. It is now out of use.

DIVE'RSE, *a.* [*diversus*, from *diverto* to differ, Lat.] different in form or nature; various; in different directions, or contrary ways.

DIVE'RSELY, *ad.* in different ways, methods, or manners; in different directions, or towards different points.

DIVERSIFICA'TION, *s.* the act of changing form or qualities; variation; mixture of different colours; alteration.

To DIVE'RSIFY, *v. a.* [*diversifier*, Fr.] to make different from another, or from itself; to vary; to mark with various colours.

DIVE'RSION, *s.* the act of turning a thing aside from its course; something which unbends the mind, by taking it off from intense application or care; something lighter than amusement, and less forcible than pleasure; sport; the public exhibition of shows, plays, operas, &c., which unbend the mind. In war, the act of drawing off an enemy from some design, by an attack made at some other place.

DIVE'RSITY, *s.* [*diversitas*, from *diversus* different, Lat. *diversité*, Fr.] a difference which distinguishes things from each other; variety; variegation, or a composition of different colours. SYNON. *Diversity* supposes a change which taste is always in search of, in order to discover some novelty that may enliven and delight it; *variety* supposes a plurality of things differing from each other in likeness, which cheers the imagination, apt to be clogged with too great an uniformity.

To DIVE'RT, *v. a.* [from *dis*, a particle here signifying division, and *verto* to turn, Lat.] to turn aside from any direction or course; to seduce or turn aside from a rule of conduct. To please; or unbend the mind by public sports, or other things which afford pleasure. In war, to draw forces to a different part. Used by Shakspeare in the sense of, to subvert; to destroy. SYNON. We are *gay* by disposition, *merry* through turn of mind, *diverting* by our way of acting. We should take care not to be *diverting* at the expense of our character.

DIVE'RTER, *s.* any thing that unbends the mind, and alleviates its fatigue.

DIVE'RTISEMENT, *s.* [*divertissement*, Fr.] diversion; delight; pleasure. A word now not much in use.

DIVE'RTIVE, *a.* having the power to unbend and recreate the mind.

To DIVE'ST, *v. a.* [*di*, and *vestio*, Lat.] to strip or deprive of.

DIVE'STURE, *s.* the act of putting off.

To DIVI'DE, *v. a.* [*divido*, Lat.] to separate a thing or whole into several parts; to stand between things as a partition, to hinder them from joining or meeting; to part one person from another; to separate friends by discord; to give or distribute among several persons.

DI'VIDEND, *s.* [from *divido* to divide, Lat.] in arithmetic, the number proposed to be divided into equal parts. It must always be greater than the divisor. In stocks and companies it is a share or proportion of the interests of stocks erected on public funds; as the South-sea, &c. In the university, it is that part or share which the fellows equally divide among themselves of their yearly stipend. In trade, it is when a man's effects are taken by statute, inventoried and valued, and after all charges are deducted, the remainher is divided among the several creditors in proportion to their debts.

DIVI'DER, *s.* that which separates any thing into parts; one who distributes to others; the person who separates friends by promoting discord between them.

DIVI'DUAL, *a.* [from *divido* to divide, Lat.] divided; shared or participated in common with others.

DIVINA'TION, *s.* [from *divino* to divine, Lat.] the act of foretelling future events which are of a secret and hidden nature; and cannot be known by the bare exercise of reason. SYNON. *Divination* brings hidden things to light; *prediction* foretels what will come to pass. The first regards things present and past; the objects of the second are things to come.

DIVI'NE, *a.* [*divinus*, from *Deus* God, Lat.] partaking of the nature of, or proceeding from, God. Figuratively, excellent; extraordinary; seeming beyond the nature of mankind.

DIVI'NE, *s.* [*divinus*, from *Deus* God, Lat.] a minister of the gospel; a clergyman, or one who is peculiarly dedicated to the service of the church, and performance of the rites in public worship.

To DIVI'NE, *v. a.* [*divino*, from *Deus* God, Lat.] to foretel some future event by means of omens, &c. To foresee, foreknow, or presage. Neuterly, to utter a prediction; to conjecture or guess.

DIVI'NELY, *ad.* in a divine or heavenly manner; by the operation of God; excellently; in a supreme or superlative degree.

DIVI'NER, *s.* one who professes to foretel or discover future events by means of external signs or supernatural influence.

DIVI'NERESS, *s.* a woman professing divination.

DI'VING, *s.* the art or act of descending under water to considerable depths, and abiding there a competent time. Diving is used in the fishing for pearls, corals, sponges, &c., and machines have been invented for the purpose, as the diving-bell, &c.

DI'VING-BELL, *s.* a machine contrived to remedy the inconveniencies that attend remaining under water. They have been constructed in several different ways. Dr Halley's diving-bell was of wood, three feet wide at top, five feet wide at bottom, and eight feet high, coated with lead to make it sink readily, and having a particular weight distributed about its bottom, to make it retain a perpendicular position. In the upper part was fixed a strong, clear glass, to serve as a window, with a turn-cock to let out the hot air; lower down was a circular seat for the divers to sit on, and below, about a yard under the bell, was a stage suspended from it by three ropes, each charged with a hundred weight to keep it steady, and for the divers to stand upon to do their work. The machine was suspended from the mast of a ship by a sprit, which was secured by stays to the mast-head and was directed by braces to carry it over-board, clear of the side of the ship, and to bring it in again. Fresh air was sent down to the divers in barrels coated with lead, each having a bung hole at bottom to let in the water as they descended, and let it out again as they were drawn up. In the top of the barrels was another hole, to which was fixed a leathern pipe, longe nough to hang below the bung-hole, and kept down by a weight, so that the air driven to the upper part of the barrel by the encroachment of the water in the descent, could not escape up this pipe unless the lower end were lifted up. These air-barrels were filled with tackle, which guided them to the bell, so that the ends of the pipes came readily to the hand of a man placed on the stage to receive them, and who, taking up the ends of the pipes as soon as they came above the surface of the water in the barrels, all the air which was included in the barrels was forced into the bell. With this apparatus, Dr. Halley, with four other persons, was able to remain for an hour and a half at the depth of nine fathoms, where he enjoyed sufficient light, when the sea was clear, to be able to read and write.

DIVI'NITY, *s.* [*divinitas*, from *Deus* God,] a partaking of the nature and excellence of God; Godhead. Figuratively, God, the supreme Being, the Creator and Preserver of all things; a false deity or idol. The science conversant about God, heavenly things, and the duties we more immediately owe to him; something supernatural.

DIVISIBI'LITY, *s.* [*divisibilité*, Fr.] the quality of admitting division, either mentally or actually.

DIVI'SIBLE, (*divizible*) *a.* [*divisibilis*, from *divido* to divide, Lat.] capable of being actually or mentally divided into parts.

DIVI'SIBLENESS, *s.* the quality of being divided.

DIVI'SION, *s.* [*divisio*, from *divido* to divide, Lat.] is the art of dividing any thing into parts, also the parts themselves into which any thing is divided. In arithmetic, it is one of the four fundamental rules, and teaches us how often a less number called the divisor is contained in a greater, called the dividend, the number of times which the divisor is contained in the dividend, being termed the quotient. In natural philosophy, or mechanics, it is the taking a thing to pieces

that we may have a more complete conception of the whole. This is frequently necessary in examining very complex beings or pieces of curious mechanism, the several parts of which cannot be surveyed at one view. In music, it is the dividing the interval of an octave into a number of less intervals. In rhetoric, it is the arrangement of a discourse into several heads. In war, the *divisions of a battalion* are the several parts into which it is divided in marching. At sea, it is the third part of a fleet of men-of-war, and sometimes the ninth, which last case happens when a fleet is divided into three squadrons, for then each squadron is distributed into three divisions. In an engagement, the order of battle is to place all the squadrons and all the divisions on each side in one line; and this order is kept as long as the wind and other circumstances will permit.

DIVI'SOR, (*divizor*) *s.* [*divisor*, from *divido* to divide, Lat.] in arithmetic, the dividing number, or that by which the dividend is divided, and which shews how many parts it is to be divided into.

DIVO'RCE, *s.* [*divortium*, from *diverto* to turn from, Lat.] a breach or dissolution of the bond of marriage, or the legal separation of man and wife. The usual divorces among us are of two kinds, viz., *a mensâ et thoro*, from bed and board; and, *a vinculo matrimonii*, from the bond or tie of marriage. The first does not dissolve the marriage, since the cause thereof is subsequent to it; and at the same time supposes the marriage to be lawful. This divorce may be on account of adultery in either of the parties, for the cruelty of the husband, &c. As the divorce dissolves not the marriage, so it does not debar the woman of her dower, nor bastardize her issue, or make void any estate for the life of the husband and wife. A divorce, *a vinculo matrimonii*, entirely dissolves the marriage, as the cause is a pre-contract with some other person, consanguinity or affinity within the Levitical degrees, impotency, impuberty, &c. In this case, the dower is gone, and the children begotten between the parties divorced are bastards. On this divorce, the parties are at liberty to marry again; and in divorces for adultery, several acts of parliament have allowed the innocent party marriage with another person. Divorces are only to be had by consent of parliament.

To DIVO'RCE, *v. a.* to separate a husband or wife from each other; to abolish and annul the marriage contract. Figuratively, to force asunder, or to separate by violence; to take away by force.

DIVO'RCEMENT, *s.* the abrogating, annulling, or setting aside the marriage contract, and separating a man and wife from each other.

DIVO'RCER, *s.* the person who causes the legal separation of a man and his wife.

DIURE'TIC, *a.* [from *diouresis* the separation that is made of the urine by the kidneys, Gr.] having the power to provoke urine.

DIU'RNAL, *a.* [*diurnus* daily, from *dies* a day, Lat.] relating to the day; constituting the day; performed in the space of a day; daily.

DIU'RNAL, *s.* [*diurnal*, Fr.] a journal, or day-book.

DIU'RNALLY, *ad.* daily, or every day.

DIUTU'RNITY, *s.* [*diuturnitas*, from *diu* long, Lat.] the length of duration, or long continuance of any being.

To DIVU'LGE, *v. a.* [*divulgo*, from *vulgus* the common people, Lat.] to publish; to make known or publish; to proclaim or manifest.

DIVU'LGER, *s.* a publisher; one who exposes to public view; one that reveals a secret.

DIVU'LSION, *s.* [from *divello* to pull in pieces, Lat.] the act of pulling away, plucking, or rending one thing from another.

To DI'ZEN, *v. a.* [a corruption probably from To DIGHT] to dress, deck, or spruce up. A low word.

DI'ZZARD, *s.* a blockhead; a fool.

DI'ZZINESS, *s.* giddiness, or a swimming in the head.

DI'ZZY, *a.* [*disig*, Sax.] giddy, having a swimming in the head, or a sensation of turning round. Figuratively, giddy, thoughtless.

To DI'ZZY, *v. a.* to make giddy; to whirl round.

DNIE'PER, anciently *Boristhenes*, a large river of Europe, rising in the government of Tver, or Tweer, and falling into the Black Sea, about 10 miles below Ockzakow. It flows entirely through the Russian dominions, through its whole course, of about 800 miles; during which its navigation is only once interrupted by a series of cataracts, which begin below the mouth of the Samara, and continue for 40 miles. They are passed, however, in spring without much hazard, even by loaded barks.

DNIE'STER, a fine river of Europe, which rises in Red Russia, or Galicia, and passing by Choczim, Bender, &c., falls into the Black Sea at Akerman, between the months of the Danube and Dnieper.

To DO, *v. a.* preter. *did*, part. pass. *done;* [*don*, Sax.] to perform, act, or practise. To execute or discharge, applied to a message; to cause; to transact; to have recourse to, used as a sudden and passionate question. To perform; to exert; to deal; to gain a point; to put; to finish; to conclude; to settle. *What to do with*, signifies to bestow, to employ, to dispose of, or what use to make of. "He knows not *what to do with* his money." Neuterly, to cease to be concerned with. "I have *done with* him." To fare; to be conditioned with respect to health or sickness. To be able to succeed, or perfect a design. "We shall *do* without him." *Addison.* Sometimes however it is used to save the repetition of another verb. "I shall *come*, but if I *do* not, go away," *i. e.*, if I *come* not. Sometimes it is used as a word of peremptory and positive command; as, "Help me, *do:*" Or to increase the emphasis of the verb which follows it; "But I *do* love her." *Shak.* And sometimes by way of opposition; "I *did* love him, but scorn him now."

DOB-CHICK, *s.* in zoology, the common English name of the little diver or didapper. This bird is said to move most easily under water.

DO'CIBLE, *a.* [from *doceo* to teach, Lat.] submitting to instruction; easy to be taught; tractable.

DO'CILE, *a.* [from *doceo* to teach, Lat.] teachable; easily taught; tractable.

DOCI'LITY, *s.* [from *doceo* to teach, Lat.] aptness to receive instruction; readiness to be taught.

DOCIMA'STIC, *a.* [from *dokimazo* to try, Gr.] belonging to trials or experiments. The docimastic art, is the art of assaying metals.

DOCK, *s.* in law, an expedient for cutting off an estate-tail in lands, or tenements, that the owner be enabled to sell, give, or bequeath the same. In maritime affairs, it is a pit, great pond, or creek, by the side of an harbour, made convenient either for the building or repairing of ships; and is of two sorts; the dry-dock, where the water is kept out by great flood-gates; and a wet-dock, a place where a ship may be hauled into out of the tide's way. Among sportsmen, it is the fleshy part of a beast's chine, between the middle and the buttocks. Also, the stump of a horse's tail that remains after docking. In botany, a plant of which there are 17 species, ten of which grow wild in England; the blood-wort, cuckoo-meat, and sorrel, belong to this genus.

To DOCK, *v. a.* to cut a tail off, or short, to cut any thing short; to lay a ship in dock. In law, to cut off an entail; to lessen the charge of a bill

DO'CKET, *s.* a direction tied or fastened to goods; a summary or abridgment of a larger writing.

DO'CTOR, *s.* [*doctor*, from *doceo* to teach, Lat.] one so well versed in any science as to be able to teach it; a person who has taken the highest degree of music, law, physic, or divinity.

DO'CTORAL, *a.* [*doctoralis*, from *doctor* a teacher, Lat.] belonging to a doctor's degree.

DO'CTORALLY, *ad.* after the manner of a doctor or physician.

DO'CTORSHIP, *s.* the office or rank of a doctor.

DO'CTRINAL, (sometimes accented on the second syllable) *a.* [from *doctrina* doctrine, Lat.] belonging to, or containing, doctrine or instruction formerly taught.

DO'CTRINALLY, *ad.* positively; in the form of precepts or instruction.

DO'CTRINE, *s.* [*doctrina*, from *doceo* to teach, Lat.] the principles or positions of any sect or master; the thesis or maxims delivered in a discourse; any thing taught; the act of teaching.

DO'CUMENT, *s.* [*documentum*, from *doceo* to teach, Lat.] an instruction, admonition, precept, or direction; a precept of some dogmatical or positive person, or master; vouchers, or original writing, produced in support of any charge or accusation.

DO'DBROOK, a town of Devonshire, 15 miles S. W. of Dartmouth and 219 W. S. W. of London. Market on Wednesday. Pop 1038.

DO'DDER, *s.* [from *touteren*, Belg. to shoot up, according to Skinner] is the name of a very singular plant; when it first shoots from the seed it has little roots, which pierce the earth near the roots of other plants; but the capillaments of which it is formed, soon after clinging about these plants, the roots wither away. From this time it propagates itself along the stalks of the plant, entangling itself about them in a very complicated manner. It has no leaves. It is known in some parts of England by the names of hellweed and devil's guts.

DO'DDERED, *a.* overgrown with dodder; wasted, or decayed. "*Dodder'd* with age." *Dryden.*

DODE'CAGON, *s.* [from *dodeka* twelve, and *gonia* a corner, Gr.] a figure having twelve sides.

DODECATEMO'RION, *s.* [from *dodeka* twelve, and *meros* part, Gr.] the twelfth part.

To DODGE, [probably corrupted from *dog*] *v. a.* to use craft, evasions, or low shifts; to shift place as another approaches. Figuratively, to play fast and loose; to raise high expectations and baffle them; to shuffle, or baffle.

DO'DMAN, *s.* a kind of shell-fish, which casts its shell like the lobster, and is likewise called the *hodmandod*. Also a large brown snail.

DO'DO, *s.* in zoology, a very large bird, of singular shape, bearing a very like resemblance to the ostrich, but being much thicker. It is incapable of flight.

DOE, (*dō*) *s.* [*da*, Sax.] a she-deer, the female of a buck. A feat; what one can perform.

DO'ER, (*dooer*) *s.* [from *to do*] one who performs any thing, whether good or bad; a performer; one who practises.

To DOFF, *v. a.* [from *do off*] to strip; to put off dress; to put away, or get rid of; to delay or shift off. This word is obsolete in all its senses, and seldom used but by rustics.

DOG, *s.* [*dogghe*, Belg.] a domestic animal, the varieties of which are remarkably numerous; comprising the mastiff, spaniel, bull-dog, hound, greyhound, terrier, &c., the larger sorts being used as guards, and the smaller for sports. All these varieties are supposed to have been derived from the shepherd's dog. In astronomy, the name of two constellations, one called the greater, and the other called the lesser, dogs; the former belonging to the southern, and the latter to the northern hemisphere. Figuratively, used as a term of reproach to a man. When added to the names of other animals, it signifies a male of the species, as a *dog-fox*, a *dog-otter*. Used as a particle, and prefixed to another word, it signifies something worthless, as a *dog-rose*. *To go to the dogs*, is a phrase implying to be ruined.

He who has a Mind to beat a Dog, will easily find a Stick.

This Proverb is generally applied to such persons who out of prejudice and ill design, seek occasions of blame and scandal against other persons, and aggrandize the most pardonable infirmities into flagrant crimes.

To DOG, *v. a.* to hunt, or pursue like a hound.

DO'GBANE, *s.* a plant.

DO'GBERRY-TREE, *s.* a species of cornel, called also gatter-tree.

DO'GBOLT, *a.* wretched; miserable.

DO'GBRIAR, *s.* the brier that bears the hip.

DO'GCHEAP, *a.* extremely cheap, as cheap as dog's-meat.

DO'G-DAYS, *s.* the days in which the dog-star rises and sets with the sun; which, on account of their great heat, are supposed to be very unwholesome or unhealthy.

DOGE, *s.* [*doge*, Ital.] the ci-devant title of the supreme magistrate of the republics of Venice and Genoa.

DO'GFISH, *s.* the same with the shark.

DO'GFLY, *s.* a voracious biting fly.

DO'GGED, (*dog-ed*) *a.* sullen; sour; morose; or ill-humoured.

DO'GGEDLY, (*dog-edly*) *ad.* in a sour, morose, or ill-humoured manner.

DO'GGEDNESS, (*dog-edness*) *s.* a disposition of mind wherein a person is not moved to pleasantry by any objects of mirth, or pleased by offices of kindness and civility; sullenness; moroseness.

DO'GGER, (*dog-er*) *s.* a small ship, or fishing vessel, built after the Dutch fashion, with a narrow stern, commonly but one mast, and a well in the middle for keeping fish alive; principally used in fishing on the Dogger Bank, from whence it derives its name.

DO'GGEREL, (*dóggerel*) *s.* in poetry, applied to such compositions as have neither accuracy with respect to their rhymes, harmony with regard to their metre, dignity of expression, fertility of invention, or elevation of sentiment.

DO'GGEREL, *a.* loosed from the measures or rules of regular poetry; vile; despicable; mean; used of verses. "*Dogg'rel* rhymes." *Dryden.*

DO'GGISH, *a.* churlish; brutish.

DO'GMA, *s.* [Lat.] an established principle, axiom, or maxim.

DOGMA'TIC, or DOGMA'TICAL, *a.* positive; strongly attached to any particular notion or opinion; authoritative, or imperious in forcing one's opinions as indubitable truths on others.

DOGMA'TICALLY, *ad.* in a positive, imperious, or peremptory manner.

DOGMA'TICALNESS, *s.* the quality of being positive of the truth of one's own opinions, and endeavouring to force them magisterially or imperiously on others.

DO'GMATIST, *s.* [*dogmatiste*, Fr.] one who advances his opinions as infallible, supports them with great obstinacy, and magisterially demands the assent of others to them.

To DO'GMATIZE, *v. n.* to advance any opinion positively, and endeavour to propagate it imperiously.

DO'GMATIZER, *s.* one who advances opinions with an air of insolent confidence.

DO'GROSE, *s.* the flower of the wild brier, or hip-tree

DO'GSLEEP, *s.* a pretended or dissembled sleep.

DO'GS-MEAT, *s.* carrion, or horse-flesh, sold for the food of dogs.

DO'GSTAR, *s.* the star which rises and sets with the sun during the dog-days.

DO'GSTAIL, *s.* a plant found in pastures; a kind of grass.

DO'GSTOOL, *s.* a plant.

DO'GTEETH, *s.* in anatomy, the four teeth, two in each jaw, which are situated between the *incisores* and the grinders; they are by some called the *eye-teeth*.

DO'GTRICK, *s.* an ill turn; surly and brutal treatment.

DO'GTROT, *s.* a gentle trot, resembling that of a dog.

DO'GWOOD, *s.* a species of cornelian cherry.

DO'ILY, *s.* a coarse woollen stuff, supposed to be so called from the name of the inventor.

DO'INGS, *s.* [plural, and seldom used in the singular, from *do*, the verb] any thing performed, whether good or bad. Performances; exploits; behaviour; conduct; bustle; tumult; merriment. Seldom used but in a ludicrous sense.

DOIT, *s.* [*duyt*, Belg. *doyght*, Erse] a small piece of money current in Holland.

To DOL, *v. a.* [*dælan*, Sax.] to divide in portions or shares; to deal out, or distribute.

DOLE, *s.* [*deal*, Sax.] the act of dividing into shares or portions. In law, a portion or share. Portion, or condition, applied to the circumstances or incidents happening to a person. Grief, sorrow, misery, from *doleo*, Lat. to grieve. "In equal scale weighing delight and *dole*." *Shak.*

DOLE, *s.* in husbandry, a void space left in tilling. See DALE.

DO'LEFUL, *a.* dismal; sorrowful; having the external appearance of sorrow; melancholy.

DO'LEFULLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to shew or cause sorrow.

DO'LEFULNESS, *s.* the quality which shews or expresses grief, or causes it in others.

DOLEGE'LLY, a town of Merionethshire, seated in a vale, on the river Avon, at the foot of the great mountain Calder Idris. It has a manufacture of cotton, and coarse undyed woollen cloths, for exportation. It is 31 miles N. W. of Montgomery, and 205 N. W. of London. Market on Tuesday and Saturday. Pop. 1087

DO'LESOME, *a.* full of grief; extremely sorrowful, applied to persons. Gloomy, dull, or affecting a person with melancholy.

DO'LESOMELY, *ad.* in such a manner as to affect a person with deep sorrow.

DO'LESOMENESS, *s.* the quality of affecting a person with extreme sorrow.

DOLL, *s.* a contraction of DOROTHY; and applied to a wooden image, clothed either with the dress of a female or male, used by children as a plaything.

DO'LLAR, *s. daler*, Belg.] a silver coin current in several parts of Germany and Holland, of the value of 4s. 6d. sterling. There are various species of them; as the rix-dollar, semi-dollar, quarter-dollar, &c. In 1797, Spanish dollars were stamped at the Tower, and issued as legal coin in Great Britain, at the value of 4s. 9d. but were called in the same year. Since that, however, they have been entirely re-coined, and now pass current at 5s. each.

DOLORI'FIC, *a.* [from *dolor* grief or pain, and *facio* or make, Lat.] that causes grief or pain.

DO'LOROUS, *a.* [from *dolor* grief or pain, Lat.] mournful or sorrowful, applied to persons. Affecting with grief or pain, applied to things.

DO'LOUR, *s.* [from *dolor* grief or pain, Lat.] grief or sorrow, pain or pang.

DO'LPHIN, (*dólfin*) *s.* [*delphin*, Lat.] a large sea-fish, which spouts water like the whale, and has many marvellous stories related concerning it by the ancients. In astronomy, a constellation of the northern hemisphere, consisting of eighteen stars

DOLT, *s.* [*dol.* Teut.] a fool, or person of dull apprehension; a blockhead.

DO'LTISH, *a.* stupid; like a fool or blockhead.

DO'MABLE, *a.* [from *domo* to tame, Lat.] tameable.

DOMA'IN, *s.* [*domaine*, Fr. from *dominium* dominion, Lat.] land possessed by one as a proprietor, heir, or governor.

DOME, *s.* [Fr. from *domus* a house, Lat.] a house or building, generally applied to a stately building, or to one set apart for divine service. In architecture, a roof of a spherical form, resembling the bell of a great clock, raised over the middle of a building, called a cupola.

DOME'STIC, or DOME'STICAL, *a.* [from *domus* a house, Lat.] belonging to a house, or the management of a family; fit to inhabit a house, applied to animals. Private, not open. Applied to wars, intestine or civil; opposed to those carried on in a foreign country.

DOME'STIC, *s.* a servant who lives in the same house with his master; generally applied to the servants of persons of distinction.

To DOME'STICATE, *v. a.* to make domestic; to withdraw from the public.

To DO'MIFY, *v. a.* to tame.

DO'MINANT, *a.* [*dominant*, Fr.] predominant; presiding; ascendant.

DOMINA'TION, *s.* [from *dominus* lord, Lat.] power, dominion; tyranny; one highly exalted in power, used of angelic beings.

To DO'MINATE, *v. a.* [from *dominus* lord, Lat.] to prevail over others.

DO'MINATIVE, *a.* imperious; insolent.

DOMINA'TOR, *s.* [Lat.] the presiding, ruling, or governing power.

To DOMINE'ER, *v. n.* [from *dominus* lord, Lat.] to exert authority or power in an insolent, arbitrary, or tyrannical manner.

DOMINGO, ST., or *HISPANIOLA*, the richest of the Caribbee Islands in the West Indies. It is 350 miles in length, and 110 in breadth; and the climate, though hot, is healthy, except to new comers. The country is uncommonly fruitful, and beautifully diversified with hills and valleys, woods and rivers; it is also well stocked with fruit-trees, and produces coffee, sugar, indigo, tobacco, salt, cotton, ginger, gums, wax, honey, and drugs. Its coasts and rivers are well supplied with fish and turtles; and the animals brought here from Europe have multiplied prodigiously, supplying provisions, hides, and tallow. There are also mines of gold, talc, and crystal. The Spaniards held the eastern part of this island upwards of three centuries; but the whole, by the treaty of 1795, was ceded to the French; after which it suffered, under all the successive rulers sent from France, the miseries of anarchy, cruelty, and oppression; in order to put an end to which, the Directory, in 1797, appointed the black general Toussaint Louverture, commander in chief, and governor general of the island, as a reward for the gallant manner in which he had defended it against the English. He was a man of no common talents, and the happy effects of his administration proved the propriety of the appointment; but proceeding to give a new constitution to the island, which though it acknowledged its dependence on France, in fact separated it most essentially, the French government in 1802 sent an army of 25,000 men to enforce obedience,

which after three months' cruel war was effected, and Toussaint afterwards sent prisoner to France. But the contest was soon renewed, and the insurgent blacks carried on, for a long time, a desolating war against the French army, the remains of which, harassed on all sides, capitulated on the 19th of November, 1804, to the black general Dessalines, agreeing to evacuate Cape Francois, and retire to their ships, which were afterwards surrendered by convention to the English under admiral Duckworth. The blacks, having thus got rid of their enemies in that part of the island, proceeded to form a new government under the title of the republic (since changed to that of empire) of Hayti, with general Dessalines at its head, who published a most vindictive manifesto to the negroes, exciting them to vengeance against the French inhabitants, and (horrid to relate) these were given up for some days to indiscriminate butchery! After this, intent on driving the French wholly from the island, he carried the war into the Spanish part, of which the town of St. Domingo is the capital; but failing in this enterprise, the French retained the possession of it till 1809, when, by the assistance of the English, their total expulsion from the island was effected, and the Spanish dominion again restored. Nor has the negro government of Hayti yet enjoyed any stability, having undergone several revolutions, and the sovereignty being still contested by two rival chiefs. St. Domingo lies between Jamaica and Porto Rico. Pop. of town, 20,000.

DOMI'NICA, *s.* palm-sunday.

DOMINI'CA, an English West-India island, about 29 miles in length, and 16 in breadth. It yields coffee, indigo, ginger, and other articles of West-Indian produce, but the soil, being thin, is more adapted to the rearing of cotton than sugar. In the woods are innumerable swarms of bees, which produce great quantities of wax and honey, and the island is well supplied with rivulets of water. It is divided into ten parishes. The only towns of note are Charlotte Town, or Rousseau, on the S. W. side of the island, and Portsmouth, at the head of Prince Rupert's Bay. From January 5, 1787, to January 5, 1788, the exports amounted to the value of 302,987l. 15s. There is no considerable bay or harbour, but the anchorage round the coast is commodious and safe, and ships find shelter under its capes. It lies about half way between Guadaloupe and Martinico. Lat. 15. 32. N., long. 61. 23. W. Pop. 18,000.

DOMI'NICAL, *a.* noting the Lord's day, or Sunday. The *dominical letter*, in chronology, is that which denotes the Sunday in almanacks, &c., throughout the year: of these letters there are consequently seven, beginning with the first letter of the alphabet; and as in leap-years there is an intercalary day, there are then two, the first of which denotes every Sunday till the intercalary day, and the second all the Sundays which follow after it. The dominical letter for any particular year being known, it may be readily found for any succeeding one, by observing that they move in a retrograde order, so that if in any given year the Sunday-letter was D, in the following year (provided it was not leap-year,) it would be C, in the next year after that, B, and so on: but in leap-year there are two of them used, as for example, in the year 1803 the dominical letter was B, in 1804 (being leap-year) AG, in 1805, F, &c.

DOMI'NICANS, an order of religious, called in France Jacobins, and in England Black Friars, or Preaching Friars. This order, founded by St. Dominic, a native of Spain, was approved of by Innocent III. in 1215, and confirmed by a bull of Honorius III. in 1216, under St. Austin's rules, and the founder's particular constitutions.

DOMI'NION, *s.* [from *dominus* lord, Lat.] the exercise of power and authority. The space of ground or territory subjected to a person, applied to place. Predominancy, preference. An order of angels.

DO'MINO, *s.* a hood worn by a canon of a cathedral. Also, a dress in form of a gown worn at masquerades.

DON, one of the principal rivers in Europe, which separates it partially from Asia. It rises near Epiphan, in the government of Tula, and falls by three streams into the sea of Asoph. It has so many windings and shoals, that it is scarcely navigable.

DON, *s.* [from *dominus* lord, Lat.] the Spanish title of a gentleman, as Don Quixote. It is used with us ludicrously.

To DON, *v. a.* to put on; to invest one with. Obsolete.

DONAGHADEE', a sea-port of Down, in Ulster, about 7 leagues W. of Port Patrick, in Scotland, between which two places four elegant packet-boats now regularly carry the mails and passengers. It is 15 miles E. of Belfast, and 94 N.E. of Dublin. Pop. 2986.

DO'NARY, *s.* [from *dono* to give, Lat.] a thing given for sacred uses.

DONA'TION, *s.* [from *dono* to give, Lat.] the act of giving any thing voluntarily or unasked, the grant by which any thing is given.

DO'NATISTS, schismatics, in the ancient church of Africa, who took their name from their leader *Donatus*. He taught that baptism administered by heretics was null; that every church but the African was become prostituted; and that he was to be the restorer of religion.

DO'NATIVE, *s.* [from *donatif*, Fr.] a gift, largess, or some considerable present. In the canon law, it is a benefice given by the patron to a priest without presentation to the ordinary, and without institution or induction. The king may found a church or chapel, and exempt it from the jurisdiction of the ordinary; or by letters patent he may license a common person to found such a church, and ordain it to be made a *donative*. There can be no lapse of such a benefice, though the bishop may compel such a person to nominate a clerk by ecclesiastical censures, and the clerk must be qualified as other clerks of churches are.

DO'NCASTER, a spacious, populous town, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, seated on the river Don, in the great road between London and York. It is a considerable woolmarket, and here are manufactories of stockings, petticoats, knit waistcoats, gloves, and leathern caps. It is 37 miles S. of York, and 160 N. by W. of London. Market on Saturday. Pop. 10,801.

DONE, *participle of* Do.

DONE, an interjection made use of by the party who accepts of, or agrees to, a wager proposed by another person; and implies, *it is as good as done*, or *let it be done*, or *let it be so*.

DO'NEGAL, a county of Ulster, in Ireland, 68 miles in length, and about 36 in breadth, bounded on the W. and N. by the ocean; on the E. by the counties of Londonderry and Tyrone; and on the S. by Fermanagh and the Bay of Donegal. It contains about two hundred and eighty nine thousand inhabitants. The country is hilly and boggy, with rich valleys between the mountains, and has several excellent harbours. The linen trade carried on here is pretty extensive. Its capital, Donegal, is situated on a bay of the same name, at the mouth of the river Esk, 9 miles N. N. E. of Ballyshannon, and 111 N. W. of Dublin.

DO'NJON, *s.* in fortification, signifies a strong tower of redoubt of a fortress, whither the garrison may retreat in case of necessity, and capitulate with greater advantages.

DO'NNINGTON, a town of Lincolnshire, whose market is on Saturday. It is 110½ miles from London. P. 1759.

DO'NOR, *s.* [from *dono*, Lat.] one who gives a thing to another.

DOO'DLE, *s.* [a cant word, perhaps corrupted from *do little*] a trifler; an idler.

To DOOM, *v. a.* [*deman*, Sax.] to judge; to pass sentence against; to condemn; to destine; to command judicially, or by uncontrollable authority.

DOOM, *s.* [*dom*, Sax,] the sentence or condemnation of a judge; the great judgment at the last-day; the state to which a person is destined; fate, or destruction. Sentence, or the last determination of the judgment with respect to the condition of a person.

DOO'MSDAY, *s.* [*domedaeg*, Sax.] the last day, when judgment is to be passed on all mankind; the day of judgment. The day in which a person is condemned, or is to be executed. *Doomsday*, or *doomsday book*, denominated *Liber Judiciarius, vel Censualis Angliæ;* that is, the judicial book, or book of the survey of *England*, composed in the time of *William* the Conqueror, from a survey of the several counties, hundreds, tithings, &c. The intent or design of this book was, to be a register, by which sentence may be given in the tenures of estates, and from which that noted question, whether lands be ancient demesne or not, is still decided. The book is still remaining in the exchequer, fair and legible, consisting of two volumes, a greater and lesser; the greater comprehends all the counties of *England*, except *Northumberland*, *Cumberland*, *Westmoreland*, *Durham*, and part of *Lancashire*, which were never surveyed, and except *Essex*, *Suffolk*, and *Norfolk*, which are contained in the lesser volume.

DOOR, *s.* [*dor*, or *dure*, Sax.] a vacant place left in a building, through which persons may enter or go out. This is generally applied to private houses; but the entrance into cities, palaces, or the mansions of the nobility, is called a *gate*. Figuratively, a house passage, avenue, inlet, or any means by which an approach or entrance may be made. *Out of doors*, is sometimes used for a thing abolished, laid aside, quite gone, vanished, exploded, or sent away. *At the door*, implies something near, impending, or imminent; "Death is *at the door*." *At the door of a person*, signifies something that may be charged or imputed to a person; "The fault lies wholly *at my door*." *Dryd. Next door to*, implies approaching to, bordering on.

DO'ORCASE, *s.* the frame in which doors are hung.

DO'ORKEEPER, *s.* a porter; one that keeps the entrance of a house.

DO QUET, *s.* a paper containing a warrant.

DOR, *s.* the English name for the black beetle; applied also to the dusty beetle that flies about hedges in the evening. See DORR.

DORA'DO, *s.* in ichthyology, the name of a large Brazilian sea-fish. In astronomy, a constellation of the southern hemisphere, called Xiphias.

DO'RCHESTER, the capital town of Dorsetshire, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is a town of great antiquity, and was much larger than it is at present. The houses are well built, and it has three handsome streets. It sends two members to parliament, is the place where the assizes are held, and gives title to a marquis. It is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, a recorder, and 24 common-council-men; has 3 churches, and was formerly a city. It is 120 miles W. by S. of London. Pop. 3033.

DO'RCHESTER, a town in Oxfordshire, whose market is now disused. It was formerly of much greater account than it is at present; however, it is provided with some very good inns, and the church is a large handsome structure. It was formerly a bishop's see. It is 10 miles S. E. of Oxford and 49 W. N. W. of London. Pop. 666.

DOREE', or JOHN DOREE, in ichthyology, the vulgar name of a fish, which is very broad and flat, and of a yellow colour. It is found on the coasts of Cornwall.

DO'RIC ORDER, *s.* in architecture, the second of the five orders, being that between the Tuscan and Ionic. The characters of the Doric order, as now managed, are, the height of its columns, which is eight diameters; the frieze, which is adorned with triglyphs, drops, and metopes; its capital, which is without volutes; and its admitting of cimatiums.

DORKING. See *Darking*.

DO'RMANT, *a.* [Fr.] sleeping; in a sleeping posture. Secret, or private, opposed to *public*. Leaning, not perpendicular.

DO'RMITORY, *s.* [*dormitorium*, from *dormito* to sleep, Lat.] a place furnished for sleeping in, with a great many beds. In old records, a burial-place.

DO'RMOUSE, *s.* [from *dormio* to sleep, Lat., and *mouse*] a mouse which passes a great part of the winter in sleep.

DORN, *s.* [from *dorn*, Teut.] in natural history, a fish, perhaps the same as the thornback.

DO'RNICK, *s.* a species of linen cloth used in Scotland for the table, so called because first made in Deornick in Flanders.

DO'RNOCK, the county town of Sutherland, situated at the entrance of a fine frith of the same name. It is a small place, mostly in ruins. About nine miles above Dornock ferry, is a water-fall, and salmon-leap, where the fishes that fail in their leap are caught in baskets on their fall. Dornoch is about 24 miles N. of Inverness. Pop. 752.

DORR, *s.* [*tor*, Teut.] in natural history, an insect probably so called from its sound, and named likewise the hedge-chafer.

DO'RSEL, or DO'RSER, *s.* [from *dorsum* the back, Lat.] a pannier or bag hung on each side of a horse, for holding things of small bulk.

DO'RSETSHIRE, a county of England, 52 miles in length, and 27 in breadth. It is bounded on the N. by Wiltshire and Somersetshire, on the S. by the English Channel, on the W. by Devonshire, and on the E. by Hampshire. It contains 248 parishes, and 22 market towns, and a population of 174,743 inhbts. It produces all the commodities common to other counties; besides which, it has both linen and woollen manufactures. The air is good, but sharp on the hills, and on the sea-coast it is mild and pleasant. The soil is sandy, except in some rich meadows, plains, and valleys. There are many hills, which feed great numbers of sheep; and on the sea-coasts there is plenty of fish. The principal rivers are the Stour, the Frome and the Piddle. It gives the title of Duke to the Sackville family.

DORSI'FEROUS, or DORSI'PAROUS, *a.* [from *dorsum* the back, and *fero*, or *pario*, to bear, Lat.] bearing or bringing forth on the back. In botany, applied to plants of the capillary kind, without stalk, which bear their seed on the back side of their leaves; such as the fern, &c. In natural history, applied to the American frog, which brings forth her young at her back.

DOR'TURE, *s.* [*dortoir*, Fr.] a place to sleep in; a bed-chamber.

DOSE, *s.* [*dosis*, from *didomi* to give, Gr.] in physic, as much of any medicine as is proper for a person to take at one time. As much of any liquor as a person can bear: sometimes used for that quantity which intoxicates a person.

To DOSE, *v. a.* to proportion a medicine properly to the patient or disease; to give physic, or any thing nauseous to any man, in a ludicrous sense.

DO'SSIL, *s.* a pledget; or a small lump or quantity of lint to be laid on a sore.

DOST, the second person of *do*.

DOT, *s.* a small point or spot made to mark any thing, by pressing the tip of a pen on the paper in writing, and resembling the mark at the end of the sentence [.]

To DOT, *v. a.* to mark with specks. Neuterly, to make dots or spots.

DO'TAGE, *s.* want or weakness of understanding; excessive fondness for any person or thing; generally applied to persons in years.

DO'TAL, *a.* [*dotalis*, from *dos* a portion, Lat.] relating to the portion of a woman; constituting her dowry.

DO'TARD, *s.* a person whose understanding is impaired by age.

DOTA'TION, *s.* [*dotatio*, from *dos* a portion, Lat.] the act of giving a dowry or portion.

To DOTE, *v. n.* [*doten*, Belg.] to have one's understanding impaired by age or passion. Actively, to regard with excessive fondness.

DO'TER, *s.* one whose understanding is impaired by years, one who loves a person or thing with excessive fondness.

DO'TINGLY, *ad.* with an excessive love or fondness.

DO'TTARD, *s.* in gardening, a tree kept from growing to its full height by cutting.

DO'TTEREL, *s.* in natural history, the name of a bird which mimicks gestures.

DOU'AY, a considerable city in the department of the North in France, long celebrated for its English college, to which the Roman Catholics of our nation were generally sent for education. Its principal trade consists in making and vending worsted camlets. It is seated on the river Scarpe, 15 miles N. W. of Cambray. Pop. 19,500.

DO'UBLE, (*dúbble*) *a.* [*double*, Fr.] two things of the same sort, joined in pairs, and answering each other. Twice as much, applied to quantity; the same number repeated. Having twice the effect or influence, applied to power. Deceitful, acting two parts, one openly, and a different one in private. It is used in composition for two ways, as *double-edged*, having an edge on each side, or for twice the number or quantity; *double dyed*, *i. e.*, twice dyed.

To DO'UBLE, (*dúbble*) *v. n.* to increase to twice the quantity, number, value, or strength; to turn back, or wind, in running. To play tricks; to use sleights. Actively, among sailors, to pass round a cape or promontory; to fold; to repeat the same word; to increase by addition.

DO'UBLE, (*dúbble*) *s.* twice the quantity, number, value, or quality; strong beer, so called from its being twice as strong as the common sort. A trick; a shift; an artifice. In hunting, a turning back or winding made by game.

DO'UBLE, *ad.* twice over. "I was *double* their age." *Swift.*

DOUBLE-DE'ALER, (*dubble-déeler*) *s.* one who is deceitful, by acting two parts at the same time, one to a person's face, and the other behind his back.

DOUBLE-DE'ALING, (*dubble-déeling*) *s.* an artifice; dissimulation; the acting two different parts, by pretending friendship to a person's face, at the same time being intimate with his enemy; low, insidious, and faudulent; cunning.

DOUBLE-HE'ADED, *a.* in botany, having the flowers growing one to another.

DOUBLE-MI'NDED, (*dúbble-minded*) *a.* deceitful; acting two contrary parts; prosecuting contrary designs.

DO'UBLENESS, (*dubbleness*) *s.* the state of a thing repeated twice; the state of a thing folded, or made twice its natural size.

DO'UBLER, (*dubler*) *s.* one who is guilty of deceit or dissimulation; one who increases any thing by repetition, addition, or folding.

DO'UBLET, (*dublet*) *s.* an under or inner garment, so called from its affording double the warmth of another.

DOUBLE-TO'NGUED, (*dubble-tung'd*) *a.* giving contrary accounts of the same thing; deceitful.

DO'UBLETOOTH, *s.* a plant, the same with the water hemp agrimony.

DOUBLON, (*dubloon*) *s.* [Fr.] a Spanish coin, valued at two pistoles.

DOU'BLY, (*dubly*) *ad.* in a twofold manner; in twice the quantity; to twice the degree.

To DOUBT, (*dout*) *v. n.* [*douter*, Fr.] to be unable to determine the reality, truth, or possibility of a thing, on account of the equality of the arguments on each side; to fear; to suspect; to hesitate; to desist or keep from action through suspense. Actively, to fear; to suspect; to distrust.

DOUBT, (*dout*) *s.* uncertainty; suspense; a state of the mind wherein it remains undetermined. Figuratively, a question or some point undetermined and unsettled; a scruple; perplexity; suspicion; a difficulty proposed to the understanding. SYNON. We are in *uncertainty* with respect to the success of our proceeding; in *doubt* what step to take; in *suspense* when we are held from acting by a delay of certainty. *Uncertainty* requires caution; *doubt*, consideration; *suspense*, patience.

DO'UBTER, (*douteur*) *s.* one who is not able to determine the truth or probability of a thing; one who is in an uncertain state of mind.

DO'UBTFUL, (*doutful*) *a.* full of uncertainty; not settled in opinion. Ambiguous or not clear, applied to the meaning of words; not determined in the mind on account of the quality of the proofs *for* and *against*; not secure; suspicious; timorous.

DO'UBTFULLY, (*doutfully*) *ad.* with uncertainty and irresolution; with ambiguity or want of clearness.

DO'UBTFULNESS, (*doutfulness*) *s.* a state of the mind wherein it is unable to determine certainty, reality or truth, for want of preponderating proofs; uncertainty. That which may admit of various and contrary senses, applied to words.

DO'UBTINGLY, (*doutingly*) *ad.* in such a manner as to be uncertain with respect to the reality or truth of a thing; in such a manner as to be fearful of future ill.

DO'UBTLESS, (*doutless*) *a.* without any fear or apprehension of danger or ill; without doubt; certainly. Used adverbially, it implies without doubt, question, or uncertainty.

DO'UCKER, *s.* a bird that dips in the water.

DOVE, *s.* [*duvo*, old Teut.] a wild pigeon, generally applied to the female of the species. The dove is the symbol of simplicity and innocence.

DO'VECOT, *s.* a small building in which pigeons are kept; a pigeon-house.

DO'VER, a sea-port town in the county of Kent, with two markets, on Wednesday, and Saturday. It is one of the cinque ports, and a corporation, consisting of a mayor and twelve jurats. Its castle stands on a high hill, and is very strong, containing barracks for 300 men, and commanding a view of the French coast. The inhabitants are chiefly supported by the shipping, and by ship-building, rope-making, and a small manufactory of sacking. It is 72 miles from London, 15 from Canterbury, and 21 from Calais in France. Pop. 11,924.

DO'VETAIL, *s.* in carpentry, a form or manner of joining boards, or timber, by letting one piece into another, in form of a wedge reversed, or a dove's tail. This is one of the strongest kinds of joining.

DOUGH, (*dō*) *s.* [*dah*, Sax.] the paste made for bread or pies before it is baked.

DOUGHBA'KER, *a.* unfinisned; not hardened to perfection.

DO'UGHTY, (*douty*) *a.* [*dohtig*, Sax.] brave, noble, illustrious, in ancient authors. Obstinately brave; stiff. Used by moderns to convey some ludicrous or ironical idea of strength and courage.

DO'UGHY, (*doey*) *a.* not baked; not baked enough. Figuratively, soft; not confirmed by years or education in the love of virtue.

To DOUSE, *v. a.* [perhaps from *dusis* a fall, Gr.] to plunge suddenly our head in the water; to give a person a box on the ear. Neuterly, to fall suddenly into the water.

DOUSE, *s.* a box on the ear; a low and cant word.

DO'WAGER, *s.* [*douairière*, Fr.] a widow who has a jointure; a title given to the widows of kings, or other nobility.

DOWDY, *s.* an awkward, ill-dressed, and clownish woman. Adjectively, awkward; inelegant.

DO'WER, *s.* that portion which the law allows a widow but of the estates of her husband, after his decease.

DO'WERED, *part.* portioned; supplied with a portion.

DO'WERLESS, *a.* without a portion.

DO'WLAS, *s.* a coarse kind of linen.

DOWN, *s.* formerly spelt *doun*, [*dunn*, Dan.] soft feathers, generally those which grow on the breasts of birds or fowls. Figuratively, that which softens or alleviates any uneasy sensation; soft wool, or tender hair.

DOWN, *s.* [*dun*, Sax.] a large open plain or valley. In the plural, used for a road near the coast of Deal in Kent, which is passed by shipping homeward and outward bound, and is a general place for men-of-war to rendezvous.

DOWN, a large, rich, and populous county of Ulster in Ireland, about 40 miles long and 27 broad; containing 72 parishes, and about 352,000 inhabitants. It is a fertile country, though partly encumbered by bogs, and carries on a large linen manufacture. The habitations are neat, with an orchard to almost every cottage. Its chief town is Downpatrick, a small town, 7 miles W. of Strangford Bay, and 74 N. E. of Dublin. Near it are the remains of an old cathedral, remarkable for the tomb of St. Patrick, the founder.

DOWN, *prep.* [*aduna*, Sax.] from a higher to a lower situation; along a descent, from a rising ground to the plain on which it stands. Towards the mouth, applied to a river.

DOWN, *ad.* on the ground; from a higher to a lower situation; tending to the ground, or towards the centre. Out of sight, or below the horizon, applied to the situation of the sun, moon, &c. "The moon is *down*." *Shak.* *To boil down*, is to exhaust all its strength, or so as to macerate or boil to pieces. *Up and down*, every where, or without any confinement to place.

DOWN, (*To go*) to be digested; to be received.

To DOWN, *v. a.* to knock; to subdue; to suppress.

DOWN, *interject.* an exhortation to fling a person on the ground, or make him fall by means of a blow; to demolish or destroy a building.

DO'WNCAST, *a.* bent down; directed to the ground.

DO'WNFALL, (*dounfaul*) *s.* ruin, applied to buildings. Calamity, disgrace, or change from a state of dignity, affluence, and power, to one of indigence, misery, and disgrace.

DO'WNHAM, Market, a town of Norfolk, noted for the great quantities of butter that are brought hither, and sent to Cambridge up the Ouse, whence it is conveyed in the Cambridge waggon to London, and generally known there by the name of Cambridge butter. It is seated on the river Ouse, Pop. 2198, and is 42 miles W. of Norwich, and 86 N. by E. of London. Market on Saturday.

DO'WNHILL, *s.* declivity; descent. Adjectively, declivious, descending.

DO'WNTON, a town of Wiltshire, with a trade in malting, paper-making, tanning, and lace-making. It is seated on the river Avon, 6 miles S. E. of Salisbury, and 84 W. S. W. of London. Market on Friday.

DO'WNLOOKED, *a.* with the eyes cast down or looking towards the ground, the natural expression of sorrow.

DOWNLY'ING, *a.* about to be in travail of childbirth.

DOWNRI'GHT, (*dounrit*) *ad.* straight down; in a straight or perpendicular line; in plain terms; completely. Without any dissimulation, flattery, or ceremony.

DO'WNRIGHT, (*dounrit*) *a.* plain; open; professed; without disguise or dissimulation; directly tending to the point; without circumlocution; artless; without ceremony; honestly; surlily.

DO'WNSITTING, *s.* the act of going to rest, alluding to the eastern custom of lying on the ground; rest; repose.

DO'WNWARD, or DO'WNWARDS, *ad.* [*duneweard*, Sax.] towards the centre, or towards the ground; from a higher to a lower situation. In a course of succession from father to son, &c., applied to descent or genealogy

DO'WNWARD, *a.* moving from a higher to a lower situation; declining; bending, or sloping towards the ground.

DO'WNY, *a.* covered with soft and short feathers, or with a nap; made of soft feathers or down; soft; tender; soothing.

DO'WRY, or DOWRE, *s.* is properly the money or fortune which a wife brings to her husband in marriage; and differs from *dower*.

DOXO'LOGY, *s.* [from *doxa* glory, and *logos* a word, Gr.] a short verse or sentence including praise and thanksgiving to God; such as "*Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy Ghost.*

DO'XY, *s.* a strumpet; a prostitute.

To DOZE, *v. n.* [*dwæes*, Sax.] to slumber; to be half asleep; to be in a state of sleepiness. Actively, to stupefy or make dull.

DO'ZEN, (*dúzen*) *s.* [*douzaine*, Fr.] a collection of twelve things or persons.

DO'ZINESS, *s.* sleepiness, drowsiness; a strong inclination or propensity to sleep.

DO'ZY, *a.* inclined to sleep, drowsy, sleepy.

DRAB, *s.* [*drabbe*, Sax.] a common prostitute, a loose or unchaste woman; a thick cloth made of wool.

DRACHM, (*dram*) *s.* [*drachma*, Lat.] an ancient silver coin worth about seven-pence three-farthings sterling; the 16th part of an ounce avoirdupois weight. Among apothecaries the 8th part of an ounce, weighing either 3 scruples or 60 grains. An ancient Jewish coin, having on one side a harp, and on the reverse a bunch of grapes, called by the Jews half a shekel, but by the Greeks a *drachm*.

DRA'CO, the dragon; in astronomy, a constellation of the northern hemisphere.

DRACU'NCULUS, *s.* [a *diminutive*, from *draco* a dragon, Lat.] a worm breeding between the skin and the flesh in hot countries, and reported to grow to the length of several yards.

DRAFF, *s.* [*draf*, Belg.] refuse; lees; dregs; properly something fluid.

DRA'FF, *a.* abounding in dregs or sediments. Figuratively, worthless, or only fit to be flung away.

DRAFT, *s.* See DRAUGHT.

DRAFT, *a.* a corruption of DRAUGHT.

To DRAG, *v. a.* [*dragan*, Sax.] to pull along the ground by main force; to draw along contemptuously, and as unworthy any notice; to pull along with violence. Neuterly, to hang so low as to trail upon the ground.

DRAG, *s.* [*dræg*, Sax.] an instrument with hooks, used to catch hold of things under water.

To DRA'GGLE, *v. a.* to make dirty by trailing along the

ground. Neuterly, to grow or become dirty by drawing along the ground.

DRA'GNET, *s.* a net which is drawn along the bottom of the water.

DRA'GON, *s.* [*dragon*, Fr.] a serpent, whether real or imaginary, supposed to be furnished with wings, and to grow to an enormous size. Figuratively, one of a fierce and violent tem

DRAGONE'T, *s.* [diminutive of *dragon*] a little dragon.

DRA'GON'S-BLOOD, *s.* a moderately heavy resin, of which there are two kinds; the one firm and compact, brought to us in small leaves, wrapped up in long and narrow leaves, and are called the *Drops* or *Tears of Dragon's Blood*. The other is brought in large masses or cakes of an irregular figure; this is less compact, less pure, and of much less value than the other. The genuine *dragon's blood* is the fruit of a tall tree of the palm kind, common in the island of Java, and some other parts of the East Indies.

DRA'GONFLY, *s.* a fierce stinging fly.

DRA'GONSHEAD, *s.* a plant.

DRAGONTREE, *s.* a species of palm.

DRA'GOON, *s.* [from *dragon*, Teut.] a soldier who serves both on foot and horseback.

To DRAIN, *v. a.* [*trainer*, Fr.] to draw off water or other fluids gradually; to empty a vessel by gradually drawing off what it contains; to dry by setting in such a posture or position as the fluid must naturally run out.

DRAIN, *s.* a channel through which waters are gradually exhausted or drawn; a water-course; a sluice.

DRAKE, *s.* [*dreck*, Belg.] a water-fowl, the male of a duck. A small piece of cannon, from *draco*, Lat.

DRAM, *s.* in weight, the eighth part of an ounce. Such a quantity of distilled or spirituous liquors as is usually drank at once. Spirituous liquors.

To DRAM, *v. a.* in low language, to drink drams; to drink distilled spirits.

DRA'MA, *s.* [from *drama* action, Gr.] a poem accommodated to action; in which the action is not related, but represented; and in which therefore such rules are to be observed as make the representation probable. The principal species of drama are two, comedy and tragedy. Some others there are of less note; as pastoral, satire, tragic-comedy, opera, &c.

DRAMA'TIC, or DRAMA'TICAL, *a.* represented by action or on the stage.

DRAMA'TICALLY, *ad.* after the manner of a poem acted on the stage.

DRA'MATIST, *s.* the author or composer of a dramatic piece acted on the stage.

DRANK, the preterit of *drink*.

To DRAPE, *v. a.* [from *drap*, Fr.] to make cloth. Figuratively, to jeer, to satirize.

DRA'PER, *s.* one who sells either linen or woollen cloth.

DRA'PERY, *s.* [*drapperie*, Fr.] the trade or art of making cloth; cloth made either of linen or woollen. In painting and sculpture, the representation of the garments or clothing of any figure.

DRA'STIC, *a.* [*drastikos*, from *drao* to act, Gr.] powerful, vigorous, efficacious. In medicine, a remedy which works soon or with speed.

DRAUGH, *s.* [pronounced, and corruptly written, *droff*] refuse; swill; a scum of a pot; pot-liquor, or the liquor given to hogs.

DRAUGHT, (*draft*) *s.* [*draght*, Belg.] the act of drinking. A quantity of liquor drank at once. Liquor drank for pleasure. The action of moving or dragging carriages. The quality of being drawn or moved by pulling. The representation of a person or thing by painting. A sketch or plan of some building or picture. A picture. In fishing, the act of catching fish by a drag-net. The act of drawing, or shooting, a bow. In war, forces drawn off from the main army. A sink or drain. The depth which a vessel sinks into the water. In commerce, a bill drawn by one person on another for money. In the plural, a game played on a chequered table, with round pieces of box or ebony.

DRAVE, the preterit of *drive*. *Drove* is more used.

To DRAW, *v. a.* [preter. *drew*; participle passive *drawn*; *dragan*, Sax.] to pull along upon the ground from one place to another. To pull up, or raise from a deep place. To drag. To suck. To attract; to draw towards itself. To breathe or inhale, applied to air. To take from a cask or vessel. To pull a sword out of the scabbard; to unsheath. To take bread out of an oven. To unclose, if close before, but to close together, if open, applied to curtains. To let out any liquid. To extract. To convey secretly. To protract or lengthen. To derive. To deduce as from postulates. In painting, to represent the likeness of any person or thing, either by a pencil, pen, or clouds. To imply, infer, or introduce a consequence. To induce or persuade. To win; to gain. To receive; to take up. To extort; to force. To wrest; to distort. To entice; to seduce; to inveigle; to prevail on by fondness, used with *in*. In commerce, to address a bill for a sum of money to a person. In military affairs, to detach or separate from the main body; to prepare for action; to range in battle array. *To draw up*, to form in writing; to compose. To contract or shrink. *To draw back*, to retreat or retire; to retract a design, or decline an undertaking. *To draw off*, to extract by distillation; to drain out by vent; to decline an engagement or make a retreat. In cookery, to disembowel; to take out the guts of poultry.

DRAW, *s.* the act of drawing; the lot or chance taken or drawn.

DRA'WBACK, *s.* money paid back or abated for ready payment. Figuratively, a deduction, or diminution of the value or qualities of a thing. In commerce, certain duties either of the customs or excise, allowed upon the exportation of some of our own manufactures, or on foreign merchandises that have paid a duty on importation.

DRA'WBRIDGE, *s.* a bridge moving on hinges, and by means of chains lifted up or let down at pleasure, in order to preserve or destroy the communication between two places, or a country and some fort.

DRAWER, *s.* applied to persons, one employed in fetching water from a well, or cock. In public-houses, one who draws liquors from casks. One who forms the resemblance of a person on paper or canvass, with a pen, pencil, or brush. Applied to things, that which has the power of attracting towards itself. In surgery, that which discharges humours. A box which slides in a groove or case.

DRA'WING, *s.* the act of taking or forming the likeness of a thing or person with a pen or pencil; a picture drawn with a pen or pencil.

DRA'WINGROOM, *s.* a room to which company retire after an entertainment; a room set apart for the reception of company at court. Figuratively, the persons or company assembled in a *drawing-room*.

To DRAWL, *v. n.* to pronounce one's word with a slow, disagreeable whine.

DRA'WWELL, *s.* a well out of which water is raised by means of a bucket and rope.

DRAY, or DRA'Y-CART, *s.* [from *drag*, Sax.] a low cart, used by brewers to convey their beer.

DRA'YHORSE, *s.* a horse that draws a dray.

DRA'YMAN, *s.* one who drives a dray.

S.Davenport sculp

DRESDEN.

LONDON PUBLISHED AT THOMAS KELLY'S PATERNOSTER ROW

DRA'YPLOUGH, (*drayplow*) *s.* a plough resembling a dray.

DRA'YTON, a town of Shropshire, with a market on Wednesday. It has a good market for horses and cattle. It is 17 miles E. by N. of Shrewsbury, and 154 N. W. of London. Pop. 4619.

DRA'ZEL, *s.* a sluttish, mean, dirty woman.

DREAD, (*dred*) *s.* [*dræd*, Sax.] terror, or fear; the sensation occasioned by the sight of some terrible or dangerous object. Adjectively, awful or venerable in the highest degree.

To DREAD, (*dred*) *v. a.* [*drædan*, Sax.] to fear to an excessive degree.

DRE'ADER, (*dredder*) *s.* one who lives in continual fear or apprehension of some danger.

DRE'ADFUL, (*dredful*) *a.* causing excessive fear; frightful; formidable.

DRE'ADFULLY, (*dredfully*) *ad.* in such a manner as to cause fear or terror.

DRE'ADFULNESS, *s.* that quality which causes excessive fear or terror.

DRE'ADLESS, (*dredless*) *a.* void of fear; undaunted.

DRE'ADLESSNESS, (*dredlessness*) *s.* a disposition of mind that is void of fear; intrepidity; undauntedness.

DREAM, (*dreem*) *s.* [*droom*, Belg.] the images which appear to the mind during sleep. Figuratively, a chimera; a groundless fancy, or conceit, which has no existence but in the imagination.

To DREAM, (*dreem*) *v. n.* to have ideas in the mind, while the outward senses are stopped during sleep, which are neither suggested by any external object or known occasion, nor are under the rule of the understanding; to think, to imagine, to fancy, without reason.

DRE'AMER, (*dreemer*) *s.* one who perceives things during sleep, without the suggestion of external objects; a person fond of conceits; a fanciful man.

DRE'AMLESS, (*dreemless*) *a.* without dreams.

DREAR, (*dreer*) *a.* [*dréorig*, Sax.] affecting with melancholy; mournful.

DREA'RY, (*dreery*) *a.* [*dreorig*, Sax.] full of sorrow, or mournful, applied to persons. Gloomy, dismal, or affecting with melancholy, applied to places.

DREDGE, *s.* a thick strong net, fastened to three spills of iron, and drawn at a boat's stern, gathering whatever it meets with at the bottom of the water, used for catching oysters, and is a species of the drag-net.

To DREDGE, *v. a.* to fish with a dredge. In cookery, to strew flour over meat while roasting.

DRE'DGER, *s.* one who fishes with a dredge; a box with small holes at the top, used for strewing flour on meat when roasting.

DRE'GGINESS, (*dreg-iness*) *s.* fulness of lees or dregs, foulness, applied to liquors; abounding with a ropy sediment.

DRE'GGISH, (*dreg-ish*) *a.* abounding with lees or sediment; feculent.

DRE'GGY, (*dreg-y*) *a.* muddy, foul, full of sediment.

DREGS, *s.* it has no singular; [*dregten*, Sax.] the bottom, lees, or foul part of any liquor. Figuratively, the refuse, sweepings or worthless part of any thing; the dross or meanest part of a people.

To DRENCH, *v. a.* [*drencan*, Sax] to soak or bathe; to plunge all over in some liquor; to wash; to steep; to moisten; or make very wet; to administer physic by violence.

DRENCH, *s.* a draught or swill, used by way of contempt; a potion or drink, prepared of several physical ingredients for a sick horse; physic which must be given by force.

DRE'NCHER, *s.* one who dips or soaks any thing; one who administers physic by force.

DRE'SDEN, a town of Germany, and capital of Saxony, where the king always resides. It is divided by the river Elbe, into the Old and New town, which are joined together by a bridge supported by nineteen piers, and is 685 paces long. Both towns are surrounded with strong fortifications. All the houses are built of square free-stone. The population is about 60,000. The situation of this city is but low, and yet there is a fine prospect all around it. It is 75 miles N. W. of Prague. Long. 13. 33. E., Lat. 51. 12. N.

To DRESS, *v. a.* [*dresser*, Fr.] to put on clothes; to adorn, deck, or set out with clothes. Figuratively, to clothe or represent in a favourable light. In surgery, to apply a plaster or other remedy to a wound. To curry, or rub, applied to horses. To rectify; to adjust. To trim, applied to lamps. To prepare victuals fit for eating, applied to cookery. To curl, to comb out, or otherwise to adorn hair or perukes.

DRESS, *s.* that which a person wears to cover his body from the inclemency of the weather; clothes or splendid attire; the skill or taste in choosing or wearing clothes.

DRE'SSER, *s.* one employed in putting on a person's clothes; a broad and long kind of table or shelf in a kitchen, used to prepare victuals.

DRE'SSING, *s.* in surgery, the plaster, or other remedy, applied to a sore.

To DRI'BBLE, *v. n.* [by successive alterations from *drip*, of *drippan*, Sax.] to fall in drops. To let the spittle fall from one's mouth; to slaver like an infant, or an idiot. Actively, to throw down, or scatter in drops.

DRI'BLET, *s.* a small sum of money.

DRI'ER, *s.* in medicine, that which has the quality of absorbing moisture.

DRIFT, *s.* the force which impels or drives a person or thing; violence; course; a raft or any thing driven at random, or in a body; a stratum, layer, or covering of any matter blown together by the wind. A *snow drift*, *i. e.*, a deep body of snow. The tendency or particular design of an action; the scope or tenor of a discourse.

To DRIFT, *v. a.* to drive or force along; to throw together on heaps; to amass.

To DRILL, *v. a.* [*drillen*, Belg.] to make a hole with an auger, gimlet, or drill; to bore; to drain, or make its passage through small holes or interstices. To exercise soldiers, from the French *drille*, a raw soldier.

DRILL, *s.* an instrument used to bore holes in wood, iron, or brass.

DRI'LL-SOWING, *s.* a method of sowing grain or seed of any kind, so that it may all be at a proper depth in the earth, which is necessary to its producing healthful and vigorous plants. A variety of drill ploughs have been invented for this purpose, but the practice has not yet been brought to great perfection.

To DRINK, *v. n.* preter. *drank* or *drunk*, participle passive, *drunk* or *drunken*; [*drimcan*, Sax.] to swallow liquors. Figuratively, to swallow an immoderate quantity of liquor. *To drink to*, to salute in drinking; to wish well in drinking. Figuratively, to suck up, or absorb. To bear; to see.

DRINK, *s.* liquor to be swallowed, opposed to meat, or solid food; any particular kind of liquor.

DRI'NKABLE, *a.* that may be drank.

DRI'NKER, *s.* one who is fond of swallowing quantities of intoxicating liquors.

DRI'NK-MONEY, *s.* money given to buy liquor.

To DRIP, *v. n.* [*drippen*, Belg.] to fall in drops. To let fall in drops, applied to the fat which falls from meat while roasting. Actively, to let fall in drops, to drop as fat in roasting.

DRIP, *s.* that which falls in drops.

DRI'PPING, *s.* the fat which drops from meat while roasting, called also kitchen-stuff.

DRI'PPINGPAN, *s.* the pan in which the fat of roast meat is caught.

To DRIVE, *v. a.* preter. *drove*, particip. pass. *driven*, or *drove*; [*drifan*, Sax.] to make a person or thing move by violence; to send to any place by force; to convey animals; or make them walk from one place to another; to compel; to enforce, or push home a proof or argument. To distress; to straiten. *To drive a trade*, to carry it on. To conduct a carriage. *To let drive at*, to intend; to mean; to endeavour to accomplish; to aim, or strike at with fury. To purify by motion.

To DRI'VEL, *v. n.* [a corruption from *dribble*] to let the spittle fall out of one's mouth like an infant or idiot.

DRI'VEL, *s.* slaver, spittle, or moisture dropped from the mouth.

DRI'VELLER, *s.* a fool or idiot, so called from their letting the slaver drop from their mouths.

DRI'VELLING, *part.* doting; weak in the understanding; foolish.

DRI'VER, *s.* the person or thing which communicates motion by force; one who guides and conveys beasts from one place to another; one who manages and guides the cattle which draws any carriage.

To DRI'ZZLE, *v. a.* [from *driselem*, Teut.] to shed in small drops, or wet mists, like dew. Neuterly, to let fall small slow drops.

DRI'ZZLY, *a.* descending in small slow drops; descending in a mist; resembling a mist, or moist vapour.

DROCHE'DA, a large, populous, well built, and increasing town of Louth, in Leinster. It has an excellent harbour, and trades in English coals, corn, and other heavy goods. It is seated on the Boyne, 5 miles W. of the Irish Channel, and 23 N. of Dublin. Pop. 17,365.

DROIL, *s.* a drone; a sluggard.

DROI'TWICH, a town of Worcestershire, seated on the river Salwarp, is of great note for its salt pits, from which they obtain about 700,000 bushels of salt annually. A canal from hence to the Severn, about three miles from Worcester, was finished in 1771. It is 6 miles E. N. E. of Worcester, and 118 W. N. W. of London. Pop. 2487.

DROLE, *a.* [*drole*, Fr.] comical; exciting laughter.

DROLE, or DROLL, *s.* [*droler*, Fr.] a person whose business and employ it is to raise mirth by antic gestures, or comical jests; a merry-andrew, or jack-pudding; a farce composed to excite laughter.

To DROLL, *v. n.* [from *drole*, Fr.] to play the buffoon.

DRO'LLERY, *s.* jest; ridicule; or an endeavour to make a thing the object of mirth, ridicule, or laughter.

DRO'MEDARY, *s.* [*dromedare*, Ital.] in natural history, a sort of camel, said to travel 100 miles a day. It is smaller, slenderer, and nimbler than the common camel, having either one or two hairy excrescences on its back, and is capable of great fatigue. Its hair is soft and short; it has no fangs or fore teeth, nor horn on its feet, which are covered with a fleshy skin; it is about seven feet and a half high, from the ground to the top of its head.

DRONE, *s.* [*droen*, Sax.] the male bee, which hatches the young, makes no honey, has no sting, and is driven from the hive when the hatching time is over. Figuratively, an inactive, useless, or sluggish person.

To DRONE, *v. n.* to live an inactive, useless, and dull life, like that of a drone.

DRO'NFIELD, a large town of Derbyshire, with a free school, is situated in a valley among the mountains at the edge of the Peak, in a fine healthy air, 6 miles S. of Sheffield, and 155 N. N. W. of London. Pop. 3974.

DRO'NISH, *a.* like a drone; useless; sluggish and inactive.

To DROOP, *v. n.* [from *droef*, Belg.] to languish with sorrow; to hang down the head with sorrow. Figuratively, to grow faint, weak, or dispirited; to sink, to lean downwards; to decline, beautifully applied by Milton.

DROP, *s.* [*droppa*, Sax.] a small portion or particle of water, or other fluid, in a spherical form; as much liquor as falls at once when there is not a continual stream; a diamond hanging loose from the ear; so called from its resembling the form of a drop of any fluid in its descent. *Drops*, the plural, in architecture are ornaments, in the Doric entablature, representing *drops*, or little bells, immediately under the triglyphs. In physic, any spirituous medicine to be taken in drops.

To DROP, *v. a.* [*droppan*, Sax.] to pour in small round particles; to let go; to let a thing fall from the hand; to utter slightly, or without caution; to insert or introduce by way of digression; to intermit, cease, or decline; to lose in its progress; to bedrop or speckle. Neuterly, to fall in separate particles of a roundish form; to let drops fall; to consume in drops; to fall, or come from a higher to a lower situation; to fall without violence; to die suddenly. *To drop in*, to come unexpectedly by.

DRO'PPING, *s.* any liquor which has fallen in drops.

DROP SERENE, *s.* [from *gutta* a drop, and *serena* clear, Lat.] in physic, a disease of the eye, consisting of an entire loss of sight, without any apparent fault or disorder of the part.

DRO'PSICAL, *a.* diseased with a dropsy, hydropical; tending to a dropsy.

DRO'PSIED, *part.* affected with a dropsy.

DRO'PSTONE, *s.* a spar formed into the shape of a drop.

DRO'PSY, *s.* anciently written *hydopisy*, whence *dropisy*, or *dropsy*; [*hydrops*, Lat. from *udor* water, Gr.] in physic, a preternatural collection or extravasation of aqueous serum, or water in any part of the body, which greatly distends the vessels, is attended with weakness of digestion, and a continual thirst.

DRO'PWORT, *s.* a genus of plants, called by Linnæus oenanthe; there are three British species, viz., the water, hemlock or deadtongue, and pimpernal dropwort; the first and last species are found in ponds and ditches, and the second on the banks of rivers.

DROSS, *s.* [*dros*, Sax.] the scum, sediment, or gross parts of any metal; the crust or rust of a metal. Figuratively, the refuse or most worthless part of any thing.

DRO'SSINESS, *s.* the impurity of metals; foulness; rust.

DRO'SSY, *a.* full of impurities, foulness, or impure particles. Figuratively, as worthless as drops.

DROVE, *s.* a number of cattle under the guidance of one or more persons; any collection of animals. Figuratively, a great crowd or multitude.

DRO'VER, *s.* one who fats cattle for sale, and sends them to market.

DROUGHT, (*drout*) *s.* [*drugode*, Sax.] applied to the weather, dry weather, want of rain; thirst, or great want or desire of drink.

DRO'UGHTNESS, (*droútiness*) *s.* the state of a soil which wants rain; the state of a person affected with thirst.

DRO'UGHTY, (*droúty*) *a.* wanting rain; parched with heat; thirsty, or wanting drink.

To DROWN, *v. a.* [*druncnian*, Sax.] to plunge and suffocate under water; to plunge or overwhelm in water; to overflow, or cover with water. Figuratively, to immerge, plunge in, or overwhelm with any thing; to die or be suffocated under water.

To DROWZE, (*drowze*) *v. a.* [*droosen*, Belg.] to make

heavy with, or strongly inclined to, sleep. Neuterly, to sleep.

DRO'WSILY, *ad.* sleepily; heavily; sluggishly, idly, slothfully, lazily.

DROW'SINESS, (*drówziness*) *s.* a strong propensity and inclination to sleep. Figuratively, slothfulness, or inactivity.

DRO'WSY, (*drówzy*) *a.* strongly inclined to sleep; heavy with sleep. Figuratively, causing sleep; dull, or stupid.

To DRUB, *v. a.* [from *druber*, Dan.] to beat soundly with a stick; to thrash, thump, or cudgel. A word of contempt.

DRUB, *s.* a thump, knock, or blow; a sound beating.

To DRUDGE, *v. n.* [from *draghen*, Belg.] to work hard at mean and servile employments; to slave.

DRUDGE, *s.* one employed in mean, hard, and fatiguing labour; a mere slave.

DRU'DGERY, *s.* low, mean, servile, hard and fatiguing labour.

DRU'DGINGBOX, *s.* the box out of which flour is sprinkled upon roast meat.

DRU'DGINGLY, *ad.* in a laborious, fatiguing, and toilsome manner.

DRUG, *s.* [*drogue*, Fr.] an ingredient used in physic or dyeing. Figuratively, any thing of small or no value.

To DRUG, *v. a.* to mix with physical ingredients; to taint with something disagreeable.

DRU'GGERMAN, *s.* [*drogueman*, Fr.] in commerce, a name given in the Levant to the interpreters kept by the ambassadors of the Christian nations residing at the Porte, to assist them in their treaties.

DRU'GGET, *s.* in commerce, a sort of thin stuff, sometimes all wool; sometimes half wool, half thread; and sometimes corded, but usually plain, and wove on a worsted chain.

DRU'GGIST, *s.* one whose business it is to sell physical ingredients.

DRU'ID, *s.* [from *derio*, Sax.] the priests and ministers of religion amongst the Britons, Celtic Gauls, and Germans. They were in Britain the first and most distinguished order in the island, chosen out of the best families; and the honours of their birth, added to those of their function, procured them the highest veneration. They were versed in astronomy, geometry, natural philosophy, politics, and geography; and the administration of all sacred things; were the interpreters of the gods, and supreme judges in all causes, whether ecclesiastical or civil. From their determination was no appeal; and whoever refused to acquiesce in their decisions, was reckoned impious, and excommunicated. They were generally governed by a single person, called an Archdruid, who presided in all their assemblies. Once a year they used to retire, or rather assemble in a wood, in the centre of the island, at which time they used to receive applications from all parts, and hear causes. Their peculiar opinions are not well ascertained by writers, though it is agreed by all, that they held the immortality of the soul, and its transmigration; that nothing could appease the gods more powerfully than human sacrifices; and that there was one supreme Deity, who presided over all others.

DRUM, *s.* [*drumme*, Erse] a warlike instrument made of thin pieces of oak, bent in a cylindrical form, covered at each end with vellum, or parchment, which stretches by means of braces running from one extremity to the other; and made to sound by beating one of the ends with sticks generally made of brasil wood. A *kettle-drum* is an instrument made of brass or copper, in the form of a kettle, and covered at the top with parchment like the common one. The *drum of the ear*, is a small membrane in the inner part of that organ, which is so stretched as to convey the sensation of sound, by the vibration which sounding bodies cause upon it.

To DRUM, *v. a.* to beat a march, &c., on a drum with a stick. To beat, or vibrate, applied to the motion of the heart.

DRUMMA'JOR, *s.* the chief drummer of a regiment Every regiment has a drummajor, who has the command over the other drums. They are distinguished from the soldiers by clothes of a different fashion; when the battalion is drawn up, their post is on the flanks; and on a march, between the divisions.

DRU'MMER, *s.* he that beats the drum; every company of foot has one, and sometimes two.

DRUNK, *a.* [from *drink*] intoxicated, or deprived of the use of the understanding, by immoderate drinking. Figuratively, soaked; beautifully applied to inanimate things. SYNON. Half a pint of wine will make some men *drunk*, when others shall drink a gallon without being the least *fuddled*. Good success will sometimes so *intoxicate*, a person as to take him off from his business, and render him disagreeable to all his acquaintance.

DRU'NKARD, *s.* one given to the excessive use of strong liquors.

DRU'NKEN, *part.* [from *drink*] intoxicated with liquor; given to habitual drunkenness; frequently intoxicated with liquor.

DRU'NKENLY, *ad.* after the manner of one intoxicated with strong liquors.

DRU'NKENNESS, *s.* intoxication, or ebriety; the habit of getting drunk. Figuratively, an intoxication or disorder of the mind. PROV. *What soberness conceals, drunkenness reveals. He that kills a man when he is drunk, must be hanged when he is sober.*

DRU'SES, a people of Syria, on the mountains Libanus and Antilibanus, governed by particular princes, called Emirs. They are very friendly to Europeans; worship the images of the saints, like the Roman Catholics, yet observe the fast of Ramadan, and offer their devotions both in Mahometan mosques, and Christian churches. Some of them admit circumcision, but others reject it. They are a strong and robust people, of an active and enterprising character, and accustomed from their infancy to fatigues and hardships. Their language is pure Arabic.

DRY, *a.* [*drig*, Sax.] without wet or moisture. Without rain, applied to the seasons. Thirsty, or athirst for want of drink. Figuratively, barren; plain; hard; acrid; severe.

To DRY, *v. a.* to free from, or exhale moisture or wet; to wipe away moisture, used with *up*; to drain; to drink up. Neuterly, to grow dry.

DRY'ADES, in the heathen mythology, were a sort of deities or nymphs, which the ancients thought inhabited groves or woods. They differed from the *Hamadryades*; these last being attached to some particular tree, wherewith they were born, and with which they died; whereas the *Dryades* were the goddesses of trees and woods in general.

DRY'ER, *s.* that which has the quality of absorbing moisture.

DRY'-EYED, *a.* without tears; without having the eyes moistened with tears.

DRY'LY, *ad.* without moisture. Figuratively, in a cold or indifferent manner. With great reserve applied to treatment or behaviour; in a sarcastical or ironical manner. Without any embellishment, applied to style.

DRY'NESS, *s.* want of moisture; want of rain; want of juice. Figuratively, want of embellishment, applied to style, or set discourses.

DRY'NURSE, *s.* one who brings up an infant without sucking.

To DRY'NURSE, *v. a.* to bring up an infant without sucking.

DRY'SHOD, *a.* without wetting the feet; without treading in the water above the shoes.

DU'AL, *a.* [from *duo* two, Lat.] expressing or including only two. In the Hebrew or Greek language, a variation of a noun which only signifies *two*, a distinction which the modern languages seem deficient in.

To DUB, *v. a.* [*addubba till riddara*, Islandic, to dub a knight. *Addubba*, in its primary signification, implies to strike, knights being made by a blow given with a sword] to create or make a man a knight; to confer any title or dignity.

DUB, *s.* a blow or knock.

DU'BIOUS, *a.* [*dubius*, Lat.] not settled in an opinion, applied to persons. Not fully proved, or that which has equal probability on either side, applied to opinions. Not plain; not clear.

DU'BIOUSLY, *ad.* in such a manner as will admit of different senses.

DU'BIOUSNESS, *s.* uncertainty.

DU'BITABLE, *a.* that may be questioned or doubted; that a person may decline assenting to.

DUBITA'TION, *s.* [*dubitatio*, from *dubito* to doubt, Lat.] the act of doubting, or questioning the truth of a thing.

DU'BLIN, the capital of Ireland, in the county of the same name, is a large, handsome, and populous city, seated on the river Liffey, or Anna Liffey. The appearance of this metropolis, the Bay of Dublin, and the surrounding country, on approaching them from the sea, is grand and beautiful; after passing the Isle of Lambay, and that of Ireland's Eye, which is small, being a lofty and grotesque looking rock, and the craggy mountain of Howth, in coming from the north; or, after passing the rocky cliffs of Bray in approaching from the south, the extensive Bay of Dublin opens on the view: on the left are seen the hills and mountains of Wicklow; on the right, the gently rising shores of Clontarf; the city, on a rising ground, at the extremity of the bay, and at several miles' distance, with domes and spires, terminates the view. The cassoon, a beautiful pharos, or light-house, 4 or 5 miles from the city, seems, like another Eddystone light-house, to rise out of the sea; from this, however, there is a broad and firm wall, or pier, lately completed, reaching to Ringsend, to which the city is now nearly extended. On the north side of the wall is the harbour, where vessels lie safe at anchor with an open sea to the N. On the south side of the wall, near the town, are wharfs, principally used for bathing; and between these and the opposite shore is an extensive and smooth strand, which is dry at low water; there is a wharf also on the N. side of the river, for the purpose of bathing, and elegant baths on both sides of the water. From Ringsend upwards, through the whole city, the river is embanked with quays on both sides; as these are open nearly through their whole extent, they form beautiful walks of very extensive range. The docks laid out on each side of the river are sufficiently capacious to hold several thousands of vessels. The streets of Dublin are pretty regular, and well paved, the squares spacious and elegant, and the public buildings superb. The population is computed at about 205,000. A circular road, about 10 or 11 miles in length, encompasses the city, and the country around it is pleasant. There is not yet in Ireland, as in England, a parochial provision for the poor: but there are, throughout the country, institutions for their relief, supported by voluntary contributions. Of this sort is the House of Industry in Dublin. The trade of Dublin is extensive, though since the union it has been on the decline; yet it is thought by some that the country will be ultimately benefited by that measure. The bar at the entrance of the harbour renders the approach of large vessels difficult and dangerous; some improvements, however, are projected to remedy this great defect. Lat. 53. 23. N., long. 6. 37. W.

DU'BLIN, a county of Ireland, in Leinster, 25 miles in length, and 16 in breadth, bounded on the N. by Meath, on the E. by the Irish Channel, on the S. by Wicklow, and on the W. by Meath and Kildare. The soil is rich and fertile in corn and pasture. It contains 107 parishes, 20 of which are in the city of Dublin, 4 market towns, and about 177,000 inhabitants.

DU'CAL, *a.* belonging to a duke.

DU'CAT, *s.* [so called because struck in the dominions of a duke] a foreign coin, current on the continent; when of silver, valued at four shillings and sixpence, but when of gold, at nine shillings and sixpence.

DUCATO'ON, *s.* a foreign coin, struck chiefly in Italy; when of silver, valued at four shillings and eightpence sterling; and in gold, which is current in Holland, is worth about one pound nineteen shillings and twopence.

DUCK, *s.* [from *ducken*, Belg.] a water-fowl, both wild and tame. Figuratively, used as a word of great fondness and endearment. "My dainty *duck*." *Shak.* A sudden bending down, or declining of the head.

To DUCK, *v. n.* to plunge one's head or dive under water; to drop down one's head; to bow low; to cringe; to make obeisance. To plunge a person under water by way of punishment.

DU'CKING, *s.* the plunging or dipping a person in water; a punishment inflicted by the mob on a pickpocket. At sea, it is a way of punishing offenders, by binding the malefactor with a rope to the end of the yard, from whence he is violently let down into the sea, once, twice, or thrice, according to his offence, which, if it be very great, he is drawn underneath the keel of the ship, which they call keel-hauling.

DU'CKINGSTOOL, *s.* a chair in which women are plunged under water for scolding.

DU'CKLEGGED, *a.* having legs like a *duck*; having short legs.

DU'CKLING, *s.* a young duck.

DU'CKMEAT, *s.* a genus of plants, called by Linnæus lemna. There are three British species, viz., the ivy-leaved, least, and greater. They flower in June and July, and are very acceptable food for ducks.

DUCT, *s.* [from *duco* to lead, Lat.] guidance or direction. In anatomy, any canal or tube in any animal body, through which the humours or fluids are conveyed.

DU'CTILE, *a.* [from *duco* to lead, Lat.] easy to be bent; easy to be drawn out in length. Tractable, complying, or yielding, applied to the mind.

DU'CTILENESS, *s.* the quality of being drawn out in length.

DUCTI'LITY, *s.* in physic, a property of certain bodies, whereby they become capable of being pressed, beaten, stretched, or drawn out to a great length without breaking. Tractableness, compliance, applied to the mind, or to persons.

DU'DGEON, *s.* [*dolch*, Teut.] a small dagger. "On the blade of thy *dudgeon*." *Shak.* Quarrel, ill-will, malice, jars, or commotions; from *dolg*, Sax. a wound.

DU'DLEY, a town in Worcestershire, insulated in Staffordshire, containing about 2,000 families, most of whom are employed in the manufacturing of nails and other iron wares. It is 10 miles W. of Birmingham, 16 E. of Bridgenorth, and 120 N. W. of London. Pop. 23,043.

DUE, particip. pass. of *owe ;* [*du*, Fr.] that which a person has a right to demand as a debt, as stipulated in a compact or otherwise; that which a person ought to pay, or which a thing might lay claim to.

DUE, *ad.* among sailors, directly, exactly. "*Due*-east."

DUE, *s.* that which belongs to, or may be claimed by, a person; right; just title to a thing. In the plural, custom, or taxes.

DU'EL, *s.* [*duellum*, low Lat., from *duo* two, and *bellum* war, Lat.] is a single combat at a time and place appointed; in consequence of a challenge; it must be premeditated, otherwise it is called a *rencounter*. If a person be killed in a duel, both the principal and seconds are guilty of murder, whether the second engage or not.

To DU'EL, *v. n.* to fight in single combat. Actively, to attack, or fight with singly.

DU'ELLER, *s.* one who engages another in single combat.

DUE'NNA, *s.* [Span.] an old woman kept as a domestic in Spain, in order to pry into the actions, or to take care of the conduct, of a young lady.

DUE'T, *s.* a term in music for a song or air composed for two voices or instruments.

DUG, *s.* [*deggia*, Ital.] a pap, nipple, or teat, generally applied to that of a beast; and to that of a human creature only by way of reproach and contempt; though formerly it was applied to a human creature in a good sense.

DUKE, *s.* [from *duco* to lead, Lat.] is either the title of a sovereign prince, as the duke of Savoy, Parma, &c., or it is the title of honour and nobility next below princes. The commanders of armies in time of war, the governors of provinces, and wardens of marches in time of peace, were called *Duces*, under the late emperors. At present, duke is a mere title of dignity, without giving any domain or territory, or conferring jurisdiction over the place from whence the title is taken. A duke is created by patent, cincture of a sword, mantle of state, imposition of a cap, and coronet of gold on his head, and a verge of gold put into his hand. His title is grace; and in the style of the heralds, most high, potent, high-born, and noble prince. Their eldest sons are, by the courtesy of England, styled marquisses, and their youngest lords, with the addition of their christian names, as Lord George, Lord Robert, &c., and take place of viscounts, though not so privileged by the laws of the land.

DU'KEDOM, *s.* the dominion of a duke.

DU'LBRAINED, *a.* slow of apprehension; stupid; wanting sagacity.

DU'LCET, *a.* [*dulcis*, Lat.] sweet to the taste; agreeable to the ear.

DULCIFICA'TION, *s.* [from *dulcis* sweet, and *facio* to make, Lat.] in pharmacy, the sweetening or rendering insipid, any matter impregnated with salt, by washing it often in water; the act of rendering any thing which is acid sweet, by mixing it with sugar. The combination of mineral acids with alcohol. Thus we have dulcified spirit of nitre, dulcified spirit of vitriol, &c.

To DU'LCIFY, *v. a.* [*dulcifier*, Fr.] to sweeten, to free from salts, foulness, or acrimony of any sort.

DU'LCIMER, *s.* [*dolcimello*, Ital.] a musical instrument, strung with wires, resembling a harpsichord, and played on with iron or brass pins.

To DU'LCORATE, *v. a.* [from *dulcis* sweet, Lat.] to sweeten; to render less acrimonious.

DULCORA'TION, *s.* the act of sweetening.

DULL, *a.* [*dwl*, Brit.] slow of apprehension, applied to the understanding. Blunt, applied to the edge of any instrument. Not quick, or not easily perceiving objects, applied to the senses. Slow, applied to motion. Not bright, or wanting vigour. Drowsy, sleepy, or melancholy.

To DULL, *v. a.* to blunt the edge of an instrument; to sully the brightness of some shining body; to make a person sad or melancholy; to damp vigour; to stop or retard motion.

DU'LLARD, *s.* a person of slow apprehension; a blockhead.

DU'LLY, *ad.* in a stupid or foolish manner; in a slow, sluggish, or melancholy manner.

DU'LNESS, *s.* weakness of understanding; slowness of apprehension; drowsiness; or strong propensity to sleep. Dimness, or want of lustre, applied to the change made in a shining body. Bluntness, or want of edge, applied to instruments.

DU'LVERTON, a town of Somersetshire, with a manufactory of coarse woollen cloth and blankets. It is seated on the Dunsbrook, near its fall into the Exe, 24 miles S. E. of Barnstaple, and 164 W. by S. of London. Market on Saturday. Pop. 1285.

DU'LY, *ad.* in such a manner as a thing or person might claim; properly; fitly; regularly; punctually.

DUMB, (*dum*) *a.* [from *dum* to be silent, Heb. *dumbe*, Sax.] mute; not able to speak; deprived of speech; not using words; refusing to speak.

DUMBA'RTONSHIRE, anciently *Lennox*, a county of Scotland, bounded on the W. by Argyleshire and Loch Loung; on the N. by Argyleshire and Perthshire; on the E. by Perthshire and Stirlingshire; and on the S. by the counties of Lanerk and Renfrew. Its greatest length is 45 miles, its breadth from 6 to 15. The W. part of this county abounds with morasses; in other parts it is fertile in corn and pastures; but the principal riches arise from the fisheries in the lochs in and about its coasts. The principal of these is Loch Lomond. Pop. 44,295

DUMBA'RTON, the capital of the county, is a large, ancient town, containing about 3,700 inhabitants. Its principal manufacture is crown and bottle glass, but many of the young women are employed in the neighbouring print fields, on the banks of the Leven. Close to the river is a castle, built on a vast rock, formerly deemed impregnable. This town was erected into a royal burgh by King Alexander II. in 1221. About 3,000 tons of shipping belong to this place, which has a harbour for large brigs, secure in all weathers. It is situated at the confluence of the rivers Leven and Clyde, 15 miles N. W. of Glasgow.

DU'MBLY, (*dúmly*) *ad.* mutely; silently; without speaking.

DU'MBNESS, (*dúmness*) *s.* incapacity of speaking; forbearance; silence.

DUMFE'RMLING, a parliament town of Scotland, in the county of Fife. It was remarkable for its magnificent abbey, and a royal palace, in which King Charles I. was born. The ruins of the abbey are yet to be seen. It is 15 miles N. W. of Edinburgh.

To DU'MFOUND, (*dúmfound*) *v. a.* to confuse a person so as to render him unable to speak. A low word.

DUMFRIESSHIRE, a county of Scotland, bounded on the W. by the counties of Kirkcudbright and Ayr; on the N. by the shires of Lanerk, Peebles, and Selkirk; on the N. E. and E. by those of Selkirk and Roxburgh; and on the S. by Solway Frith and a part of Cumberland. It is about 50 miles in length, and from 10 to 30 broad. It returns one member to parliament. Pop. 72,825.

DUMFRIES, the capital of the county, is a well-built town, surrounded on all sides, at the distance of a few miles, by a continued chain of hills, forming altogether one of the grandest natural amphitheatres in Britain. The number of inhabitants, at an enumeration lately taken, was 11,606. They have 8 or 10 coasting vessels, and several employed in

the Baltic and wine trades. It is seated on the river Nith, 8 miles N. of Solway Frith, and 53 S. S. W. of Edinburgh.

DUMP, *s.* [*dom*, Belg.] sullen and silent sorrow; melancholy; absence of mind; a piece of leaden coin or medal, with which children amuse themselves.

DU'MPISH, *a.* sad; silently and sullenly sorrowful; melancholy.

DU'MPLING, *s.* a kind of small and coarse pudding.

DUN, *a.* [*dun*, Sax.] a colour partaking of a mixture of brown and black; dark; gloomy.

To DUN, *v. a.* [*dunan*, Sax.] to demand a debt with vehemence and frequent importunity.

DUN, *s.* one who asks a person for a debt with clamour, and incessant importunity.

DUNBA'R, a well built town of Haddingtonshire, with a good harbour, and about 18 vessels employed in the coasting and foreign trade, besides 12 fishing boats. This town trades largely in malt and grain. Under the rock, on which are the ruins of a castle, are two natural arches, through which the tide flows; and here are vast basaltic columns of red grit stones. It is 25 miles E. of Edinburgh. P. 4735.

DUNCE, *s.* [perhaps from *dom*, Belg.] one who has not a capacity for receiving instruction.

DUNDA'LK, a sea-port and assize-town of Louth, in Leinster. It consists of a wide street, nearly a mile long, and some cross lines; has a good market-house, and carries on a manufacture of muslins, linens, and cambrics. It is most advantageously situated for an extensive inland trade, and the port is very safe for shipping. The bay also has good moorings, and abounds with fish. Dundalk is 18 miles N. of Drogheda, and 40 of Dublin. Pop. 10,078.

DUNDE'E a large and flourishing town in the shire of Angus, with manufactures of glass, coarse linen, sail-cloth, cordage, coloured and white thread, buckram, tanned leather, shoes, and hats; and here is also a sugar-house. The houses are built of stone, generally three or four stories high, and the principal streets, with a number of lesser ones, are all paved in the best manner. Trading vessels of the largest burden can get into the harbour, which is safe, commodious, and of easy access, with broad extensive piers, well adapted for the purposes of loading and discharging vessels; and there is good room on the quay for ship-building, which is carried on here to a large extent. In the year 1792, there were 116 vessels belonging to the port, navigated by 698 men; of these, 34 were employed in the foreign, and 78 in the coasting trade, with 4 in the whale fishery. The inhabitants are computed at 46,000. Dundee is situated on the N. side of the Frith of Tay, 14 miles N. W. of St. Andrews, and 30 N. of Edinburgh.

DUNG, *s.* [*dineg*, Sax.] the excrement of animals used in manure, or in fattening ground.

To DUNG, *v. a.* to manure with dung.

DU'NGEON, *s.* [*donjon*, Fr.] a close prison, generally applied to a dark or subterraneous one.

DU'NGFORK, *s.* a fork to toss out dung from stables.

DU'NGHILL, *s.* a heap of dung. Figuratively, any mean or vile abode; a situation of meanness; a man descending from mean parentage; a cock of a spurious and degenerate kind, not fit for fighting.

DU'NGHILL, *a.* sprung from the dunghill. Figuratively, mean; base, or worthless.

DU'NGY, *a.* abounding in dung, resembling dung.

DUNKE'LD, a town of Perthshire, situated amid romantic rocks and woods, under which rolls the majestic Tay, 10 miles nearly N. of Perth. It is much resorted to in the summer months, for the benefit of goats' whey. It is the market town of the Highlands on that side, and carries on a manufacture of linen. The duke of Athol has a beautiful modern seat here. Pop. 1471.

DU'NKIRK, a considerable and important maritime town of France, in the district of Bergues, and department of the North, containing about 28,000 inhabitants. By means of a sluice, 42 feet wide, the basin within the town will hold 40 ships of the line always floating. It is 22 miles S. W. of Ostend. Lat. 51. 2. N., long. 2. 28. E.

DU'NNER, *s.* a person employed in collecting petty debts, and making use of vehement importunity for that purpose.

DU'NMOW, Great, a town of Essex, with a manufacture of baize. In the reign of Henry III, the Lord Fitzwalter instituted a custom here, which is still the tenure of the manor, that whatever married man did not repent of his marriage, or quarrel with his wife, in a year and a day afterwards, should go to the priory, and receive from the lord a gammon or flitch of bacon, provided he swore to the truth of it. Some old records here mention several that have claimed and received this reward; and it has been received so lately as since the year 1750, by a weaver and his wife, of Coggeshall. It has been *demanded* more recently, but the demand is now evaded, from the ceremony being attended with considerable expense to the lord of the manor. It is situated on the Chelmer, 13 miles N. of Chelmsford, and 40 N. E. of London. Market on Saturday. Pop. 2462.

DUNSE, a town in Berwickshire, with a good market, and 4 considerable fairs for horses, sheep, and black cattle, in March, June, August, and November. It is situated between the forks of the rivers Blackadder, and Whiteadder, 12 miles W. of Berwick-upon-Tweed.

DU'NSTABLE, a populous town of Bedfordshire, with several good inns, as it is a great thoroughfare, standing on the great road between London and the N. and N. W. counties. It is noted for elegant baskets, hats, &c., made of straw, which are considerable, and even articles of exportation. The larks taken hereabouts are said to be the largest and best in the kingdom. It is seated on a dry chalky eminence, near the Chiltern hills, 17 miles nearly S. of Bedford, and 34 N. N. W. of London. Pop. 2117.

DU'NSTER, a town of Somersetshire, consisting of about 1000 inhb, with a manufacture of kerseys. It stands on a low ground, 20 miles N. W. of Taunton, and 158 N. W. of London. Market on Friday.

DU'NWICH, an ancient town of Suffolk, seated on the top of a loose cliff. It was once large and populous, and an episcopal see; but here are now only the remains of a town, all but two parishes being swallowed up by the sea. The principal business here is fishing for herrings, mackerel, &c. It is 24 miles S. of Yarmouth, and 99 N. E. of London. Market on Saturday. Pop. 232.

DUODE'CIMO, *s.* [from *duodecim* twelve, Lat.] a thing divided into twelve parts; hence a book is said to be in *duodecimo*, when twelve of its leaves make just a sheet of paper.

DUODE'CUPLE, *a.* [from *duo* two, and *decuplus* tenfold, Lat.] consisting of twelves.

DUPE, *s.* [from *duppe*, a foolish bird that suffers itself to be caught] a credulous person, or one who is imposed on and deceived on account of his credulity.

To DUPE, *v. a.* to trick or cheat a person of too great credulity.

DU'PLE, *a.* [*duplus*, from *duo* two, Lat.] double the same thing or number repeated.

To DU'PLICATE, *v. a.* [*duplico*, from *duo* two, Lat.] to double; to increase, or enlarge by the repetition of the same number; to fold together.

DU'PLICATE, *a.* in arithmetic, applied to proportion the ratio or proportion of squares.

DU'PLICATE, *s.* the exact copy or counterpart of a letter, book, or deed; a thing of the same kind as another.

DUPLICA'TION, *s.* the act of doubling; the act of folding together; a fold or doubling.

DU'PLICATURE, *s.* a fold; any thing doubled.

DUPLI'CITY, *s.* [*duplicitas*, from *duplex* double, Lat.] doubleness; the division of things or ideas into pairs; the quality of being twice as much as another; deceit or double-dealing, opposed to simplicity.

DURABI'LITY, *s.* [from *duro* to endure, Lat.] the power of bearing the injuries of time and weather, without being destroyed; the property of lasting or continuing a long while.

DU'RABLE, *a.* [from *duro* to endure, Lat.] not easily destroyed by length of time, or violence of weather; lasting; permanent.

DU'RABLENESS, *s.* the property of continuing or lasting long.

DU'RABLY, *ad.* in a lasting manner.

DU'RANCE, *s.* [*duresse*, low Fr.] the state of a person confined in a prison; confinement; imprisonment; duration, or the length of time which any thing continues.

DURA'TION, *s.* [from *duro* to endure, Lat.] distance or length, applied to time.

DURE'SSE, *s.* [Fr.] hardship; imprisonment. In law, a plea used by way of exception to a bond sealed to a person by one cast in prison at his suit, or otherwise hardly used.

DU'RHAM, a county palatine of England, bounded on the W. by Cumberland and Westmoreland; on the N. by Northumberland; on the E. by the German Ocean; and on the S. by Yorkshire. It is divided into four wards, which contain 1 city, 8 market towns, 113 parishes, and about 324,000 inhabitants. It is 42 miles in length, from E. to W. and 32 in breadth from N. to S. The bishop is a temporal prince, being earl of Sadberg in this county, and sheriff paramount, and also perpetual justice of peace within his territories. He sits as chief in the courts of judicature, those of assize not excepted; and even when judgment of blood is given. The western side of the county is mountainous, while the eastern and southern are fruitful in corn and pasture, and enjoy a milder air. Here are manufactories of tammies, carpets, sail-cloth, steel, glass, paper, iron founderies, and immense mines of coal, lead, grindstones, and iron. The principal rivers are the Wear, Tees, Tyne, and Derwent.

DU'RHAM, the capital of the county of Durham, is an ancient city, situated on 7 hills, and surrounded by others more lofty, in a beautiful winding of the river Wear. Here are pleasant walks along the banks of the river, which are covered with woods, and edged with lofty crags. Around it are grown large quantities of the best mustard. Durham is 14 miles S. of Newcastle, and 257 N. by W. of London. Market on Saturday. Pop. 10,125.

DU'RING, *part.* [from *dure*] for the time any thing lasts; while any thing continues unaltered.

DURI'ON, in natural history, the name of a fruit common in China and the East Indies, which is esteemed by the natives the finest of all fruits, but is disliked by the Europeans, on account of its disagreeable smell. It is the size of an ordinary melon, is enclosed in a prickly husk, has a delicious taste, and intoxicates those who eat it plentifully.

DU'RSLEY, a town of Gloucestershire, with a manufacture of broad cloth. The manufacture of cards for clothiers has been long settled here. It is seated on a branch of the Severn, 13 miles S. W. of Gloucester, and 107 W. of London. Market on Thursday. Pop. 3226.

DU'RITY, *s.* [*dureté*, Fr.] hardness; firmness.

DURST, the preterit. of DARE.

DUSK, *a.* [*duyester*, Teut.] want of day-light; approaching to darkness; blackish; or of a dark colour.

DU'SKISH, *a.* inclining to darkness; tending to blackness; dark-coloured.

DU'SKISHLY, *ad.* darkly; in such a manner as to afford but little light.

DU'SKY, *a.* [*duyster*, Teut.] tending to darkness. Tending to blackness, applied to colour. Figuratively, gloomy, sad, melancholy, applied to the mind.

DU'SSELDORF, a city of Berg, Westphalia, containing about 22,000 innabitants. It is situated on the river Dussel, and its confluence with the Rhine, 20 miles N. N. W. of Cologn.

DUST, *s.* [*dust*, Sax.] earth, or other matter reduced to small particles. Figuratively, the state of dissolution to which bodies are reduced after being long buried. A mean, low, and dejected state, alluding to the custom of the Jews, who, in the time of affliction, sat in the *dust*, and covered their heads with it likewise.

DU'STY, *a.* filled, coloured, covered, or spread with dust.

DU'TCHESS, or DU'CHESS, *s.* [*duchesse*, Fr.] the lady of a duke.

DU'TCHY, or DU'CHY, *s.* [*duché*, Fr.] a territory which gives title to, or has a duke for, its sovereign. *Dutchy-court* is that wherein all matters pertained to the dutchy of Lancaster are decided by the decree of the chancellor.

DU'TEOUS, *a.* obedient; or performing those offices which parents or superiors can claim; obsequious, or complying; enjoined by, or arising from, those relations a person stands in with respect to others.

DU'TIFUL, *a.* obedient; submissive to, or performing the offices due to parents or superiors; respectful; reverential.

DU'TIFULLY, *ad.* in an obedient, submissive, or respectful manner.

DU'TIFULNESS, *s.* obedience; submission to just authority; the act of performing the offices which flow from our relations as children or subjects; reverence; respect.

DU'TY, *s.* any actions, or course of actions, which flow from the relations we stand in to God or man: that which a man is bound to perform by any natural or legal obligation. In commerce, a tax or custom paid for any commodity, and levied by the government. SYNON. *Duty* means something conscientious, and springs from law; *obligation*, something absolute in practice, and springs from custom. We are said to fail in our *duty*, and to dispense with an *obligation*.

DWARF, *s.* [*dweorg*, Sax.] a man below the common size or stature. In gardening, a low fruit-tree, kept short by pruning.

To DWARF, *v. a.* in botany, to hinder from growing to its natural size, by pruning; to lessen; to make little; to shorten.

DWA'RFISH, *a.* below the natural size; small; very short.

DWA'RFISHLY, *ad.* like a dwarf,

DWA'RFISHNESS, *s.* shortness of stature; extreme littleness.

To DWELL, *v. n.* preter, *dwelt*, or *dwelled*; [*dualla*, old Teut. is to stay or delay; *duelia*, Isl. to stay in a place] to inhabit or live in a place or house. Figuratively, to continue in a state or a condition; to fix the eyes immoveable on an object. To treat of in a copious manner; to continue long in speaking. SYNON. To *live* relates to the particular place where we inhabit; *dwell*, to the building in which we reside. We *live* in London, in Middlesex, in the country; we *dwell* in a large house, a cottage, or a furnished lodging.

DWE'LLER, *s.* a person who resides constantly in a place; an inhabitant.

DWE'LLING, *s.* the place of a person's habitation, residence, or abode.

DWE'LLING-PLACE, *s.* the place of residence.

To DWI'NDLE, *v. a.* [*dwinan*, Sax.] to decrease, consume, or grow less by degrees.

DYE, *s.* a colour given to a thing; a stain.

To DYE, *v. a.* [*deagan*, Sax.] to tinge or colour a thing.

DY'ER, *s.* one who follows the trade of colouring silks, stuffs, &c.

DY'ING, *part.* [of *die*] expiring; giving up the ghost; giving a new colour.

DY'NASTY, *s.* [from *dynasteyo* to be powerful, or to be king, Gr.] in history, a race or succession of kings in the same line; government; sovereignty.

DY'SART, a town in Fifeshire, with a very ancient church, said to have been built by the Picts. This town employs 23 square-rigged vessels and 2 sloops, in carrying coals, and importing wood, to and from Dantzick, Denmark, Rotterdam, &c. It is situated on the North coast of the Forth, 11 miles N. of Edinburgh. Pop. 7104.

DY'SCRASY, *s.* [from *dys* ill, and *krasis* temperament, Gr.] an ill temperament, habit, mixture of the blood, or other fluids, in an animal body.

DYSE'NTERY, *s.* [from *dys* ill, and *enteron* an intestine, Gr.] in medicine, a looseness, wherein very ill humours are discharged by stool, attended with blood.

DYSPE'PSY, *s.* [from *dys* ill, and *pepto* to digest, Gr.] a bad digestion.

DY'SPHONY, *s.* [from *dys* ill, and *phone* a sound, Gr.] a difficulty in speaking.

DYSPNOE'A, *s.* [from *dys* ill, and *pneo* to breathe, Gr.] a difficulty of breathing.

DY'SURY, *s.* [from *dys* ill, and *oureo* to make urine, Gr.] difficulty in making urine, or water.

E

E, THE fifth letter of the alphabet, and the second vowel, has different pronunciations in most languages. In English, it has two sounds; long, as *scēne*, and short as *mĕn*. *E* is the most frequent vowel in the English language; for it not only is used like the rest, in the beginning or end of words, but has the peculiar quality of lengthening the foregoing vowel, as *căn, cāne; măn, māne; găp, gāpe; glăd, glāde; brĕd, brēde; chĭn, chīne; whĭp, whīpe; thĭn, thīne; nŏd, nōde; tŭn, tūne; plŭm, plūme.* Yet it sometimes occurs final, where yet the foregoing vowel is not lengthened, as *gŏne, knowlĕdge, ĕdge, gĭve*. Anciently, almost every word ended with *e*; as, for *can, canne;* for *year, yeare;* for *great, greate;* for *need, neede;* for *flock, flocke*. *Ea* has the sound of *e* long; the *e* is commonly lengthened rather by the immediate addition of *a* than by the opposition of *e* to the end of the word; as, *mĕn, mēan; sĕll, sēal; mĕt, mēat; nĕt, nēat*. As a numeral, *E* stands for 250. In music, it denotes the tone *e-la-mi*. In the calendar, it is the fifth of the dominical letters. On the compass, it makes the east point, as E. S. E., *i. e.* east south east. Among writers or authors, it stands for *example*, or *exempli*, as, *e. gr. exempli gratia*, or *for example*.

Each, (*eech*) *pron.* [*elc*, Sax.] either of two; every one of any number. To *each* the correspondent word is *other*, whether it be used of two, or a greater number.

EAD, or ED. [Sax.] in compound words, and *eadig* in the simple, denote happiness or blessedness. Thus *Eadward*, *Edward*, is a happy preserver; *Eadgar*, happy power.

EA'GER, (*ēĕger*) *a.* [*eagor*, Sax.] earnest, ardent, longing; impetuous; hot, or vehement of disposition; quick, busy. Keen; severe; biting, applied to the air. Brittle; inflexible, not ductile, when used by artists Sharp, or sour, applied to the taste.

EA'GERLY, (*eegerly*) *ad.* with great ardour of desire; impatient: sharply; quickly.

EA'GERNESS, (*eegerness*) *s.* warmth of desire; impetuosity; quickness; an extreme longing, or impatience for the enjoyment of something.

EA'GLE, (*eegle*) *s.* [*aigile*, Fr.] a bird of prey, which builds on the tops of mountains; is remarkable for the strength of its sight; and reckoned to be the king of the feathered race. It is used in heraldry, spread, to represent a prince of the Roman Empire. The standard of the ancient Romans.

EA'GLE-EYED, *a.* sharp-sighted as an eagle.

EAGLE-STONE, *s.* a stone said to be found at the entrance of the holes in which the eagles make their nests, and affirmed to have a particular virtue in defending the eagle's nest from thunder.

EA'GLET, (*eeglet*) *s.* [a diminutive of *eagle*] a young eagle

EA'GRE, (*eeger*) *a.* [probably from *æger*, Run, the ocean] a tide swelling above another tide.

EA'LDERMAN, (*elderman*) *s.* [Sax.] the name of a Saxon magistrate, the same as our alderman; which see.

EAR, (*eer*) *s.* [*eare*, Sax.] the organ of hearing, or that part where animals receive the impression of sounds. In music, a kind of peculiar and internal taste, whereby we are able to judge of the harmony of sounds. Used with *about*, it signifies the whole head or person. "The city beaten down *about* their *ears*." *Knolles*. Joined to *up*, all over, or entirely. "*Up* to the *ears* in love." *L'Estrange. To lend an ear*, to listen to with attention; to regard or favour. In botany, a long string or cluster of flowers or seeds produced by certain plants. "An *ear* of corn." *To fall together by the ears*, to scuffle, to fight. *To set together by the ears*, to promote strife or quarrels.

To EAR, (*eer*) *v. a.* [*erian*, Sax.] to plough or manure ground. Neuterly, to shoot into ears.

EA'RED, (*eered*) *part.* having ears, or handles; having ears, or ripe corn.

EARL, (*erl*) *s.* [*eorl*, Sax.] a title of the third rank among the nobility, though anciently the highest in the nation. *Earl Marshal of England* is a great officer, who anciently had several courts under his jurisdiction, as the court of chivalry, and the court of honour. Under him also is the herald's office, or college of arms. He has some pre-eminence in the court of Marshalsea, where he may sit in judgment against those who offend within the verge of the king's court. This office has for several ages been hereditary in the most noble family of Howard.

EA'RLDOM, (*erldom*) *s.* the jurisdiction of an earl, or county from whence an earl receives his title.

EA'RLINESS, (*erliness*) *s.* the being soon; or the priority or equality of any action compared to something else opposed to *later*.

EA'RLESS, (*eerless*) *a.* without ears.

EA'RLY, (*erly*) *a.* [from *ær*, Sax.] soon, in comparison with something else; as, in the morning, with respect to the sun rising; in time, with respect to creation, a period appointed, or the space of continuance; in the season, in comparison with other products.

EA'RLY, (*erly*) *ad.* soon, betimes. In youth, or infancy, applied to age.

To EARN, (*ern*) *v. a.* [*earnian*, Sax.] to gain as the reward of wages or labour, or other performances; to deserve; to obtain.

EA'RNEST, (*ernest*) *a.* [*eornest*, Sax.] ardent; warm, or importunate in any application; intent; fixed; eager; serious; important.

EA'RNEST, (*ernest*) *s.* [*eornest*, Sax.] seriousness; a serious affair, opposed to a jest; a reality, opposed to a fiction. Pledge; hansel; something given by way of security and obligation; a token or specimen of something future; money given in order to confirm or bind a bargain.

EA'RNESTLY, (*ernestly*) *ad.* with great importunity; warmly; affectionately; zealously; eagerly.

EA'RNESTNESS, (*ernestness*) *s.* eagerness; vehemence; warmth; solicitude; care.

EA'R-RING, (*eer-ring*) *s.* jewels worn in the ear; a ring worn in the ear.

EA'R-SHOT, (*eer-shot*) *s.* that space or distance within which any thing may be heard.

EARTH, (*erth*) *s.* [*eorth*, Sax.] in cosmology, the terraqueous globe, as distinguished from the sun, moon, and stars. In theology, the present state of existence, as distinguished from the eternal states of the dead, and especially from heaven. In the old Aristotelian philosophy, a simple, dry, and cold substance, which was believed to be an ingredient in the composition of all natural bodies. Thus it was distinguished from air, fire, and water. In common conversation, mould or dust, that unorganized matter which generally appears in a solid form, and is not hardened into stone. In mineralogy, fossile substances, distributed into four classes, salts, earths, combustibles, and metals. In this arrangement earths comprehend stones. Earths are either simple or compound. The simple earths are nine, silex or flint, alumine or clay, zircone, glucine, yttria, barytes, strontian, lime, and magnesia. Later discoveries have, however, rendered it probable that all these earths are only the oxides of metals. Figuratively, the inhabitants of the earth.

To EARTH, (*erth*) *v. a.* [*eardian*, Sax.] to hide under ground; to cover with earth. Neuterly, to go or hide itself under ground.

EA'RTH-BORN, (*erth-born*) *a.* sprung from the earth. Figuratively, descended from mean parents.

EA'RTH-BOUND, *a.* fastened by the pressure of the earth.

EA'RTHEN, (*erthen*) *a.* made of earth or clay.

EA'RTHFLAX, *s.* a kind of fibrous fossil.

EA'RTHLING, (*erthling*) *s.* an inhabitant of the earth; a poor frail creature.

EA'RTHLY, (*erthly*) *a.* belonging to the earth; this present state of existence; gross, opposed to spiritual; corporeal, opposed to mental.

EA'RTHNUT, *s.* the same with the pignut.

EA'RTHQUAKE, (*erthquake*) *s.* a tremour or shaking of the earth, caused by the explosion of some subterraneous combustible matters.

EA'RTHWORM, *s.* a worm bred under ground; a mean sordid wretch.

EA'RTHLY, (*erthly*) *a.* consisting, composed of, or inhabiting the earth. Gross, opposed to spiritual.

EA'R-WAX, (*eer-wax*) *s.* the excrementitious or viscous substance with which the ear is filled.

EA'R-WIG, (*eer-wig*) *s.* [*ear*, and *wiga*, Sax.] a sheath-winged insect, of a long body, having several legs, a fork at its tail, and of a dirty black colour, in gardens very prejudicial to carnations and fruit-trees.

EASE, (*eeze*) *s.* [*aise*, Fr.] freedom from care or disturbance, applied to the mind. Freedom from pain, applied to the body. Rest, or cessation from labour, in order to recover from fatigue. An elegant negligence, applied to literary compositions. SYNON. We say a *ready* entrance, when no one stops the passage; an *easy* entrance when the passage is large and commodious. For the same reason we say of a woman without reserve, that she is *easy* of access; and of a shoe that does not pinch, that it is *easy*.

To EASE, (*eeze*) *v. a.* free from pain; to release from labour; to free from any thing which causes a disagreeable sensation either in the body or mind.

EA'SEFUL, (*eezeful*) *a.* affording relaxation from toil or fatigue; alleviating, diminishing, or removing pain; fit for rest.

EA'SEL, (*eezel*) *s.* an instrument used by painters to set their pictures on for the more ready performance of their work.

EA'SEMENT, *s.* in law, a service that one neighbour has of another by charter or prescription, without profit, as a way through his ground, a sink, or such like.

EA'SILY, (*eezily*) *ad.* without difficulty, labour, impediment, or pain.

EA'SINESS, (*eeziness*) *s.* a relative term, implying that a person's abilities are sufficient, or more than sufficient, to accomplish any undertaking; to solve any point in learning, or to prosecute any design proposed; freedom from difficulty; the quality of being soon persuaded to do or believe; compliance without opposition; credulity without suspicion or examination; freedom from disturbance, or from any painful sensation.

EA'SINGWOLD, a town in Yorkshire, trading in bacon and butter. It is 12 miles N. of York, and 210 N. of London. Pop. 1922.

EAST, (*eest*) *s.* [*eost*, Sax.] the quarter from whence the sun rises. The regions in the eastern parts of the world.

EA'STBOURN, a town of Sussex, noted for the plenty of birds hereabout, called wheat-ears; and lately become a well-frequented place for sea-bathing. It is near Beachy Head, 15 miles E. S. E. of Lewes, and 65 S. S. E. of London. Pop. 2726.

EA'STER, (*Éester*) *s.* [*eastre*, Sax.] the time when Christians celebrate the resurrection of Christ from the grave. The word used to denote this season has no relation to this solemnity, but took its rise from *Eastre*, the name of the Saxon deity or goddess, whose festival was celebrated about this time of the year; and after its abolishment by Christianity, the name was retained, and to this day used to signify the festival of Christ's resurrection, as mentioned above.

EA'STERN, (*eestern*) *a.* situated, looking, or tending towards the east, or that point of the compass in which the sun rises.

EAST-GRI'NSTEAD, a town in Sussex, with a market on Thursday. It is a borough, has a handsome church, and contains a pop. of about 3400. The assizes for the county are sometimes held here. It is 29 miles S. of London.

EAST-HA'RLING, a town in Norfolk, whose market is on Tuesday. It is 85 miles from London.

EAST-I'LSLEY, a town in Berkshire, seated between two hills among fruitful corn-fields, and excellent down for feeding sheep. This place is not contemptible; has a market every Wednesday in the summer chiefly for sheep. It is 53 miles W. of London.

EAST-LOO'E, a town of Cornwall, with a market on Saturday. It is seated pretty commodiously on a creek of the sea, over which there is a large stone bridge, supported by many arches, which leads to West-Looe, standing between two hills. They are both corporations, and send members to parliament. The chief benefit which the inhabitants have is in their fishery. It is 232 miles W. by S. of London.

EA'STWARD, (*eestward*) *a.* [*eastweard*, Sax.] towards

the east, or that point of the compass where the sun rises when in the equinoctial points.

EA'SY, (*eesy*) *a.* to be performed without fatigue, encumbrance, or difficulty; free from disturbance or anxiety; believing without inquiry or opposition; credulous; complying; free from bodily pain; without formality; elegantly negligent.

To EAT, (*eet*) *v. a.* [preter. *ate* or *eat*, participle *eat* or *eaten*; *etan*, Sax.] to devour or consume by the mouth. Figuratively, to corrode or destroy, applied to the action of some corrosive substance; to consume prodigally; to, retract or unsay a thing when joined to *word*. Neuterly, to go to meals; to feed; to take food; to consume by corroding.

EA'TABLE, (*eetable*) *a.* fit for food, or capable of being chewed and swallowed.

EA'TER, (*eeter*) *s.* a person who chews and swallows any food; that which corrodes.

EA'TINGHOUSE, *s.* a house where provisions are sold ready dressed.

EAVES, (*eeves*) *s.* [*efese*, Sax.] the edges of a roof which hang over a house.

To EA'VESDROP, (*eeves-drop*) *v. a.* to catch what drops from the eaves of a house. Figuratively, to listen under the windows of a person's house, in order to discover secrets.

EA'VESDROPPER, (*eeves-dropper*) *s.* one who listens under a person's windows, in order to discover the secrets of a family.

EBB, *s.* [*ebba*, Sax.] the flowing back, or retreat of water towards the sea; a shrinking of water in a river, by the turn of its tide. Figuratively, decay; decline; waste; a low condition.

To EBB, *v. n.* to flow back towards the sea. Figuratively, to decline; to decay; to waste.

E'BIONITES, a sect of heretics, who rose at the very beginning of the church; they are distinguished into two kinds; the one believed that Jesus Christ was born of a virgin, and all the other parts of the Christian religion, but added the Jewish ceremonies to it; and the others believed him to be born after the manner of other men, and denied his divinity.

E'BEN, E'BON, or E'BONY, *s.* [*ebenus*, Lat.] in natural history, a kind of wood, brought from the Indies, of a black colour, exceedingly hard and heavy, susceptible of a very fine polish, and on that account used in Mosaic and inlaid works.

EBRI'ETY, *s.* [from *ebrius* drunken, Lat.] intoxication occasioned by strong liquors; drunkenness.

EBRI'LLADE, *s.* [Fr.] a check of the bridle which a horseman gives a horse, by a jerk of one rein, when he refuses to turn.

EBRIO'SITY, *s.* [from *ebrius* drunken, Lat.] habitual drunkenness.

EBULLI'TION, *s.* [from *ebullio* to boil, Lat.] the act of boiling with heat. Figuratively, an intestine motion of the particles of the body; the commotion, struggle, fermentation, or effervescence, occasioned by the mingling together any alcaline and acid liquor.

ECCE'NTRIC, or ECCE'NTRICAL, (*eksentrick*, or *eksentrical*) *a.* [from *ex* out of, and *centrum* a centre, Lat.] departing or deviating from a centre; not having the same centre. Figuratively, not answering the same design; not answering the end intended. Irregular; not consistent with any rule or established custom.

ECCENTRI'CITY, (*eksentricity*) *s.* the departing from, or the state of a thing with, a different centre from another; excursion from an employment, or proper sphere of action; an improper situation. In astronomy, applied to a planet, the distance between the focus and the centre of its elliptic orbit.

ECCHY'MOSIS, (*eky'mosis*) *s.* [from *ekchyo* to pour forth, Gr.] in surgery, extravasation of blood from a vein in the arm, betwixt the flesh and skin.

E'CCLESHAL, a town in Staffordshire, noted for trading in pedlars' wares. It is situated on a branch of the river Sow, 6 miles N. W. of Stafford, and 143 N. W. of London. Market on Friday. Pop. 4471.

ECCLESIA'STES, [from *ekklesiastes* a preacher, Gr.] a canonical book of the Old Testament, the design of which is to shew the vanity of sublunary things.

ECCLESIA'STIC, or ECCLESIA'STICAL, *a.* [*ekklesiastikos*, from *ekklesia* a church, Gr., *ecclesiasticus*, Lat.] relating or appropriated to the service of the church.

ECCLESIA'STIC, *s.* a person devoted to the service of the church; a clergyman.

ECCLESIA'STICUS, *s.* an apocryphal book, otherwise called the wisdom of Jesus the son of Sirach.

E'CCELSTON, a town 24 miles S. of Lancaster, communicating with all the late inland navigations.

ECCOPRO'TICS, (*ekoprotiks*) *s.* [from *ek* out of, and *kopros* excrement, Gr.] in physic, medicines which purge gently.

E'CHINATE, or E'CHINATED, (*ekinate*, or *ekinated*) *part.* or *a.* [from *echinus* a hedge-hog, Lat.] bristled like a hedge-hog; set with prickles.

ECHI'NUS, (*ekinus*) *s.* [Lat.] a hedge-hog; a shell fish set with prickles. In botany, the prickly head or cover of the seed or top of any plant. In architecture, a member or ornament near the bottom of the Ionic and other capitals, next to the abacus; taking its name from the roughness of its carving, resembling the prickly rind of a chesnut, or the prickly coat of a hedge-hog; it is called *ovolo* by the Italians and *eggs and anchors* by English workmen, because carved with anchors, darts, and ovals or eggs.

ECHO, (*eko*) *s.* [from *echos* a sound, Gr.] a sound reverberated or reflected to the ear from some solid body. In music, it is the repeating some part of the strain in a very low or soft tone. By the poets, *Echo* is supposed to be a nymph, who pined into a sound.

To E'CHO, (*eko*) *v. n.* to resound; to be sounded back a second time. Actively, to multiply a sound.

ECCLAIRCI'SSEMENT, (*eklairseezmong*) *s.* [Fr.] the act of clearing up, or explaining any affair by word of mouth.

ECLA'T, (*eklaw*) *s.* [Fr.] splendour; lustre, or glory.

ECLE'CTIC, *a.* [from *eklego* to choose, Gr.] selecting; or having the power of choosing or preferring.

ECLE'GMA, *s.* [from *ek* out of, and *leicho* to lick, Gr.] a form or medicine made by the incorporation of oils with syrups, and which is to be taken upon a liquorice stick.

ECLI'PSE, *s.* [from *ekleipo* to fail, Gr.] in astronomy, the darkening of one of the luminaries, by the interposition of some opaque body between it and the eye, or between it and the sun. The sun is eclipsed by the moon's intervening between the earth and the sun. An eclipse of the moon is when the earth being between the sun and moon, hinders the light of the sun from falling upon her; if the light of the sun is kept off from the whole body of the moon, it is a total eclipse; if from a part only, it is a partial one. A state of darkness, or want of knowledge, applied to the mind.

To ECLI'PSE, *v. a.* to darken any luminary. Figuratively, to destroy any light; to drown a lesser light by superior splendour; to cloud; to obscure; to disgrace.

ECLI'PTIC, *s.* [from *ekleipsis* an eclipse, Gr.] in astronomy, is a great circle of the sphere, supposed to be drawn through the middle of the zodiac, making an angle with the equinoctial, in the points of Aries and Libra, of about 23° 28'.

which is the sun's greatest declination; or, more strictly speaking, it is the path or way among the fixed stars, that the earth appears to describe to an eye placed in the sun. Some call it the way of the sun, because the sun, in his apparent annual motion, never deviates from it, as all the other planets do more or less. It is called *ecliptic*, because eclipses of the sun and moon happen when they are in or near it. In geography, it is a great circle on the terrestrial globe, not only answering to, but falling within, the plane of the celestial ecliptic.

E'CLOGUE, (*eklog*) *s.* [*eklogé*, Gr.] a pastoral poem, whose scenes are confined to rural life, and whose personages are shepherds.

ECO'NOMY, *s.* See ŒCONOMY.

ECPHRA'CTICS, (*ekfraktiks*) *s.* [from *ek* out of, and *phratto* to obstruct, Gr.] such medicines as open the vessels through which the humours are to pass, or which render tough humours thin, and thereby promote their discharge.

E'CSTASY, *s.* [from *existemi* to be entranced, Gr.] any sudden passion of the mind, by which the thoughts are for a time absorbed; excessive joy or rapture; enthusiasm.

E'CSTASIED, *a.* enraptured; elevated; or absorbed.

ECSTA'TIC, or ECSTA'TICAL, *a.* enraptured, or elevated to an ecstasy. Tending to external objects.

E'CTYPE, *s.* [from *ek* out of, and *typos* a type, Gr.] a copy.

E'CURIE, (*ecuree*) *s.* [Fr.] a covered place wherein horses are housed.

To E'DDER, *v. a.* to bind or interweave a fence.

E'DDER, *s.* such fence-wood as is commonly put upon the tops of fences, and which binds or interweaves them.

E'DDY, *s.* [from *ed* and *ea*, Sax.] water which is beat and returns back again to the place from whence it flowed. Figuratively, a whirlpool; a circular motion; a whirlwind.

E'DDY, *a.* whirling, or moving in a circular manner. *Eddy water*, among mariners, implies dead water.

EDE'MATOSE, *a.* [from *oidema* a swelling, Gr.] swelling, full of humours. See ŒDEMATOUS.

EDE'NTATED, *a.* [*edentatus*, Lat.] deprived of teeth.

E'DGAR, (son of Edmund) succeeded his brother in 959, when he was 16 years of age. His reign was one continual calm, without any wars or commotions, which was owing to his vast preparations both by sea and land, so that none dared to attack him, and without striking a stroke, he obliged the kings of Wales, Ireland, and the Isle of Man, to acknowledge him for their sovereign; and it is said, that he was rowed down the river Dee by eight kings, his vassals, he himself sitting at the helm. There was another circumstance also which tended to keep things quiet during all Edgar's reign; and that was, his being the greatest patron of the monks, who had it in their power to preserve peace. He recalled Dunstan, and made him archbishop of Canterbury. The secular priests were expelled the monasteries, and the regulars put in their room; these latter were also again put in possession of the ecclesiastical benefices, and the seculars ejected. He contrived a good expedient to clear the country of wolves, which were then very numerous, and made terrible havock among the flocks. Instead of the tributes of gold, silver, and cattle, paid him by the Welsh, he ordered them, in 961, to bring him every year 300 wolves' heads; and published, throughout England, a general pardon to all criminals, on condition they brought him, by such a time, a certain number of wolves' tongues, in proportion to their several crimes; so that in three years' time there was not one left. He also freed the nation from the worst kind of wolves, corrupt and unjust judges and magistrates. This king married Elfrida, the daughter of the earl of Devonshire; the story contains somewhat extraordinary. Edgar hearing that Ordgar earl of Devonshire had a daughter named Elfrida, esteemed the greatest beauty in England, he was resolved to make her his wife, if she answered the description, and sent earl Ethelwold, his favourite, to bring him an account. Ethelwold, upon seeing the young lady, fell desperately in love with her himself, and privately married her. Upon his return he told the king there was nothing extraordinary in her; whereupon the king laid aside his design of marrying her. Ethelwold one day represented to the king, that, though Elfrida was not fit for a king, yet she was so great a fortune, that it would be a vast advantage to a subject, and so got the king's leave to marry her; upon which his marriage was solemnized publickly. However, Edgar was informed of Ethelwold's treachery; upon which he was resolved to see her himself; and going into those parts where Ethelwold kept her, upon some pretence or other, he told Ethelwold he desired to see his wife. Ethelwold was quite confounded at this, but he could not prevent it. As soon as the king saw her, he was quite enamoured of her beauty, and was resolved to be revenged on the perfidious earl. Soon after, Ethelwold was found murdered in a wood. Edgar shortly after was married to Elfrida, by whom he left one son, Ethelred, who succeeded his brother Edward. Edgar died, 975, in the 32d year of his age, having reigned about 16 years after Edwy's death: he was buried at Glastonbury. Edgar was a prince of a very mixed character, in which the vicious passions very often predominated. Though we grant him to have been a sound politician, an excellent legislator, and a monarch whose abilities were employed for the benefit of his country, we must own at the same time that he ascended the throne of Mercia by the most flagrant injustice; that he was superstitious in his religion, lawless in his passion, and bloody in his revenge; for, exclusive of the vengeance upon Ethelwold, he destroyed the whole Isle of Thanet with fire and sword, because a few of the inhabitants had been concerned in plundering some merchants from York. He extended his liberality to men of learning and genius; his court was hospitable and magnificent, and generally filled with a concourse of foreigners, who were charmed with his elegance and politeness; and from the tranquillity of his reign, he acquired the denomination of Edgar the Pacific.

EDGE, *s.* [*ecge*, Sax.] the sharp side of any cutting instrument; a narrow part arising from one which is broader; the extremity, border, or outside of a thing; intenseness of desire; keenness; acrimony of temper. *To set the teeth on edge*, means to cause a tingling pain in the teeth.

To EDGE, *v. a.* to sharpen or make an instrument cut better; to border, or put something round the extremities of a thing; to exasperate; to excite; to put in such a position as to make way or give room, to advance beyond a line or situation. Neuterly, to advance, or move forward against any obstacle, or body moving in an opposite direction; to go close upon a wind, and sail slow.

E'DGED, *part.* sharp, opposed to blunt.

E'DGELESS, *a.* not fit to cut with; unable to cut; blunt.

E'DGETOOL, *s.* a tool made sharp to cut.

E'DGEWARE, a town of Middlesex, 8 miles N. W. of London. Market on Thursday. Pop. 591.

E'DGEWISE, *ad.* with the edge placed in a particular direction.

E'DGEWORTH, Gloucestershire 8 miles from Bisley, and 6 from Cirencester.

E'DGEWORTH'S TOWN, in Longford, Leinster, 52 miles from Dublin. Pop. 1001.

E'DGING, *s.* something added by way of ornament; a narrow lace. In gardening, rows of shrubs or plants, placed round the extremities of a bed instead of borders.

E'DIBLE, *a.* [from *edo* to eat, Lat.] fit to be eaten; fit for food.

E'DICT, *s.* [from *edico* to command, Lat.] in matters of civil policy, is an order or instrument, signed and sealed by a prince, to serve as a law to his subjects.

EDIFICA'TION, *s.* [from *ædes* a house, and *facio* to make, Lat.] improvement; the act of advancing in religion.

E'DIFICE, *s.* [from *ædes* a house, and *facio* to make, Lat.] a building, or house, generally applied to signify some large or pompous building.

E'DIFIER, *s.* one who improves another by instruction.

To E'DIFY, *v. a.* [from *ædes* a house, and *facio* to make, Lat.] to build; to improve by instruction; to instruct or teach.

E'DILE, *s.* [from *ædes* a house, Lat.] the title of an officer among the Romans, who resembled the city-marshal in London, or a surveyor.

E'DINBURGH, a city, the capital of Scotland, situated in the county to which it gives name, on three hills. It may be properly divided into the Old and New towns. The situation of the Old town is singular and striking; it stands on the middle ridge, or hill, which is narrow and steep, and terminates abruptly on the W. by the castle, a very ancient building, accessible only by a drawbridge, and erected on a lofty precipitous rock. The High Street, a mile in length, and generally 90 feet broad, extends from the castle to Holyrood House. On each side of this steep hill the houses form narrow lanes, which are called closes, and extend N. and S. Many of them are lofty; but so piled, as it were, upon each other, that they are neither commodious nor elegant. The New Town is situated on the N. side of the Old, on an elevated plain, from which the ground descends to the S. and N. with a gentle declivity. It forms an assemblage of uniform streets and squares, including several public buildings, the whole built entirely of stone, with considerable taste and elegance. The buildings on the S. side of the Old Town, though inferior to those on the N. are extensive and stately. The most striking object here is the New College, built by public subscription, on the site of the old one, on a large and magnificent plan. The number of students in the university is estimated at 1,000, of whom 400 study medicine. The city is governed by a lord provost, a guild council, and 25 common council. Here are 14 incorporated trades, each having its deacon or warden. The principal public buildings are the palace of Holyrood House, the Royal Exchange, built in 1753, the Register Office, the Physicians' Hall, Herriot's Hospital, founded in 1628, for the education of 140 poor boys, Watson's Hospital, for the sons of decayed merchants, an hospital for orphans, and a Royal Infirmary, incorporated by charter in 1736. Edinburgh, with its dependencies, is supposed to contain 163,000 inhabitants, and is supplied with water, conveyed in cast-iron pipes from Commiston, 4 miles to the W. It is 2 miles S. of Leith, which is its port, 54 W. N. W. of Berwick-upon-Tweed, and 389 N. by W. of London. Lat. 55. 58. N., long. 3. 7. W. Sends 2 members to parl.

E'DINBURGHSHIRE, or *MID LOTHIAN*, a populous, well cultivated, fertile, and pleasant county of Scotland, 27 miles in length, and 16 in breadth, but in some places not above 6. It is bounded on the N. by the Frith of Forth, which separates it from Fifeshire; on the E. by the shires of Haddington and Berwick; on the S. by those of Selkirk, Peebles, and Lanerk; and on the W. by the Frith of Linlithgow. Pop. 225,623.

EDI'TION, *s.* [from *edo* to publish, Lat.] the publication or impression of a book.

E'DITOR, *s.* one who prepares a manuscript for the press, and corrects the errors of the proof sheet while it is printing.

E'DMUND I. the eldest of Edward the Elder's legitimate sons, was about 18 years of age when he came to the crown of England. No sooner had Edmund began his reign, but the restless Dane prepared for a revolt; and Anlaff, who had fled to Ireland after his late defeat, returned; being furnished with troops from Olaus, king of Norway, he recovered Northumberland, and marched into Mercia; and by the assistance of his countrymen got possession of several places which Edward had taken from them. King Edmund marched towards the north, and engaged Anlaff near Chester; and was preparing to renew the fight next day; but the archbishops of Canterbury and York, who were in the armies, obtained a treaty to be concluded by break of day, by which Edmund yielded up to the Dane all the country north of Watling-street. King Edmund did not like this treaty, but was forced by the nobles to comply with it. Some time after, Anlaff and Reginald, who had likewise been elected kings, the Mercians, Danes, and the king of Cumberland, with one consent, took up arms, in order to shake off the English yoke. As soon as Edmund had intelligence of these proceedings, he marched into Mercia, and took some towns, and put the Danes into such consternation, that the two kings fled out of the island. The Danes upon this threw down their arms, and swore allegiance to Edmund. Then he subdued Cumberland, and gave it to the king of Scotland to fix him in his interest; but reserved the sovereignty of it to himself, and obliged the Scotch king to do him homage for it. Edmund did not long enjoy the fruits of his victories; as he was celebrating the festival of the conversion of the Saxons, at Pucklekirk, in Gloucestershire, one Leolf, a notorious robber, who had been banished for his crimes, impudently came and seated himself in the hall where the king was at dinner. Edmund, provoked at his insolence, ordered him to be seized; but perceiving he was drawing his dagger to defend himself, the king started up in a great rage, and taking hold of him by the hair, dragged him out of the hall; and whilst he was wholly engaged in venting his passion, the infamous Leolf stabbed him to the heart with a dagger, so that he fell dead on the spot, in the 8th year of his reign, A. D. 948, leaving behind him two sons, Edwy and Edgar, by Elgiva his wife. Some of this king's laws are still in being, which shew how much he regarded the good of his subjects. Among the rest he ordered, that in gangs of robbers the oldest of them should be hanged; which was the first law in England that punished robbery with death, the punishment before being only pecuniary. Though Edmund reigned but about eight years, yet in that short period he exhibited specimens of extraordinary courage, ability, and regard for the welfare of his subjects.

E'DMUND, surnamed Ironside, succeeded Ethelred II. in 1016. Upon his father's death, the city of London, all the lords that were there, proclaimed him king of England, whilst the Danes, and all the places in their possession, declared for Canute; but a great many of the English who were among them came over to Edmund. Canute's first attempt was upon London, as being Edmund's chief support, which he besieged three times, but without success. Before the last of these sieges a great battle was fought, in which both kings eminently displayed their courage and conduct, and the two armies parted at last with equal loss on both sides; though the English were in danger of being worsted, by a stratagem of the false Edric, who was now on the side of the Danes; he cut off the head of a soldier who resembled Edmund, held it upon the top of his lance, in sight of the English, and cried, "Fly, fly, you scoundrels; behold the head of your king in whom you trust!" This would infallibly have occasioned their defeat, if Edmund had not shewed himself with his helmet off, and so revived the cou-

rage of his soldiers, which by Edric's artifice began to droop. The battle lasted till night, and Edmund prepared to renew it the next morning; but Canute marched off in the night, and went and besieged London a third time. Five pitched battles were fought with various success; in the last, Edric, who had reconciled himself to Edmund, went over to the Danes with the body of forces he commanded, which put the English into such a consternation, that they threw down their arms and fled. Nevertheless, Edmund drew together a very powerful army, and marched towards Gloucester, in quest of the enemy; Canute advanced towards him, in order to give him battle. The two kings stood in view of each other, at the head of their respective armies. At last Edmund proposed to Canute, that in order to prevent the effusion of blood, they two should decide the quarrel by single combat. The circumstances relating to this affair are very uncertain. However, the result was, that a peace was concluded, by the partition of the kingdom; Edmund was to have Wessex, *i. e.*, all south of the Thames, with London, and a part of the ancient kingdom of Essex; and Canute was to have Mercia, Northumberland, and East-Anglia. The valiant and generous king Edmund did not enjoy his share quite a year, being murdered by the procurement of the villain Edric, duke of Mercia, and his brother-in-law, who, being conscious what a false traitor he had been, feared the union of the two kings might be destructive to him; he immediately hastened to tell Canute what he had done, who had the greatest abhorrence of so barbarous an action, though he dissembled it for the present, and promised to advance Edric above all the peers of the realm. He was as good as his word; for, not long after, he ordered him to be beheaded, his body to be thrown into the Thames, and his head to be fixed on the highest gate in London. Edmund left two sons, Edmund and Edward, by his wife Algitha. He was buried at Glastonbury, and with him the Saxon Monarchy in England in a manner ended, having lasted 190 years from Egbert's establishment; 432 from the foundation of the heptarchy; and 568 from the arrival of Hengist. This prince, during his short reign, exhibited proofs of the most undaunted courage, invincible fortitude, consummate prudence, and sublime generosity.

E'DRED, succeeded Edmund I. in 948. The Danes, according to their usual custom upon the succession of a new king, began to revolt, and gained over to their side Malcolm, king of Scotland; but Edred marched into Northumberland, and obliged them to sue for peace; upon which Malcolm struck up a peace with Edred, and paid him the stipulated homage. But the Danes would not yet be quiet; he therefore marched into the north, made a terrible slaughter among the rebels, and laid waste the country for several miles. Edric fled into Scotland, and the Northumbrians threw themselves upon Edred for mercy; he generously replaced Edric on the throne, only imposing a tribute on him, and making him swear allegiance to him. But the perfidious Danes laid an ambush for him, as he was returning towards Wessex, and fell suddenly on his rear. Exasperated to the last degree, he returned, divested Northumberland of its royalty, and reduced it to a province; making earl Osulf, an Englishman, the first governor. Edred, now absolute lord of all England, governed his kingdom in perfect tranquillity, and turned his thoughts wholly to religion, wherein he was implicitly directed by Dunstan, abbot of Glastonbury, who had, in every thing, the ascendant over him; by his advice he rebuilt Glastonbury church and monastery; he also rebuilt Croyland and Abington monasteries. Edred died in the 10th year of his reign, in 958.

To E'DUCATE, *v. a.* [*educo*, Lat.] to bring up a person; to give instruction to a person during his minority.

EDUCA'TION, *s.* the care taken of a person in his younger years to adorn his mind with learning and morality.

To EDU'CE, *v. a.* [from *e* out of, and *duco* to lead, Lat.] to bring out; to extract; to bring to light; or to bring from a state of concealment.

EDU'CTION, *s.* the act of bringing any thing into view.

To EDU'LCORATE, *v. a.* [from *dulcis* sweet, Lat.] to sweeten.

EDULCORA'TION, *s.* in pharmacy, the sweetening of a thing by means of honey, sugar, or syrup. In chemistry, the act of refreshening or cleansing a thing from its salts by frequent washing in water.

E'DWARD the Elder succeeded Alfred, in the year 900. Ethelward, son to Alfred's elder brother, Ethelbert, aimed at the crown; but meeting with no encouragement from the English, he applied himself to the Danes, who immediately proclaimed him king of England, pretending, as they were possessed of half the kingdom, they had as much right to make a king as the West-Saxons. Edward marched directly against them, and they were obliged to abandon their new-made king Ethelward, and banish him out of their country. Ethelward went over to France, and in a short time returned with a large body of Normans, landed them in Essex, and soon made himself master of that province. This encouraged the Danes to take up arms again in his favour. Edward obtained many victories in this war. Ethelward was slain in battle in 905, in which battle (which was very obstinate and bloody on both sides) king Edward lost many of his nobles, and the Danes their Eolrick. They continued the war two years after, yet they were constrained at last to sue for peace, which they obtained, on condition they would own Edward as their sovereign, and that the Normans should return to France. In 910, the war broke out again, and Edward soon beat the Danes in two engagements, and at last quite expelled them out of the kingdom of Mercia. This war lasted, with some intervals of respite, 12 years, in which time a great number of battles were fought, and the Danes continually lost ground, till Edward obliged them to lay down their arms, and acknowledge him once more as their sovereign. After the peace was concluded with the Danes, A. D. 922, Edward marched against the Welsh, obtained a signal victory over them, and compelled the Welsh king Rees ap Madoc to sue for peace, promising to pay the usual tribute for the future. The Cumberland Britons likewise submitted to Edward. He died in the 25th year of his reign, A. D. 925, and was interred at Winchester.

E'DWARD the Younger succeeded Edgar in 975. There were great contentions about the succession. The monks and their party were for Edward, Edgar's eldest son, now about 14 years of age: and the nobles, who were uneasy at the power and great wealth heaped upon the monks, were for Ethelred. In the mean time, Dunstan, fearing to be outvoted, taking advantage of the favour of the people, who had a high opinion of his sanctity, rose on a sudden, and led prince Edward by the hand towards the church, and there anointed him king. The nobles murmured at this; but seeing he had the people to back him, they were forced to acquiesce. Dunstan immediately assumed the regency. King Edward, after he had reigned little more than three years, came to a tragical end in 979. As he was one day returning from hunting, and came near Corfe-castle, in the isle of Purbeck, in Dorsetshire, where his step-mother Elfrida and her son Ethelred resided, he rode off from his company to pay her a visit. Elfrida, being informed the king was at the gate, ran to receive him, and pressed him to alight. As he only designed to pay his respects to her as he passed by, he desired a glass of wine

to drink her health; which being brought to him as he sat on his horse, the innocent king no sooner lifted the glass to his mouth, but a villain, at the private instigation of the cruel queen, stabbed him in the back with a dagger. He was succeeded by Ethelred, 12 years of age.

EDWARD the Confessor, son of Ethelred and Emma, succeeded Hardicanute, June 8, 1041. He had spent great part of his life in Normandy. Goodwin, who had made him swear that he would marry his daughter, convened a general assembly, and got Edward acknowledged and proclaimed king of England. Edward was a man of weak understanding, which gave Goodwin an opportunity of rising to an exorbitant height of power. He bore a very great hatred against Goodwin and his whole family in his heart, which was the reason of his deferring his marriage with his daughter Editha as long as possible; however, after a delay of two years, as he really stood in fear of her father, he espoused her, but never consummated the marriage. He went hastily to Windsor, where his mother's treasures lay, seized them all, and stript her of every thing, leaving her only a small pension for her life, and had her confined ten years like a prisoner at Winchester, where she died 1052. Several circumstances concurring, the king and Goodwin came at last to an open rupture; but what brought things to a crisis, was the following incident. Eustace, earl of Boulougn, having paid a visit to king Edward, was returning to France, and at Dover one of his people picked a quarrel with a townsman, and killed him. This occasioned a great insurrection of the inhabitants, in which 20 of the earl's people lost their lives. Upon this, the king ordered Goodwin to go with some troops, and chastise the rioters; but he absolutely refused, saying justly, that it was not the custom of England to punish men unheard. Edward now came to a fixed resolution to punish the earl for this disobedience; Goodwin, having intelligence of it, raised forces to defend himself. However, by the advice of a general assembly convened at Gloucester, a peace was patched up for the present; but it did not last long. Goodwin and his sons, refusing to appear before the general assembly, were banished the realm, and accordingly they passed over the sea. They returned in a hostile manner, and entered the Thames with a fleet of ships; but an accommodation was once more agreed on. A little after, William the Bastard, Duke of Normandy, arrived in England, to pay a visit to king Edward. In 1051, Edward abolished for ever the tax called Danegeld, which amounted to 40,000l. a year, and had been paid for 38 years. In 1053 earl Goodwin died. In 1054 the Welsh made an inroad into England, and plundered Hereford; but earl Harold, son of Goodwin, marched against them with an army he had himself raised, put them to the rout, and drove them out of the country, which raised him very much in the esteem of the people, and they began to talk openly that no man was so worthy to succeed to the crown as Harold. The king, to defeat Harold's hopes, sent for his nephew Edward, son of Edmund Ironside, out of Hungary; he accordingly came over to England, with his son Edgar Atheling, and his two daughters, 1057; but died soon after his arrival. In 1063 the Welsh again renewed their incursions, and were again repulsed by Harold and his brother Toston, who obliged them to dethrone Griffin, and become tributary to England. The Northumbrians, being grievously oppressed by Toston their earl, rose up in arms, and expelled him their country. Harold was sent to chastise them, and restore his brother; but the people made such remonstrances to him of Toston's ill government, that he obtained their pardon, and procured another governor. This entirely gained him the affections of the whole people, for his equity and justice. Whilst Harold was using all the address he was master of to procure his succession to the crown, king Edward gave himself no trouble about it, but was wholly engaged in building the church and monastery of Westminster. He just lived to see them finished, and the ceremony of their dedication performed; and, dying in the 24th year of his reign, A. D. 1065, was buried in the sepulchre he had provided for himself in Westminster-abbey; which he built. He was the last king of Egbert's race, though not the last Saxon king, since Harold was of that nation, though not of the blood royal. The mental qualities of Edward did not at all answer to the dignity of his person. He was weak, indolent, and irresolute, and the attachment to his own ease tended in a great measure to the tranquillity of his reign. He seems to have been void of natural affection, and indeed of every other passion that kindles any warm emotion in the human heart. He was equally free from pride and ostentation, moderate in his appetites, complacent in his deportment, charitable to the poor, and extremely punctual in the performance of all religious duties; so that he acquired among the vulgar the title of Saint and Confessor, by which epithet he was canonized by pope Alexander III. about 200 years after his death. His prophecies and revelations are no other than the dreams of superstition; and, as for his curing scrofulous tumours and ulcers by the touch, the sensible part of mankind is by this time very well convinced, that neither he who exercised this apostolic function, in imitation of the French kings, nor any of his successors, ever contributed to the recovery of one patient, by any inherent personal virtue derived from heaven. The passive humanity, or rather easiness, of his life, appears from some private incidents concerning him, which are very often more characteristic than those transactions of importance which are the effects of counsel and deliberation. One day, while he reposed himself upon a couch, a page, who little dreamed that he was in the apartment, finding an iron chest open, filled his pockets with the silver it contained; but not satisfied with his booty, he had recourse to it again; when the king, thinking him perhaps too unconscionable, "Boy, (says he, very deliberately,) you had better be satisfied with what you have got; for, if Hugolin, my chamberlain, should come in, you will lose the whole, and be severely whipt into the bargain." Before the reign of Edward, the countries of Wessex, Mercia, and Northumberland, were governed by their own peculiar laws; but he reduced them all into one body, and ordained they should be observed in common through the whole kingdom. These were called Edward's laws, in contradistinction to those of the Norman kings, which were introduced in the sequel.

EDWARD I. eldest son of Henry III., who succeeded to the crown of England upon the death of his father, Nov. 16, 1272, was at that time on his return from the Holy Land, and was crowned Aug. 19, 1274, with Eleanor his queen, sister to the king of Castile, who attended him in his expedition; Alexander III. king of Scotland, the duke of Bretagne, and all the lords of the realm, being present at the solemnity; on which occasion 500 horses were let loose about the country for all that could catch them to keep them. The first thing he did after his coronation was to rectify the abuses in the administration of justice, and the parliament enacted some good laws, which were called the statutes of Westminster. Afterwards, he marched with a great army into Wales, and made Llewellyn their prince, who had attempted to throw off the yoke, sue for peace, which was granted on hard terms; but Edward afterwards generously relaxed them, being satisfied with thus mortifying his enemy. In 1279, the earldom of Ponthieu and Montreuil fell to Edward, in right of his queen, upon the death of the queen of Castile her mother. The coin having been very much adul-

terafed, and information having been given that Jews were chiefly concerned in it, the king caused all that were in the nation to be seized in one day, and 280 of them, being convicted of clipping and coining, received sentence of death, and were executed accordingly. About this time the statute of Mortmain passed, to put a stop to the prevailing practice of persons alienating their lands to the church. In 1289 though some say several years after) the statute of Quo Warranto was passed, occasioned by many persons, during the late troubles, appropriating lands to themselves to which they had no right, by which statute they were obliged to shew their claim; but the king, either through ill advice, or the desire of keeping up money, issued out a proclamation for all that held lands of the crown to lay their title before the judges. The earl of Warren appearing, and being required to shew his title to his lands, drew out an old rusty sword, and said, "It was by this my ancestors gained their estate, and by this will I keep it so long as I live." This brave and bold answer opened the king's eyes, and, thinking better of the matter, he recalled the proclamation. Llewellyn, having revolted at the instigation of his brother David, committed great ravages on the borders, and defeated the king's generals: but Edward, marching with a numerous army into Wales, totally routed Llewellyn's forces in a great battle, in which Llewellyn himself was slain; and the king caused his head, crowned with ivy, to be exposed to view on the walls of the Tower of London. David his brother, the last of his race, was cruelly put to death as a traitor, and his head fixed up by his brother's, and his four quarters sent to York, Bristol, Northampton, and Winchester. After the defeat of Llewellyn, Edward, with ease, became master of the whole country, and Wales was united to the crown of England in 1283. The queen lay in at Caernarvon, where she was brought to bed of a prince, named Edward, who, when he was 17 years of age, was invested with the principality of Wales; and from that time the king's eldest son has been always prince of Wales. In 1287, king Edward, leaving the regency to the earl of Pembroke, went over to France, where he stayed three years. Being returned into England in 1289, he set about reforming abuses in the administration of justice, punished several judges who were found guilty of taking bribes, and obliged them to swear for the future they would take neither money nor presents, but a moderate breakfast. The next year the Jews were all banished the kingdom. Upon the death of Alexander III., there arose great disputes in Scotland about the succession. The chief of the claimants were John Baliol and Edward Bruce, who, in order to prevent a civil war, chose the king of England arbitrator of their differences; but, before he could proceed to a decision, he declared that he acted in this affair as sovereign lord of all Scotland, and required the states to own him as such, which, though they never expressly did, yet they did not directly oppose his pretensions: however, he was owned as sovereign by all the claimants, and decided in favour of Baliol, whom he declared king of Scotland; upon which he swore fealty, and did homage to king Edward. But Baliol, being afterwards absolved from his oath of fealty by the pope, upon the king of England's treating him in an imperious manner, was determined to throw off the yoke: and took the opportunity of Edward's being at war with France to send a letter to him, renouncing the homage he had paid him; which so exasperated him, that in 1296 he marched his army designed for France into Scotland, and made himself master of that kingdom, and Baliol came and resigned his crown to him. Edward returned to England, carrying with him the crown and sceptre of Scotland, with the rest of the regalia, and the famous stone of Scone, on which the inauguration of the kings was performed. Prince Edward, being left regent on the king's going to Flanders, having assembled the parliament, which granted him a large subsidy, confirmed king John's two charters by an authentic act, to which the king put the great seal in Flanders. While the king was abroad, the Scots revolted, and drove the English out of all their strong places in Scotland, leaving them only the single town of Berwick upon Tweed. Edward, upon this, returned forthwith to England, and met the enemy at Falkirk, where he totally routed them, retook all the strong places he had lost, and returned to England. This was in 1298. The next year the whole kingdom rose, and drove the English once more out of Scotland. Edward, enraged at this, entered that kingdom a third time in 1300, and entirely routed the Scotch army. Edward refusing to accept their offers of submission, the Scots, in despair, offered the sovereignty of their country to Boniface VIII., who readily accepted of it. But Edward had so little regard to the pope's pretensions, that he swore, if he heard any more of them, he would destroy Scotland from sea to sea; however, at the instance of the king of France, he granted the Scotch a truce; but, on the expiration of it, he sent an army into Scotland, which, being divided into three parts to ravage the country, were all routed in one day. Having now concluded a peace with France, in 1303, by which Guienne was restored to Edward, he entered Scotland with so numerous an army, that he met with no resistance, and penetrated to the utmost bounds of the island, laying waste the country on all sides, and took Stirling castle. At his return into England, he publicly imprisoned Prince Edward his son, for having committed some outrage against the bishop of Lichfield. The Scots, though often subdued, revolted again, and were again subdued. Edward, upon his return, banished Gaveston, as a corrupter of the prince, and made the prince swear never to recall him. The Scots again took up arms under Bruce, who attacked the earl of Pembroke, the king's general in Scotland, defeated him, and took the earl prisoner, after which he gained several other advantages. Edward was now so exasperated against the Scots, that he made vast preparations to destroy them; but he was seized with a distemper at Carlisle, and died at Burgh-upon-the-Sands, in Cumberland, on July 7, 1307, aged 68 years, having reigned 34 years, 7 months, and 20 days. When he was near his end, he advised his son to carry his bones at the head of his army, assuring him that the rebels could never withstand the sight of them. He ordered him to send his heart to the Holy Land, with 32,000*l.* for the maintenance of the holy sepulchre, and commanded him never to recall Gaveston. The constitution of parliament, such as it is at this day, was so well established in his reign, that an additional law was made to the great charter, which enacted that no tax should be levied on the people without the consent of the commons. He had, by Eleanor of Castile, four sons and nine daughters; but Edward his successor was the only one of his sons who survived him. By Margaret of France, his second wife, he had two sons and a daughter. Eleanor his queen died in 1297, in memory of whom he erected a cross wherever her corpse rested in the way from Lincolnshire to Westminster. Edward was tall, graceful, and majestic; his constitution was robust and vigorous; and his features were regular and elegant. He excelled in those accomplishments which captivate the affections of the superficial admirers of exterior performances. He distinguished himself above most of his contemporaries, by his activity and skill in equestrian exercises, in the sports of the field, and in the manœuvres of chivalry. His address was engaging, and his elegance of manners attracted the admiration of all those who enjoyed his society. In conversation, he was affable, eloquent, and per-

suasive; mingling the effusions of pleasantry with the most pertinent observations. In private life, he was a strict observer of the laws of honour, and of the dictates of truth. He was a pattern of filial piety, a chaste and affectionate husband, a kind though vigilant parent, an humane and friendly master.—"By his ability and courage," says a modern writer, "he eminently contributed to the suppression of an alarming rebellion, which had shaken to its centre the throne of his imbecile father. By his policy and judgment, he had imparted strength to the government, and vigour to the execution of the laws, which amidst the indolence and neglect of Henry, had been rarely enforced. To the laurels acquired in his native country, he had added the fame of gallant exploits in the plains of Asia; and had revived among the infidels in Palestine the memory of English valour." The same author pleasantly remarks, that, "The strength of his constitution appears from his procreative powers; for his last child was begotten after he had entered into his sixty-seventh year." He was celebrated for his judgment, penetration, prudence, and sagacity. He was so cautious and circumspect, that he never brought himself into any dilemma; and possessed such presence of mind, that, when by a concurrence of unavoidable and disastrous circumstances he was involved in any difficulty, he never failed to extricate himself with equal honour and address. His noble achievements in Palestine, France, Wales, and Scotland, pronounce him an accomplished general: nor was he less distinguished for his legislative capacity. His merit as a legislator procured him the appellation of the Justinian of England; for not to mention the many excellent statutes which were promulgated during his reign, he reformed the administration of justice, and ascertained the proper limits between the different courts of judicature; introduced a new and easy method of collecting the public taxes; reduced the extravagant power of the pope and clergy, and enacted many wise and salutary laws for preserving the peace of the kingdom, and maintaining order and regularity among his subjects. But whatever his panegyrists may have said, Edward's character is far from being free from blemish or imperfection. There are some vices in the composition of this prince, which render his claim to extravagant commendation much weaker than that of many other princes. These were, disregard to justice where his own passions were concerned, an immoderate ambition, a propensity to despotic acts, and an occasional adoption of sentiments of barbarity and revenge. These imputations on his memory are sufficiently proved by the genuine narrative of his reign.

EDWARD II., king of England, was about 22 years of age when he succeeded his father Edward I., and began his reign by recalling Gaveston, a native of Gascony, the debaucher of his youth, contrary to his father's last command, and his own oath; on whom he heaped numberless favours. He married Isabella of France, daughter of Philip the Fair, at Boulogne, and appointed Gaveston guardian of the realm during his absence; which so exasperated the barons, that they entered into a league to prevent his coronation upon his return; but, on his promising in the next parliament to grant them all they could desire, he was crowned by the bishop of Winchester, February 24, 1308, when he took an oath to preserve the laws, customs, and liberties granted to the clergy and people by St. Edward. However, Gaveston still governed with an absolute sway, and behaved with great insolence; which so provoked the lords, that they got the parliament to join with them to demand Gaveston's banishment, which the king finding he could not avoid, made him governor of Ireland. However, he was soon recalled; upon which the barons obliged the king to place the government in the hands of 21 lords (called ordainers) chosen by parliament, who banished Gaveston; but he was soon recalled as before. And now several of the noblemen, entering into a confederacy, raised forces, and marched to York, where the king with his favourite were taking their diversions; but, upon notice of their approach, he left the place. Gaveston was taken some days after in Scarborough castle, and, after a hasty trial, beheaded; and an accommodation was afterward effected between the king and the barons, and peace restored in 1313. The same year the queen was delivered of a son, who was named Edward. The Scots, taking advantage of the commotions in England, drove the English out of their country. On June 25, 1314, was fought the battle of Bannockburn, in which the English army was totally routed, with a dreadful slaughter; and the Scots made several incursions into England, and ravaged the borders in a terrible manner, till a truce was made for two years. In 1323, king Edward marched his army into Scotland; but was obliged to retreat for want of provisions, and the Scots pursued him, and ravaged the country to the very walls of York; at last a truce was agreed on for thirteen years. Another war was upon the point of breaking out between the king and the barons, when matters were made up in 1318. The lords, jealous of the king, placed a young gentleman, named Hugh Spencer, about him as a spy, and got him made high chamberlain; but he had the art of insinuating himself so much into the king's favour, as to be made a confidant, and possessed the place of Gaveston in his heart: and he and his father, whom he made earl of Winchester, had the whole management of affairs in their hands; upon which the barons entered into a confederacy, levied troops, and then so vigorously petitioned for the removal of the Spencers, that the king durst not refuse their demands, and the parliament passed an act for their banishment, which was accordingly put in execution. But now affairs began to be in a flame again, by means of the queen, who, having received some affront from the governor of Leeds, which belonged to one of the associated barons, she spurred the king to revenge against the whole body, who having taken the castle of Leeds, hanged the governor, and then turned his arms against the barons. He took Warwick castle, and some others; and then thinking himself strong enough to stand against all opposers, he recalled the two Spencers. Most of the confederate barons threw themselves upon the king's mercy; as to those who stood out, many of them were put to death, some fled the kingdom, and others were imprisoned, among whom was Mortimer, whom the Spencers confined in the Tower. The earl of Lancaster, with what troops he could raise, retired into the North, in order to join the Scots: he was taken and beheaded at Pontefract, 9 lords of his party were executed at York, and others in other parts of the kingdom. The Spencers now exercised their exorbitant power without control; and Mortimer, after having been twice condemned, and twice pardoned by the influence of the queen, made his escape to France, where the queen soon followed under pretence of bringing about an accommodation between her brother and her husband, but with a full intention to be revenged on the Spencers, who had taken all occasions to mortify her; and afterwards got her son over, to do homage for Guienne and Ponthieu, which she had persuaded his father to resign to him. Edward sent letter after letter, commanding the queen to return with her son; but she always made some excuse or other, all the while plotting to dethrone her husband. All the English who had taken refuge in France, or had been banished, came in to her; among whom was Roger Mortimer, who became her chief counsellor. On Sept. 22, 1326, she embarked with a body of forces, though trusting more to her

friends in the kingdom. Accordingly she was no sooner landed, than several lords joined her with a great number of forces; so that the king, being deserted by all, concealed himself in the abbey of Neath. He had left Spencer, the father, in Bristol, which being soon taken, the old man was immediately hung up in his armour, without any formality. The city of London declared for the queen; and the bishop of Exeter, who endeavoured to keep it for the king, was beheaded by the populace. Prince Edward was now declared guardian of the realm; and search being made for the king, he was soon found where he lay concealed, having with him only young Spencer, Chancellor Baldock, Simon de Reading, and a few domestics, every body else having deserted him. With these the unhappy king was conducted to Monmouth castle, and the bishop of Hereford was sent to demand the great seal of him; which he delivered up for the queen and prince, to make use of as they thought proper. The queen, having got the great seal, called a parliament in the imprisoned king's name: but before it met, she caused Spencer to be hanged on a gibbet 50 feet high, and Simon de Reading on one 10 feet lower. The parliament being met, Jan. 1327, unanimously agreed, that the king should be deposed, and Edward his son made king in his room. The substance of the charge exhibited against him was, that he had not governed according to the laws of the land; in short, that he was found incorrigible, and without hopes of amendment. Prince Edward was immediately proclaimed king in Westminster Hall, by the name of Edward III. But the generous young prince vowing he would not accept of the crown without his father's consent, it was thought necessary to send commissioners to oblige the king to resign the crown to his son. The king came out in a mourning habit, and fainted away. On his coming to himself, they represented to him the ill consequence that might attend his refusal; upon which he delivered the crown, sceptre, and other ensigns of royalty, into their hands, and made a formal resiguation of the regal authority; upon which Sir Thomas Blount, the high constable, broke his staff, and declared all the king's officers discharged. Thus ended the reign of Edward II. Jan. 20, 1327, in the 20th year, and 43d of his age. Besides Edward, who succeeded him, he had another son, called John of Eltham, and two daughters, Joanna, married to David king of Scots, and Eleanor, wife of the duke of Guelder. Edward is said to have resembled his father in the accomplishments of his person, as well as in his countenance; but in other respects he seems to have inherited only the defects of his character; for he was cruel and illiberal, without his valour or capacity. He had levity, indolence, and irresolution, in common with other weak princes; but the distinguishing foible of his character was that unaccountable passion for the reigning favourite to which he sacrificed every other consideration of policy and convenience and at last fell a miserable victim. In this reign there was the most terrible earthquake that had ever been felt in England, and a dreadful famine, which lasted three years and destroyed a vast number of people. During this time, the brewing any sort of beer was prohibited on pain of death, that the corn which used to be consumed that way might be applied to the making of bread. This period is also remarkable for the total suppression of the knights Templars not only in England, but all over Christendom; and their estates were assigned to the knights of St. John of Jerusalem, now called knights of Malta. This suppression was said to be owing to their enormous vices.

EDWARD III. was proclaimed king on Jan. 20, 1327. and was crowned on the 26th at Westminster, being then in the 14th year of his age. The beginning of his reign gave people room to think they had not changed for the better, which was owing to the bad administration of the queen, who was directed in every thing by Mortimer, who acted more like a sovereign than a subject; and though the parliament had appointed 12 regents during the king's minority yet Isabella had seized the government into her own hands. King Robert Bruce, thinking to take the advantage of Edward's minority, broke the truce with the English and sent an army of 20,000 men to ravage the country bordering on Scotland. Edward, exasperated at this, marched an army of 60,000 men, including the Hainaulters lately brought over; but just as the king was going to head them at York, a quarrel arose between the English and Hainaulters, which came to blows, and a great deal of blood was spilt. This occasioned their stay at York longer than was convenient, which gave the Scots opportunity of ravaging the country, and posting themselves so that the king could not come to give them battle. The late king was all this time a close prisoner in Kenilworth castle. His harsh treatment began to raise compassion in the people, and Henry of Lancaster entertained some thoughts of setting him at liberty. To prevent this, Lancaster was dicharged, and Sir John Maltravers and Sir John Gurney, two men of a brutish disposition, were appointed in his room. They were ordered to remove him from Kenilworth to Berkley castle, where they received orders to put him to death, which they executed in a barbarous manner: they put a pillow on his face to keep him from crying out, thrust a pipe up his fundament, that no scar might appear, and through it run a red-hot iron into his bowels; in which exquisite torture he expired, after he had been deposed about eight months. The wretches who perpetrated this horrid murder came to miserable ends; Gurney dying abroad by the hands of the executioner, and Maltravers perishing in exile. His body was buried in a private manner, in the abbey-church at Gloucester, and it was given out that he died a natural death. In 1328, the young king's marriage with Philippa of Hainault was solemnized, and the same year a treaty of peace was made with Scotland; king Edward renouncing all pretensions to that kingdom, and the princess Joanna, his sister, being given to prince David the king of Scotland's son. Charles, the brother of queen Isabella, dying without male issue, Edward, as the next heir, sent to demand the crown of France; but Philip de Valois, cousin-german to the late king, causing himself to be crowned, Edward was obliged to let the matter lie dormant for the present, and went over to France in 1329, to pay homage for Guienne and Ponthieu, having privately protested beforehand against the homage he was going to pay. Upon his return to England in 1330, the conduct of the queen and Mortimer were represented to him in such a light, that he caused them both to be seized at Nottingham; then calling a parliament, he told them that, with the consent of his subjects, he intended to take upon himself the government, though he was not at the age prescribed by the law; to which the parliament readily assented. The first thing he did was to seize the extravagant dower of the queen, amounting to two-thirds of the revenue of the crown, and then confined her in the castle of Rising for the remainder of her life, which lasted 28 years; and Mortimer was hanged as a traitor, on the common gallows at Tyburn. The same year the king had a son born to him, who was named Edward. The art of weaving woollen cloth was about this time brought from Flanders into England, by John Kempe, to whom king Edward granted his protection, and invited over fullers, dyers, and other artificers belonging to the manufacture, which has since proved so advantageous to England. Edward now intended to break the dishonourable treaty that queen Isabella and Mortimer had drawn him in to make with Scot-

land. He set Edward Baliol, son of John Baliol, whom Edward I. had made king of Scotland, upon the throne, and young king David was obliged to fly into France; soon after which Baliol was crowned at Scone, and did the same homage to king Edward for Scotland as his father had done to Edward I. The king of England marched an army to lay siege to Berwick, which was still in king David's hands. The regent of Scotland marched with a great army to his relief, but Edward met him at Halydon-hill, and in a bloody battle, A. D. 1333, entirely routed him; after which Berwick surrendered, which Edward annexed for ever to the crown of England. However, the Scots drove Baliol out of the kingdom; upon which Edward marched with a numerous army in 1335, and attacked Scotland by sea and land, whereupon they submitted. Edward returned to England, leaving the earl of Athol to command in his absence; who, as he was besieging Kildrummy, was attacked, defeated, and slain by Dunbar and Douglas, who marched to the relief of the place. This occasioned Edward once more to march into Scotland, where he ravaged the counties that had revolted. Then, leaving a small army under Baliol, he came back to England, being now bent upon putting his project against France into execution. He maintained, that the Salic Law, in excluding females did not exclude their male issue; and he was encouraged in his undertaking by Robert d'Artois whom Philip had disgusted. In 1337, he called a parliament, chiefly to settle the business of the woollen manufacture. He now created his eldest son duke of Cornwall, who was the first in England who had the title of duke; and ever since, the eldest son of the king of England is by birth duke of Cornwall. The first step Edward took was to order the duke of Brabant to demand the crown of France in his name; at the same time making him his lieutenant-general for that kingdom, and commanding the French, whom he styled his subjects, to obey him. In 1338, he set sail with a considerable fleet, and arrived at Antwerp, where he made a long stay, to settle some matters of importance. The first campaign was not opened till Sept. 1339, which ended without bloodshed. The next year Edward took the title of king of France, using it in all public acts, and quartered the arms of France with his own, adding this motto, *Dieu et mon droit*, God and my right. He soon after obtained a great victory over the French at sea; for with a fleet of 300 sail, attacking the French fleet of 400, he took or sunk almost all of them. However, a truce was agreed on, by the mediation of the pope, for three years. Edward also made a truce with David for two years, who was returned into Scotland with troops from France. While these truces subsisted, Edward called a parliament, in which he solemnly confirmed all the liberties contained in the great charter, and created his son Edward Prince of Wales. In 1346, Edward landed in Normandy, with his son, the Prince of Wales, who was now about 16 years of age; and, after ravaging the country, encamped at Cressy; and on August 26, 1346, a very obstinate and bloody battle was fought, which proved fatal to the French. The Prince of Wales, young as he was, performed wonders. To him the victory was chiefly owing, the king his father leaving him the honour of it. Philip was wounded in the neck and thigh, and, being forced to retire, the victory was soon completed. There were slain in this battle, the king of Bohemia who was blind; the earl of Alençon, Philip's brother; the duke of Lorrain; the earls of Flanders and Blois; 1,500 other eminent noblemen, and 120 knights; and above 80 French standards taken. It is said, that in this famous battle the English first made use of cannon, then unknown to the French. After this, Edward besieged Calais, which held out a year; and he at last reduced it by famine, and then consented to a year's truce. During the siege of Calais, the king of Scots advanced as far as Durham at the head of a numerous army; but queen Philippa, marching against him, defeated him, and took him prisoner. king David remained a prisoner eleven years, and then was released upon giving 20 hostages to pay 100,000 marks, at 10,000 a year, till all was paid. A ten years' truce was at this time concluded between the two kingdoms. David died in 1368, and left his crown to Robert Stuart, his nephew. Not long after the taking of Calais, Edward instituted the most famous order of knighthood in the world; viz., that of the Garter. About the same time, the merchants having complained of the depredations committed by some Spanish ships on the English coast, Edward did not disdain to go in person with some ships, and give chase to those corsairs. He took 26 of their large ships, sunk some, and dispersed the rest. Philip de Valois dying in 1350, left his son his successor, who prolonged the truce to 1354, and then to the year following; but it was ill observed on both sides. When it was near expiring, Edward invested the Prince of Wales with the duchy of Guienne, and sent him thither to prosecute the war; who having advanced to the gate of Bourges, upon his return was met by the king of France with an army of 60,000 men, near Poictiers; and here a memorable battle was fought, on September 19, 1356, in which the Prince of Wales, notwithstanding the vast superiority of the French, gained a complete victory, and took king John prisoner, with Philip, his fourth son. The duke of Bourbon, the constable of France, the marshal de Nelse, about 50 other great lords, and 800 gentlemen, were slain. A truce for two years was soon after agreed on; and the prince came over to England, bringing the captive king along with him, who was treated with the greatest respect by all the royal family. King John agreed upon a treaty with the king of England, in order to recover his liberty; but the states of France refused to ratify it; upon which Edward, in 1360, went over to France with an army of 100,000 men, with an intent to subdue the kingdom; but he did not carry his point; for though he ravaged the country to the very gates of Paris, yet he could by no means draw the dauphin and the regent out to an engagement; so that his army, mouldering away with sickness, and tired with fruitless attempts, he consented to a treaty of peace, which was signed May 8, 1360, whereby the king of France was to pay three millions of crowns of gold for his ransom, and the king of England was to hold Guienne, Calais town, castles, and territories, and several other places; and king John was set at liberty, returned to France, and fulfilled the treaty. In 1663, king John came over to England again, about some matters of importance, and was very honourably received by king Edward. The kings of Scotland and Cyprus being in England at the same time, Sir Henry Picard, citizen and wine-merchant of London, entertained the four kings with their retinues with a magnificent feast at his own house. King John died in England, April 8 following. In 1366, pope Urban V. in a haughty manner, demanded the tribute which king John of England obliged himself and his successors to pay to the holy see, of which there were 30 years due. But both king and parliament so vigorously opposed this imposition, declaring king John's engagement to be null, as without consent of parliament, and contrary to his coronation oath, that the pope thought fit to drop it; and neither Edward nor his successors had any more trouble on that head. In 1368, Edward lost his second son, Lionel, duke of Clarence. The year following, Charles V. of France broke the treaty of Bretagne, and declared war against Edward; and the English were so unfortunate as to be deprived of their late acquisitions in France, except

Calais. However, a truce was concluded between the two crowns in 1374. At the beginning of this war queen Philippa died. King Edward, now in his old age, fell in love with Alice Perrers, one of the ladies of the bed-chamber to queen Philippa, of whom he was so fond as to squander the public money on her. The parliament obliged him to send her away, but he soon recalled her. On June 8, 1376, died Edward Prince of Wales, the delight of the nation, in the 46th year of his age. He was called the Black Prince, from his wearing black armour. The parliament attended his corpse to Canterbury, where he was interred. He had married Joanna, daughter of Edmund earl of Kent, who was beheaded by the intrigues of Isabella and Mortimer, at the beginning of this reign. By her he left one son, Richard, about ten years old, whom the king his grandfather created Prince of Wales and earl of Chester, designing him for his successor. King Edward died at Sheen, June 21, 1377, in the 65th year of his age, and 51st of his reign, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. This great prince, when he drew near his end, saw himself deserted by every body. Alice, his favourite, when she saw him dying, seized upon every thing that was valuable, even to the ring on his finger. He had, besides his two sons already mentioned, William, who died an infant; John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster; Edmund, surnamed of Langley, earl of Cambridge, and duke of York; William of Windsor, who died young; and Thomas of Woodstock, duke of Gloucester. He had also five daughters. Edward III. was undoubtedly one of the greatest of England's princes, either as a warrior, a lawgiver, a monarch, or a man. He possessed the courage and romantic spirit of Alexander; the penetration, the fortitude, the polished manners of Julius; the magnificence, the liberality, the wisdom of Augustus Cæsar. He was tall, majestic, finely shaped, with a piercing eye, and aquiline visage. He excelled all his contemporaries in feats of arms and personal address; and was courteous, affable, and eloquent. He was a constitutional knight-errant; and his example diffused the spirit of chivalry through the whole nation. In imitation of the youthful monarch, who delighted in tilts and tournaments, every individual betook himself to the exercise of arms, every breast glowed with emulation, every heart panted with the thirst of glory; and when he took the field, there was not a soldier in his army who did not serve from sentiment, and fight for reputation. The love of glory was certainly the predominant passion of Edward, to the gratification of which he did not scruple to sacrifice the feelings of humanity, the lives of his subjects, and the interests of his country; and nothing could have induced or enabled his people to bear the load of taxes with which they were encumbered in this reign, but the love and admiration of his person, the fame of his victories, and the excellent laws and regulations which the parliament enacted with his advice and concurrence. In this reign lived the famous Dr. John Wickliff, the first celebrated English reformer.

EDWARD IV. earl of March, son of Richard, duke of York, who was slain in the battle of Wakefield, was about 19 years of age when he was proclaimed king, on March 5, 461, in the room of Henry VI. by virtue of an extraordinary kind of election; for the earl of Warwick having drawn up his troops in St. John's Fields, and caused the people who came out to see them to form a ring, he stood in the middle, and asked them with a loud voice, first, whether they would have Henry of Lancaster for king? They all cried, "No, No." Then he demanded of them, whether they would have Edward, son of the late duke of York, for their king? To which the whole multitude answered with loud acclamations, expressing their assent. This done, he assembled a great council of the nobles and magistrates, in and about London, who declared the crown was devolved on Edward, and accordingly made him an offer of it, which, with a great show of modesty, he accepted. In the beginning of his reign he caused a tradesman of London to be executed, for saying he would make his son heir to the crown; meaning, as he said, his own house, which had that sign. A few days after his proclamation, he put himself at the head of an army of 40,000 men, in order to march against queen Margaret, whose army was increased to 60,000, and gained a complete victory over the queen's army, in a great battle between Caxton and Tewton, in Yorkshire, which was fought on Palm Sunday, and continued from morning to night, in which it is said near 37,000 lost their lives. He then returned to London, where he arrived on June 8, and was crowned the 29th. Shortly after King Edward called a parliament, which approved of his coronation, confirmed his title, and repealed all the acts which had been made against the house of York. Queen Margaret, having received succours from France, entered Northumberland, with Henry and the prince her son, in 1463; but her army was defeated; and Henry, Margaret, and her son, escaped and fled into Scotland. Soon after Edward concluded a truce with France, with the duke of Burgundy, and with Scotland. Henry came privately into England, hoping to conceal himself there, till he should have an opportunity of escaping by sea; but unhappily, being discovered, and seized at Waddington Hall, in Lancashire, whilst he was at dinner, he was, in an ignominious manner conducted to London, and confined in the Tower. Margaret went over, with the young prince, to René of Anjou her father. King Edward granted pardon to all Henry's friends, excepting one Ralph Grey and Humphrey Nevil. In 1464, the king fell desperately in love with Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Richard Woodville, and widow of Sir John Grey. He made her his wife, and immediately created Sir Richard Woodville, the queen's father, earl of Rivers, who soon after was made treasurer and high-constable of England; and Anthony Woodville, his son, was married to the richest heiress in England. This marriage displeased the nation, particularly the earl of Warwick, who had just concluded a match for the king with the queen of France's sister, and who was resolved to use his utmost efforts to depose him. In 1469, he fomented an insurrection in Yorkshire, and the malecontents met the earl of Pembroke with the king's forces, near Banbury in Oxfordshire, where a battle was fought, in which Pembroke was defeated, and being taken, was beheaded by the rebels, with Sir Richard Herbert, his brother. In Northamptonshire the rebels went in a tumultuous manner to a mansion-house of the earl of Rivers, the queen's father, seized him, and beheaded him at Northampton. The king, no way suspecting Warwick, granted him and his brother a commission to raise troops, which they did, and declared for the rebels. The king hereupon marched against them in person; and whilst a negotiation was on foot, in order to an accommodation, the earl of Warwick attacked the king's camp in the night, put them in the utmost confusion, and took the king prisoner, who was conducted to Middleham castle, in Yorkshire; this was in 1470. Edward found means to make his escape, by bribing his guard, and went to London, and now both sides prepared for war. Sir Robert Wells went to raise forces in Lincolnshire, and was met by the king at Stamford, who routed his whole army, and Wells himself was taken and beheaded. Warwick and Clarence retired into France, to concert new measures. Louis having furnished the earl of Warwick with money and troops, he set sail with the duke of Clarence, landed at Dartmouth, and his army was soon increased to 60,000. He forthwith proclaimed Henry VI., and marched in pursuit of Edward, who fled, and took refuge in Holland; and then,

in Oct. 1470, the earl of Warwick released king Henry out of the Tower, after a six years' imprisonment, who was solemnly proclaimed on the 14th, as again ascending the throne. A parliament was now called, which met on November 20, and voted Edward a traitor and usurper, confiscated all his estates, annulled all the acts made in his reign, and declared all those to be rebels who had borne arms in defence of Edward's pretended right. The duke of Burgundy, to whom Edward had fled for protection, having furnished him with some money, ships, and men, he landed at Ravenspur, in Yorkshire, 1471; and, having gained over the duke of Clarence, marched to London, and entered the city amidst the acclamations of the people. Henry, after a seven months' phantom of sovereignty, was sent again to the Tower. On April 14th, a fierce battle was fought between the king and the earl of Warwick at Barnet, which began early in the morning, and continued till noon; but Warwick's army being overpowered, was put to the rout, great numbers being slain upon the spot, with the earl himself, and the Marquis of Montague, his brother. Queen Margaret, who, with prince Edward her son, was just arrived from France, was very much shocked with the news; and, abandoning herself to grief and despair, took sanctuary at the abbey of Beaulieu, in Hampshire. But the duke of Somerset, the earl of Pembroke, and the other lords, persuading her to try her fortune once more, by putting the Prince of Wales, her son, at the head of an army, she consented, and those lords, in a very short time, got together a great number of troops. The king marched against them; and, coming up with them at Tewksbury, where they entrenched themselves, eight days after the battle of Barnet, entered their camp, and entirely routed them with a terrible slaughter. The queen, the prince of Wales, and the duke of Somerset, were taken; the last was beheaded; the prince, then 18 years old, was stabbed to death in cold blood; and queen Margaret was imprisoned in the Tower, where she remained till 1475, and was ransomed by Louis XI. for 50,000 crowns. As to Henry VI. he was murdered in the Tower, in the 50th year of his age. The king, not content with the severity he had exercised against the Lancastrian party, completed the tragedy in 1478, by the death of his own brother, the duke of Clarence, being instigated thereto by the queen, the duke of Gloucester, and the rest of Clarence's enemies. And now Edward gave himself up to his pleasures, in which he was extravagantly profuse, which put him upon extorting money from his subjects by very cruel methods. He was seized with a violent fever, which carried him off on April 9, 1483, in the 42d year of his age, and 23d of his reign. He had a great many mistresses, among whom was Jane Shore, wife to a citizen of London. By his queen Elizabeth he had Edward, Prince of Wales, who succeeded him; and Richard, duke of York; Elizabeth, who was married to king Henry VII; Cicely, married to lord Wells; Anne, married to Thomas Howard, duke of Norfolk; Bridget, who was a nun; Mary, who died unmarried; and Catharine, whose husband was Sir William Courtney, lord of Devonshire. Edward was a prince of the most elegant person and insinuating address; endowed with the utmost fortitude and intrepidity; possessed of uncommon sagacity and penetration; but, like all his ancestors, was brutally cruel and vindictive, perfidious, lewd, perjured, and rapacious, without one liberal thought, without one sentiment of humanity.

EDWARD V., then about 12 years old, was proclaimed immediately after the death of his father, though he was never crowned; being deposed by his uncle, Richard duke of Gloucester, who got himself to be proclaimed king, June 20, 1483, and afterwards procured the murder of his nephews, Edward V. and Richard duke of York, by two ruffians, who rushing into their chamber in the Tower, stifled them in their beds, and then buried them under the stair case. This, Sir James Tyrrel, whom Richard had made governor of the Tower for this purpose, confessed at his execution in the next reign. However, as it was an opinion implicitly received, that the bodies had been removed, by Richard's orders, to consecrated ground, their bones lay undiscovered till the reign of Charles II., by whose orders they were put into a marble urn and deposited among the monuments of the royal family, in the chapel of Henry VII., with a Latin monumental inscription on it, of which the following is a translation: "Here lie the remains of Edward V. king of England, and of Richard duke of York. These unhappy brothers, who were shut up in the Tower, and there smothered with pillows, by order of their perfidious uncle Richard, the usurper of the throne, were privately and indecently buried. Their most desired bones, diligently and often sought for in vain, July 17, 1674, one hundred and ninety-one years after their death, were dug up in the ruins of a stair-case, which formerly led to the chapel of the White Tower, and known by most undoubted tokens. The most compassionate king Charles II., pitying their severe fate, thought fit to order those most unfortunate princes this place among the monuments of their forefathers; in the year of our Lord 1678, and the thirtieth of his reign." Edward V. reigned 2 months and 12 days.

EDWARD VI., the only son of Henry VIII. by his queen Jane Seymour, succeeded his father at the age of nine years and three months, and was a prince of excellent qualities. He was proclaimed Jan. 31, 1547, by the name of Edward VI., and was crowned Feb. 20. The late king had appointed a regency during his minority, which was fixed to his 18th year. The regency being met, thought proper to choose a president, with the title of Protector of the Realm, and Governor to the King, who was to do nothing without the consent of the majority. The choice fell upon the earl of Hertford, the king's uncle, who was afterwards made duke of Somerset. In this reign many learned reformers took refuge in England, on whom king Edward bestowed pensions. In 1553, the young king fell into a consumption, and died July 6, being in the 16th year of his age, having reigned six years, five months, and nine days. He was a prince of fine accomplishments. He kept a journal, which is preserved in the British Museum, in which he regularly entered all the important transactions of his reign. He was remarkably pious, and continued firmly attached to those principles of the Reformation which he had imbibed while young, and which made a great progress in his reign. He confirmed his father's grant of Christ's and St. Bartholomew's hospitals, and founded Bridewell and St. Thomas's hospitals. He also founded several schools, which were mostly endowed out of the church-lands. Edward is celebrated by historians for the beauty of his person, the sweetness of his disposition, and the extent of his knowledge. By the time he had attained his 16th year he understood the Greek, Latin, French, Italian, and Spanish languages; he was versed in the sciences of logic, music, natural philosophy, and master of all the theological disputes; insomuch that the famous Hieronymus Cardanus, in his return from Scotland, visiting the English court, was astonished at the progress he had made in learning, and afterwards extolled him in his works as a prodigy of nature. Notwithstanding these encomiums, he seems to have had an ingredient of bigotry in his disposition, which would have rendered him very troublesome to those of tender consciences, who might have happened to differ from him in religious principles; nor can we reconcile either to his boasted humanity or penetration, his consenting to the death of his uncle, who had

served him faithfully, unless we suppose he wanted resolution to withstand the importunities of his minister, and was deficient in that vigour of mind, which often exists independent of learning and culture.

E'DWY succeeded Edred in 958, and was no sooner on the throne than he commanded Dunstan, who had been treasurer to the late king, to give an account of the money intrusted to him. Dunstan refused to obey, alleging the money had been expended for pious uses. The king's council were not for pushing this affair any further, for fear of the people, who had a high notion of Dunstan's sanctity, and an extravagant veneration for the monks and their religious houses: so that they branded every one who spoke against them as impious and profane. However, to mortify the abbot, the monks were turned out of the benefices they had invaded, and the secular priests restored. Upon this the monks vented the most bitter invectives imaginable. Dunstan, who was supposed to be the chief author of these clamours, was banished, or, as some say, voluntarily retired to a monastery in Flanders. And now the monks, with all their might, cried down the government of the young king, and represented him as the most impious of men. This soon occasioned an insurrection in Mercia; and Edgar, the king's brother, headed the revolters; and, having secured that part of the country, he marched into Northumberland and East Anglia, where the Danes (always glad of a disturbance among the English) joined him. Edwy was unprepared to quell this rebellion, not imagining it was in the power of the monks to do so much mischief, and knowing that neither the people nor his brother had any just cause of complaint. Such, however, was the event, that he could only keep Wessex, which preserved its fidelity to him, and was forced to deliver up all the rest, of which Edgar was at length chosen the head, with the title of king of Mercia. Edwy did not long survive this partition; for being vexed at his being deprived of his dominions, and that the monks had thus got the better of him, he fell into a deep melancholy, which put an end to his life, after he had reigned a little above four years. He was buried at Winchester.

E'DYSTONE, or *E'DDYSTONE ROCKS*, in the English Channel, so called from the great variety of contrary sets of the tide or current which prevail near them. They are situated nearly S. S. W. from the middle of Plymouth Sound, distant from the port about 14 miles, and from Ram Head 12 and a half. As they lie nearly in the direction of vessels coasting up and down the Channel, they were very dangerous, and ships were sometimes wrecked on them, before the light-house was established here. They are so exposed to the swells of the ocean, from all the south-western points of the compass, that the heavy seas break on them with inconceivable fury. Sometimes, after a storm, when the sea is to all appearance perfectly smooth, the under current meeting the slope of the rocks, the sea beats upon them in a terrific and magnificent manner, and even rises above the light-house, overtopping it, for the instant, with a canopy of frothy wave. The present light-house is nearly 80 feet high, and has withstood the most violent storms, without sustaining the smallest injury. It was begun by the late Mr. John Smeaton, August 2, 1757, and finished August 24, 1759.

To EEK, *v. a.* [*eacan*, Sax.] to make bigger by the addition of another piece; to supply any deficiency, sometimes including the idea of bungling or botching; used with the particle *out*.

EEL, *s.* [*æl*, Sax.] in ichthyology, a genus of fishes, whose general appearance has some resemblance to that of serpents. Many wonderful things are related concerning them, such as their migration over moist land from one piece of water to another. Their generation was long involved in much mystery, but it is now generally understood that they produce their young alive.

EFF. See ERT.

To EFFA'CE, *v. a.* [*effacer*, Fr.] to destroy any painting; to spoil the form of any piece of carving; to blot out; to destroy all marks or traces of a thing from the mind.

EFFE'CT, *s.* [from *efficio*, to accomplish, Lat.] that which is produced by an operative cause; a consequence; advantage; profit or service. In the plural, goods, furniture, or moveables.

To EFFE'CT, *v. a.* [from *e*, here used to increase the meaning, and *facio*, to make or do, Lat.] to bring to pass; to attempt with success; to produce as a cause, or by the application of power.

EFFE'CTIBLE, *a.* that may be produced, done, or performed.

EFFE'CTIVE *a.* having the power to produce an effect. Actively, proper for action.

EFFE'CTIVELY, *ad.* with power; powerfully; really; entirely.

EFFE'CTLESS, *a.* without effect; without causing any change or alteration by the application of power; without producing any effect.

EFFE'CTOR, *s.* [Lat.] one who produces any effect; one who is the cause of a thing.

EFFE'CTUAL, *a.* [*effectuel*, Fr.] producing the object, end, or design for which it is intended. SYNON. With respect to these two words, that of *efficacious* seems not so powerful as that of *effectual*. The first gets the better of most obstacles; the last, of all. By an *efficacious* remedy we put an *effectual* stop.

EFFE'CTUALLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to produce the end for which it is applied.

To EFFE'CTUATE, *v. a.* [*effectuer*, Fr.] to bring to pass; to accomplish.

EFFE'MINACY, *s.* the acting like a woman; softness, or want of those qualities which distinguish and become a man.

EFFE'MINATE, *a.* [*effeminatus*, from *femina*, a woman, Lat.] void of the qualities which distinguish and adorn the male sex; acting or behaving like a woman; voluptuous; or luxurious.

To EFFE'MINATE, *v. a.* [*effemino*, from *femina*, a woman, Lat.] to make womanish.

EFFEMINA'TION, *s.* the quality or cause of rendering a person womanish.

To EFFERVE'SCE, (*effervess*) *v. a.* [*effervesco* from *ferveo*, to be hot, Lat.] to grow warm, to produce heat by fermentation, or the motion of the particles of a body among themselves.

EFFERVE'SCENCE, *s.* [*effervesco*, from *ferveo*, to be hot, Lat.] the production of heat by intestine motion. Among chemists, it is that intestine motion, excited in various fluids, either by the mixture of fluids with others of a different nature, or by dropping salts or powders of various kinds into fluids.

EFFE'TE, *a.* [*effœtus* from *ex*, which has here a negative signification, and *fœtus*, a young one, Lat.] barren; worn out with age.

EFFICA'CIOUS, (*effikashious*) *a.* [*efficax*, from *efficio*, to effect, Lat.] producing the effect or end intended.

EFFICA'CIOUSLY, (*effikashiously*) *ad.* in such a manner as to produce the effect or end intended.

E'FFICACY, (*efficasy*) *s.* [*efficax*, from *efficio*, to effect, Lat.] the power of producing the end or effect intended. Applied to speech, persuasion.

EFFI'CIENCE, or EFFI'CIENCY, (*effishience*, or *effi-*

shiency) *s.* from *efficio*, to effect, Lat.] the act of producing effects or changes in things or persons; agency.

EFFI'CIENT, (*effishient*) *s.* [from *efficio*, to effect, Lat.] a cause; one that makes or causes things to be what they are.

EFFI'CIENT, (*effishient*) *a.* [from *efficio*, to effect, Lat.] having the power to produce or cause alteration or change in things, either by altering the qualities, or introducing new ones.

E'FFIGY, *s.* [*effigies*, from *effingo*, to fashion, Lat.] the resemblance or representation of any thing drawn, painted, or carved. An idea, applied to the mind.

EFFLORE'SCENCE, or EFFLORE'SCENCY, *s.* [*efflouresco*, from *flos*, a flower, Lat.] in botany, a production of flowers. In natural history, an excrescence in form of flowers. In medicine, a breaking out of some humours, &c. in the skin.

EFFLORE'SCENT, *a.* [*efflouresco*, from *flos*, a flower, Lat.] shooting out in the shape of flowers. In medicine, appearing in pimples, or other eruptions on the skin.

EFFLU'ENCE, *s.* [from *effluo*, to flow out, Lat.] that which flows from some other principle.

EFFLU'VIA, or EFFLU'VIUM, *s.* [from *effluo*, to flow out, Lat.] the small particles continually emitted by, or flowing from a body, which, though they do not sensibly decrease the body from whence they proceed, have perceptible effects on the senses.

EFFLU'X, *s.* [*effluxus*, from *effluo*, to flow out, Lat.] the act of flowing out; effusion; spreading; or the visible effect of some cause; that which flows from something else; an emanation.

To EFFLU'X, *v. a.* [from *effluo*, to flow out, Lat.] to flow from; to move in succession.

EFFLU'XION, *s.* [*effluxio*, from *effluo*, to flow out, Lat.] that which flows out. The action of flowing out.

To EFFO'RCE, *v. a.* [*efforcer*, Fr.] to force; to break through by violence.

EFFORMA'TION, *s.* [*efformo*, from *forma*, form, Lat.] the act of giving form to, or making.

E'FFORT, *s.* [*effort*, Fr.] a struggle; a laborious or vehement exertion of power.

EFFO'SSION, *s.* [from *effodio*, to dig out, Lat.] the act of digging from the ground.

EFFRO'NTERY, *s.* [*effronterie*, Fr.] an immodest and undaunted boldness, by which a person is capable of undertaking any action, including the idea of impudence and daring.

To EFFU'LGE, *v. n.* [*effulgeo*, from *e*, out, and *fulgeo*, to shine, Lat.] to send forth lustre, or effulgence.

EFFU'LGENCE, *s.* [*effulgeo*, from *e*, out, and *fulgeo*, to shine, Lat.] splendor, or a glorious degree of light.

EFFU'LGENT, *a.* [*effulgeo*, from *e*, out, and *fulgeo*, to shine, Lat.] shining with a superlative degree of light or splendor.

EFFUMAB'ILITY, *s.* [from *fumus*, smoke, Lat.] the quality of flying away, or vapouring in fumes.

To EFFU'SE, (*effuze*) *v. a.* [*effusus*, from *e*, out of, and *fundo*, to pour, Lat.] to pour out; to spill.

EFFU'SION, *s.* [*effusio*, from *effundo*, to pour out, Lat.] the act of pouring out; shedding; the act of uttering, or pronouncing with fluency; profusion, or generous giving. Figuratively, the thing poured out.

EFFU'SIVE, (*effuzive*) *a.* poured out.

EFT, *s.* [*efeta*, Sax., called likewise an *evet*] a small kind of an animal, having four feet and a long tail, resembling the lizard, or crocodile, and to be found in watery places

EFTSOO'NS, *ad.* [*eft* and *soon*, Sax.] soon afterward; in a short time; again. Obsolete.

E'GBERT, king of Wessex, became monarch of England, by the conquest of the other kingdoms in the year 827 or 828. Before the reduction of the heptarchy, he subdued the Britons in Cornwall, and also those of Vendosia, which was one of the three kingdoms into which Wales was divided. After he was crowned king of England (being the first) he reigned in peace for some time, enjoying the fruits of his victories. In 833 the Danes arrived at Charmouth, in Dorsetshire, with 35 vessels, and, meeting with no opposition, furiously ravaged the country. Egbert marched against them, and was entirely defeated, after a long and bloody battle; and Egbert himself narrowly escaped by the favour of a dark night. In 835, another body of Danish pirates landed near Hengston-hill, in Cornwall, over whom Egbert gained an entire victory. Egbert reigned in all 37 years as king of Wessex only; seven years as monarch, or chief, of the seven kingdoms; and 10 years as real monarch, or king of all England. He died in 838, and was buried at Winchester.

EGG, *s.* [*æg*, Sax.] in natural history, a part formed in the females of certain animals, which under a shell, more or less spherical, includes the young of the same species.

To EGG. *v. a.* [*eggian*, Sax.] to incite; to instigate; to induce a person to prosecute an action with vigour.

E'GLANTINE, *s.* [*eglantier*, Fr.] a kind of wild rose.

E'GOTISM, *s* [from *ego*, I, Lat.] a fault committed in writing or discourse, including too frequent and ostentatious an use of the pronoun I; too frequent mention of a person's self in writing or conversation.

E'GOTIST, *s.* [from *ego*, I, Lat.] one who often repeats the word I; a person who mentions himself too frequently, and with ostentation.

To E'GOTIZE, *v. n.* to mention one's self too frequently and too ostentatiously.

EGRE'GIOUS, *a.* [*egregius*, Lat.] somewhat above the common or ordinary run; remarkable; worthy of notice, or extraordinary either in a good or bad sense, but generally in a bad one.

EGRE'GIOUSLY, *ad.* better or worse than ordinary; uncommonly better or worse; prodigiously; extremely.

E'GREMONT, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Saturday. It is seated not far from the sea, on the banks of a river, over which there are two bridges; and on the top of a peaked hill a strong castle. It is 14 miles S. W. by south of Cockermouth, and 299 N. W. of Lon.P.1741.

E'GRESS, *s.* [*egressus*, from *e*, out, and *gradior*, to go Lat.] passage out of a place; liberty to go out. In astronomy, the passage of the inferior planets, Mercury or Venus, from off the sun's disk. When the planet begins to leave the disk, it is called *the beginning of the egress*; when its centre is going off, *the central egress*; and when it leaves the sun entirely, *the total egress*.

EGRE'SSION, *s.* [*egressio* from *e*, out, and *gradior*, to go, Lat.] the act of coming out.

E'GRET, *s.* a fowl of the heron kind, with red legs.

EGRE'TTE, *s.* [Fr.] an ornament of ribbons, worn by ladies on the front part of their hair.

E'GYPT, a country of Africa, about 500 miles in length, and 160 in breadth. It is bounded on the S. by Nubia; on the W. by the Deserts of Barca, Fezzan, &c.; on the N. by the Mediterranean; and on the E. by the Red Sea and the Isthmus of Suez. This country, so famous in history, seems not to have an extent proportionable to the pompous description which the ancients have given of its having contained 20,000 towns, or cities, and several millions of inhabitants, and of its ancient kings keeping armies of 300,000 men, and executing those prodigious works, the pyramids, the labyrinth, the immense grottos of Thebais; the obelisks,

London. Published by Thomas Kelly. 17. Paternoster Row. 1841

Drawn & Engraved by Alex.r Findlay.

temples, and pompous palaces; the Lake Mœris, and the vast canals, &c.; but when we consider the amazing fertility of the soil, enriched, as it has always been, by the overflowing of the Nile, and its high state of cultivation, these accounts seem more probable. Egypt has ever been noted for its plenty of corn; and when the dearth was in all lands, in the days of Jacob, in the land of Egypt there was bread; and all countries came thither to buy corn. Except in the winter months, the heat is oppressive to all who are not accustomed to it, and they are generally visited by the plague about once in seven years. The winds are sometimes of such extreme heat and aridity, that their influence proves mortal. During the time they last, the streets are deserted, and the inhabitants are almost blinded by drifts of sand, which are so subtile, that they insinuate themselves into the closets and cabinets. No country in the world is better furnished with corn, rice, flesh, fish, sugar, fruits, and vegetables, than Egypt. It is divided into the Upper, Middle, and Lower, which last comprehends the Delta, which produces oranges, lemons, figs, dates, almonds, cassia, and plantains, in great plenty. The animals found in Egypt, are hyenas, antelopes, apes with the head like a dog; camels, black cattle, fine horses, and large asses, crocodiles, the cameleon, the ichneumon; ostriches, eagles, hawks, pelicans, and water-fowl of various kinds. The ibis, which resembles a duck, and was deified by the ancient Egyptians, on account of its destroying serpents and noxious insects, is not now found here. They have a serpent here, called the cerastes, or horned viper, the bite of which is mortal to those who have not the secret of guarding against it. The practice of charming, alluded to in Psal. lviii. 4, 5. Eccles. x. 11. and Jer. viii. 17, appears to prevail here till this day; for some of the natives can play with the cerastes, which to them is perfectly harmless, but when applied to a hen, or any other animal, it bites and instantly kills it. Since Egypt has been under the dominion of the Turks, it has been governed by a bashaw, who resides at Cairo. Under him are inferior governors in the several parts of the country. Those in Upper Egypt are generally Arabs, who pay tribute to the Grand Signior, and make presents to the bashaw, governing despotically, and making war with each other; besides these there are sheiks, who preside over particular places, and are masters of a few villages. The present population of Egypt is computed at 2,300,000. The inhabitants are composed of four different races of people; the Turks, the Arabs, the Cophts, who are descended from the first Egyptians, which became Christians; and the Mamlouks, who were originally Circassian and Mingrelian slaves; and being the only military force, are the real masters of the country. The governors of the country are Mahometans; but the Cophts, Greeks, and Latins, are Christians of different sects; and in the great towns there are numbers of Jews. A considerable trade was carried on here in East India commodities, till the Portuguese found the way to Asia round the Cape of Good Hope. However, the merchants of Europe visit the harbours in the Mediterranean, and import and export several sorts of merchandise; and, from other parts, the natives get elephants' teeth, gold dust, musk, civet, ambergris, and coffee. The gold dust is brought from Negroland to Fez and Morocco, and thence to Cairo, in caravans, over immense deserts. The commodities which the merchants purchase here are coffee, senna, cassia, rhubarb, sal ammoniac, myrrh, saffron, salt-petre, aloes, opium, indigo, sugar, sandal-wood, dates, cotton, cloth, &c. The largest of the pyramids takes up ten acres of ground; and is, as well as the others, built upon a rock. The external part is chiefly of large square stones, of unequal sizes, and the height of it about 700 feet; within these, and in their vicinity are catacombs, wherein are mummies, or embalmed dead bodies, which are three or four thousand years old The complexion of the Egyptians is tawny, and the farther S. the darker, insomuch that those on the confines of Nubia are almost black. They are mostly an indolent people, especially the richer sort, who spend much of the day in drinking coffee, smoking tobacco, and sleeping; and these are said to be ignorant, proud, and ridiculously vain. M de Non says, "The houses of Upper Egypt are vast dovecots, in which the owner reserves only a chamber for himself, and there he lodges with the hens, chickens, &c., exposed to all the devouring insects which beset those animals. To catch these insects occupies his day; and the texture of his skin braves their bite at night." The principal city is Cairo. In 1798, the French, with an army of 40,000 men under Buonaparte, took possession of this country, after a feeble resistance from the natives; but, on the 8th of March, 1801, a British army effected a landing, and after some sharp conflicts (especially the battle of the 21st of March, in which the brave Abercrombie was mortally wounded) succeeded in bringing the French, then under general Menou, to capitulate for the evacuation of the country. Supposed pop. about 4,000,000.

To EJA'CULATE, *v. a.* [*ejaculor*, Lat.] to dart out; to shoot. Neuterly, to breathe a short occasional prayer.

EJACULA'TION, *s.* in its primary sense, the act of throwing or darting out. Figuratively, an occasional, extemporary, short, and pious prayer.

EJA'CULATORY, *a.* suddenly darted out; expressed in short, abrupt, or unconnected sentences.

To EJE'CT, *v. a.* [from *e*, out of, and *jacio*, to cast, Lat.] to throw, cast, or dart out with force.

EJE'CTION, *s.* [from *e*, out of, and *jacio*, to cast, Lat.] the act of expelling or driving from a place of possession. In medicine, a discharge made by vomit, stool, or any emunctory.

EJE'CTMENT, *s.* in law, a writ by which any inhabitant of a house, or tenant of an estate, is commanded to depart.

EI'DER-DOWN, *s.* the down of the eider-duck, which is remarkably fine, and in such high esteem for its warmth when used in the lining of certain apparel, as to be sold at a very high price.

EIGH, *interj.* a sudden expression of delight.

EIGHT, *a.* this word and its compounds are pronounced like *ait*; [*eahta*, Sax.] a number consisting of twice four.

EIGHTE'EN, *a.* a number consisting of ten and eight units added together.

EIGHTEE'NTH, *s.* the order of a thing either in place or succession, which is removed the distance of seventeen from the first; or twice as much or as far as nine.

EI'GHTFOLD, *a.* eight times the number or quantity.

EIGHTH, *a.* a word expressing the order in which a thing stands from the first and is next beyond the seventh.

EI'GHTHLY, *ad.* in the eighth place.

EI'GHTIETH, *a.* an ordinal, implying that a thing or succession is removed eighty times including the first.

EI'GHTSCORE, *a.* eight times twenty, or 160.

EI'GHTY, *s.* a number consisting of eight times ten added together.

EIGNE, (*aine*) *a.* [*aisne*, Fr.] in law, the elder, or first-born; not alienable; entailed.

EI'SEL, *s.* [*eosil*, Sax.] vinegar; verjuice; any acid. An old word.

EI'THER, *pron.* [*ægther*, Sax.] one or other of two persons indifferently; both, or each. Adverbially, and in distribution, to distinguish between two or more things.

EJULA'TION, *s.* [*ejulatio*, from *ejulo*, to cry, Lat.] an outcry of affecting or penetrating grief.

EKE, *ad.* [*eac.* Sax.] likewise; also; besides, Obsolete, unless in poetry.

To EKE. See To EEK.

To ELA'BORATE, *v. a.* [*elaboro*, from *labor*, labour, Lat.] to produce with difficulty and labour. To exalt or improve the nature of a thing by successive changes or improvements.

ELA'BORATE, *a.* [*elaboro*, from *labor*, labour, Lat.] finished with great elegance and labour; performed with patience and diligence.

ELA'BORATELY, *ad.* in such a manner as to bespeak elegance, owing to pains and diligence.

ELABORA'TION, *s.* the improving or exacting the nature of a thing by successive changes and alterations; the producing with great care and industry.

To ELA'NCE, *v. a.* [*elancer*, Fr.] to dart; to throw out.

To ELA'PSE, *v. n.* [from *e.* out of, and *labor*, to slide, Lat.] to let slip; or to suffer to pass without notice or improvement, applied to time.

ELA'STIC, or ELA'STICAL, *a.* [from *elao*, to push or impel, Gr.] having the property of returning to its own form or shape, after having lost it by some external force; springing.

ELASTI'CITY, *s.* a property in bodies, by which they return forcibly, and of their own accord, to the same dimensions or form they were of before compression, or before their having lost it by that force.

ELA'TE, *a.* [*elatus*, from *effero*, to lift up, Lat.] flushed, puffed up, or haughty, on account of success.

TO ELA'TE, *v. a.* to puff up, or make one proud with praise, prosperity, or success; to exalt or heighten.

ELATE'RIUM, *s.* [Lat.] in pharmacy, imports any purging medicine, but particularly applicable to those which operate by violence.

ELA'TION, *s.* haughtiness, or pride, occasioned by success.

ELBE, a large river of Germany, which rises in the S.E. part of Jauer, in Silesia, takes a southerly course through part of Bohemia, and turning N. W. it enters Saxony and Brandenburg, passing by Pirna, Dresden, Magdeburg, &c. and divides Lunenburg from Mecklenburg, and Bremen from Holstein. It then passes on to Hamburgh and Gluckstadt, and falls into the German Ocean in about lat. 54. 3. N.

E'LBOW, (*elbo*) *s.* [*elboga*, Sax.] the joint or bending of the arm next below the shoulder. Figuratively, any bending or angle.

To E'LBOW, (*elbo*) *v. a.* to push with the elbow. Figuratively, to struggle for room; to encroach upon. Neuterly, to jut out in angles.

E'LBOWCHAIR, *s.* a chair with arms to support the elbows.

E'LBOWROOM, (*elbo-room*) *s.* room to stretch out the elbows on each side. Figuratively, freedom from restraint or confinement.

ELD, *s.* [*eald*, Sax.] old age; decrepitude.

E'LDER, [the comparative of *eld*, now corrupted to *old*] *a.* one who surpasses another in years; one who is born before, or one who survives, another.

E'LDER, *s.* in botany, the name of a tree. The inner bark is by some esteemed good for dropsies; the leaves are outwardly used for the piles and inflammations, and form an ointment. The flowers are inwardly used to expel wind; and, when made into an ointment, used outwardly as cooler. The berries are esteemed cordial, and useful in hysteric disorders.

E'LDERLY, *a.* bearing the marks of old age; advanced in years.

E'LDERS, *s.* (plural) persons whose age gives them a claim to honour and respect; those who are born before others; ancestors. Among the Jews, the rulers of the people; answering to the word Senator among the Romans. In the New Testament, such of the clergy as had some authority in the church on account of their years.

E'LDERSHIP, *s.* a claim founded on being born before another; seniority.

E'LDEST, *a.* [the superlative of *old*, which is compared thus, *old*, *elder*, *eldest*] exceeding others in years; born before others.

ELECAMPA'NE, *s.* a plant which botanists rank among the star-worts. It is reckoned a stomachic, alexipharmic, and sudorific; and therefore prescribed in crudities of the stomach, the cough, asthma, plague, and other contagious diseases. Externally, it is recommended against the itch, convulsions, and rheumatism.

To ELE'CT, *v. a.* [from *e.* out of, and *lego*, to choose Lat.] to choose a person for the discharge of some post or office, to take in preference of others. In divinity, applied by some divines to signify choice made of some persons by the Deity, as objects of his favour and mercy.

ELE'CT, *a.* [from *e.* out of, and *lego*, to choose, Lat.] chosen; taken by preference from other things, proposed as objects of choice; chosen to supply an office or place, but not yet in possession.

ELE'CTION, *s.* [from *e*, out of, and *lego*, to choose, Lat.] the act of choosing a person from other competitors, to discharge any office or employ; choice. Figuratively, the power of choosing; the privilege of electing a person to discharge an employ; the ceremony of a public choosing of a person to discharge an employ.

ELE'CTIVE, *a.* exerting the power of choice; regularly bestowed, or conferred by free choice, or votes. *Elective attractions*, in chemistry; a term used by Bergman, and others, to designate what we now express by the words chemical *affinity*. When chemists first observed the power which one compound substance has to decompose another, it was imagined that the minute particles of some bodies had a preference for some other particular bodies: hence this property of matter acquired the term elective attraction.

ELE'CTIVELY, *ad.* by choice; with preference of one to another.

ELE'CTOR, *s.* one who has a vote in the choice of an officer; a prince who had a vote in the choice of the emperor of Germany.

ELE'CTORAL, *a.* having the title, dignity, and privilege of an elector.

ELE'CTORATE, *s.* the territory, dominion, or government of an elector.

ELE'CTRE, or ELE'CTRUM, *s.* [from *elektron*, amber, Gr.] amber; which, having the quality, when warmed by friction, of attracting bodies, gave to one species of attraction the name of *electricity*, and to the bodies that so attract, the epithet of *electric*.

ELE'CTRICAL, *a.* belonging to electricity.

ELE'CTRICITY, *s.* in physiology, is that property of certain bodies, whereby, after being rubbed, excited, or heated in some particular degree, they acquire the power of attracting and repelling other remote bodies; and frequently of emitting sparks and streams of light.

To ELE'CTRIFY, *v. a.* to communicate or endue with electric virtue.

ELECTRO'METER, *s.* in electricity, an instrument contrived for measuring the quantity, and determining the quality of electricity in any electrified body. The electrometer of Mr. Canton consisted of two balls of cork or pith of elder, about the size of a small pea suspended on fine linen threads, about six inches long.

ELECTROPHO'RUS, *s.* in electricity, an instrument or machine, invented by Volta, for exhibiting perpetual electricity.

ELE'CTUARY, *s.* [*electuarium*, Lat. perhaps from *leicho*, to lick, Gr.] a medical composition made to the consistence of a conserve.

ELEEMO'SYNARY, *a.* [from *eleemosyne*, alms, Gr.] living upon alms; given in charity.

E'LEGANCE, or E'LEGANCY, *s.* [*elegantia*, from *eligo*, to choose out, Lat.] a symmetry of parts which rather soothes than pleases, and carries with it rather the idea of neatness than beauty.

E'LEGANT, *a.* [*elegantia*, from *eligo*, to choose out, Lat.] pleasing, or causing pleasure by meaner beauties; neat; nice. SYNON. *Genteel* implies something above the common run; *elegant* means beautiful without grandeur. By a house genteelly furnished is understood a house containing every thing necessary, good, and creditable; by *elegantly* furnished is meant *genteelly*, and in such a manner as to please without elevation.

E'LEGANTLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to please by neatness and exactness.

ELE'GIAC, *a.* [*elegeia*, perhaps from *e*, *e*, *lego*, to say, alas, Gr.] used in elegies; mournful; sorrowful.

E'LEGY, *s.* [*elegeia*, perhaps from *e*, *e*, *lego*, to say alas, Gr.] a poem written on some mournful subject; a poem on any subject written in a simple plaintive style, without any points or turns; a funeral song.

E'LEMENT, *s.* [*elementum*, perhaps from the old word *eleo*, to grow, Lat.] the first or constituent principle out of which any thing is resolved, and which will not admit of any further resolution. The four elements of the ancients are air, fire, water, and earth. The three former of these are, however, compound bodies, and therefore not properly entitled to the name of elements. On the contrary, about forty substances, which were either unknown to the ancients, or regarded as compounds, have been raised by modern chemists to the rank of simple or elementary substances. These are light, caloric, oxygen, the twenty-three metals; several of the earths, and the simple combustibles, hydrogen, sulphur, phosphorus, and carbon. Figuratively, the letters of any language; the lowest or first rudiments or grounds of any art or science.

To E'LEMENT, *v. a.* to compound of elements.

E'LEMENTAL, *a.* composed of, or produced by, some of the elements; arising from some first principle.

ELEMENTA'RITY, *s.* the simplicity of nature, or absence of composition; the state of being uncompounded.

ELEME'NTARY, *a.* uncompounded; simple, without mixture; having only one principle or element for its essence.

E'LEMI, *s.* a drug improperly called gum *Elemi*, being a resin. The genuine *Elemi* is brought from Æthiopia. The American *Elemi*, almost the only kind known, proceeds from a tall tree.

ELE'NCH, *s.* [*elenchus*, Lat.] an argument; a sophism.

E'LEPHANT, *s.* [*elephas*, Lat.] the largest of all quadrupeds, of whose sagacity, faithfulness, prudence, and even understanding, many surprising relations are given. This animal feeds on hay, herbs, and all sorts of pulse. He is naturally gentle. He is supplied with a trunk, or long hollow cartilage, which serves him for hands. He is a native of India and Africa. His teeth are the ivory so well known in Europe.

ELEPHA'NTA, or *Gali Pouri*, a small island on the W. coast of Hindoostan, about five miles from Bombay, and inhabited by about 100 poor Indian families. It contains one of the most stupendous antiquities in the world. The figure of an elephant, of the natural size, cut coarsely in black stone, appears in an open plain, near the landing-place, from which an easy slope leads to a stupendous subterranean temple, hewn out of the solid rock, 80 or 90 feet long, and 40 broad. The roof, which is cut flat, is supported by regular rows of pillars, about 10 feet high, with capitals resembling round cushions, and at the farther end of it are three gigantic figures, mutilated by the absurd zeal of the Portuguese, when this island was in their possession. Mr. Grose judges this immense excavation to be a bolder work than that of the pyramids of Egypt; and Major Rennel thinks this, and a subterranean temple in the adjacent isle of Salsette, to be monuments of a superstition anterior to that of the Hindoos. This island has been ceded to the English by the Mahrattas.

ELEPHANTI'ASIS, *s.* [Lat.] in medicine, a species of leprosy, so called from covering the skin with incrustations, like those on the hide of an elephant.

ELEPHA'NTINE, *a.* [*elephantinus*, from *elephas*, the elephant, Lat.] appertaining or belonging to an elephant; partaking of the qualities of an elephant; likewise a title given to certain books among the Romans, which contained an account of the actions of the emperors, and the laws made by the senate; supposed to be so called either from their vast size, or their being composed of ivory.

To E'LEVATE, *v. a.* [*elevo*, Lat.] to raise aloft, on high, or at a distance from the ground; to exalt or dignify, to raise the mind with great and sublime ideas; to elate.

E'LEVATED, *part.* or *a.* raised or situated on high.

ELEVA'TION, *s.* [*elevo*, to lift up, Lat.] the act of raising on high. Exaltation, applied to dignity or preferment. The raising the thoughts to contemplate lofty and sublime subjects. In astronomy and geography, the height of any object above the horizon. In architecture, a draught of the principal side or face of a building, called its *upright*. In perspective, a draught or representation of the whole body or a building. In gunnery, the angle which the chase of a piece of ordnance, or the axis of its hollow cylinder, makes with the plane of the horizon.

ELEVA'TOR, *s.* [Lat.] a raiser or lifter up.

ELE'VE, *s.* a term purely French, but naturalized in our language, and signifies a disciple or scholar bred up under any one.

ELE'VEN, *a.* [*ændlefen*, Sax.] one more than ten; twice five, and one added.

ELE'VENTH, *a.* [*ændlefta*, Sax.] an ordinal, expressing the next in order beyond the tenth.

ELF, *s.* [plural *elves;* for most nouns ending in *f* in the singular, change the *f* into *ves* in the plural; Brit.] a wandering spirit, frequenting solitary places; a fairy, an evil spirit or devil.

E'LFIN, *a.* relating to fairies; belonging to elves. "That *elfin* knight." *Spen.*

E'LFLOCK, *s.* knots of hair twisted by elves.

E'LGIN, the county-town of Elgin or Murrayshire, in Scotland. Here are many large old buildings, erected over piazzas, and the ruins of its old cathedral shew it to have been once a magnificent structure. It is situated near the river Lossie, five miles from the mouth of Murray Frith, and 30 N. N. E. of Inverness.

E'LGINSHIRE. See *Murrayshire.*

E'LHAM, a small town in Kent, situated on the lesser Stour, nearly between Wye and Hythe, 10 miles S. of Canterbury, and 67 E. S. E. of London. Market on Monday.

To ELI'CITE, *v. a.* [from *elicio*, to entice out, Lat.] to strike, find out, or discover by dint of labour and art

ELI'CIT, *a.* [from *elicio*, to entice out, Lat.] brought from a state of bare possibility to that of real existence; brought into act; internally acted; exerted by the will

To ELI'DE, *v. a.* [*elido*, from *laedo*, to strike or cut, *e* being here used to strengthen the signification, Lat.] to cut in pieces.

E'LIGIBILITY, *s.* worthiness of being chosen.

E'LIGIBLE, *a.* [from *elego*, to choose out, Lat.] fit to be chosen; worthy of choice; preferable; possessing all those qualities and excellencies, which are sufficient to set a thing above others, and recommend it.

E'LIGIBLENESS, *s.* worthiness to be chosen; preferableness.

ELIMINA'TION, *s.* [from *e*, out of, and *limen*, a boundary, Lat.] banishment; rejection.

ELIQUA'TION, *s.* in metallurgy, an operation whereby one substance is separated from another, by fusion. It consists in giving the mass a degree of heat that will make the more fusible matter flow, and not the other.

ELI'SION, *s.* [from *elido*, to cut off. Lat.] in grammar, the cutting off a vowel or syllable in a word, as in "*th' attempt*," where *e* is cut off, because coming before a vowel. This is called synalœpha, frequently practised in English poetry, and always observed in Latin verse. A division, cutting, dividing, attenuation, or a separation of parts.

ELIXA'TION, *s.* [from *elixo*, to boil, Lat.] in pharmacy the extracting the virtues of ingredients by boiling or stewing.

ELIXIR, *s.* [Arab.] a medicine made by strong infusion, where the ingredients are almost dissolved in the menstruum, and give it a thicker consistence than a tincture; the extract or quintessence of any thing; any cordial or invigorating fluid or substance.

ELIZABETH, daughter of Henry VIII., and Anne Boleyn, ascended the throne Nov. 17, 1558, being then 25 years old, pursuant to the order of succession settled by that king's will authorized by act of parliament, and was crowned January 15, 1559. As there were many troubles then in foreign states, chiefly on account of religion, she assisted the protestants in Scotland, France, and the Low Countries, against their respective sovereigns, or the governing party, by whom they were cruelly oppressed and persecuted. The queen of Scots, and the dauphin her husband, had, by order of Henry II. of France, taken the arms of England, with the titles of sovereign of that kingdom; this made Elizabeth look on Mary as a dangerous rival; whereupon she entered, 1560, into a treaty with the Scotch malecontents, in pursuance of which she sent an army into Scotland to break the measures of her enemies, which had the desired success. Some time after she assisted the Hugonots in France. By these means queen Elizabeth kept both France and Scotland so employed, that they could find no opportunity to put their schemes in execution of dethroning her. The pope was desirous of sending a nuncio to England, who was arrived in Flanders, and demanded permission to continue his journey to England, but could never obtain it; the queen saying she had nothing to do with the pope, who had no more authority than other bishops; and, as a security against the disturbance the pope might cause to be given from any quarter, she always kept a good fleet in readiness against any invasion, and secured more and more the affections of her subjects, which she looked upon as her only support. The queen of Scots, being defeated in 1568 by the forces raised by the malecontents in that kingdom, was obliged to fly into England, where the queen kept her prisoner many years. The persecution of the Protestants in the Low Countries, occasioning several Flemish families to fly for refuge to England, the queen settled them at Norwich, Colchester, Sandwich, and several other places, which turned greatly to the advantage of the nation, they being the first who brought hither the art of making bays and seys, and other linen and woollen cloths of the like sort. A rebellion broke out in the north, under the earl of Westmoreland and Northumberland, and Dacres, a northern gentleman, who intended to have set Mary Queen of Scots on the throne, and to have restored the popish religion. This rebellion queen Elizabeth suppressed, and the earl of Northumberland was beheaded; as was also the duke of Norfolk in 1572, who had been released out of the Tower, and engaged again in a conspiracy against the queen. The year 1571 passed chiefly in a negotiation for a marriage between queen Elizabeth and the duke of Anjou, second son to Catharine de Medicis, and brother to Charles IX. of France. Both Charles and Elizabeth found their account in this negotiation, though neither of them intended it should take effect. Charles's design was to amuse the protestants, particularly the Hugonots, with whom he had made a perfidious peace, till he had drawn them into the snare, in order to destroy them by treachery, when he found it difficult to do it by open force. Queen Elizabeth entered into the negotiation of the match to please her ministers, who were continually pressing her to marry, in order to cut off all hopes from the queen of Scots, and to dishearten her enemies. However, a defensive alliance was concluded between the two crowns. Charles died, and was succeeded by the duke of Anjou, by the name of Henry III., with whom queen Elizabeth renewed the league between the two crowns, but under-hand supplied the Prince of Condé with money for the Hugonots; so that she might justly be called the support of the Protestant religion both abroad and at home, having in the beginning of her reign removed all the zealous catholics from the councils, and from all posts of authority, put Protestants in their room, and published a proclamation allowing divine service to be performed, and the holy scriptures to be read, in the vulgar tongue. Some time after another negotiation was carried on for a marriage between her and the duke of Alençon, now the duke of Anjou, Henry's brother, even to the signing of the marriage articles, and the duke came over in person; but it was all broke off on a sudden. One Stubbs had his right hand cut off on a scaffold for writing against the marriage; when he pulled off his hat with his left, and cried, God save the queen! In 1577 she assisted the people of the Low Countries, who were grievously oppressed by the duke of Alva, the king of Spain's general, and who was endeavouring to extirpate the protestants; she lent them 100,000*l.* sterling to enable them to carry on the war. Some years after she sent a good body of forces under the earl of Leicester; but he, not being agreeable to the States, was recalled, and lord Willoughby was appointed general of the English forces in his room. This war at last concluded in the total revolt of seven of these provinces from the dominion of Spain, which since made the most considerable republic in the world. The pope excommunicated the queen; and the king of Spain and the duke of Guise were in a league with the pope to invade England, dethrone Elizabeth, and set up the queen of Scots in her room. In the mean time, several plots were set on foot by the popish emissaries to take away her life; for which several priests, Jesuits, and others, were executed. A general association was also formed in England to prosecute to death such as should attempt any thing against her person or government. The parliament approved and confirmed this association, and passed a severe act against popish priests and Jesuits, whereby they were required to depart the kingdom, and, if any returned, they were to be guilty of high-treason, and those who harboured them, of felony. A little after the queen made an alliance with the king of Scotland for their mutual defence, and the security of the protestant religion. In 1585, she sent sir Francis Drake to America, who took several places in the Spanish West Indies. This year died the learned and ingenious sir Philip Sidney, of a

wound he received in a battle in the Low Countries. In 1586, Babington's conspiracy, in which were engaged several popish priests from the seminaries abroad, was discovered; and they were, to the number of 14, arraigned, condemned, and executed. It was laid for an invasion, to kill the queen, free the queen of Scots, and set her on the throne. As the queen of Scots appeared by letters and otherwise to have a hand in this conspiracy, it was resolved now to prosecute her on an act of parliament made the preceding year, whereby the person for whom, or by whom, any thing should be attempted against the queen, was liable to death. Commissioners were accordingly sent to try her at Fotheringham castle in Northamptonshire, where she was then in custody, who in the end passed sentence upon her on the 25th of Oct. Four days after it was approved and confirmed by parliament. On December 6th, it was proclaimed in London, and then throughout the kingdom; and on February following the sentence was executed upon her in the hall of the said castle, by severing her head from her body, which she suffered with great calmness and resignation. Queen Elizabeth endeavoured by all methods to prevent the odium of this action falling upon her, fining secretary Davyson, with whom the warrant was lodged, 10,000*l.* (and he was also imprisoned during her pleasure,) and ordering her privy-councillors to be examined in the Star-chamber. In 1588, the king of Spain, encouraged by pope Sextus V. sent a great fleet, to which they had given the title of the Invincible Armada, to invade England. It consisted of 130 great ships, 20 caravels, and 10 salves, having above 20,000 soldiers on board, with seamen, ammunition, and provision, in proportion; to oppose which, 20,000 men were dispersed along the southern coasts, an army of 22,000 foot and 1,000 horse was encamped at Tilbury, where the queen reviewed them, and made a very engaging speech to them; there was another army of 34,000 foot and 2,000 horse to guard the queen's person. Her subjects shewed the utmost readiness to stand in her defence; and she fitted out a considerable fleet under the command of lord Howard as admiral; Drake, Hawkins, and Frobisher, vice admirals; and sent Seymour with 40 English and Dutch ships to the coast of Flanders, to hinder the prince of Parma from joining the Spanish fleet. On the 19th of July, the Spanish fleet, commanded by the duke of Medina Celi, entered the Channel, when the English fleet kept close to them, and soon took some of their ships. On July 24th, there was a brisk engagement. On the 27th the Spanish fleet came to an anchor off Calais, expecting in vain the prince of Parma to put to sea with his army, and make a descent on England, as it had been agreed. The English fleet, now consisting of 140 ships, several of which were fitted out by private persons, followed them; and the English admiral in the night sent 8 fire-ships among them, which so terrified them that they cut their cables, and put to sea in the utmost confusion: the English admiral took the Galleas, and the commander of it was slain. In short, the whole fleet was dispersed, and the Spaniards resolved to make the best of their way home. Of this prodigious armament, only 60 ships returned home, and those in a shattered condition. Queen Elizabeth went in state to St. Paul's to return Almighty God thanks for this great victory. In 1590, sir Francis Walsingham, secretary of state, departed this life: he died so poor, that he was buried privately, to save expenses. Sir Robert Cecil, son to the lord-treasurer Burleigh, succeeded him as secretary of state. In 1594, Roderigo Lopez, a Jew, who was the queen's physician, two Portuguese, and Patrick Cullen, an Irishman, were bribed by the Spanish governors of the Netherlands to take her away by poison, or otherwise; but the plot being discovered, the conspirators were seized and executed: as were Edmund York and Richard Williams, the next year, for undertaking to commit the same crime, on the promise of 40,000 crowns from the said Spanish governors. In 1596, the queen sent a fleet and army under Howard, the earl of Essex, and Raleigh, to the coast of Spain, which plundered Cadiz, and burnt the merchant ships at Port Real, and took and destroyed 13 Spanish men of war, and did them other considerable damage. In 1598, Henry IV. of France, having made a separate peace with the king of Spain, queen Elizabeth and the states entered into a new treaty to carry on the war against that monarch by themselves. Lord Burleigh died this year, as did Spenser the poet. On February 25, 1601, Robert Devereux, earl of Essex, was beheaded. Towards the end of the year, complaints having been brought before the commons of certain monopolies authorized by her letters patent, as soon as she understood that the parliament deemed them so many infringements of the people's privileges, without staying to be addressed, she annulled most of them, and left the rest to the laws, upon which the commons waited upon her with an address of thanks. This year the earl of Tyrone, who had raised a rebellion in Ireland, was defeated, and obliged to cast himself upon the queen's mercy. In the beginning of the year 1603, queen Elizabeth falling sick, and her illness increasing every day; when she was near her end, the council sent some of their body to desire her to name her successor, when she named the king of Scots. She died the 24th of March, in the 70th year of her age, after a glorious reign of 41 years, 4 months, and 8 days. She was buried in Westminster-abbey. Elizabeth in her person was masculine, tall, straight, and strong-limbed, with an high round forehead, brown eyes, fair complexion, fine white teeth, and yellow hair. She danced with great agility; her voice was strong and shrill; she understood music, and played upon several instruments. She possessed an excellent memory, understood the dead and living languages, and made good proficiency in the sciences, and was well read in history. Her conversation was sprightly and agreeable, her judgment solid, her apprehensions acute, her application indefatigable, and her courage invincible. She was the great bulwark of the protestant religion; she was highly commendable for her general regard to the impartial administration of justice, and even for her rigid economy, which saved the public money, and evinced that love for her people which she so warmly professed; yet she deviated from justice in some instances, when her interests or passions were concerned; and, notwithstanding all her great qualities, we cannot deny that she was vain, proud, imperious, and in some cases cruel. Her predominant passions were jealousy and avarice; though she was also subject to such violent gusts of anger, as overwhelmed all regard to the dignity of her station, and even hurried her beyond the bounds of common decency. She was wise and steady in her principles of government; and, above all princes, fortunate in a ministry. She established the protestant religion in her dominions, notwithstanding all the endeavours used to prevent it; and caused trade and commerce, which always met with her protection, to flourish. The Royal Exchange was built in her time, by Sir Thomas Gresham; and the present method of maintaining the poor, and choosing overseers in every parish, was established in this reign.

ELK, *s.* [*ælc*, Sax.] an animal of the deer kind, with the horns palmated, and without a stem. It is a native of the northern parts of Europe; and is a large and strong animal, being equal in size to a horse, but much less beautiful.

ELL, *s.* [*eln*, Sax.] a measure of length varying in different countries; but those mostly used in England are the English

and Flemish ells; the former of which is 3 feet 9 inches, or one yard and a quarter; the latter only 27 inches, or three quarters of a yard; in France, one yard and a half; and in Scotland, 37 two-tenths English inches.

E'LLESDON, a small town of Northumberland, 28 miles N. W. of Newcastle. Market neglected.

E'LLESMERE, a town of Shropshire, situated on a large mere, famous for fish, in a small but fertile district of the same name, 16 miles N. N. W. of Shrewsbury, and 176 N. W. of London. Market on Tuesday. Pop. 7057.

ELLI'PSIS, or ELLEI'PSIS, *s.* [from *elleipsis*, deficiency, Gr.] in grammar, or rhetoric, a figure by which something left out in a sentence is to be supplied by the reader or hearer. In geometry, a regular continued curved line, including a space which is longer than broad, vulgarly called oval.

ELLI'PTIC. or ELLI'PTICAL, *a.* [from *elleipsis*, deficiency, Gr.] having the form of an ellipsis; of an oval form.

ELM, *s.* [*elm*, Sax.] a timber very serviceable in places where it may lie continually dry, or wet, in extremes.

ELOCU'TION, *s.* [*elocutio*, from *eloquor*, to speak out, Lat.] the power of expressing one's ideas with fluency of speech; eloquence; the power of expression or diction; the choosing and adapting words and sentences to the things or sentiments to be expressed.

E'LOGY, *a.* [*eloge*, Fr.] praise or panegyric bestowed on a person on account of his merit.

ELOHI, ELOI, or ELOHIM, [has been derived from *ail*, strength, and from *alah*, to swear, Heb.] one of the names of God in scripture; but sometimes applied to princes, angels, and even false gods, and then used in the plural.

To ELO'NGATE, *v. a.* [from *longus*, long, Lat.] to strengthen; to lengthen or draw out, applied to the surface or dimensions of a thing. Neuterly, to go farther off from a thing or place.

ELONGA'TION, *s.* the act of stretching or lengthening; the state of a thing stretched. In astronomy, the digression or recess of a planet from the sun, with respect to an eye placed on the earth. Also distance; departure; removal.

To ELO'PE, *v. a.* [from *loopen*, Belg.] to run away; to break loose; to escape from law or restraint. In law, to quit or leave a husband.

ELO'PEMENT, *s.* departure, or withdrawing from just restraint, or lawful power. In law, the voluntary departure of a wife from a husband.

E'LOPS, *s.* [Gr.] a fish; reckoned however by Milton among the serpents.

E'LOQUENCE. *s.* [from *eloquor*, to speak out, Lat.] the art of speaking with elegance, so as to move the affections; the power of speaking with fluency; a figured and elegant style or diction, adapted to warm the imagination and move the passions.

E'LOQUENT, *a.* [from *eloquor*, to speak out, Lat.] having the power of speaking with elegance, fluency, and in such a manner as to move the passions.

ELSE, *pron.* [*elles*, Sax.] other; one besides that which is mentioned.

ELSE, *ad.* otherwise; excepting the person or place mentioned.

E'LSEWHERE, *ad.* in some other place; in any other place.

E'LSINORE, a sea-port town of Denmark, seated on the Sound, in the island of Zealand. Many foreign merchants, and the consuls of the principal nations which trade to the Baltic, reside here. Vessels passing through the Sound pay a toll to the king of Denmark, which, with those of the two Belts, supply an annual revenue of above 100,000*l.* and in return, he takes the charge of constructing lighthouses, and erecting signals, to mark the shoals and rocks, from the Cattegat to the entrance into the Baltic. Lat. 56. 2. N. lon. 12. 37. E.

E'LTHAM, a town of Kent, having a market on Monday, 9 miles S. of London. Here king Edward I. built a palace, very little of which now remains. Pop. 2129.

To ELU'CIDATE, *v. a.* [*elucido*, from *lux*, light, Lat.] to cast light upon a difficult or intricate subject; to clear; to make clear.

ELUCIDA'TION, *s.* the act of rendering difficult subjects plain; an explanation.

ELUCIDA'TOR, *s.* a person who explains difficulties; a commentator.

To ELU'DE, *v. a.* [*eludo*, from *ludo*, to play, Lat.] to escape by stratagem; to avoid any mischief or danger by artifice; to mock or disappoint the expectation by any unforeseen escape.

ELU'DIBLE, *a.* possible to escape by artifice; possible to be defeated or disappointed.

E'LVELOCK, *s.* knots in the hair superstitiously supposed to be tangled by the fairies.

ELU'SION, *s.* [from *eludo*, to elude, Lat.] an artifice which is concealed from the knowledge of another; a fraud.

ELU'SIVE, *a.* using artifice to escape or avoid.

ELU'SORY, *a.* fraudulent.

To ELU'TE, *v. a.* [*luo*, from *e*, of, and *lavo*, to wash, Lat.] to wash off.

To ELU'TRIATE, *v. a.* [*elutrio*, from *eluo*, to wash off, Lat.] to strain off.

ELUTRIA'TION, *s.* in chemistry, the operation of pulverizing metallic ores or other substances, and then mixing them with water, so that the lighter parts which are capable of suspension may be poured off, and thus separated from the grosser particles. Most of the metallic substances which are reduced to an impalpable powder are prepared by this process.

E'LY, an ancient city of Cambridgeshire, neither populous (the inhabitants being about 2,500) nor beautiful, and chiefly noted for its minster, or cathedral, which has a stately lantern, seen at a vast distance, but which seems to totter with every blast of wind. It has but one good street, well paved, the rest being unpaved, and miserably dirty. The bishops have all the rights of Counts Palatine, which also they had through the whole Isle of Ely, till the reign of Henry VIII. Ely is completely subordinate to the bishop in its civil government, and is the only city in England unrepresented in parliament. It is seated on a rising ground, near the river Ouse, and other streams, the former of which is navigable to Lynn, and by which it carries on a pretty good trade, in a soil particularly famous for producing large quantities of strawberries, greens, and other garden stuff; 16 miles N. of Cambridge, and 68 N. of London. Market on Thursday.

ELY'SIAN, (*elyzian*) *a.* [from *elysium*, the pagan heaven, Lat.] pertaining to elysium; pleasant; deliciously soothing; exceedingly delightful.

ELY'SIUM, (*elyzium*) *s.* [Lat.] in the ancient mythology, a place in the lower world, furnished with pleasant fields, and supposed to be the receptacle for the happy souls of the departed.

To EMA'CIATE, (*emáshiate*) *v. a.* [*emacio*, from *maceo*, to be lean, Lat.] to make a thing waste, or grow lean. Neuterly, to grow lean; to waste away.

EMACIA'TION, *s.* [*emacio*, from *maceo*, to be lean, Lat.] the act of making lean; the state of a person growing lean, wasted away, or in a consumption.

EMACULA'TION, *s.* [*emaculo* from *macula*, a spot, Lat.] the act of freeing any thing from spots or foulness.

E'MANANT, *a.* [from *e*, from, and *mano*, to flow, Lat.] issuing or flowing from something else.

To E'MANATE, *v. n.* [from *e*, from, and *mano*, to flow, Lat.] to issue or flow from something else.

EMANA'TION, *s.* [from *e*, from, and *mano*, to flow, Lat.] the act of proceeding or flowing from something else; that which flows from any substance like effluvia.

EMANA'TIVE, *a.* [from *e*. from, and *mano*, to flow, Lat.] issuing or flowing from.

To EMA'NCIPATE, *v. a.* [from *e*, from, and *mancipium*, a slave, Lat.] to set free from slavery of any sort; to restore to liberty.

EMANCIPA'TION, *s.* the act of setting free, deliverance from slavery.

To EMA'RGINATE, *v. a.* [from *margo*, the edge of a thing, Lat.] to take away the margin or edge of a thing.

To EMA'SCULATE, *v. a.* [from *e*, which has here a negative signification, and *mas*, a male, Lat.] to render soft, effeminate, or womanish.

EMASCULA'TION, *s.* effeminacy; a soft and luxurious habit.

To EMBA'LM, *v. a.* [*embaumer*, Fr.] to impregnate a dead body with gums and spices to prevent its putrefying.

EMBA'LMER, *s.* one who preserves the bodies of the dead in such a manner as to prevent their putrefying.

EMBA'LMING, *s.* the preparing the bodies of the dead so as to prevent their putrefaction.

To EMBA'R, *v. a.* to shut, enclose, stop, or block up.

EMBA'RGO, *s.* [Span.] a prohibition or restraint laid upon vessels by a sovereign, whereby they are prevented from going out of, or from entering into, a port, for a certain time.

To EMBA'RK, *v. a.* [*embarquer*, Fr.] to put on board or into a ship. Figuratively, to engage another in any affair. Neuterly, to go on ship-board. Figuratively, to engage as a party in an affair.

EMBARKA'TION, *s.* the act of putting or going on board a ship.

To EMBA'RRASS, *v. a.* [*embarrasser*, Fr.] to perplex or confound a person with an affair of difficulty and trouble.

EMBA'RRASSMENT, *s.* perplexity or confusion, arising from some difficult affair, subject, or undertaking.

To EMBA'SE, *v. a.* to deprave, or lessen the worth or quality of a thing; to degrade or vilify.

EMBA'SSADOR, or EMBA'SSADOUR. See AMBASSADOR.

EMBA'SSADRESS, *s.* a woman sent on a public message.

E'MBASSAGE, or E'MBASSY, *s.* [It may be observed, that though our authors write indiscriminately *embassador*, or *ambassador*, *embassage*, or *ambassage*, yet there is scarcely an example of *ambassy*, all concurring to write *embassy*] a mission of a person from one prince to another, in order to treat of affairs relative to their respective states. Figuratively, any solemn message; an errand, or message, in an ironical sense.

TO EMBA'TTLE, *v. a.* to range in battle array.

To EMBA'Y, *v. a.* [from *bay*] to enclose in a bay or port. To bathe; to wet.

To EMBE'LLISH, *v. a.* [*embellir*, Fr.] to adorn; to beautify; to grace or set out with ornaments.

EMBE'LLISHMENT, *s.* ornament; any thing which gives a grace to the person or mind.

E'MBER-GOOSE, or I'MBER-DIVER, a sea fowl which inhabits in the vicinity of the Orkney Isles, and is seldom, if ever, seen on the land. It has been fabled to hatch its egg under its wing.

E'MBERS, (*emberz*) *s.* plural; not used in the singular; [*æmyria*, Sax.] wood or coals half burnt, and not extinguished; ashes which retain fire, though not visible on their surface.

E'MBERWEEK, *s.* [probably from *ymbron*, Sax.] the time set apart by the church for public ordinations, at the four seasons of the year, wherein some *ember*-day falls, *viz.*, the Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, after the first Sunday in Lent; the feast of Pentecost; September 14th, and December 13th.

To EMBE'ZZLE, *v. a.* [perhaps derived from a corrupt pronunciation of *imbecil*, Fr.] to turn to one's own use what belongs to, and is intrusted by, another. Figuratively, to waste; to consume in riot; to squander.

EMBE'ZZLEMENT, *s.* the act of making use of what belongs to, and is intrusted by, another. Figuratively, the thing dishonestly made use of.

To EMBLA'ZE, *v. n.* [*blasonner*, Fr.] to adorn with glittering ornaments. In heraldry, to blazon or paint a coat of armour.

To EMBLA'ZON, *v. a.* [*blasonner*, Fr.] to adorn with bearings in heraldry. Figuratively, to deck in gaudy colours; to display with pomp and ostentation.

EMBLA'ZONRY, *s.* pictures upon shields.

E'MBLEM, *s.* [*emblema*, from *emballo*, to insert, Gr.] inlay; any thing inserted in another; an hieroglypical device or picture, representing some history or moral instruction.

EMBLEMA'TIC, or EMBLEMA'TICAL, *a.* containing an emblem, or conveying some truth under an hieroglyphical or pictural description.

EMBLEMA'TICALLY, *ad.* after the form of an emblem, riddle, or hieroglyphic; in a figurative or allegorical manner.

EMBLE'MATIST, *s.* a writer or maker of emblems.

E'MBOLISM, *s.* [*embolismos*, from *emballo*, to insert, Gr.] in chronology, the addition of a certain number of days, to make the lunar year, which is but 354 days, equal to the solar, which is 365.

E'MBOLOS, *s.* [from *emballo*, to insert, Gr.] the moveable part of a pump or syringe, named likewise the piston, and by the vulgar the *sucker*.

To EMBO'SS, *v. a.* [from *bosse*, Fr.] to form into knobs, protuberances, or unevenness of surface. Figuratively, to adorn with embroidery, or other raised work. To enclose; to cover. In carving, to form in relievo. In hunting, to enclose in a thicket, from *emboscare*, Ital.

EMBO'SSMENT, *s.* any thing jutting or standing out. In carving, relievo, or figures which stand out beyond the ground, and swell to the sight.

To EMBO'TTLE, *v. a.* to enclose in a bottle; to bottle.

To EMBO'WEL, (the *ow* is pronounced as in *now*) *v. a.* to take out the bowels or entrails of any creature.

To EMBRA'CE, *v. a.* [*embrasser*, Fr.] to hold or clasp fondly in the arms. Figuratively, to seize on eagerly; to make use of, and accept willingly. To admit; to receive, or assent to, as truth, applied to the mind.

EMBRA'CE, *s.* a fond clasp or hug.

EMBRA'CEMENT, *s.* the act of encircling and fondly pressing a person with one's arms. Figuratively, the state of a thing contained or encompassed by another; conjugal caresses and endearments.

EMBRA'CER, *s.* the person who clasps another fondly with his arms.

EMBRA'SURE, (*embrazure*) *s.* [Fr.] in fortification, the

hole or aperture through which cannon are pointed, either in casements, batteries, or in the parapets of walls. In architecture, the enlargement made of the aperture of a door or window, on the inside of the wall: its use being to give the greater play for the opening of the door or casement, to admit the more light.

To EMBROCATE, *v. a.* [*embroche*, from *brocho*, to moisten, Gr.] to rub any diseased part with medical liquors.

EMBROCATION, *s.* the act of rubbing any diseased part with medical liquor; the lotion with which any diseased part is rubbed.

To EMBROIDER, *v. a.* [*broder*, Fr.] to border with ornaments; to adorn silk, velvet, or other stuff, with ornaments wrought with a needle, either in gold, silver, silk, or thread of the same colour.

EMBROIDERER, *s.* one who works a thing with flowers, or other ornaments of raised needle-work.

EMBROIDERY, *s.* the enriching with figures wrought with the needle; figures raised or wrought on a ground with a needle. Figuratively, the different figures which adorn the fields in summer.

To EMBROIL, *v. a.* [*brouiller*, Fr.] to disturb, to set persons at variance; to excite quarrels; to involve in confusion and trouble by civil discord and commotion.

EMBRYO, or EMBRYON, *s.* [from *en*, in, and *bryo*, to spring forth, Gr.] the first rudiments of an animal which is not come to its state of perfection. In botany, the grain or seed of a plant; or the germ or first sprout appearing out of the seed. Figuratively, the state of a thing not finished or come to maturity.

EMENDABLE, *a.* [from *emendo*, to amend, Lat.] capable of being made better by change or alteration.

EMENDATION, *s.* [from *emendo*, to amend, Lat.] the act of making a thing better by alteration, change, or correction; an alteration made in the reading of an author by a critic.

EMENDATOR, *s.* [from *emendo*, to amend, Lat.] one who improves or renders a thing better by alteration or correction; a corrector.

EMERALD, *s.* [*emeraude*, Fr.] in natural history, a precious stone, usually of a very bright and naturally polished surface, always of a pure and beautiful green, without admixture of any other colour, and of all the various shades, from the deepest to the palest.

To EMERGE, *v. n.* [*emergo*, from *e*, out of, and *mergo*, to plunge, Lat.] to rise out of any thing with which it is covered or depressed; to issue or proceed; to rise from a state of obscurity, distress, or ignorance.

EMERGENCE, or EMERGENCY, *s.* the act of rising from any thing which covers; the act of rising from a state of obscurity and distress; any pressing necessity; a sudden occasion; an unexpected incident.

EMERGENT, *part.* [*emergo*, from *e*, out of, and *mergo*, to plunge. Lat.] rising from that which covers, conceals, obscures, or depresses. Proceeding or issuing from, used with *from*. Sudden, or pressing, joined to *occasion*.

EMERODS, or EMEROIDS, *s.* [corrupted from *hemorrhoids*, from *aima*, blood, and *reo*, to flow, Gr.] the piles.

EMERSION, *s.* [*emersio*, from *emergo*, to emerge, Lat.] in physics, the rising of any solid above the surface of a fluid, into which it is violently thrust. In astronomy, the re-appearance of a star or planet from behind the moon, after having been hid for some time. Applied also to the moon or any satellite, when coming out of the shadow of its primary.

EMERY, *s.* [*smyris*, Lat. *esmeril*, Fr.] in natural history, a native combination of iron and flint, which is found in large quantities in the island of Jersey. It is employed by lapidaries, and by glass-cutters, to cut glass, and to stopper bottles for chemical and other purposes. It is also used for cleaning and polishing steel, and for giving an edge to tools.

EMETIC, *s.* [from *emeo*, to vomit, Gr.] a remedy which excites vomiting.

EMETIC, or EMETICAL, *a.* having the quality of provoking vomits.

EMICATION, *s.* [from *emico*, to glitter, Lat.] sparkling; flying off in small particles.

EMICTION, *s.* [from *emingo*, to discharge wine, Lat.] wine.

EMIGRANT, *s.* [from *e*, from, and *migro*, to remove, Lat.] a person who removes from his own place or country into another.

To EMIGRATE, *v. n.* [from *e*, from, and *migro*, to remove, Lat.] to remove from one place to another.

EMIGRATION, *s.* the act of removing from one place or country into another.

EMINENCE, or EMINENCY, *s.* [from *emineo*, to stand above, Lat.] loftiness; height from the ground upwards; the summit, or highest part of a thing. Figuratively, exaltation; preferment; fame; or the state of being exposed to public view and notice; a supreme and superior degree.

EMINENT, *a.* [from *emineo*, to stand above, Lat.] high, lofty, applied to situation. Figuratively, exalted, preferred, or conspicuous on account of place, rank, or merit.

EMINENTLY, *ad.* conspicuously; in such a manner as to attract notice; in a high degree.

EMIR, *s.* a title of dignity or quality, among the Turks, attributed to such as are relations or descendants of their great prophet Mahomet, and to such as sustain certain offices. The word is Arabic, and literally signifies a prince.

EMISSARY, *s.* [from *e*. out of, and *mitto*, to send, Lat.] one sent out on private messages; a spy, or secret agent. In anatomy, that which emits or sends out; the same as *excretory*.

EMISSION, *s.* [from *e*, out of, and *mitto*, to send, Lat.] the act of sending out; vent; the act of throwing or drawing a thing, particularly a fluid, from within outwards; the expulsion or ejection of the seed.

To EMIT, *v. n.* [from *e*. out of, and *mitto*, to send, Lat.] to drive outwards; to dart; to send forth. In law to issue out according to the form prescribed.

EMMENAGOGUES, (*emenagogz*) *s.* [from *emmona*, the menses, and *ago*, to lead, Gr.] medicines to promote the menses.

EMMET, *s.* [*œmette*, Sax.] See ANT.

EMOLLIENT, *part.* or *a.* [*emolliens*, from *mollis*, soft, Lat.] softening, or rendering pliable.

EMOLLIENTS, *s.* [*emolliens*, from *mollis*, soft, Lat.] in medicine, such remedies as sheathe the acrimony of humours, and at the same time soften and supple the solids.

EMOLUMENT, *s.* [*emolumentum*, property obtained by labour, from *emolo*, to grind, Lat.] profit arising from an office, or employ; gain, or advantage. SYNON. Many will idly call that *profit* which has accrued by illicit means. We do not always find the greatest honour in offices where there are the greatest *emoluments*.

EMOTION, *s.* [*emotion*, Fr.] a violent struggle or disturbance in the mind; a strong and vehement sensation, or passion, excited either by a pleasing or painful object.

To EMPALE, *v. a.* [*empaler*, Fr.] to fence with pales; to fortify, enclose, shut in; to put to death by spitting on a stake fixed upright.

EMPALEMENT, *s.* in botany, the cup or outmost part

of a flower, which encompasses the petals, or the foliation of the attire.

EMPA'NNEL, *s.* [from *panne*, Fr. a skin or parchment] the writing or entering the names of a jury in a parchment by a sheriff.

To EMPA'NNEL, *v. a.* to summon a person to serve on a jury.

EMPA'RLANCE, *s.* [from *parler*, Fr.] in law, motion or desire for a day of respite, to consider of the result of a cause; the conference of a jury in a cause committed to them.

EMPA'SM, *s.* [from *empasso*, to sprinkle, Gr.] in pharmacy, a powder sprinkled on a body, to correct some ill smell.

To EMPA'SSION, *v. a.* to move with a strong affection or passion; to excite the passions vehemently.

To EMPE'OPLE, *v. a.* to form into a people or community.

E'MPEROR, *s.* [*empereur*, Fr.] a title of honour among the ancient Romans, conferred on a general who had been victorious, and now made to signify a sovereign prince, or supreme ruler of an empire. The title adds nothing to the rights of sovereignty; it only gives pre-eminence over all other sovereigns. Charlemagne was the first emperor of Germany, crowned by pope Leo III. in 800.

E'MPERY, *s.* [*imperium*, from *impero*, to command, Lat.] the command of an emperor; sovereign command; empire.

E'MPHASIS, (*émfasis*) *s.* [from *en*, upon, and *phaino*, to shine, Gr.] because the emphasis casts light on the sentence; in rhetoric, a force, stress, or energy in expression, action, or gesture. In grammar, a remarkable stress of the voice, placed on any word or syllable.

EMPHA'TIC, or EMPHA'TICAL, (*emfatik*, or *emfátikal*) *a.* forcible, strong, striking, or of great energy; striking the sight.

EMPHA'TICALLY, (*emfátikally*) *ad.* strongly, forcibly, full of energy, power, or significancy; spoken with a great stress of voice.

EMPHYSE'MA, *s.* [from *emphysao*, to fill with air, Gr.] is a light puffy humour, easily yielding to the pressure of the finger, arising again in the instant you take it off.

EMPHYSE'MATOUS, (*emfysématus*) *a.* [from *emphysao*, to fill with air. Gr.] bloated; swelled; puffed up.

E'MPIRE, *s.* [Fr.] the territory or extent of land under the jurisdiction or command of an emperor; imperial power; sovereign authority or command; command over any thing.

EMPI'RIC, *s.* [*empeiros*, knowing, able, from *peira*, an experiment, Gr.] one whose skill in medicine depends purely on practice and experiment, without any deduction of reason from the mechanical operation of medicines, or the nature, cause, and effects of diseases; a quack.

EMPI'RIC, or EMPI'RICAL, *a.* [*empeiros*, knowing, able, from *peira*, an experiment. Gr.] dealing or versed in experiments. Belonging to, or resembling a quack.

EMPI'RICALLY, *ad.* after the manner of a quack, or one not regularly bred to physic.

EMPI'RICISM, *s.* quackery.

EMPLA'STER, *s.* (this word is now always pronounced and generally written *plaster*) [*emplasso*, to put in a mass or to smear over, Gr.] in surgery, a medicine of a stiff, glutinous consistence, composed of several ingredients, spread on paper, linen, or leather, and applied externally.

To EMPLA'STER, *v. a.* to cover with a plaster.

EMPLA'STIC, *a.* [from *emplasso*, to put in a mass, or to smear over, Gr.] viscous; glutinous; fit to be applied as a plaster.

To EMPLE'AD, (*empleéd*) *v. a.* in law, to indict, accuse, or prefer a charge against.

To EMPLO'Y, *v. a.* [*employer*, Fr.] to set a person about a thing; to keep at work or exercise; to use as an instrument or means, or materials; to commission, or intrust with the management of an affair, to fill up time with study or undertaking.

EMPLO'Y, *s.* the object which engages the mind, or is the subject of action; a person's trade, business; a public office.

EMPLO'YABLE, *a.* capable of being used; fit to be applied or used.

EMPLO'YER, *s.* a person who sets one about any undertaking; one who uses, or causes a thing to be used.

EMPLO'YMENT, *s.* business; the object of labour or industry; a person's trade, office, or post: an affair intrusted to the management of another.

To EMPO'ISON, (*empoïson*) *v. a.* [*empoisonner*, Fr.] to destroy by poison, venom, or any deadly or mortal drug; to taint with poison. Figuratively, to deprave the ideas or principles of a person by bad advice or seditious counsel.

EMPORE'TIC, *a.* [*emporetikos*, from *emporion*, a market place, Gr.] that is sold at common markets belonging to goods, commodities, or merchandise.

EMPO'RIUM, *s.* [*emporion*, from *emporios*, a trader, Gr.] a place of merchandise; a great city or market town which has communication with the sea, and carries on foreign trade.

To EMPO'VERISH, *v. a.* [from *pauvre*, Fr.] to make poor. Figuratively, to render a soil unfertile or barren.

EMPO'VERISHMENT, *s.* the act of exhausting money; the cause of poverty. The lessening riches or fertility, when applied to ground or vegetables.

To EMPO'WER, *v. a.* to give a person authority to transact business, or carry on any undertaking.

E'MPRESS, *s.* the wife of an emperor; a female who has the sovereign command over an empire.

EMPRI'SE, *s.* [*emprise*, Fr.] an undertaking which is attended with hazard and danger, and shews boldness.

E'MPTIER, (*emtier*) *s.* one who makes any place or thing void by taking out that which was in it.

E'MPTINESS, (*emtiness*), *s.* without having any thing in it, applied to space or vessels. The state of a thing which has nothing in it. Figuratively, want of judgment or understanding; incapacity to satisfy one's wishes.

E'MPTION, (*emshon*) *s.* [*emptio*, from *emo*, to buy, Lat.] the act of buying; a purchase.

E'MPTY, (*emty*) *a.* [*æmtig*, Sax.] having nothing in it. Void of body, applied to space, place, or any vessel. Not possessing, furnished with, or using; devoid. Void of judgment or understanding; void of substance, solidity, or real existence.

To E'MPTY, (*empty*) *v. a.* to exhaust, drink up, take, or pour out whatever is contained in a vessel or receptacle.

To EMPU'RPLE, *v. a.* to make of a purple colour.

To EMPU'ZZLE, *v. a.* to perplex and confound the mind with a difficulty which it cannot solve or explain.

EMPYE'MA, *s.* [from *en*, in, and *pyon*, pus, Gr.] in medicine, a collection of purulent matter in the cavity of the breast, which is discharged therein on the bursting of some abscess or ulcer in the lungs, or membranes that enclose the breast.

EMPY'REAL, *a.* [*empyros*, from *en*, in, and *pyr*, fire, Gr.] formed of ether, or pure and celestial fire; belonging to the highest region of heaven.

EMPYRE'AN, *s.* [*empyros*, from *en*, in, and *pyr*, fire, Gr.] the highest heaven; the scene of the beatific vision, wherein the pure element of fire or ether is supposed to exist.

EMPYRE'UM, or EMPYRE'UMA, *s.* [from *en*, in, and *pyr*, fire, Gr.] in chemistry, used when in boiling or distilling, any thing burns to the bottom of the vessel or alembic; a smell or taste of burning. In medicine, the heat remaining upon the declension of a fever.

EMPY'RO'SIS, *s.* [from *en*, *in*, and *pyr*, fire, Gr.] conflagration; general fire

EMU, *s.* in ornithology, the cassowary, a bird of the ostrich kind.

To E'MULATE, *v. a.* [*æmulor*, from *æmulus*, emulous, Lat.] to rival or propose as an object for imitation; to imitate with an endeavour to surpass. Figuratively, to copy; to resemble; to rise to an equality with.

EMULA'TION, *s.* [*æmulatio*, from *æmulus*, emulous, Lat.] a noble jealousy between persons, whereby they endeavour to surpass each other in virtue and excellence. Envy; contention; discord.

E'MULATIVE, *a.* inclined to contest superiority with another, either from a love of excellence, or a principle of envy.

E'MULA'TOR, *s.* [Lat.] one who endeavours to surpass another in good qualities; one who envies another's success or reputation; a rival.

EMU'LGENT, *part.* or *a.* [from *emulgeo*, to milk, Lat.] milking out. Used substantively, in anatomy, applied to those arteries which bring the blood to the kidneys, and to those veins which carry what is superfluous to the vena cava.

E'MULOUS, *a.* [*æmulus*, Lat.] rivalling; contending with another for superiority in fame, riches, interest, or virtue.

E'MULOUSLY, *ad.* in the manner of a rival or competitor; with a desire of surpassing another.

EMU'LSION, *s.* [from *emulgeo*, to milk, Lat.] a soft liquid medicine, of the colour and consistence of milk.

EMU'NCTORIES, *s.* [from *emungo*, to wipe away, or drain off, Lat.] in medicine and anatomy, a part of the body wherein some humour, which is useless or noxious, is separated or collected in readiness for ejection or expulsion.

EN, an inseparable particle at the beginning of words derived from the French, who borrowed it of the Latin *in*; hence words are indifferently written with either, as they are supposed to be derived from each of those languages.

To ENA'BLE, *v. a.* to make able or give power sufficient for the performance of a thing.

To ENA'CT, *v. a.* to make a law; to establish by law.

ENA'CTOR, *s.* one who forms decrees; one who founds or establishes laws.

ENA'LLAGE, *s.* [from *enallatto*, to change, Gr.] in rhetoric, a figure wherein the order of words in a sentence is inverted. In grammar, a figure whereby one part of speech, or accident of a word, is put for another; as when a pronoun possessive is put for a relative, or one word or tense of a verb for another.

ENA'MEL, *s.* a kind of metalline colour, by the Latins called *encaustum*. This composition is made by calcining 100 parts of lead and 300 parts of tin in a furnace, and then fluxing these oxydes, with 100 parts of sand, and 200 of potash. To this enamel every kind of colour may be given by metallic oxydes. Any thing painted with enamel.

To ENA'MEL, *v. a.* to paint, or adorn a thing with amel, or enamel.

ENA'MELLER, *s.* one who paints in enamel.

ENA'MELLING, *s.* the act of applying enamel of various colours on metals, &c., either after the method of painting, or by the lamp; called likewise the encaustic art, or encaustic painting.

To ENA'MOUR, *v. a.* [from *amour*, Fr.] to raise the affections or love of a person; to make a person fond.

ENARTHRO'SIS, *s.* [from *en*, in, and *arthron*, a joint, Gr.] the insertion of one bone into another to form a joint.

To ENCA'GE, *v. a.* to shut up, or confine in a cage.

To ENCA'MP, *v. n.* to pitch tents, or settle in a place for a time, applied to an army. Actively, to form a regular camp.

ENCA'MPMENT, *s.* the act of encamping or pitching tents; a camp, or tents pitched in proper order.

To ENCA'VE, *v. a.* to conceal, or hide as in a cave.

ENCA'USTIC, *s.* the same with enamelling, which see.

ENCE'INTE, *s.* [Fr.] an enclosure, or ground enclosed with a fortification.

To ENCHA'IN, *v. a.* [*enchainer*, Fr.] to fasten with a chain. Figuratively, to confine, or keep in bondage, or confinement.

To ENCHA'NT, *v. a.* [*enchanter*, Fr.] to subdue or influence by magic or sorcery; to delight irresistibly.

ENCHA'NTER, *s.* one who practises magic, or other spells; one who delights, or pleases irresistibly.

ENCHA'NTINGLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to attract love irresistibly.

ENCHA'NTMENT, *s.* magical charms or spells; that which has an irresistible influence, or can impart an overpowering delight.

ENCHA'NTRESS, *s.* [*enchanteresse*, Fr.] a woman who exercises magic, or spells. Figuratively, a woman whose beauty cannot be resisted.

To ENCHA'SE, *v. a.* [*enchasser*, Fr.] to set jewels in gold, silver, &c. Figuratively, to adorn.

To ENCI'RCLE, *v. a.* to surround, encompass, or enclose in a ring or circle.

ENCI'RCLET, *s.* a circle; a ring. "In whose *encirclets* if ye gaze." *Sidney.*

ENCLI'TICS, *s.* [from *enklino*, I incline, Gr.] in Greek and Latin grammar, certain particles or syllables joined to words which, when united, seem to form but one word, and on that account remove or throw back the accent upon the foregoing syllable, as *ve* in Latin, *decusve*.

To ENCLO'SE, (*enkloze*) *v. a.* [from *enclos*, Fr.] to part or surround common ground by a fence; to surround or encompass on all sides.

ENCLO'SER, (*enklozer*) *s.* one who encloses or parts off any parcel of common ground by pales or other fences; any thing in which another is enclosed.

ENCLO'SURE, (*enklozure*) *s.* the act of encompassing common ground with a fence; the appropriation of things which have been common; the space contained within any fence or limits; ground enclosed.

ENCO'MIAST, *s.* [*enkomiastes*, from *enkomion*, praise, Gr.] one who bestows praise on another; one who speaks in praise of another.

ENCOMIA'STIC, or ENCOMIASTICAL, *a.* [*enkomiastikos*, from *enkomion*, praise, Gr.] containing or bestowing praise.

ENCO'MIUM, *s.* [*enkomion*, Gr.] an advantageous representation of the virtues and excellencies of another; praise; panegyric.

To ENCO'MPASS, *v. a.* to enclose; to surround on all sides; to shut in.

ENCO'RE, (pronounced *ongkore*) *ad.* [Fr.] again; over again. A word used at public shows to testify the highest approbation, and to desire the person to repeat the part.

ENCO'UNTER, *s.* [*encontre*, Fr.] in its primary sense, a combat or fight between two persons only. Figuratively, a battle, or attack, wherein enemies rush with violence against each other.

To ENCO'UNTER, *v. a.* to go to meet; to meet face to face; to attack an enemy; to meet with proofs. To oppose, or engage with.

ENCO'UNTERER, *s.* an enemy, or antagonist in war. Figuratively, an adversary, or opponent, with respect to opinions.

To ENCO'URAGE, (*enkuraje*) *v. a.* [*encourager*, Fr.] to animate or reciprocally exhort to a practice; to animate, or support the spirit and courage of a person to undertake and accomplish an affair; to countenance.

ENCO'URAGEMENT, (*enkurajement*) *s.* an incitement to any action or practice. Figuratively, favour, countenance; support.

ENCO'URAGER, (*enkurajer*) *s.* one who incites a person to do a thing; one who favours or gives countenance to a person or an undertaking.

To ENCRO'ACH, (*enkroch*) *v. n.* to invade the right and property of another; to advance gradually by stealth to that which a person has no right to.

ENCRO'ACHER, (*encrocher*) *s.* one who gradually seizes upon the possessions of another.

ENCRO'ACHMENT, (*enkrochment*) *s.* in law, an unawful trespass upon a man's grounds, or the act of enclosing the ground of another to one's own use; extortion, or the insisting upon payment of more than is due.

To ENCU'MBER, *v. a.* [*encombrer*, Fr.] to load; to hinder or clog by any weight from action, or from the free use of one's limbs. Figuratively, to embarrass and distract the mind by variety of difficulties; to load with or bring to great difficulties by debts.

ENCU'MBRANCE, *s.* any thing which is troublesome by its weight: an useless addition and burthen: a burthen upon an estate; that which abates from the profits of an estate, generally applied to debts and mortgages.

ENCY'CLICAL, *a.* [from *en*, in, and *kyklos*, a circle, Gr.] circular; sent round through a large region.

ENCYCLOPE'DIA, or ENCYCLOPE'DY, *s.* [*en*, in, *kyklos*, a circle, and *paideia*, education, Gr.] the circle of the sciences; applied by the Greeks to the seven liberal arts, and all the sciences.

ENCY'STED, *a.* [from *kystis*, a bag, Gr.] enclosed in a bag. *Encysted tumours*, in anatomy, borrow their name from a bag in which they are confined.

END, *s.* [*end*, Sax.] the extremity of any thing which is extended in length; the last period or moment of time. The conclusion, or last part, applied to action or writing. A final determination; conclusion of a debate. Death. Abolition; total loss; consequence. The cause of a person's death. A piece or fragment. Design; purpose; intention; or the object of a person's designs and actions. *An end* is used instead of *on end*, and signifies upright, perpendicular, or erect.

To END, *v. a.* to perfect or finish an undertaking; to destroy, or put to death. Neuterly, to come to a conclusion; to cease; to conclude; to terminate.

To ENDA'MAGE, *v. a.* to prejudice; to lessen the value of a thing; to affect with loss; to spoil, mischief, or do hazard.

To ENDA'NGER, *v. a.* to expose to danger, risk, or hazard.

To ENDE'AR, (*endeer*) *v. a.* to make dear or beloved.

ENDE'ARMENT, (*endeerment*) *s.* any thing which causes love; the state of a person or thing which is beloved.

ENDE'AVOUR, (*endevur*) *s.* an attempt, trial, or exertion of power to perform any thing.

To ENDE'AVOUR, (*endevur*) *v. a.* to exert power, in order to gain some end; to make an attempt; to try.

ENDE'AVOURER, (*endevurer*) *s.* one who exerts power to attain some end.

ENDE'CAGON, *s.* [from *endeka*, eleven, and *gonia*, a corner, Gr.] a figure having eleven sides.

ENDE'MIAL, ENDE'MIC, ENDE'MICAL, *a.* [from *en*, in, and *demos*, a people, Gr.] peculiar to a country.

To ENDI'TE, *v. a.* to draw up, compose, or relate, applied to history.

E'NDIVE, *s.* [*endive*, Fr.] in botany, a species of succory.

E'NDLESS, *a.* [*endelcas*, Sax.] without coming to a conclusion. Without bounds, applied to extent, or space. Without ceasing, applied to action. Continual, or eternal, applied to time.

E'NDLESSLY, *ad.* without ceasing; without limit.

E'NDLESSNESS, *s.* want of bounds or limits, applied to time or space.

E'NDLONG, *a.* with the end or point foremost; in a straight line.

E'NDMOST, *a.* farthest off; at the farthest end.

To ENDO'RSE, *v. a.* [*endorser*, Fr.] in commerce, to write one's name on the back of a bill of exchange, or promissory note, in order to pay it away, to negotiate it or to discharge the person who pays it from any future claim on account of it.

ENDO'RSEMENT, *s.* in commerce, the act of writing one's name on the back of a bill of exchange, to signify that the contents are received, or to direct it to be paid to a person mentioned.

To ENDO'W, (the *ow* is pronounced as in *cow*) *v. a.* [*endouairer*, Fr.] to give a portion to a person; to assign, or alienate any estate or sum of money to the support or maintenance of any charity, or any alms-house.

ENDO'WMENT, *s.* wealth bestowed on a person, or devoted to any particular use; the setting apart or securing a sum of money for the perpetual support of a vicar, or alms-house; the gifts of nature.

To ENDU'E, *v. a.* [from *enduo*, to put into, Gr.] to supply or furnish with internal gifts, virtues, or excellencies. To give as a portion or dowry.

ENDU'RANCE, *s.* continuance; lastingness; the act of supporting or bearing troubles without complaint or dejection.

To ENDU'RE, *v. a.* [*duro*, Lat.] to suffer, undergo, bear, or support. Neuterly, to last, remain, or continue; to bear patiently, or without resentment.

ENDU'RER, *s.* one that hath strength to support any fatigue or hardship; one who is unaffected with any hardship.

E'NDWISE, *ad.* on end; upright, or perpendicular.

To E'NECATE, *v. a.* [from *eneco*, to almost kill, Lat.] to kill; to destroy.

E'NEMY, *s.* [*ennemi*, Fr.] one who is of an opposite side in war; one who opposes the interests or welfare of another, one who has a strong dislike to a person or thing. In divinity, the foe of mankind; the devil.

ENERGE'TIC, *a.* [*energetikos*, from *energeo*, to act, Gr.] acting so as to perform or produce. Active, operative, or working.

E'NERGY, *s.* [*energea*, from *energeo*, to act, Gr.] power in the abstract, or considered without being exerted or brought into action; vigour, force, or efficacy. Strength, or force of expression, applied to language; spirit, life.

To ENE'RVATE, *v. a.* [*enervo*, from *nervus*, a nerve, Lat.] to weaken, to deprive of strength; to render effeminate.

ENERVA'TION, *s.* the act of weakening, or rendering effeminate.

To ENE'RVE, *v. a.* [*enervo*, from *nervus*, a nerve, Lat.] to weaken; to lessen force or strength; to render effeminate.

To ENFEE'BLE, *v. a.* to weaken or deprive of strength.

To ENFE'OFF, *v. a.* [from *feoffamentum*, low Lat.] in law, to invest with any title or possession.

ENFE'OFFMENT, *s.* in law, the act whereby a person is invested with any dignity or possession; the instrument or deed by which one is invested with possessions.

E'NFIELD, (called, in old records, *Enfen*, or *Infen*, from some part of its parish being fenny, till drained) a town of Middlesex, formerly noted for the tanning of hides, 10 miles N. of London. Its once royal chace was disforested by an act of parliament in 1779. Market on Saturday. Pop. 8812.

ENFILA'DE, *s.* [Fr.] a series or collection of things disposed as it were in a straight line. In war, applied to those trenches, &c., which are ranged in a right line, and may be swept or scoured by the cannon lengthwise, or in the direction of a line, and rendered defenceless.

To ENFILA'DE, *v. a.* to pierce or sweep in a right line.

To ENFO'RCE, *v. a.* [*enforcer*, Fr.] to give strength to; to strengthen; to sling with strength, violence, or force. To animate; to incite to action; to urge an argument strongly; to compel to do a thing against one's will; to press with a charge or accusation. Neuterly, to prove; to evince.

ENFO'RCEDLY, *ad.* by violence or compulsion, opposed to *voluntarily*.

ENFO'RCEMENT, *s.* an act of violence; force offered; compulsion. A sanction, or that which gives force, applied to laws; a pressing occasion or exigence.

ENFO'RCER, *s.* one who causes any thing by force, strength, or violence.

ENFO'ULDRED, *a.* [from *foudre*, Fr.] mixed with lightning. "With foul *enfouldred* smoke." *Spenser.*

To ENFRA'NCHISE, *v. a.* to incorporate a person into a body politic; to admit to the privileges of a freeman; to free from slavery; to free or release from custody; to naturalize or adopt a foreign word.

ENFRA'NCHISEMENT, *s.* the act of incorporating a person into any society or body politic; a release from imprisonment or slavery.

To ENGA'GE, *v. a.* [*engager*, Fr.] to give as a security for, or be liable to make good, a debt; to stake, or hazard. To bind a person by any obligation to espouse the cause of a party; to bring into a party; to embark or take part in an affair; to employ one's self in an attempt; to unite by some attraction or amiable quality. Neuterly, to encounter; to fight. SYNON. To *oblige*, implies rather something of force; to *engage*, rather something agreeable. Duty and necessity *oblige* us; promises and good manners *engage* us.

ENGA'GEMENT, *s.* the act of giving security, or making a person liable to discharge a debt; an obligation by promise, appointment, or contract; affection or adherence to any party; employment of the attention; fight, conflict, or battle; a strong motive, argument, inducement, or obligation.

To ENGA'OL, *v. a.* to imprison; to confine. "You have *engaol'd* my tongue." *Shak.*

To ENGA'RRISON, *v. a.* to protect or defend as by a garrison.

To ENGE'NDER, *v. a.* [*engendrer*, Fr.] to beget between different sexes. Figuratively, to form or produce; to excite; to cause; to bring forth. Neuterly, to be caused or produced.

E'NGINE, *s.* [*engin*, Fr.] a compound instrument consisting of a complication of mechanic powers, such as wheels, screws, levers, &c., united, and conspiring together to effect the same end; a military machine; an instrument for casting water to great heights, in order to extinguish fires

ENGINE'ER, *s.* [*engenieur*, Fr.] one who makes or works at engines; an officer in the army, whose employ is to inspect the works, attacks, defences, &c., to point and discharge the great artillery.

E'NGINERY, *s.* the art of managing artillery; artillery, or ordnance.

To ENGI'RD, *v. a.* [preter. and part. passive, *engirt*] to surround, or encompass.

E'NGLAND, [pronounced *Ingland*; so called from the Angles who settled in these parts in the year 449, and were situated on the continent between the Saxons and Jutes] the southern, and most considerable part of the island of Great Britain, is bounded on the N. by Scotland; on the E. and N.E. by the German Ocean; on the S. by the English Channel; and on the W. by the principality of Wales, and the Irish Channel. It lies between 2 degrees E. and 6 W. longitude, and between 49 and 56 N. latitude. It is of a triangular form. From the Land's End in Cornwall to Berwick upon Tweed, it is about 425 miles; from Berwick to the S. Foreland in Kent, its length is about 345 miles; and thence to the Land's End, its greatest breadth is 350. The country exhibits a variety of prospects, varying from the extensive plain, and gently-rising uplands, with the intervening vales, and gently-flowing rivers, to the lofty mountains, craggy hills, deep dells, and tumbling torrents. Though in some parts there are large barren moors, and wide uncultivated heaths, on the whole, few countries have a larger proportion of land capable of culture, and there is none where agriculture is better attended to, or indeed, where it is more necessary for the subsistence of the inhabitants. All the valuable productions, both animal and vegetable, of this country, have been imported at different periods from the continent; and have been kept up and improved by constant attention. Overrun with woods, like the wilds of America, nuts, acorns, crabs, and a few wild berries, formed the only vegetable food which this country formerly afforded. The bear, the wolf, and the wild boar, now totally extirpated, roamed at large in the forests, large herds of stags ranged through the woods, roebucks bounded over the hills, and wild bulls ranged in the marshy pastures. By degrees, the woods were destroyed, in order to make way for cultivation, the marshes were drained, and the wild animals, invaded in their retreats, gradually disappeared, and their places were supplied by the domestic kinds. England now possesses no other wild quadrupeds than some of the smaller kinds, such as the fox, the wild cat, the badger, the marten, and others of the weasel kind; the otter, the hedge-hog, the hare, and rabbit; the squirrel, dormouse, mole, and several species of the rat and mouse. There are dogs of every kind, except wolf-dogs, which, since the wolves were destroyed in England, have been generally neglected; however, the race of these animals is still maintained in Ireland. But there is one sort that is not to be equalled in any part of the world, which is the bull-dog; for these will not only attack the fiercest bull, but any kind of wild beast; nor can any thing, when they have once fastened upon the animal, oblige them to let go their hold. But what is more strange, when any of them are transported beyond sea, they lose their courage; and the same is said of English cocks. It must, however, be confessed, that the use which is made of the courage of these creatures, (especially the latter,) by men too from whose rank and talents better things might be expected, deservedly fixes a stigma on the national character. On the other hand, the various kinds of domestic animals, imported from abroad, have been reared to the greatest perfection; and the improvements in the vegetable products of this island have

ENGLAND AND WALES.
English Miles.
10 20 30 40 50
The Stars attached to Towns, thus * shew the number of Members returned to Parliament.
EDINBURGH
GLASGOW
Irvine
Campbeltown
Mull of Cantire
Sanquhar
Selkirk
Kelso
Berwick
Holy Island
Wooler
Alnwick
Morpeth
Tynemouth
Shields
Sunderland
Hartlepool
Whitby
Scarborough
Flamborough Hd
Bridlington
Hornsea
Spurn Hd
Patrington
Humber
Saltfleet
Boston
Wainfleet
Burgh
Alford
Louth
Horncastle
Wragby
Market Rasen
Gainsborough
Retford
Tickhill
Doncaster
Pontefract
Ferrybridge
Selby
Wetherby
Knaresborough
Ripon
Boroughbridge
Thirsk
Northallerton
Stokesley
Yarm
Darlington
Richmond
Catterick
Hawes
Kirkby Stephen
Appleby
Penrith
Cockermouth
Workington
Whitehaven
Carlisle
Gretna
Annan
Dumfries
Solway Firth
Kirkcudbright
Wigtown
Port Patrick
Strranaer
Carrickfergus
Belfast
Donaghadee
Newcastle
Downpatrick
Dundrum
Ramsey Bay
Douglas
ISLE OF MAN
Peel
Castletown
Kirk Michael
Lancaster
Preston
Blackburn
Burnley
Halifax
Bradford
Leeds
Wakefield
Huddersfield
Rochdale
Bolton
Wigan
Warrington
Manchester
Liverpool
Chester
Holyhead Island
Caernarvon
Caernarvon Bay
Bangor
Conway
Denbigh
Ruthin
Wrexham
Flint
Holywell
Mold
Northwich
Nantwich
Newcastle under Lyne
Stoke
Leek
Ashbourne
Derby
Matlock
Chesterfield
Mansfield
Worksop
Newark
Grantham
Sleaford
Stamford
Peterborough
Wisbech
The Wash
Lynn Regis
Downham
Swaffham
Thetford
Brandon
Norwich
Yarmouth
Lowestoft
Aldeburgh
Woodbridge
Ipswich
Bury
Newmarket
Cambridge
Ely
Huntingdon
Stilton
Oundle
Kettering
Northampton
Daventry
Towcester
Buckingham
Aylesbury
Wycombe
Thame
Oxford
Abingdon
Wallingford
Reading
Newbury
Hungerford
Marlborough
Swindon
Cirencester
Tetbury
Malmesbury
Chippenham
Devizes
Warminster
Frome
Shepton Mallet
Wells
Glastonbury
Bridgewater
Taunton
Dulverton
Barnstaple
Bideford
Hartland Bay
Hartland Pt
Tintagel
Launceston
Okehampton
Tavistock
Plymouth
Dartmouth
Totnes
Ashburton
Exeter
Crediton
Tiverton
Cullompton
Honiton
Axminster
Lyme
Bridport
Dorchester
Weymouth
Portland I.
Lulworth
Wareham
Poole
Christchurch
Lymington
Southampton
Romsey
Andover
Basingstoke
Alton
Farnham
Guildford
Godalming
Dorking
Reigate
Croydon
Kingston
Hampton Court
Staines
Windsor
Eton
Uxbridge
Brentford
Hounslow
Hammersmith
Chelsea
Westminster
London
Greenwich
Deptford
Rochester
Chatham
Sheerness
Maidstone
Ashford
Canterbury
Sandwich
Deal
Dover
Romney
Hythe
Folkestone
Hastings
Battle
Rye
Winchelsea
Tenterden
Cranbrook
Tunbridge
Sevenoaks
Dartford
Gravesend
Tilbury
Billericay
Chelmsford
Brentwood
Epping
Waltham
Hertford
Ware
Hoddesdon
Barnet
St Albans
Hatfield
Hitchin
Baldock
Royston
Buntingford
Bishops Stortford
Saffron Walden
Dunmow
Braintree
Colchester
Harwich
Manningtree
Ipswich
Woodbridge
Aldeburgh
Southwold
Beccles
Bungay
Harleston
Diss
Wymondham
Aylsham
North Walsham
Cromer
Holt
Fakenham
Walsingham
Swaffham
Downham
Ely
Wisbech
Spalding
Boston
Sleaford
Lincoln
Gainsborough
Epworth
Brigg
Barton
Barrow
Grimsby
Caistor
Louth
Horncastle
Spilsby
Wainfleet
Skegness
Gibraltar
Mablethorpe
Alford
Partney
Burgh
Wragby
Market Rasen
Caistor
Brigg
Epworth
Thorne
Goole
Howden
Beverley
Hedon
Hull
Cottingham
Patrington
Withernsea
Aldbrough
Hornsea
Bridlington
Flamborough Hd
Filey
Scarborough
Whitby
Robin Hood's Bay
Staithes
Guisborough
Stockton
Durham
Chester-le-Street
Gateshead
Newcastle upon Tyne
Tynemouth
Shields
Sunderland
Hartlepool
Darlington
Richmond
Reeth
Leyburn
Middleham
Masham
Ripon
Harrogate
Knaresborough
Wetherby
Tadcaster
Selby
Pontefract
Wakefield
Dewsbury
Huddersfield
Halifax
Bradford
Keighley
Skipton
Settle
Clitheroe
Blackburn
Preston
Lancaster
Kendal
Ambleside
Keswick
Cockermouth
Whitehaven
Workington
Maryport
Carlisle
Longtown
Brampton
Hexham
Corbridge
Ponteland
Morpeth
Alnwick
Berwick
Holy Island
Wooler
Coldstream
Kelso
Jedburgh
Hawick
Selkirk
Melrose
Galashiels
Peebles
Biggar
Lanark
Hamilton
Glasgow
Paisley
Greenock
Dumbarton
Helensburgh
Inveraray
Campbeltown
Irvine
Ayr
Girvan
Stranraer
Portpatrick
Wigtown
Newton Stewart
Kirkcudbright
Dumfries
Annan
Moffat
Lockerbie
Langholm
Canonbie
Longtown
Carlisle
Penrith
Appleby
Brough
Kirkby Stephen
Hawes
Richmond
Catterick
Boroughbridge
Ripon
Ripley
Otley
Ilkley
Keighley
Skipton
Settle
Ingleton
Clitheroe
Whalley
Blackburn
Bolton
Wigan
Warrington
Manchester
Stockport
Macclesfield
Congleton
Sandbach
Middlewich
Northwich
Frodsham
Runcorn
Liverpool
Prescot
Ormskirk
Southport
Preston
Garstang
Lancaster
Kirkby Lonsdale
Sedbergh
Kendal
Windermere
Ambleside
Keswick
Cockermouth
Whitehaven
Workington
Maryport
Carlisle
Longtown
Brampton
Haltwhistle

been no less considerable. It must be acknowledged there are no vines that are so fit to produce good wine as in warmer countries; but then there are variety enough which yield good grapes, that are made use of as other fruits. However, there are great quantities of cider, perry, mead, and several kinds of made wines; but the principal drink of the generality is beer, or ale. The rigours of winter, as well as the parching heats of summer, are felt here in a much less degree than in parallel climates on the continent, as the breezes from the sea temper the severities of the opposite seasons; but the changes of weather are generally more frequent and sudden, while few countries are clothed with so beautiful and lasting a verdure. Its situation, however, so far north, is less favourable to the ripening than to the growth of vegetable productions. The winters indeed are sometimes rainy and foggy, and the weather is subject to great variations, which, however, does not much impair the health of the inhabitants who are accustomed thereto; for they generally live as long as in any other countries, and we have frequent instances of people who have lived to a very great age: particularly Henry Jenkins, a Yorkshireman, who was 168 years old when he died; and Thomas Parr, of Shropshire, who was 152 and might have lived longer, if he had not been sent for up to court as a curiosity. The harvests, especially in the northern parts, often suffer from the rains, and the fruits fall short of perfect maturity. The richest parts of the land are, in general, the middle and southern; extensive tracts in the northern parts are rather sterile, and on the eastern coast, in many parts, the ground is sandy and marshy. In the north the country is mountainous, and Cornwall and the adjacent countries contain many rough hilly tracts; but in these parts, a variety of rich and valuable minerals and metals are found. Considered as a *corn country*, the east coast, from its superior dryness, is favourable to the growth of grain; and the west coast, from the wetness of the climate, is better calculated for pasturage. The most considerable rivers are the Thames, Severn, Medway, Trent, Ouse, Tyne, Tees, Wear, Mersey, Dee, Avon, Eden, Derwent, &c. The lakes are chiefly in the N. W. counties; and those of Westmoreland and Cumberland, in particular, exhibit varieties of romantic, picturesque, and grand scenery. The river-fish, from the populousness of the country, and the number of fishers, are, in many parts, much diminished; but the sea is an inexhaustible source of wealth, and the coasts are enlivened by numerous inhabitants, who gain their chief subsistence from the deep. The manufactures and commerce of this country are prodigious, and absorb almost the whole attention of many classes of the people. The government is a mixture of monarchy, aristocracy, and democracy; the legislative power residing in the king, the house of lords, and the house of commons; but the executive power is vested solely in the king, who appoints the great officers of state, the judges, &c. The pop. by the census of 1831, was 13,840,750. The national church establishment is episcopal; the 39 articles are interpreted by the clergy in general, according to the principles of Arminius, although the 17th article strongly savours of the Calvinistic creed. The dissenters are numerous, and of different descriptions, but most of the rigorous penal laws, which were long in force against them, have been repealed.

E'NGLAND, NEW, a country of North America, bounded on the W. by New York; on the N. by Canada; on the E. by Nova Scotia and the Atlantic Ocean; and on the S. by the same ocean and Long Island Sound. It is in many parts hilly: but the country is, notwithstanding, fertile, well cultivated, and populous. It was first settled by the Puritans, who were driven from England, at different times, by persecution. The principal productions are wheat, Indian corn, rye, oats, flax, hemp, and garden vegetables. The exports, are fish, timber, horses, mules, pot-ash, pearl-ash, salted beef, &c. The colleges here are in a flourishing state. It contains five states, namely, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Vermont. The Connecticut, Merrimack, Penobscot, and Piscataway, are the principal rivers.

E'NGLISH, (pron. *Inglish*) *a.* [*Englisc*, Sax.] belonging to England. Substantively, the language spoken by the people of England; the natives of England.

To E'NGLISH, *v. a.* to translate into English.

To ENGLU'T, *v. a.* [*engloutir*, Fr.] to swallow up; to glut; to pamper.

To ENGO'RGE, *v. a.* [from *gorge*, Fr.] to swallow; to devour.

To E'NGRAFT, *v. a.* [from *graffier*, Fr.] in gardening, to take a shoot from one tree, and insert it into another, in such a manner as both shall unite, and grow together.

ENGRA'FTING, *s.* in gardening, the act of taking a shoot from one tree, and inserting it into the stock of another, in such a manner as both shall unite, grow together, and bear fruit.

To ENGRA'IL, *v. a.* [from *grele*, Fr.] in heraldry, to represent a thing with its edges ragged or notched circularly, as if something had fallen on and broken it; it differs from *indented*, because the edges are in that in a straight line, but in this semicircular.

To ENGRA'IN, *v. a.* to dye deep; to dye in the grain.

To ENGRA'SP, *v. a.* to seize; to hold fast in the hand; to gripe.

To ENGRA'VE, *v. a.* [*engraver*, Fr.] to cut copper, iron, or other metals, or stone, so as to represent figures thereon. Figuratively, to make a deep impression on the mind.

ENGRA'VER, *s.* one who cuts figures on metals, marble, or stones.

ENGRA'VING, *s.* the act or art of cutting metals and precious stones with a tool called the graver, in order to represent figures or other ornaments thereon.

To ENGRO'SS, *v. a.* [*grossir*, Fr.] to thicken or increase in bulk; to seize upon the whole of any thing; to purchase or buy up any commodity, in order to sell it again at an advanced price. In law, to copy writings, in a large hand, on parchment.

ENGRO'SSER, *s.* he who purchases large quantities of any commodity, in order to sell it at a high price; one who seizes or appropriates the whole of any thing to himself.

ENGRO'SSMENT, *s.* an exorbitant acquisition; the act of encroaching or seizing upon the whole of any thing.

To ENHA'NCE, *v. a.* [*enhausser*, Fr.] to raise the value or price of a thing; to heighten the esteem or degree of any quality.

ENHA'NCEMENT, *s.* increase of esteem, of value, or of degree.

ENI'GMA, *s.* [*ainigma*, from *ainissomai*, to hint any thing darkly, Gr.] a proposition delivered in obscure, remote, and ambiguous terms, in order to exercise the wit.

ENIGMA'TICAL, *a.* of the nature of an enigma; obscurely, darkly, or ambiguously expressed; obscurely or imperfectly received or apprehended.

ENIGMA'TICALLY, *ad.* in a sense different from that which the words in their peculiar acceptation imply.

ENI'GMATIST, *s.* a maker of riddles.

To ENJO'IN, *v. a.* [*enjoindre*, Fr.] to order. It implies something more authoritative than *direct*, somewhat less than *command*, and includes the idea of superiority in the person requiring any thing to be done.

ENJO'INER, *s.* a person who gives directions, including the idea of superior rank or authority.

ENJO'INMENT, *s.* the order of a person of superior rank and authority.

To ENJO'Y, *v. a.* [*enjouir*, Fr.] to feel a flow of joy in the fruition of a thing; to obtain possession of it; to gladden, to delight, used with the reciprocal pronoun *himself*, &c. Neuterly, to be in fruition or possession; to live happily.

ENJO'YER, *s.* one who has a thing in his possession; one who makes use of or receives satisfaction from the consciousness of using or possessing a thing.

ENJO'YMENT, *s.* pleasure arising from possession or fruition; possession, use, or fruition.

To ENKI'NDLE, *v. a.* to set on fire; to inflame; to rouse or inflame the passions.

To ENLA'RGE, *v. a.* [*enlargir*, Fr.] to make greater in quantity, dimensions, quality, or appearance. Figuratively, to make a thing appear greater than it is by representation or discourse; to mag..fy; to extend the capacity of the mind; to be very minute in a description, or copious in speaking on a subject; to free from confinement or constraint. Neuterly, to expatiate or speak much on any subject. SYNON. The word *enlarge* is properly used to signify an addition of extent. *Increase* is critically applicable only to number, height, and quantity. We *enlarge* a town, a field, a garden. We *increase* the inhabitants of a town, our expenses, our revenues.

ENLA'RGEMENT, *s.* increase of dimension, quality, or degree; release from confinement; a representation of a thing beyond what it really is; a minute, long, and copious discourse on a subject.

ENLA'RGER, *s.* one who increases any thing; one who magnifies a thing in discourse.

To ENLI'GHT, (*enlite*) *v. a.* to communicate light or knowledge.

To ENLI'GHTEN, (*enliten*) *v. a.* to supply with light. Figuratively, to supply with knowledge not before acquired, and sufficient to clear up some difficulty which was previously inexplicable; to cheer, or gladden; to supply with a greater perfection of sight.

ENLI'GHTENER, (*enlitener*) *s.* one that gives light. Figuratively, an instructor.

To ENLI'NK, *v. a.* to join or connect, in like manner as the links of a chain are fastened to each other.

To ENLI'VEN, *v. a.* to make alive. Figuratively, to inspire with new vigour; to animate; to make sprightly or gay; to give a thing a gay and cheerful appearance.

ENLI'VENER, *s.* that which gives motion, or communicates action, spirit, or vigour, to a person or thing.

To ENME'SH, *v. a.* to net; to entangle; to entrap.

E'NMITY, *s.* [from *enemy*, as if *enemity*] a disposition of mind which excites a person to contradict and oppose the interests, inclinations, or sentiments of another; a state of irreconcileable opposition; malice.

ENNE'AGON, *a.* [from *ennea*, nine, and *gonia*, an angle, Gr.] a figure having nine angles.

ENNEA'TICAL, *a.* [from *ennea*, nine, Gr.] in medicine, *enneatical days*, are every *ninth* day of a sickness; and *enneatical years*, every *ninth* year of a person's life.

E'NNIS, a large populous town in Ireland, capital of the county of Clare, or Thomond. A village, called Clare, is distant about two miles from Ennis, which is also sometimes called Clare. It is situated on the Fergus, which is navigable for large boats to the Shannon, and adds greatly to the trade of the town, 17 miles N. W. of Limerick, and 112 S. W. of Dublin. Pop. 7711.

To ENNO'BLE, *v. a.* [*ennoblir*, Fr.] to raise a person to a higher rank, or from being a commoner to be a peer. Figuratively, to communicate worth; to dignify; to raise, exalt, or elevate.

ENNO'BLEMENT, *s.* the act of raising to the degree of a peer or nobleman; a quality which dignifies and exalts our nature; elevation, exaltation, dignity.

ENODA'TION, *s.* [*enodatio*, from *nodus*, a knot, Lat.] the act of untying a knot; solution of a difficulty.

ENO'RMITY, *s.* departure from any rule or standard; an irregularity; a corruption. In the plural, used for great crimes; or such as shew a great degree of villany and guilt.

ENO'RMOUS, *a.* [*enormis*, from *e*, out of, and *norma*, a form or rule, Lat.] irregular; not confined to any stated rule; without restraint. "Wild, above rule or art, *enormous* bliss." *Par. Lost.* Exceedingly wicked; exceeding the common bulk, applied to size, including the ideas of dislike, horror, or wonder.

ENO'RMOUSLY, *ad.* prodigiously, beyond measure.

ENO'RMOUSNESS, *s.* excess of guilt or wickedness.

ENO'UGH, (*enuff*) *a.* [*genoh*, Sax.] sufficient; that will answer any purpose, wish, or design. It should be observed, that though other adjectives are placed in English before their substantives, yet this always follows it. SYNON. The object of the words *sufficient* and *enough* is quantity: but with this difference, that *enough* relates more to the quantity one desires to have, and *sufficient* to that quantity one really wants to employ. Thus the avaricious man never has *enough*; let him accumulate ever so much, he still desires more; and the prodigal never has *sufficient*, he is still wanting to expend more than he has.

ENO'UGH, (*enuff*) *s.* that which is sufficient to answer a person's expectations or wishes; a quantity answerable to any design, or proportionable to a person's qualities and abilities.

ENO'UGH, (*enuff*) *ad.* in such a manner as to give content or satisfaction. When used for an adjective, it denotes a diminution, or that a thing is not perfectly so, and is used to express great indifference or slight. "The song was *well enough; i. e.*, not so well as it ought to be, or as it might be expected. When repeated, it is used as an interjection, implying that there is already more than a sufficiency, and that a person is desired to desist. "Henceforth I'll bear affliction, till it do cry itself—*enough, enough.*"

ENO'W, (*enew*) *a.* [the plural of *enough*, according to Johnson] a sufficient number. In this number it is used before its substantive; but in the singular after it.

EN-PA'SSANT, (*ong-passong*) *ad.* [Fr.] by the way.

To ENRA'GE, *v. a.* [*enrager*, Fr.] to put a person in a violent passion or anger.

To ENRA'NGE, *v. a.* to place regularly; to put in order.

To ENRA'NK, *v. a.* to place in order.

To ENRA'PT, *v. a.* to transport to a great degree of ecstasy or enthusiasm.

To ENRA'PTURE, *v. a.* to transport and affect with the highest degree of delight and pleasure.

To ENRA'VISH, *v. a.* to throw into an ecstasy; or to affect with the most exalted degree of joy.

ENRA'VISHMENT, *s.* ecstasy of delight.

To ENRHE'UM, *v. n.* [*enrhumer*, Fr.] to have rheum through cold.

To ENRI'CH, *v. a.* [*enrichir*, Fr.] to give riches or money to a person. Figuratively, to make fat or render fruitful applied to ground. To adorn or improve the mind with new ideas of knowledge.

ENRI'CHMENT, *s.* an augmentation or increase of wealth. Amplification or improvement, applied to soil, books, or to understanding.

To ENRI'DGE, *v. a.* to form with long eminences or ridges.

To ENRI'NG, *v. a.* to bind round; to surround as with a ring.

To ENRI'PEN, *v. a.* to make ripe.

To ENRO'BE, *v. a.* to dress; to clothe.

To ENRO'L, *v. a.* [*enroller*, Fr.] to enter in a list, or roll; to record, or commit to writing. To involve; to inwrap.

ENRO'LLER, *s.* a person who writes another's name in a list.

ENRO'LMENT, *s.* a writing in which any thing is recorded; the act of registering.

To ENRO'OT, *v. a.* to fix by the root. Figuratively, to fasten or implant deeply.

ENS, (*enz*) *s.* [Lat.] in metaphysics, any thing which the mind apprehends, and of which it affirms, denies, proves, or disproves; something that is, and exists, some way farther than barely in conception; that to which there are real attributes belonging; or that which has a reality, not only out of the intellect, but likewise in itself. In chemistry, the most efficacious part of any natural mixed body, containing or comprehending all its qualities or virtues in a small compass.

ENSA'MPLE, *s.* [*ensempio*, Ital.] example; pattern; copy; subject of imitation.

To ENSA'NGUINE, *v. a.* [from *sanguis*, blood, Lat.] to smear with gore; to suffuse with blood.

To ENSCHE'DULE, *v. a.* to insert in a writing or schedule.

To ENSCO'NCE, *v. a.* to cover as with a fort; to secure.

To ENSE'AM, *v. a.* to sew up; to enclose by a seam or juncture of needlework.

To ENSHRI'NE, *v. a.* to preserve in a sacred or hallowed place.

E'NSIFORM, *a.* [from *ensis*, a sword, and *forma*, form, Lat.] having the shape of a sword.

E'NSIGN, (*ensine*) *s.* [*enseigne*, Fr.] the flag or standard of a regiment; a signal to assemble; a mark or badge of distinction and authority. The officer among the foot who carries the flag or ensign.

To ENSLA'VE, *v. a.* to deprive of liberty. Figuratively, to betray to another as a slave.

ENSLAVEMENT, *s.* the state of a slave. Figuratively, a state of mean and sordid obedience to the violence of any passion.

ENSLA'VER, *s.* one who deprives of liberty.

To ENSU'E, *v. a.* [*ensuivre*, Fr.] to follow; to pursue; to practise for a continuance.

ENTA'BLATURE, or ENTA'BLEMENT, *s.* [Fr.] in architecture, that part of an order of a column which is over the capital, and comprehends the architrave, frieze, and cornice.

ENTA'IL, *s.* [from *entaillé*, Fr.] in law, a fee estate entailed, *i. e.* abridged and limited to certain conditions, at the will of the donor.

To ENTA'IL, *v. a.* [*entailler*, Fr.] in law, to settle the descent of an estate, so that it cannot be bequeathed at pleasure by the person who succeeds to it.

To ENTA'ME, *v. a.* to tame; to conquer, or subdue.

To ENTA'NGLE, *v. a.* to insnare, or involve in something which is not easily got clear from, as briers; and not easily extricated from, as a net; to twist or knot in such a perplexed manner, as cannot be easily unravelled. Figuratively, to perplex or confuse with difficulties; to insnare by captious questions; to distract with a variety of affairs, which a person cannot easily free himself from.

ENTA'NGLEMENT, *s.* that which involves a thing in intricacies, or with such things as are not easily got rid of; the confused state of thread, which requires great patience to unravel and undo; an obscurity, difficulty, or insnaring argument, which involves the mind in confusion and perplexity.

ENTA'NGLER, *s.* one that insnares or involves in perplexity.

To ENTER, *s. n.* [*entrer*, Fr.] to make one's appearance, or go into any place. In commerce, to set down, or write any article in a book; to give notice to the Custom-house, and pay the duties for the import or export of any commodity; to begin or engage, used with *on* or *upon*.

E'NTERING, *s.* an avenue by which a person may go into a place; the act or motion by which a person goes into a place.

To ENTERLA'CE, *v. a.* [*entrelasser*, Fr.] to interweave; to intermix.

ENTERO'CELE, *s.* [from *enteron*, a bowel, and *kele*, a swelling, Gr.] in medicine, a rupture wherein the intestines, and particularly the ilium, fall into the groin.

ENTERO'LOGY, *s.* [from *enteron*, a bowel, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.] a treatise on the bowels, or an anatomical description of all the internal parts.

ENTERO'MPHALOS, *s.* [from *enteron*, a bowel, and *omphalos*, the navel, Gr.] a disorder wherein the intestines, having fallen out of their place, occasion a tumor in the navel.

E'NTERPRISE, (*enterprize*) *s.* [*entreprise*, Fr.] an undertaking attended with danger.

To ENTERPRISE, (*enterprize*) *v. a.* to attempt; to undertake; or to try to perform.

ENTERPRISER, (*enterprizer*) *s.* one who undertakes or engages himself in important, dangerous, and hazardous designs.

To ENTERTA'IN, *v. n.* [*entretenir*, Fr.] to communicate improvement, or employ a person's time in agreeable discourse; to treat at table; to receive hospitably; to retain or keep a person as a servant. To reserve or conceive, applied to the mind. To please, amuse, or give pleasure.

ENTERTA'INER, *s.* one who keeps others as servants; he that treats others with food, or at his table; he that amuses, diverts, and communicates pleasure.

ENTERTA'INMENT, *s.* a conversation wherein time is spent agreeably; a feast; hospitable reception. The state of being hired, or in pay, applied to soldiers and servants. Amusement, or diversion; a farce; a low species of comedy, or a pantomime.

ENTERTI'SSUED, *a.* interwoven or intermixed with various colours or substances.

To ENTHRO'NE, *v. a.* to place on a throne, or the seat of a sovereign. Figuratively, to invest with the dignity or authority of a king.

ENTHU'SIASM, (*enthuziasm*) *s.* [*entheos*, an inspired man, from *en*, in, and *Theos*, God, Gr.] a transport of the mind, whereby it is led to imagine things in a sublime, surprising, yet probable manner. This is the *enthusiasm* felt in poetry, oratory, music, painting, sculpture, &c. In a religious sense, it implies a transport of the mind, whereby it fancies itself inspired with some revelation, impulse, &c. from heaven.

ENTHU'SIAST, (*enthuziast*) *s.* [*entheos*, an inspired man, from *en*, in, and *Theos*, God, Gr.] in divinity, one who vainly imagines he is immediately inspired by God; one of a warm imagination, or violent passions; also one of an elevated fancy, or exalted ideas,

ENTHU'SIASTIC, or ENTHUSI'ASTICAL, (*enthusiastik*, or *enthusiastikal*) *a.* [*entheos*, an inspired man, from *en*, in, and *Theos*, God, Gr.] strongly, but vainly persuaded of receiving extraordinary communications from the Deity; violent in any cause; of elevated fancy, or exalted ideas.

E'NTHYME, *s.* [*en*, in, and *thymos*, mind, Gr. because a part of the argument is supplied in the mind] in logic, an argument consisting only of an antecedent, and consequential proposition; a syllogism, where the major proposition is suppressed, and only the minor and consequence produced in words.

To ENTI'CE, *v. a.* to seduce, allure, or draw, by blandishments or hopes, to something bad.

ENTI'CEMENT, *s.* the act or practice of drawing or alluring a person to do ill: the alluring means by which a person is drawn to commit something ill.

ENTI'CER, *s.* one that allures to ill.

ENTI'CINGLY, *ad.* so as to charm or allure.

ENTI'RE, *a.* [*entier*, Fr.] whole; undivided; unbroken; complete; having all its parts; full; firm; fixed; solid; unmingled; honest; faithful.

ENTI'RELY, *ad.* wholly; without exception, reserve, or abatement.

ENTI'RENESS, *s.* the state of a thing which has all its parts.

To ENTI'TLE, *v. a.* [*entituler*, Fr.] to grace a person with a title of honour; to call by a particular name; to give a claim or right; to superscribe; to make use of the name of a person or thing as a sanction. To grant as claimed by a title.

E'NTITY, *s.* [*entitas*, from *ens*, a being, low Lat.] the being or rather actual existence of any thinking thing; a particular collection of qualities which constitute the species or nature of a thing.

To ENTO'MB, (*entoom*) *v. a.* to shut up in a tomb.

ENTOMO'LOGY, *s.* [from *entoma*, an insect, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.] the natural history of insects.

To ENTRA'IL, *v. a.* [*intralciare*, Ital.] to mingle; to interweave; to diversify.

E'NTRAILS, *s.* [has no singular; *entrailles*, Fr.] the intestines, guts, or inward parts of an animal.

E'NTRANCE, *s.* [from *entrant*, Fr.] the passage or avenue by which a person may go into a place. Figuratively, the power, act, or liberty of going in; the beginning or first rudiments of a science or art.

To ENTRA'NCE, *v. n.* [from *transeo*, to pass over, Lat. *transe*, Fr.] to reduce to such a state that the soul seems to be absent from the body, while the latter has no apparent signs of life; to hurry away, to exalt to such a pitch of ecstasy as to be insensible to external objects.

To ENTRA'P, *v. a.* [*entraper*, Fr.] to catch in a trap, or snare. Figuratively, to betray, or subject insidiously to danger and difficulties; to take advantage of.

To ENTRE'AT, (*entreet*), *v. a.* [from *traiter*, Fr.] to ask with humility and earnestness; to treat or use well or ill; to make a petition or request for a person in an humble manner. To entertain; or amuse.

ENTRE'ATY, (*entreety*) *s.* [in the plural *entreaties*, nouns ending in *y* in the singular making *ies* in the plural] a request made for some favour in an humble manner.

ENTRE DUERO E MINHO, a province of Portugal, W. of Tra los Montes, and S. of Galicia, a province of Spain. It is about 60 miles in length and 37 in breadth. It is divided into 6 jurisdictions, which contain 1,460 churches, 963 parishes, 1,130 convents, and about 504,000 inhabitants. The air is pure and healthy, and the soil is fertile, producing corn, wine, oil, and flax in abundance; also feeding great numbers of sheep, and there is plenty of fish and game. Braga is the capital.

ENTRO'CHUS, *s.* in natural history, a kind of fossil apparently the remains of some marine animals of the echinus, or of the star-fish kind.

E'NTRY, *s.* [*entrée*, Fr.] the passage by which a person goes into a house; the act of going in. In law, the taking possession of an estate. In commerce, the act of writing or registering an article in a book. *Double entry* is the entering an article on different sides in different accounts. A public or solemn procession to a place.

To ENVE'LOP, *v. a.* [*envelopper*, Fr.] to inwrap; to cover or enclose in a covering. Figuratively, to surround or hide from the sight.

E'NVELOPE, *s.* [Fr.] a wrapper; a cover; an outward case of a letter, &c.

To ENVE'NOM, *v. a.* to mix with poison; to make poisonous.

E'NVIABLE, *a.* deserving envy; that may excite envy.

E'NVIER, *s.* one who is affected with grief at the prosperity of another.

E'NVIOUS, *a.* affected with envy.

E'NVIOUSLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to shew displeasure or ill-will, on account of the happiness or excellence of another.

To ENVI'RON, *v. a.* [*environner*, Fr.] to surround; to encompass. Figuratively, to hem in, or surround in a hostile manner; to enclose; to invest.

ENVI'RONS, *s.* [*environs*, Fr.] the neighbourhood, or places situated round about any town or city.

To ENU'MERATE, *v. a.* [*enumero*, from *numerus*, number, Lat.] to reckon up, or count over singly and distinctly; to give a minute account of all the circumstances of a thing.

ENU'MERATION, *s.* [*enumero*, from *numerus*, a number, Lat.] the act of numbering or counting over singly and distinctly; a minute detail.

To ENU'NCIATE, *v. a.* [*enuncio*, from *nuncius*, a messenger, Lat.] to declare; to proclaim; to express; to relate.

ENUNCIA'TION, *s.* [*enuncio*, from *nuncius*, a messenger, Lat.] a simple expression, or declaration of a thing, either in affirmative or negative words, without any application. A declaration, proclamation, or public attestation.

ENUNCIA'TIVE, *a.* declarative, expressing either affirmatively, or negatively.

ENU'NCIATIVELY, *ad.* declaratively.

E'NVOY, *s.* [*envoye*, Fr.] a person deputed to negotiate an affair with some foreign prince or state. Those sent from Britain, France, Spain, &c., to any petty prince or state, go in quality of envoys, not ambassadors, to whom they are inferior in dignity, though they have the same right to protection, and enjoy the same privileges with ambassadors, except in ceremonies.

To E'NVY, *v. n.* [*envier*, Fr.] to grieve at the excellencies, prosperity, or happiness of another; to hate another for excellence, prosperity, or happiness; to grudge.

E'NVY, *s.* that pain which arises in the mind from observing the prosperity of those especially with whom a person has had a rivalship; anger and displeasure at seeing another possessed of any good we want.

EO'LIPILE, *s.* [from *Æolus*, the god of wind, and *pila*, a ball, Lat.] a hollow ball of metal with a long pipe; which ball, filled with water, and exposed to the fire, sends out, as the water heats, at intervals, blasts of cold wind through the pipe.

E'PACT, *s.* [*epakte*, from *epago*, to intercalate, Gr.] a number, whereby we note the excess of the common solar year above the lunar, and thereby may find out the age of the moon every year. For the solar year consisting of 365 days, the lunar but of 354, the lunations every year get eleven days before the solar year; and thereby in 19 years the moon completes 20 times 12 lunations, or gets up one whole solar year; and having finished that circuit, begins again with the sun, and so from 19 to 19 years. For the first year afterwards, the moon will go before the sun 11 days; the second, 22 days; the third, 33 days; but 30 being an entire lunation, cast that away, and the remainder 3 shall be that year's epact; and so on, adding yearly 11 days; excepting when the epact is 18, in which case 12 must be added.

EPA'ULE, *s.* [Fr.] in fortification, the shoulder of the bastion, or the angle made by the face and flank.

EPA'ULEMENT, or EPA'ULMEN'T, *s.* [Fr.] in fortification, a side work of earth, hastily thrown up, of bags filled with sand, or of gabions, fascines, &c., with earth, to cover the men or cannon; likewise a demi bastion, or little flank, placed at the point of a horn or crownwork.

E'PAULETTES, *s.* [Fr.] a kind of shoulder-knot worn by officers of the army.

EPE'NTHESIS, *s.* [Gr.] in grammar, the interposition or insertion of a letter or syllable in the middle of a word; as *Relligio* for *Religio*; *Induperator* for *Imperator*.

E'PHA, (*efa*) *s.* a Hebrew measure containing fifteen solid inches.

EPHE'MERA, (*efemera*) *s.* [from *epi*, of, and *emera*, a day, Gr.] a fever that terminates in one day. In natural history, an insect which lives only a single day. In botany, such flowers as open and expand at sun-rise, and shut and wither at sun-setting.

EPHE'MERIS, (*efemeris*) *s.* [from *epi*, of, and *emera*, a day, Gr.] a journal, or account of daily transactions. In astronomy, a table, calculated to shew the present state of the heavens, or the places of the planets at noon.

EPHE'MERIST, (*efemerist*) *s.* one whose knowledge of the places of the planets does not flow from his own observations, but is entirely taken from an ephemeris; a word of reproach.

E'PHESUS, anciently a celebrated city of Ionia, in Asia Minor, and the capital of the Roman dominions in Asia. Here was the famous temple of Diana, which the ancient Christians afterwards converted into a place of public worship; but it is now so entirely ruined, that it is difficult to find the ground plot; however there are some ruins of the walls, and five or six marble columns, all of a piece, 40 feet in length, and 7 in diameter. It is now called Ajasalouc, and has still some magnificent and curious remains of its former splendour. The fortress seems to be the work of the Greek emperors. The only inhabitants are a few Greek families, who have reared huts among the ruins, to shelter themselves from the weather, and who are so illiterate, as to be unable to read, in its original language, the epistle of Paul to their ancestors the Ephesians. It is seated at the mouth of the Castrus, and has still a good harbour, 40 miles nearly S. of Smyrna. Lat. 37. 52. N. lon. 27. 42. E.

E'PHOD, (*efod*) *s.* [Heb.] an ornament, or kind of girdle, worn by the Jewish priests, when they attended at the temple; it was brought from behind the neck over the two shoulders; and then hanging down before, was crossed over the stomach, and thence carried round the waist twice, like a girdle, having its two ends brought before, which hung down to the ground. That of the high priests is embroidered with blue, purple, crimson, twisted cotton, and gold. Upon that part which came over the two shoulders were two large precious stones, on each of which were engraven the names of six tribes; where it crossed the priest's breast was a square ornament, called the breast-plate, set with twelve precious stones, on each of which was engraven the name of a different tribe. That of the other priests consisted of linen only.

E'PIC, *a.* [*epicus*, from *epos*, a poem, Gr. thus derived by way of eminence] narrative, or consisting of relation, in opposition to dramatic, or that which consists in action. An *epic poem* is an heroic poem, or discourse delivered in verse, invented with art to form the manners by instruction, disguised under the allegory of an important action, in a probable, entertaining, and surprising manner.

EPICE'DIUM, *s.* [from *epi*, upon, and *kedos* a funeral, Gr.] among the Greeks and Latins, a poem rehearsed during the funeral solemnity of persons of distinction.

E'PICURE, *s.* [from *Epicurus*, a Greek philosopher] a person abandoned or given wholly to luxury.

EPICU'REAN, *s.* a disciple of Epicurus, who held that pleasure was the summum bonum, or chief good, of man. The word is used at present for an indolent, effeminate, and voluptuous person, who only consults his private and particular pleasure.

EPICURE'AN, *a.* luxurious in eating and drinking; contributing to luxury.

E'PICURISM, *s.* [See EPICUREAN] the sentiments, doctrine, or tenets of Epicurus. Figuratively, luxury of eating voluptuousness; sensual enjoyments, or gross pleasures.

EPICY'CLE, *s.* [from *epi*, upon, and *kyklos*, a circle, Gr.] in astronomy, a little circle, whose centre is in the circumference of a greater, which, being carried along with it, is called its *deferent*.

EPICY'CLOID, *s.* [from *epi*, upon, *kyklos*, a circle, and *eidos*, a form, Gr.] in geometry a curve generated by the revolution of a point of the periphery of a circle along the convex or concave part of another circle.

EPIDE'MIC, or EPIDE'MICAL, *a.* [from *epi*, upon, and *demos*, people, Gr.] that affects a great number of people at the same time, applied to diseases, and especially the plague.

EPIDE'RMIS, *s.* [from *epi*, upon, and *derma*, the skin, Gr.] in anatomy, the cuticle, or scarf-skin. It receives its name from its covering the *derma*, or true skin; is insensible, and has neither veins, arteries, nor nerves.

EPIGLO'TTIS, *s.* [from *epi*, upon, and *glotta*, a tongue, Gr.] a small cartilage shaped like a tongue which covers the larynx of the throat.

E'PIGRAM, *s.* [*epigramma*, from *epigrapho*, to write upon, Gr.] in poetry, a short poem, susceptible of all kinds of subjects, and ending with a lively, just, and unexpected thought.

E'PIGRAMMA'TIC, or EPIGRAMMA'TICAL, *a.* [from *epigrapho*, to write upon, Gr.] having the nature or properties of an epigram.

EPIGRA'MMATIST, *s.* one who writes epigrams.

EPI'GRAPHE, *s.* [from *epigrapho*, to write upon, Gr.] an inscription on a statue.

E'PILEPSY, *s.* [from *epilambano*, to surprise or seize hold of any one, Gr.] in medicine, a convulsion either of the whole body or some of its parts, attended with a loss of sense and understanding, and returning from time to time in fits and paroxysms. The English call it the falling-sickness, because persons generally fall down when afflicted with it.

EPILE'PTIC, *a.* [*epilambano*, to surprise or seize hold of any one, Gr.] affected with an epilepsy, or the falling-sickness; convulsed.

E'PILOGUE, (*epilog*) *s.* [*epilogos*, from *epilego*, to say after, Gr.] a poem, or speech, pronounced after a play.

EPINY'CTIS, *s.* [from *epi*, in or during, and *nyx*, the night, Gr.] in surgery, a sore at the corner of the eye; which commonly breaks out in the night.

EPI'PHANY, (*epifany*) *s.* [from *epiphaneia*, appearance. Gr.] a festival celebrated on the twelfth day after Christmas, in commemoration of our Saviour's being manifested to the Gentile world, by the appearance of a miraculous blazing star, or meteor, which directed the Magi to the place where he was born.

EPIPHONE'MA, [*epiphonema*, acclamation, Gr.] in rhetoric, a sententious exclamation, frequently added after a narrative or relation of any thing remarkable, containing an useful and spirited reflection on the subject to which it is subjoined.

EPI'PHORA, (*epifora*) *s.* [from *epiphero*, to draw into, Gr.] a preternatural defluxion of the eyes.

EPIPHYLLOSPE'RMOUS, *a.* [from *epi*, upon, *phyllon*,

a leaf, and *sperma*, a seed, Gr.] in botany, applied to plants that bear their seed on the back part of their leaves.

EPIPHYSIS, (*epifysis*) *s.* [from *epi*, upon, and *phyo*, to grow, Gr.] in anatomy, a bony substance, or as it were, a lesser bone, affixed to a larger or principal bone, by the intervention of a cartilage.

EPIPLOCE, *s.* [from *epi*, upon, and *ploke*, a fold, Gr.] a figure of rhetoric, by which one aggravation or striking circumstance is added in due gradation to another; as, *he not only spared his enemies, but continued them in employment; not only continued but advanced them.*

EPISCOPACY, *s.* [from *episkopos*, a bishop, Gr.] the government of the church by bishops.

EPISCOPAL, *a.* [from *episkopos*, a bishop, Gr.] belonging to, or vested in, a bishop.

EPISCOPATE, *s.* [from *episkopos*, a bishop, Gr.] the government of a bishop, or bishopric.

EPISODE, *s.* [from *epi*, upon, and *eisodos*, an entry, Gr.] a separate incident, story, or action, which an historian or poet inserts and connects with his principal action, to furnish the work with a greater variety of events.

EPISODIC, or EPISODICAL, *a.* contained in, or partaking of, the nature of an episode; swelled with unnecessary incidents, or episodes, which are not connected with the main action.

EPISPASTIC, *s.* [*epi*, upon, and *spao*, to draw, Gr.] in medicine, a topical remedy, which, being applied to the external parts of the body, attracts the humours to that part.

EPISTLE, *s.* [from *epistello*, to send, Gr.] a letter, applied generally to the letters of the ancients, and particularly those of the inspired writers. SYNON. Custom has made the word letter of more general use than epistle, letter being quite familiar, epistle rather pedantic. Letter appears more proper when the matter relates to private correspondence; epistle, when the business is public.

EPISTOLARY, *a.* [from *epistello*, to send, Gr.] relating, suitable to, or transacted by, letters.

EPITAPH, (*epitaf*) *s.* [from *epi*, upon, and *taphos*, a sepulchre, Gr.] an inscription on a tomb or grave-stone.

EPITHALAMIUM, *s.* [from *epi*, upon, and *thalamos*, a bride-chamber, Gr.] a poem of compliment written on the marriage of a person.

EPITHEM, *s.* [from *epi* upon, and *tithemi*, to put, Gr.] in pharmacy, a kind of fomentation or remedy, of a spirituous or aromatic kind, applied externally to the regions of the heart, liver, &c., to strengthen and comfort them, or to correct some intemperature in those parts.

EPITHET, *s.* [from *epi* upon, and *tithemi*, to put, Gr.] an adjective, denoting the quality of the word to which it was joined; a title or surname; a phrase or expression.

EPITOME, *s.* [from *epi*, upon, and *temno*, to cut, Gr. because it is cut shorter] an abridgment, or reduction of the substance of a book into fewer words and less compass.

To EPITOMIZE, *v. a.* to abridge; to reduce the substance of a book or writing; to cut short or curtail.

EPITOMIZER, or EPITOMIST, *s.* one who abridges a work; the first word is the most proper.

EPOCH, or EPOCHA, (*epok*, or *epoka*) *s.* [from *epocho*, to fix a limit, Gr.] in chronology, a fixed point or period of time, from whence the succeeding years are numbered or counted.

EPODE, *s.* [from *epi*, upon, and *ode*, a song, Gr.] in lyric poetry, the third or last part of the ode; the ancient lyric poem being divided into strophe, antistrophe, and epode. The latter was sung by the priests standing still before the altar.

EPOPEE, *s.* [from *epos*, a song, and *poieo*, to make, Gr.] the history, action, or fable, which makes the subject of an epic poem.

EPPING, a town of Essex, 17 miles N. by E. of London. Great quantities of excellent butter are made in its neighbourhood. Its forest, which is a royal chase, and reaches from the town almost to London, was anciently called the Forest of Essex, and afterwards of Waltham. Markets on Thursday for castle, and on Friday for provisions. Pop. 2313.

EPSOM, a town in Surrey, once celebrated for its mineral waters, of a purgative quality, and the salts produced from them. The orchards, gardens, &c., in and about it, give it a charmingly rural appearance. It is 15 miles S.W. by S. of London. Market on Friday. Pop. 3231.

EPSOM SALT, a kind of salt made from the remaining brine after the making of common salt. It is of a bitter taste, and strongly purgative quality, and was originally made from the Epsom water.

EPULATION, *s.* [from *epulor*, to banquet, Lat.] a feast or banquet.

EPULOTIC, *a.* [from *epi*, upon, and *oule*, a scar, Gr.] in medicine, applied to drying, astringent remedies, proper to harden, cicatrize, and incarnate wounds.

EPWORTH, a village in Lincolnshire, 9 miles N. of Gainsborough. It is the birth-place of John Wesley, the celebrated founder of Methodism. Pop. 1825.

EQUABILITY, *s.* equality to itself; evenness; uniformity.

EQUABLE, *a.* [*æquabilis*, from *æqualis*, equal, Lat.] even; alike; consistent with itself.

EQUABLE, *ad.* uniformly; in the same proportion.

EQUAL, *a.* [*æqualis*, from *æquo*, to level, Lat.] resembling or like another in bulk, excellence, or any other quality which admits a comparison; even; uniform. In proportion; impartial; indifferent; upon the same terms.

EQUAL, *s.* one neither inferior nor superior to another in any circumstance, excellence, title, or other quality.

To EQUAL, *v. a.* to make one thing or person like another. Neuterly, to resemble; to be equal; to answer; to recompense.

To EQUALISE, or EQUALIZE, *v. a.* to make even; to be equal to, or in the same proportion.

EQUALITY, *s.* likeness with respect to any quality; the same degree of quality.

EQUALLY, *ad.* in the same degree with any other person or thing; alike; impartially.

EQUANGULAR *a.* [from *æquus*, equal, and *angulus*, a corner, Lat.] having equal angles.

EQUANIMITY, *s.* [from *æquus*, equal, and *animus*, the mind, Lat.] a state of mind which is neither elated nor depressed; evenness of mind.

EQUANIMOUS, *a.* [from *æquus*, equal, and *animus*, the mind, Lat.] even; neither elated nor dejected.

EQUATION, *s.* [from *æquo*, to level, Lat.] the act of making one thing equal to another. In algebra, an expression of the same quantity in two dissimilar but equal terms, as *e. g.* 5—3=36—33; 5b=25c—8. In astronomy, the reducing the apparent unequal times or motion of the heavenly bodies to equable or mean time.

EQUATOR, *s. æquo*, to divide equally, Lat.] a great circle of the terrestrial sphere, whose poles are the poles of the world. It divides the globe into two equal parts, called the northern and southern hemispheres, passes through the E. and W. points of the horizon; and at the meridian is raised above the horizon as many degrees as the complement of the latitude of any given place. When the sun comes to this circle, the days and nights are equal all round the globe.

EQUATO'REAL, *universal,* in astronomy, an excellent instrument constructed by Mr. Ramsden, for the purposes of finding the meridian by one observation only, and of finding a star in full day-light. It also is applicable to all the uses of a transit, a quadrant, and an equal altitude instrument.

EQUATO'RIAL, *a.* belonging to, taken at, or measured on the equator.

E'QUERRY, *s.* [*ecurie,* Fr.] in the British customs, is an officer of state under the master of the horse.

EQUE'STRIAN, *a.* [*equestris,* from *æquus,* a horse, Lat.] appearing on horseback; skilled in horsemanship. Belonging to the second rank of dignity, or that of knights in ancient Rome.

EQUICRU'RE, or **EQUICRU'RAL,** *a.* [from *æquus,* equal, and *crus,* the leg, Lat.] having legs of an equal length; having the legs of an equal length.

EQUIDI'STANT *a.* [from *æquus,* equal, Lat. and *distant*] at the same time, or an equal distance.

EQUIDI'STANTLY, *ad.* at the same distance.

EQUIFO'RMITY, *s.* [from *æquus,* equal, and *forma,* form, Lat.] equality or uniformity.

EQUILA'TERAL, *a.* [from *æquus,* equal, and *latus,* a side, Lat.] having its sides equal.

To **EQUILI'BRATE,** *v. a.* to balance equally; to keep even with equal weights on each side.

EQUILIBRA'TION, *s.* equipoise; the act of keeping a balance even.

EQUILI'BRIUM, *s.* [from *æquus,* equal, and *libra,* a balance, Lat.] equipoise; equality of weight, equality of evidence, motives, or powers of any sort.

EQUINO'CTIAL, (*equinokshial*) *s.* a great circle on the celestial globe, the same as the equator on the terrestrial; to which when the sun comes, the days and nights are equal all round the globe.

EQUINO'CTIAL, (*equinokshial*) *a.* [from *æquus,* equal, and *nox,* night, Lat.] pertaining to the equinox; happening about the time of the equinoxes; being near the equinoctial line, or subject to the inconveniences of those parts which lie near the equator.

EQUINO'CTIALLY, *ad.* in the direction of the equinox.

E'QUINOX, *s.* [from *æquus,* equal, and *nox,* night, Lat.] in astronomy, the precise time when the sun enters the equinoctial points Aries or Libra; the former being on the 21st of March, is called the vernal equinox; and the latter, on the 23d of September, the autumnal equinox.

EQUINU'MERANT, *a.* [from *æquus,* equal, and *numerus,* number, Lat.] having an equal, or the same number; consisting of an equal number.

To **EQUI'P,** *v. a.* [*equipper,* Fr.] to furnish a horseman with furniture for riding. Figuratively, to furnish, accoutre, or dress out.

E'QUIPAGE, *s.* [*equipage,* Fr.] furniture for a horse; a carriage. A set of China. Tea *equipage.* Attendants or retinue. Furniture, accoutrements.

EQUIPE'NDENCY, *s.* [from *æquus,* equal, and *pendeo,* to weigh, Lat.] freedom from any bias, applied to the will or mind.

EQUI'PMENT, *s.* the act of accoutring or dressing; accoutrement or equipage.

E'QUIPOISE, *s.* (*equipoise*) *s.* [from *æquus,* equal, Lat. and *poids,* weight, Fr.] equality or evenness of weight: equality of force; that state of a balance wherein the weights on each side are so equal that neither scale will descend.

EQUI'POLLENCE, *s.* [from *æquus,* equal, and *pollentia,* power, Lat.] equality of force or power.

EQUIPOLLENT, *a.* [from *æquus,* equal, and *pollentia,* power, Lat.] having equal power or force. Having the same signification, applied to words, synonymous.

EQUIPO'NDERANCE, or **EQUIPO'NDERANCY,** *s.* [from *æquus,* equal, and *pondus,* weight, Lat.] equality of weight.

EQUIPO'NDERANT, *a.* [from *æquus,* equal, and *pondus,* weight, Lat.] being of equal or the same weight.

E'QUITABLE, *a.* [*equitable,* Fr.] just; impartial; mitigating the rigour of a law, so as to be consistent with justice.

E'QUITABLY, *ad.* in a manner consistent with justice and mercy.

E'QUITY, *s.* [*æquitas,* from *æquus,* equal, Lat.] justice; a correction or abatement of the severity of some law; a temperament which, without being unjust, abates the rigour of the law. Impartiality, applied to opinions, or private determinations. Also, the rules of decision observed by the Court of Chancery.

EQUI'VALENCE, or **EQUI'VALENCY,** *s.* [from *æquus,* equal, and *valeo,* to prevail, Lat.] equality of power or worth.

EQUI'VALENT, *a.* [from *æquus,* equal, and *valeo,* to prevail, Lat.] equal in value, force, power, importance, weight, or dignity.

EQUI'VALENT, *s.* a thing of the same weight, dignity, or value.

EQUI'VOCAL, *a.* [from *æquus,* equal, and *vox,* a voice, Lat.] of doubtful signification; having different senses or meanings; uncertain; doubtful; happening different ways.

EQUI'VOCAL, *s.* a word of doubtful meaning.

EQUI'VOCALLY, *ad.* in a doubtful or double sense, applied to words. By spontaneous, equivocal, or irregular birth.

EQUI'VOCALNESS, *s.* the ambiguity or double meaning of a word.

To **EQUI'VOCATE,** *v. n.* [*equivoquer,* Fr.] to use words of a doubtful or double meaning, with an intention to deceive or impose on another; to quibble.

EQUIVOCA'TION, *s.* [from *æquus,* equal, and *vox,* voice, Lat.] the using a term or word which has a double signification, used generally in a bad sense.

EQUIVOCA'TOR, *s.* one who uses words in doubtful or double meanings, in order to conceal the truth and impose on another.

EQUU'LEUS, in astronomy, the little horse, or rather horse's head, a constellation of the northern hemisphere.

ER, in the middle or end of words, especially those which signify the names of places, comes from *wer* or *were,* Sax. a man, and signifies, when joined to common nouns, an agent, or, when joined to appellatives, or the names of places, an inhabitant. Thus, *singer,* from *sing* and *er,* of *wer,* Sax. a man, denotes a singing man. *Londoner,* from *London* and *er,* of *wer,* Sax. a man, signifies, a London man, or a native and inhabitant of London.

E'RA, *s.* [from *æra,* a mark upon money, Lat.] an account of time reckoned from any particular period, or epoch.

ERADIA'TION, *s.* from *e,* out of, and *radius,* a ray, Lat.] emission of radiance.

To **ERA'DICATE,** *v. a.* [from *e,* out of, and *radix,* a root, Lat.] to pull or pluck up by the roots. Figuratively, to extirpate, or destroy entirely.

ERADICA'TION, *s.* the act of pulling or plucking up by the roots; extirpation; total destruction.

ERA'DICATIVE, *a.* [from *e,* out of, and *radix,* a root, Lat.] in medicine, that expels a disease to the very root; that cures radically; that drives entirely away.

To **ERA'SE,** *v. a.* [*raser,* Fr.] to scratch out any thing written; to expunge.

ERA'SEMENT, (*erazement*) *s.* applied to buildings and cities, entire destruction and demolition. Applied to writings, an entire blotting and scratching out.

ERA'TO, *s.* one of the nine Muses that preside over love-poems; she is generally represented like a young maiden of a gay humour, crowned with myrtle and roses, holding a harp in the right hand, and a bow in the other, with a little winged Cupid placed by her, armed with his bows and arrows.

E'REBUS, *s.* called by the poets the god of hell, born of Chaos and Tenebræ. It is likewise the name of one of the infernal rivers.

ERE, *ad.* [*ær*, Sax. *eer*, Belg. English writers unacquainted with its etymology write *e'er*, as if a contraction of *ever*, which is a mistake; before *ever* it is written either *ere* or *or* promiscuously, *or* and *ær* in Sax. being used promiscuously] before; sooner than.

To ERE'CT, *v. a.* [from *e*, which here signifies elevation, and *rego*, to hold straight, Lat.] to raise in a straight line; to place perpendicular to the horizon. In geometry, to erect a perpendicular, is to raise a right line upon another, so as they may form right angles. Figuratively, to build; to exalt; or assume an office without being authorized, used with *into*. To assume a principle, or found a doctrine; to raise from a state of dejection.

ERE'CT, *a.* [from *e*, which here signifies elevation, and *rego*, to hold straight, Lat.] upright, opposed to leaning, or looking downwards; lifted upright; vigorous; bold; unshaken.

ERE'CTION, (*erekshon*) *s.* [from *e*, which here signifies elevation, and *rego*, to hold straight, Lat.] the act of raising, or the state of a thing raised upwards; the act of building or raising houses. Establishment. Elevation.

ERE'CTNESS, *s.* uprightness of posture or form.

E'REMITE, *s.* [from *eremos*, a desert, Gr.] the same as *Hermit*, which see.

EREMI'TICAL, *a.* leading the life of a hermit.

E'RGOT, *s.* in farriery, a sort of stub, like a piece of soft horn, placed behind and below the pastern joint.

ERI'DANUS, in astronomy, the river Po, a constellation of the southern hemisphere.

E'RIE, a lake of North America, situated between 40. 50. to 43. deg. N. lat. and between 78. 50. to 84. W. lon. It is about 260 miles long from E. to W. and 40 to 60 broad. It communicates at its N. E. end with Lake Ontario by the Strait of Niagara. The islands and banks towards its W. end are much infested with rattle-snakes; and, on the leaves of the large water lily, which grows here, covering the surface of the water to an extent of many acres, and other aquatic plants, myriads of water-snakes lie basking in the sun in summer. Of the venomous serpents which infest this lake, the hissing-snake, about 18 inches long, small and speckled, is accounted the most deadly. The wind which it blows from its mouth, if inhaled by the unwary traveller, brings on a decline, which proves mortal in a few months, no remedy being yet found to counteract its baneful influence.

ERI'NGO. See ERYNGO.

E'RMINE, *s.* [*Armenius*, Lat.] from the place whence it is brought, *i. e.*, Armenia] in natural history, an animal which nearly resembles the weasel, and inhabits various parts of the world. In the north of Europe and Asia, they have, in the winter, a rich white fur, having only the tip of the tail black, whereas in the summer the body is of a lightish brown. It is valuable only when in its winter dress. In heraldy, a white field, or fur, powdered or interspersed with black spots.

E'RMINED, *a.* clothed in ermine.

ERNE, at the end of words which signify a repository or receptacle, is derived from *erne*, Sax. a place.

To ERO'DE, *v. a.* [from *e*, which strengthens the signification, and *rodo*, to gnaw, Lat.] to canker, eat away, or corrode.

ERO'SION, *s.* [from *e*, which strengthens the signification, and *rodo*, to gnaw, Lat.] the act of eating away; the state of being eaten away or corroded.

To ERR, *v. a.* [*erro*, Lat.] to wander or move without any certain direction; to stray, or miss the right way. To commit an error; to mistake.

E'RRAND, *s.* [*ærenth*, Sax.] a message; something to be done or told by a person sent from one man to another.

E'RRANT, *a.* [from *erro*, to wander, Lat.] wandering without any certain direction; roving; rambling; applied to a particular order of knights celebrated in romance, who went about in search of adventures. Vile; abandoned; completely bad. See ARRANT.

E'RRANTRY, *s.* the condition of a wanderer. The profession of a knight-errant.

ERRA'TA, *s.* [Lat.] the faults of the printer inserted in the beginning or end of a book.

ERRA'TIC, *a.* [from *erro*, to wander, Lat.] keeping no certain order of motion; holding no established course; irregular; changeable.

ERRA'TICALLY, *ad.* without rules, or without any established method or order.

ERRHI'NE, *s.* [*errinon*, from *rin*, the nose, Gr.] something snuffed up the nose, causing sneezing.

ERRO'NEOUS, *a.* [from *erro*, to wander, Lat.] wandering or going without any particular direction; irregular, or leaving the right way or road; mistaken, or mistaking.

ERRO'NEOUSLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to err or mistake.

ERRO'NEOUSNESS, *s.* mistake; want of conformity to truth.

E'RROR, *s.* [from *erro*, to wander, Lat.] a mistake of the judgment in giving assent to that which is not true; an act which implies the taking a thing to be what it is not; a blunder; a roving excursion; a wandering beyond bounds. In theology, sin. In common law, a fault or oversight, either in pleading or in process. A *writ of error* is that which is brought to remedy either of these faults, or to reverse a false judgment.

ERS, *s.* a plant, the same as the bitter vetch.

ERST, *ad.* [*erst*, Teut.] at first. Formerly, till now. Used at present only in poetry.

ERUBE'SCENCE, or ERUBE'SCENCY, *s.* [*erubescentia*, Lat.] redness; blushing.

To ERU'CT, *v. a.* [from *e*, which here strengthens the signification, and *ructo*, to belch, Lat.] to belch, or break wind upwards.

ERUCTA'TION, *s.* [from *e*, which here strengthens the signification, and *ructo*, to belch, Lat.] the act of breaking wind upwards; the wind broken from the stomach by the mouth; any sudden burst of wind or matter cast upwards.

ERUDI'TION, *s.* [from *erudio*, to teach, Lat.] learning or knowledge acquired from reading, especially that which is acquired from the study of the ancients. SYNON. *Learning* implies simply that knowledge which we acquire by our common study at school; *Literature* denotes polite learning, or an acquaintance with the BELLES LETTRES, and is rather practical; but *Erudition* signifies great depth of knowledge, with a particular relation to that which is speculative.

ERU'GINOUS, *a.* [from *ærugo*, rust of brass, Lat.] partaking of the substance or qualities of copper.

ERU'PTION, (*erupshon*) *s.* [from *e*, out, and *rumpo*, to

break, Lat.] the act of breaking or bursting from any confinement. A burst of combustible matter, or gunpowder. A sudden excursion of an enemy. A violent exclamation, applied to the voice. A breaking out of pimples on the skin.

ERU'PTIVE, *a.* bursting with force and violence from an enclosure or confinement.

ERY'NGO, *s.* a plant, called also sea-holly.

ERYSI'PELAS, *s.* [from *eruthos*, red, and *pelos*, livid or black, Gr.] in medicine, a disorder generated by hot serum in the blood, affecting the superficies of the skin with a shining pale red, or citron colour, without pulsation or circumscribed swelling, and spreading from one place to another; generally called St. Anthony's fire.

ERZE'RUM, a city of Turkey in Asia, built on a peninsula, formed by the sources of the river Euphrates. It lies in a fruitful plain, 5 days' journey from the Black Sea, 10 from the frontiers of Persia, and about 250 miles N. N. E. of Aleppo. The Turks are about 18,000, of whom two-thirds are janizaries; they are most of them tradesmen, and receive no pay; there are also 6,000 Armenians, and 400 Greeks, the latter of whom, being mostly braziers, are obliged to live in the suburbs on account of the noise of their hammers. The town is a considerable thoroughfare for the caravans which pass to the Indies. Their merchandise is Persian silks, cottons, calicoes, furs, gall nuts, rhubarb, and madder. Lat. 40. 4. N., lon. 43. 2. E.

ESCALA'DE, *s.* [Fr.] a furious attack of a wall or fort, by means of scaling ladders, without breaking ground, or carrying on regular works to secure the men.

ESCA'LOP, *s.* [*escalope*, Fr.] a fish whose shell is somewhat of the cockle kind, but rather flatter, and considerably larger, and is irregularly indented. An inequality of margin; indenture.

To ESCA'LOP, *v. a.* See SCALLOP, which is the most common, but the least proper, way of spelling.

To ESCA'PE, *v. a.* [*echapper*, Fr.] to avoid any inconvenience which surrounds a person; to fly from; to pass unobserved or unnoticed.

ESCA'PE, *s.* an avoiding or flight from danger, pursuit, or confinement; subterfuge, or evasion; a sally, or irregular flight or start of passion or genius. In law, a violent or private evasion from some lawful restraint, confinement, or custody.

ESCHALO'T, (pron. *shallot*) *s.* [Fr.] a plant, having a tunicated bulbous root, like that of an onion, which is increased after the same manner as garlick, but set earlier, because it springs sooner, and taken up as soon as the leaves begin to wither. They give a fine relish to most sauces, and though strongly aromatic, do not make the breath so offensive, after eating, as onions do.

E'SCHAR, (pron. *skar*) *s.* [*eschara*, Gr.] in surgery, a hard crust or scab formed on the surface of the flesh by means of a burning-hot iron, or caustic medicine, or some sharp corrosive humour within.

ESCHARO'TIC, (*eskarotik*) *a.* [from *eschara*, a scar, Gr.] having the power to produce a scab by its caustic quality, applied to medicines. Caustic.

ESCHE'AT (*escheet*) *s.* [from *escheoir*, Fr.] in law, any lands or other profits that fall to a lord of the manor, by forfeiture, or the death of his tenant, without heir general or especial; the place in which the king, or other lord, has escheats of his tenants; a writ which lies where the tenant dies as above, without heir general or especial, against him that possesses the lands of the deceased.

To ESCHE'AT, (*escheet*) *v. a.* in law, to fall to the lord of the manor by forfeiture, or for want of heirs.

ESCHE'ATOR, (*escheetor*) *s.* in law, an officer that takes notice of the escheats of the king in the county to which he belongs, and certifies them to the exchequer.

To ESCHE'W, *v. a.* [*escheoir*, old Fr.] to fly, avoid, shun, or decline. A word almost obsolete.

ESCLAIRCI'SSEMENT, *s.* a French term signifying the clearing up of any difficulty.

ESCO'RT, *s.* [*escorte*, Fr.] a company of soldiers, or ships of war, attending others, to keep them from falling into the hands of an enemy.

To ESCO'RT, *v. a.* [*escorter*, Fr.] to guard or convoy by sea or land with an armed force, to prevent a person or thing from falling into the hands of an enemy.

ESCO'T, *s.* [Fr.] a tax paid in boroughs and corporations towards the support of the community, called vulgarly *scot* and *lot*.

To ESCO'T, *v. a.* to pay a man's reckoning; to support.

ESCRITO'IR, (commonly pronounced *scrutore*) *s.* [Fr.] a kind of bureau, or chest of drawers, the top of which is furnished with conveniencies for writing.

E'SCUAGE, *s.* [from *escu*, Fr.] in our old customs, a kind of knight's service, called service of the shield, by which the tenant was bound to follow his lord to the war at his own charge; also a sum of money paid to the lord in lieu of such service.

ESCULA'PIUS, in mythology, the god of medicine.

E'SCULENT, *a.* [*esculentus*, from *escor*, to feed upon, Lat.] eatable.

E'SCULENTS, *s.* such plants or roots as may be eaten, such as beets, carrots, artichokes, leeks, onions, parsnips, potatoes, &c.

ESCU'RIAL, a village of New Castile, celebrated for its palace and convent, built by Philip II. of Spain, in 1563. It consists of a royal mansion, a church built after the plan of St. Peter's at Rome, cloisters, a college, a library, containing upwards of 20,000 volumes, shops of different artists, apartments for a great number of families, an extensive park and fine gardens, adorned with a great number of fountains. It stands in a dry, barren country, surrounded by rugged mountains, and is built of grey stones found in the neighbourhood. This structure, built in the form of a gridiron, because St. Lawrence, to whom it was dedicated, was broiled on such an instrument, was 22 years in building, and cost 6,000,000 crowns. They reckon in it 800 pillars, 11,000 square windows, and 14,000 doors. In the vaulted chapel, there is a magnificent mausoleum, called the pantheon, similar to that at Rome. It is seated on the river Guadara, 15 miles N. W. of Madrid.

ESCU'TCHEON, (*eskutcheon*) *s.* [from *scutum*, a shield, Lat.] in heraldry, the shield whereon coats of arms are represented; taken from a custom of the ancients, who were wont to have their shields painted with some particular device of fancy; which was a token of honour, some not being permitted to have them till they had performed some honourable action.

E'SDRAS, *s.* the name of two of the apocryphal books, usually bound up with the Scriptures. They were always excluded the Jewish canon, and are too absurd to be admitted as canonical even by the papists themselves.

E'SKIMAUX, an aboriginal people of North America, inhabiting a tract of country called Labrador. They are low in stature; their chief employment is hunting and fishing, and they observe some sort of sacrifices. They live upon the raw flesh of whales, bears, &c., and go muffled up in skins, the hairy sides next their bodies. Their nights are from 1 to 5 months long, during which time the earth is bound up in impenetrable frost, and they live in a sort of subterraneous habitation. On the return of the sun,

they have, during the summer, continual day, and lead a roving life.

ESPA'LIER, *s.* [Fr.] in gardening, rows of trees planted round a garden, plantation, or in hedges, for the defence of tender plants against violence and injury of wind and weather; commonly applied to hedges of fruit trees, which are trained up regularly to a lattice-work of wood, formed of ash poles, or square long timbers of fir, &c. The trees chiefly planted for *espaliers* are apples, pears, and sometimes plums.

ESPA'RCET, *s.* a kind of sainfoin.

ESPE'CIAL, (*espeshial*) *a.* [*specialis*, from *specio*, to regard, Lat.] principal; chief; eminently serviceable in effecting any end.

ESPE'CIALLY, (*espeshially*) *ad.* principally; chiefly.

ESPLANA'DE, *s.* [Fr.] in fortification, the empty space between the glacis of a citadel and the first houses of a town.

ESPOU'SAL, (*espouzal*) *a.* used in, or belonging to, the ceremony of betrothing.

ESPOU'SALS, (*espouzals*) [it has no singular, *sponsalia*, Lat. *épousailles*, Fr.] the act of affiancing or contracting a man and woman to each other. Figuratively, a wedding.

To ESPOU'SE, (*espouze*) *v. a.* [*épouser*, Fr.] to contract in marriage, or to betroth to another; to marry; to adopt or engage in a thing as a principal; to defend or maintain an opinion, cause, or party.

To ESPY, *v. a.* [*épier*, Fr.] to see a thing at a distance; to discover a thing intended to be concealed; to see unexpectedly; to discover, or make discoveries in the character of a spy.

ESQUI'RE, (pronounced *squire*) *s.* [*écuyer*, Fr.] the armour-bearer, or attendant upon a knight. A title of dignity next to that of knight. The title is now given to all the sons of noblemen and their heirs male for ever; the four esquires of the king's body; the eldest sons of baronets, and of knights of the Bath, and their heirs male in the right line; to those that serve the king in any worshipful employment, &c., and to such as his Majesty gives arms, and creates esquires, with a collar of SS. of silver, who were formerly called *white squires*. The chief of some families enjoy this title by prescription; and those that bear any superior office in the commonwealth, as high sheriff of any county; and he who is justice of the peace; together with under-barristers, and graduates of the university during their residence at college.

To ESSA'Y, *v. a.* [*essayer*, Fr.] to attempt, try, or endeavour; to make an experiment; to try the purity of metals. This latter sense is now confined to, and spelt, *assay*.

E'SSAY, [the accent is used on either syllable] *s.* an attempt, endeavour, or trial; a loose sally of the mind; an irregular piece, wherein the thoughts are set down as they occur to the mind, without any regard to method.

E'SSENCE, *s.* [*essentia*, from the old participle *essens*, being, Lat.] in logic, the very nature of any being, whether it be existing or no; that which determines and constitutes the nature of a thing, or which is absolutely necessary to its being what it is. Figuratively, being, or a person which has existence. In medicine and chemistry, the chief properties or virtues extracted from any simple, reduced to a narrow compass. A perfume or odour.

To E'SSENCE, *v. a.* to scent with any perfume.

ESSE'NES, or ESSE'NIANS, in Jewish antiquity, one of the three ancient sects among that people, who outdid the Pharisees in their most rigorous observances. They allowed a future state, but denied a resurrection from the dead. Their way of life was very singular; they did not marry, but adopted the children of others, whom they bred up in the institutions of their sect; they despised riches, and had all things in common; and never changed their clothes till they were entirely worn out.

ESSE'NTIAL, (*essenshial*) *a.* [*essentialis*, from the old participle *essens*, being, Lat.] necessary to the constitution or existence of a thing. Principal. Important in the highest degree. Pure; highly rectified.

ESSE'NTIAL, (*essenshial*) *s.* being, or existence. Nature, or constituent principles. A chief, or principal point.

ESSE'NTIALLY, (*essenshially*) *ad.* principally.

E'SSEX, a county of England, bounded on the W. by Middlesex and Herts; on the N. by part of Cambridgeshire and the river Stour, which separates it from Suffolk; on the E. by the German Ocean; and on the S. by the Thames, which divides it from Kent. It is about 54 miles long from E. to W., and 48 broad from N. to S., and is divided into 14 hundreds, which contain 26 market towns, 403 parishes, about 68,000 houses, and 345,000 inhabitants. It does not contain any considerable hills; but exhibits a variety of soil, and face of country, generally fertile. Its S. W. part is occupied principally by the forests of Epping and Hainault, and is noted for its butter. The N. W. part, from Saffron Walden to Cambridge, is famous for the growth of saffron. The middle part is a fine corn country, varied with gentle inequalities of surface, and sprinkled with woods. What are called the hundreds of Essex (though included in the hundreds of Barnstable, Rochford, and Dengy) bordering on the Thames and the sea, consist chiefly of marshy grounds, which afford excellent pasturage, yet are deemed unwholesome; but more inland they are dry, elevated, and healthy; and even the worst parts of them are rendered much healthier than formerly, by clearing the woods and draining the stagnant waters. Great numbers of calves are sent from hence to the London market, with other cattle; also fowls, wild and tame, and the oysters, known by the name of Colchester oysters. The principal rivers, besides the Thames, are the Stour, which falls into the German Ocean at Harwich; the Lea, Chelmer, Blackwater, Coln, Crouch, and Roding. Chelmsford is the capital.

ESSO'IGN, or ESSO'IN, *s.* [Fr.] in law, an excuse allowed for the absence of a person who is summoned to appear in a court of justice; the person who is excused for absence from a court of justice.

To ESTA'BLISH, *v. a.* [*établir*, Fr.] to settle firmly; to fix unalterably; to settle, fix, or confirm in any privilege; to make firm, or ratify a law; to found, build, or place in such a manner, as not to be subject to fall or move. SYNON. To *institute*, is to create and form things, having some relation to the author, or him who first contrived, or laid down the plan. To *found*, is to give birth to such plan. To *establish*, is to fix that plan upon a lasting basis. To *endow*, is to provide the necessaries for its subsistence.

ESTA'BLISHER, *s.* one who establishes.

ESTA'BLISHMENT, *s.* [*établissement*, Fr.] a confirmation or ratification of something already done; a settled form of regulation, or management of a government or family; a fundamental principle, or settled law; allowance, salary.

ESTA'TE, *s.* [*état*, Fr. formerly applied to the general interest or business of a government, which is now written *state*] condition, circumstance, or rank of life, with regard to prosperity, affluence, nobility, wealth, or their contraries; fortune, generally applied to a person's possessions in land, rank, or quality.

To ESTE'EM, *v. a.* [*æstimo*, Lat.] to set a value on a thing; to compare, or fix the value of a thing by comparison; to prize; to value, to regard as an object of worth and reverence; to respect, or account. SYNON. When we

entertain a good opinion of a man, we are said to *regard* him; when that regard increases, we call it *esteem*, we testify that esteem by *veneration*, and prove it by submission through *respect*.

ESTE'EM, *s.* the act of respect paid to a person or thing on account of real or supposed worth; the value, respect, or reputation of a person or thing.

ESTE'EMER, *s.* one who regards a person or thing as an object of worth, and claiming respect.

E'STHER, *s.* a canonical book of the Old Testament, containing the history of a Jewish virgin, dwelling with her uncle Mordecai at Shushan, in the reign of Ahasuerus, one of the kings of Persia.

ESTHO'NIA, or *Revel*, a considerable government of Russia on the Baltic; bounded on the N. by the Gulf of Finland, on the E. by Ingria, and on the S. by the government of Riga. It was long a bone of contention between the Russians, Poles, and Swedes, but was finally ceded to Russia in 1721. Revel is the capital. Pop. 303,600.

E'STHWAITE WATER, a lake in Lancashire between Hawkshead and Windermere Water, about two miles and a half in length, and half a mile in breadth. Around it are villages and scattered houses, sweetly situated under-woods and hanging grounds, clothed with the richest verdure, heightened by the deep shade of the woods, and the back ground of rocky mountains.

E'STIMABLE, *a.* [*estimable*, Fr.] valuable; worthy of honour, respect, or esteem.

E'STIMABLENESS, *s.* that quality which renders a thing worthy of regard and respect.

To E'STIMATE, *v. a.* [*æstimo*, Lat.] to rate; to fix the value of a thing; to judge of a thing by comparing it with something else; to calculate or compute.

E'STIMATE, *s.* a calculation or computation; value; the act of valuing, or valuation; the assignment of proportion; a judgment formed from comparing one thing with another.

ESTIMA'TION, *s.* [from *æstimo*, to estimate, Lat.] the assigning the proper portion or share of a thing; a calculation or computation, regarding value or number; judgment, or opinion formed on comparing; that degree of value or respect paid a person or thing, which arises from considering their merits.

E'STIMATIVE, *a.* having the power of making a comparison or calculation, and thereby determining the surplus or preference between two or more things.

ESTIMA'TOR, *s.* [from *æstimo*, to estimate, Lat.] a person who, from considering the nature of things, settles their respective importance, worth, preference, or value.

E'STIVAL, *a.* [*æstivus*, from *æstas*, summer, Lat.] belonging to the summer.

ESTO'PEL, *s.* in law, such an act as bars any legal process.

ESTO'VERS, *s.* necessaries allowed by law.

ESTRA'DE, *s.* [Fr.] an alcove or bed-room; an even or level place; a public road or highway.

ESTRAMADU'RA, a province of Spain, about 175 miles in length, and 100 in breadth, bounded on the W. by Portugal; on the N. by Leon and Old Castile; on the E. by New Castile; and on the S. by Andalusia. It abounds with corn, wine, and fruits; but the air is often hot and sultry. A part of this province has been mostly annexed to New Castile, and a part to Old Castile; but there is yet a captain-general, who commands the troops, and superintends the police.—Also a province of Portugal, bounded on the W. by the Atlantic, on the N. by Beira, and on the E. and S. by Alentejo. It abounds with wine, excellent oil, honey, oranges, and salt. Here the oranges were first planted that were brought from China, known still by the name of China oranges. Its capital is Lisbon. Pop. 428,500.

To ESTRA'NGE, *v. a.* [*étranger*, Fr.] to keep at a distance; to withdraw; to alienate or divert a thing from its original use. To alienate, or change from kindness to coolness and indifference, applied to the affections. To withdraw; to withhold.

ESTRA'NGEMENT, *s.* disuse; removal; the act of considering a thing with indifference or coolness.

ESTRA'Y. See STRAY.

ESTRE'ATE, (*estreet*) *s.* [*extractum*, from *extraho*, to draw out, Lat.] in law, is a true copy, or duplicate of an original writing or record, especially fines, amerciaments, penalties, &c. set down and imposed in the rolls of a court, to be levied by a bailiff, or other officer.

ESTRE'PEMENT, *s.* [from *estrepier*, Fr.] in law, the waste or spoil made upon lands by a tenant for life, to the prejudice of a person who has them in reversion.

E'STUARY, *a.* [from *æstuo*, to boil, or be agitated, Lat.] an arm of the sea; the mouth of a lake or river, which communicates with the sea; a frith. See ÆSTUARY.

ESTUA'TION, *s.* [from *æstuo*, to boil or be agitated, Lat.] the state of boiling; agitation; commotion.

ESU'RIENT, *a.* [from *esurio*, to be hungry, Lat.] hungry; voracious.

E'SURINE, *a.* [from *esurio*, to be hungry, Lat.] corroding; sharp; eating.

ETA'PE, *s.* [Fr.] in war, the provisions and forage allowed an army in their route through a country.

ETC., a contraction of *et cetera*, Lat., implying, and so on; and the like; and the rest; or, and others of the same kind.

To ETCH, *v. a.* [*etizen*, Teut.] a way used in making of prints, by drawing with a proper needle upon a copper-plate, covered over with a ground of wax, &c. and well blacked with the smoke of a link, in order to take off the figure of the drawing or print; which, having its back side tinctured with white lead, will, by running over the strucken outlines with a stift, impress the exact figure on the black or red ground; which figure is afterwards with needles drawn deeper quite through the ground, and all the shadows and hatchings put in; and then a wax border being made all round the plate, there is poured on a sufficient quantity of well-tempered *aqua fortis*, which, insinuating into the strokes made by the needles, usually eats, in about half an hour, into the figure of the print or drawing on the copper-plate.

ETCH, *s.* in husbandry, a first crop, or a crop taken off ground which is fallow.

ETE'RNAL, *a.* [*æternus*, i. e. *æviturnus*, from *ævum*, an age, Lat.] applied to the existence of the Deity, without beginning or end; endless; immortal. Figuratively, perpetual; constant; without intermission. That has been and always will be unchangeably the same.

ETE'RNAL, *s.* [*éternel*, Fr.] one of the appellations of God, implying his necessary existence, or his existence before all time.

ETE'RNALIST, *s.* [from *æternus*, eternal, Lat.] one who holds that the world was never created, but existed from eternity.

To ETE'RNALIZE, *v. a.* to make eternal, immortal, or to exist without end.

ETE'RNALLY, *ad.* without beginning or end; without change; from eternity to eternity; perpetually; constantly; or without intermission.

ETE'RNITY, [*æternitas*, from *æternus*, eternal, Lat.] duration without beginning or end.

To ETE'RNIZE, *v. a.* [*eterniser*, Fr.] to render perpetual or endless; to render immortal; to immortalize.

E'THELBALD had reigned two years as king of Wessex during his father's life, continued to possess that throne after his decease, and reigned but about two years and a half after his father's death: no remarkable event happened in his reign. He is handed down to us as a luxurious debauched prince. He died in 860.

E'THELBERT, already in possession of the kingdom of Kent, succeeded to the whole monarchy, according to Ethelwulph's will. His reign of about six years is remarkable for nothing but the incursions of the Danes. He died in 866; and was buried at Sherborn.

E'THELRED I. succeeded Ethelbert in the kingdom of Kent, 866. In this reign the Danes became masters of Northumberland and East-Anglia, and resolved to push their conquests further, hoping in the end to subdue all England. With this view, Ivar, king of Denmark, turned his arms against Wessex, and resolved to attack Ethelred; he landed his troops in that county, and advanced as far as Reading. Ethelred marched that way with his army; a war hereupon ensued, and Ethelred, within the space of one year, fought nine pitched battles with the Danes, in some of which he was victorious, in others not, but in all gave signal proofs of his courage and conduct; but unhappily in the last, which was fought near Wittingham, he received a mortal wound, of which he died, in 872, in the 6th year of his reign. Ethelred has the character of a good prince.

E'THELRED II. succeeded Edward the Younger in 979; he was then about 12 years of age. In 981, the piratical Danes landed at Southampton; and, in short, for ten years together, with now and then a little intermission, there was nothing to be seen but plunderings, conflagrations, murders, and all the miseries imaginable. During this time the credit of the monks went down apace; the people began to wonder, that they, who could do so many miracles (as they pretended on their own account, could not, by their merits and prayers, prevent the calamities of the nation. Ethelred shewed them no manner of respect. In 990, Dunstan, archbishop of Canterbury, died. The Danes continually ravaged the kingdom, and Ethelred always bought them off when his forces had been defeated. The last money he paid them was 30,000*l.*, which was levied by way of a tax called Danegeld, and was the first land tax in England. Upon this the Danes ceased their ravages, and most of them returned home; but as a great many of them, liking the country, staid behind, and England was well stocked with them before, they began now to take upon themselves to domineer over the English, who were perpetually in dread of new invasions. They lived in ease and pleasure, while the English were forced to labour and toil to satisfy their demands. Hence they gave them the name of Lord Danes; and to this day, in some parts of England, a rich, idle, imperious man is called in derision a Lurdane. Ethelred, having married Emma, sister to the duke of Normandy, and depending on his assistance when required, resolved on a general massacre of the Danes. He privately sent orders to all parts of the kingdom for this purpose, which were executed with such fury, that in one day, viz. Nov. 13, 1002, all the Danes were slain; though some think, that by all the Danes are meant only those lately settled in England, and dispersed in Wessex and Mercia. King Sweyn's sister, who was a Christian, and married to a noble Dane, who had been settled some time in England, fell among the rest. Ethelred was so cruel as to have her beheaded, after he had ordered her children to be killed before her face. Sweyn, king of Denmark, no sooner heard of this bloody tragedy, and the cruel murder of his sister, but he swore he would never rest till he had revenged so monstrous an outrage. He therefore equipped a fleet of 300 sail, and came, not for plunder as before, but to destroy the country with fire and sword. He landed in Cornwall with a powerful army, marched to Exeter, and having put the inhabitants to the sword, reduced it to ashes. Ethelred, who was betrayed on all hands, imprudently trusted the command of the army to the duke of Mercia, whom he had formerly banished, and whose son's eyes he had ordered to be put out; and he, in revenge, betrayed it to the Danes, as soon as he came in sight of them. The following spring Sweyn landed, and burnt Norwich and Thetford; soon after he engaged Ulfkettle, duke of East-Anglia, the bravest of all Ethelred's subjects, and entirely defeated him. In 1005 there was a famine in England, which obliged the Danes to return home for want of subsistence; but they returned again. In short, the Danes, in 1013, made themselves masters of the whole kingdom, and Ethelred returned into Normandy with his whole family. Sweyn being now proclaimed king of England without any opposition, he laid a most heavy tax on the nation, for paying the Danish troops. He died suddenly in 1014. Upon Sweyn's death, the Danes proclaimed his son Canute king of England; but the English recalled Ethelred, and flocked to him from all parts, so that he soon found himself at the head of a numerous army. Canute on a sudden embarked his troops, to assert his right to that crown. In the mean time Ethelred governed as bad as ever. Canute having settled affairs in Denmark, returned in about a year, and landed with a numerous army at Sandwich. Edmund, the king's eldest son, and his brother-in-law Edric, commanded the army against him; but Edric, in a little time, openly declared for Canute, and carried off with him a considerable body of troops, and 40 ships; after which Canute became master of several counties in Wessex, and Edmund marched into the north to join Uthred, earl of Northumberland. Canute followed him; and upon his coming, Uthred submitted to him; but Canute, thinking him not to be trusted who changed sides by compulsion, caused him to be put to death. Ethelred died in 1016, in the 50th year of his age, after a most inglorious reign of 37 years.

E'THELSTAN, or ATHELSTAN, succeeded Edward the Elder, being his natural son, in 925; but the illegitimacy of his birth was not then deemed a sufficient obstacle to his inheriting the crown. However, Alfred, a nobleman of his kindred, is said to have entered into a conspiracy against him, in favour of the legitimate sons of the deceased king, who were yet too young to be capable of governing themselves, which he effectually crushed. This monarch received also some disturbance from the Northumbrian Danes whom he compelled to surrender; and resenting the conduct of Constantine, king of Scotland, who had given them assistance, he ravaged that country with impunity, till at length he was appeased by the humble submissions of that monarch. These submissions, however, being extorted, were insincere. Soon after Ethelstan had evacuated that kingdom, Constantine entered into a confederacy with a body of Danish pirates and some Welsh princes, who were jealous of Ethelstan's growing greatness. A bloody battle was fought near Brunsburg, in Northumberland, in which the English monarch was again victorious. After this success Ethelstan enjoyed his crown in tranquillity, and he is regarded as one of the ablest and most active of the Saxon kings. During his reign the Bible was translated into the Saxon language; and some alliances also were formed by him with the princes on the continent. In his reign he enacted a law, that a merchant who had made three long voyages, on his own account, should be admitted to the rank of thane, or gentleman. He died at Gloucester, in 941, after a reign

of sixteen years, and was succeeded by his brother Edmund.

E'THELWULPH, Egbert's only surviving son, succeeded his father in 838. In 840 a body of Danes landed on the coast of Wessex. Ethelwulph, notwithstanding he was averse to fighting, marched against them in person, but had the misfortune to be beaten. About this time the nation of the Picts, so formidable heretofore to the southern Britons, were entirely extirpated by their neighbours the Scots, after a long war between them. Ethelwulph, wearied with the repeated incursions of the Danes, delivered up to Ethelstan, his natural son, Kent, Essex, and Sussex, with the title of king of Kent, contenting himself with the kingdom of Wessex, and the sovereignty of all England. In 852 the Danes came up the Thames, with a fleet of 300 ships, and pillaged London and other places; but Ethelwulph and Ethelstan engaged them near Oakley, in Surry, in which the English gained the day, and made such a terrible slaughter of the Danes, that but few escaped. The victory of Oakley having delivered him from the fear of the Danes, he now had an opportunity of indulging his natural bent to devotion; and by the advice of Swithin, bishop of Winchester, who had always a great ascendency over him, he is said to have granted to the church the tithes of all his dominions. In 855 he paid a visit to the pope in person, to receive his benediction, and extended the tax of Peter-pence all over his dominions, till then levied only in Wessex and Mercia. Having staid a year at Rome, he returned home through France, where he married Judith, daughter of Charles the Bald, not above 12 years old. Whilst Ethelwulph was at Rome, Ethelbald entered into a conspiracy to dethrone his father, and to seize the kingdom; and made so great a party, that Ethelwulph was obliged to give up to him the kingdom of Wessex, and to rest contented with that of Kent for himself. Ethelwulph lived but about two years after this. He died in 857, after a reign of 20 years, and was buried at Winchester. He left by will his dominions to his second son Ethelbert, after him to his third son Ethelred, and then to Alfred his youngest, who all in their turn succeeded to the crown.

E'THER, *s.* [*æther*, Lat.] a thin, subtile matter or medium, much finer and rarer than air, which commences from the limits of our atmosphere, and possesses the whole heavenly space. Ethers are also volatile liquids formed by the distillation of some of the acids with alcohol.

ETHE'REAL, *a.* [from *æther*, pure air, Lat.] formed of ether. Figuratively, heavenly.

ETHE'REOUS, *a.* [from *æther*, pure air, Lat.] formed of ether. Figuratively, heavenly.

E'THIC, *a.* [from *ethos*, manner, Gr.] moral; containing precepts of morality.

E'THICAL, *a.* [from *ethos*, manner, Gr.] moral; treating on morality.

E'THICALLY, *ad.* after the manner of ethics, or moral philosophy.

E'THICS. *s.* [without any singular; from *ethikos*, Gr.] the doctrine of morality; or that part of philosophy which treats of our duty as it concerns us, either as members of society, or as men.

ETHIO'PIA, or *Æthiopia*, a part of Africa, divided into Upper and Lower; Upper Ethiopia includes Nubia and Abyssinia. In Lower Ethiopia is comprehended a great part of the interior of Africa, N. and S. of the equator, as Mujak, Gingiro, Anziko, Mono-emugi, Alaba, Matamba, &c.

ETHIOP'S MI'NERAL, *s.* in pharmacy, a combination of mercury with sulphur.

E'THNIC, *a.* [from *ethnos*, a nation, Gr. because the nations were all heathen except the Jews] heathen; pagan; not enlightened with the knowledge of the one and true God, opposed to Jewish or Christian.

E'THNICS, *s.* [from *ethnos*, a nation, Gr. because the nations were all heathen except the Jews] heathens; idolaters, opposed to Jews or Christians.

ETHOLO'GICAL, *a.* [from *ethos*, manners, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.] treating of morality.

ETIO'LOGY, *s. aitiologia*, from *aitia*, a cause, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.] an account of the causes of any thing, generally applied to distempers.

ETIQUE'TTE, *s.* a French word, primarily denoting a ticket or title affixed to a bag or bundle of papers, expressing its contents. At present it is used to denote those forms that regulate the decorum of conduct towards persons of various ranks and stations in life.

ETNA. See *Ætna.*

E'TON COLLEGE, Bucks, separated from Windsor by an old bridge over the Thames. It was founded by Henry VI. in 1440, for the maintenance of a provost and 7 fellows, and the instruction of 70 scholars. There are seldom less than 300 scholars here, besides those on the foundation. The revenue is about £5,000 a year. Pop. 3232.

ETYMOLO'GICAL, *a.* relating to the derivation of words.

ETYMO'LOGIST, *s.* one who searches out the original, or shews the derivation of words.

ETYMO'LOGY, *s.* [from *etymos*, true, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.] that part of grammar which treats of the origin and derivation of words, and thereby arrives at their primary or first signification; the derivation of a word, or the original word from whence another is derived; the analysis of compound words into primitives.

E'TYMON, *s.* [from *etymos*, true, Gr.] the primitive or original word from whence another is derived.

EVA'CUANT, *s.* [from *evacuo*, to empty, Lat.] in medicine, a remedy proper to expel or carry off any ill, peccant, or redundant humours in the animal body, by the proper outlets or emunctories.

To EVA'CUATE, *v. a.* [*evacuo*, from *vacuus*, empty, Lat.] to empty or clear a thing of its contents; to throw out as noxious and offensive; to void by stool, or through any of the excretory passages. To make void or annul. To quit or withdraw from a place.

EVACUA'TION, *s.* [from *evacuo*, to empty, Lat.] a withdrawing, emission, or discharge, which renders a decrease of men sensible; abolition, or annulling; the quitting of a country; a discharge procured by medicines.

To EVA'DE, *v. a.* [from *e*, out, and *vado*, to go, Lat. to escape, elude, or avoid by artifice or stratagem; to decline by subterfuge; to escape or elude by sophistry.

EVAGA'TION, *s.* [from *e*, out, and *vagor*, to wander, Lat.] the leaving off, or wandering from a direct course or line.

ENANE'SCENT, *a.* [from *evanesco*, to vanish, Lat.] vanishing; lessening beyond the perception of the senses.

EVANGE'LICAL, *a.* [*evangelicus*, Lat. from *euangelion*, gospel, Gr.] agreeable to the doctrines of Christianity, as contained in the gospel.

EVA'NGELISM, *s.* the act of preaching the gospel.

EVA'NGELIST, *s.* a writer of the gospel. The word is of Greek origin, and signifies one who publishes glad tidings, or is the messenger of good news.

To EVA'NGELIZE, *v. a.* [from *euangelion*, gospel, Gr.] to instruct in the doctrines of Christianity; to convert to Christianity.

EVA'NID, *a.* [from *evaneo*, to vanish, Lat.] faint; weak; vanishing, or growing imperceptible to the sight.

EVA'PORABLE, *a.* [*evaporo*, from *vapor*, a vapour, Lat.] easily dispersed in fumes or vapours.

To EVA'PORATE, *v. a.* [*evaporo*, from *vapor*, a vapour,

Lat.] to exhale, drive away, or dissipate moisture into flames, steam, and vapours. Figuratively, to give vent to a sudden sally of the mind.

EVAPORA'TION, *s.* [*evaporo*, from *vapor*, a vapour, Lat.] the act of flying away in fumes and vapours. In philosophy, the act of exhaling the moisture of a body, or of dissipating it in fumes and vapours. It differs from *exhalation*, because that is practised on dry, and this on moist things. Figuratively, a vent or discharge.

EVAPORA'TOR, *s.* a contrivance calculated for expediting the process of evaporation. A model of it was presented by the inventor, Mr. Brown, of Derby, to the society for the encouragement of arts, in 1794, who conferred on him their gold medal.

EVA'SION, *s.* [*evasio*, from *evado*, to evade, Lat.] a stratagem, artifice, or sophistry, made use of as an excuse, or a means of freeing a person from a difficulty.

EVA'SIVE, (*evazive*) *a.* practising artifices, sophistry, or stratagems, in order to extricate from a difficulty, or avoid coming to the point.

EVA'SIVELY, (*evazively*) *ad.* in such a manner as to be guilty of sophistry, subterfuge, or artifice.

EU'CHARIST, (*eukarist*) *s.* [from *eu*, well, and *charis*, thanks, Gr.] the act of giving thanks. Applied by divines to signify the thankful remembrance of the death of Christ in the Communion, or Lord's Supper.

EUCHARI'STICAL, (*eukaristikal*) *a.* containing acts of thanksgiving; relating to the sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

EU'CRASY, (*eukrasy*) *s.* [from *eu*, well, and *krasis*, temperature, Gr.] an agreeable or good mixture of qualities and fluids in a human body, which denotes it to be healthy.

EUDIO'METER, in pneumatics, [from *eudia*, signifying the good quality of the air, and *metro*, to measure, Gr.] an instrument for determining the salubrity of different kinds of air.

EUDRO'METER, *s.* an instrument for ascertaining the purity of the atmospherical air, or the quantity of oxygenous gas or vital air contained in it, chiefly by means of its diminution on a mixture with nitrous air.

EVE, or E'VEN, *s.* [*æfen*, Sax.] the latter part or close of the day; the interval between broad light and darkness; the vigil, or fast, to be observed in the church the day before a holiday. In this sense *eve* is only used; in the other *even* or *eve* indifferently.

E'VEN, *a.* [*efen*, Sax.] smooth; level; capable of being divided into equal parts. Calm, applied to the passions.

To E'VEN, *v. a.* to make the height of two bodies, or the quantity of two numbers, the same, or parallel; to make level. Neuterly, to become even, or out of debt.

E'VEN, *ad.* [contracted in common conversation and poetry to *ev'n* or *e'en*] a word of strong assertion, implying that a thing is true in a sense which is the most dubious; verily. So much as, when used as a diminutive. When used as an exaggeration or heightening phrase, it implies a tacit comparison, which gives great force to the words immediately following. In common discourse, pronounced *e'en*, and used as a word of concession. "I shall *e'en*, let it pass." *Collier.*

EVENHA'NDED, *a.* impartial; unbiassed. "*Even-handed* justice." *Shak.*

E'VENING, *s.* the close of the day.

E'VENLY, *ad.* equally, uniformly; levelly; in an impartial manner; without elation or dejection.

E'VENNESS, *s.* applied to surface, the state of being free from ruggedness; smoothness; levelness; the state of a thing when it inclines not more on one side than another; impartiality, or freedom from bias. Calmness, or freedom from any violent perturbation, applied to the mind.

E'VENSONG, *s.* a song sung at the close of the day.

EVE'NT, *s.* [from *evenio*, to happen, Lat.] an incident, or action, or any thing which happens, either good or bad; the result or consequence of any action; the conclusion or upshot.

EVE'NTFUL, *a.* full of incidents; abounding with a variety of actions or incidents.

E'VENTIDE, *s.* the time of evening.

EVE'NTUAL, *a.* happening in consequence of any action; consequential.

EVE'NTUALLY, *ad.* in the event, result, or consequence; consequentially.

E'VER, *ad.* [*æfre*, Sax.] at any time, when preceded by *if*. Always; at all times past, and at all times to come; to all eternity. In any degree. *Evergreen* signifies *always green*, or green throughout the year.

E'VERGREEN, *s.* a plant which retains its leaves and green colour through all the seasons.

EVERLA'STING, *a.* lasting and enduring for ever, or without end; immortal. Used to imply time past, as well as time to come, but improperly.

EVERLA'STING, *s.* eternity; eternal duration, whether past or future. In botany, a plant, called also a blite.

EVERLA'STINGLY, *ad.* eternally; without end.

EVERLA'STINGNESS, *s.* eternity.

EVERLI'VING. *a.* immortal.

EVERMO'RE, *ad.* always; incessantly; eternally.

To EVE'RSE, *v. a.* [from *e*, which strengthens the signification, and *verto*, to turn, Lat.] to overthrow, subvert, or destroy. To confuse, or explode, applied to argument.

E'VERSHOT, a town of Dorsetshire, situated on the borders of Somersetshire, near the rise of the river Frome, which runs into Purbeck Bay, 12 miles N. W. of Dorchester, and 129 W. by S. of London. Pop. 569.

To EVE'RT, *v. a.* [from *e*, which strengthens the signification, and *verto*, to turn, Lat.] to destroy; to overthrow.

E'VERY, *a.* [*æfereale*, Sax.] each individual or single person composing any collection of men. *Every where*, in all places; in each place.

E'VES-DROPPER, See EAVES-DROPPER.

E'VESHAM, an ancient town of Worcestershire, with a manufacture of woollen stockings. It is seated on a hill, rising with a gradual ascent from the Avon, which almost surrounds it, forming here a harbour for barges, and over which it has a stone bridge, 14 miles S. E. of Worcester, and 95 N. W. by W. of London. Market on Monday. Pop. 3391.

To EVI'CT, *v. a.* [*evinco*, Lat.] in law, to cast out of a possession, or to dispossess by due course of law.

EVI'CTION, *s.* dispossession by sentence at law; proof, evidence, or certain testimony.

E'VIDENCE, *s.* [Fr.] the state of being clear with respect to proof; undoubted certainty; testimony; proof; a person who is summoned to prove any point or fact. Used sometimes in the plural without the *s* final, and sometimes with.

To E'VIDENCE, *v. a.* to prove; to discover, or shew; to make discovery.

E'VIDENT, *a.* plain; proved beyond doubt; notorious.

E'VIDENTLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to appear plain and indubitable.

E'VIL, *a.* [*ufel*, Sax.] having bad qualities of any kind. Wicked, malicious, applied to morals. Figuratively, calamitous, or miserable, applied to condition or circumstances. Mischievous, destructive, applied to animals.

E'VIL, *s.* wickedness, a crime; injury, mischief; malignity, corruption; misfortune, calamity; malady, disease, as the *king's evil*. In Scripture, the consequence of sin; an evil angel, or devil. "Deliver us from *evil*."

EUROPE.
English Miles.
Longitude West from Greenwich.
Longitude East from Greenwich.
ATLANTIC OR WESTERN OCEAN
NORTHERN OCEAN
Arctic Circle
BRITISH ISLES
FRANCE
SPAIN
PORTUGAL
DENMARK
SWEDEN
NORWAY
RUSSIA
AUSTRIA
PRUSSIA
SWITZERLAND
ITALY
TURKEY
GREECE
BLACK SEA
CASPIAN SEA
ASIA MINOR
AFRICA
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
BAY OF BISCAY
English Channel
Irish Sea
North Sea
Baltic Sea
Gulf of Finland
Gulf of Bothnia
Sea of Azof
Sea of Marmora
Shetland Isles
Orkney Isles
Faroe Isles
Iceland
Sicily
Sardinia
Corsica
Majorca
Minorca
Malta
Crimea
Caucasus

E'VIL, *ad.* not well in whatever respect. Not virtuously; not happily. Injuriously; not kindly.

To EVI'NCE, *v. a.* [*evinco*, Lat.] to prove; make evident; or establish by arguments.

EVI'NCIBLE, *a.* capable of being proved or established by arguments.

EVI'NCIBLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to force assent or conviction.

To EVI'RATE, *v. a.* [*eviro*, from *vir*, a man, Lat.] to deprive of manhood.

To EVI'SCERATE, *v. a.* [*eviscero*, from *viscus*, a bowel, Lat.] to embowel; to draw or take out the entrails.

EVITABLE, *a.* [from *evito*, to avoid, Lat.] that may be surmounted or avoided.

EU'LOGY, *s.* [from *eu*, well, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.] a praise, commemoration, or panegyric; a display or discourse in praise of the virtues of a person.

EUNO'MIANS, heretics in the fourth century, whose manners and doctrines were the same with those of the Arians.

EU'NUCH, (*eunuk*) *s.* [*eunouchos*, from *eune*, a bed, and *echo*, to keep, Gr.] a person who has been castrated. In Italy great numbers of children, from one to three years of age, are made *eunuchs*, every year, to supply the operas and theatres of all Europe with singers. In the eastern parts of the world they make *eunuchs* to be guards and attendants on their women. The seraglios of the eastern emperors are chiefly served and guarded by *eunuchs*.

EVOCA'TION, *s.* [from *evoco*, to call out, Lat.] the act of calling out.

To EVO'LVE, *v. a.* [from *e*, out, and *volvo*, to roll, Lat.] to unrol; to unfold; to disentangle.

EVOLU'TION, *s.* [from *e*, out, and *volvo*, to roll, Lat.] the act of unrolling or unfolding. In geometry, the opening or unfolding of a curve or circle, whereby the circumference gradually approaches to a right line. In algebra, the extraction of roots from any given power. In tactics, the divers figures, turns, and motions, made by a body of soldiers, either in ranging themselves in form of battle, or in changing their form, whether by way of exercise, or during an engagement.

E'VORA, or *Elvora*, the capital of Alentejo, containing 5 churches, 22 convents, or colleges, and about 12,000 inhabitants. It is seated in a pleasant country, planted with large trees of divers sorts, 65 miles E. by S. of Lisbon.

EUPHO'NICAL, (*eufonical*) *a.* [from *eu*, well, and *phone*, a sound, Gr.] sounding agreeable; giving pleasure by the sound.

EU'PHONY, (*eufony*) *s.* [from *eu*, well, and *phone*, a sound, Gr.] in grammar, an easiness, smoothness, and elegance of pronunciation; an agreeable sound.

EUPHO'RBIUM, (*euforbium*) *s.* in botany, the burning thorny plant. A gum drawn from this plant is imported from the Canary Islands, and the remoter parts of Africa, and is used in medicine in sinapisms.

EU'PHRASY, (*eufrasy*) *s. euphrasia*, Lat.] eyebright, an herb which grows upon heaths, and is taken in various forms for dimness of sight.

EU'PHRATES, one of the most celebrated rivers in the world, and the principal of Asiatic Turkey. It has one source about a day's journey, and another two days' journey, from Erzerum. The plain of Erzerum is enclosed between these two fine streams, which, when united, form what is called the Euphrates, or the Frat. After their junction, about three days' journey from Erzerum, the united stream begins to be navigable for boats, but the channel is so rocky, that the navigation is not safe. In its course it separates Aladulia and Syria, from Diarbeker, and Diarbeker from Arabia, after which it runs through the Irac-Arabia, till it receives the Tigris, and falls into the Persian Gulph about 50 miles below Bussorah.

E'VREUX, a town, or city, capital of the dept. of Eure. Here is a manufactory of cotton velvets, and another of ticken, which is not inferior to that of Brussels. These, with linen and woollen cloth, lace, grain, wine, and cider, form the principal articles of its trade. It is situated on the river Iton, 25 miles S. of Rouen, and 55 N. W. of Paris.

EURO'CLYDON, *s.* [from *euros*, the east wind, and *klydon*, a wave, Gr.] a wind which blows between the east and north in the Mediterranean, and is very dangerous. It is of the nature of a whirlwind, and, when it falls suddenly on ships, causes them sometimes to founder.

EU'ROPE, the least of the four general parts or quarters of the world, is bounded on the W. by the Atlantic, on the N. by the Frozen Ocean, on the E. by Asia, and on the S. by the Black Sea and the Mediterranean. It is about 3,300 miles in length, and about 2,700 in breadth, and is situated between 10 deg. W. and 60 E. lon. and between 36 and 72 deg. N. lat. As it nearly all lies within the temperate zone, here is neither the excessive heat, nor the insupportable cold. Population about 215,000,000. Though it does not afford the richest productions of the earth, nor abound in costly mines, it is generally much more populous, and better cultivated, in proportion to its extent, than the other quarters of the globe. The wild animals are but few, except in the woods, rocks, and mountains of the north, and of the Alps; but the domesticated are very numerous. The chief mountains are the Alps, Apennines, and Pyrennees. The principal rivers are the Danube, Dneister, Dnieper, Vistula, Volga, Dwina, Bog, Oby, Don, Scheldt, Rhine, Rhone, Seine, Loire, Garonne, Groyne, Tagus, Thames, and Severn. The principal lakes are those of Constance, Geneva, Lausanne, Wenner, Ladoga, and Onega. Europe contains the countries of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Great Britain, Ireland, Russia, France, Germany, Poland, Spain, Italy, Portugal, Hungary, Swisserland, and part of Turkey, besides some islands in the Mediterranean and elsewhere. There are three empires, namely, those of Russia, Turkey, and Austria. The kings are those of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, France, Spain, Portugal, Prussia, the Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden, Saxony, Wirtemberg, Hanover, and Naples, or the two Sicilies. The republics are now swallowed up in the larger states. The languages are the Latin, of which the Italian, French, and Spanish, are dialects; the Teutonic, from which proceed those of Germany, Flanders, Holland, Sweden, Denmark, and England; the Sclavonian, which reigns (though in disguise) in Poland, Muscovy, Bohemia, and a great part of Turkey in Europe; the Celtic, of which there are dialects in Wales, the Highlands of Scotland, Ireland, Bretagne in France, Biscay in Spain, and Lapland. Besides these, there are the Greek, and several others. The prevailing religious profession is the Christian divided into the Greek, Romish, and Protestant churches. Mahometanism is the established faith of the Turks, and there are numberless Jews dispersed in the different countries.

EUROPE'AN, *a.* [from *Europa*, Europe, Lat. Some moderns accent it on the second syllable, but the authority of all the great poets is against them] belonging to, or a native of, Europe.

EU'RUS, *s.* [Lat.] the east wind.

EU'RYTHMY, *s.* [from *eu*, well, and *rythmos*, harmony, Gr.] harmony of verse or pronunciation.

EUSTA'TIA, St. one of the least of the Leeward Islands, in the West Indies, about 3 leagues N. W. of St. Christopher's. It is properly a mountain in the form of a sugar-loaf, or it may be termed, a huge conical rock, whose top is hollow and concave, and serves as a large den for wild

animals. It is strong by situation, having but one landing-place, which is difficult of access, and fortified with all the art imaginable, by its masters, the Dutch. Tobacco is its chief production. Not less than 5,000 white inhabitants, and about 15,000 negroes, subsist upon this island, and rear hogs, kids, rabbits, and poultry in such abundance, that they can afford to supply their neighbours, after having served themselves. In general, it serves as a storehouse for all kinds of European commodities. In 1781 it was surprised by Admiral Rodney, but was soon after taken by the French, and restored to the Dutch by the peace of 1783. Lat. 17. 29. N., lon. 63. 5. W.

EUTE'RPE, *s.* one of the nine Muses, to whom the invention of the mathematics, and playing upon the pipe, is ascribed.

EUTHA'NASY, *s.* [from *eu*, well, and *thanatos*, death, Gr.] easy death.

EUTY'CHIANS, *s.* in church history, heretics in the fifth century, who embraced the errors of the monk Eutyches, maintaining that there was only one nature in Jesus Christ. The divine nature, according to them, had so entirely swallowed up the human, that the latter could not be distinguished; insomuch that Jesus Christ was merely God, and had nothing of humanity but the appearance.

EVU'LSION, *s.* [from *evello*, to pluck up, Lat.] the act of plucking off.

EWE, *s.* [*eowe*, Sax.] a female sheep.

E'WEL, a town of Surrey, having many fine streams or water, which uniting form a river sufficient to drive a mill in the town, and which afterwards falls into the Thames at Kingston. It is 1¼ mile N. of Epsom, 10 N. E. by N. of Dorking, and 13 S. E. by S. of London. Market on Thursday. Pop. 1851.

E'WER, *s.* [from *eau*, Fr.] a vessel in which water is brought for washing the hands.

E'WRY, *s.* an office in the king's household, to which belongs the care of the table-linen, of laying the cloth, and serving up water in silver ewers after dinner.

EX, a Latin preposition, often prefixed to compound words, sometimes signifying, as in the original, *out*, as to *exhaust*, to *draw out*; sometimes it only enforces the meaning of the word to which it is joined, and sometimes produces a small alteration in the sense.

To EXA'CERBATE, *v. a.* [*exacerbo*, from *acerbus*, sour, harsh, Lat.] to make rough; to exasperate; to heighten any disagreeable quality.

EXACERBA'TION, *s.* increase of malignity, or any bad quality. In medicine, the height of a disease; a paroxysm.

EXACERVA'TION, *s.* [from *acervus*, a heap, Lat.] the act of heaping up.

EXA'CT, (the *ex* in this word and its derivatives is commonly pronounced like *egz*; as, *egzact*, *egzakshion*, &c.) *a.* [*exactus*, Lat.] without the least deviation from any rule or standard; accurate; honest; punctual.

To EXA'CT, *v. a.* [*exigo*, from *ex*, which here strengthens the signification, and *ago*, to require, Lat.] to require or demand with rigour and authority; to demand as due; to enjoin or insist upon. Neuterly, to require more than is the worth of a thing in sales; to require more than is due in debts or contracts; to be guilty of extortion.

EXA'CTER, *s.* one who claims more than his due, or demands his due with outrage and rigour.

EXA'CTION, *s.* the act of making a demand with authority; the demanding more than is due, or more than a thing is worth; extortion; a toll; a heavy tax.

EXA'CTLY, *ad.* with accuracy; perfectly; with great nicety.

EXA'CTNESS, *s.* a strict conformity to a rule or standard; a conduct regulated with the greatest strictness according to some rule.

To EXA'GGERATE, *v. a.* [*exaggero*, from *agger*, a heap, Lat.] to heighten by description; to represent the good or ill qualities of a thing to be greater than they really are.

EXAGGERA'TION, *s.* the act of heaping together. A representation wherein the good or ill qualities of a thing or person are described to be greater than they really are.

To EXA'GITATE, *v. a.* [from *ex*, to strengthen the signification, and *agito*, to agitate, Lat.] to put in motion.

To EXA'LT, (*exault*) *v. a.* [*exalter*, Fr.] to raise on high. Figuratively, to prefer, or raise to power, wealth, or dignity; to elate with joy or confidence; to magnify with praise. To raise or make louder, applied to the voice. In chemistry, to sublime, refine, or heighten, the qualities of a thing by fire.

EXALTA'TION, (*exaultashon*) *s.* [*exalto*, to exalt, from *altus*, high, Lat.] the act of raising on high; preferment or advancement; a state of grandeur or dignity. In astrology, a dignity which a planet is supposed to acquire in certain parts or signs of the zodiac, which is imagined to give it an extraordinary power or influence.

EXA'MEN, *s.* [Lat.] an exact and careful search or inquiry, in order to discover the truth or falsehood of a thing.

EXA'MINATE, *s.* [from *examino*, to examine, Lat.] an evidence, or person examined upon a trial.

EXAMINA'TION, *s.* [from *examino*, to examine, Lat.] a search into the truth of any fact, or the veracity of any evidence by question; an accurate, nice, and scrupulous inquiry after truth.

EXAMINA'TOR, *s.* [Lat.] an examiner.

To EXA'MINE, *v. a.* [*examino*, Lat.] to try a person suspected of any crime by questions; to ask a witness questions on a trial; to make inquiry into; to try by experiment, observation, or the deductions of reason.

EXA'MINER, *s.* one who searches into the veracity of an evidence, by proposing such questions as shall be suitable to that purpose.

EXA'MPLE, *s.* [from *exemplum*, a model, Lat.] any thing proposed to be copied or imitated; a precedent, or something of the same kind which has happened before; a rule of conduct or action worthy of the imitation of others; a person fit to be proposed as a pattern for others to imitate; a person punished for the admonition of others, or to deter them from being guilty of the same crimes; an instance, or something produced as an illustration or confirmation of what has been asserted, or wherein a rule is explained by an application.

EXA'NGUIOUS, *a.* [from *ex*, which has here a negative signification, and *sanguis*, blood, Lat.] having no blood; having only animal juices, in opposition to *sanguineous*.

EXA'NIMATE, *a.* [from *ex*, which has a negative signification, and *anima*, life, Lat.] deprived of life. Figuratively, spiritless; dejected.

EXANIMA'TION, *s.* death; or deprivation of life.

EXA'NIMOUS, *a.* [from *ex*, which has a negative signification, and *anima*, life, Lat.] lifeless; dead; killed.

EXANTHE'MATA, *s.* [from *ek*, out of, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr.] in medicine, efflorescences, or breakings out of the skin.

EXANTHE'MATOUS, *a.* [from *ek*, out of, and *anthos*, a flower, Gr.] in medicine, pustulous; eruptive; efflorescent; discolouring, or forming pustules on the skin.

EXARA'TION, *s.* [from *exaro*, to plow or to write, Lat. the manual act of writing; the manner of manual writing.

EXARTICULA'TION, *s.* [from *ex*, out of, and *articulus*, a joint, Lat.] the dislocating of a joint; the putting a bone out of joint.

To EXA'SPERATE, *v. a.* [*exaspero*, from *asper*, rough, Lat.] to provoke a person to anger by some disagreeable or offensive action; to heighten or aggravate a difference; to heighten or increase the inflammation of a wound or disorder.

EXASPERA'TER, *s.* one who heightens or increases the anger of a person.

EXASPERA'TION, *s.* a representation of a thing in such a light as to occasion great offence and provocation.

To EXCA'RNATE, *v. a.* from *ex*, off, and *caro*, flesh, Lat.] to strip off flesh.

To E'XCAVATE, *v. a.* [*excavo*, from *cavus*, hollow, Lat.] to hollow.

EXCAVA'TION, *s.* the act of scooping out, or cutting any surface into hollows; a hollow or cavity.

To EXCE'ED, *v. a.* [from *ex*, out, and *cedo*, to go, Lat.] to go beyond any limit, measure, or standard; to excel or surpass another in any quality. Neuterly, to go too far; to be guilty of excess; to go beyond the bounds of fitness or duty; to surpass in quality or quantity.

EXCE'EDING, *part.* or *a.* surpassing, or going beyond in dimensions, time, or any other quality. Sometimes used adverbially for a great or remarkable degree.

EXCE'EDINGLY, *ad.* greatly; very much.

To EXCE'L, *v. a.* [from *ex*, which strengthens the signification, and the old word *cello*, to beat, Lat.] to surpass another. SYNON. To *excel*, signifies a comparison; its being superior to all of the like kind, excludes equals, and is applied to all sorts of objects. To be *excellent*, is being in the highest degree without any sort of comparison; it admits of no equals, and agrees best with things of taste. Thus we say that Titian *excelled* in colouring; Michael Angelo in design; and that Garrick was an *excellent* actor.

E'XCELLENCE, or E'XCELLENCY, *s.* [from *excello*, to excel, Lat.] the possessing any good quality to a greater degree than another on a comparison; purity; goodness; a title of honour usually given to generals in an army, ambassadors, and governors.

E'XCELLENT, *a.* [from *excello*, to excel, Lat.] possessed of great talents or virtues; eminent, or superior to others in good qualities.

E'XCELLENTLY, *ad.* very well. To an eminent or remarkable degree, applied both to good and bad qualities.

EXCE'NTRIC. See ECCENTRIC.

To EXCE'PT, *v. a.* [from *ex*, out, and *capio*, to take, Lat.] to leave out; to mention as not included. Neuterly, to object to.

EXCE'PT, *prep.* excluding; not including. Unless.

EXCE'PTING, *prep.* not including or taking a thing into an account.

EXCE'PTION, *s.* [from *ex*, out, and *capio*, to take, Lat.] the exclusion from, or not including a person or thing in, a precept, position, or general law. Objection; cavil. A dislike, or offence.

EXCE'PTIONABLE, *a.* liable to objection.

EXCE'PTIOUS, (*exsepshious*) *a.* fond of making objections; peevish; easily offended.

EXCE'PTIVE, *a.* including an exception.

EXCE'PTLESS, *a.* without exception; without raising any objection; general; universal.

EXCE'PTOR, *s.* one who raises objections, or makes exceptions.

EXCE'RPTION, *s.* [from *ex*, out, and *carpo*, to glean, Lat.] the act of gleaning or selecting; the thing selected or gleaned.

EXCE'SS, *s.* [*excessus*, from *excedo*, to exceed, Lat.] that which is beyond the bounds of moderation, or those limits in which virtue consists. A relative term, implying the quantity or degree which one thing or quality has more than other Applied to passion, a height or violence beyond the bounds of reason. Intemperance.

EXCE'SSIVE, *a.* [*excessif*, Lat.] beyond any limit or common standard, with respect to quantity, quality, or bulk; vehement, or beyond the just bounds prescribed by reason.

EXCE'SSIVELY, *ad.* in a great or immoderate degree.

To EXCHA'NGE, *v. a.* [*exchanger*, Fr.] to change or give one thing for another; to give and take reciprocally. In commerce, to give money for a bill, or to settle the *exchange* with different countries.

EXCHA'NGE, *s.* the act of giving or receiving one thing for another. In commerce, the fixing of the actual momentary value of money between different countries; the thing given or received in lieu of another; the place where merchants meet to negotiate their affairs. *A bill of exchange* is that which is drawn by a person in one kingdom on one residing in another, for such a sum there as is equivalent to a sum paid or estimated here.

EXCHA'NGER, *s.* a person who remits money to foreign parts, or practises exchange.

EXCHE'QUER, (*excheker*) *s.* [*exchequeir*, Norman Fr.] in the British jurisprudence, is an ancient court of record, in which all causes, concerning the revenues and rights of the crown are heard and determined, and where the revenues are received. It took its name from the colour of the cloth which covered the tables of the court, which are partly coloured or chequered. This court is said to have been erected by William the Conqueror, its model being taken from a like court established in Normandy long before that time. Anciently its authority was so great, that it was held in the king's palace, and the acts thereof were not to be examined or controlled in any other of the king's courts; but at present it is the last of the four courts of Westminster.

EXCI'SE, (*excize*) *s.* [*accijs*, Belg.] a certain duty or impost charged upon liquors, as beer, ale, cider, &c.; also on several other commodities, within the kingdom of Great Britain; and is one of the most considerable branches of the king's revenue. In England, the commissioners are nine, each of whom has a salary of 1,000*l.* per annum. This duty was first granted to King Charles II. in 1660, for his life in England and Wales, and has been continued in several parliaments since, and extended to Scotland.

To EXCI'SE, (*excise*) *v. a.* to levy a tax on a person or thing.

EXCI'SEMAN, (*exciseman*) *s.* an officer who is employed in the inspection of goods which are excisable.

EXCI'SION, *s.* [*excisio*, from *excido*, to cut off, Lat.] the act of cutting off, or entirely destroying a nation, or the inhabitants of some place.

EXCITA'TION, *s.* [*excito*, to excite, Lat.] the act of putting into motion; the act of rousing or awakening.

To EXCITE, *v. a.* [from *ex*, out, and *cito*, to call, Lat.] to rouse from a state of inactivity and indolence, to one of action; or from a state of dejection and despair, to one of courage and vigour; to put into motion; to awaken; to rouse.

EXCI'TEMENT, *s.* the motion by which a person is roused from a state of indolent activity to one of vigorous action.

EXCI'TER, *s.* one who stirs up to action; the cause by which any dormant virtue is put in action, or any thing is put into motion.

To EXCLA'IM, *v. a.* [from *ex*, out, and *clamo*, to call, Lat.] to cry out with vehemence, and an exalted voice, sometimes occasioned by sudden grief, or excessive pain; to speak against or decry.

EXCLA'IMER, *s.* one that makes use of frequent excla-

mations; one that runs down, raises objections, and rails against a person or thing with vehemence and passion.

EXCLAMA'TION, *s.* [from *ex*, out, and *clamo*, to call, Lat.] a vehement outcry; a railing, or outrageous reproach of a person or thing; an emphatical utterance. In printing and grammar, a point placed after an *exclamation*, and marked thus (!)

EXCLA'MATORY, *a.* practising, or consisting of exclamations.

To EXCLU'DE, *v. a.* [from *ex*, out, and *claudo*, to shut, Lat.] to shut out, or hinder from entrance; to debar of any privilege, or hinder a person from partaking with another; to except to any doctrine.

EXCLU'SION, *s.* [from *excludo*, to exclude, Lat.] the act of shutting out, or denying admission; rejection, or not admitting a principle; an exception. In natural history, the hatching, or letting the young out of the egg.

EXCLU'SIVE, (*exklusive*) *a.* having the power to deny or hinder the entrance or admission; debarring from the enjoyment of a right, privilege, or grant; not taking into an account, computation, or calculation.

EXCLU'SIVELY, *ad.* without admission of another to participation; without comprehension in an account or number; not inclusively.

To EXCO'CT, *v. a.* [from *ex*, which serves to strengthen the signification, and *coquo*, to boil, Lat.] to boil up; to make by boiling.

To EXCO'GITATE, *v. a.* [from *ex*, out, and *cogito*, to think, Lat.] to find out or discover by thought or intense thinking; to invent.

EXCOMMU'NICABLE, *a.* liable, or deserving to be excommunicated.

To EXCOMMU'NICATE, *v. a.* [*excommunico*, from *ex*, out of, and *communio*, communion, Lat.] to exclude or debar a person from partaking of the sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

EXCOMMUNICA'TION, *s.* [*excommunico*, to excommunicate, from *ex*, out of, and *communio*, communion, Lat.] an ecclesiastical penalty, or censure, whereby persons who are guilty of any notorious crime or offence, are separated from the communion of the church, and deprived of all spiritual advantages. In the ancient Christian church, the power of *excommunication* was lodged in the hands of the clergy, who distinguished it into the greater and less. The less consisted in excluding persons from the participation of the eucharist, and prayers of the faithful; but they were not expelled the church. The greater *excommunication* consisted in absolute and entire exclusion from the church, and the participation of all its rites; notice of which was given by circular letters to the most eminent churches all over the world, that they might all confirm this act of discipline, by refusing to admit the delinquent to their communion. The consequences were very terrible. The person so excommunicated was avoided in all civil commerce and outward conversation. No one was to receive him into his house, nor eat at the same table with him; and when dead he was denied the solemn rite of burial. The papal *excommunications* have been famous, or rather infamous through the world. In former ages, these fulminations were terrible things; but at present they are formidable to none. *Excommunication* disables a person from doing any judicial act; as sueing in an action at law, being a witness, &c.

To EXCO'RIATE, *v. a.* [from *ex*, out of, and *corium*, skin, Lat.] to flay, or strip off the skin.

EXCORIA'TION, *s.* loss of skin; the act of flaying, or stripping off the skin.

EXCORTICA'TION, *s.* [from *ex*, out of, and *cortex*, bark, Lat.] in botany, the pulling or peeling off the bark of trees.

To E'XCREATE, *v. a.* [from *ex*, out of, and *screo*, to hawk, Lat.] to eject at the mouth by hawking or forcing matter from the throat.

E'XCREMENT, *s.* [*excrementum, from excerno*, to void, Lat.] that which is discharged at the natural passage of the body.

EXCREME'NTAL, *a.* that is of the nature of, or voided as, excrement.

EXCREMENTI'TIOUS, (*exkrementishious*) *a.* containing excrement, offensive or useless to the body.

EXCRE'SCENCE, or EXCRE'SCENCY, *s.* [from *excresco*, Lat.] a superfluous part growing out of another, contrary to the original form of a thing, or the common production of nature. In surgery, superfluous and luxuriant flesh growing on the parts of bodies of animals.

EXCRE'SCENT, *a.* [*excrescens*, from *ex*, out of, and *cresco*, to grow, Lat.] superfluously or luxuriously growing out of a thing.

EXCRE'TION, *s.* [*excretio*, from *ex*, out of, and *cerno*, to separate, Lat.] in medicine, the art of separating excrements and excrementitious humours from the aliments or blood, and expelling or ejecting them from the body.

EXCRE'TIVE, *a.* [*excretus*, from *ex*, out of, and *cerno*, to separate, Lat.] having the power of separating or ejecting excrements or excrementitious humours from the body.

EXCRE'TORY, *a.* in anatomy, a term applied to certain little ducts or vessels, destined for the reception of a fluid, secreted in certain glandules, and other viscera, for the excretion of it in the appropriated place.

EXCRU'CIABLE, *a.* liable to torment.

To EXCRU'CIATE, (*exkrushiate*) *v. a.* [from *ex*, to strengthen the signification, and *crucio*, to torment, from *crux*, a cross, Lat.] to torture or torment.

To EXCU'LPATE, *v. a.* [from *ex*, out of, and *culpa*, a fault, Lat.] to clear from any accusation, or from a charge of a crime or fault.

EXCU'RSION, [*excursio*, from *ex*, out, and *curro*, to run, Lat.] an attempt to leave a settled path; a ramble; an expedition into distant parts; a progress beyond the common limits and boundaries. Applied to the mind, a digression or departure from the subject a person is treating of. SYNON. *Excursion*, supposes a pleasurable expedition to some distant place, determined on some time before. *Ramble* implies an irregular roving in places unthought of till the time we arrive there. By *jaunt* is understood a walk or journey agreeable to the person who takes it, but held in contempt by others, or considered as an act of levity.

EXCU'RSIVE, *a.* rambling; wandering or deviating.

EXCU'SABLE, (*exkuzable*) *a.* that for which any apology may be made and admitted.

EXCU'SABLENESS, (*exkuzableness*) *s.* the quality which renders a thing a fit object of being pardoned.

EXCU'SATORY, (*exkuzatory*) *a.* pleading in excuse; assigning a motive which may remove blame, and vindicate a person's conduct.

To EXCUSE, (*exkuse*) *v. a.* [*excuso*, from *ex*, out of, and *causa*, a cause or accusation, Lat.] to lessen guilt, by assigning some circumstance which may render the commission of a fault less blameable; to discharge a person from a duty or obligation; to pass by without blame; to make an apology, defence, or vindication, in order to wipe off any aspersion, or clear from any imputation. SYNON. We may *excuse* for an apparent fault, or slight offence. We ask *pardon* for a real fault, or when the offence is greater. We implore *forgiveness* of our sins.

EXCU'SE, *s.* an apology or plea offered in a person's vindication; a reason or motive assigned to justify from accusation or guilt.

EXCU'SELESS, (*exkuseless*) *a.* without any motive or reason to free from blame or punishment.

EXCU'SER, (*exkuzer*) *s.* one who pleads for, or one who forgives, or passes by, the faults of another.

To EXCU'SS, *v. a.* [*excussum*, from *excutio*, to pillage, Lat.] in law, to seize and detain a person's property.

EXCU'SSION, *s.* [*excussum*, from *excutio*, to pillage, Lat.] seizure by law.

E'XECRABLE, *a.* [*execror*, from *ex*, out of, and *sacer*, holy, Lat.] so detestable, abominable, or wicked, as to deserve to be accursed. Figuratively, very bad.

E'XECRABLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to deserve to be accursed. Figuratively, abominably; in a very bad manner.

To E'XECRATE, *v. a.* [*execror*, from *ex*, out of, and *sacer*, holy, Lat.] to curse as an object containing the most abominable, detestable, and wicked qualities. Figuratively, to detest; to abominate.

EXECRA'TION, *s.* [*execror*, from *ex*, out of, and *sacer*, holy, Lat.] a curse; an imprecation, or wishing some evil to a person or thing.

To E'XECUTE, *v. a.* [*exequor*, from *ex*, out, and *sequor*, to follow, Lat.] to discharge or perform a commission or duty; to put a law or any thing planned in practice; to put to death, according to the sentence of the law.

E'XECUTER, *s.* he that performs any thing planned; he that executes a design; a person who inflicts the punishment sentenced by the law.

EXECU'TION, *s.* [from *exequor*, to execute, Lat.] the performance or practice of a thing; action. In law, the last act in causes of debt, wherein power is given to the plaintiff to seize the defendant's goods and body; death inflicted by law; death; slaughter.

EXECU'TIONER, (*executioner*) *s.* he that puts in act; he that inflicts punishment on an offender.

EXE'CUTIVE, *a.* having the quality of executing or performing. Active, or putting into execution, opposed to *legislative*.

EXE'CUTOR, *s.* [from *exequor*, to execute, Lat.] a person who is nominated by a testator to perform the articles contained in his will.

EXE'CUTORSHIP, *s.* the office of a person appointed executor by a testator.

EXE'CUTRIX, *s.* a woman intrusted with the performance of the will of a testator.

EXEGE'SIS, *s.* [from *exegeomai*, to explain, Gr.] a word used as an explication of another: Thus, in the words "*Abba, Father*," used in Scripture, the word *father* is the *exegesis*, or explanation to the Syriac word *abba*.

EXEGE'TICAL, *a.* [from *exegeomai*, to explain, Gr.] explaining; by way of explanation.

EXE'MPLAR, *s.* [Lat.] a model, pattern, or original, to be imitated.

EXE'MPLARILY, *ad.* in such a manner as deserves imitation; in such a manner as may warn others.

EXE'MPLARINESS, *s.* the state of being proposed as a pattern, and worthy of imitation.

EXE'MPLARY, *a.* worthy of being proposed as a pattern for the imitation of others, applied both to persons and things. Such as may deter and give warning to others, applied to punishments. Remarkable.

EXEMPLIFICA'TION, *s.* a giving an example. In law, the giving a copy or draught of an original record.

To EXE'MPLIFY, *v. a.* [*exemplum*, an example, and *fio*, to be made, Lat.] to illustrate, or enforce by an example or instance. In law, to transcribe or copy.

To EX'EMPT, *v. a.* [*eximo*, from *ex*, out, and *emo*, to take, Lat.] to free from any obligation or duty; to privilege.

EXE'MPT, *a.* [*exemptus*, from *eximo*, to exempt, Lat.] freed from service, office, obligation, duty, or tax, by privilege.

EXEMPTION, *s.* [*exemptio*, from *eximo*, to exempt, Lat.] freedom from any service, obligation, tax, burdensome employment, or law. Thus, barons and peers of the realm are, on account of their dignity, exempted from being sworn upon inquests; and knights, clergymen, and others, from appearing at the sheriff's court. Persons of seventy years of age, apothecaries, &c., are also by law exempted from serving on juries; and justices of the peace, attorneys, &c. from parish offices.

To EXE'NTERATE, *v. a.* [from *ek*, out, and *enteron*, a bowel, Gr.] to embowel; to deprive of the entrails.

EXENTERA'TION, *s.* [from *ek*, out, and *enteron*, a bowel, Gr.] the act of taking out the bowels; embowelling.

EXE'QUIAL, *a.* [from *exequiæ*, funeral rites, Lat.] belonging to a funeral or burial.

E'XEQUIES, *s.* it has no singular; [*exequiæ*, from *exequor*, to follow in a funeral procession, Lat.] funeral rites or ceremonies.

EXE'RCENT, *a.* [from *exerceo*, to exercise, Lat.] practising; following any trade, employment, or vocation.

E'XERCISE, (*exersize*) *s.* [from *exerceo*, to exercise, Lat.] a motion of the limbs, or action of the body, considered as conducive and necessary to health; something done by way of amusement; an action by which the body is formed to gracefulness and strength; any practice by which a person is rendered skilful in the performance of a duty or discipline. Use, or actual application and practice of a thing; employment; any thing required to be performed as a task; an application of the mind to study. *Exercises* are also understood of what young gentlemen perform in colleges, academies, and riding-schools; in literature, dancing, fencing, &c.

To E'XERCISE, (*exersize*) *v. a.* [*exerceo*, Lat.] to employ the mind in considering an object; to use such action of the body as is necessary to keep the fluids in motion, and preserve health; to train or teach a person any discipline by frequent practice; to task, employ, or keep busy; to practise; to exert, or put in practice. to practise the different evolutions of an army, in order to obtain skill in military discipline.

E'XERCISER, (*exersizer*) *s.* one who acts, performs, or practises.

EXERCITA'TION, *s.* [from *exerceo*, to exercise, Lat.] exercise; practice; a frequent repetition of the same action.

EXE'RGUE, *s.* among antiquarians, a little space around, or without the figures of a medal, left for the inscription, cipher, device, date, &c.

To EXE'RT, *v. n.* [from *exero*, to put forth, Lat.] to use with an application of force, vehemence, or vigour; to put forth, or perform. To apply strength, force, or vigour, used with a reciprocal pronoun.

EXE'RTION, *s.* the act of bringing into action, including the idea of force, vehemence, strength, or vigour.

EXE'SION, *s.* [*exesus*, from *ex*, out, and *edo*, to eat, Lat.] the act of eating out, or eating a way through. "Theophrastus denied the *exesion* of vipers through the belly of the dam." *Brown*.

EXESTUA'TION, *s.* [from *ex*, which strengthens the signification, and *æstuo*, to boil, Lat.] a fermentation or violent internal commotion of the particles of a body.

E'XETER, the *Isca* of Ptolemy and Antoninus, an ancient city of Devonshire, one of the principal of the kingdom for building, wealth, and number of inhabitants. The environs of the city are hilly, and afford a variety of delightful prospects. The town, with its suburbs, is about 3 miles in circumference: its port is properly at Topsham, 5 miles below, but vessels of 150 tons come up to the quay here. Exeter has 12 or 13 incorporate companies; and, with its suburbs, contains 15 parish churches, and 4 chapels of ease,

beside the cathedral. It is the seat of an extensive foreign and domestic commerce, and particularly it has a share in the fisheries of Newfoundland and Greenland. Here are flourishing manufactories of serges and other woollen goods. It is seated on the river Ex, over which it has a long stone bridge, with houses on both sides, 78 miles S. W. of Bristol, 44 N. E. of Plymouth, and 173 W. by S. of London. Pop. 28,201.

To EXFO'LIATE, *v. a.* [from *ex*, off, and *folium*, a leaf, or scale, Lat.] in surgery, to scale a bone.

EXFOLIA'TION, *s.* the act of scaling a bone; or the state of a bone which breaks off in scales.

EXFO'LIATIVE, *a.* that has the power of scaling a bone, or of producing exfoliation.

EXHA'LABLE, *a.* that may be raised, consumed, or dispersed in fumes or exhalations.

EXHALA'TION, *s.* [*exhalatio*, from *exhalo*, to exhale, Lat.] a fume, consisting of dry, subtile, corpuscles, or effluvia, loosened from hard terrestrial bodies, either by the heat of the sun, agitation of the air, the electricity of the atmosphere, or some other cause, ascending by the laws of hydrostatics, or the repulsive or electrical quality of the air, to a certain height in the atmosphere, where they mix with other vapours and form clouds, &c. The act of exhaling, sending forth effluvia or exhalations.

To EXHA'LE, *v. a.* [*exhalo*, Lat.] to draw forth or emit effluvia or exhalations.

EXHA'LEMENT, *s.* an effluvium; a vapour; an exhalation.

To EXHA'UST, *v. a.* [from *ex*, out of, and *haurio*, to draw, Lat.] to drain any fluid or liquor; to draw out till nothing remains.

EXHAU'STION, *s.* the act of draining or drawing dry. Figuratively, an entire waste, or consumption.

EXHA'USTLESS, *a.* not to be emptied, drained, drawn dry, or totally consumed.

To EXHI'BIT, *v. a.* [*exhibeo*, Lat.] to offer to view or use; to propose in a full assembly or public manner.

EXHI'BIT, *s.* [Lat.] in law, is where a deed or other writing, being produced in a chancery suit, to be proved by witnesses, the examiner, after examination, certifies on the back of the deed, or writing, that the same was shewn to the witness at the time of his examination, and by him sworn.

EXHI'BITER, *s.* he that offers any thing as a charge or accusation in a public manner; he that exposes any curiosity, natural or artificial, to public view.

EXHIBI'TION, *s.* [*exhibitio*, from *exhibeo*, to exhibit, Lat.] the act of displaying, explaining, or rendering visible and sensible; the act of exposing to public view. In law, the bringing a charge or accusation against a person in a public or open court. A benefaction settled for the maintenance of scholars in universities, who are not upon the foundation.

EXHI'BITIVE, *a.* containing a representation or display.

To EXHI'LARATE, *v. a.* [*exhilaro*, from *hilaris*, merry, Lat.] to cheer, comfort, and inspire with gaiety.

EXHILARA'TION, *s.* [*exhilaro*, from *hilaris*, merry, Lat.] the act of inspiring with cheerfulness or joy, the state of a person inspired with joy or gaiety, applied to sensation or pleasure which is less than joy, but of some affinity with it.

To EXHO'RT, (commonly with its derivatives pronounced *egzort*) *v. a.* [from *ex*, to strengthen the signification, and *hortor*, to exhort, Lat.] to induce a person to the performance of a thing or duty, by laying the motive of it, and its consequences before a person; to call upon a person to perform, or remind him of his duty

EXHORTA'TION, *s.* [from *ex*, to strengthen the signification, and *hortor*, to exhort, Lat.] the motive which can induce a person to perform his duty; the act of laying such motives before a person as may excite him to perform a duty.

EXHO'RTATORY, *a.* containing motives to incite a person to perform a duty.

EXHO'RTER, *s.* one who endeavours to persuade or incite a person to perform a duty.

EXHUMA'TION, *s.* [*exhumatio*, from *humus*, ground, Lat.] the digging up of a body interred in holy ground by the authority of a judge for some particular reason.

E'XIGENCE, or E'XIGENCY, *s.* [from *exigo*, to exact, to press severely, Lat.] a want, necessity, or distress, which demands immediate assistance and relief; any pressing want or sudden occasion.

E'XIGENT, *s.* [from *exigo*, to exact, to press severely, Lat.] a pressing business; or an affair which requires immediate assistance and relief. In law, it is a writ which lies where a defendant in a personal action cannot be found, nor any of his effects, within the country, by which he may be attached or distrained.

E'XIGENTERS, *s.* four officers in the court of common pleas, who make all exigents and proclamations in all actions where process of outlawry lies.

EXIGU'ITY, *s.* [*exiguitas*, from *exiguus*, small, Lat.] smallness; littleness; slenderness.

EXI'GUOUS, *a.* [*exiguus*, Lat.] small, minute, applied to size. Not in use.

E'XILE, *a.* [*exilis*, Lat.] small, thin, slender. Not in use, except in philosophical writings.

E'XILE, *s.* [*exilium*, from *exul*, a banished person, Lat.] the state of a person who is driven from his country, not to return; the person banished.

To E'XILE, *v. a.* to expel or drive a person from a country, with a strict prohibition not to return during life, or within a certain time. Figuratively, to expel or banish any bad or good quality from the mind.

EXI'LEMENT, *s.* the state of a person banished his country.

EXILI'TION, *s.* [from *ex*, out, and *salio*, to leap, Lat.] the act of springing or stretching out with vehemence and suddenness; explosion.

EXI'LITY, *s.* [from *exilis*, slender, Lat.] slenderness; smallness.

EXI'MIOUS, *a.* [*eximius*, great, unparalleled, from *eximo*, to except, Lat.] famous, eminent, curious, rare.

EXINANI'TION, *s.* [*exinanitio*, from *inanis*, empty, Lat.] privation; loss.

To EXI'ST, *v. n.* [from *ex*, out, and *sisto*, to stand, Lat.] as whatever exists has a subsistence separate from that of other things] to be; to have actual being or existence.

EXI'STENCE, or EXI'STENCY, *s.* [from *existo*, to exist, Lat.] that whereby any thing has an actual essence, or is said to be.

EXI'STENT, *a.* [from *existo*, to exist, Lat.] in being; in actual fruition of being.

EXISTIMA'TION, *s.* [from *existimo*, to think or form an opinion, Lat.] opinion, esteem, reputation, or the opinion the public has of a man's abilities and virtues.

E'XIT, *s.* [Lat.] in theatrical writings, implies that a person is gone out of sight, or off the stage. Figuratively, a departure from life; death; or passage out of any place.

EXITIAL, or EXI'TIOUS, (*exishal* or *exishious*) *a.* [from *exitum*, destruction, Lat.] destructive; fatal; mortal.

E'XMOUTH, a town in Devonshire, enclosed and sheltered from the north east by cliffs on the east side of the bay, which forms the mouth of the river Ex. It is 10 miles S. by E. of Exeter and is the oldest and best frequented watering

place in Devonshire. The walks around it are delightfully pleasant.

EX'ODUS, or E'XODY, *s.* [from *ek*, out and *odos*, a journey, Gr.] a canonical book of the Old Testament, so called because the principal subject of it relates to the going out, or the departure of the children of Israel out of Egypt. It is the second book of the Pentateuch, or five books of Moses; and comprehends the transactions of about 145 years, from the death of Joseph, in the year 2369, to the building of the tabernacle, in the year 2514.

EXOLE'TE, *a.* [from *ex*, out of, and *soleo*, to be in use, Lat.] out of use: obsolete.

EXO'MPHALOS, *s*, [from *ek*, out, and *omphalos*, the navel, Gr.] in surgery, a rupture in the navel.

To EXO'NERATE, *v. a.* [*exonero*, from *onus*, a burden, Lat.] to disburden; to free from any thing which is troublesome on account of its weight.

EXONERA'TION, *s.* the act of disburdening, or getting rid of any thing which oppresses by its weight.

E'XORABLE, *a.* [from *ex*, out, and *oro*, to pray, Lat.] to be moved by prayer or entreaty.

EXO'RBITANCE, or EXO'RBITANCY, *s.* [from *exorbitant*, Fr.] the act of going out of the common track, or road; a gross or enormous deviation from the rules of virtue; boundless depravity.

EXO'RBITANT, *a.* [from *ex*, out of, and *orbita*, a track, Lat.] leaving or quitting any rules prescribed, but more especially those of virtue and morality; not comprehended in any law. Enormous; immoderate; excessive; beyond bounds.

To EXO'RBITATE, *v. n.* [from *ex*, out of, and *orbita*, a track, Lat.] to deviate; to go out of the track or road prescribed.

To E'XORCISE, *v. a.* [from *exorkizo*, to adjure, Gr.] to adjure by some holy name to drive away evil spirits by using some holy name.

E'XORCISER, *s.* [from *exorkizo*, to adjure, Gr.] one who practises to drive away evil spirits.

E'XORCISM, *s.* [from *exorkizo*, to adjure, Gr.] the form of adjuration, or religious ceremonies, made use of to free a person from the influence of evil spirits.

E'XORCIST, *s.* [from *exorkizo*, to adjure, Gr.] one who by adjurations, prayers, &c., pretends to drive away evil spirits.

EXO'RDIUM, *s.* [Lat.] in oratory, the beginning or opening of a speech, in which the audience is prepared to hear with attention what follows.

EXO'SSEOUS, *a.* [from *ex*, here conveying a negative signification, and *ossa*, bones, Lat.] wanting bones; boneless; formed without bones.

EXOSTO'SIS *s.* [from *ex*, out of, and *osteon*, a bone, Gr.] any protuberance of a bone that is not natural, as often happens in venereal cases.

EXO'TERIC, and ESO'TERIC, *a.* [*exoterikos*, external, from *exo*, without, and *esoterikos*, internal, from *eso*, within, Gr.] terms denoting external and internal, applied to the double doctrine of the ancient philosophers; the one was public or *exoteric*, the other secret or *esoteric*.

EXO'TIC *a.* [*exotikos*, from *exo*, without, Gr.] foreign; not produced in our own country.

EXO'TIC, *s.* [*exotikos*, from *exo*, without, Gr.] a foreign plant, or a plant growing, or imported from, abroad.

To EXPA'ND, *v. a.* from *ex*, to strengthen the signification, and *pando*, to open, Lat.] to spread or lay open like a net or cloth; to dilate.

EXPA'NSE, *s.* [from *ex*, to strengthen the signification, and *pando*, to open, Lat.] a body widely extended, and having no inequalities on its surface; a surface; extent.

EXPANSIBI'LITY, *s.* capableness of being expanded or stretched out to greater dimensions.

EXPA'NSIBLE, *a.* [from *ex*, to strengthen the signification, and *pando*, to open, Lat.] capable to be stretched to a large extent.

EXPA'NSION, *s.* [from *ex*, to strengthen the signification, and *pando*, to open, Lat.] distance or space abstractedly considered, and distinguished from *extension*, which implies, according to *Locke*, "distance only when applied to the solid parts of matter." In metaphysics, the idea of lasting and persevering distance, all the parts whereof exist together. In physics, the act of dilating, stretching, or spreading out a body, whereby its bulk and dimension are increased, whether internally by elasticity, or externally by rarefaction. Figuratively, the state of a thing which takes up more space than it used to do; the act of spreading out a thing; extent; or space to which any thing is spread or extended.

EXPA'NSIVE, *a.* having the power to spread or extend to a large space.

To EXPA'TIATE, (*expashiate*) *v. n.* [from *ex*, out of, and *spatior*, to wander, Lat.] to rove or range without confinement or regard to prescribed limits; to enlarge, or treat of in a copious manner.

To EXPE'CT, *v. a.* [from *ex*, out of, and *specto*, to look, Lat.] to look out after; to have an apprehension of future good or evil; to wait for a person's coming.

EXPE'CTABLE, *a.* that may be imagined to be produced by, or to come from.

EXPE'CTANCE, or EXPE'CTANCY, *s.* [from *expectant*, Fr.] the act or state of a person who waits for the coming of another; something waited for; hope; or that which people had formed vast hopes from.

EXPE'CTANT, *a.* [*expectant*, Fr.] waiting in hopes of the arrival of a person, time, or thing, or of succeeding another in any office.

EXPE'CTANT, *s.* one who waits for the arrival of a period of time, person, or thing, or the succession to any place; or is dependent on the promises and favours of another.

EXPE'CTATION, *s.* [from *ex*, out of, and *specto*, to look, Lat.] the act of the mind, whereby it has knowledge of something not present, but waits in hope of its arrival; the state of a person who waits for the arrival of any person, period, or thing; dependence on the promises and favours of another for future good. The object which people form great hopes of. The Messiah.

EXPE'CTER, *s.* one who waits for, or has hopes of, preferment in a state; one who waits for the arrival of a person, thing, or period.

To EXPE'CTORATE, *v. a.* [from *ex*, out of, and *pectus*, the breast, Lat.] to void phlegm, or other matter which obstructs the vessels of the lungs, by coughing, hawking, or spitting.

EXPECTORA'TION, *s.* the act of discharging any excrementitious matter from the breast.

EXPE'CTORATIVE, *a.* having the quality to promote the cleansing the breast or lungs from phlegm, or other viscid matter, which obstructs the vessels of the lungs.

EXPE'DIENCE or EXPE'DIENCY, *s.* the fitness or propriety of a means to the attainment of an end. It is used by Shakspeare for an expedition; adventure; an attempt; also for expedition; haste, despatch.

EXPE'DIENT, *a.* [*expédient*, Fr.] proper to attain any particular end.

EXPE'DIENT, *s.* [from *expédient*, Fr.] a means proper to promote or forward an end; a shift, or means hit upon on a sudden to ward off any calamity or distress, or elude any punishment.

EXPE'DIENTLY, *ad.* in a manner proper to attain any end. Not used.

EXPEDITA'TION, *s.* in the forest laws, signifies a cutting out the balls of a dog's fore-feet, for the preservation of the king's game. Every one that keeps any great dog, not expeditated, forfeits 3*s.* 4*d.* to the king.

To E'XPEDITE, *v. a.* [*expedio*, from *ex*, out, and *pes*, a foot, Lat.] to free from any obstruction or impediment; to hasten or quicken, to despatch or issue from a public office.

E'XPEDITE, *a.* [from *expedio*, to hasten, Lat.] quick, performed soon; nimble or active.

E'XPEDITELY, *ad.* with quickness, readiness, or haste.

EXPEDI'TION, *s.* [from *expedio*, to hasten, Lat.] quickness, applied to time or motion. A march or voyage; with intent to attack an enemy.

EXPEDI'TIOUS, *a.* speedy, quick; nimble, swift; acting with celerity.

EXPEDI'TIOUSLY, *ad.* speedily, nimbly.

To EXPE'L, *v. a.* [from *ex*, out, and *pello*, to drive, Lat.] to drive out, or make a person quit a place by force. To eject, to throw out, applied to the animal functions.

EXPE'LLER, *s.* one that expels or drives away.

EXPE'NCE or EXPE'NSE, *s.* [from *ex*, out, and *pendo*, to pay, Lat.] cost; charges; money laid out for any use.

To EXPE'ND, *v. a.* [from *ex*, out, and *pendo*, to pay, Lat.] to lay out or spend money.

EXPE'NSELESS, *a.* without cost or charge; without spending money.

EXPE'NSIVE, *a.* given to spend money; prodigal; extravagant, applied to a person. Costly; requiring money, applied to things.

EXPE'NSIVELY, *ad.* in such a manner as requires the spending much money.

EXPE'NSIVENESS, *s.* the act of profuseness, or spending money immoderately; dearness, or standing a person in a great sum.

EXPE'RIENCE, *s.* [from *experior*, to attempt, Lat.] a knowledge gained by long use, without a teacher.

To EXPE'RIENCE, *v. a.* to try or practise; to know by practice.

EXPE'RIENCED, *part.* skilful or wise by frequent practice or experience.

EXPE'RIENCER, *s.* one who makes frequent trials or experiments.

EXPE'RIMENT, *s.* [from *experior*, to attempt, Lat.] trial of any thing; the trial made of the result of certain applications and motions of bodies, in order to discover their effects, their laws and relations, or to be able to arrive at the true cause of the phenomenon occasioned thereby.

To EXPE'RIMENT, *v. a.* to try; to discover by trial.

EXPERIME'NTAL, *a.* pertaining to, or built upon, experiments; known by trial and experiment. *Experimental philosophy* is that which deduces the laws of nature, the properties and powers of bodies, and their actions on each other, by sensible experiments and trials made with that view.

EXPE'RIMENTALLY, *ad.* by experience; by trial; by having been sensible.

EXPE'RIMENTER, *s.* one who makes philosophical experiments.

EXPE'RT, *a.* [*expertus*, from *experior*, to attempt, Lat.] skilful, ready, or knowing, in any particular office, art, or business; dexterous.

EXPE'RTLY, *ad.* in such a manner as discovers skill.

EXPE'RTNESS, *s.* skill, or knowledge, in any affair or undertaking.

E'XPIABLE, *a.* capable of being atoned, rendered kind or propitious, by suffering or punishment

To E'XPIATE, *v. a.* [*expio*, from *pio*, to worship, Lat.] to make satisfaction or atonement for sins, by suffering the punishments due to them, or by substituting something equivalent to or instead of them; to avert the threats of an omen or prodigy.

EXPIA'TION, *s.* [*expio*, from *pio*, to worship, Lat.] any suffering endured, or equivalent made, or sacrifice offered, to avert the punishment due to sin, and render the Deity propitious to the offender.

E'XPIATORY, *a.* having the power to avert the Divine wrath from punishing sins.

EXPILA'TION, *s.* [from *expilo*, to rob, Lat.] robbery. In law, the act of committing waste upon lands to the loss and prejudice of the heir.

EXPIRA'TION, *s.* [from *ex*, out, and *spiro*, to breathe, Lat.] in medicine, the act by which the breath is forced out of the lungs; the last gasp of breath; vapour, breath, or the matter expired; the cessation or end of any period of time.

To EXPI'RE, *v. a.* [from *ex*, out, and *spiro*, to breathe, Lat.] to breathe out; to send out fumes, vapours, or exhalations; to close, conclude, or bring to an end; to perish; to fly out with a blast. Neuterly, to conclude, finish, or terminate, applied to time or any period.

To EXPLA'IN, *v. a.* [*explano*, from *planus*, plain, Lat.] to clear up any difficulty in a book or expression; to illustrate.

EXPLA'INABLE, *a.* that may be rendered more easy or plain to the understanding.

EXPLA'INER, *s.* one who clears up any difficulty, or renders a thing more easy to be understood.

EXPLANA'TION, *s.* [*explano*, from *planus*, plain, Lat.] an illustration or comment, whereby a passage is rendered more easy to be understood.

EXPLA'NATORY, *a.* containing an illustration, or such remarks as render a thing easy to be understood.

EX'PLETIVE, *s.* [*expleo*, to fill up, from *plenus*, full, Lat.] a word which is used merely to fill up a vacancy, or make up the number of feet in a verse.

E'XPLICABLE, *a.* [*explico*, from *ex*, which has here a negative signification, and *plico*, to fold, Lat.] that may be explained, understood, or rendered intelligible.

To E'XPLICATE, *v. a.* [*explico*, from *ex*, which has here a negative signification, and *plico*, to fold, Lat.] to unfold. Figuratively, to explain or render any difficulty more easy to be understood.

EXPLICA'TION, *s.* [*explico*, from *ex*, which has here a negative signification, and *plico*, to fold, Lat.] the act of opening or unfolding. Figuratively, the act of explaining, or rendering any difficult passage or doctrine plainer, or more easy to be understood; the sense given by an explainer; an interpretation.

E'XPLICATIVE, *a.* having a tendency to explain, or render a thing more easy to be understood.

EXPLICA'TOR, *s.* [*explico*, from *ex*, which has here a negative signification, and *plico*, to fold, Lat.] one who renders any difficulty more easy to be understood.

EXPLI'CIT, *a.* [*explico*, from *ex*, which has here a negative signification, and *plico*, to fold, Lat.] unfolded. Figuratively, plain, easy, obvious, opposed to obscure or implicit.

EXPLI'CITLY, *ad.* plainly; directly; without implication or inference.

To EXPLO'DE, *v. a.* [from *ex*, out, and *plaudo*, to clap, one's hands, Lat.] to drive out with contempt, clamour, and disgrace. Figuratively, to reject with scorn.

EXPLO'DER, *s.* a person who rejects an opinion with detestation or contempt.

EXPLO'IT, *s.* [*exploit*, Fr.] a design accomplished; a successful and remarkable action in war.

EXPLORA'TION, *s.* [from *ex*, out, and *ploro*, an old word for to search, Lat.] search; disquisition; examination.

EXPLO'RATORY, *a.* [from *ex*, out, and *ploro*, an old word for to search, Lat.] searching; examining.

To EXPLO'RE, *v. a.* [from *ex*, out, and *ploro*, an old word for to search, Lat.] to make trial of; to search into by trials; to discover by examination; to try in order to make discoveries.

EXPLO'SION, *s.* [from *ex*, out, and *plaudo*, to clap one's hands, Lat.] the act of driving out any thing with noise and violence; the noise made by the bursting or firing of gunpowder.

EXPLO'SIVE, *a.* driving out with noise and violence.

EXPO'NENT, *s.* [from *ex*; out, and *pono*, to put, Lat.] in arithmetic, the number which expresses how often a given power is to be divided by its root, before it be brought to unity.

EXPONE'NTIAL, (*exponenshal*) *a.* in geometry, applied to curves which partake both of the nature of algebraic curves, and of transcendental ones.

To EXPO'RT, *v. a.* [from *ex*, out, and *porto*, to carry, Lat.] to send goods to foreign countries for sale.

E'XPORT, *s.* a commodity sent out of the kingdom to foreign parts for sale.

EXPORTA'TION, *s.* [from *ex*, out, and *porto*, to carry, Lat.] the act or practice of sending goods to foreign markets for sale.

EXPO'RTER, *s.* he that sends commodities to foreign countries.

To EXPO'SE, (*expoze*) *v. a.* [from *ex*, out, and *pono*, to put, Lat.] to lay open, subject, or make liable, applied to ridicule, censure, examination, punishment, calamity, or danger.

EXPOSI'TION, (*expozishon*) *s.* [from *ex*, out, and *pono*, to put, Lat.] the situation in which a thing is placed with respect to the sun or air; an interpretation, comment, or treatise; to render the sense of a writer more plain and intelligible.

EXPO'SITOR, *s.* [from *ex*, out, and *pono*, to put, Lat.] an explainer; an interpreter.

To EXPO'STULATE, *v. n.* [from *ex*, which strengthens the signification, and *postulo*, to demand or complain, Lat.] to debate, reason, or argue with a person, by way of complaint against something.

EXPOSTULA'TION, *s.* [from *ex*, which strengthens the signification, and *postulo*, to demand or complain, Lat.] the act of reasoning, or representing a thing to another by way of complaint.

EXPOSTULA'TOR, *s.* a person who argues with, or brings a complaint to another.

EXPO'STULATORY, *a.* containing the representation of a complaint.

EXPO'SURE, (*expozure*) *s.* the act of laying open to public view and observation; the state of being subject or liable to blame, punishment, ridicule or danger; a situation in which a thing lies open to the sun and air.

To EXPO'UND, *v. a.* [*expono*, from *ex*, out, and *pono*, to put, Lat., because expounding professes to place that which was somewhat concealed, in a conspicuous point of view;] to interpret or explain any difficult passage.

EXPO'UNDER, *s.* one who explains.

To EXPRE'SS, *v. a.* [from *ex*, out, and *primo*, to press, Lat.] to represent in words, or by any of the imitative arts of poetry, sculpture, or painting. To utter, applied solely to language. To declare one's sentiments. To squeeze out; to force out by pressure. To extort by violence; a Latinism.

EXPRE'SS, *a.* copied, or bearing a near resemblance, applied to the imitative arts of painting, drawing, sculpture, and poetry. In direct terms, applied to language. Clear, or without any ambiguity. On purpose; for a particular end.

EXPRE'SS, *s.* a messenger sent with expedition, on purpose to deliver a particular message; a message; a declaration in plain and direct terms.

EXPRE'SSIBLE, *a.* that may be uttered, or communicated by words; that may be forced out by squeezing.

EXPRE'SSION, (*expreshon*) *s.* [from *exprimo*, to express, Lat.] the act of communicating an idea by language; the particular form, manner, or style, used in communicating one's thoughts; a phrase; the squeezing or forcing out any thing by pressure.

EXPRE'SSIVE, *a.* having the power of uttering or representing.

EXPRE'SSIVELY, *ad.* in a clear and direct manner, applied to language.

EXPRE'SSIVENESS, *s.* the power of representing, or conveying ideas to the mind.

EXPRE'SSLY, *ad.* in direct terms; plainly; positively.

EXPRE'SSURE, *s.* [from *exprimo*, to express, Lat.] expression, or the conveying ideas by language. The form or likeness described.

To EXPRO'BRATE, *v. a.* [*exprobro*, from *probrum*, reproach, Lat.] to charge with a thing by way of reproach.

EXPROBRA'TION, *s.* [*exprobro*, from *probrum*, reproach, Lat.] a reproachful accusation.

To EXPRO'PRIATE, *v. a.* [from *ex*, here a negative particle, and *proprius*, one's own, Lat.] to make a thing no longer one's own. Not in use.

To EXPU'GN, (*expun*) *v. a.* [from *ex*, out, and *pugno*, to fight, Lat.] to take by assault.

EXPUGNA'TION, *s.* [from *ex*, out, and *pugno*, to fight, Lat.] conquest; the taking a town by assault.

EXPU'LSION, *s.* [from *ex*, out, and *pello*, to drive, Lat.] the act of driving out; the state of a person driven from a place.

EXPU'LSIVE, *a.* having the power of driving out.

To EXPU'NGE, *v. a.* [from *ex*, out, and *pungo*, to prick; to prick or cross with a pen, Lat.] to blot or rub out. Figuratively, to efface or annihilate.

EXPURGA'TION, *s.* [from *ex*, out, and *purgo*, to purge, Lat.] the act of purging or cleaning. Figuratively, purification from bad mixtures, or from error and falsehood.

EXPU'RGATOR, *s.* [from *ex*, out, and *purgo*, to purge, Lat.] one who corrects by expunging.

EXPU'RGATORY, *a.* employed in clearing away what is noxious, erroneous, or amiss.

E'XQUISITE, *a.* [from *ex*, out, and *quæro*, to search, Lat.] searched out with care; so excellent, perfect, or completely bad, as to shew great care in the search, or great exactness and labour in the production. Consummately bad.

E'XQUISITELY, (Johnson accents this and the next word on the second syllable) *ad.* perfectly; accurately; completely; in such a manner as shews no small pains in the discovery or production.

E'XQUISITENESS, *s.* nicety; perfection; owing to great care and pains.

E'XSCRIPT, *s.* [from *ex*, out, and *scribo*, to write, Lat.] a writing copied from some other.

EXSI'CCANT, or EXSI'CCATIVE, *a.* drying.

EXSICCA'TION, *a.* [from *ex*, which strengthens the signification, and *sicco*, to dry, Lat.] the act of drying.

EXSI'CCATIVE, *a.* having the power of drying.

EXSU'CTION, *s.* [from *ex*, out, and *sugo*, to suck, Lat.] the act of draining or drawing out by sucking.

EXSUDATION, *s.* [from *ex*, out, and *sudo*, to sweat, Lat.] the act of discharging by sweat.

To EXSU'DE, *v. a.* [from *ex*, out, and *sudo*, to sweat, Lat.] to discharge by sweat; to distil or exhale.

EXSUFFLA'TION, *s.* [from *ex*, out, and *suffio*, to blow underneath, Lat.] a blast working underneath.

To EXSU'FFOLATE, *v. a.* [from *ex*, out, Lat. and *suffolar*, to buzz, Ital.] to whisper or buzz in the ear This word is peculiar to Shakspeare.

To EXU'SCITATE, *v. a.* [from *ex*, which strengthens the signification, and *suscito*, to rouse, Lat.] to rouse or stir up.

E'XTACY, *s.* See ECSTACY.

E'XTANT, *a.* [*extans* Lat.] standing out, or above the other parts of the surface. Public; not suppressed; still to be met with, applied to books.

EXTA'TIC, or EXTA'TICAL, *s.* [from *ekstasis*, a trance, Gr.] See ECSTATIC.

EXTE'MPORAL, *a.* [from *ex*, out, and *tempus*, time, Lat.] sudden; without any premeditation.

EXTE'MPORALLY, *ad.* quickly; without any preceding study or preparation.

EXTEMPORA'NEOUS, *a.* from *ex*, out, and *tempus*, time, Lat.] sudden; not allowing, or giving any time for preparation or premeditation.

EXTE'MPORARY, *a.* [from *ex*, out, and *tempus*, time, Lat.] sudden; quick; formed without study, preparation, or premeditation.

EXTE'MPORE, *ad.* [Lat.] suddenly; without thought or study.

To EXTE'MPORIZE, *v. n.* to speak without premeditation.

To EXTE'ND, *v. a.* [from *ex*, out, and *tendo*, to stretch, Lat.] to stretch out towards any part; to spread; to enlarge the surface of a thing. To increase, applied to force, strength, or duration. To communicate or impart. In law, to seize.

EXTE'NDER, *s.* the person or means by which any thing is stretched.

EXTE'NDIBLE, *a.* capable of being made wider or longer.

EXTE'NDLESSNESS, *s.* an unlimited or unbounded extension.

EXTENSIBI'LITY, *s.* the quality of being made wider or longer.

EXTE'NSIBLE, *a.* capable of being stretched wider and longer; capable of including or comprehending more ideas.

EXTE'NSIBLENESS, *s.* the quality of being stretched wider or longer.

EXTE'NSION, *s.* [from *ex*, out, and *tendo*, to stretch, Lat.] the act of increasing the length or breadth of a thing; the state of a thing where length or breadth is increased. In physics, the distance between the extremes of a solid body.

EXTE'NSIONAL, *a.* long, drawn out; having great extent.

EXTE'NSIVE, *a.* [from *ex*, out, and *tendo*, to stretch, Lat.] wide; large.

EXTE'NSIVELY, *ad.* widely; largely.

EXTE'NSIVENESS, *s.* largeness; wideness; diffusiveness.

EXTE'NSOR, *s.* [Lat.] in anatomy, a muscle by which any limb is extended.

EXTE'NT, *s.* [from *ex*, out, and *tendo*, to stretch, Lat.] the distance between the extremities of a thing; the space filled; communication; distribution. In law, an execution or seizure of a person's goods.

To EXTE'NUATE, *v. a.* [*extenuo*, from *tenuis*, slender, Lat.] to make small, narrow, or slender; to make lean.

EXTENUA'TION, *s.* [*extenuo*, from *tenuis*, slender, Lat.] the act of representing things less ill than they are. Mitigation, or alleviation, applied to punishment. In medicine, a loss of flesh, or decay of the body.

EXTE'RIOR, *a.* [Lat.] outward; external; not essential.

To EXTE'RMINATE, *v. a.* [from *ex*, which strengthens the signification, and *termino*, to end, Lat.] to root out; to destroy utterly.

EXTERMINA'TION, *s.* [from *ex*, which strengthens the signification, and *termino*, to end, Lat.] total destruction.

EXTERMINA'TOR, *s.* [Lat.] the instrument by which any thing is destroyed.

To EXTE'RMINE, *v. a.* [from *ex*, which strengtheus the signification, and *termino*, to end, Lat.] to destroy; to put an end to.

EXTE'RNAL, *a.* [*externus*, from *extra*, without, Lat.] outward; from without; outward appearance; or that which appears to the sight.

EXTE'RNALLY, *ad.* outwardly.

EXTILLA'TION, *s.* [from *ex*, out, and *stillo*, to drop, Lat.] the act of falling in drops.

To EXTI'MULATE, *v. a.* [from *ex*, which strengthens the signification, and *stimulo*, to excite, Lat.] to prick or incite.

EXTIMULA'TION, *s.* [from *ex*, which strengthens the signification, and *stimulo*, to excite, Lat.] pungency; or the power of exciting motion, sensation, or action.

EXTI'NCT, *a.* [from *extinguo*, to extinguish, Lat.] quenched or put out, applied to fire. At a stop, without any survivors, applied to succession. Abolished, or out of force, applied to law.

EXTI'NCTION, *s.* [from *extinguo*, to extinguish, Lat.] the act of quenching or putting out, applied to fire. The state of a thing quenched. Utter destruction. Suppression.

To EXTI'NGUISH, *v. a.* [*extinguo*, Lat.] to put out, or quench, applied to fire. To suppress or destroy, applied to the passions. To cloud or obscure by superior splendor.

EXTI'NGUISHABLE, *a.* that may be put out, quenched, suppressed, or destroyed.

EXTI'NGUISHER, *s.* a hollow cone, which is put on a candle to quench it.

EXTIN'GUISHMENT, *s.* the act of suppressing or putting an end to a thing. Abolition, applied to laws. The act of taking away all the descendants or survivors of a family.

To EXTI'RPATE, *v. a.* [*extirpo*, from *stirps*, a root, Lat.] to root out; to destroy utterly.

EXTIRPA'TION, *s.* [*extirpo*, from *stirps*, a root, Lat.] the act of rooting out; or utterly destroying.

EXTIRPA'TOR, *s.* [Lat.] one who roots out; a destroyer.

EXTISPI'CIOUS, *a.* [*extispicium*, the craft of soothsaying, from *exta*, entrails, and *inspicio*, to look, Lat.] augurial; relating to the inspection of entrails in order to prognostication.

To EXTO'L, *v. a.* [from *ex*, which strengthens the signification, and *tollo*, to lift up, Lat.] to praise; to magnify with praise.

EXTO'LLER, *s.* one who praises, or magnifies with praise.

EXTO'RSIVE, *a.* drawing by violence.

EXTO'RSIVELY, *ad.* by violence.

To EXTO'RT, *v. a.* [from *ex*, to strengthen the signification, and *torqueo*, to wist, Lat.] to draw by force, to wring from one; to gain by violence or oppression.

EXTO'RTER, *s.* a person who makes use of oppression, or violent or indirect means.

EXTO'RTION, *s.* the act or practice of gaining or acquiring by force; the force or violence made use of to gain a thing.

EXTO'RTIONER, (*extorshoner*) *s.* one who grows rich by violence.

To EXTRA'CT, *v. a.* [from *ex*, out, and *traho*, to draw, Lat.] to draw or take one thing from another; to draw by chemistry. In arithmetic, to find the root of any number. To abridge or transcribe any passage from a book or writing.

E'XTRACT, *s.* [from *ex*, out, and *traho*, to draw, Lat.] in pharmacy, the purest and finest of any substance; separated by dissolution, or digestion in a proper menstruum, and afterwards made into a thick, moist consistence, by distillation, or evaporation over fire. In literature, an abridgment of a book, or a transcript of some passage.

EXTRA'CTION, *s.* [from *ex*, out, and *traho*, to draw, Lat.] in chemistry and pharmacy, an operation whereby essences, tinctures, &c. are drawn from natural bodies. In surgery, an operation by which any foreign matter lodged in the body is taken out. In genealogy, the stock or family from which a person is descended. In arithmetic, *extraction* of root is the method of finding the roots of given numbers or quantities.

EXTRA'CTOR, *s.* a person or instrument by which any thing is taken out.

EXTRAJUDI'CIAL, (*extrajudishial*) *a.* [from *extra*, without, and *judicium*, judgment, Lat.] out of the regular course of proceeding in law.

EXTRAJUDI'CIALLY, (*extrajudishially*) *ad.* in a manner different from the common or stated course of procedure at law.

EXTRAMI'SSION, *s.* [from *extra*, without, and *mitto*, to send, Lat.] the act of emitting outward, opposite to intromission.

EXTRAMU'NDANE, *a.* [from *extra*, without, and *mundanus*, belonging to the world, Lat.] beyond the bounds of this material system.

EXTRA'NEOUS, *a.* [from *extra*, without, Lat.] not intrinsic or essential to a thing; foreign, or of a different substance.

EXTRAO'RDINARILY, *ad.* in a manner out of the common method and order; uncommonly; eminently; remarkably.

EXTRAO'RDINARY, *a.* [from *extra*, without, and *ordo*, order, Lat.] different from, or out of the common course or order.

EXTRAPARO'CHIAL, (*extraparokial*) *a.* [from *extra*, without, and *parochia*, a parish, Lat.] not included or comprehended in any parish.

EXTRAPROVI'NCIAL, (*extraprovinshial*) *a.* [from *extra*, without, and *provincia*, a province, Lat.] not within the same province; or not within the jurisdiction of the same person.

EXTRARE'GULAR, *a*, not comprehended within a rule.

EXTRA'VAGANCE, or EXTRA'VAGANCY, *s.* [from *extra*, without, and *vagor*, to wander, Lat.] an excursion or sally beyond prescribed bounds; irregularity; wildness. An immoderate heat or violence, applied to the passions. Unnatural tumor; bombast. Waste, or superfluous expense.

EXTRA'VAGANT, *a.* [from *extra*, without, and *vagor*, to wander, Lat.] wandering out of, or beyond the prescribed bounds. Roving beyond any prescribed forms, or the bounds of moderation; immoderate; irregular; not reduced to rule; prodigal; or profusely expensive.

EXTRA'VAGANT, *s.* one who is included or comprehended in no general rule or definition.

EXTRA'VAGANTLY, *ad.* contrary to all rule; in an unreasonable or immoderate degree; profusely expensive.

To EXTRA'VAGATE, *v. n.* [from *extra*, without, and *vagor*, to wander, Lat.] to wander up and down; also to talk idly and impertinently.

EXTRA'VASATED, *a.* [from *extra*, without, and *vas*, a vessel, Lat.] forced out of the vessels.

EXTRAVASA'TION, *s*, the act of forcing, or the state of being forced, out of its proper vessels.

EXTRAVE'NATE, *a.* [from *extra*, without, and *vena*, a vein, Lat.] let out of the veins.

EXTRA'UGHT, (*extraut*) an obsolete participle of EXTRACT.

EXTRE'ME, *a.* [this word is sometimes corrupted by the superlative termination, of which it is by no means capable, as it has in itself the superlative signification; *extremus*, Lat.] greatest, applied to degree. Utmost, or farthermost, applied to situation or time. Last, or that has nothing beyond it. Pressing, applied to danger.

EXTRE'ME, *s.* the utmost point or highest degree of any thing; points at the greatest distance from each other.

EXTRE'MELY, *ad.* in the utmost degree. Very much, or greatly, in familiar language.

EXTRE'ME UNCTION, one of the sacraments of the Romish church, the fifth in order, administered to people dangerously sick, by anointing them with holy oils, and pronouncing several prayers over them.

EXTRE'MITY, *s.* [*extremitas*, from *extremus*, extreme, Lat.] the utmost parts, or those farthest from the centre or middle; those points which are most opposite to each other; the remotest or farthest part of a country; the utmost degree of violence, distress, or poverty.

To E'XTRICATE, *v. a.* [from *ex*, out of, and *tricæ*, impediments, Lat.] to free a person from any difficulty or perplexity.

EXTRICA'TION, *s.* the act of freeing from perplexity, difficulty, or danger.

EXTRI'NSIC *a.* [*extrinsĕcus*, from *extra*, without, Lat.] outward; external; not in the substance or subject itself.

EXTRI'NSICAL, *a.* [*extrinsĕcus*, from *extra*, without, Lat.] external; outward; from without.

To EXTRU'DE, *v. a.* [from *ex*, out, and *trudo*, to thrust, Lat.] to thrust out; to drive off or away by violence.

EXTRU'SION, *s.* [from *ex*, out, and *trudo*, to thrust, Lat.] the act of thrusting or driving out.

EXTU'BERANCE, *s.* [from *ex*, out, and *tuber*, an excrescence, Lat.] a knob, or part which rises above the rest of a surface.

EXU'BERANCE, *s.* [*exubero*, from *ex*, which increases the signification, and *uber*, plentiful, Lat.] overgrowth; superfluous shoots; useless abundance; luxuriance.

EXU'BERANT, *a.* [*exubero*, from *ex*, which increases the signification, and *uber*, plentiful, Lat.] growing with superfluous shoots, applied to plants. Luxurious; superfluously plentiful; abounding in the utmost degree.

EXU'BERANTLY, *ad.* abundantly, even to the highest or superfluous degree.

To EXU'BERATE, *v. n.* [*exubero*, from *ex*, which increases the signification, and *uber*, plentiful, Lat.] to abound in the highest degree.

EXU'CCUOUS, *a.* [from *ex*, out of, and *succus*, juice, moisture, Lat.] without juice; dry.

EXUDA'TION, *s.* See EXSUDATION.

To EXU'LCERATE, *v. a*, [*exulcero*, from *ulcus*, an ulcer, Lat.] to make sore with an ulcer; to afflict with a running or corroding humour. Figuratively, to afflict, enrage, or corrode.

EXULCERA'TION *s.* [*exulcero*, from *ulcus*, an ulcer, Lat.] the beginning of an erosion which wears away the substance, and forms an ulcer. The act of inflaming or enraging, applied to the mind.

EXU'LCERATORY, *a.* [*exulcero*, from *ulcus* an ulcer, Lat.] having a tendency to produce ulcers.

To EXU'LT, *v. n.* [*exulto*, from *ex*, out, and *salto*, to leap, Lat.] to be affected with a high degree of gladness or joy.

EXU'LTANCE, *s.* transport of joy or gladness.

EXULTA'TION, *s.* [*exulto*, from *ex*, out, and *salto*, to leap, Lat.] rapturous delight.

EXUNDA'TION, *s.* [*exulto*, from *ex*, out, and *salto*, to leap, Lat.] an overflowing. Figuratively, a great abundance.

EXU'PERANCE, *s.* [from *ex*, which strengthens the signification, and *supero*, to excel, Lat.] a surplus, or greater quantity.

EXU'STION, *s.* [*exustio*, from *ex*, out, and *uro*, to burn, Lat.] consumption by fire.

EXU'VIÆ. *s.* [Lat.] the skins or shells which are cast by an animal.

EY'AS, *s* [*niais*, Fr.] a young hawk just taken from the nest, not able to prey for itself.

EY'ASMUSKET, *s.* a young unfledged male hawk of the musket kind.

EYE, a very ancient and meanly built town of Suffolk, with narrow streets. It has some manufactures of spinning and bone-lace, and is situated in a sort of island, (because surrounded with a brook) on the road from Ipswich to Norwich, 20 miles N. of Ipswich, and 91 N. E. of London. Market on Saturday. Pop. 2313.

EYE, *s.* [formerly *eyne*, in the plural, at present *eyes*; *eag*, Sax., *ee*, Scot, *een*, plural] the organ of sight. The eye is generally divided into internal and external parts, or into the eye properly so called, and the appendages. The *eye, properly so called*, consists of tunics, humours, and vessels. The tunics or coats of the eye are seven in number, of which the most remarkable are the sixth, which forms the iris, or coloured part of the eye, and the seventh, which is the retina or net-work, on which the images of visible objects are impressed. The humours are three, the watery, the crystalline, and the glassy. The vessels are, nerves, glands, arteries, and veins. [See PUPIL.] The appendages of the eye are, the orbit or cavity in which it is placed, the eyebrow, and the eyelids. Sight; the countenance; aspect; regard; notice; attention; opinion formed by observation; the place from whence any thing can be seen; view. A small catch into which a hook goes; bud of a plant; a small shade or colour; power of perception. In botany, the external scar upon a seed, by which it was fixed to the seed vessels. It is very remarkable in the bean.

To EYE, *v. a.* to watch; to keep in view. Neuterly, to appear or seem.

EY'EBALL, *s.* the apple of the eye.

EY'EBRIGHT, *s.* See EUPHRASY.

EY'EBROW, *s.* the hairy arch over the eye, intended by Providence to defend it from any moisture which would otherwise run into it from the forehead.

EY'EDROP, *s.* a tear.

EY'EGLASS, *s.* spectacles; glass to assist the sight.

EY'ELESS, *a.* without eyes; blind.

EY'ELET, *s.* [*oeillet*, Fr.] a hole through which light may enter; a small hole wrought in linen, usually termed by sempstresses an *eyelet-hole*.

EY'ELID, *s.* the membrane or skin which closes the eye.

EY'ESERVANT, *s.* one who works only while watched, or while his master is present.

EY'ESERVICE, *s.* service performed only when the master is present.

EY'ESHOT, *s.* glance; sight; view.

EY'ESIGHT, *s.* the sight of the eye.

EY'ESORE, *s.* something offensive to the sight.

EY'ESPOTTED, *a.* marked with spots like eyes.

EY'ESTRING, *s.* the tendon, or nerve, by which the eye is held in its place.

EYE-SU'CKER, *s.* a small worm found adhering to the eye of a sprat.

EY'ETOOTH, *s.* the tooth on the upper jaw, on each side, next to the grinders, called by anatomists *dogs' teeth*, or *dentes canini*.

EY'EWINK, *s.* a quick shutting and opening of the eye intended as a sign or token.

EY'EWITNESS, *s.* one who gives testimony to facts which he has seen.

EYRE, *s.* [*eyre*, Fr. *iter*, Lat.] in law, the court of justices itinerents.

EY'RY, *s.* [from *ey*, Teut.] the place where birds of prey build their nests, or hatch.

EZE'KIEL, a canonical book of the Old Testament, referring chiefly to the degenerate manners and corruptions of the Jews of those times.

E'ZRA, a canonical book of the Old Testament, comprehending the history of the Jews from the time of Cyrus's edict for their return, to the twentieth year of Artaxerxes Longimanus.

F.

F, THE sixth letter of the alphabet, and fourth consonant, is by some reckoned mute, and by others a semi-vowel; its sound in English is invariable; formed by a compression of the whole lips and a forcible breath; it has much the same sound as the Greek φ, or *ph* in English words; and therefore in all words derived from the Greek, it should be written with *ph*, and in those of a Latin original with an *f*. Suetonius says, that the emperor Claudius invented the *f*, and two other letters; and that it had the force of *v.* consonant, and was written inverted thus, Ⅎ. As a numeral, F denotes 40, and with a dash over it thus, $\bar{F}$, 40,000. In music, it stands for the bass cliff; and frequently for *forte*, as *ff* does for *forte, forte*. In medical prescriptions, *f* stands for *fiat, let it be done*; thus F. S. A. stands for *fiat secundum artem, let it be done according to art*. As an abbreviation F stands for *Fellow*, as F. R. S. for *Fellow of the Royal Society*.

FA, in music, the fourth note in the scale or gamut; as ut, re, mi, *fa*.

FABA'CEOUS, *a.* [from *faba*, a bean, Lat.] having the nature of a bean.

FA'BLE, *s.* [*fabula*, from *fabulo*, to talk, Lat.] a tale or feigned story, intended to enforce some moral precept; a fiction; a series of events which compose a moral, epic, or dramatic poem.

To FA'BLE, *v. n.* to feign or write fiction; to tell falsehoods, with an intent to deceive; to lie. Actively, to feign; to deliver in fables and fictions.

FA'BLED, *part.* mentioned or celebrated in fables.

FA'BLER, *s.* a writer of feigned stories or fictions; a softer or more genteel word to express a person guilty of lying.

FA'BRIC, *s.* [from *faber*, a carpenter, Lat.] a building, any thing composed of different or dissimilar parts; the texture of a silk or stuff.

To FA'BRIC, *v. a.* [from *faber*, a carpenter, Lat.] to build, form, or construct.

To FA'BRICATE, *v. a.* [from *faber*, a carpenter, Lat.] to build or construct.

FABRICA'TION, *s.* [from *faber*, a carpenter, Lat.] the act of building; construction.

FA'BULIST, *s.* [*fabuliste*, Fr.] a writer or composer of fables.

FABULO'SITY, *s.* [from *fabula*, a fable, Lat.] the quality of dealing in falsehood, or telling lies.

FA'BULOUS, *a.* [from *fabula*, a fable, Lat.] dealing in, or belonging to fables, fiction, or falsehood.

FA'BULOUSLY, *ad.* in a feigned or fabulous manner.

FACE, [*facies*, Lat.] the visage; the countenance, or fore-part of the head; the surface of a thing; the front or fore-part of a building or thing; the state or appearance of an affair; appearance, look, or countenance; presence, or sight; confidence; boldness. Used in the plural, it means distortion of the face.

To FACE, *v. n.* to carry a false appearance, or play the hypocrite; to come in front. Actively, to march against or oppose an enemy or danger with boldness and courage. Followed by *down*, to deny or oppose, or put to silence by mere impudence.

FA'CEPAINTING, *s.* the art of drawing portraits.

FA'CET, *s.* [*facette*, Fr.] a small surface; a superficies cut into several angles.

FACE'TIOUS, (*faseshious*) *a.* [*facetus*, Lat.] wittily gay; used both of persons and things.

FACE'TIOUSLY, (*faseshiously*) *ad.* in a merry, witty, and jocose manner.

FACE'TIOUSNESS, (*faseshiousness*) *s.* the quality of diverting by cheerful wit, or pleasant and jocose expressions or stories.

FA'CILE, *a.* [*facilis*, Lat.] to be attained or performed with ease or little labour. Easily conquered or surmounted. Easy of access or converse; not haughty; pliant; flexible.

To FACI'LITATE, *v. a.* [from *facilis*, easy, Lat.] to make easy, or to clear from difficulty or impediments.

FACI'LITY, *s.* [from *facilis*, easy, Lat.] easiness of performing, or to be performed; freedom from difficulty; readiness in performing; easiness to be persuaded either to good or bad; flexibility, or credulity; easiness of access; condescension, or compliance.

FACINE'RIOUS, *a.* [corrupted from *facinorous*] wicked.

FA'CING, *part.* opposite to.

FA'CING, *s.* an ornamental covering put upon the outside of any thing.

FA'CINOROUS, *a.* [*facinus*, an atrocious action, Lat.] wicked; bad.

FA'CINOROUSNESS, *s.* wickedness in a high degree.

FACT, *s.* [*factum*, from *facio*, to make, or do, Lat.] a thing done; an effect produced. A reality, opposed to a mere supposition or speculation. An action.

FA'CTION, (*fakshon*) *s.* [*factio*, from *facio*, to make or do, Lat.] a party in a state. A tumult, discord, or dissension.

FA'CTIOUS, (*fakshious*) *a.* [*factieux*, Fr.] given to faction, or public dissension; loud and vehement in supporting any party; proceeding from, or tending to, public discord.

FA'CTIOUSLY, (*fakshiously*) *ad.* in a manner criminally discontented; tumultuous: or forming parties in a government.

FA'CTIOUSNESS, (*fakshiousness*) *s.* inclination to public dissension; violent clamorousness in support of a party.

FACTI'TIOUS, (*faktishious*) *a.* [*factitius*, from *facio*, to make, Lat.] made by art, opposed to what is produced by nature; counterfeited.

FA'CTOR, *s.* [*facteur*, Fr. *factor*, Lat.] an agent; or one who transacts business for another. In arithmetic, the multiplicator and multiplicand.

FA'CTORY, *s.* a house or district inhabited by traders in a foreign country; several traders associated or embodied in a place.

FACTO'TUM, *s.* [from *facio*, to make, or do, and *totus*, the whole, Lat.] ornamented great letters, set at the beginning of a book, chapter, &c. Also one who is employed alike in all kinds of business.

FA'CULTY, *s.* [*facultas*, Lat.] the power of doing any thing; activity either of body or mind; the powers of the mind, whether imagination, memory, or reason. In physic, a power or ability of performing any thing or action, whether natural, vital, or animal. A knack, skill, or dexterity, gained by habit. A quality or disposition either good or bad. Power or authority. In law, it is a privilege granted to a person by favour and indulgence, of doing what by law he ought not to do. For granting these privileges, there is a court under the archbishop of Canterbury, called the *Court of Faculties*, the chief officer is styled *Master of the Faculties*, who has a power of granting dispensations in divers cases; as to marry without the banns being first published; to ordain a deacon under age; for a son to succeed his father in a benefice; a clerk to hold two or more livings. The masters or professors of any science; peculiarly applied to physicians, or other practitioners in medicine.

FACU'ND, *a.* [*facundus*, Lat.] eloquent.

To FADE, *v. n.* [from *fade*, Fr.] to decline from a greater to a less vigour or strength; to grow weak, or languish; to decay from a stronger or brighter to a weaker or paler colour. To wither, applied to plants or other vegetables. To die away, vanish, or wear out gradually.

FÆ'CES, *s.* [Lat. plural] in medicine, excrements; or the dregs left after distillation and infusion.

To FAG, *v. n.* [*fatigo*, Lat.] to make weary or tired; to be fatigued. Actively, to beat.

FA'G-END, *s.* [*fegan*, Sax.] the end of a piece of cloth, which is made of coarser materials than the other part. Figuratively, the refuse or meaner part of any thing.

FA'GOT, *s.* [*fagod*, Brit. *fagot*, Fr.] a bundle of sticks, or brushwood, bound together for fuel, or any other purpose.

To FA'GOT, *v. n.* to tie up, or bundle together.

FA'HLUN, sometimes called COPPERSBERG, a town, the capital of Dalecarlia, in Sweden. It contains 2 churches roofed with copper, about 1,200 houses, which are generally of wood, two stories high, and 7,000 inhabitants, including the mines. It is situated in the midst of rocks and hills, between two large lakes, near some celebrated copper-mines, 20 miles N. W. of Hedemora. Lat. 60. 52. N., lon. 15. 32. E.

To FAIL, *v. n.* [*faillir*, Fr.] to grow deficient from a former plenty; to become unequal to the demand or use; to be extinct; to cease, or be lost; to sink; to languish through fatigue; to decay; to miss producing its effect; to disappoint a person's expectations; to be deficient in keeping an assignation, or in performing a duty. Actively, to desert; to omit the discharge of a duty; to be wanting to.

FAIL, *s.* a miscarriage, miss, or unsuccessful attempt; omission, neglect, or non-performance of a promise or duty, deficience; want; death.

FA'ILING, *s.* a deficience, imperfection, or slight fault, owing to the infirmity of our natures.

FAI'LURE, *s.* deficience, or cessation. An omission, or slip, applied to duty. A slight fault.

FAIN, *a.* [*feagon*, Sax.] glad; joyful. To be forced, compelled, or obliged. Though this last sense is now the only one in use, as Johnson observes, it seems to have arisen from a mistake of the original signification, or some ambiguous expressions; as, "I was *fain* to do this;" which would equally suit with the rest of the sentence, whether it was supposed to mean, "*I was compelled*, or *I was glad*, to do this."

FAIN, *ad.* gladly; very desirously; willingly.

To FAINT, *v. n.* [*faner*, Fr.] to decay, fade, or waste away quickly; to grow languid, or fall into a fit; to sink down through dejection. Actively, to deject; to depress; to make a person languid.

FAINT, *a.* [*fane*, Fr.] void of strength, vigour, or spirit. Pale, dead, or void of brightness, applied to colour. Slow; not loud, scarcely audible, applied to sound. Cowardly; timorous.

Faint Heart never won Fair Lady.

This Proverb animates to *constancy* and *resolution* in any honourable undertaking; having a more extensive view than the courting of a *mistress*: it intimates the *injuriousness* of being *low-spirited* and *despairing*, in that a *dejection of mind* will, in all probability, *frustrate* the success; for that *despair* is the parent of *ruin*, in that it dispirits a man, and enfeebles or enervates his whole force. *Le couard n'aura belle amie*, say the *French*. And indeed a *low-spirited* person, who is terrified with *disappointments* and *difficulties*, is as unfit for *arms* as *amours*; nay, *civil affairs* too. But *courage*, on the other hand, makes *difficulties*, which to appearance at first seem *unsurmountable*, give way.

FAINTHEA'RTED, *a.* cowardly; timorous; dejected.

FAINTHEA'RTEDLY, *ad.* timorously; cowardly.

FAINTHEA'RTEDNESS, *s.* cowardice, timorousness.

FA'INTING, *s.* a fit, a swoon, wherein a person is senseless for a short time.

FAI'NTLY, *ad.* in a feeble or languid manner. Deadly, or just visible, applied to colour. Without force, applied to description. Scarcely audible, applied to sound. Timorously, or without courage, activity, or vigour, applied to the manner of action.

FA'INTNESS, *s.* languor, or want of spirits or strength through fatigue; fear; want of vigour; want of force; timorousness; dejection.

FA'INTY, *a.* weak; languid; void of vigour or strength.

FAIR, *a.* [*fæger*, Sax.] beautiful; handsome; of a white complexion, opposed to black or brown. Clear, pure, or without any foulness, applied to water. Not cloudy, nor tempestuous, applied to the weather. Favourable, prosperous, applied to the wind. Not effected by any unlawful methods. A "*fair* death." Equal or just, applied to morals. Not practising any unjust or indirect methods. Open; direct; pleasing; civil; gentle; mild; commodious; easy; or successful.

FAIR, *ad.* gently, without violence, joined to *softly*. In a civil and complaisant manner, joined to *speak*. Happily; successfully.

FAIR, *s.* a beauty; a woman who is handsome; honesty, or honest dealing.

FAIR, *s.* [*foire*, Fr.] a public place where merchants or traders resort, at stated times, to dispose of their goods, and enjoy some diversions, which are usually exhibited at such times. The principal fairs in Great Britain are, Stourbridge fair, near Cambridge; the two fairs of Bristol; that of Exeter, West Chester, Edinburgh, Weyhill, and Burford fairs, for sheep; Barnet fair, near London, for lean and Welsh black cattle; St. Faith's, in Norfolk, for Scots runts; Yarmouth fishing fair, for herrings; Ipswich butter fair; that of Woodborough Hill, near Blandford, in Dorsetshire, famous for West-country manufactures, Devonshire kerseys, Wiltshire druggets, &c., and two cheese fairs at Atherston and Chipping-Norton.

FA'IRFORD, a town of Gloucestershire, celebrated for the glass windows, curiously painted with scripture history, in its spacious and beautiful church, done from the designs of Albert Durer. The colours are so lively, especially in the drapery, and the figures are in general so well drawn, that Vandyke affirmed, the pencil could not exceed them. The glass was taken in a ship going to Rome. It is situated on the Coln, a little above its influx into the Thames, 22 miles E. S. E. of Gloucester, and 80 W. by N. of London. Market on Thursday. Pop. 1574.

FA'IRING, *s.* something bought for a present at a fair.

FAIR ISLE, an island of the Northern Ocean, nearly midway between Shetland and Orkney, from both which its towering rocks are plainly discovered. On the E. side, the duke of Medina Sidonia, admiral of the Spanish Armada, was wrecked in 1588.

FA'IRLY, *ad.* pleasantly, applied to situation. Honestly, or without fraud, applied to the manner of action. Ingenuously; openly. Candidly, or without wresting the sense, applied to criticism. Without blots, applied to writings. Completely; entirely; perfectly.

FA'IRNESS, *s.* beauty; elegance of form, applied to the make of a person. Honesty, or freedom from fraud, applied to the manner of a person's dealings.

FA'IRSPOKEN, *a.* using civil and complaisant expressions.

FA'IRY, *s.* [*farhth*, Sax.] a kind of spirit, supposed to appear in a diminutive form, dance in meadows, and to reward cleanliness, &c. An enchantress. *Fairy circle* or *ring*, is a phenomenon frequently seen on hills and downs, and supposed by the vulgar to be traced by the fairies in their dances. Some naturalists have regarded these circles as the effect of lightning, and others as the work of ants or of worms.

FA'IRY, *a.* belonging to, or supposed to be given by, fairies.

FA'IRYSTONE, *s.* a stone found in gravel-pits.

FA'ISANS, or *Pheasants*, a small island in the river Bidassoa, between France and Spain, about two miles from Fontarabia. The peace of the Pyrennees was concluded here in 1669, when the kings of France and Spain had an interview, on the marriage of Louis XIV.

FAITH, *s.* [*fides*, Lat.] was deified by the Romans, and had a temple in the capitol. In divinity and philosophy, it is a firm belief of certain truths, upon the testimony of the person who reveals them. The grounds of a rational faith are, 1. That the things revealed be not contrary to, though they may be above, natural reason. 2. That the revealer be well acquainted with the things he reveals; that he be above all suspicion of deceiving us. Figuratively, belief of the truth of revealed religion; the system of revealed truth held by Christians; trust or confidence in God; trust in the honesty or veracity of another; fidelity, or unshaken adherence to a promise; sincerity.

FA'ITHFUL, *a.* firm in adhering to the truth of religion; believing the truths of revealed religion; honest or upright in the discharge of any duty.

FA'ITHFULLY, *ad.* with firm belief in the truth of revealed religion; with full confidence in the promises of God; with strict adherence to duty and loyalty.

FA'ITHFULNESS, *s.* any principle which a person may confide in; truth or veracity; firm adherence to duty as a subject.

FA'ITHLESS, *a.* without belief in the revealed truths of religion; without trust or confidence in the assurances or

promises of another; perfidious; disloyal; not true to duty, promise, or loyalty.

FA'ITHLESSNESS, *s.* treachery; perfidy. In divinity, unbelief of the truths of revelation.

FAKE, *s.* among seamen, a coil of rope.

FA'KENHAM, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Thursday. It is situated on a hill, and has one church, and several dissenting meeting-houses. The streets are pretty good, and well paved. It is 25 miles N. W. of Norwich, and 110 N. N. E. of London. Pop. 2085.

FA'KIR, *s.* the name given to a kind of Indian monks who even outdo the mortifications and severities of the ancient Anchorets; some of them mangle their bodies with scourges and knives; others never lie down; and others remain all their lives in one posture.

FALA'ISE, a town in the department of Calvados, famous for being the birth-place of William the Conqueror. The trade in serges, linen, and lace, is considerable; and it has a great annual fair, which begins on the 16th of August, and lasts 8 days. It is 18 miles S. S. E. of Caen.

FA'LCATED, *a.* [from *falx*, a scythe, Lat.] hooked; bent like a reaping-hook or scythe. Applied by astronomers to the appearance which the moon makes while moving from the conjunction to the opposition.

FALCA'TION, *s.* [from *falx*, a scythe, Lat.] crookedness; in a crooked form, resembling that of a scythe or reaping-hook.

FA'LCHION, (*faulshion*) *s.* [*fauchon*, Fr.] a short crooked sword or scimitar.

FA'LCON, (*faulcon*) *s.* [*faucon*, Fr.] a bird of prey of the hawk kind, superior to all others for courage, docility, gentleness, and nobleness of nature. In gunnery, a sort of cannon, whose diameter at the bore is five inches and a quarter, weight seven hundred and fifty pounds, length seven feet, load two pounds and a quarter, shot two inches and a half diameter, and two pounds and a half weight.

FA'LCONER, (*faulkoner*) *s.* [*fauconnier*, Fr.] a person who breeds, brings up, tames, and tutors birds of prey, such as falcons, hawks, &c.

FA'LCONET, (*faulkonet*) *s.* [*falconette*, Fr.] a kind of ordnance, whose diameter at the bore is four inches and a quarter, weight four hundred pounds, length six feet, load one pound and a quarter, shot something more than two inches diameter, and one pound and a quarter weight.

FA'LCONRY, (*faulkonry*) *s.* the art of taming and teaching birds of prey to pursue and take game.

FA'LDAGE, (*fauldage*) *s.* [*faldagium*, barb. Lat.] a privilege which several lords anciently reserved to themselves, of setting up folds for sheep in any field within their manors, and this not only for their own, but likewise for their tenants' sheep.

FA'LDFEE, (*fauldfee*) *s.* a composition paid anciently by tenants for the privilege of foldage.

FA'LDING, (*faulding*) *s.* a kind of coarse cloth.

FA'LDSTOOL, (*fauldstool*) *s.* a kind of stool placed at the south side of the altar, on which the kings of England kneel at their coronation.

FA'LKINGHAM, a town of Lincolnshire, with a market on Thursday. It is 110 miles N. of London. Pop. 744.

FA'LKIRK, a town of Stirlingshire, noted for being the place where the rebels defeated the king's forces, on January 17, 1746. In its neighbourhood the great markets for Highland cattle, called *trysts*, are held thrice a year; 15,000 head of cattle are sometimes sold at one tryst; which are, for the most part, sent to England. It is 8 miles S. E. of Stirling. Pop. 12743.

FA'LKLAND, a town of Fifeshire, situated at the foot of one of the beautiful green hills called the Lomonds The inhabitants are mostly employed in agriculture. It is 18 miles nearly N. of Edinburgh. Pop. 2658.

FA'LKLAND ISLANDS, N. E. of the Straits of Magellan. They consist of two large, with a number of smaller islands surrounding them. The soil is said to be nothing but bogs and barren mountains, beaten by storms almost perpetual. They have been also called PEPY'S ISLANDS, and SEBALD DE WERT'S ISLANDS. Lat. from 51. 6. to 52. 30. S., long from 56. 30. to 62. 15. W.

To FALL, (*faull*) *v.n.* preter, *I fell*, or *have fallen*, or *faln*; part. pass. *fallen*; [*feallan*, Sax.] to descend by accident from a higher to a lower place; to drop; to move down any descent; to die, or come to a sudden end; to be degraded from a high station to a low one; to decrease or diminish in value, weight, or quality; to enter into any state of the body or mind. "*Fall* asleep." *Shak.* "*Fell* into such a rage." *Knolles.* To sink below a thing in comparison, used with *short*. To happen; to befal. To light on. To handle or treat distinctly. To come upon, as a punishment. To be born, or yeaned. *To fall away*, to languish, or grow faint; to grow lean, or decrease in bulk; to revolt; to apostatize; to perish, or be lost. *To fall back*, to fail of a promise or resolution; to recede or give way. Used with *down*, to bow or bend as a suppliant; to sink, or tumble prostrate on the ground. *To fall from*, to revolt. *To fall in*, to coincide, or concur; to comply. *To fall off*, to separate; to perish; to forsake. *To fall on*, to begin to do a thing eagerly; to assault, or make an attack. *To fall over*, to revolt. *To fall out*, to quarrel; to happen; to drop. *To fall to*, to begin eagerly to eat; to apply himself to. *To fall under*, to be subject to; to be ranged with.

FALL, (*faull*) *s.* the act of dropping from a higher place; the act of tumbling prostrate upon the ground; the violence suffered from dropping accidentally from a higher place; death; overthrow; ruin; loss of greatness; decrease in price or value. Lessening of sound or cadence, applied to music. A cataract, cascade, or descent of water from a high place; the outlet of a current into any other water; autumn, or the time when the leaves drop or fall from the trees. In divinity, the state of our first parents, wherein, on account of eating of the forbidden tree, they lost the happiness of living in Paradise; and, according to Milton, "brought death into the world, and all our woe."

FALLA'CIOUS, (*fallashious*) *a.* [from *fallo*, to deceive, Lat.] producing mistakes; full of sophistry, raising false expectations; deceitful.

FALLA'CIOUSLY, (*fallashiously*) *ad.* in such a manner as to deceive by false appearances; or tending to lead into mistakes by sophistry.

FALLA'CIOUSNESS, *s.* tendency to deceive; inconclusiveness.

FA'LLACY, *s.* [*fallacia*, from *fallo*, to deceive, Lat.] an argument made use of to lead a person into an error; a sophism.

FALLIBI'LITY, *s.* [from *fallo*, to deceive, Lat.] liableness or possibility of being deceived, or of being in an error.

FA'LLIBLE, *a.* [from *fallo*, to deceive, Lat.] liable to error or mistake.

FA'LLING, (*faulling*] *s.* an indenting, or hollow in a surface, opposed to *prominence*.

FA'LLING-SICKNESS, (*faulling-sickness*) *s.* See EPILEPSY.

FA'LLOW, (*fallō*) *a.* [*falewe*, Sax.] a pale red, or yellow, applied to colour. In husbandry, unsown, or left to rest after certain years of tillage; ploughed, but not sown or prepared for a second ploughing. Figuratively, unploughed, uncultivated, applied to ground. Unoccupied, or neglected.

FA'LLOW, (*fallō*) *s.* [*falewe*, Sax.] ground ploughed in order for a second plougning; or land untilled, and suffered to rest, after bearing a certain number of years.

To FA'LLOW, (*fallō*) *v. n.* to plough in order to a second ploughing, or an interval of rest before seed be sown a second time.

FA'LLOWNESS, *s.* barrenness; an exemption from bearing fruit.

FA'LMOUTH, a rich, trading, well-built sea-port town of Cornwall, and the station of the packets to Spain, Portugal, and America. The merchants here trade with Portugal in ships of their own; and they have also a great share in the pilchard fishery. The harbour here is so very commodious, that ships of the greatest burden can come up to its quay; and it has, besides, so many deep and well-sheltered creeks belonging to it, that the whole British navy may ride safe here in any wind; and, next to Milford Haven, it is justly considered as the noblest and most extensive road for shipping in Great Britain. It is defended by the castles of St. Mawes and Pendennis, each on high rocks at the entrance. It is 10 miles S. of Truro, and 268 W. S. W. of London. Lat. 50. 8. N., long. 5. 27. W. Markets on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Pop 7284.

FALSE, (*faulse*) *a.* [*falsus*, from *fallo*, to deceive, Lat.] representing a thing to be what it is not; fictitious, or counterfeit; treacherous, or unjust; hypocritical, or feigned.

FALSEHEARTED, *a.* treacherous: deceitful; hollow.

FA'LSEHOOD, (*faulsehood*) *s.* [from *false* and *had*, Sax.] the setting down and uttering in words the agreement or disagreement of ideas otherwise than it is; or the representing a thing to be different from what we think it to be; a want of faithfulness or honesty; a lie, or the saying that a thing is what we are conscious it is not. Synon. Contrariety to truth is the general idea of *lie* and *falsehood*; but that of *lie* supposes always something criminal, whereas that of *falsehood* does not. If, questioned in a cause wherein bound to tell the truth, we do not, we are guilty of a *lie*; if we deviate from truth where there is no such obligation, it is no other than a *falsehood*.

FA'LSELY, (*faulsely*) *ad.* contrary to truth; erroneously; perfidiously.

FA'LSENESS, (*faulseness*) *s.* contrariety to truth, honesty, or faithfulness.

FALSIFICA'TION, (*faulsifikashon*) *s.* the act of altering the words of a sentence so as to make it signify something contrary to the opinion of the author; contradiction, or confutation.

FA'LSIFIER, (*faulsifier*) *s.* one who alters the words or sentences of an author, so as to make the sense contrary to what it was originally; one who counterfeits, or makes a thing appear to be what it is not; a liar, or inventor of falsehoods.

To FA'LSIFY, (*faulsify*) *v. a.* [*falsifier*, Fr.] to counterfeit, or forge; to alter the sense of a book. Figuratively, to confute, or prove false; to violate by treachery. Neuterly, to lie, or tell an untruth.

FA'LSITY, (*faulsity*) *s.* [*falsitas*, from *fallo*, to deceive, Lat.] the representing a thing to be what it is not; a falsehood or lie. Figuratively, an error.

To FA'LTER, (*faulter*) *v. n.* [*faltar*, Span.] applied to pronunciation, to hesitate or stammer in speaking. To fail in any act of the body or mind. Actively, to sift, or cleanse.

FA'LTERINGLY (*faulteringly*) *ad.* with hesitation and stammering, applied to utterance of words. With languor, feebleness, or weakness, applied to any act of the body of mind.

FAME, *s.* [*fama*, Lat.] honourable report. Figuratively, rumour, or report.

FA'MED, *part.* spoken of with honour and esteem.

FA'MELESS, *a.* inglorious; not known for any production of the understanding, invention, or action; of no repute.

FAMI'LIAR, *a.* [*familiaris*, from *familia*, a family, Lat.] belonging to a family; affable, or easy in conversation; with freedom; accustomed; common; frequent; easy; too free.

FAMI'LIAR, *s.* one long and intimately acquainted. A demon, supposed to be at the devotion, or to attend the call of a person.

FAMILIA'RITY, *s.* an easiness and freedom of access and discourse, generally observed between persons long and intimately acquainted, being free from constraint, formality, and ceremony. Figuratively, habit.

To FAMI'LIARIZE, *v. a.* [*familiariser*, Fr.] to wear away the impression of awe, or distant respect, occasioned by novelty; to bring down from a state of distant superiority to that of a person long known and joined in the bands of friendship.

FAMI'LIARLY, *ad.* unceremoniously; freely; easily.

FA'MILY, *s.* [*familia*, Lat.] those who live in the same house, or descend from the same progenitor.

FA'MINE, *s.* [*famine*, Fr. *fames*, Lat.] scarcity of food; distress for want of necessary food.

To FA'MISH, *v. a.* [from *fames*, famine, Lat.] to kill with hunger, or want of food; to kill with want of something necessary to support life.

FA'MOUS, *a.* [from *fama*, fame, Lat.] much talked of and praised for remarkable virtue, great exploits, useful inventions, or ingenious compositions. Sometimes applied to bad as well as good actions, but with impropriety.

FA'MOUSLY, *ad.* spoken of with esteem, and generally known for something extraordinary.

FA'MOUSNESS, *s.* great renown or fame.

FAN, *s.* [*vannus*, Lat.] an instrument used by the ladies to defend their complexion from the sun, or to raise wind and cool themselves, &c. Figuratively, any thing spread out in a triangular form, with a broad base, resembling a lady's fan; any thing by which the air is moved; wings. An instrument by which chaff is cleaned or winnowed from the corn, from *van*, Fr. An instrument to blow up or raise a fire.

To FAN, *v. a.* to cool by the motion of a fan; to put the air into motion; to raise a fire. To separate, or winnow.

FANA'TIC, *a.* [*fanaticus*, Lat.] entertaining wild, imaginary, and enthusiastic notions in religion.

FANA'TIC, *s.* a person who has wild notions in religion: an enthusiast.

FANA'TICISM, *s.* religious madness; enthusiasm.

FA'NCIFUL, *a.* entertaining odd and chimerical notions; changing or taking up an opinion, without consulting reason.

FA'NCIFULLY, *ad.* whimsically.

FA'NCIFULNESS, *s.* the habit of following the wild notions of the fancy or imagination, rather than those of reason.

FA'NCY, *s.* [contracted from *fantasy*; *phantasia*, from *phaino*, to shew, Gr., because whatever is fancied shews itself to the mind] a power or faculty of the mind which compounds ideas received by the senses, and by that means forms objects, persons, representations, and other ideas which have no existence without us; the imagination; an opinion formed barely by the operation of the imagination, without the interposition of reason; an idea, image, or conception of the mind; a liking, inclination, or fondness, mere humour, whim, or caprice; some thing or invention which pleases.

To FA'NCY, *v. a.* to conceive or form an idea of in the mind. To like or grow fond of.

FANE, *s.* [*fanum*, Lat.] a temple, or place devoted to religious worship.

FA'NFARON, *s.* [Fr.] a bully; a hector; one who makes

a great parade or ostentatious boast of his abilities, and promises more than he can perform.

FANFARONA'DE, *s.* [from *fanfaron*, Fr.] a bluster; an ostentatious show or boast of a person's abilities and virtues.

To FANG, *v. a.* [*fangan*, Sax.] to seize; to gripe.

FANG, *s.* the long tusk of a boar; the nails or claws of a bird or beast. In botany, any shoot or tendril, by means of which one plant takes hold of another.

FA'NGLE, *s.* [from *fengan*, Sax.] a silly attempt; a frivolous or trifling scheme. At present rarely used, unless joined with the word *new*; as *new fangles, new fangleness.*

FA'NGLED, *part.* or *a.* gaudy; ridiculously; or ostentatiously; showy and ornamented.

FA'NGLESS, *a.* without fangs or teeth.

FA'NGOTS, *s.* a quantity of wares, as raw silk, &c. containing from one to two hundred weight three quarters.

FA'NIONS, *s.* in the military art, small flags carried along with the baggage.

FA'NNEL, *s.* [*fanon*, Fr.] an ornament like a scarf, worn by a priest round his arm when he says mass.

FA'NNER, *s.* one who makes use of a fan.

FA'NTASIED, *part.* or *a.* troubled with odd imaginations or fancies.

FA'NTASM. See PHANTASM.

FANTA'STIC, or FANTA'STICAL, *a.* [*fantastique*, Fr.] imaginary; irrational; capricious; governed by whim, and fancy; conceited; affected.

FANTA'STICALLY, *ad.* in a manner which can only exist in imagination; capriciously; with great unsteadiness.

FANTA'STICALNESS, or FANTA'STICKNESS, *s.* whimsicalness; capriciousness.

FA'NTASY, *s.* See FANCY, and PHANTASY.

FA'NTIN, a populous kingdom on the Gold Coast of Guinea, extending about 30 miles along the sea-shore. The soil is fertile, producing fruits, maize, and palm wine. The small towns are very numerous, and they reckon about 4,000 fishermen on the coast. The capital, which is of the same name, is situated about four leagues up the country. The English and Dutch have forts here, and other European nations have traded here for gold and slaves.

FA'NTOM, *s.* See PHANTOM.

FAP, *a.* a cant-word in the time of Shakspeare for fuddled or drunk.

FAR, *ad.* [*feor*, Sax.] to a great distance, considered either in length, or as extending on all sides; almost; in a great measure. "The day is *far* spent." This word is often used in composition; as *far-seeing; far-looking.* PROV. *Far-fetched and dear-bought is good for ladies.*

FAR, *a.* distant from any place mentioned or implied. Used with *off*, both as an adverb and as an adjective. *From far* is used for a far or remote place.

FAR, *s.* [contracted from *farrow*] the offspring of a sow.

To FARCE, *v. a.* [*farcio*, Lat.] to stuff with other ingredients.

FARCE, *s.* [from *farcer*, Fr.] a dramatic entertainment of the comic kind, never exceeding three acts, but confined to the established laws of the drama; sometimes applied to a piece stuffed with wild and ludicrous conceits, capable of raising laughter. Figuratively, any incident or circumstance which is rather diverting than serious, and rather ridiculous than rational.

FA'RCICAL, *a.* belonging or suitable to a farce.

FA'RCY, *s.* [*farcina*, Ital.] a disease in horses or oxen, which vitiates their mass of blood; probably curable by antimony.

FA'RDEL, *s.* [*fardello*, Ital.] a bundle, burden, or little pack.

To FARE, *v. n.* [*faran*, Sax.] to go; to walk or move from one place to another. "So on he *fares*." *Par. Lost.* To be in any state or condition, either good or bad. To live, applied to the manner of eating.

FARE, *s.* the price paid by a person for his passage in any carriage, whether by land or by water; food, or provision for eating.

FA'REHAM, a town of Hants, which carries on a considerable trade in coals, corn, &c., and has a manufacture of sacks and cordage. Bricks and tiles also, of a superior excellence, are made here. It is pleasantly situated at the N. W. nook of Portsmouth Harbour, (with a quay, at which vessels of 200 tons can unload) 12 miles S. E. of Southampton, and 74 W. by S. of London. Pop. 4402.

FAREWE'LL, *ad.* a compliment used at parting, whereby we wish the person well whom we take leave of.

FAREWE'LL, *s.* leave; the act of parting. Sometimes used as an adjective, for something in which leave is taken.

FARFE'TCH, *s.* a stratagem or artifice.

FARFE'TCHED, *a.* brought from places at a great distance off; sought with care and pains; not naturally introduced.

FARINA'CEOUS, *a.* [from *farina*, meal, Lat.] mealy; resembling meal.

FARM, *s.* [from *feorm*, Sax.] ground occupied in tillage, whether it be a person's own, or hired; the state of lands let out at a certain annual sum; a certain sum of money paid to government for the right to its customs or taxes.

To FARM, *v. a.* to let or hire land of another person for tillage; to cultivate lands; to rent the customs or taxes of a state at a certain rate.

FA'RMER, *s.* one who cultivates his own or hired land; one who advances money for, or rents the taxes of, a state.

FA'RMING, *s.* the art of cultivating land or breeding cattle.

FA'RMOST, *a.* [superlative of *far*] most distant; remotest.

FA'RNESS, *s.* distance; remoteness.

FA'RNHAM, a town in Surrey, with a market on Thursday. It is seated on the river Wey, and is a pretty good town, with a castle seated on an eminence, where the bishops of Winchester usually reside; but it is now much decayed. The houses are handsome; and the market large for wheat, oats, and barley. It is 12 miles W. of Guildford, and 38 W. S. of London. Pop. 5858.

FARN ISLANDS, on the coast of Northumberland, 17 in number; the principal, *Farn Island*, is about a mile in circumference, has a light-house on it, and contains 6 or 7 acres of rich pasture.

FARRA'GINOUS, *a.* [from *farrago*, a mixture, Lat.] composed of different things or persons; huddled.

FARRA'GO, *s.* [Lat.] a mixed mass; a medley.

FA'RRIER, *s.* [*farrarius*, from *ferrum*, iron, [Lat. because horses' shoes are made of that metal] one who makes shoes for, and puts them on, horses; one who professes to cure the diseases incident to horses.

To FA'RRIER, *v. a.* to practise physic and surgery on horses.

FA'RRIERY, *s.* the art of curing, palliating, or preventing the diseases of horses, called of late years, and since the subject has employed the attention of scientific persons, the *Veterinary Art.*

FA'RRINGDON, a small town of Berks, situated on the side of a hill, near the Thames, 18 miles S. W. of Oxford, and 68 W. by N. of London. Market on Tuesday.

To FA'RROW, (*farrō*) *v. a.* to bring forth pigs, applied to swine.

FA'RROW, (*farrō*) *s.* [*fearth*, Sax.] a little pig.

FARSISTAN, or *Fars*, a fertile province of Persia, bounded on the N. by Irac Agemi; on the E. by Kerman; on the S. by the Persian Gulf; and on the W. by Chusistan; about 420 miles long, and 360 broad. The forests furnish mastic, and emeralds are common here. Numbers of wild swine and wild cats inhabit the mountainous parts. Lat. 28. 36. and 31. 10 N., mean long 52. 40. E. The town Schiras is the capital.

FA'RTHER, *a.* [Johnson says this word is generally but improperly considered as the comparative of *far;* whereas it comes from *forth, forther, forthest;* and that we ought to write it *further* and *furthest*] at a greater distance, applied to situation. Longer. Adverbially, at, or to a greater distance. Used as a connective particle in a discourse, it implies *moreover, again, besides.*

FA'RTHEST, *a.* (more properly *furthest*) most distant. Adverbially, at, or to the greatest distance.

FA'RTHING, *s.* [from *feortha*, Sax. fourth, and *ling*, Sax. a diminutive termination] the smallest English coin, being in value the fourth part of a penny.

FA'RTHINGALE, *s.* [*verdegarde*, Belg.] a hoop, or petticoat, used to make the others stand out by means of circles of whalebone, or cane, which are sewed upon it.

FA'SCES, *s.* [Lat.] axes tied up in a bundle with rods or staves, and borne before the Roman magistrates, as an ensign or badge of authority.

FA'SCETS, *s.* in the art of making glass, are the irons thrust into the mouths of bottles, in order to convey them to the annealing tower.

FA'SCIA, *s.* [Lat.] in architecture, a broad list, fillet, or band, used in architraves and pedestals. In brick buildings, the jutting out of the bricks over the windows.

To FA'SCINATE, *v. a.* [*fascino*, from *fascinum*, witchcraft, Lat.] to bewitch, or influence by enchantment or witchcraft.

FASCINA'TION, *s.* [*facino*, from *facinum*, witchcraft, Lat.] the act of bewitching, generally applied to that of the eye or tongue.

FA'SCINE, (*fasseen*) *s.* [Fr.] in fortification, faggots, or small branches of trees, or bavins, bound up in bundles, which are mixed with earth, and serve to fill the trenches, to screen the men, make parapets of trenches, &c.

FA'SHION, (in this word and its derivatives the *i* is generally omitted in pronunciation—*fashon*) *s.* [*façon*, Fr.] the form, make, or cut of any thing: the manner in which any thing is performed; custom, or the form which is most commonly made use of. *Men of fashion* implies men of rank, state, or dignity. SYNON. *Fashion* rises from labour, and results from the workmanship, the workman enriching it more or less according to his taste. *Figure* springs from design, and results from the outlines of the thing, the author of the plan making it either more or less regular according to his abilities. PROV. *As good be out of the world as out of the fashion.*

To FA'SHION, *v. a.* [*façonner*, Fr.] to make in a particular form or shape; to fit; to adapt; to make according to the general taste.

FA'SHIONABLE, *a.* established by custom, or mode; made according to the general taste, or mode; observant of the mode; of a rank or dignity superior to the vulgar.

FA'SHIONABLENESS, *s.* conformity to the reigning taste, applied to building, plate, or any production either of the hand or head.

FA'SHIONABLY, *ad.* in a manner conformable to the reigning taste or custom.

To FA'ST, *v. n.* [*fæstan*, Sax.] to abstain from eating or drinking; to mortify the body by abstaining from food for a certain time, on a religious account.

FAST, *s.* a space of time wherein a person takes little or no food.

FAST, *a.* [*fæst*, Sax.] firm; fixed; deep or sound, applied to sleep. Strong; impregnable. Firm in adherence. Closed, or shut close; with a quick motion.

FAST, *ad.* firmly; immoveably; swiftly, applied to motion. Frequently, applied to repetition.

Fast bind fast find.

This proverb teaches that people being generally *loose* and *perfidious*, it is a great point of *prudence* to be upon our guard against *treachery* and *imposition*, in all our dealings and transactions, either in *buying, selling, borrowing*, or *lending*, in order to preserve a good *understanding*, and a lasting *friendship* among mutual correspondents.

To FA'STEN, *v. a.* to make firm or immoveable; to cement, tie, or link together; to affix. Neuterly, to stick or adhere.

FA'STENER, *s.* a person that makes firm, ties, or binds.

FA'STER, *s.* one who abstains from food.

FASTHA'NDED, *a.* covetous; avaricious; not given to generosity.

FASTIDIO'SITY, *s.* disdainfulness; contemptuousness.

FASTI'DIOUS, *a.* [*fastidiosus*, from *fastidio*, to disdain, Lat.] disdainful; nice to a fault; squeamish.

FASTI'DIOUSLY, *ad.* in a contemptuous, disdainful, or squeamish manner.

FA'STNESS, *s.* [*fæstnesse*, Sax.] firmness, or firm adherence to a cause or party; a strong hold; a fortress.

FAT, *a.* [*fæt*, Sax.] full fed; fleshy; plump; or covered with an oily or unctuous substance; gross; dull; from *fat*, Fr. Figuratively, wealthy; rich. "A *fat* benefice."

FAT, *s.* an oily, concrete, animal substance, composed of oil, sebacic acid, and carbon. The fat is to be found immediately under the skin, in most parts of the body. There are two sorts of fat; one yellow, soft, and lax, easily melted; another, firm, white, brittle, and not so easily melted, called suet or tallow. Some reckon the marrow of the bones for a third sort of fat.

FAT, *s.* See VAT.

FA'TAL, *a.* [*fatalis*, from *fatum*, fate, Lat.] causing inevitable death or destruction; caused by fate, destiny, or necessity.

FA'TALISM, *s.* the doctrine of fate, or opinion that the occurrences of life and products of nature are established by an unalterable necessity.

FA'TALIST, *s.* one who believes and maintains that all things happen by invincible necessity.

FATA'LITY, *s.* [*fatalité*, Fr.] a predetermined and invincible necessary order or series of things and events; a decree of fate; an invincible influence or bias; a tendency to danger, destruction, or death.

FA'TALLY, *ad.* mortally; in such a manner as to occasion death; by the decree of fate, or by an inevitable and invincible necessity.

FATE, *s.* [*fatum*, Lat.] an inevitable necessity, depending on some fixed or superior cause. Figuratively, a necessary or predetermined event; death; destruction; the cause of death.

FA'TED, *a.* decreed, or determined by fate; invested with any quality by fate.

FA'THER, (the *a* is pronounced broad, like the German or *a* in *ah! s.* [*fæther*, Sax.] one who has begotten a son or a daughter. Figuratively, the first ancestor; the title generally given to a person in years, because old enough, and on account of his age deserving, to be reverenced as one's father. Used in the plural, for the ecclesiastical writers of the first centuries. An inventor. The title of a popish confessor, particularly that of a Jesuit. The title given to a.

senator in ancient Rome. The appellation of one of the Persons of the blessed and adorable Trinity, so called as begetting the Son in an ineffable manner; likewise called *our Father*, on account of giving us being, of protecting us with a fatherly kindness, and of adopting us as co-heirs with Christ in the system of redemption.

Like Father, like Son.

This Proverb does not only intimate the force of *nature*, but also of *example*; as much the strength of *imagination* and *practice* in the *latter*, as the violent bent of *inclination* in the *former*. It is true, that children, though not always, are generally like the *father* or *mother*, in their *minds* as well as their bodies; the *faculties* of the *former* commonly run in a *blood*; and as for the *features* and *complexion* of the *latter*, they often look as if they were cast in the *same mould*: but I presume the point of the Proverb, is chiefly directed at their *examples*, and that such as are the *parents*, as to *vice* and *virtues*, such are too commonly the *children*; that the *ill examples* of a *vicious* father almost universally tend to the *debauching* a son, when the *good precepts* and *examples* of a *virtuous* father go a great way to the forming a *virtuous* son.

To FA'THER, *v. a.* to adopt a person for one's son or daughter; to adopt, or pretend to be the author of, a composition; to ascribe to any one as his offspring, used with *on*.

FA'THERHOOD, *s.* the state or condition of a parent or father.

FA'THER-IN-LAW, *s.* a husband's or wife's father.

FA'THERLESS, *a.* without a father.

FA'THERLY, *a.* like a father; tender.

FA'THERLY, *ad.* in the manner of a father.

FA'THOM, *s.* [*fæthm*, Sax.] a long measure containing six feet, or two yards, being taken from the space a man can reach with both his arms extended, and chiefly used at sea. Figuratively, reach; penetration; depth of entrance.

To FA'THOM, *v. a.* to encompass with the arms extended; to sound, or find the depth of water at sea. Figuratively, to reach, or comprehend; to try the depth of a difficult subject; to penetrate, sound, or go to the bottom of a design.

FA'THOMLESS, *a.* that has no bottom, or is so deep as not to be measured. Not to be comprehended, applied to mysteries, or difficulties in writings.

FATI'DICAL, *a.* [from *fatum*, fate, and *dico*, to say, Lat.] prophetical.

FATI'GUE, (*fateeg*) *s.* [*fatigue*, Fr. from *fatigo*, Lat.] languor, faintness, or weariness, caused by labour. Figuratively, the cause of weariness. SYNON. It is the continuation of the same thing that either *wearies* or *tires*; with this difference, that *weary*, implies a less degree, *tired* a greater; but it is labour that *fatigues*. We are *weary* or *tired* with standing; we are *fatigued* with work.

To FATI'GUE, (*fateeg*) *v. a.* to tire, exhaust, or make faint or languid with labour.

FA'TLING, *s.* a young animal fattened for slaughter.

FA'TNESS, *s.* the quality of being fleshy, plump, or fat; grease, sliminess. Fertility, or fruitfulness, applied to ground. That which causes plenty. "The clouds drop *fatness*."

To FA'TTEN, *v. a.* to make fat by feeding. To make fruitful, applied to ground.

FA'TTY, *a*, oily; greasy.

FATUITY, *s.* [*fatuite*, Fr.] foolishness; weakness of understanding; a low degree of madness or phrensy.

FA'TUOUS, *a.* [*fatuus*, Lat.] stupid; foolish; applied to the understanding. Illusory; deceitful.

FA'TWITTED, *a.* heavy, dull, or stupid.

FAU'CET, *s.* [*fausset*, Fr.] a wooden pipe generally forced into a barrel or cask to give passage to the liquor and stopped with a peg or spiggot.

FA'UFEL, *s.* [Fr.] the fruit of a species of the palm-tree

FAVI'LLOUS, *a.* [from *favilla*, an ember, Lat.] consisting of ashes.

FAULT, *s.* [*faute*, Fr.] a slight defect or crime, which subjects a person to blame, but not to punishment; a deviation from, or transgression of, a rule, in some trifling circumstances.

FA'ULTLESS, *a.* without any defect; perfect; blameless.

FA'ULTY, *a.* slightly transgressing any rule; blameable; defective, or not fit for the use it is intended for.

FAUNS, in mythology, a species of demi-gods, supposed to inhabit the forests.

To FAVOUR, (in this word and its derivatives the *o* is dropped in pronunciation, as *favur*, *favurable*, &c.) *v. a* [*faveo*, Lat.] to support, encourage, promote, or advance an undertaking. To resemble in features. To assist, support, countenance, or encourage a person.

FA'VOUR, (*favur*) *s.* [*favor*, Lat.] countenance, support or encouragement; defence or vindication. A kindness granted; leave, permission, or pardon. A riband formed into a rose, and worn as a cockade.

FA'VOURABLE, *a.* kind; encouraging; affectionate; conducive to; tender; averse from censure. Convenient; suited or adapted to a particular design.

FA'VOURABLENESS, *s.* a kindness shewed in pardoning a person's defects, in supporting his endeavours, and in encouraging his undertakings.

FA'VOURABLY, *ad.* kindly; with encouragement, tenderness, or affection.

FA'VOURED, *part.* regarded with kindness.

FA'VOURER, *s.* one who encourages or countenances any person or thing.

FA'VOURITE, *s.* [the most proper spelling seems to be *favorite*, because derived from *favori*, *favorite*, Fr. *favorita* Ital.] one regarded with particular kindness, and distinguished from others by the familiarities shewn him either by a private person or prince.

FA'VOURITE, *a.* esteemed or beloved above others "A *favourite* dog."

FA'USEN, *s.* a sort of large eel.

FAU'SSE-BRAY, (*fose-bray*) *s.* [Fr.] in fortification, a small mount of earth, four fathoms wide, erected on the level round the foot of the rampart, to fire upon the enemy, when he is so far advanced that you cannot force him back; and also to receive the rums which the cannons make in the body of the place.

FA'UTOR, *s.* [Lat.] a favourer, defender, or encourager

FA'UTRESS, *s.* a woman that favours, or shews countenance.

FAWN, *s.* [*faon*, Fr.] a young deer.

To FAWN, *v. a.* [*faonner*, Fr.] in its primary signification to bring forth a fawn. To make use of insinuating and alluring gestures, applied to a dog. Figuratively, to endeavour to gain a person's favour by mean and servile compliances.

FA'WNER, *s.* one who endeavours to gain favour by mean and servile compliances.

FA'WNINGLY, *ad.* in a cringing and servile manner.

FAY, *s.* [*fée*, Fr.] a fairy; an elf.

To FEAGUE, (*feeg*) *v. a.* [from *fegen*, Teut.] to whip, chastise, or beat.

FEAL, *s.* sod or turf.

FE'ALTY, *s.* [*féaulté*, Fr.] duty due from a subject to a king, or from any person to his superior.

FEAR, *s.* [from *fearan*, Sax.] dread, or painful apprehension of danger; or dejection of mind at the presence of any person; anxiety or solicitude; the object of fear.

To FEAR, *v. a.* [*fearan*, Sax.] to apprehend evil, applied both to persons and things.

FEARFUL, *a.* timorous, or easily affected with fear; afraid. Awful; commanding reverence. Terrible; frightful.

FE'ARFULLY, *ad.* in a manner which betrays or causes fear.

FE'ARFULNESS, *s.* an habitual dread or fear; timorousness.

FE'ARLESS, *a.* free from fear; not regarding danger, either present or future.

FE'ARLESSLY, *ad.* exemption from fear.

FE'ASIBLE, (*feezible*) *a.* [*faisable*, Fr.] practicable; such as may be done.

FE'ASIBLY, (*feezibly*) *ad.* in such a manner as to be practicable, or possible to be done.

FEAST, (*feest*) *s.* [*festum*, Lat.] a sumptuous entertainment; something nice or delicious to the palate.

To FEAST, (*feest*) *v. n.* to eat sumptuously; to live on costly and delicious eatables.

FE'ASTER, *s.* one that fares deliciously: one that entertains magnificently.

FE'ASTFUL, (*feestful*) *a.* festival or rejoicing. Luxurious; riotous.

FEAT, (*feet*) *s.* [*fait*, Fr.] a thing done; an act, action, or exploit; a trick; an odd or extraordinary motion of the limbs.

FE'ATHER, (pron. *fether*, with *e* short) *s.* [*feder*, Teut.] the covering of birds, and that by which they are enabled to fly. The mechanism of the feather is wonderful. The shaft, or rib, is exceedingly strong, but hollow below, for the sake both of strength and lightness, and above not much less strong, being filled with a pith that is both strong and light. The vanes in the flag part of the wing are nicely gaged, broad on one side, and narrow on the other; the edges of the exterior vanes bending downwards, and those of the interior or wider upwards, by which means they catch hold and lie close to each other when the wing is spread, so that not one feather may miss its full force, and impulse upon the air. The tips are all made sloping, those of the interior vanes sloping to a point towards the outer part of the wing, and the exterior vanes towards the body; so that the wing, whether extended or shut, is as neatly sloped and formed, as if constantly trimmed with a pair of scissors. Figuratively, kind, nature, or species. "I am not of that *feather*." *Shak.* An ornament; a mere empty title; a mere plaything, or something only fit to divert or cause laughter. "A wit's a *feather*." *Pope.* In farriery, a turning or parting of the hair on the forehead, resembling an ear of barley or an eyelet hole.

Birds of a feather flock together.

Every fowler knows the truth of this Proverb; but it has further meaning than the *association* of *irrational* creatures: it intimates that *society* is a powerful *attractive*, but that *likeness* is the *lure* that draws people of the *same kidney* together. A *covey of partridges* in the country, is but an emblem of a *company of gossips* in a neighbourhood, a *knot of sharpers* at the gaming-table, *a pack of rakes* at the tavern, &c. That one *fool* loves another, one *fop* admires another, one *blockhead* is pleased at the *assurance, conceit*, and *affectation* of another, and therefore herd together.

To FE'ATHER, [*fether*) *v. a.* to dress in, or fit with feathers. To *feather one's nest*, is to grow rich.

FE'ATHERED, (*fethered*) *a.* clothed, fitted with, or carrying feathers.

FE'ATHERFEW, *s.* a plant that flowers most part of the summer.

FE'ATHERFOIL, *s.* a plant growing in ditches in some parts of England, called also the water-violet. The leaves lie concealed under water, the spikes of flowers only appearing above, which grow in whorls at the joints of the hollow stalks. It flowers in June.

FE'ATHERGRASS, *s.* a kind of grass with woolly awns, found on mountains.

FE'ATHERLESS, *a.* destitute of feathers.

FE'ATHERMOSS, *s.* a kind of moss of which there are forty-seven kinds found in England.

FE'ATLY, (*feetly*) *ad.* in a neat, skilful, or dexterous manner.

FE'ATURE, (*feeture*) *s.* [*faiture*, old Fr.] the cast or make of the face, or any part or lineament of it.

To FEEZE, (*feeze*) *v. a.* to untwist the end of a rope, and reduce it again to flax.

FE'BRIFUGE, *s.* [from *febris*, fever, and *fugo*, to drive away, Lat.] in medicine, a remedy to drive away or cure a fever.

FE'BRIFUGE, *a.* having the power of driving away or curing a fever.

FE'BRILE, *a.* [*febrilis*, from *febris*, fever, Lat.] constituting or proceeding from a fever.

FE'BRUARY, *s.* [so called from *februa*, the name of a feast held by the Romans, in behalf of the manes of the deceased. *Februus*, Lat. is the name of Pluto] the name of the second month of the year, according to the new style. In a common year it consists only of 28 days; but in the bissextile, or leap year, it has 29, on account of the intercalary day added to that year.

FE'CES, *s.* See FÆCES.

FE'CULENCE, or FE'CULENCY, *s.* [*fæculentia*, from *fæces*, dregs, Lat.] foulness, arising from dregs or sediments applied to liquors. Figuratively, dregs; sediments.

FE'CULENT, *a.* [*fæculentus*, from *fæces*, dregs, Lat.] foul, not clear, applied to liquors.

FE'CUND, *a.* [*fæcundus*, Lat.] fruitful; abounding in children.

FECUNDA'TION, *s.* [from *fæcundo*, to make fruitful, Lat.] the act of making fruitful.

FECU'NDITY, *s.* the quality of producing or bringing forth in great abundance.

FE'DARY, or FE'DERARY, *s.* [*fœdus*, Lat.] a confederate; a partner; or a dependant.

FE'DERAL, *a.* [from *fœdus*, a contract, Lat.] relating to, and having the nature of, a contract.

FEE, *s.* [*feoh*, Sax.] in law, lands and tenements held in perpetual right; on condition of an acknowledgment paid to the lord of the manor; a property; a reward, or money given to a physician or lawyer; a perquisite due to a person in an office.

To FEE, *v. a.* to pay a counsellor or physician; to bribe. To keep in hire.

FEE'BLE, *a.* [*foible*, Fr.] wanting strength; or weak in body and mind.

FEE'BLEMINDED, *a.* weak, or wanting resolution; timorous.

FEE'BLENESS, *s.* want of strength.

FEE'BLY, *ad.* in a weak manner; without strength.

To FEED, *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *fed*; [*fedan*, Sax.] to supply with food. Figuratively, to supply; to nourish, cherish, or keep alive; to keep in hope or expectation; to delight or entertain. Neuterly, to take food; to prey; to place cattle to feed.

FEE'DER, *s.* one who supplies with food; one that eats. Figuratively, a nourisher, supporter, or encourager.

FEE'FARM, *s.* in law, lands holden by a man and his heirs for ever, under a yearly rent or acknowledgment paid to another.

To FEEL, *v. n.* pret. and part. pass *felt*; [*felan*, Sax.] to

perceive by the touch. Figuratively, to have a quick sensibility of good or evil which happens to others; to perceive by touching; to have the sense of pain or pleasure; to be affected by. SYNON. We *feel* lightly; we *handle* with the full hand. We *feel* a column, to know whether it be made of marble or wood. It often happens, that a thing, though disagreeable to the *eye*, shall be agreeable to the *feel*.

FEEL, *s.* the sense of feeling; the touch.

FEE'LER, *s.* one who can distinguish by the touch. In natural history, the thorns or antennæ of insects, whereby they grope out their way, and clean their eyes.

FEE'LING, *part.* of FEEL; that which expresses great sensibility, or affects strongly.

FEE'LING, *s.* the sense whereby we get the ideas of hard, soft, dry, wet, smooth, rough, hot, cold, &c. It is both the grossest and most extensive of all the senses, if not that which includes all the rest. Figuratively, perception; sensibility; tenderness.

FEE'LINGLY, *ad.* in such a manner as if sensible of or feeling any thing one's self; so as to affect others deeply.

FEE'SIMPLE. *s.* in law, that whereof we are seised to us and our heirs for ever.

FEE'TAIL, *s.* in law, is when lands are given to a man, and the heirs of his body, so that if he have children by a third venter, and not of the first, they shall inherit.

FEET, *s.* the plural of FOOT.

FEE'TLESS, *a.* without feet.

To FEIGN, (*fene*) *v. a.* [*feindre*, Fr.] to invent; to assert a thing which is not. To counterfeit, hatch or put on the appearance of a thing.

FEI'GNEDLY, (*fenedly*) *ad.* in a fictitious or fabulous manner; counterfeitly.

FEI'GNER, (*fener*) *s.* an inventor; the author of a fable or fiction

FEINT, *part.* [instead of *feigned*; from *feint*, Fr.] invented. Not true or real. "Any *feint* appearance." *Locke.*

FEINT, *s.* [*feint*, Fr.] a mere shew; a false appearance or attempt; an offer at something not intended to be; a disguise.

FELA'NDERS, *s.* worms in hawks.

To FELI'CITATE, *v. a.* [*felicito*, from *felix*, happy, Lat.] to make happy; to congratulate; to wish a person joy.

FELICITA'TION, *s.* [*felicitation*, Fr.] the act of wishing joy, or rejoicing with a person on account of some happy event.

FELI'CITY, *s.* [*felicitas*, from *felix*, happy, Lat.] a state wherein a person has no wants to satisfy, no wishes to fulfil, no evils to remove; but is easy without pain, and joyful without any dash or mixture of sorrow.

FE'LINE, *a.* [*felinus*, from *felis*, a cat, Lat.] resembling a cat.

FELL, *a.* [*felle*, Sax.] void of mercy or humanity; cruel; barbarous; savage. Seldom used.

FELL, *s.* [*felle*, Sax.] the skin; the hide.

To FELL, *v. a.* [*fellen*, Teut.] to knock down; to make a person tumble on the ground by the force of a blow; to hew or cut down.

FELL, preter of FALL.

FE'LLER, *s* one who hews or cuts down.

FE'LLMONGER, *s.* [*fel* and *monger*, Sax.] one that deals in, and sells, peltry or skins.

FE'LLOE, *s.* [*felge*, Dan.] the pieces of wood which make the circumference of a wheel.

FE'LLOW, (*fellō*) *s.* [*fallow*, Scot.] a companion, or one often in one's company; one united in the same undertaking; an equal; one thing suited to another, or one of a pair; one like to, or resembling another. An appellation used in familiar discourse for a man or person, sometimes with fondness, sometimes with esteem, but generally with some degree of contempt, when it implies a mean wretch, a sorry rascal. A member of a society; a member of a college, who partakes in its government and revenues. *Fellow*, in composition, generally denotes community or equality of nature, station, or employment.

To FE'LLOW, (*fello*) *v. a.* to suit or match one thing with another; to pair or produce any thing resembling another in size, colour, &c.

FELLOW-CO'MMONER, *s.* one who has a right of common with another. In Cambridge, a commoner of the higher order, who sits at table, and eats his commons, with the fellows of the college.

FELLOW-CRE'ATURE, *s.* one that has the same creator, generally applied to animals of the same species.

FELLOW-FEE'LING, *s.* sympathy; or the being as much affected with the sufferings of another, as if they were our own; a combination in order to defraud or cheat.

FELLOW-HE'IR, *s.* one who has a right to the same inheritance with another; a co-heir.

FELLOW-LA'BOURER, *s.* one who labours to promote the same design.

FELLOW-SE'RVANT, *s.* one who has the same master.

FE'LLOWSHIP, (*fellowship*) *s.* company; society; the state of persons who are frequently together and jointly take part in any design. Association; a confederacy or union of several persons by some contract, bond, or obligation. A partnership or joint interest; equality; fondness for feasting or entertainments of drinking; an establishment at an university, with a share in the revenues of a college. In arithmetic, a rule by which the stock of any company is divided in proportion to the several sums each partner brought in; it is divided into *single* or *double*.

FE'LLY, *s.* See FELLOR.

FE'LLY, *ad.* in such a manner as shews want of all the kind and benevolent affections; in a cruel, barbarous, and savage manner. Seldom used.

FELO-DE-SE, *s.* [law Lat.] in law, one who willingly and deliberately kills himself.

FE'LON, *s.* [*felo*, law Lat.] a person who is guilty of some crime, which will subject him to death by the law; a whitlow, or tumour, formed between the bone and its investing membrane.

FE'LON, *a.* [*felle*, Sax.] cruel; barbarous; savage.

FELO'NIOUS, *a.* belonging to a felon; subject to death by the law. Figuratively, wicked; barbarous.

FELO'NIOUSLY, *ad.* after the manner of a felon; or with an intent to rob or murder.

FE'LONY, *s.* [*felonia*, law Lat.] any crime which subjects a person to death by the law.

FELT, *s.* [*felt*, Sax.] a kind of stuff or cloth, made either of wool alone, or of castor's, camel's, or coney's hair, and lamb's wool; neither spun, crossed, nor woven, but wrought and fulled with leys and size, and afterwards shaped into the form of a hat upon a block. A hide or skin of animals; from *fel*, Sax.

To FELT, *v. a.* to make cloth or stuff only by fulling, and working with leys and size, without weaving or crossing.

FELU'CCA, *s.* [*feleu*, Fr.] a light vessel with from 10 to 16 benches of oars, which is not covered over, and may have the rudder applied either to head or stern. It is used in the Mediterranean as a passage boat, and by the natives of Barbary as a cruiser.

FE'LWORT, *s.* called also marsh gentian, a plant found in Wales, with oval radical leaves; flowers in August.

FE'MALE, *s.* [*femelle*, Fr.] that sex which bears or brings forth young.

FE'MALE, *a.* belonging to that sex which conceives and bears offspring.

FEME-COVERT, *s.* [Fr.] in law, a married woman.

FEME-SOLE, *s.* [Fr.] in law, an unmarried woman.

FE'MININE, *a.* [from *fœmina*, a woman, Lat.] of that sex which bears young. Figuratively, soft, delicate; like a woman, or wanting that natural hardiness which distinguishes the male sex. In grammar, that gender which denotes a word to belong to a female.

FE'MININE, *s.* a female.

FE'MORAL, *a.* [from *femur*, the thigh, Lat.] belonging to the thigh.

FEN, *s.* [*fenn*, Sax.] a wet, moist, or boggy place on land, overflowed with water.

FE'NBERRY, *s.* a kind of blackberry.

FENCE, *s.* [a contraction of *defence*] any thing or means made use of to guard from danger. An enclosure, hedge, or paling, serving to keep persons from entering any spot of ground. The art of fencing.

To FENCE, *v. a.* to enclose or secure a place by a hedge or paling; to defend or guard, used with *against*. Neuterly, to practise the art of fencing, or that which teaches the use of the sword; to guard against; to use such methods as to hinder the progress of any vice or evil, used with *against*.

FE'NCELESS, *a.* open, or without any enclosure.

FE'NCER, *s.* a person who makes use of the sword according to the rules of fencing; one who teaches the art of using the sword.

FE'NCIBLE, *a.* capable of defence.

FE'NCING, *s.* the art of defence, or of using the sword. *Fencing* likewise signifies the hedge or pales used to enclose ground.

FE'NCRICKET, *s.* an insect that digs itself holes in the ground.

To FEND, *v. a.* [from *defend*] to keep off. Neuterly, to dispute; to shift off a charge.

FE'NDER, *s.* a plate of iron or brass laid before a fire, to prevent the coals that fall from rolling upon, and injuring, the floor.

FENERA'TION, *s.* [from *fœnero*, to lend upon usury, Lat.] usury; or an allowance made or taken for the use of money.

FE'NNEC, *s.* in natural history, a beautiful little animal resembling the dog. It is an inhabitant of Africa. It is otherwise called the Zerda.

FE'NNEL, *s.* [*fenol*, Sax.] a plant. The leaves, seeds, and roots of the common sort are used in medicine; the root being one of the five opening roots, the seed one of the great carminative seeds, and the leaves made use of in distilling a simple water.

FE'NNY, *a.* soft by the settling of rain or overflowing of waters, applied to ground. Marshy; moorish; dwelling in a marsh.

FENNY-STRA'TFORD, a thoroughfare town in Buckinghamshire, two furlongs in length, and full of inns; it has a market on Monday. It is 18 miles N. W. of Dunstable, and 45 N. W. of London.

FE'ODAL, (*feedel*) *a.* [*feodal*, Fr.] held from another.

FEO'DARY, (*feedary*) *a.* [from *feodum*, low Lat.] one who holds his estate under the tenure of suit and service to a superior lord.

To FE'OFF, (*feef*), *v. a.* [*feoffare*, law Lat.] to put in possession; to give a right to a possession.

FEOFFE'E, (*feefee*) *s.* [*feoffatus*, law Lat.] one put in possession.

FE'OFFER, (*feeffer*) *s.* one who gives possession; distinguished in law from a *donor*, because the *feoffer* grants in fee-simple, and a *donor* in fee-tail. *Litt.* lib. 1. c. 6.

FE'OFFMENT, (*feeffment*) *s.* [*feoffamentum*, law Lat.] in law, a gift or grant of any manors, messuages, lands, or tenements to another in fee, *i. e.*, to him and his heirs for ever, by the delivery of seisin, and possession of the estate granted.

FE'RAL, *a.* [*feralis*, Lat.] mournful; funeral.

FERIA'TION, *s.* [from *feria*, a holiday, Lat.] the act of celebrating or keeping holiday by ceasing from labour; a cessation from work.

FE'RINE, *a.* [*ferinus*, from *fera*, a wild beast, Lat.] wild; untamed.

FERI'NENESS, *s.* wildness; the quality of uncultivated and untamed wildness.

FE'RITY, *s.* [*feritas*, from *ferus*, fierce, Lat.] barbarity; cruelty; wildness.

FERMANA'GH, a county of Ulster in Ireland, 35 miles in length, and about 25 in breadth, containing 19 parishes. It is bounded on the W. by Leitrim and Donegal; on the N. by Donegal and Tyrone; on the E. by Tyrone and Monaghan; and on the S. by Cavan and Leitrim. It is navigable throughout its whole length, by means of the Lakes of Lough Erne; but travelling in it is difficult, in many places, by reason of the hilly, rugged, and uneven surface of the country, and the boggy-grounds. The number of houses is calculated at nearly 12,000, and of the inhabitants at 72,000. The linen manufacture, and raising cattle, form the chief trade of this county. There is only one linen-market in it, but the country abounds with spinners and good flax. The sales are averaged at 41,000*l.* annually. Enniskillen is the capital.

To FERME'NT, *v. a.* [*fermento*, Lat.] to exalt, rarefy, or communicate by putting the particles into an intestine commotion.

FE'RMENT, *s.* [*fermentum*, Lat.] that which causes an intestine motion in the particles of a fluid. A commotion, or tumult, applied to government.

FERME'NTABLE, *a.* capable of having its parts put into an intestine commotion.

FERME'NTAL, *a.* having the power of raising an intestine commotion. Not used.

FERMENTA'TION, *s.* [*fermentatio*, from *fermento*, to leaven, Lat.] a slow motion of the intestine particles of a mixed body; arising usually from the operation of some active acid matter, which rarefies, exalts, and subtilizes the soft and sulphureous particles, as when leaven or yeast rarefies, lightens, and ferments bread or wort. Chemists have distinguished fermentations into several kinds, as the saccharine, which forms sugar; the vinous, which takes place in fermented liquors; the acetous, the colouring, which is developed in the maceration of the indigo plant, and the putrid.

FERME'NTATIVE, *a.* causing or having the power to cause, an intestine commotion of the particles.

FERN, *s.* [*fearn*, Sax.] in botany, a plant growing on the stump of trees in woods, and on the banks of ditches. Decoctions of the root are used as diet-drinks in chronical cases; and country people esteem it a sovereign remedy in the rickets.

FE'RNY, *a.* overgrown with fern.

FERO'CIOUS, (*feroshious*) *a.* [*féroce*, Fr.] wild, untamed, savage; resembling a savage.

FERO'CITY, *s.* [from *ferox*, fierce, Lat.] fierceness of disposition or look.

FERRA'RA, a district of Italy, in the pope's territories. The Ferrarese is now almost uncultivated, though formerly one of the finest countries in Italy. The air is unwholesome on account of the marshes, and the inhabitants are too few to drain them. The city of Ferrara has a number of fine buildings, which evince its former opulence; but

the inhabitants, who are very few, in proportion to the extent of the place, bear every mark of poverty. Ariosto lies buried here in a Benedictine convent, and Tasso was confined as an idiot in the hospital of St. Anne. It is seated on a branch of the Po, 25 miles N. E. of Bologna.

FE'RREOUS, *a.* [*ferreus*, Lat.] of the nature of iron.

FE'RRET, [*fured*, Brit.] in natural history, an animal of the weasel kind, with red eyes, employed in catching rabbits and rats. It was originally introduced into Spain from Africa, and probably from Spain through the medium of the Romans into England.

To FE'RRET, *v. a.* to drive out of a lurking-place, alluding to the manner in which ferrets drive rabbits out of their holes.

FE'RRETER, *s.* one who hunts another and discovers him in his hiding-places.

FE'RRIAGE, *s.* the sum paid for a passage at a ferry.

FE'RRO, or *Hiero*, the most westerly of the Canary Islands, remarkable for affording little water, except what is supplied by the fountain-tree, which grows here, (its top being always covered with a thick cloud,) and which distils water from its leaves in such plenty, as to satisfy the wants of its inhabitants. Many voyagers, at least, speak so; but the French geographers totally deny its existence; and, indeed, this tree has been but too long the subject of a popular error. It is more probable, that the inhabitants make use of what water they can collect in cisterns and reservoirs during the rainy season. Though not very fertile, the inhabitants raise corn, sugar, fruit, and legumes, and feed a great number of cattle. The western extremity of Ferro was, heretofore, by common consent, accounted the place of the first meridian; but the national partialities having induced the moderns to adopt the capital of their own particular countries, as the place from which to reckon the longitude, the following is its situation according to the English: Lat. 27, 47. N., long. 17. 46. W.

FE'RRO, Faro, Farrol, or *Faroer Islands*, 25 small islands in the Northern Ocean, subject to Denmark, of which 17 only are habitable. Each of these is a lofty mountain, rising out of the waves, divided from the others by deep and rapid currents. Some are deeply indented with secure harbours: all are steep, and most of them exhibit tremendous precipices. The soil is shallow, but remarkably fertile; barley, the only corn grown here, yields above 20 for 1; and the grass affords abundant pasturage for sheep; but no trees above the size of a juniper or stunted willow-tree are to be seen here. Vast quantities of sea-fowl frequent the rocks, the taking of which furnishes a perilous employ for the inhabitants. Their exports are salted mutton, tallow, goose-quills, feathers, eider-down, knit woollen waistcoats, caps, and stockings. Lat. between 61. 15. and 62. 10. N., long. between 5. and 7. 26. W.

FE'RROL, a strong fortified town of Galicia; with one of the best harbours in Spain, and even in all Europe; vessels lying secure here from all winds. It is now a marine arsenal, and the principal station for the Spanish navy; although, in 1751, it was only a small and dirty fishing-town. It is seated on a bay of the Atlantic Ocean, 20 miles N. E. of Corunna. Lat. 43. 30. N., long. 8. 4. W.

FERRU'GINOUS, *a.* [*ferrugineous*, from *ferrum*, iron, Lat.] partaking of the particles or qualities of iron.

FE'RRULE, *s.* [from *ferrum*, iron, Lat.] an iron, or brass cap or ring, put round, or at the end of a thing, to hinder it from splitting or wearing.

To FE'RRY, *v. a.* [from *faran*, Sax.] to row a boat or vessel across a river; to cross a river in a boat or vessel.

FE'RRY, or FE'RRYBOAT, *s.* a vessel or boat in which persons cross the water. Figuratively, the place where boats ply which cross the water; the common passage for a vessel or boat across a river.

FE'RRYMAN, *s.* one who keeps a ferry, or rows a boat across the water.

FERTH, or FORTH, *s.* common terminations, are the same as, in English, an army.

FE'RTILE, *a.* [*fertilis*, Lat.] producing a great quantity; fruitful.

FE'RTILENESS, *s.* the quality of producing abundance; fruitful.

To FERTI'LITATE, *v. a.* to make fruitful.

FERTI'LITY, *s.* [from *fertilis*, fertile, Lat.] the quality of producing plenty or abundance.

To FE'RTILIZE, *v. a.* [*fertilizer*, Fr.] to make fruitful.

FE'RTILY, *ad.* in great quantities or abundance.

FE'RVENCY, *s.* [from *ferveo*, to be hot, Lat.] eagerness; warmth of application. Applied to the mind, zeal, or warmth of devotion.

FE'RVENT, *a.* [from *ferveo*, to be hot, Lat.] hot, opposed to cold. Vehement, or warm, applied to the temper. Ardent, warm, zealous, or flaming with devotion.

FE'RVENTLY, *ad.* in an eager, vehement, earnest, ardent, or zealous manner.

FE'RVID, *a.* [from *ferveo*, to be hot, Lat.] hot. Figuratively, ardent, zealous, vehement.

FERVI'DITY, *s.* heat, opposed to cold. Figuratively, warmth of temper.

FE'RVIDNESS, *s.* the quality of being warm of temper, earnest in application, or zealous in devotion.

FE'RULA, *s.* [Lat.] in botany, the fennel giant. A flat wooden instrument for chastising boys at school; so named because formerly the stalks of fennel were used for that purpose.

To FE'RULE, *v. a.* to chastise with the ferula.

FE'RVOUR, *s.* [from *ferveo*, to be hot, Lat.] heat or warmth, opposed to cold. Eagerness, or earnestness of application; warmth, or heat of temper; ardour or zeal in devotion.

FE'SCUE, *s.* a small wire with which those who teach to read point out the letters. In botany, a kind of grass, of which there are found nine species in England, distinguished from all others by having an oblong blossom, with two sharp-pointed valves.

FE'SEL, *s.* a kind of base grain.

FESSE, *s.* [from *fascia*, a band, Lat.] in heraldry, is one of the nine honourable ordinaries, consisting of a line drawn directly across the shield from side to side, and containing the third part of it, between the honour-point and the nombril. It represents a broad girdle or belt of honour, which knights at arms were anciently girded with.

To FE'STER, *v. a.* [*fesse*, Bavarian, a swelling, according to Junius] to rankle; to grow inflamed.

FESTI'NATE, *a.* [from *festino*, to hasten, Lat.] hasty; expeditious, opposed to delay. Not much in use.

FE'STIVAL, *a.* [from *festum*, a feast, Lat.] belonging to feasts or public entertainments.

FE'STIVAL, *s.* a time of public feasting; a day of religious or public joy.

FE'STIVE, *a.* [from *festum*, a feast, Lat.] gay, joyous.

FESTIVITY, *s.* [from *festum*, a feast, Lat.] a feast, or the time of public rejoicing; gaiety; joyfulness.

FESTO'ON, *s.* [*feston*, Fr.] in architecture, an ornament of carved work, in the form of a wreath, or garland of flowers, or leaves twisted together, thickest in the middle, and suspended at the ends.

FESTU'CINE, *a.* [from *festuca*, the shoot or stalk of a tree, Lat.] straw-colour, between green and yellow.

To FETCH, *v. a.* preter. *fetched*; [*fecan*, Sax.] to go in

order to bring something, to a person; to take or make an excursion. To equal in value. To produce by some kind of force; to reach; to arrive at.

FETCH, *s.* a stratagem in which a design is attained indirectly, or in which one thing seems to be intended, and another is done; a trick, or artifice.

FE'TID, *a.* [from *fœteo*, to stink, Lat.] stinking; having an offensive smell.

FE'TIDNESS, *s.* the quality of having a strong and offensive smell.

FE'TLOCK, *s.* in farriery, a tuft of hair growing behind the pastern joint of many horses; horses of a low size have scarcely any such tuft.

FE'TOR, *s.* [from *fœteo*, to stink, Lat.] a stink; a stench.

FE'TTER, *s.* it is commonly used in the plural, *fetters*; [*fettere*, Sax.] chains for the feet, put on prisoners to prevent their escape. Figuratively, any restraint.

To FE'TTER, *v. a.* to put chains or shackles on the legs. Figuratively, to enchain; to bind; to deprive of liberty.

To FE'TTLE, *v. a.* [a cant word from *feel*] to bustle or make an appearance of being busy; to do trifling business.

FE'TUS, *s.* [*fœtus*, Lat.] an animal full grown, but in the womb.

FEUD, *s.* [*feahd*, Sax.] quarrel; opposition, war.

FEU'DAL, *a.* [*feudal*, Sax.] pertaining to fees, feus, or tenures, by which lands are held of a superior lord. *Feudal Tenure*, an estate in land, given by the lord to his vassals in lieu of wages, upon condition to assist the lord in his wars, or to do him some other service. At first, the feudal estates were held absolutely at the will of the lord, but afterwards they were made hereditary; and duchies, earldoms, baronies, &c. were granted absolutely upon the condition of fealty and homage. The vassal was obliged to appear in the field upon his lord's summons, to follow his standard, to protect his person, and never to desert him, upon the score of danger, and to pay aids and taxes; upon non-performance of which the estate was forfeited. About the year 990, *Hugh Capet* made these estates hereditary, and the French nobility began to take their surnames from their principal manors. *William the Conqueror* is said to have introduced these tenures into England. The granting these fees was anciently very solemn. In the empire, those that were considerable were granted by delivering a standard or banner; but the French passed them by delivering a ring and a staff.

FEU'DATORY, *s.* [*feudatoire*, Fr.] one who holds by some conditional tenure from a superior.

FEUDS, *s.* plural; [*feodum*, low Lat.] in law, lands that are hereditary.

FE'VER, *s.* [*febris*, Lat.] in medicine, is a disease, or rather a class of diseases, whose characteristic is a preternatural heat felt throughout the whole body, or at least the principal parts of it. According to Sydenham, a fever is nothing else but the effort of nature, to free herself of some morbific matter which she finds injurious, in order to establish a better health.

To FE'VER, *v. a.* to put into, or affect, with a fever.

FE'VERFEW, *s.* a British herb with compound flowers, of which there are four sorts. The Finlanders use an infusion of the chamomile feverfew in consumptive cases.

FE'VERISH, *a.* troubled with, or tending to, a fever.

FE'VERISHNESS, *s.* a slight disorder or affection of a fever.

FE'VEROUS, *a.* [*fiévreux*, Fr.] troubled with, or having the nature of a fever; having a tendency to produce fever.

FE'VERSHAM, a very ancient town of Kent, containing about 600 houses, and 5,000 inhabitants. It has a large manufacture of gunpowder, and a considerable oyster fishery, employs a number of vessels in the coasting trade, and even sends some to Prussia, Norway, and Sweden, for fir timber, and iron. Four hoys trade alternately from this place to London every week with corn, hops, &c. It is seated on a creek, which is navigable for vessels of 130 tons, and which communicates with the E. Swale, 9 miles N. W. of Canterbury, and 48 E. by S. of London. Markets on Wednesday and Saturday.

FE'UILLAGE, (*fuillawje*) *s.* [Fr.] a bunch, row, or circle of leaves.

FE'UILLEMORT, *s.* [Fr.] the colour of a faded leaf Corruptly pronounced, and sometimes written *philemot*.

FE'UTERER, *s.* a dog-keeper; perhaps the cleaner of the kennel.

FEW, *a.* [*feo*, Sax.] not many; not great in number.

FE'WEL, or FU'EL, *s.* [from *feu*, Fr.] materials for making and keeping up a fire.

To FE'WEL, *v. a.* to keep up a fire by supplying it with fuel.

FE'WNESS, *s.* smallness, applied to number.

To FEY, *v. a.* [*veghen*, Belg.] to cleanse a ditch of mud.

FEZ, a large country of Barbary, in Africa, bounded on the W. by the Atlantic ocean; on the N. by the Mediterranean Sea; on the E. by Algiers, and a part of Biledulgerid; and on the S. by Biledulgerid, Tafilet, and Morocco. It is near 400 miles in length, and from 70 to 280 in breadth. The air is temperate and wholesome, and the country is mountainous, particularly to the W. and S. near Mount Atlas. The forests abound with wild beasts, and the lions are the most daring and savage in Africa. The soil is very fertile, producing citrons, oranges, dates, almonds, olives, figs, raisins, sugar, honey, and corn, in abundance. Here are fine breeds of camels, beeves, sheep, and other cattle; and the horses are the finest in Barbary. It is watered by several rivers and streams, and the chief town is Fez; but Sallee is the principal port for their cruisers or rovers, which are small, but full of men.

FE'ZZAN, a country of Africa, forming, according to the report of Mr. Lucas, a circular domain, in a vast wilderness, like an island in an ocean, is bounded on the N. by Tripoli; on the E. by the deserts which divide it from Egypt; on the S. by Bornou, or Bernoa, and Cashna; and on the W. by the deserts of Zaara, lying between 25 and 30 degrees N. latitude. It is an extensive plain, encompassed by mountains, except to the W. Among their tame animals are the sheep, cow, goat, camel, and a species of the domestic fowl of Europe. The wild animals, are the ostrich, and antelopes of various kinds. Adders, snakes, scorpions, and toads are numerous, and sometimes crawl into their houses. The natives are of a deep swarthy complexion, inclining in their persons more to the negro than the Arab cast. They are tall, but indolent and inactive. Their dress is similar to that of the Moors in Barbary. Agriculture and pasturage are their chief occupations. The houses are built of clay, with a flat roof, composed of boughs of trees, on which a quantity of earth is laid. There are some venerable remains of ancient magnificence, and numerous smoking lakes, producing a species of fossil alkali, called trona. In their common intercourse, the sheriff (or governor) and the poorest of the people converse familiarly and eat and drink together. In religion they are strict, but not intolerant Mahometans, and seem tolerably comfortable under their government which is monarchical. Gold dust constitutes their chief medium of payment; and value in that medium is always expressed by weight. The sovereign, who is believed to be descended from their prophet, is tributary to the bashaw of Tripoli. Mourzouk is the capital of this country, which is said to contain 28 towns, and 100 villages.

FIAT, *s.* [Lat.] in law, a short order or warrant, signed

by a judge, for making out and allowing certain processes. Literally, it signifies *let it be*, from the Latin word *fio*, and is applied to the commands of supreme persons.

FIB, *s.* [a corruption of *fable*] an untruth.

To FIB, *v. n.* to tell lies or falsehoods.

FI'BBER, *s.* a person that speaks falsehoods.

FI'BRE, *s.* [*fibra*, Lat.] a small thread or string. A *fibre*, in physic, is an animal thread, of which some are soft, flexible, and a little elastic; and these are either hollow, like small pipes, or spongeous and full of little cells, as the nervous and fleshy *fibres;* others are more solid, flexible, and with a strong elasticity or spring, as the membraneous and cartilaginous *fibres;* and a third sort are hard and flexible, as the *fibres* of the bones. Some so very small as not to be easily perceived; and others so big as to be plainly seen; and most of them appear to be composed of still smaller *fibres;* these *fibres* first constitute the substance of the bones, cartilages, ligaments, membranes, nerves, veins, arteries, and muscles.

FI'BRIL, *s.* [*fibrille*, Fr.] a small fibre, which, being joined to others, composes one of the larger.

FI'BRINE, *s.* that white fibrous substance which is left after freely washing the coagulum of the blood, and which chiefly composes the muscular fibre.

FI'BROUS, *a.* [*fibreux*, Fr.] consisting of small threads or fibres.

FI'BULA, *s.* [Lat.] in anatomy, the outer and lesser bone of the leg, much smaller than the tibia; it lies on the outside of the leg, and its upper end, which is not so high as the knee, receives the lateral knob of the upper end of the tibia into a small sinus, which it has in its inner side. Its lower end is received into the small sinus of the tibia, and then it extends into a large process, which forms the outer ankle.

FI'CKLE, *a.* [*ficol*, Sax.] not of the same sentiments or opinions long; inconstant; not fixed.

FI'CKLENESS, *s.* a disposition of mind liable to frequent change; a state of inconstancy.

FI'CKLY, *ad.* in a manner liable to change; not settled or fixed.

FI'CTILE, *a.* [from *fingo*, to feign, or form, Lat.] moulded into form; manufactured by the potter.

FI'CTION, (*fikshon*) *s.* [from *fingo*, to feign or form, Lat.] the act of forming a fable or story by the help of the imagination; the thing feigned; a falsehood or lie.

FI'CTIOUS, (*fikshious*) *a.* from *fingo*, to feign or form, Lat.] imaginary. A word coined by Prior; but frequently made use of in conversation improperly, instead of *fictitious*.

FICTI'TIOUS, (*fiktishious*) *a.* [*fictitius*, from *fingo*, to feign, Lat.] counterfeit, opposite to genuine. Made in order to resemble, or pass for something else. Imaginary, opposed to real.

FICTI'TIOUSLY, (*fiktishiously*) *ad.* in a false, imaginary, or chimerical manner.

FID, *s.* [*fitta*, Ital.] a pointed iron with which seamen twist their cords.

FI'DDLE, *s.* [*fidel*, Teut.] in music, a stringed instrument. See VIOLIN.

To FI'DDLE, *v. n.* [*fidlen*, Teut.] to play on a violin, or fiddle. Figuratively, to trifle; to spend a great deal of time in seeming industrious, without doing any thing to the purpose.

FI'DDLE FA'DDLE, *s.* [a cant word] trifling, or trifles.

FI'DDLE FA'DDLE, *a.* trifling; making a bustle, or giving trouble about nothing.

FI'DDLER, *s.* one who plays on the violin.

FI'DDLESTICK, *s.* the bow furnished with hair, which the musician draws over the strings of the fiddle.

FI'DDLESTRING, *s.* the string of a fiddle; that which makes the noise.

FIDE'LITY, *s.* [*fidelitas*, from *fides*, faith, Lat.] honesty in dealing; veracity or truth in testimony; firmness in adherence, or in loyalty.

To FIDGE, or FI'DGET, *v. n.* [a cant word] to move nimbly, but uncouthly, or awkwardly.

FIDU'CIAL, (*fidushial*) *a.* [*fiducia*, from *fides*, faith, Lat.] confident; without any degree of doubt.

FIDU'CIARY, (*fidushiary*) *s.* [*fiduciarius*, from *fides*, faith, Lat.] one that has any thing in trust.

FIDU'CIARY, (*fidushiary*) *a.* without any degree of doubt.

FIE. See FY.

FIEF, (*feef*) *s.* [*fief*, Fr.] in law, a fee, manor, or possession, held by some tenant of a superior.

FIELD, (*feeld*) *s.* [*feld*, Sax. and Teut.] ground not inhabited; a space of ground which is cultivated. Figuratively, the ground where a battle is fought; a battle or campaign. A wide extent or expanse. In painting, or heraldry, the ground or surface on which figures or bearings are drawn.

FI'ELDED, (*feelded*) *part.* being in field of battle.

FI'ELDFARE, (*feeldfare*) *s.* [from *feld* and *feran*, Sax.] a bird of passage, supposed to come from the northern countries.

FI'ELDMARSHAL, (*feeldmarshal*) *s.* the commander of an army in the field.

FI'ELDMOUSE, *s.* a mouse that burrows in banks, and makes her house with various apartments.

FI'ELDOFFICER, (*feeldofficer*) *s.* an officer whose command, in the field, extends to a whole regiment; as the colonel, lieutenant-colonel, and major.

FI'ELDPIECE, (*feeldpeece*) *s.* in gunnery, small cannon used only in battles, not in sieges.

FIEND, (*feend*) *s.* [*fiend*, Sax.] the devil; any infernal being.

FIERCE, (*feerce*) *a.* [*ferox*, Lat.] wild; furious; not easily tamed; violent; passionate; strong. Terrible, or causing terror.

FI'ERCELY, (*feercely*, or *fercely*) *ad.* in a furious, wild, or outrageous manner.

FI'ERCENESS, (*feerceness*, or *ferceness*) *s.* wildness; eagerness after slaughter; quickness to attack; outrageousness; violence, with respect to passion.

FIERI-FA'CIAS, (*fieri-fashias*) *s.* [Lat. you may cause it to be done] in law, a writ that lies where a person has recovered judgment for debts or damages, in the king's court, against any one, by which the sheriff is commanded to levy the debt and damages on the defendant's goods and chattels.

FI'ERINESS, *s.* hot qualities; heat of temper.

FI'ERY, *a.* consisting of hot particles or such as burn. Figuratively, vehement; ardent, passionate; fierce; easily provoked.

FIFE, *s.* [*fifre*, Fr.] a shrill pipe blown like a German flute, used to accompany the drum in the army.

FI'FESHIRE, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N. by the river Tay, part of Perthshire, and the county of Kinross; on the E. by the German Ocean and the Frith of Forth; on the S. by the Frith of Forth; and on the W. by the counties of Perth, Kinross, and Clackmannan. It is about 38 miles in length, and from 7 to 16 in breadth. This county is fertile in point of soil, abundant in cattle, supplies coals, iron, lime, and freestone; is uncommonly populous, and has a number of flourishing manufactures. The whole shore, indeed, from Crail to Culross, is one continued chain of towns and villages, and property is remarkably well divided here. Pop. 140,310.

FIFTEE'N, *a.* [*fyftyne*, Sax.] five and ten.

FIFTEE'NTH, *a.* [*fyfteotha*, Sax.] the fifth after the tenth.

FIFTH, *a.* [*fifta*, Sax.] the ordinal of five.

FIFTHLY, *ad.* in the fifth place.

FIFTIETH, *a.* the ordinal of fifty.

FIFTY, *a.* [*fiftig*, Sax.] five tens.

FIG, *s.* [*ficus*, Lat. *figo*, Span.] the fruit of the fig-tree; when dry, it is a very wholesome food, nutritive and emollient, and good in the disorders of the breasts and lungs. They are used externally by way of cataplasm, either roasted or boiled in milk, for ripening of tumors, and easing the pain of the piles.

FIGAPPLE, *s.* a species of apple that has no core or kernel.

FIG-GNAT, *s.* an insect of the fly kind.

To FIGHT, (*fīt*) *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *fought*; [*feohtan*, Sax.] to contend with another, either with arms, sticks, or the fist; to endeavour by blows, or other forcible means, to get the better of, or to conquer, an enemy; used both of war and single combat.

FIGHT, (*fīt*) *s.* [*fyght*, Sax.] a violent attack or struggle for conquest between enemies, applied both to armies and single persons.

FIGHTER, (*fīter*) *s.* a person engaged in war, or single combat; a person fond of fighting.

FIGHTING, (*fīting*) *part.* qualified, or fit for battle; occupied by war.

FIGMA'RIGOLD, *s.* a plant resembling houseleek.

FIGMENT, *s.* [*figmentum*, from *fingo*, to feign or form, Lat.] a fabulous story; a mere fiction.

FIGPECKER, *s.* a bird.

FIGULATE, *a.* [from *figulus*, a potter, Lat.] made of potter's clay.

FIGURABLE, *a.* [from *figura*, a figure, or form, Lat.] capable of being moulded in a certain form, and retaining it.

FIGURABILITY, *s.* the quality of being capable of a certain and permanent form.

FIGURAL, *a.* represented by delineation. *Figural numbers* are such as may, or do, represent some geometrical figure, in relation to which they are always considered.

FIGURATE, *a.* [*figura*, a figure or form, Lat.] of a certain and determinate form; resembling any thing of a determinate form. *Figurate counterpoint*, in music, is that wherein there is a mixture of discord with the concords. *Figurate descant*, in music, is that wherein discords are concerned, as well, though not so much, as concords. See DESCANT.

FIGURA'TION, *s.* [from *figura*, a figure, Lat.] determination to a certain form; the act of giving a certain form.

FIGURATIVE, *a.* [*figuratif*, Fr.] in divinity, serving as a type to represent something else. In rhetoric, changed from the literal meaning to one more remote and elegant; full of rhetorical figures or embellishments.

FIGURATIVELY, *ad.* by a figure; in a sense different from the literal meaning.

FIGURE, *s.* [*figura*, Lat.] the form of any thing as terminated by the outline; shape, person, or external form; distinguished appearance; eminence; a statue; any thing represented by drawing or painting; arrangement; disposition; a character denoting a number. In logic, the *figure of a syllogism*, is the proper disposition of the middle term with the parts of the question. In astrology, the diagram of the aspects of the astronomical houses. In divinity, some hieroglyphical or typical representation. In rhetoric, any mode of speaking, by which words are used in a sense different from their primary and literal meaning. In grammar, a deviation from the rules of analogy or syntax. In dancing, the making the figure of eight in going round a couple; or the different turnings and windings to be observed in any dance.

To FIGURE, *v.a.* [from *figura*, a figure, Lat.] to form or mould into any particular shape; to form a resemblance in painting, drawing, or statuary; to weave in flowers, or other resemblances of natural objects; to diversify; to variegate; to represent by types, or hieroglyphics; to form an idea of any thing in the mind; to foreshew by some sign or token.

FIGURED, *a.* in general, is something marked with figures; but is chiefly applied to stuffs whereon the figures of flowers, &c., are either wrought or stamped.

FIGWORT, *s.* a British herb, of which there are four species; three of which blossom in August, and the fourth (with yellow flowers) in April and May.

FILACEOUS, *a.* [from *filum*, a thread, Lat.] consisting, or composed of threads.

FILACER, or FILAZER, *s.* [*filazarius*, law Lat. from *filum*, a thread, Lat.] an officer in the common pleas, so called because he files those writs whereon he makes process. There are fourteen of them in their several divisions and counties; they make out all original process, as well real as personal, and mixed.

FILAMENT, *s.* [*filamentum*, from *filum*, a thread, Lat.] a fine slender thread, whereof natural bodies are composed. The same as FIBRE.

FILANDER, *s.* a kind of small worms found in the gorge of a hawk.

FILBERT, *s.* [derived by Skinner from its long beard and husk, as corrupted from *full beard*; Johnson thinks it more probably took its name from *Fulbert* or *Filibert*, the person who introduced it] a fine hazel nut, with a thin shell.

To FILCH, *v. n.* [of uncertain etymology] to take away the property of another privately; generally applied to stealing or taking away trifles.

FILCHER, *s.* one who privately defrauds another of something of small value.

FILE, *s.* [*filum*, Lat.] a thread or series. A line on which papers are strung to keep them. A roll, or catalogue. A line of soldiers ranged behind one another. An instrument of steel, used to wear protuberances, or smooth iron or steel by rubbing, from *feol*, Sax.

To FILE, *v. a.* [from *filum*, Lat.] to string upon a thread, or hang upon a wire. To cut or wear away any roughness with a file, from *feolan*, Sax. Neuterly, to march, like soldiers, in a line, one after another.

FILECUTTER, *s.* one who makes files.

FILEMOT, *s.* [corrupted from *feuillemort*] a brown, or yellow brown colour.

FILER, *s.* one who uses a file in smoothing or shaping metals. In law, one who offers a bill to the notice of a judge.

FILIAL, *a.* [from *filius*, a son, Lat.] with the affection of a son; bearing the character, or standing in the relation of a son.

FILIATION, *s.* [from *filius*, a son, Lat.] the relation of a son to a father.

FILINGS, *s.* [without singular] the particles worn off by the rubbing of a file.

To FILL, *v. a.* [*fyllan*, Sax.] to pour, or put in, till a thing or vessel can contain no more; to store abundantly, or plenteously. To glut, or surfeit. To satisfy or content the appetite, wish, or desire. *To fill out*, to pour liquor out of one vessel till it fills another. *To fill up*, to make full; to supply; to occupy by bulk; to engage or employ.

FILL, *s.* as much as a thing can contain; as much as may satisfy or content.

FILLAGRE'E, FILIGRE'E, or **FILIGRA'NE,** *s.* a kind of enrichment on gold and silver, wrought delicately, in the manner of little threads or grains, or both intermixed. The word is compounded of *fil*, or *filum*, thread, and *granum*, grain. The best of this work comes from Sumatra. The work usually executed by young ladies in this country, under the title of FILLAGREE, and of which tea-caddies, &c. are constructed, is formed of narrow slips of coloured paper, gilt at the edges, and curiously rolled up and glued in various fanciful forms, with the gilt edges outwards.

FI'LLER, *s.* any thing that fills up room without use. One who is employed to fill vessels or carriages.

FI'LLET, *s.* [from *filum*, a thread, Lat.] a band to tie round the head, or any other part. The fleshy part of the thigh, applied to the joint of veal, cut from that part of a calf. In cookery, any meat rolled together, and tied round. In architecture, a little member which appears in ornaments and mouldings, called likewise a *listel*.

To **FI'LLET,** *v. a.* to bind with a fillet or bandage. In architecture, to adorn with an astragal or listel.

To **FI'LLIP,** *v. a.* [of uncertain etymology] to strike with the nail by a sudden jerk or motion of the finger.

FI'LLIP, *s.* a jerk of the finger let go from the thumb; a blow given with the nail by a jerk of the finger.

FI'LLY, *s.* [*filoy*, Brit.] a young horse or mare.

FILM, *s.* [*fylmewa*, Sax.] a skin or membrane.

To **FILM,** *v. a.* to cover with a thin skin or pellicle.

FI'LMY, *a.* consisting of membranes, skins, or pellicles.

To **FI'LTER,** *v. a.* [*filtro*, low Lat.] to clarify or purify liquors by means of threads; to strain through paper, flannel, &c.

FI'LTER, *s.* [*filtrum*, low Lat.] a twist of thread, one end of which is dipped in some fluid to be cleaned, and the other hangs down on the outside of the vessel, the liquor by that means dropping from it. Figuratively, a strainer, or any thing used to clear liquors by percolation.

FI'LTH, *s.* [*filth*, Sax.] dirt, or any thing which fouls, or makes a thing foul; any thing which pollutes the soul.

FI'LTHILY, *ad.* in such a manner as to render a thing nasty, or to pollute the mind.

FI'LTHINESS, *s.* dirtiness; any thing soiled or daubed; corruption; pollution.

FI'LTHY, *a.* made foul, nasty, or dirty. Gross, or polluted, applied to the mind.

To **FI'LTRATE,** *v. a.* [See FILTER] to pass, or strain liquor through a cloth, linen bag, brown paper, &c., to clear it from dregs.

FILTRA'TION, *s.* the art of making liquor fine and clear by straining.

FI'MBLE-HEMP, *s.* light summer hemp which bears no seed.

FI'MBRIATED, *a.* in heraldry, and natural history, bordered with something of a different colour.

FIN, *s.* [*fin*, Sax.] the wing, or limb of a fish, by which he balances his body; it consists of a membrane supported by rays, or little bony or cartilaginous ossicles.

FI'NABLE, *a.* that admits a fine; that deserves a fine.

FI'NAL. *a.* [from *finis*, the end, Lat.] last, or that has nothing beyond it; at the end; conclusive; decisive; complete; mortal; destructive. *Final cause*, is the end for which any thing is done.

FI'NALLY, *ad.* lastly; to conclude; perfectly; decisively; or without recovery.

FI'NANCE, *s.* [Fr. most frequently used in the plural, and then pronounced *finansez*] the amount of the taxes of a government, or that of the profits or income of a private person.

FINANCI'ER, *s.* [*financier*, Fr.] one who collects or farms the taxes or public revenue.

FI'NARY, *s.* in the iron works, the second forge at the iron mills.

FINCH, *s.* [*finc*, Sax.] a small singing bird, of which we have three species, viz., the gold-finch, chaf-finch, and bull-finch.

To **FIND,** *v. a.* preter. *I have found*, part. pret. *found*; [*findan*, Sax.] to discover any thing lost, mislaid, or out of sight before, by means of searching. To meet with; to fall upon. To know by experience. To discover a thing by study. To hit on by chance. To remark; to observe. To reach; to attain. To settle or fix one's own opinion. To determine by judicial verdict. To supply; to furnish. In law, to approve; as "To *find* a bill." To *find himself*, means to fare with regard to ease or pain, health or sickness. *To find out*, to solve a difficulty; to invent; to obtain the knowledge of.

FI'NDER, *s.* a person who discovers something lost, mislaid, or not in sight.

FI'NDY, *a.* [*fyndig*, Sax.] weighty; plump; solid.

FINE, *a.* [*fin*, Fr.] made of very slender threads, applied to linens or cloth, and opposed to *coarse*. Subtile, thin, tenuous. Refined, or pure from dross, applied to metals. Clear and free from sediments or foulness, applied to liquors. Refined, too subtile, or too high, applied to sentiments. Keen; thin; smoothly sharp. Nice; exquisite; delicate. Elegant, applied to style or expression in composition. Handsome and majestic, applied to personal charms. Accomplished; elegant of manners. Artful; sly; fraudulent. Splendid, applied to dress. Ironically used as an expression of something rather spurious than real, or rather deserving contempt than approbation. "A *fine* exchange for liberty!" *Philips*.

FINE, *s.* [*ffin*, Cimbr.] in law, an agreement made before justices, and entered upon record for the settling or assuring of lands or tenements, in order to cut off all controversies, to secure the title a person has in his estate against all others, or to cut off entails, so that lands may with the greater certainty be conveyed either in fee-tail for life, or years; a sum of money paid and advanced for the income of lands; a certain sum paid to excuse a person from the discharge of an office: a sum of money, or forfeit, paid as an amends, or by way of punishment, for an offence committed.

In **FINE,** *ad.* [*en fin*, Fr.] to conclude; in conclusion.

To **FINE,** *v. a.* to refine; or purify; to make a person pay money as a punishment. Neuterly, to pay a sum of money to be excused from serving an office.

To **FI'NEDRAW,** *v. a.* to sew up a rent, or one piece of cloth to another, in such a manner as the seam shall not be visible.

FI'NEDRAWER, *s.* a person who professes to sew up the rents of cloth.

FI'NELY, *ad.* with elegance of thought and expression, applied to the style of an author. With a thin edge or point. Splendidly, richly, applied to dress. In very small particles, applied to powder. Used ironically, it means wretchedly.

FI'NENESS, *s.* show, splendor, or gaiety, applied to dress. Subtlety; ingenuity. Freedom from dross, or impure mixtures.

FI'NERY, *s.* gaiety of dress. In the iron works, one of the two forges at which they hammer the sow or pig iron.

FINE'SSE, (*finess*) *s.* [Fr.] a sly, artful stratagem. John-

son observes that this word is unnecessary, though creeping into our language.

FI'NER, *s.* one that purifies metals.

FI'NER, *a.* the comparative degree of *fine*, made by adding *r* or *er* to the positive, after the manner of the Saxons.

FI'NFISH, *s.* in ichthyology, a slender kind of whale.

FIN-FOOTED, *a.* [from *fin* and *foot*] palmipedous; having feet with membranes between the toes.

FI'NGER, *s.* [*finger*, Sax.] one of the five members at the extreme part of the hand, by which we catch and hold any thing. A small measure of extension. Figuratively, the hand; manufacture; art.

To FI'NGER, *v. a.* to touch lightly, or toy with. Figuratively, to take by stealth. In music, to touch or sound an instrument.

FI'NGERSTONE, *s.* a fossil resembling an arrow.

FI'NICAL, *a.* [from *fine*] nice; foppish; too much affecting elegance of dress and behaviour.

FI'NICALLY, *ad.* foppishly.

FI'NICALNESS, *s.* too great an affectation of niceness and elegance.

To FI'NISH, *v. a.* [*finio*, from *finis*, the end, Lat.] to cease from working; to accomplish, perfect, or complete an undertaking; to polish, or bring to the utmost perfection; to put an end to.

FI'NISHER, *s.* a performer; an accomplisher; one who puts an end to, or completes, an undertaking.

FINISTE'RRE, a department of France, being the most westerly part of that country, and part of the ci-devant Bretagne. It is bounded on the E. by the departments of the N. coast and Morbihan, and on the S. W. and S. by the sea. Quimper is the chief town. Pop. 483,085.

FI'NITE, *a.* [from *finis*, the end, Lat.] that is limited with respect to bulk or other qualities or perfections.

FINI'TELESS, *a.* without bounds; unlimited.

FI'NITELY, *a.* within certain limits.

FI'NITENESS, *s.* limitation.

FINITUDE, *s.* a confinement within certain limits and degrees.

FINLAND, a province of Sweden, bounded on the W. by the Gulf of Bothnia; on the E. by Russia; on the S. by the Gulf of Finland and Ingria; and on the N. by Bothnia and Lapland. There are a great many lakes and marshes, and yet it produces a good deal of corn, and pastures which feed numbers of cattle. The inhabitants differ from the Swedes both in their manners and language. It has the title of a great duchy, and comprehends six parts, called Proper Finland, Cujavia-Tavastland, the isle of Ayland, Myland, Savoland, and Carelia. Abo is the capital. The greatest part of this province was first conquered by, and then ceded to, Russia. The Gulph of Finland is 225 miles in length. Pop. 1,378,500.

FI'NLIKE, *a.* formed in imitation of fins.

FI'NNED, *a.* having fins; having broad edges spreading out on either side.

FI'NNY, *a.* furnished with, or having fins.

FINO'CHIO, *s.* a species of fennel.

FI'NTOED, *a.* palmipedous; having a membrane between the toes.

FI'PPLE, *s.* [from *fibula*, Lat.] a stopple, or stopper.

FIR, *s.* [*fyr*, Dan.] the tree which produces deal boards.

FIRE, *s.* [*fyr*, Sax.] among the ancient philosophers, one of the elements, created with a power of heating, burning, and destroying. Among moderns, the effect of a rapid internal motion of the particles of a body, by which their cohesion is destroyed; or in other words, whatever heats, warms, liquefies, or burns. In chemistry, fire is regarded as a compound of caloric and light. Figuratively, a conflagration or burning, whereby houses are destroyed; flame, lustre, or brightness, heat of temper or passion; liveliness of imagination; vigour of mind or fancy; the passion of love; eruptions. To set on fire, is to kindle, or wrap in flames. *Wild-fire* is a kind of artificial or fictitious fire, which burns even under water with greater force and violence than out of it, and is only extinguished by vinegar mixed with sand and urine, or by covering it with hides. It is composed of sulphur, naphtha, pitch, gum, and bitumen.

To FIRE, *v. a.* to burn, or destroy by fire. Neuterly, to burn; to take fire. Figuratively, to be inflamed with passion. In war, to discharge a gun or any fire arms.

FI'REARMS, *s.* those which are charged with powder and ball.

FI'REARROW, *s.* a small iron dart furnished with springs, bars, and a match impregnated with powder and sulphur; used by privateers and pirates to fire the sails of the enemy.

FI'REBALL, *s.* a ball filled with combustibles, bursting where it is thrown, and used in war; a grenado.

FI'REBRAND, *s.* a piece of wood kindled, or burning. Figuratively, a public incendiary; or one who causes factions or commotions in a state.

FI'RECOCK, *s.* in the London water-works, a contrivance for drawing water out of the pipe in any part of the city where a fire may happen.

FI'RECROSS, *s.* a signal used in Scotland for the nation to take arms.

FI'RE-ENGINE, *s.* a machine for extinguishing accidental fires by means of a stream or jet of water.

FI'REFLIES, *s.* in entomology, certain luminous flies which are found in Guiana.

FI'RELOCK, *s.* that part of a gun which holds the prime, and by means of a trigger sets fire to it. Figuratively, a gun.

FI'REMAN, *s.* one employed in extinguishing burning houses.

FI'RENEW, *a.* perfectly new, or never used, alluding to those metals which are forged or melted by means of fire.

FI'REPAN, *s.* a pan of metal used in holding fire; a shovel; that part of a gun which holds the prime.

FI'REPLACE, *s.* a contrivance for communicating heat to rooms, and for answering various purposes of art and manufacture.

FI'RESHIP, *s.* a ship or vessel filled with combustibles, and let to drive in an engagement among the fleet of an enemy, to set it on fire.

FI'RESHOVEL, *s.* an instrument with which coals are thrown on fires.

FI'RESIDE, *s.* the hearth, chimney, or place near a grate or fire-stove. Figuratively, a family.

FI'RESTONE, *s.* in natural history, the *pyrites*, a fossil compounded of vitriol, sulphur, and earth. That used in medicine is of a greenish colour, of a shapeless form, found in our clay-pits, and produces the green vitriol. It derives its name *firestone*, or *pyrites*, from giving fire, on being struck against a steel, more easily and freely than a flint; all the sparks of it burn longer, and grow larger as they fall, the inflammable matter struck from the stone burning itself out before the spark is extinguished. Likewise a kind of Ryegate stone, so called from the place whence it comes, used for fire-hearths, ovens, and stoves.

FI'REWOOD, *s.* wood to burn; fewel.

FI'REWORK, *s.* a preparation made of gunpowder, sulphur, and other inflammable substances, used on public rejoicings, or other occasions.

FI'RING, *s.* combustibles made use of to kindle and supply fires with; the act of discharging fire-arms.

To FIRK, *v. a.* [from *ferio*, to strike, Lat.] to whip; to beat, to chastise by way of punishment.

FIRKIN, *s.* [from *feother*, Sax.] a measure containing the fourth part of a barrel. The firkin of ale, soap, and butter, contains eight gallons; and that of beer, nine.

FIRM, *a.* [*firmus*, Lat.] strong; not easily pierced, shaken, or moved; stedfast, or fixed.

To FIRM, *v. a.* [*firmo*, Lat.] to fix; settle; establish; or confirm.

FIRMAMENT, *s.* [*firmamentum*, from *firmus*, firm, Lat.] the sky; the heavens.

FIRMAMENTAL, *a.* celestial, or belonging to the sky.

FIRMAN, *s.* is a passport or permit granted by the Great Mogul to foreign vessels to trade within the territories of his jurisdiction.

FIRMLY, *ad.* in such a manner as not to be moved, or penetrated easily; steadily.

FIRMNESS, *s.* stability; compactness; solidity; durability; certainty; soundness. Constancy; resolution.

FIRST, *a.* [*first*, Sax.] the ordinal of one; that which is in order before any other; earliest in time, opposed to *last*; foremost in place; highest in dignity; great, excellent.

FIRST, *ad.* in the first place. Following *at*, beginning of existence, action, &c.

FIRST-BORN, *s.* the first by the order of nativity.

FIRST-FRUITS, *s.* [not used in the singular] that which is first produced by any vegetable, or which is soonest ripe in the season; the first profits, or first year's income of a benefice; the earliest effect of any thing.

FIRSTLING, *s.* the first produce or offspring of animals. Figuratively, the first thing done or performed.

FISCAL, *s.* [from *fiscus*, a treasury, Lat.] a public revenue; exchequer.

FISH, *s. fishes*, plural; but *fish* is generally used in conversation; [*fisc*, Sax.] in natural history, constitutes a class of animals which have no feet, but always fins, and their body is either altogether naked, or only covered with scales. In heraldry, they are emblems of silence and watchfulness.

To FISH, *v. n.* to be employed in catching fish. Figuratively, to endeavour to discover any secret by craft or subtlety.

FISHER, *s.* one employed in catching fish. A species of American weasel.

FISHERMAN, *s.* one who gets his livelihood by catching fish.

FISHERY, *s.* the action of catching fish; the place where fish abound, and are generally sought for.

FISH-HOOK, *s.* a hook to catch fishes.

To FISHIFY, *v. a.* to turn to fish. A cant word.

FISHING, *s.* conveniency of taking fish.

FISHKARD, a town of Pembrokeshire, which carries on a considerable trade in herrings; this town, with Newport, curing above 1,000 barrels annually. It is situated on a steep cliff, at the influx of the river Gwaine, which here forms a spacious bay, where vessels may lie safely in 5 or 6 fathoms water, 242 miles W. by N. of London. Market on Friday. Pop. 1990.

FISHKETTLE, *s.* a caldron made long for the fish to be boiled without bending.

FISHMONGER, *s.* a dealer in fish.

FISHPOND, *s.* a small pool for fish.

FISHY, *a.* consisting of, or having the qualities of fish; tasting like fish.

FISSILE, *a.* [from *findo*, to split, Lat.] that may be cleft.

FISSILITY, *s.* the quality of being fit to be cloven.

FISSURE, *s.* [from *findo*, to split, Lat.] a cleft; a narrow chasm.

To FISSURE, *v. a.* to cleave; to make a cleft.

FIST, *s.* [*fist*, Sax.] the hand clenched with the thumb or fingers doubled over each other, in order to give a blow, or hold a thing fast.

To FIST, *v. a.* to strike with the fist.

FISTICUFFS, *s.* [not used in the singular] battle or blows with the fist. Figuratively, the action of fighting.

FISTINUT, *s.* a pistachio nut.

FISTULA, *s.* [Lat.] in surgery, a deep, winding, callous, cavernous ulcer, with a narrow entrance, opening into a spacious bottom, and generally yielding a sharp and virulent matter. *Fistula in ano*, is a fistula formed in the fundament. *Fistula lachrymalis*, a disorder in the canals leading from the eye to the nose.

FISTULAR, *a.* [*fistularis*, Lat.] hollow like a pipe.

FISTULOUS, *a.* having the nature of, or resembling a fistula.

FIT, *s.* [from *viit*, Flem.] in medicine, an access or paroxysm of a disorder; any short return after cessation or intermission; any violent affection of the mind. Used vulgarly for the hysterics in women; the convulsions in children; the epilepsy in men, or that state wherein all the animal functions seem on a sudden suspended, and the person is for a short time like one who is dead.

FIT, *a.* [*fyght*, Sax.] proper, or suited to any purpose, with *for* before a noun, and *to* before a verb. Right, or the duty of a person.

To FIT, *v. a.* [*vitten*, Flem.] to make one thing suit another; to match; to adapt; to suit; to equip; to make proper for the reception of a person.

FITCH, *s.* [a corruption of *vetch*] a small kind of wild pea.

FITCHAT, or FITCHEW, *s.* [*fisse*, Belg.] a stinking animal of a small size, which robs warrens or hen-roosts; a polecat.

FITCHEE, *a.* [*fiche*, Fr.] in heraldry, sharp-pointed, generally applied to a cross.

FITCHES, *s.* a sort of pulse, more generally known by the name of chick-pea. They are cultivated either for feeding cattle, or improving land.

FITFUL, *a.* subject to fits, faintings, paroxysms, or intermissions.

FITLY, *ad.* in a proper manner; reasonably; commodiously.

FITNESS, *s.* reasonableness; justness; suitableness.

FITTER, *s.* the person who renders a thing proper and suitable to any particular design or purpose; a small piece, from *fetta*, Ital. *fetzen*, Teut. as, "To cut into *fitters*."

FITZ, *s.* a French word for *son*; as *Fitzroy* is the son of a king. It is commonly used of illegitimate children.

FIVE, *a.* [*fif*, Sax.] four and one.

FIVES, *s.* a kind of play, consisting of striking a ball, &c., a particular height against a wall, the person who misses a stroke losing one each time he misses. In farriery, a disease in horses.

To FIX, *v. a.* [*fixum*, from *figo*, Lat.] to fasten a thing so as it shall not be easily shaken or moved; to establish without changing; to direct without variation; to make any thing of a volatile nature capable of bearing fire without evaporating, or the hammer without breaking or flying. Neuterly, to settle the opinion, or determine the resolution, to rest; to cease from wandering.

FIXATION, *s.* [Fr.] a disposition of mind not given to change; residence in a certain place; confinement. In chemistry, the act of reducing a volatile and fluid substance to a hard one.

FIXED, *part.* not moved. The *fixed stars* in astronomy, are such as do not move in orbits. *Fixed*, or *fixable*

air, is an invisible, or permanently elastic fluid, superior in gravity to the common atmospherical air, and most other aërial fluids, extremely destructive to animal life; produced in great quantities, naturally from combustible bodies, and artificially by many chemical processes. It is also called *aërial acid*, *cretaceous acid*, *carbonic acid*, and *mephitic gas*.

FI'XEDLY, *ad.* certainly; firmly; invariably; unchangeably.

FI'XEDNESS, *s.* stability, firmness, resolution, or a disposition of mind not given to change; a power to remain in fire unconsumed, or to bear the hammer without flying.

FI'XITY, *s.* [*fixité*, Fr.] a strong cohesion of parts, which renders bodies capable of bearing a great heat, without being volatilized.

FI'XTURE, *s.* [a corruption of *fixure*] things which are fixed to the premises.

FI'XTURE, *s.* a position. A strong pressure. Firmness, or state of fixedness.

FI'ZGIG, *s.* a kind of dart or harpoon used to strike fish with.

FLA'BBY, *a.* wanting firmness; easily shaken and yielding to the touch.

FLA'CCID, (*flaxid*) *a.* [*flaccidus*, Lat.] weak; wanting stiffness or tension.

FLACCI'DITY (*flaxidity*) *s.* want of stiffness.

FLA'DA, one of the Western Isles of Scotland, between Sky and Lewis. It is about three miles in circumference, and remarkable for its fishery.

To FLAG, *v. n.* [*flaggeren*, Belg.] to hang down limber, or without stiffness. Figuratively, to grow faint, spiritless, or dejected; to lose vigour, or grow feeble. Actively, to let fall, or suffer to droop. From *flag*, a species of stone, to lay with broad stone.

FLAG, *s.* a water plant, with a broad-bladed leaf, bearing yellow flowers, so called from its motion when agitated with the wind. Also a general name for colours, standards, banners, ancients, ensigns, &c., which are frequently confounded with each other. *Flag*, is now particularly used at sea for the colours, ancients, standards, &c., borne on the top of the masts of vessels, to notify the person who commands the ship, of what nation it is, and whether it be equipped for war or trade. *To lower* or *strike the flag*, is to pull it down upon the cap, or to take it in, out of respect or submission to those that are their superiors. In an engagement, it is a sign of yielding. *To hang out the white flag*, is to ask quarters; the red flag is a sign of defiance and battle. A species of broad stone used for pavements; from *flache*, old Fr.

FLA'GELET, *s.* [*flageolet*, Fr.] a small flute.

FLAGELLA'NTES, in church history, certain enthusiasts in the 13th century, who maintained that there was no remission of sins without *Flagellation*, or whipping. Accordingly, they walked in procession, preceded by priests carrying the cross, and publicly lashed themselves till the blood dropped from their naked backs.

FLAGELLA'TION, *s.* [*flagellatio*, Lat.] the act of whipping or striking with a scourge.

FLA'GGINESS, *s.* the state of a thing which hangs or droops for want of stiffness.

FLA'GGY, *a.* weak; limber; drooping for want of stiffness; insipid.

FLAGI'TIOUS, (*flajishious*) *a.* [*flagitiosus*, from *flagitium*, a great crime, Lat.] committed with deliberation and obstinate wickedness; applied to things. Obstinately and excessively wicked and villanous, applied to persons.

FLAGI'TIOUSNESS, (*flajishiousness*) *s.* obstinate and wilful villany or wickedness.

FLAG-OFFICER, *s.* the commander of a squadron.

FLA'GON, *s.* [*flacced*, Brit.] a large drinking-pot with a narrow mouth.

FLA'GRANCY, *s.* [from *flagro*, to burn, Lat.] a burning, flaming, glittering, or heat; ardour of affection; notoriety of a crime.

FLA'GRANT, *a.* [from *flagro*, to burn, Lat.] ardent; hot or vehement; glowing; flushed; red; inflamed. Notorious, or universally known, applied to crimes.

FLAG-SHIP, *s.* a ship which carries the officer who commands a fleet.

FLAG-STAFF, *s.* the staff on which the flag is fixed.

FLAIL, *s.* [from *flagellum*, a whip, Lat.] an instrument with which corn is beaten out of the ear.

FLAKE, *s.* [from *floccus*, Lat.] any thing which appears loosely held together like a flock of wool; any thing which breaks in thin pieces or lamina; a layer or stratum.

To FLAKE, *v. a.* to form in flakes, or thin pieces loosely joined together.

FLA'KY, *a.* breaking in small pieces, like scales; lying in layers, or strata.

FLAM, *s.* [a cant word of uncertain etymology] a lie, or false report; a mere deceit, or illusory practice; a sham.

To FLAM, *v. a.* to deceive with a feigned story; to put off with an idle tale.

FLA'MBEAU, (*flambo*) *s.* [Fr.] a kind of large taper, made of hempen wicks, covered with bees' wax, to give a large light in the night.

FLA'MBOROUGH HEAD, a remarkable promontory of Yorkshire, the white cliffs of which are seen at a considerable distance at sea, and serve for a direction to mariners. Unnumbered multitudes of sea fowls nestle here among the rocks, and fill the air with their cries. It is 5 miles nearly E. of Burlington. Lat. 54. 9. N., long. 0. 4. E.

FLAME, *s.* [*flamma*, Lat.] a fume, vapour, or exhalation, heated so as to emit light, or shine. Figuratively, fire; brightness of imagination or fancy; the passion of love; the object of love. *Flame colour* is a bright yellow colour.

To FLAME, *v. n.* to burn so as to emit a shining or bright light; to shine like flame; to be in an excess of passion.

FLA'MEN, *s.* [Lat.] a priest among the ancient Romans, who officiated in their religious rites, and offered up sacrifices, &c.

FLAMI'NGO, *s.* in ornithology, a very beautiful bird with scarlet wings. Though a native of America, it occasionally visits Europe, and was known to the ancients, who accounted its tongue a great luxury.

FAMMABI'LITY, *s.* [from *flamma*, a flame, Lat.] quality of admitting to be set on fire so as to blaze.

FLAMMA'TION, *s.* [from *flamma*, a flame, Lat.] the act of setting on flame.

FLA'MMEOUS, *a.* [from *flamma*, a flame, Lat.] consisting of, or resembling flame.

FLA'MY, *a.* burning, so as to emit flames or brightness; inflamed.

FLANDERS, now a province of the kingdom of the Netherlands; anciently called Belgium, and divided into Dutch, Austrian, and French Flanders. Its greatest length is about 60 miles, and its breadth 50. It is bounded on the W. by the German Ocean and Artois; on the N. by the mouth of the Scheldt and the sea; on the E. by Brabant and Hainault; and on the S. by Hainault and Artois. It is a champaign country, uncommonly fertile in grain and pastures, and the air is wholesome. The Flemings were formerly the principal manufacturers and merchants of Europe, and from them the English learned the art of weaving. Their table-linens, lace, and tapestry, are yet thought to be superior to all others.

FLANK, *s.* [*flanc*, Fr.] that part of an animal below the loins; the side of an army or fleet, opposed either to front or rear. In fortification, that part of a bastion which reaches from the curtain to the face.

To FLANK, *v. a.* to attack the side of a battalion or fleet; to be placed so as to be opposite to the side of a bastion, fleet or place.

FLA'NKER, *s.* a fortification jutting out so as to command the side of a body marching to an assault.

To FLA'NKER, *v. a.* [*flanquer*, Fr.] to defend by lateral fortifications.

FLA'NNEL, *s.* [*gwlanen*, Brit.] a kind of slight, loose, woollen stuff, very warm.

FLAP, *s.* [*læppe*, Sax.] any thing which hangs down broad and loose; the motion of any thing broad and loose, or moving on hinges; a blow given by the palm of the hand, &c. In farriery, a disease in horses, wherein the lips swell on both sides their mouths, and are covered with blisters like the white of an egg. *Fly flap* is a piece of leather fastened to the end of a stick, used to kill flies with.

To FLAP, *v. a.* to beat with the palm of the hand, or some broad thin substance which hangs loose; to move with a noise made by any thing broad; to ply the wings up and down with a noise.

FLA'PDRAGON, *s.* a play in which they catch raisins out of burning brandy, and extinguishing them by closing the mouth, eat them. The thing eaten at flapdragon.

To FLA'PDRAGON, *v. a.* to swallow; to devour. A low word.

FLA'PEARED, *a.* having loose and broad ears.

To FLARE, *v. n.* [Johnson imagines it to be a corruption of *glare*] to glitter, to flutter with ostentatious and splendid show; to glitter offensively. To be overpowered with, or be in too much light. To waste away lavishly, applied to the consuming of a candle or taper.

FLASH, *s.* [from *phlox*, flame, Gr. according to Minshew] a sudden, quick, transitory, or short blaze, or burst of light; a sudden blaze or burst of wit; a short, transient state.

To FLASH, *v. n.* to glitter, to shine with a quick and transient flame or light; to burst out into any irregularity or violence. To break out into wit, merriment, or bright thought.

FLA'SHER, *s.* a man of more appearance of wit than reality.

FLA'SHILY, *ad.* in an ostentatious or showy manner.

FLA'SHY, *a.* empty; vain; ostentatious; showy; without reality or substance.

FLASK, *s.* [*flasque*, Fr.] a thin bottle with a long and narrow neck, generally covered with wicker or withies; a small horn used to carry gunpowder in. The bed in the carriage of a piece of ordnance; a narrow and deep wicker basket.

FLA'SKET, *s.* a diminutive of *flask*] a wicker basket, in which clothes are generally put by washerwomen after washing, and applied to other uses.

FLAT, *a.* [*plat*, Fr.] horizontal, or level; without any slope. Smooth, applied to surface. Level with the ground. Lying along, or prostrate. Thin and broad, or more broad than thick. In painting, without relief, or swelling of the figures. Insipid, or unsavoury, applied to taste. Dull; without spirit; frigid, applied to writings. Depressed; dejected. Tasteless, or affording no pleasure. Downright; plain.

FLAT, *s.* an even, level, smooth, and extended plain; a shallow, the broad part or side of a weapon. Depression; sinking, applied to thought or language. A surface without relief, protuberances, or prominences. In music, a particular mark, implying that the note which it stands against is to be played or sung half a note lower than it would be, if the mark of the *flat* were not there.

To FLAT, *v. a.* to make broad, smooth, and level. To make tasteless, or vapid, applied to liquor. To make insipid, unpleasant, and disagreeable. To deprive of its vigour, spirit, or pleasure, applied to thought or language. Neuterly, to grow smooth or flat, opposed to *swell*. To obstruct; or deprive of ardour, spirit, or zeal.

FLA'TLY, *ad.* horizontally, or without sloping, applied to situation. Smoothly, or without prominences, applied to surface. Without spirit; dully. Plainly; in a downright manner.

FLA'TNESS, *s.* evenness; without sloping, applied to situation. Smoothness, without prominences, applied to surface. Deadness, or want of strength and taste, applied to liquors or foods. Dejection or languor, applied to the mind. Want of force, vigour or spirit; dulness; frigidity, applied to sentiments or writings. The contrary of shrillness, or acuteness, applied to sound.

To FLA'TTEN, *v. a.* [*flatir*, Fr.] to beat down or remove any prominences or protuberances on a surface; to make smooth; to beat level with the ground; to make tasteless, or spiritless; to deject; to dispirit.

FLA'TTER, *a.* the comparative degree of *flat*, formed after the manner of the Saxons, by adding *er* to the positive.

FLA'TTER, *s.* the person or instrument by which any unequal surface is made plain and level.

To FLA'TTER, *v. a.* [*flatter*, Fr.] to compliment with false praises; to please or soothe. To excite or raise false hopes and expectations.

FLA'TTERER, *s.* a person who endeavours to gain the favour of another by praising him for virtues he has not, by applauding his vices, and by servile and mean compliances with all his humours.

FLA'TTERY, *s.* a servile and fawning behaviour, attended with servile compliances and obsequiousness, in order to gain a person's favour.

FLA'TTISH, *a.* somewhat level, smooth, or more broad than thick.

FLA'TULENCE, or FLA'TULENCY, *s.* windiness; fulness of wind; a swelling or uneasy sensation occasioned by wind lodged in the intestines. Figuratively, emptiness; vanity; airiness; want of solidity, applied to sentiments.

FLA'TULENT, *a.* [*flatulentus*, from *flo*, to blow, Lat.] swelling with air; windy. *Flatulent tumours*, in medicine, are such as easily yield to the touch, and readily return, by elasticity, to their first form. Figuratively, empty; vain; tumid; or swelling without solidity or substance.

FLATUO'SITY, *s.* [*flatus*, from *flo*, to blow, Lat.] windiness; a swelling occasioned by an expansion or rarefaction of air included in any part of the body.

FLA'TUOUS, *a.* abounding with included air or wind; windy.

FLA'TUS, *s.* [Lat.] in medicine, wind gathered or included in any part of the body, generally caused by indigestion, and a gross internal perspiration, or the rarefaction of the air included in the food we swallow.

FLA'TWISE, *a.* of a flat shape; with the broad or flat part downwards.

To FLAUNT, *v. n.* to make an ostentatious, vain, or fluttering show in dress. Figuratively, to behave with pride.

FLAUNT, *s.* any thing loose and airy.

FLA'VOUR, *s.* a relish, or a power of exciting an agreeable sensation on the organs of taste. Figuratively, sweetness, or agreeable and fragrant odour, applied to the smell.

FLA'VOROUS, *a.* agreeable to the taste; fragrant; odorous; or pleasing to the smell.

FLAW, *s.* [*floh*, Sax.] a crack, breach, fault, or defect in any thing.

To FLAW, *v. a.* to crack. Figuratively, to break, or violate.

FLA'WLESS, *a.* without crack or defect.

FLA'WN, *s.* [*flena*. Sax.] a sort of custard, a pie baked in a dish.

To FLA'WTER, *v. a.* to scrape or pare a skin.

FLA'WY, *a.* full of creeks, flaws, or defects.

FLAX, *s.* [*fleax*, Sax.] the fibre of the plant of which thread is made when fit for spinning.

FLA'XDRESSER, *s.* he that prepares flax for the spinner.

FLA'XEN, *a.* made of flax; resembling flax in its colour and fineness.

To FLAY, *v. a.* [*vlaen*, Belg.] to strip off the skin; to take off the pellicle, membrane, or skin which covers any thing.

FLA'YER, *s.* he that strips off the skin.

FLEA, (*flee*) *s.* [Sax.] in natural history, a small red insect, remarkable for its nimbleness, which sucks the blood of human creatures, and other large animals. The flea, when examined by the microscope, is a very pleasing object. It is covered all over with dark, hard, and shelly plates, which are curiously jointed and folded over one another in such a manner as to comply with all the nimble motions of the creature. These scales are all curiously polished and are beset about the edges with short spikes, in a very beautiful and regular order. Its neck is finely arched, and much resembles the tail of a lobster; the head also is very extraordinary, for from the snout part of it there proceed the two fore legs, and between these is placed the piercer or sucker, with which it penetrates the skin to get its food. Its eyes are very large and beautiful, and it has two short horns or feelers. It has four other legs, joined all at the breast. These, when it leaps, fold short one within another, and then exerting their spring all at the same instant, they carry the creature to a surprising distance. The legs have several joints, and are very hairy, and terminate in two long, hooked, sharp claws. The piercer or sucker of the flea is lodged between its fore legs, and includes a couple of darts or lancets, which, after the piercer has made an entrance, are thrust further into the flesh, to make the blood flow from the adjacent parts, and occasion that round red spot with a hole in the centre of it, called a *flea-bite*.

To FLEA, (*flee*) *v. a.* to cleanse or free from fleas.

FLE'ABANE, *s.* a herb with compound flowers, of which there are two kinds, viz., the Canada and blue, the former being found among rubbish, and the latter in dry pastures.

FLE'ABITE, (*fleebite*) *s.* the red mark caused by a flea. Figuratively, a small or trifling hurt.

FLE'ABITTEN, (*fleebitten*) *a.* stung or bitten by fleas.

FLEAK, (*fleek*) *s.* [from *floccus*, Lat. See FLAKE] a small thread, lock, or twist.

FLEAM, *s.* a small instrument of pure steel, used in bleeding cattle, by placing one of the lancets on the vein and driving it in with a blow.

FLE'AWORT, *s.* an herb, with compound flowers, of which there are two kinds, the marsh and the mountain; the former bearing flowers in the broad-topped spikes, and the latter in rundles.

To FLECK, *v. a.* [from *fleck*, Teut.] to spot; to mark with a different colour.

To FLE'CKER, *v. a.* [See FLECK] to streak or mark with different colours.

FLED, the preter. and participle of FLEE, to run away; not properly used for that of FLY, to make use of wings.

To FLEDGE, *v. a.* [*flederen*, Belg.] to furnish with wings; to cover with feathers.

FLE'DGED, *part.* or *a.* full feathered, able or qualified to fly.

To FLEE, pret. and part. *fled*, *v. n.* to run away from danger; to endeavour to avoid danger by flight. This word is now almost universally written *fly*; though, properly, to *fly* is to move with wings; to *flee*, to run away.

FLEECE, *s.* [*flys*, Sax.] the woolly covering shorn off the bodies of sheep; as much wool as is shorn off one sheep.

To FLEECE, *v. a.* to shear the wool off a sheep. Figuratively, to strip, to plunder, to deprive of any thing valuable.

FLEE'CED, *a.* having or wearing fleeces. Stripped or plundered.

FLEE'CY, *a.* woolly; covered with wool.

To FLEER, *v. n.* [from *fleardian*, Sax.] to turn a thing to mockery, or ridicule; to mock; to deride with insolence or impudence; to leer; to address with a deceitful grin of civility.

FLEER, *s.* mockery expressed either in word or look.

FLEE'RER, *s.* a mocker.

FLEET, FLEOT, or FLOT, *s.* in the names of places, are derived from *fleot*, Sax. a bay or gulf.

FLEET, *s.* [*flota*, Sax.] denotes a company of ships of war belonging to any prince or state; also any number of trading ships sailing together, and destined to the same port or part of the world.

FLEET, *a.* [*fliotur*, Isl.] swift, applied to pace or motion.

To FLEET, *v. n.* [*flotan*, Sax.] to fly swiftly; to vanish; to be transitory, or of short duration. Actively, to skim the water; to live merrily, or pass away, with pleasure, applied to time. "*Fleet* the time carelessly." *Shakspeare.*

FLEE'TINGDISH, *s.* a thin dish used in dairies, to skim or take the cream off milk.

FLEE'TLY, *ad.* swiftly; nimbly; with a quick motion.

FLEE'TNESS, *s.* swiftness of motion.

FLESH, *s.* [*floec*, Sax.] in anatomy, a fibrous part of an animal body, soft, bloody, and serving as a covering to the bones; the body, opposed to the *soul*; the muscles, or soft part of an animal body, opposed to the *skin*, *bones*, or other *tendons*. Animal food, opposed to that of *fishes*. Animal nature.

To FLESH, *v. a.* to initiate; to establish in any practice; to glut; to satiate.

FLE'SHHOOK, *s.* a hook or fork, used to take meat out of a pot or caldron.

FLE'SHLESS, *a.* without flesh.

FLE'SHLINESS, *s.* carnal or sensual passions and appetites; carnality.

FLE'SHLY, *a.* corporeal; human; opposed to spiritual; carnal.

FLE'SHMEAT, *s.* animal food; the flesh of animals prepared for food.

FLE'SHMONGER, *s.* one who deals in flesh.

FLE'SHY, *a.* plump; full of flesh; fat. Pulpous and plump, applied to fruits.

FLET, part. pass. of To *Fleet*. Skimmed.

FLE'TCHER, *s.* [from *flêche*, Fr.] a person who makes bows and arrows.

FLEW, the preter. of FLY.

FLEW, *s.* the large chaps of a deep-mouthed hound.

FLE'WED, *a.* chapped mouthed.

FLEXA'NIMOUS, *a.* [from *flecto*, to bend, and *animus*, the mind, Lat.] having power to change the disposition of the mind.

FLEXIBI'LITY, *s.* [*flexibilité*, Fr.] the quality of admitting to be bent; easiness of being persuaded.

FLE'XIBLE, *a.* [from *flecto*, to bend, Lat.] possible or easy to be bent; pliant; obsequious; easily complying with

ductile, or manageable; to be formed by discipline and instruction.

FLE'XIBLENESS, *s.* possibility or easiness to be bent. opposed to *brittleness* or *stiffness*; compliance: tractableness; easiness to be moved by advice, persuasion, or instruction.

FLE'XILE, *a.* [from *flecto*, to bend, Lat.] pliant; easy to be bent, or turned out of its course.

FLE'XION, *s.* [from *flecto*, to bend, Lat.] the act of bending, or changing from a straight to a crooked line; a double; a bending; the state of a thing bent; a turn or motion towards any quarter or direction.

FLE'XOR, *s.* [Lat.] in anatomy, applied to the muscles which act in contracting or bending the joints.

FLE'XUOUS, *a.* [from *flecto*, to bend, Lat.] winding; full of turnings and meanders; bending; crooked; variable; unsteady.

FLE'XURE, *s.* [from *flecto*, to bend, Lat.] the form or direction in which any thing is bent; the act of bending; the part bent; a joint; obsequious or servile cringing.

To FLI'CKER, *v. a.* [*fliccerian*, Sax.] to flutter; to have a fluttering motion; to move the wings up and down with a quick motion.

FLIE, *s.* See FLY.

FLI'ER, *s.* one who runs from danger; that part of a machine, which, being put into a swifter motion than the other part, equalizes, regulates, and continues the motion of the rest. "The *flier* of a jack."

FLIGHT, (*flit*) *s.* [*flyght*, Sax.] the act of running away, in order to avoid danger; the act of moving from one place to another, to escape danger; the act of moving by means of wings; a flock of birds moving in the air together; the birds produced in the same season. A volley, or shower of weapons discharged at the same time. Figuratively, heat or soaring of imagination.

FLI'GHTY, (*flīty*) *a.* fleeting; swift in motion; wild; or fanciful.

FLI'MSY, (*flimzy*) *a.* weak; feeble; without strength, body, or stiffness, applied to manufactures. Mean, spiritless.

To FLINCH, *v. n.* to shrink from any suffering, pain, or danger; to withdraw from pain or danger. In *Shakspeare* it signifies to fail. "If I break time, or *flinch* in property."

FLI'NCHER, *s.* he who shrinks or fails in any affair.

To FLING, *v. a.* [preter. and part. *flung*] to cast or throw from the hand; to dart or throw with violence; to scatter; to move forcibly; to cast reproach; to eject or cast away as useless or hurtful. *To fling down*, to throw upon the ground with force; to demolish or destroy. *To fling off*, to baffle in the chase; to defeat of a prey. Neuterly, to flounce; to wince.

FLING, *s.* the act of throwing or casting; the space or distance to which any thing is thrown or cast; a gibe; a contemptuous sneer or remark.

FLI'NGER, *s.* one who throws a thing; one who casts a contemptuous sneer at a person or thing.

FLINT, *s.* [Sax.] a semi-pellucid stone, composed of crystal debased, of a similar substance, of a blackish grey, free from veins, naturally invested with a whitish crust; sometimes smooth and equal, but more frequently rough; remarkably hard, used for striking fire with steel, and in glass-making. Figuratively, any thing remarkably hard, impenetrable, or obdurate.

FLINT, a small town, the capital of Flintshire, without much trade, or market. It is seated on the river Dee, 12 miles W. N. W. of Chester, and 193 N. W. of London.

FLINTSHIRE, a county of North Wales, bounded on the N. W. by the Irish Sea; on the N. and N. E. by a large bay at the mouth of the river Dee, which divides it from Cheshire; on the E. by the river Dee and part of Cheshire; and on the S. and S. W. by Denbighshire. It is about 27 miles in length, and from 7 to 10 in breadth. Part of Flintshire stretches E. of the Dee, a tract about 9 miles in length, and from 5 to 8 across, insulated by Cheshire, Shropshire, and Denbighshire. It is divided into 5 hundreds which contain 2 market towns, and 28 parishes. The northern part produces wheat; there is also much wood. The cows, though small, yield a great quantity of milk, and are excellent beef. They have also honey, of which they make mead, a liquor much used in those parts. The principal rivers are the Dee, Clwyd, Weeler, Sevion, Elwy, and Allen. The valleys contain coal and freestone, and the hills lead and calamine, with vast quantities of limestone, but no flint. The principal trade is mining and smelting. The detached part is mostly a level country. Pop. 66,547.

FLI'NTY, *a.* made of flint; abounding in flints or stones. Figuratively, strong. Hard of heart; cruel; not to be penetrated or moved by entreaties; or the view of misery.

FLIP, *s.* [a cant word] a drink used in ships, made of spirits, beer, and sugar.

FLI'PPANT, *a.* [from FLAP] nimble; moving quickly, applied to the tongue. Pert; talkative.

FLI'PPANTLY, *ad.* pertly, talkatively, fluently.

To FLIRT, *v. a.* to throw any thing with a jerk, or quick elastic motion. To move with quickness. Neuterly, to jeer or jibe at one; to turn about perpetually; to be unsteady and fluttering.

FLIRT, *s.* a quick, sudden, elastic motion; a sudden trick. A pert young hussey; a young, fluttering, gadding lass.

FLIRTA'TION, *s.* a quick, sprightly motion. A cant word among the women.

To FLIT, *v. n.* [*flitter*, Dan. See FLEET] to fly away; to remove or migrate. To flutter or rove on the wing. To be transient, flux, or unstable.

FLIT, *a.* swift; nimble; quick. Not in use.

FLITCH, *s.* [*flyche*, Dan.] the side of a hog, without the head, salted and cured.

FLI'TTERMOUSE, *s.* a bat, or fluttering mouse.

FLITTING, *s.* [*flit*. Sax.] a reproachful accusation; an offence, or fault.

FLIX, *s.* [from *flax*, Sax.] down; fur; soft hair.

FLI'XWEED, *s.* a kind of watercress.

To FLOAT, (*flōt*) *v. n.* [*floiter*, Fr.] to swim on the surface of the water; to move easily in the air, applied to the flight of birds. To pass in a light and swimming manner.

FLOAT, *s.* the act of flowing, opposed to the *ebb* or *reflux* of the tide. Any thing contrived so as to swim and sustain a burden on the water; the cork, or quill, by which the bite of a fish is discovered.

FLO'ATY, *a.* buoyant and swimming on the surface.

FLOCK, *s.* [*flocc*, Sax.] a company of birds or sheep, distinguished from *herds*, which are of oxen. Figuratively, a multitude of men. Also a lock of wool.

To FLOCK, *v. n.* to gather in crowds or great numbers.

FLO'DDON, a village in Northumberland, 5 miles N. of Wooler. Near this place a battle was fought between the English and Scots, in 1513, in which James IV. of Scotland was killed, with the principal of his nobility, and 10,000 men.

To FLOG, *v. a.* [from *flagrum*, Lat.] to whip with a rod.

FLOOD, (*flūd*) *s.* [*flod*, Sax.] a body of water, a sea or river; a deluge, inundation, or overflowing of water; a flow of tide.

To FLOOD, *v. a.* to cover with waters.

FLOO'DGATE, *s.* a gate, or shutter, by which any watercourse is stopped, or let loose again, at pleasure.

FLOOK, *s.* [from *pflug*, Teut.] the broad or bearded

part of an unchor, which takes hold of the ground. A flounder; a flat river-fish.

FLOOR, *s.* [*flor*, Sax.] that part of a house on which a person treads.

To FLOOR, *v. a.* to cover that part of a room a person walks on with planks.

FLOO'RING, *s.* the matter with which that part of a room is laid on which a person walks; the bottom.

To FLOP, *v. a.* [from *flap*] to clap the wings with a noise; to play with a noisy motion of a broad body; to let down the broad parts or flap of a hat.

FLO'RAL, *a.* [from *flos*, a flower, Lat.] relating to Flora, or to flowers.

FLO'REN, *s.* a gold coin of Edward III., in value six shillings.

FLO'RENCE, a celebrated and beautiful city of Italy, situated in the middle of the Vale of Arno. The prospect here is bounded on every side by an amphitheatre of fertile hills, adorned with villages, country-houses, and gardens. It was founded by the soldiers of Sylla, destroyed by Totila, and rebuilt by Charlemagne. For curiosities, this city is the principal in Italy, after Rome. The architecture of the houses, in general, is executed in a good taste, the streets are clean, and paved with large broad stones, chiselled so as to prevent the horses from sliding. The squares are spacious, and the palaces, churches, and other public structures, are in a splendid style of architecture, with pillars, statues, pyramids, and fountains in almost every street. The city is divided into two unequal parts by the river Arno, over which there are 4 bridges, within sight of each other. That called Ponte della Trinità, is built of white marble, and adorned with 4 statues, representing the seasons, and other ornaments. The Florentine merchants were formerly men of vast wealth, and one of them, about the middle of the 15th century, built that grand fabric, which, from the name of its founder, is still called the Palazzo Pitti. He failed under the prodigious expense of this building, which was immediately purchased by the Medici family, and continued till of late to be the residence of the grand dukes. Besides the gardens, furniture, antique statues, paintings, &c., which are justly and universally admired, here are various other curiosities, as the cabinets of arts, of astronomy, of natural history, of medals, of porcelain, of antiquities, &c. In the year 1530, Alexander de Medicis was created Grand Duke of Tuscany, by the Emperor Charles V., and in 1737, the family of Medicis became extinct, when Florence and the duchy of Tuscany fell to the duke of Lorraine, afterwards emperor. Pop. 80,000., has an university, and is 125 miles N. N. W. of Rome. Lat. 43. 46. N., long. 11. 20. E.

FLO'RET, *s.* [diminutive of flower] one of the small flowers which compose a compound or incorporated flower.

FLO'RID, *a.* [from *flos*, a flower, Lat.] productive of, or covered with, flowers. Bright, or lively, applied to colours. Flushed with red, applied to the complexion. Embellished with rhetorical figures, applied to style.

FLO'RIDA, a country of North America, bounded on the W. by Louisiana, on the N. by Louisiana and Georgia, on the E. by the Atlantic, and on the S. by the Gulf of Mexico. It is divided into E. and W. East Florida extends about 350 miles from N. to S. and 160 from E. to W. West Florida is about 200 miles from E. to W. and 50 from N. to S. St. Augustine is the capital of the former, and Pensacola of the latter. The country about St. Augustine is the least fertile; yet even here two crops of Indian corn are annually produced. The banks of the rivers are of a superior quality, and well adapted to the culture of rice and corn. The interior country, which is high and pleasant, abounds with wood of almost every kind; particularly white and red oak, pine, hiccory, cypress, red and white cedar. The intervals between the hilly parts are extremely rich, and produce spontaneously all the fruits common to Georgia and the Carolinas. In many places, vines are successfully cultivated, and the ranges of cattle are immense. The Spaniards hold possession of Florida; but the Indians, or native Americans, are pretty numerous. Pop. about 35,000.

FLORI'DITY, *s.* freshness or redness of colour.

FLO'RIDNESS, *s.* freshness of colour. A rhetorical embellishment, applied to style.

FLORI'FEROUS, *a.* [from *flos*, a flower, and *fero*, to bear, Lat.] producing flowers.

FLO'RIN, *s.* [Fr.] a coin so called, because first struck by the Florentines. That of Germany is valued at 2*s.* 4*d.*, that of Spain at 2*s.* 4½*d.*, that of Palermo and Sicily at 2*s.* 6*d.*, and that of Holland at 2*s.*

FLO'RIST, *s.* [*fleuriste*, Fr.] a person curious and skilled in the names, nature, and culture of flowers.

FLO'RULENT, *a.* [from *flos*, a flower, Lat.] flowery; blossoming.

FLO'SCULOUS, *a.* [from *flosculus*, a little flower, Lat.] composed or having the nature or form of flowers.

To FLOTE, *v. a.* to skim.

FLO'TSON, *s.* in law, goods that float, without an owner, on the sea.

To FLOUNCE, *v. n.* [from *plonsen*, Belg.] to move with violence in water or mire; to struggle or dash in the water. To move with passion or anger. To adorn with flounces applied to dress.

FLOUNCE, *s.* any thing sewed to a garment by way of ornament, and nanging loose so as to swell and shake.

FLO'UNDER, *s.* [*flynder*, Dan.] a small flat fish.

To FLO'UNDER, *v. n.* [from *flounce*] to struggle with violent and irregular motions, like a horse that strives to disengage himself from mire.

FLOUR, *s.* the fine white powder of wheat, of which bread is made.

To FLO'URISH, (*flurish*) *v. n.* [*floreo*, from *flos*, a flower, Lat.] to bloom, or be in blossom; to be in vigour; to be in a prosperous state; to make use of rhetorical figures; to display with vanity or ostentation, applied to language. To move in eddies, circles, or wanton and irregular motions. In music, to play an overture. In writing, to form the decorations or ornaments of penmanship. In fencing, to move a weapon in circles or quick vibrations. To adorn; to embellish; to grace or set off.

FLO'URISH, *s.* any embellishment. Figuratively, beauty. An ostentatious display of wit or intellectual abilities. In penmanship, figures or ornaments formed by lines curiously interwoven.

FLO'URISHER, *s.* a mere boaster; one who is in the height of prosperity.

FLO'URY, *a.* covered with the fine dust or meal of corn.

To FLOUT, *v. a.* [*fluyten*, Belg.] to mock, deride, or insult, with contemptuous mockery. Neuterly, to behave with contempt; to sneer.

FLOUT, *s.* a mock, a jeer, a contemptuous and insulting expression or action.

FLOU'TER, *s.* a person who derides, mocks, or jeers another.

To FLOW, (*flō*) *v. n.* [*flowan*, Sax.] to run or spread, applied to water. To move, or be in motion, opposed to standing water. To rise or swell, applied to the tide. To melt, applied to the effect of heat on metals, wax, &c. To proceed from as an effect. To be full of liquor, applied to drinking-vessels. To write smoothly, or speak eloquently.

FLOW, *s.* the rise or swell of water; a sudden plenty or

abundance, "A *flow* of spirits." *Pope.* An uninterrupted stream, or continuation of words.

FLO'WER, *s.* [*fleur*, Fr.] that part of a plant which contains the organs of generation, or the parts necessary for the propagation of the species. The *male flowers* are those which have no germen, style, or fruit. *Female flowers* are such as contain the germen, style, or fruit, and are called *fruitful flowers*. *Hermaphrodite flowers* are such as contain both the male and female parts. Figuratively, an ornament or embellishment; the prime, bloom, or flourishing part of life; the most excellent or valuable part of any thing. In chemistry, solid dry substances reduced to a powder by sublimation. SYNON. *Beauty*, like a *flower*, *fades* through length of time, and may *wither* suddenly by an accident.

To FLOWER, *v. n.* [*fleurir*, Fr.] to put forth leaves or blossoms; to bloom, or be in blossom; to flourish or be in a prosperous state. To froth, ferment, or mantle, applied to liquor.

FLO'WER DE LUCE, *s.* [*fleur de lys*, Fr.] in heraldry, a bearing representing the lily, called the queen of flowers, and the true hieroglyphic of royal majesty; but of late it has been borne in several coats. In botany, the flag, of which there are very many species.

FLO'WERET, *s.* [*fleuret*, Fr.] a smaller imperfect flower.

FLO'WERGARDEN, *s.* a garden in which flowers are principally cultivated.

FLO'WERINESS, *s.* the state of abounding in flowers or ornaments.

FLO'WERY, *a.* abounding with, adorned with, or full of flowers.

FLO'WINGLY, (*flōingly*) *ad.* with readiness, quickness, or volubility of speech; with abundance.

FLOWN, (*flōn*) [part. of FLEE or FLY] gone away; run away; puffed up, or elated.

FLU'ATES, *s.* in chemistry, salts formed by the combination of any base with fluoric acid.

FLU'CTUANT, *part.* [from *fluctus*, a wave, Lat.] wavering; uncertain; doubting.

To FLU'CTUATE, *v. n.* [from *fluctus*, a wave, Lat.] to roll to and fro like waves; to float backwards and forwards; to move with uncertain and hasty motion; to hesitate; to be irresolute, undetermined, or in doubt.

FLUCTUA'TION, *s.* [from *fluctus*, a wave, Lat.] the motion of waves and water backwards and forwards; a state of suspense, irresolution, or uncertainty.

FLUE, *s.* a small pipe or chimney to convey air, heat, or smoke; soft down, or fur, easily wafted by the wind.

FLUE'LLIN, *s.* an herb, with strap-shaped leaves, and white blossoms, found in high pastures. Also a sort of speedwell.

FLU'ENCY, *s.* the quality of flowing, or continuing in motion without interruption or intermission; smoothness of style or numbers; readiness, copiousness or volubility of speech.

FLU'ENT, *a.* [from *fluo*, to flow, Lat.] liquid; flowing; in motion; ready; easy flowing; copious, applied to speech.

FLU'ENT, *s.* a stream, torrent, or running water.

FLU'ENTLY, *ad.* readily; without obstruction or difficulty.

FLU'ID, *a.* [from *fluo*, to flow, Lat.] having the parts easily separable; flowing like water.

FLU'ID, *s.* in medicine, any animal juice; a liquor, whose parts yield to the smallest force impressed, and, by yielding, are easily moved among each other.

FLUI'DITY, *s.* [*fluidité*, Fr.] a quality of a body, whereby the parts are so disposed as to slide over each other all manner of ways, and give way to the least pressure.

FLU'IDNESS, *s.* that quality in bodies opposed to firmness, by which they change their form, or yield to the least pressure.

FLUKE, *s.* that part of an anchor which fastens in the ground.

FLU'MMERY, *s.* a kind of food made of oatmeal and water, boiled or evaporated to a consistence. Figuratively, mere pretence; flattery.

FLUNG. particip. and preter. of FLING; thrown or cast, followed by *in*, *into*, *down*, *from*, and *to*.

FLU'OR, *s.* [Lat.] a fluid state; in mineralogy, a soft transparent spar.

FLU'ORIC, *a.* belonging to fluor. The fluoric acid is an acid of a very peculiar nature, formed in the fluor spar. It has a remarkable power of corroding glass.

FLU'RRY, *s.* a gust; a hasty, sudden blast, or storm of wind. Hurry; a violent commotion or emotion of mind.

To FLUSH, *v. n.* [*fluysen*, Belg.] to flow with violence; to come in haste; to produce a reddish colour in the face by a sudden flow or flux of blood. Actively, to elate, or elevate.

FLUSH, *a.* fresh; full of vigour.

FLUSH, *s.* an efflux; a sudden impulse; a violent flow. In gaming, a certain number of cards of the same sort.

FLU'SHER, *s.* in ornithology, the butcher-bird, a small bird of prey.

FLU'SHING, a town of the Netherlands in the Isle of Walcheren in Zealand, with a good harbour, and an extensive foreign trade. This place surrendered to the British on the 15th of August, 1809; but, from the unhealthiness of the place, combined with other causes, it was, in a few months, abandoned, after destroying the harbour and fortifications. It is 4 miles S. W. of Middleburgh. Lat. 51, 29. N., long. 3. 35. E. Pop. about 6000.

To FLU'STER, *v. a.* [from To FLUSH] to make hot and red with drinking.

FLUTE, *s.* [Fr.] a wind instrument, divided into the common and German. The *common flute* is played by putting one end into the mouth, and breathing into it. The *German flute*, the most melodious of the two, and most resembling the human voice, is not put into the mouth, but sounded by a hole a little distant from the upper end, the end itself being stopped with a tompion or plug. In architecture, perpendicular channels or cavities cut along the shaft of a column or pilaster, and resembling the inside of a flute when cut in half.

To FLUTE, *v. a.* to cut channels in columns or pilasters.

FLU'TED, *a.* having channels or hollows.

To FLU'TTER, *v. n.* [*floteran*, Sax.] to move the wings with a quick and trembling motion; to move about with great show and bustle, but with no consequence; to be in agitation; to be in a state of uncertainty; to beat quick and irregularly. To palpitate, applied to the heart. To hurry the mind, or put into confusion, or a violent commotion.

FLU'TTER, *s.* vibration; undulation, or a quick and irregular motion; confusion; an irregular or disordered position.

FLUVIA'TIC, *a.* [*fluviaticus*, from *fluvius*, a river, Lat.] belonging to, or inhabiting rivers.

FLUX, *s.* [*fluxus*, from *fluo*, to flow, Lat. *flux*, Fr.] the act of flowing; the state of passing away and giving place to others. In medicine, an extraordinary issue or evacuation of some humour or matter; a disease in which the bowels are excoriated and bleed, called a *bloody flux*. In hydrography, a regular periodical motion of the sea, happening twice in twenty-four hours, whereby the water is raised, and driven violently against the shores. Figuratively, a concourse or confluence. The state of being melted; that which facilitates the melting of a body when mixed with it.

FLUX, *a.* [*fluxus*, from *fluo*, to flow, Lat.] inconstant; not durable; flowing; maintained by a constant succession of parts.

To FLUX, *v. a.* to melt. In medicine, to salivate; to evacuate by spitting.

FLU'XION, *s.* [*fluxio*, from *fluo*, to flow, Lat.] the act of flowing; the matter that flows. In medicine, a sudden collection of morbid matter in any part of the body; the velocity by which a flowing quantity is increased by its generating motion. In arithmetic, the method of finding an infinitely small quantity, which being taken an infinite number of times, becomes equal to a given quantity.

To FLY, *v. n.* pret. *flew*, or *fled*; part. *fled*, or *flown*; [*fleogan*, Sax.] to move through the air by means of wings; to ascend in the air. To pass or perform a journey with great expedition. To burst asunder. To break, or shiver. To attack or spring with violence. To fall on suddenly. To *fly in the face of* a person, is to insult him with opprobrious language, or any act of outrage. To act in defiance of. To *fly out*, to burst into passion; to start violently from any direction. To *let fly*, to discharge a gun or other fire-arms. Actively, to run away, or attempt to escape any danger; to avoid, to shun.

FLY, *s.* [*fleoge*, Sax.] a small winged insect of different species: that part of a machine which, when put into motion, continues it with great swiftness, and thereby regulates and preserves the motion of the other parts; that part of a mariner's compass on which the thirty-two winds are drawn, over which the needle is placed, and fastened underneath.

To FLY'BLOW, *v. a.* to taint with flies; to fill with maggots.

FLY'BOAT, *s.* a kind of nimble, light vessel for sailing.

FLY'ER, *s.* one that runs away from battle, or endeavours to escape danger by flight; any thing that cuts its passage through the air by means of wings; that part of a jack which moves round on a pivot horizontally, and thereby keeps the other parts in motion.

FLY'ING FISH, *s.* in ichthyology, a species of fish, about the size of a herring, with membraneous wings, found between the tropics.

FOAL, (*fōl*) [*fola*, Sax.] the offspring or young of a mare, or other beast of burden. The word *colt* is now applied to a young horse.

To FOAL, *v. a.* to bring forth young, applied to a mare, or other beast of burden.

FOAM, (*fōm*) *s.* [*fam*, Sax.] the white spittle which appears in the mouth of a high-mettled horse.

To FOAM, *v. n.* to have the mouth covered with white frothy spittle; to froth: to gather foam. To be in violent emotions of passion, alluding to a high-mettled horse, who foams at the mouth when checked, or under unwilling restraint.

FO'AMY, (*fōmy*) *a.* covered with froth, or white frothy spittle.

FOB, *s.* [*fuppe*, Teut.] a small pocket made in the inside of the waistband of a pair of breeches, wherein the watch is usually carried.

To FOB, *v. a.* [*fuppen*, Teut.] to cheat; to trick; to defraud by some low stratagem. To shift off.

FO'CAL, *a.* belonging to a focus.

FO'CIL, *s.* [*focile*, Fr.] the greater or less bone between the knee and ankle, or elbow and wrist.

FO'CUS, *s.* in geometry and conic sections, is applied to certain points in the parabola, ellipsis, and hyperbola, where the rays reflected from all parts of these curves concur and meet. In optics, it is the point where rays are collected, after they have undergone reflection or refraction.

FO'DDER, *s.* [*fothre*, Sax.] dry food stored for cattle against winter.

To FO'DDER, *v. a.* to feed or supply with dry food.

FO'DDERER, *s.* the person who supplies cattle with dry food.

FOE, *s.* [*fah*, Sax. *fae*, Scot.] an enemy or person who is bent to hurt one, either in war or private life. An adversary; an opponent, applied to opinions.

FŒ'TUS (*fetus*) *s.* [Lat.] a child in the womb after it is perfectly formed.

FOG, *s.* [from *fog*, Dan. a storm] a thick cloud, consisting of gross watery vapours, floating near the surface of the earth.

FO'GGINESS, *s.* the state of being dark or misty by a low cloud, consisting of watery vapours, floating near the surface of the earth or water.

FO'GGY, *a.* full of dark, cloudy, and moist vapours.

FOH, *interject.* an interjection used to express abhorrence, or offence received by some object, meaning that it gives great offence, and is excessively disagreeable. Commonly made use of when offended by a stink, or very offensive smell.

FO'IBLE, *s.* [Fr.] a weak or blind side; a natural infirmity or failing.

To FOIL, *v. a.* [from *affoler*, old Fr. to wound] to defeat or get the better of an enemy, but not a complete victory.

FOIL, *s.* a defeat or miscarriage; an advantage gained over an enemy, not amounting to a complete victory. Something of another colour, used by jewellers to augment the lustre, or heighten the colour, of a stone, or diamond. A blunt sword used in fencing, from *fouiller*, Fr.

FO'ILER, *s.* one who has gained an advantage over an enemy.

To FOIN, *v. n.* [*foindre*, Fr.] to push or make a thrust with a weapon.

FOIN, *s.* a thrust or push with a weapon.

FO'ININGLY. *ad.* in a pushing manner.

FOI'SON, *s.* [*foison*, Sax.] plenty; abundance. A word now out of use.

To FOIST, *v. a.* [*fausser*, Fr.] to insert something not in an original; to interpolate.

FO'ISTY, *a.* See FUSTY.

FO'KINGHAM, a town in Lincolnshire, standing on a rising ground, in a wholesome air, with abundance of springs about it, 8 miles W. by S. of Boston, and 107 from London. Market on Thursday. Pop. 744.

FOLD, *s.* [*fald*, Sax.] the ground where sheep are confined. Figuratively, a flock of sheep. A boundary or limit. A double; one part turned over and lying upon another; the plait or doubling of a garment, from *fild*, Sax. Hence *fold*, in composition, signifies the doubling the same number twice, or the same quantity added; thus *two-fold* is twice the quantity; *twenty-fold*, twenty times repeated.

To FOLD, *v. a.* [*faldan*, Sax.] to pen or enclose sheep in a fold; to double; to plait or turn back a piece of cloth, so as to double over and cover another part. Figuratively, to enclose, to include, to shut; to embrace with the arms clasped round a person.

FOLIA'CEOUS, *a.* [from *folium*, a leaf, Lat.] consisting of thin pieces, laminæ, or leaves.

FO'LIAGE, *s.* [*feuillage*, Fr.] an assemblage of flowers, branches, leaves, &c. In architecture, the representation of such flowers, branches, leaves, &c., as are used for embellishments on capitals, friezes, or pediments.

To FO'LIATE, *v. a.* [from *folium*, a leaf, Lat.] to beat gold into thin plates, laminæ, or leaves.

FO'LIATING, *s.* applied to looking-glasses, is the

spreading a composition that will firmly adhere to the back of the glass, and reflect images. The composition is called *foil*, and made of quicksilver, mixed with tin, and other ingredients.

FOLIA'TION, *s.* [from *folium*, a leaf, Lat.] the act of beating into thin leaves. In botany, a collection of those transitory or fugacious coloured leaves, called petals, which constitute the compass or body of a flower, and sometimes guard the fruit which succeeds the foliation, as in apples and pears, and sometimes stand within it, as in cherries and apricots; for these being tender and pulpous, and coming forth in the spring, would be injured by the weather if they were not lodged up within their flowers.

FO'LIO, *s.* [*in folio*, in a leaf, Lat.] a large book in whose pages are formed by a sheet once doubled. In commerce, a page or leaf in an account or book.

FO'LIOMORT, *s.* [from *folium mortuum*, a dead leaf, Lat.] a dark yellow, or colour of a dead leaf, vulgarly called *philemot*. See FEUILLEMORT.

FOLK, *s.* [*folc*, Sax. *volk*, Belg.] people, used only in familiar discourse; mankind in general; any kind of persons.

FO'LKMOTE, *s.* in ancient English history, a general assembly of the people.

FO'LKSTONE, an ancient town on the S. coast of Kent. It stands on hilly ground, and the streets are narrow and incommodious. A multitude of fishing-smacks belong to the harbour, and some vessels are built here. Two boys sail alternately, every other week, to London. It is 8 miles S. W. of Dover, and 72 E. by S. of London. Pop. 3638.

FO'LLICLE, *s.* [from *follículus*, a little bag, Lat.] in anatomy, a cavity, bag, or vesicle in a body, with strong coats. In botany, the seed-vessel case, husk, or cover, wherein several kinds of seeds are enclosed.

To FO'LLOW, (*follō*) *v. a.* [*folgian*, Sax.] to go after or behind a person; to pursue as an enemy; to attend on as a servant; to succeed or happen after in order of time; to proceed from, as a consequence or effect; to imitate, or copy. To observe, to assent, or give credit to. To attend to; to be busied with. To confirm by new endeavours.

FO'LLOWER, (*folloer*) *s.* one who comes or goes after another; a dependant; attendant; associate; companion; a scholar; imitator, or copier.

FO'LLY, *s.* [*folie*, Fr.] the act of drawing false conclusions from just principles; a weakness or want of understanding; an act of negligence or passion, unbecoming the gravity of wisdom, or the dictates of cool and unbiassed reflection.

To FO'MENT, *v. a.* [*fomentor*, from *foveo*, to nourish, Lat.] to cherish with heat; to bathe with warm lotions or liquors. Figuratively, to encourage; to support; to cherish.

FOMENTA'TION, *s.* [*fomentation*, Fr.] in medicine, a partial bathing, or applying hot flannels to any part dipped in medicated decoctions; the liquor of decoctions formed from boiling medicinal ingredients, with which any part is to be fomented or bathed.

FOME'NTER, *s.* an encourager or supporter.

FON, *s.* [Scot.] a fool; an idiot. Obsolete.

FOND, *a.* [a word of uncertain etymology] foolish; silly; indiscreet. Trifling; or valued by folly. Foolishly tender and indulgent; loving to an excess; taking too much delight in, and too eagerly coveting, a thing.

To FOND, or FO'NDLE, *v. a.* to treat with great indulgence, or with an indiscreet excess of love.

FO'NDLING, *s.* a person used with too much indulgence, and beloved to an excess.

FO'NDLY, *ad.* foolishly, indiscreetly, injudiciously. With an excess of tenderness, indulgence, or love.

FO'NDNESS, *s.* foolishness; weakness; want of judgment; an excess of love, indulgence, and tenderness.

FONT, *s.* [*fons*, Lat.] a stone or marble vessel, in which the water used in baptism is contained in a church.

FONTAINBLEAU', a town in the department of Seine and Marne, remarkable for its magnificent palace, formerly a hunting seat of the kings of France. It stands in the midst of a forest 35 miles S. E. of Paris.

FONTANEL, *s.* [*fontanelle*, Fr.] in surgery, an issue, or artificial ulcer formed to discharge humours.

FONTA'NGE, *s.* [Fr.] a knot of ribands at the top of the head-dress. Out of use.

FONTENO'Y, a village of Hainault, near which, in May, 1745, the English and their allies, under the Duke of Cumberland, were defeated by the French, under Marshal Saxe. The English were at first successful, and confident of victory; but, through the misbehaviour of the Dutch, were obliged to quit the field of battle with considerable loss. That of the French, however, was not much less. It is 4 miles S. E. of Tournay. Pop. 750.

FOOD, *s.* [*fœdan*, Sax.] whatever is taken in at the mouth and swallowed to repair the wants of nature. Figuratively, any thing which cherishes.

FOO'DFUL, *a.* fruitful; or plentifully producing things proper for the nourishment of animals.

FOO'DY, *a.* eatable; fit for food. "Into well-sew'd sacks pour'd *foody* meal." *Chapman.*

FOOL, *s.* [*ffol*, Brit. *fol*, Isl. and Fr.] one who has not the use of reason or judgment. Figuratively, one who counterfeits folly; a buffoon, or jester. In Scripture, an idolater; a wicked person. In common conversation, used as a word of extreme contempt and stinging reproach. *To play the fool*, is to trifle, or play pranks, or act like one void of understanding. *To make a fool*, is to raise a person's expectations, and disappoint them.

To FOOL, *v. n.* to trifle; to toy; to idle. Actively, to deceive; to cheat, used with *out of*. To infatuate.

FOO'LERY, *s.* habitual folly. An act of folly or indiscretion. An object of folly.

FOOLHA'RDINESS, *s.* indiscreet courage, or boldness.

FOOLHA'RDY, *a.* daring, bold, or adventurous, without discretion or prudence.

FOO'LISH, *a.* void of understanding; indiscreet; ridiculous; unreasonable.

FOO'LISHLY, *ad.* weakly; without understanding; indiscreetly.

FOO'LISHNESS, *s.* folly; a foolish practice.

FOOT, (commonly with its derivatives and compounds, pron. *fŭt*, *fŭtball*, *fŭtting*, *fŭtman*, &c.) *s.* plural *feet*; [*fot*, Sax.] that part of an animal whereon it stands or walks. In anatomy, the extremity of the leg. Figuratively, that part with which any thing is supported, in the same manner as the foot supports the body of an animal; the lower part or base. The infantry of an army, opposed to cavalry. Motion; agitation, or action. In Greek and Latin poetry, a certain number of long and short syllables constituting a distinct part of a verse. A measure consisting of 12 inches. *On foot* means walking, opposed to travelling on horseback, or in a carriage. *To set on foot* is to begin, to give rise to.

To FOOT, *v. a.* to spurn, kick, or strike with the foot; to settle; to plan. In dancing, to make a noise with the foot resembling the tune played by the music; to tread.

FOO'TBALL, *s.* a ball made of leather, and filled with wind, by means of a bladder included in the inside, and driven by the foot.

FOO'TBOY, *s.* an attendant in livery.

FOO'TCLOTH, *s.* a sumpter cloth.

FOO'TED, *a.* shaped in the foot.

FOO'THOLD, *s.* a space to hold the foot; space on which one may tread surely.

FOO'TING, *s.* ground for the foot or any thing to rest on. Foundation; basis; support; root; place; tread; walk; or the sound of a person's feet in walking. A particular manner of moving the feet in dancing, so as to echo the sound of the tune.

FOO'TMAN, *s.* a soldier that marches and fights on ground, opposed to a *horseman.* A menial servant in livery.

FOO'TMANSHIP, *s.* the art or office of a runner.

FOO'TPACE, *s.* a slow manner of walking.

FOO'TPAD, *s.* a highwayman that robs on foot.

FOO'TPATH, *s.* a narrow way which will admit only foot-passengers, not being wide enough for horses or carriages.

FOO'TPOST, *s.* a post or messenger that travels on foot.

FOO'TSTALL, (*fŭtstaul*) *s* a woman's stirrup.

FOO'TSTEP, *s.* an impression left by the foot in treading. Figuratively, any trace, mark, token, or sign.

FOO'TSTOOL, *s.* a stool whereon a person places his feet.

FOP, *s.* [a word probably made by chance, and heretofore without etymology] a person of weak understanding, and great pretence to knowledge and wisdom; or rather a person affecting delicacy too much both in dress and behaviour.

FO'PDOODLE, *s.* a fool.

FO'PLING, *s.* a petty fop; a coxcomb of the second order.

FO'PPERY, *s.* impertinence, or folly. Affectation of show in dress, and importance without solidity; foolery; affectation; or affected trifling.

FO'PPISH, *a.* foolish; idle; vain; vain in show; gaudy; attended with too great an affectation of ceremony in behaviour.

FO'PPISHLY, *ad.* after the manner of a fop; vainly; ostentatiously.

FO'PPISHNESS, *s.* showy, ostentatious, and affected vanity.

FOR, *prep.* [*for*, Sax.] because, or on account of. "That which we, *for* our unworthiness, are unworthy to crave." *Hooker.* With respect or regard to. "*For* bulk, mere insects." *Tate.* Used often with *as* before it in this sense. Instead of; in the character or likeness of, "Embrace *for* truth." *Locke.* "Lay *for* dead." *Dryd.* "He refused not to die *for* those who killed him." *Boyle.* Conducive or tending to. "It is *for* the general good." *Tillots.* Towards, or with intention of going to, a certain place. "We sailed directly *for* Genoa." *Addis.* With respect to; on account of; concerning. "Thus much *for* the beginning and progress." *Burnet.* In confirmation or establishment, applied to proofs. "There is a natural, immutable, and eternal reason *for* that which we call virtue." *Tillots.* Against, or as a remedy for. "Good *for* the tooth-ach." *Garrets.* Ready, fit, prepared, or proper. "If you be an undertaker, I am *for* you." *Shak.* In favour of; on the side of. "Aristotle is *for* poetical justice." *Dennis.* Fit; becoming. "Is it *for* you to ravage sea and land!" *Dryd.* Followed by all, it implies *notwithstanding.* Considered; or in proportion to. "He is not very tall, yet *for* his years he's tall. *Shak.*

FOR, *conj.* used to introduce and give reasons for something advanced before; because. *Forasmuch as* implies *since*, or *because.* *For why*, because; for this reason that.

FO'RAGE, *s.* [*fourage*, Fr. and Teut.] in war, provisions for the horses and cattle.

To FO'RAGE, *v. n.* to go in search of forage.

FORA'MINOUS, *a.* [from *foramen*, Lat.] full of holes.

To FORBEA'R, (*forbare*) *v. n.* pret. *I forbore*, part. *forborn*; [*forbæran*, Sax.] to cease from action; to pause, or delay; to decline; to omit, or abstain from voluntarily; to endure with patience. Actively, to spare; to treat with clemency; to withhold.

FORBEA'RANCE, *s.* the act of patiently enduring provocation or offence; command of temper; intermission; suspension; lenity; delay of punishment.

FORBEA'RER, *s.* an intermitter; an interceptor of any thing.

To FORBI'D, *v. a.* pret. *I forbade*, part. *forbidden*, or *forbid*; [*forbeodan*, Sax.] to prohibit any thing; to command a person not to perform a thing; to oppose; to hinder.

FORBI'DDANCE, *s.* a prohibition; or command to abstain from any thing.

FORBI'DDENLY, *ad.* in such a manner as is prohibited; in an unlawful manner.

FORBI'DDING, *part.* raising abhorrence, aversion, or awe; obliging to keep a respectful distance.

FORCE, *s.* [*force*, Fr.] power; vigour; active power, strength of body; violence; validity; an armament; or a company of men or ships intended for war; warlike preparations, used generally in the plural. Virtue, or efficacy; destiny; necessity; stress or emphasis of a sentence.

To FORCE, *v. a.* [*forcer*, Fr.] to compel a person to do a thing against his will; to overpower by strength; to drive by violence; to draw or push by main strength; to get from by violence. In war, to take or enter a city by violence; to storm. To ravish. Used with *out*, to extort a thing which should be concealed.

FO'RCED, *part.* obliged to do a thing involuntarily, and by compulsion. Wrested; unnatural, applied to the use of words.

FO'RCEDLY, *a.* violently; constrainedly; unnaturally.

FO'RCEFUL, *a.* violent: strong; driven with great violence.

FO'RCEFULLY, *ad.* in a violent, impetuous, and rapid manner.

FO'RCELESS, *a.* without strength or force.

FO'RCEPS, *s.* [Lat.] in surgery, an instrument opening like a pair of tongs, used to extract any thing out of wounds.

FO'RCER, *s.* that which drives, compels, or constrains by strength, power, or violence. In mechanics, the embolus or piston of a pump working by pulsion or force, opposed to a sucker, which works by attraction.

FO'RCIBLE, *s.* strong; powerful; violent; or efficacious; of great influence or power; caused by force, violence, or compulsion, opposed to *voluntary*; valid; binding in law, or conscience; obligatory.

FO'RCIBLENESS, *s.* the quality of effecting any end by compulsion, or violence.

FO'RCIBLY, *ad.* strongly; powerfully; so as to make some impression, or produce some effect, by irresistible power or force.

FO'RCIPATED, *a.* [from *forceps*, a pair of pincers, Lat.] formed like a pair of pincers, so as to open and shut.

FORD, *s.* [Sax.] a shallow part of a river. Sometimes it signifies a stream or river.

To FORD, *v. a.* to pass a river without swimming, or on foot.

FO'RDABLE, *a.* passable on foot.

FO'RDINGBRIDGE, a town of Hants, with a manufacture of tickings, in which a great number of looms are employed. It was formerly much larger than it is now, having often suffered by fire. It is situated on the Avon, 20 miles W. of Winchester, and 87 W. by S. of London. Market on Saturday. Pop. 2611.

FO'RDWICH, a member of the town and port of Sand-

wich, in Kent, situated on the river Stour, on the N. E. side of Canterbury, and governed by a mayor, jurats, and commonalty. It has one small church, built with stone and brick. The streets are narrow, dirty, and not paved. It is noted for its excellent trouts, but has neither fair nor market; and lies three miles from Canterbury, and eight W. of Sandwich. Pop 287.

FORE, *a.* [Sax.] that part which comes first when a body moves, opposed to *hind.*

FORE, *ad.* the part which appears first to those who meet it, opposed to *aft.*

FORE, in composition, from the Saxon, implies priority of time, or before any certain period. See BEFORE.

To FOREADVI'SE, (*foreadvize*) *v. n.* to give counsel betimes; to advise before a thing happens.

To FOREA'RM, *v. a.* to provide for an attack before it happens.

To FOREBO'DE. *v. n.* to predict or foretel; to presage, generally applied to some future calamity.

FOREBO'DER, *s.* a prognosticator; soothsayer; fortune-teller, or foreknower.

To FORECA'ST, *v. a.* to plan, or prepare for execution; to contrive, to foresee, or provide against.

FO'RECAST, *s.* contrivance beforehand; a scheme; a plan; provision against any future emergency; foresight.

FORECA'STER, *s.* one who foresees and provides against any future event.

FO'RECASTLE, *s.* in a ship, is that part where the foremast stands, and is divided from the rest of the floor by a bulkhead; that part of the forecastle which is aloft, and not in the hold, is called the prow.

FORECHO'SEN, *part.* pre-elected.

FORECI'TED, *part.* quoted before, or in a preceding part of a work.

To FORECLO'SE, (*forekloze*) *v. a.* to shut up; to preclude; to prevent; to put a stop to. In law, to *foreclose a mortgage* is to cut off the power of redemption.

FO'REDECK, *s.* the deck in that part of a ship which is foremost when she sails.

To FOREDO', *v. a.* to undo, to ruin. To weary, outdo, or almost kill.

To FOREDO'OM, *v. a.* to predestinate, to determine beforehand by an inevitable necessity.

FORE-E'ND, *s.* the foremost part; the first part, applied to time.

FO'REFATHER, *s.* an ancestor; or one who is born before another, and belongs to his family, or country.

To FOREFE'ND, *v. a.* to forbid; to avert. To provide for; to secure beforehand.

FOREFI'NGER, *s.* the finger next to the thumb.

FO'REFOOT, *s.* [plural *forefeet*] that foot of a beast which is nearest the head.

To FOREGO', *v. a.* to quit, resign, give up, or let go; to go before; to be past; from *fore* and *go*; to outgo.

FOREGO'ER, *s.* an ancestor, progenitor, or predecessor.

FO'REGROUND, *s.* that part of the ground or surface of a picture which seems to be before the figures.

FO'REHAND, *s.* that part of a horse which is before the rider; the chief or most excellent part.

FOREHA'NDED, *a.* early; timely; before an event comes to pass.

FO'REHEAD, (*forred*) *s.* the part of the face from the eyebrows to the hair. Figuratively, impudence; assurance.

FOREHO'LDINGS, *s.* [plural] predictions; omens; forebodings; silly and superstitious prognostications.

FO'REIGN, (*forrin*) *a.* [*forain*, Fr.] of another kingdom or country; remote; not allied; opposite; inconsistent with; irreconcileable with. Excluded; distant; or not admitted to one's acquaintance, or company.

FO'REIGNER, *s.* a man who is born in, and com from another country; the produce of another country exotic.

FO'REIGNNESS, *s.* remoteness; strangeness; want relation to something.

To FOREIMA'GINE, *v. a.* to conceive or fancy before proof.

To FOREJU'DGE, *v. a.* to judge beforehand; to judge without proof; to be prepossessed or prejudiced against.

FOREJU'DGED *the Court*, in law, is when an officer is banished or expelled a court for some offence, or for not appearing to an action by bill filed against him, in which case he cannot officiate till he appear to the bill.

FOREJU'DGER, *s.* in law, a judgment whereby a person is deprived of, or put by, the thing in question.

To FOREKNO'W, (*forenō*) *v. a.* to have knowledge of a thing before it happens; to foresee.

FOREKNO'WABLE, *a.* possible to be known before it happens.

FOREKNO'WLEDGE, *s.* knowledge of a thing before it happens.

FO'RELAND, *s.* in navigation, a point of land jutting out into the sea; a promontory.

FO'RELAND, North, is the N. E. point of the island of Thanet, in Kent. It is also the most southern part of the port of London; the Nase, in Essex, on the opposite side of what is accounted the mouth of the Thames, is about 40 miles over. Here is a round brick tower, near 80 feet high, erected as a sea-mark.

FO'RELAND, South, a headland on the E. coast of Kent, between Dover and Deal. Between the two Forelands is the noted road called the Downs, to which those promontories afford a great security.

To FORELA'Y, *v. n.* to lay wait for; to take in a snare or ambush.

FO'RELOCK, *s.* the hair which grows on the forepart of the head. In a ship, a little flat wedge, like a piece of iron, used at the ends of bolts, to keep them from starting or flying out of the holes.

FO'REMAN, *s.* the first or chief person in any assembly, or among any workmen.

FO'REMAST, *s.* in a ship, a round large piece of timber, seated in the foretop, on which is borne the foresail.

FOREMENTIONED, *part.* or *a.* mentioned, quoted, or cited before.

FO'REMOST, *a.* first, or before others in a place or situation: chief, or before others in dignity.

FORENA'MED, *part.* or *a.* [See FOREMENTIONED.] named, mentioned, or spoken of before, in a former part of a work.

FO'RENOON, *s.* the first part of the day, measured from sunrising to the noon, or 12 o'clock.

FORENO'TICE, *s.* a token or information of a thing or event before it happens.

FORE'NSIC, *a.* [from *forum*, a market-place, or court of judicature, Lat.] belonging to a court of law or judicature.

To FOREORDA'IN, *v. a.* to determine or order an event before it happens.

FO'REPART, *s.* the first part or beginning, applied to time. That part which is first when a thing or person moves.

FOREPA'ST, *part.* that which has happened, or past before a certain period.

FO'RERANK, *s.* first rank; front.

To FORERU'N, *v. a.* to precede; to go before; to introduce as a messenger.

FORERU'NNER, *s.* a harbinger, or messenger sent before to prepare the way, or give notice of the approach of some person who is to follow; a sign or omen, foreshewing the approach of some future event.

To FORESA'Y, *v. a.* to predict, or give notice of some future event.

To FORESE'E, *v. a.* [pret. *foresaw*, particip. *foreseen*] to see a thing beforehand; to have knowledge of something which is to happen.

To FORESHE'W, *v. a.* See FORESHOW.

FO'RESHIP, *s.* the anterior part of the ship.

To FORESHO'RTEN, *v. a.* to shorten figures, for the sake of showing those behind them.

To FORESHO'W, (*foreshō*) *v. a.* to predict; to prognosticate. To represent before it comes.

FO'RESIGHT, (*foresīt*) *s.* the act of seeing or perceiving a thing before it happens; the act of providing against any future event.

FORESI'GHTFUL, *a.* having the knowledge of, and preparing against any future event.

To FORESI'GNIFY, *v. a.* to give notice or token of an event before it happens.

FO'RESKIN, *s.* the membrane which covers the head of the penis; the prepuce.

FO'RESKIRT, *s.* the pendulous or loose part of the coat before.

To FORESLA'CK, *v. a.* to neglect by idleness.

To FORESLO'W, (*foreslō*) *v. a.* to delay, impede, or obstruct; to loiter.

FO'RESS, a parliament town of Scotland, in the shire of Murray, 30 miles W. of Elgin.

FO'REST, *s.* [*forest*, Brit.] a large uncultivated tract of ground overgrown with trees. In law, a certain territory of woods, grounds, and fruitful pastures, privileged for wild beasts, fowls of the forest, chase, and warren, to rest and abide in, in the safe protection of the king, and for his pleasure.

FO'RESTAFF, *s.* an instrument used at sea for taking the altitudes of heavenly bodies.

To FORESTA'LL, (*forestaull*) *v. a.* [*forestallen*, Sax.] to anticipate; to prevent; or to be troubled on account of some calamity before it happens. To prevent a person from doing a thing by doing it before him. To buy commodities before another in order to raise their price.

FORESTA'LLER, *s.* one who intercepts commodities as they go to market.

FO'RESTER, *s.* [*forestier*, Fr.] a person who has the charge of a forest; one who inhabits a forest.

To FORETA'STE, *v. a.* to have a strong idea and earnest of a thing before it exists; to anticipate; to taste before another.

FO'RETASTE, *s.* anticipation of.

To FORETE'LL, *v. a.* preter. and participle *foretold*; to prophesy; to give notice of a thing or event before it happens.

FORETE'LLER, *s.* one who gives notice of things future before they happen.

To FORETHI'NK, *v. a.* preter. and part. *forethought*; to have an idea or conception of a thing in the mind before it happens or exists; to plan or contrive beforehand.

FO'RETHOUGHT, (*forethaut*) *s.* anticipation, or foresight; a provident care against some future event.

FO'RETOOTH, *s.* a broad flat tooth in the front of a person's mouth; named the *incisor*.

FO'RETOP, *s.* that part of a woman's head-dress, or a man's peruke, immediately above the forehead.

FO'REVOUCHED, *part.* affirmed before; formerly told.

FO'REWARD, *s.* the van and front of an army.

To FOREWA'RN, *v. a.* to give a person advice beforehand; to caution a person from doing a thing beforehand.

FO'RFAR, a shire of Scotland, which sends three members to parliament, one for the shire, and two for the burghs of Perth, &c. Pop. 170,308.

FO'RFAR, a town of Scotland, in a shire of the same name, seated near a lake, from whence a river proceeds that runs into the Tay. It is 14 miles W. of Montrose. P. 7949

FO'RFEIT (*forfit*) *s.* [*fforfed*, Brit.] something lost or paid by way of punishment for a crime; a person liable to punishment, or one who is condemned to death for a crime.

To FO'RFEIT, *v. a.* to lose a privilege enjoyed before, or pay a sum of money as a punishment for some crime.

FO'RFEIT, *part.* liable to be seized or lost, either as to right or possession, on account of the commission of a crime, or the breach of the conditions in a contract.

FO'RFEITABLE, *a.* liable to be lost on non-performance of certain conditions, or on being guilty of any particular action.

FO'RFEITURE, *s.* [*forfaiture*, Fr. See FORFEIT] the act of losing or paying on account of some omission or crime; the punishment suffered by loss of something in a person's possession; the thing paid or lost as a punishment; a fine.

FORGE, *s.* [*forge*, Fr.] the furnace where iron is properly tempered, or the place where it is beaten into any particular form.

To FORGE, *v. a.* [*forger*, old Fr.] to form by the hammer; or beat into shape; to make by any means; to counterfeit or falsify.

FO'RGER, *s.* one who makes, or one who forms by beating; one who counterfeits a thing.

FO'RGERY, *s.* the crime of counterfeiting in order to defraud or impose upon; the act of fabrication; smiths' work made by forging.

To FORGE'T, *v. a.* preter. *forgot*, part. *forgot*, or *forgotten*; [*forgytan*, Belg.] to lose the memory or remembrance of; to neglect.

FORGE'TFUL, *a.* not retaining a thing in the memory; causing oblivion or forgetfulness; negligent; neglectful; careless.

FORGE'TFULNESS, *s.* the habit of losing the memory or remembrance of a thing; negligence; or neglect.

FORGE'TTER, *s.* one that forgets; a careless person.

To FORGI'VE, *v. a.* [*forgifan*, Sax. pret. *forgave*, part. *forgiven*] to pass by a crime without punishment; to pardon a crime or a criminal; to remit; to forego; or not to insist upon a right.

FORGI'VENESS, *s.* [*forgifennesse*, Sax.] pardon of an offence or an offender; willingness to pardon; remission of a fine; or the forgiving a person a sum of money which he owes.

FORGI'VER, *s.* one who foregoes his right to a debt, or passes by an offence without punishment or anger.

FORGO'T, or FORGO'TTEN, *part.* of *forget*; not remembered.

FORK, *s.* [*efforch*, Brit.] an instrument made with two or more prongs, sharp at the point, and used in eating; when it has a very long handle, and three prongs, it is called a *trident*. The point or forked part of an arrow.

To FORK, *v. n.* to shoot into blades, prongs, or divisions, like those of corn when it appears above ground, or the heads and horns of cattle.

FO'RKED, *a.* formed with two or more parts, resembling the prongs of a fork.

FO'RKEDLY, *ad.* in the form of a fork.

FO'RKEDNESS, *s.* the quality of opening into two parts, resembling the prongs of a fork.

FO'RKHEAD, *s.* the point of an arrow.

FO'RKY, *a.* opening in two parts, and pointed like the prongs of a fork, or the head of an arrow.

FORLO'RN, *a.* [*forloren*, Sax.] destitute; forsaken; wretched; lost; desperate. *Forlorn hope*, those soldiers who are sent on any desperate enterprise, or make the first onset in a battle; being, as the term imports, *destitute of all hopes*, and, as it were, doomed to perish.

FORLO'RN, *s.* a lost, forsaken, friendless, or helpless person.

FORLO'RNNESS, *s.* a state wherein a person is void of hope, destitute of friends, and involved in sorrow or misery.

FORM, *s.* [*forma*, Lat.] the external appearance, shape, or particular model of any thing. Beauty, elegance, of appearance. Regularity; method, or order, applied to placing things, or the arrangement of the parts of a discourse. External appearance, or mere show, when opposed to *substance*. Ceremony; external rites. Any stated method, or established practice. A long seat or bench. In schools, a class or division of scholars. In hunting, the seat or bed of a hare, from *fyrmtha*, Sax. a seat.

To FORM, *v. a.* [*formo*, Lat.] to make out of materials. To model to any particular shape. To modify; to scheme; to plan. To arrange in any particular manner; as "He formed his troops." To adjust; to settle.

FO'RMA *pauperis*, *s.* [Lat. in the quality, or after the manner, of a poor man] in law, is applied when a person has cause of suit, but is so poor as not to be able to pay the charges; in which case, he makes oath that he is not worth five pounds, his debts being paid, and bringing a certificate from some lawyer that his cause is a just one, the judge admits him to sue in *forma pauperis*, *i. e.*, without paying fees to the counsellor, attorney, clerk, or the stamp duty. This custom has its beginning from stat. II. Hen. VII. c. 12.

FO'RMAL, *a.* [from *forma*, a form, Lat.] ceremonious; solemn; precise; exact to affectation, done according to certain rules or methods; regular; methodical; merely external.

FO'RMALIST, *s.* [*formaliste*, Fr.] one who practises external rites and ceremonies with great strictness; one who prefers appearance to reality; or affects to seem what he is not.

FORMA'LITY, *s.* ceremonious exactness to excess or to affectation; solemn order, habit, or dress. In law, the rules prescribed or customs observed in carrying on any cause.

To FO'RMALIZE, *v. a.* [*formaliser*, Fr.] to form, make, or model. To affect formality, to be fond of ceremony. A word not now in use.

FORMALLY, *ad.* according to established rules, customs, ceremonies, and rites; in a precise manner; with too great affectation of ceremony; externally, or openly.

FORMA'TION, *s.* [from *formo*, to form, or fashion, Lat.] the act of forming, making, or producing a thing; the manner in which a thing is made.

FO'RMATIVE, *a.* [from *formo*, to form or fashion, Lat.] having the power to make.

FO'RMER, *s.* one that gives form to a thing; a maker.

FO'RMER, *a.* [from *forma*, Sax. first. Hence *former* and *formost*, commonly written *foremost*. *Foremost* is generally applied to place, rank, or degree, and *former* only to time] before in time; mentioned before another; past. "*Former* times."

FO'RMERLY, *ad.* in times past.

FO'RMIDABLE, *a.* [from *formido*, to fear, Lat.] terrible; dreadful; occasioning great fear, or apprehension of trouble and danger; to be feared.

FO'RMIDABLENESS, *s.* the quality of exciting terror, or the apprehension of danger; the thing exciting the passion of fear.

FO'RMIDABLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to excite fear.

FO'RMLESS, *a.* shapeless, or without any regular form.

FORMO'SA, or *Taiouan*, an island in the Chinese Sea, separated from the province of Fokien by a strait, about 60 miles over where narrowest. It is about 240 miles in length, and 60 where broadest, and is subject to the emperor of China, although the eastern part is mostly held by the natives. The plains are fertilized by numberless rivulets. A chain of mountains runs nearly through its whole extent from N. to S. Its air is pure and wholesome, and the land produces oranges, bananas, and other Indian and European fruits. Tobacco, sugar, pepper, camphire, and cinnamon, are also common here. This island received its name of Formosa from the Europeans, on account of its singular beauty. In the spring of 1782, a great part of it was overwhelmed, and almost totally destroyed, by a hurricane and inundation of the sea.

FO'RMULARY, *s.* [*formulaire*, Fr.] a book containing the prescribed rules or manner of performing any thing.

FO'RMULE, *s.* [from *forma*, form, Lat.] a set rule, or prescribed form or model.

To FO'RNICATE, *v. a.* [from *fornix*, a brothel, Lat.] to commit lewd actions. Not in common use.

FORNICA'TION, *s.* [from *fornix*, a brothel, Lat.] the act of incontinence between unmarried persons.

FORNICA'TOR, *s.* [Lat.] a single man who is guilty of an act of incontinence with an unmarried woman.

FORNICA'TRESS, *s.* a single woman guilty of the crime of incontinence with an unmarried man.

FO'RRES, a town of Murrayshire, containing some manufactures of linen and sewing-thread. Near it is an ancient, remarkable column, 25 feet in height, and 3 in breadth, carved with soldiers on horseback and on foot, &c., supposed to have been erected in memory of the defeat of the Danes, near the spot, in the year 1008, by Malcolm II., before their final retreat from Scotland, called *King Sweno's Stone*, or, *The Danish Pillar*. Forres is situated on an eminence near a small river, 2 miles E. of the river Findhorn, and 10 miles nearly W. of Elgin. Pop. 3895.

To FORSA'KE, *v. a.* preter. *forsook*, part. pass. *forsook*, or *forsaken*; [*versaeken*, Belg.] to leave in resentment; neglect, or dislike; to break off friendship or commerce with; to leave or go away from; to desert, or withdraw any kind offices or assistance from a person.

FORSA'KER, *s.* one who quits or deserts in resentment, dislike, or neglect.

FORSOO'TH, *ad.* [*forsothe*, Sax.] in truth; surely; certainly. It is almost always used in a contemptuous or ironical sense.

To FORSWE'AR, (*forsware*) *v. a.* preter. *forsworn*, part. *forsworn*; to renounce, quit, or deny upon oath. Neuterly, to swear falsely, to be guilty of perjury.

FORSWEA'RER, *s.* one who swears a thing to be true, which he knows to be false.

FORT, *s.* [*fort*, Fr.] a little castle or fortress; a place of small extent, fortified by art and nature, or both; or a work encompassed with a moat, rampart, or parapet, to secure some high ground or passage.

FO'RTEVENTURA, or *Fuerteventura*, one of the Canary Islands, about 50 miles in length, and from 8 to 24 in breadth, consisting of two peninsulas, joined together by an isthmus, about 12 miles long. The soil is fertile in wheat, barley, roots, and fruits, and beautifully diversified with hills and valleys, well watered, and supplied with a variety of timber. There is also a prodigious abundance of dates,

mastic, olives, orchel for dyeing, and a species of fig-tree, that yields a medicinal balm, as white as milk. An incredible quantity of goats' milk cheese is made here, the island breeding upwards of 50,000 kids every year, whose flesh is fatter, better coloured, and sweeter than in any other country; each of them weighing between 40 and 50 pounds. It affords also plenty of beeves. There are three towns on the eastern coast, Longla, Tarafato, and Pozzo Negro; and there is a good road for shipping between this island and the island of Lobos. Lat. 28. 4. N., long. 14. 32. W.

FORTH, *ad.* [*forth*, Sax. whence *further*, *furthest*] forward; onward; or in advance, applied to time. Before another; or in advance, applied to place. Abroad, or out of doors, joined with the verbs *come* or *go*. Out of, or beyond the boundaries of a place. Thoroughly, or from the beginning to the end. To a certain degree; or to the end.

FORTHCOMING, *a.* ready to appear; not absconding; not lost.

FORTHISSUING, *a.* coming out; coming forward from a covert.

FORTHRIGHT, *ad.* straight forward.

FORTHWITH, *ad.* immediately; without delay.

FORTIETH, *a.* [*geferteogotha*, Sax.] the fourth tenth, or that which is next in order after the thirty-ninth.

FORTIFIABLE, *a.* that may be rendered stronger by fortifications.

FORTIFICATION, *s.* [*fortification*, Fr.] an art shewing how to render a place difficult to be taken by an enemy; a place strengthened with ramparts, &c., in order to defend it from the attacks of an enemy.

FORTIFIER, *s.* one who erects works to strengthen or defend a place; one who supports, countenances, secures, or upholds.

To FORTIFY, *v. a.* [*fortifier*, Fr.] to strengthen a place against attacks by walls or works; to confirm, encourage, or invigorate; to establish or confirm in a resolution. Synon. We *fortify* a town in strengthening it against attacks, by walls or works. We *garrison* it by placing soldiers in it to defend it.

FORTIN, *s.* [Fr.] a little fort raised to defend a camp.

FORTITUDE, *s.* [*fortitudo*, from *fortis*, strong, valiant, Lat.] the act of undertaking dangerous enterprises with calmness and serenity, and pursuing virtuous designs unshaken by menaces, or unmoved by discouragements or temptations.

FORTNIGHT, *s.* [contracted from *fourteen nights*] the space of two weeks.

FORTRESS, *s.* [*forteresse*, Fr.] a strong hold; a general name for all fortified places, whether made so by nature or art.

FORTUITOUS, *a.* [*fortuitus*, from *fors*, accident; Lat.] happening without the guidance or production of any rational cause; accidental; casual, or happening by chance.

FORTUITOUSLY, *ad.* by chance.

FORTUITOUSNESS, *s.* the quality of having no apparent cause.

FORTUNATE, *a.* [*fortunatus*, Lat.] lucky; happy, successful.

FORTUNATELY, *ad.* successfully.

FORTUNATENESS, *s.* the quality of gaining the end of our wishes or actions.

FORTUNE, *s.* [*fortuna*, Lat.] a goddess worshipped with great devotion by the ancient Greeks and Romans, who believed her to preside over human affairs, and to distribute wealth and honour at her pleasure. Modern painters represent her as a naked woman standing on a globe, with a bandage on her eyes. The good or ill which befals a person. Estate or possessions. The money which a man or woman brings with them on marriage.

FORTUNEBOOK, *s.* a book consulted to know fortune or future events.

FORTUNED, *a.* happening successfully; successful. Foretold.

FORTUNEHUNTER, *s.* a person who seeks after women with great portions, in order to enrich himself by marrying one.

To FORTUNETELL, *v. n.* to reveal, or pretend to reveal, the future events of a person's life.

FORTUNETELLER, *s.* one who professes to foretel the events which shall happen to a person.

FORTY, *a.* [*feowertig*, Sax.] four times ten.

FORUM, *s.* [Lat.] a public place at Rome, where lawyers and orators made their speeches in matters of property or in criminal causes.

FORWARD, or FORWARDS, *ad.* [*forweard*, Sax.] towards a place; straight before a person; to a place which fronts a person.

FORWARD, *a.* warm; willing or ready to do a thing; premature, or ripe too soon; presumptuous; confident; in the forepart, opposed to *behind*. Quick; hasty; almost finished; begun and far advanced.

To FORWARD, *v. a.* to promote or quicken a design; to accelerate, hasten, or advance in growth or improvement; to encourage or patronise an undertaking.

FORWARDER, *s.* he who quickens or promotes the performance of a thing.

FORWARDLY, *ad.* eagerly; hastily; rashly; in a hurry.

FORWARDNESS, *s.* eagerness or readiness to act; quickness or readiness to learn; earliness, or early ripeness; confidence, or less reserve and modesty than becomes a person's age and dignity.

FOSSE. *s.* (*foss*) [*fos*, Brit.] in fortification, a ditch or moat. The Roman military way begins at Totness, and passing through Exeter, Bath, Cirencester, Leicester, Newark and Lincoln, to Barton upon Humber, is yet visible in many places, though of 1,400 years standing. There were fosses or ditches, made by the side of it.

FOSSET, *s.* See Faucet.

FOSSEWAY, *s.* one of the great Roman roads through England, so called from the ditches on each side.

FOSSIL, *a.* [*fossilis*, from *fodio*, to dig, Lat.] dug out of the earth.

FOSSIL, *s.* a body formed under the surface of the earth; or a body discovered by digging.

To FOSTER, *v. a.* [*fostrian*, Sax.] to nourish; to feed or cherish with food; to nurse or bring up a young child; to pamper, encourage, train up, or educate; to cherish, or forward.

FOSTERAGE, *s.* the office or employ of nursing or bringing up a young child.

FOSTERBROTHER, *s.* [*foster-brother*, Sax.] one bred up or nursed by the same woman.

FOSTERCHILD, *s.* [*foster-child*, Sax.] a child nursed by a person who is not its parent.

FOSTERDAM, *s.* a female beast, who suckles and brings up the young of another.

FOSTEREARTH, *s.* earth by which the plant is nourished, though it did not grow at first in it.

FOSTERER, *s.* a nurse; one who gives food in the place of a parent.

FOSTERFATHER, *s.* [*foster-foder*, Sax.] one who nurses or gives a child food instead of its father; the husband of a child's nurse.

FOSTERMOTHER, *s.* [*foster-moder*, Sax.] a nurse, or woman who brings up the child of another.

FO'STERSON, *s.* a boy nursed by a person not his parent.

FO'THERINGAY, a town of Northamptonshire, situated near the river Nen, 2 miles N. of Oundle, and 9 S. of Stamford. Here are the ruins of a very ancient castle, in which King Richard III. was born, and in which the unfortunate Mary, queen of Scotland, was confined and beheaded. It was destroyed by order of James I. Pop. 280.

FOUGA'DE, *s.* [Fr.] in war, a little mine, in the manner of a well, dug under some work or fortification, charged with barrels or sacks of gunpowder, in order to blow it up, and covered with earth.

FOUGHT, the preterite and participle of *fight.*

FOUL, *a.* [*ful,* Sax.] dirty, filthy, or covered with mire, opposed to *fair,* or *clean.* Impure, polluted. Using indelicate, obscene, or reproachful expressions. Unclean, wicked, or detestable, in Scripture language. Not lawful or honest, Hateful, ugly, loathsome. Disgraceful, shameful. Not bright; cloudy, or tempestuous, applied to weather. Muddy, thick, applied to liquors. Among seamen, entangled; as, "a rope is *foul* of an anchor."

To FOUL, *v. a.* to daub; to bemire.

FO'ULFACED, *a.* having an ugly or hateful visage.

FO'ULLY, *ad.* filthily; nastily.

FO'ULMOUTHED, *a.* scurrilous; habituated to use opprobrious terms and epithets.

FO'ULNESS, *s.* the quality which excites in the mind an idea of dirtiness attended with loathing; pollution; hatefulness, or atrociousness of a crime; ugliness, or loathsome deformity; dishonesty.

FO'ULSHAM, a small town of Norfolk, 18 miles N. W. of Norwich, and 111 N. E. of London. Market on Tuesday. Pop. 958.

FOUND, the pret. and pass. of To FIND.

To FOUND, *v. a.* [*fundo,* Lat.] to lay the bottom or foundation of any building; to establish or erect; to give birth or origin to. "He *founded* an art." To raise upon, as on a principle or ground. Applied to doctrines. To fix firm. "*Founded* as the rock." *Shak.* To set apart, or give a sum of money for building or maintaining an hospital, &c.

To FOUND, *v. a.* [*fundo,* Lat.] to cast metals into any particular form by melting and pouring them into moulds.

FOUNDA'TION, *s.* [*fondation,* Fr.] the lower parts, or those which support the rest of a house or building; the act of laying the basis or support of any thing; the original, or rise; a revenue settled and established for any purpose, particularly applied to charities.

FO'UNDER, *s.* a builder; one who erects an edifice, or builds a city; one who endows or establishes a revenue for the support and maintenance of any hospital, college, &c.; one who gives rise or origin to any art or manufacture; one who forms figures of metal by melting or pouring it into moulds.

To FO'UNDER, *v. a.* [*fondre,* Fr.] applied to horses, to make their feet sore by hard riding or working. Neuterly, among mariners, to sink to the bottom. Figuratively, to miscarry.

FO'UNDERY, *s.* [*fonderie,* Fr.] a place where melted metal is cast into various forms.

FO'UNDLING, *s.* a dropt child; a child exposed by its parents.

FO'UNDRESS, *s.* a woman who builds, endows, or begins a thing.

FOUNT, or FOUNTAIN, *s.* [*fons,* Lat.] a place where the waters of a river first break out of the earth; a small basin of springing water; a jet, or a basin which has an artificial spout of water; an original; first cause, or first principle. *Fount,* among printers, is a set or quantity of characters or letters of each kind, cast by a letter-founder, and sorted.

FO'UNTAINLESS, *a.* without a fountain or spring.

FO'UNTFUL, *a.* full of springs.

FOUR, (*fôr*) *a.* formerly spelt *fower;* [*fewer,* Sax.] two taken twice, or twice two, marked 4 or iv.

FO'URFOLD, *a.* a thing repeated four times.

FO'URFOOTED, *a.* having four feet.

FO'URNESS, Lancashire, in Lonsdale, a tract between the Kent, Leven, and Dudden Sands; here are stately ruins of an old abbey. The continuation of Fourness Fells to the S. forms a promontory running out into the sea, or rather the sands which are crossed at low water by the assistance of guides.

FOURSCO'RE, *a.* the number eighty. Sometimes used, elliptically, for eighty years, when applied to a person's age.

FOURSQUA'RE, *a.* having four sides and angles equal; perfectly square.

FOURTEE'N, *a.* four and ten.

FOURTEE'NTH, *a.* [*feowertheotha,* Sax.] the fourth in rank or order after the tenth.

FOURTH, *a.* [*feortha,* Sax.] the first in order after the third.

FO'URTHLY, *ad.* in the fourth place.

FO'WEY, or *Foy,* a town of Cornwall, with a market on Saturday. It is by some called FOY, and is a borough-town, and was disfranchised by reform bill. It is seated on an ascent, is fortified, and its haven well secured with blockhouses; is at present a good trading place, and its market well supplied with corn. It is 32 miles S. W. of Launceston, and 240 W. by S. of London Pop. 1767.

FOWL, (the *ow* in this word and its derivatives is pronounced as in *now*) *s.* [*fuhl,* Sax.] a winged animal; a bird. In conversation, applied to the larger sort of birds, to distinguish them from the smaller, which are called *birds;* but in books the term is applied to all the feathered race.

To FOWL, *v. n.* [*fugelan,* Sax.] to shoot birds for food or game.

FO'WLER, *s.* [*fugelare,* Sax.] a person who pursues or shoots birds.

FO'WLINGPIECE, *s.* a light, small gun, used for shooting birds.

FOX, *s.* [*fox,* Sax.] a fourfooted animal of the dog kind, with a large bushy tail, sharp ears, of a rank or strong smell, remarkable for its artifice, especially when pursued, running very swiftly, and preying upon fowls and small animals. A *fox* of the first year is called a *cub;* in the second, a *fox;* and afterwards an old *fox.* Figuratively, a sly, cunning, or artful person.

To FOX, *v. a.* to cheat or trick. In brewing, to give liquor a strong disagreeable taste, generally applied to the effects of hot weather; to make a person drunk or fuddled.

He sets the Fox to keep his Geese.

This proverb reflects upon the ill conduct of men in the management of their affairs, by intrusting either *sharpers* with their *money; blabs* with their *secrets;* or *enemies* or *informers* with their *lives;* for no obligation can bind against *nature;* a *fox* will love a *goose* still, though his skin be stript over his ears for it; and a *common cheat* will always follow his old trade of *tricking his friend,* in spite of all *promises* and *principles* of *honour, honesty,* and *good faith.*

FO'XCASE, *s.* a fox's skin.

FO'XCHASE, *s.* the pursuit of a fox with hounds.

FO'XEVIL, *s.* a kind of disease in which the hair sheds.

FO'XGLOVE, *s.* called also *digitalis,* a plant with a purple blossom, mottled on the inside, found in gravelly soil.

FO'XTAIL, *s.* a kind of grass distinguished by its blossom, having one valve with a simple point.

FO'XTRAP. *s.* a gin or snare to catch foxes.

FRA'CTION, (*frakshon*) *s.* [from *frango*, to break, Lat.] the act of breaking or violating any obligation or treaty; a rent in a piece of cloth, &c. In arithmetic, a part of an integer or whole number. Fractions are distinguished into vulgar or common, and sexagesimal or decimal; and these again have their subdivisions.

FRA'CTIONAL, *a.* belonging to a fraction or broken number.

FRA'CTIOUS, (*frakshious*) *a.* [from *frango*, to break, Lat.] peevish; quarrelsome.

FRA'CTIOUSNESS, *s.* peevishness, or a disposition of mind which renders a person uneasy at trifles.

FRA'CTURE, *s.* [from *frango*, to break, Lat.] a dissolution or breaking of the parts of a solid body from each other. In surgery, the breaking or separation of a bone by some accidental violence.

To FRA'CTURE, *v. a.* to break a bone.

FRA'GILE, *a.* [from *frango*, to break, Lat.] brittle, or easily broken. Figuratively, weak; uncertain; easily destroyed.

FRAGI'LITY, *s.* easiness of being broken. Figuratively, weakness; or the quality of being easily destroyed; frailty.

FRA'GMENT, *s.* [from *frango*, to break, Lat.] a broken or imperfect piece or part.

FRAGMENTARY, *a.* composed of fragments or broken pieces. Not elegant, nor much in use.

FRA'GRANCE, or FRA'GRANCY, *s.* [from *fragro*, to smell sweetly, Lat.] sweetness of smell; an agreeable scent or pleasing odour.

FRA'GRANT, *a.* odorous; smelling sweet.

FRA'GRANTLY, *ad.* with a sweet smell.

FRAIL, *s.* a basket made of rushes; a rush for making baskets.

FRAIL, *a.* [from *frango*, to break, Lat.] weak; easily decayed; subject to faults or foibles; easily destroyed; liable to error, or to be seduced.

FRAI'LNESS, *s.* weakness, or liableness to decay, applied to the texture of bodies. Liableness to error, applied to the mind.

FRAI'LTY, *s. frailties*, plural; weakness of resolution; infirmity; liableness to decay; liableness to be deceived or to do amiss; a fault proceeding from the weakness and infirmity of our reason, and the condition of our nature.

FRAI'SCHEUR, *s.* [Fr.] freshness; refreshing coolness.

FRAISE, *s.* [Fr.] a pancake intermixed with thin slices of bacon.

To FRAME, *v. a.* [*fremman*, Sax.] to shape or form things so that they may match each other, or be easily put together; to regulate; to adjust; to form to any rule; to compose by means of the imagination; to plan; to invent.

FRAME, *s.* a fabric; any thing formed of various parts or members; the supports of a chair; any thing made so as to enclose, admit, or hold together something else; order; regularity; methodical disposition of parts; shape; projection; scheme, or plan.

FRA'MER, *s.* a maker; a contriver; one who composes or makes a thing consisting of various parts.

FRA'MLINGHAM, a large, old, and but indifferently built town of Suffolk, with a castle, supposed to have been built by some of the kings of the E. Angles; the walls yet standing are 44 feet high, and 8 thick, with 13 towers above them. Here the princess Mary retired before her elevation to the crown, on the death of her brother Edward VI. It is noted for a large, stately church, built all of black flint, and is pleasantly situated in a fruitful soil and healthy air, near the source of the river Ore, (by some called Wincknill) 50 miles E. of Bury, and 88 N. E. of London. Market on Saturday. Pop 2445.

FRA'MPOLD, or FRA'MPUL, *s.* [etymology unknown;] peevish; cross-grained; quarrelsome.

FRA'MPTON, a town of Dorsetshire, seated on the river Frome, which abounds with excellent trout, 12 miles N. W. of Weymouth, and 120 W. by S. of London. Its market on Thursday is almost disused. Pop. 376.

FRANCE is a kingdom of Europe, bounded on the W. by the Atlantic Ocean; on the N. by the English Channel, the German Ocean, and Holland; on the E. by Germany, Swisserland, and Piedmont; and on the S. by the Mediterranean Sea and the Pyrennean mountains, extending from 4° 48′ W. to 8° 22′ long. E., and from 42° 24′ to 51° 24′ N. lat. From Spain on the S. to Holland, its extent is nearly 700 miles; and 650 from the most easterly part of the department of the Lower Rhine, to the westerly part of that of Finisterre. The air, particularly in the interior parts of the country, is, in general, mild and wholesome, and the weather more clear and settled than in England; in the northern provinces, however, the winters are intensely cold. The soil is agreeably diversified, and yields corn, wine, and oil; figs, prunes, and various high-flavoured fruits; tobacco, hemp, flax, manna, saffron, and many drugs. Silk is also produced in great plenty. The forests are extensive, and the mineral productions various. Its situation is favourable to commerce, and the inhabitants have long availed themselves of many of their natural advantages. The principal rivers of France, are the Loire, the Rhone, the Garonne, the Seine, the Scheldt, the Rhine, the Somme, the Var, the Adour, &c., the advantages of which, in commerce and conveniency, are considerably improved by the artificial rivers and canals which have been executed. The most considerable mountains, besides the Alps and Pyrennees, are mount Jura, the Cevennes, and Mount Dor. Wolves excepted, France contains few animals, wild or tame, that are not to be found in England. France was formerly an absolute monarchy, and divided into military governments or provinces. But in 1789 a wonderful revolution took place. The deranged situation of the finances of the country, occasioned in a considerable degree by the American war, had induced his most Christian majesty to convoke, first an assembly of the notables, or principal men in the kingdom, and next (on the ineffectual result of their deliberations) the states-general, which had not been assembled since the reign of Louis XIII. in 1614. These consisted of three orders, the nobility, clergy, and the third estate, or commons. The last were double the number of the other two orders united; and when a contest arose, whether the three orders should make three distinct houses, or be blended in one assembly, the third estate insisted upon the latter; and, assuming the title of the national assembly, they declared that, as such, they were competent to proceed to business, without the concurrence of the other two orders. In the sequel, however, the nobility and clergy found it expedient to concede the point; and they all met in one hall. In the mean time, Paris was encircled by an army of 50,000 men, with the apparent view of coercing that city, if necessary. Notwithstanding this, on the removal of the popular minister, M. Necker, in July 1789, a dreadful insurrection ensued at Paris; the military refused to fire upon the people; the formidable Bastille was captured by the citizens; the governor, and some other obnoxious persons were beheaded; and their heads carried about, in horrid triumph, on poles, in a word, eight weeks after the opening of the states-general, and on the 5th of May, a revolution was effected, which then ex-

London: Published by Thomas Kelly, 17, Paternoster Row.

Drawn & Engraved by Alex. Findlay

cited astonishment, and since that period, even alarm and terror in all Europe. On the 17th of July, the king visited the Hotel de Ville at Paris, and surrendered himself, as it were, to his people. From that moment, from being an absolute monarch, he became one of the most limited in Europe. The national assembly, now triumphant, proceeded to the most extraordinary measures. They abolished nobility, and the whole feudal system, confiscated the possessions of the clergy, and suppressed all the monasteries. In October, in consequence of another dreadful riot at Versailles, the king, the royal family, and the national assembly, were removed to Paris. The king was now, in fact, a state prisoner, treated with the formalities appendant to royalty, but watched in all his motions with the utmost circumspection. From this irksome situation he attempted to escape, in June 1791, with the queen, his sister, the dauphin, and the princess his daughter. He had almost reached the frontiers, when he was arrested at Varennes, and conducted back to Paris. Such, however, was the moderation of the popular party, that no disastrous circumstances ensued. The national assembly completed a new constitution, which was accepted by the king in September of the same year, when a new national assembly was elected. Harmony did not long prevail between this assembly and the king. Some of their decrees he refused to sanction; and, on their part, among other steps which could not fail to give umbrage to a once powerful monarch, was the disbanding his guard. France was now involved in a war against the king of Hungary; and the executive power was even suspected of acting in concert with him, and with the emigrant princes and others, who were in arms against their country. In August 1792, the mayor of Paris, at the head of a deputation from that city, appeared at the bar of the national assembly, and demanded the deposition of the king. At this moment the Thuilleries, the royal residence, was attacked; the Swiss guards were defeated and massacred; and the king and royal family took refuge in the national assembly, who instantly decreed the suspension of the power of the king, and the convocation of a national convention. The king and his family were conveyed to a house in Paris, called the Temple, and there kept in close confinement, with circumstances of the most humiliating degradation. The convention met on the 21st of September, and instantly decreed the abolition of royalty, and the formation of a republic on the principles of what was termed liberty and equality. In December following they decreed that the king should be tried before them; and this tribunal, exercising at once the incompatible characters of accusers, prosecutors, and judges, condemned the unfortunate monarch; who, in pursuance of their sentence, was publicly beheaded, on the 21st of January, 1793. All Europe exclaimed against the injustice and cruelty of this proceeding. Powers, hitherto neutral in the war, were eager to take an active part in it; and the new republic, in addition to the arms of Austria, Prussia, Sardinia, and the empire, had to encounter the powerful combination of Great Britain, the United Provinces, and Spain. This formidable coalition of continental powers was, however, dissolved by the gigantic efforts of France, after having suffered the severest reverse, and having their countries overrun by the republican armies; by which France acquired a vast accession to her territory and population, which before had been reckoned at not less than 25 millions. Two forms of government were adopted by the French after the death of the king in 1793, the latter of which had for its outline the executive power intrusted to a directory of five persons, and the legislative to a council of antients and a council of five hundred. But on the 9th of November, 1799, this constitution was overturned by general Buonaparte (in concert with a few of the principal men) who placed himself at the head of affairs, with the title of first consul, having two other consuls associated with him in the government. The legislative councils were also very much abridged in their numbers, and had the names of the conservative senate, the legislative body, and the tribunate. Soon after this change was effected, the Roman Catholic religion was re-established in France, though, it must be confessed, on more moderate and liberal principles than it was before. However, on the 20th of May, 1804, the consular government was set aside, and Buonaparte was proclaimed emperor of the French, and, on the 2d of Dec. crowned by the pope at Paris with great pomp, and his power made hereditary in his family.—Napoleon placed the iron crown of Charlemagne on his head, May 25, 1805, exclaiming, "God gives it me, beware those who touch it." Eugene Beauharnois, son of Madame Buonaparte, was appointed viceroy of Italy. The new-made Emperor and King soon after defeated the Austrians under the archduke Ferdinand near Ulm, and entered Vienna in triumph. At the battle of Austerlitz, his good fortune was peculiarly evidenced; he there obtained a grand and memorable victory over the Allies, the Emperors of Germany and Russia commanding in person, and soon after created his brother Louis king of Holland. A peace was subsequently signed between Russia, Prussia, and France. In consequence of the resignation of the crown of Spain by Charles to his son Ferdinard, the ambition of Buonaparte prompted him to make an invasion of Spain, in which the royal family were made prisoners, and Joseph Buonaparte was created King of Spain. By the exertions of the Duke of Wellington the French were driven out of Spain and Portugal. The Emperor of Russia, having incurred the displeasure of Napoleon, he directed his arms against that potentate. The burning of Moscow proved the salvation of that great empire, and the invader returned home to his dominions, a fugitive, after the loss of an immense army. His fall now rapidly approached. The allies obtained a great victory at Leipsic; and their armies entered Paris. On April 2, 1814, Napoleon resigned his authority, and was permitted to exile himself to the Island of Elba. The Empress Maria Louisa, daughter of the Emperor of Austria, whom he had married after his elevation to the imperial dignity, was not permitted to accompany him. Louis XVIII., who had long resided in England, under the title of the Count de Lisle, was now called over to fill the throne of his ancestors. But, in March, 1815, Napoleon unexpectedly returned from Elba, and landing at Frejus, was joined by the troops sent to oppose him, marched in triumph to Paris, and again took possession of the throne, which had been hastily deserted by Louis on the first news of his landing. His first steps were to amuse the French by the offer of a new constitution, which was formally accepted by the nation, and to propose terms of peace to the allied powers, which were rejected; and, both sides preparing for war, the great and decisive battle of Waterloo was fought in June, by which the imperial power of France was completely annihilated, and Napoleon, after an ineffectual struggle to maintain the throne, compelled to surrender himself to the British, by whom, with the consent of the allied powers, he was sent a prisoner to the island of St. Helena. The claims of the belligerent powers were adjusted by a Congress held at Vienna in 1815. France is at present governed by a limited monarchy. The French in their manners appear more affable and easy than their neighbours on the east; and less trifling and ceremonious than those on the south. The population is estimated about 31,820,000.

FRANCFORT on the MAINE, a free, imperial

city of Franconia, noted for its two great annual fairs. The Calvinists and Jews here are numerous, industrious, and rich, but lie under divers sumptuary restrictions. The magistrates are Lutherans. It is seated on the river Maine, which divides it into two parts, 15 miles N. E. of Mentz, and 350 W. by N. of Vienna. Lat. 50. 1. N., long. 8. 22. E.

FRA'NCFORT on the ODER, a town of the Middle Marche, in Brandenburgh, formerly imperial, but now subject to the king of Prussia. It is remarkable for its three great fairs, and its university. It is situated on the river Oder, 48 miles S. E. of Berlin. Lat. 52. 23. N., long. 14. 39. E.

FRA'NCHISE, *s.* [*franchise*, Fr.] exemption, or excuse from any burdensome duty; a privilege or immunity; a district, or the extent of jurisdiction.

To FRANCHI'SE, (*franchize*) *v. a.* to make or keep free.

FRANCI'SCANS, a religious order of St. Francis, founded by him in the year 1209. Before they are admitted into the order, they are obliged to sell all they have, and give it to the poor; they are to perform a year's noviciate; and, when admitted, never to quit the order on any account. They are to fast from the feast of All Saints to the Nativity. They had 63 monasteries in England.

FRANCO'NIA, a circle of Germany, nearly in the centre of the empire, extending about 95 miles from E. to W. and 88 from N. to S. The middle parts are fertile in corn, wine, and fruits; but the frontiers are mountainous, woody, and little cultivated.

FRA'NGIBLE, *a.* [from *frango*, to break, Lat.] brittle; easily broken.

FRA'NION, *s.* a paramour; a boon companion.

FRANK, *s.* [*franc*, Fr.] liberal; generous, opposed to *niggardly*. Open and free, opposed to *reserved*. Without restraint or conditions.

FRANK, *s.* a place to feed hogs in; a sty, so called from a profusion of food; a case of a letter signed by a member of parliament. *Frank* is also an appellation given by the Turks, and other eastern nations, to any European Christian.

To FRANK, *v. a.* to shut up in a sty. In commerce, to exempt letters from paying postage, a privilege given every member of parliament, who writes the person's address to whom it is sent with his own hand, and also the day of the month for which the frank is intended.

FRA'NKALMOIGNE, *s.* the same which we in Latin call *libera eleemosyna*, or free alms, in English; whence that tenure is commonly known among our English lawyers by the name of a tenure in *frank aumone*, or *frankalmoigne*, which, according to Britton, is a tenure by divine service.

FRA'NKINCENSE, *s.* a dry, resinous inflammable substance, in pieces or drops, of a pale yellowish, or white colour, a strong, but not offensive smell, and a bitter, acrid, and resinous taste; used in medicine in disorders of the breast, and diarrhœas, or dysenteries.

FRA'NKLY, *ad.* generously; freely; without constraint or reserve.

FRA'NKNESS, *s.* plainness; openness, or ingenuousness of speech, opposed to *reserve*. Liberality, or bounteousness, applied to giving. SYNON. *Sincerity* prevents our speaking otherwise than we think, and is a virtue. *Frankness* makes us speak as we think, and is a natural effect. *Plainness* is speaking freely what we think, and springs sometimes from want of reflection. *Ingenuousness* makes us declare whatever we know, and is often a folly.

FRA'NKPLEDGE, *s.* [*franciplegium*, low Lat.] a pledge or surety for a freeman.

FRA'NKWORT, *s.* a kind of heath.

FRA'NTIC, *a.* [corrupted from *phrenetic*, *phrenetikos*, Gr.] mad; deprived of the use of understanding by madness. Figuratively, transported by an outrageous violence of passion.

FRA'NTICLY, or FRA'NTICKLY, *ad.* madly; like one who has lost the use of his reason.

FR'ANTICNESS, or FRA'NTICKNESS, *s.* madness. Figuratively, outrageousness of passion.

FRA'TERNAL, *a.* [from *frater*, brother, Lat.] brotherly; pertaining to, or becoming brothers.

FRATE'RNALLY, *ad.* brotherly; like brothers.

FRATE'RNITY, *s.* [from *frater*, brother, Lat.] the state or quality of a brother; a body of men united or incorporated. Men of the same class or character.

FRA'TRICIDE, *s.* [from *frater*, brother, and *cædo*, to strike or kill, Lat.] the murder of a brother.

FRAUD, *s.* [*fraus*, Lat.] the practice of deceit, in order to deprive another of his property; the act of imposing on a person by artful appearances; a stratagem, artifice, or trick.

FRA'UDFUL, *a.* treacherous; deceitful; trickish; subtle.

FRA'UDULENCE, or FRA'UDULENCY, *s.* [from *fraus*, fraud, Lat.] deceitfulness; proneness to artifice, and dishonest practices.

FRA'UDULENT, *a.* [from *fraus*, fraud, Lat.] full of artifice; dishonest; indirect; imposing on by specious and false pretences; treacherous.

FRA'UDULENTLY, *ad.* in a deceitful, trickish, and dishonest manner.

FRAUGHT, (*fraut*) *part.* of FRAIGHT, now written FREIGHT; full; loaded.

To FRAUGHT, (by corruption for FREIGHT) *v. a.* to freight, load, or crowd.

FRAY, *s.* [from *effrayer*, Fr.] a battle; a broil; a fight; a duel.

To FRAY, *v. a.* [*effrayer*, Fr.] to fright or terrify. To rub or wear out by rubbing, from *frayer*, Fr.

FREAK, (*freek*) *s.* [*fræc*, Sax.] a sudden and whimsical change of place; a whim, or a capricious trifling, and mad prank or action.

To FREAK, *v. a.* to variegate; to checker. "*Freak'd* with many a mingled hue." *Thomson.*

FRE'AKISH, *a.* wanton, humourous, capricious, or whimsical.

FRE'AKISHLY, *ad.* capriciously, whimsically.

FRE'AKISHNESS, *s.* capriciousness, or a madness and boyish wantonness of behaviour.

FREAM, (*freem*) *s.* a name given by farmers to ploughed land worn out of heart, and laid fallow till it recover.

To FRE'AM, *v. a.* [*fremo*, Lat.] to growl; to make a noise, as a boar at rutting time.

FRE'CKLE, *s.* [from *fleck*, a spot, Teut. whence *fleckle*, or *freckle*] a spot raised in the skin by the heat of the sun's rays; any small spot or discolouring.

FRE'CKLED, or FRE'CKLY, *a.* having spots on the skin, occasioned by the heat of the sun; spotted.

FRED, *s.* the same with *peace*; upon which our forefathers called their sanctuaries *fredstole*, *i. e.*, the seats of peace. So *Frederick* is powerful or wealthy in peace; *Winfred*, victorious peace; *Reinfred*, sincere peace.

FREE. *a*, [*freah*, Sax.] at liberty; under no constraint, slavery, imprisonment, or necessity; permitted; allowed; licentious; unrestrained; open; ingenuous; expressing one's sentiments without reserve; generous, or liberal; voluntary; guiltless; innocent. Exempt, used with *from* or *of*. Invested with privileges; possessing any thing without vassalage; admitted to the privilege of a corporation. "A *freeman*." Without charge or expense; hence a *freeschool*

To FREE, *v. a.* to set at liberty, or deliver from slavery, to exempt.

FREEBO'OTER, *s.* a robber, pillager, or plunderer.

FRANKFORT ON THE MAINE.

LONDON PUBLISHED BY THOMAS KELLY, 17, PATERN

FREEBO'OTING, *s.* a robbery; plundering; the act of pillaging.

FRE'EBORN, *a.* born under a free government, opposed to a *slave.*

FREE-CHA'PEL, *s.* such chapels as are of the king's foundation, and by him exempted from the jurisdiction of the ordinary. The king may also license a subject to found such a chapel, and by his charter exempt it from the ordinary's visitation.

FRE'ECOST, *s.* freedom from expense.

FRE'EDMAN, *s.* a slave manumitted.

FRE'EDOM, *s.* exemption from slavery or restraint; independence, a state wherein a person has the power of acting as he pleases, the privileges of a corporation; franchises. Ease or facility, applied to action, or speaking.

FREEHE'ARTED, *a.* liberal; generous.

FRE'EHOLD, *s.* a free estate which a man holdeth in fee, or fee-tail, or for a term of life.

FRE'EHOLDER, *s.* one who has a freehold.

FRE'ELY, *ad.* at liberty; without restraint, dependence, reserve, scruple, compulsion, or necessity; liberally; spontaneously.

FRE'EMAN, *s.* one who is neither a slave nor vassal to another; a member of a community or corporation, entitled to, and enjoying its privileges.

FRE'EMASON, *s.* one of a numerous society, who profess great brotherly kindness, and have a secret to keep.

FRE'EMINDED, *a.* unperplexed; without load of care.

FRE'ENESS, *s.* the state of being void of constraint or impediment; openness of behaviour; generosity, or liberality.

FREESCHOOL, (*fréeskool*) *s.* a school wherein children are taught without expense to their parents or relations.

FREESPO'KEN, *a.* accustomed to speak without reserve.

FRE'ESTONE, *s.* a kind of stone commonly used in building, and so called because it may be wrought easily in any direction.

FREETHI'NKER, *s.* a term commonly applied to those persons who deny revelation, or the Christian religion.

FREEWI'LL, *s.* the power of directing our own actions; voluntariness.

FREEWO'MAN, *s.* a woman not enslaved.

To FREEZE, *v. n.* pret. *froze;* [*vriesen,* Belg.] to grow hard by excess of cold; to be of that degree of cold by which water congeals. Actively, the participle is *frozen* or *froze;* to harden by cold, to chill by loss of power or motion.

To FREIGHT, (*frait*) *v. a.* preter. *freighted,* part. *fraught;* but being used as an adjective, *freighted* is substituted for it; [*fretter,* Fr.] to put goods or a cargo on board a ship; to load as the burden or cargo within a vessel.

FREIGHT, *s.* any thing with which a ship is loaded; the money paid for the carriage of goods in a ship or vessel.

FRENCH, *a.* [*franc,* Fr.] belonging to France. Used elliptically for the language spoken by the inhabitants of France. *French chalk* is an indurated clay, extremely dense, of a smooth glossy surface, soft and unctuous to the touch, of a greyish white colour, variegated with a dusky green.

To FRE'NCHIFY, *v. a.* to infect with the pronunciation or airs of a Frenchman; generally used in a contemptuous sense, and including the idea of affected ceremoniousness and excess of politeness.

FRE'NETIC, *a.* See PHRENETIC.

FRE'NZY, *s.* [*phrenitis,* Gr.] madness; loss of reason, attended with raving; any outrageous passion, bordering on and resembling madness.

FRE'QUENCE, *s.* [from *frequens,* frequent, Lat.] a concourse, crowd, or assembly. Seldom used.

FRE'QUENCY, *s.* the condition of a thing often done or seen; a crowded assembly.

FRE'QUENT, *a.* often done, seen, occurring, or practising. Full of concourse.

To FREQUE'NT, *v. a.* to visit often; to be often in any place.

FREQUE'NTABLE, *a.* conversible; accessible. Not used.

FREQUE'NTATIVE, *a.* [*frequentatif,* Fr.] a grammatical term applied to verbs, signifying the frequent repetition of an action.

FREQUE'NTER, *s.* one who resorts often to a place.

FRE'QUENTLY, *ad.* often; commonly. SYNON. We *often* disguise our thoughts; by doing the same thing *often,* it becomes habitual. We *frequently* meet with traitors; we *frequently* do those things which we repent of afterwards.

FRE'SCO, [Ital.] coolness; shade; duskiness. In painting, a picture painted with water colours on fresh plaster.

FRESH, *a.* [*fraiche,* Fr.] cool; not stagnating. Not sour, nor vapid, applied to liquors. Lately, or newly produced or made. Not salt. Not faded, Vigorous. Ruddy of countenance. Brisk, applied to a gale of wind. Sweet, opposed to stinking. SYNON. That which has not been used is *new;* that which is not stale is *fresh;* that which has just happened is *recent.* We say of clothes that they are *new;* of topics, that they are *fresh;* of actions that they are *recent.*

FRESH, *s.* water that is without salt.

To FRE'SHEN, *v. a.* to recover a thing which is grown stale; to cherish or revive. Neuterly, to blow strongly. To free from its salts.

FRE'SHET, *s.* a pool of fresh water. "All fish from sea or shore, *freshet,* or purling brook." *Milt.*

FRE'SHLY, *ad.* coolly; newly; with a ruddy countenance.

FRESHNESS, *s.* newness; unabated vigour. Spirit or briskness, applied to liquors. Freedom from fatigue; coolness; ruddiness; freedom from saltness.

FRET, *s.* [probably from *fretum,* Lat.] a frith or strait of the sea. Any fermentation or agitation of liquors. In music, a stop to regulate the vibrations of the strings. Figuratively, anxiety of mind; peevishness or commotion of the temper. In architecture, work rising in protuberances or relief. In heraldry, a bearing consisting of six bars, crossed and interlaced.

To FRET, *v. a.* to wear by rubbing against; to move violently; to corrode or eat away; to form into raised work or relievo; to variegate or diversify; to vex or make angry; to be grieved or uneasy; to ferment.

FRE'TFUL, *a.* peevish; angry.

FRE'TFULLY, *ad.* in a peevish manner.

FRE'TFULNESS, *s.* peevishness.

FRE'TTY, *a.* adorned with raised work. In heraldry, where divers bars are laid across each other.

FRIABI'LITY, *s.* capacity of being easily reduced to powder.

FRI'ABLE, *a.* [from *frio,* to crumble, Lat.] easily crumbled or reduced to powder.

FRI'AR, *s.* [a corruption of *frère,* Fr.] a brother of some regular order; a religious order in the Roman Catholic countries.

FRI'ARLY, *a.* like a friar.

FRI'ARSCOWL, *s.* a plant resembling the cuckoo-pint, with this difference, that it has a flower like a cowl.

FRI'ARSCROWN, *s.* the woolly-headed thistle.

FRI'ARY, *s.* a convent of friars.

FRI'BBLE or FRI'BBLER, *s.* an effeminate coxcomb.

FRI'BURG, a town of Swisserland, and capital of the canton of the same name. The public buildings, especially the cathedral, are very handsome. and the inhabitants are

papists. The streets are clean and large, and it is divided into four parts, the town, the city, the ofland or meadow, and the hospital. It is seated on the river Save, 17 miles S. W. of Berne, and 75 S. W. of Zurich. Long. 7. 5. E., lat. 46. 50. N.

FRI'BURG, the canton of, and one of the 13 republics of Swisserland. It is surrounded on all sides by the canton of Berne, and the land is fruitful in corn, fruits, and pastures. It is said they can send 18,000 men into the field.

FRICASSE'E, *s.* [Fr.] a dish consisting of meat cut into small pieces and fried.

FRICA'TION, *s.* [*fricatio*, Lat.] the act of rubbing one thing against another. See the following word.

FRI'CTION, *s.* [*frictio*, Lat.] the act of rubbing two things together; the resistance caused in machines by the rubbing of one part against another. In medicine, it is the rubbing a diseased part, either with or without unguent, oils, &c. Dr. Cheyne recommends *friction* with a flesh-brush to persons of weak nerves and sedentary lives, by which a free perspiration would be promoted, and obstructions removed.

FRI'DAY, *s.* [*frigedæg*, Sax.] is the sixth day of the week; so named from *Freya*, a goddess worshipped by our Saxon ancestors.

FRIEND, (*frend*) *s.* [*freond*, Sax.] one who is joined to another in mutual benevolence and intimacy, opposed to an *enemy*. One reconciled to another.

To FRIEND, *v. a.* to shew favour towards a person or undertaking; to countenance, encourage, or support.

FRI'ENDLESS, *a.* having no friends; without hope, assistance, or countenance.

FRI'ENDLINESS, *s.* a disposition towards friendship; the exertion of benevolence, or performance of kind offices.

FRI'ENDLY, *a.* kind; disposed to do acts of kindness and affection; having the temper and disposition of a friend.

FRI'ENDLY, *ad.* in a kind, affectionate, and benevolent manner.

FRIENDLY ISLANDS, *ad.* a cluster of islands in the South Pacific Ocean, so named by Captain Cook, in 1773, on account of the friendship that seemed to subsist among the inhabitants, and their courteous behaviour to strangers. Tasman, the Dutch navigator, first touched here in 1643, and gave the names of New-Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and Middleburgh, to three of the principal islands. Cook explored the whole cluster, consisting of more than 60. New Amsterdam is the largest, extending 21 miles from E. to W. and 13 from N. to S. It is intersected by straight and pleasant roads, with fruit-trees on each side, which provide shade from the scorching heat of the sun. Middleburgh is called Eooa by the natives, who have given the names of Annamooka, Tongataboo, Hapaee, and Leefooga, to the other principal islands. The general appearance of these islands conveys an idea of exuberant fertility; the surface at a distance, seems entirely clothed with trees of various sizes, some of which are uncommonly large, particularly the tall cocoa-palm, and a species of fig, with narrow-pointed leaves. It is almost wholly laid out in plantations, in which are some of the richest vegetable productions; such as bread-fruit, cocoa-nuts, plantains, yams, sugar-cane, and a fruit like a nectarine. Here are most of the articles which the Society Islands produce, and some which they have not. Their breed of hogs is as scanty as those of the Society Islands; but they received from the English some valuable additions to their stock, both of vegetables and animals. Their domestic fowls are as large as those of Europe. Among the birds are parrots, and parroquets, of various sorts, which furnish the red feathers, so much esteemed, in the Society Isles. The numerous reefs and shoals afford shelter to an immense variety of shell-fish. Agriculture, architecture, boat-building, and fishing, are the employments of the men; to the women is confined the manufacture of cloth. These islands lie between 19. 40. and 21. 30. deg. S. lat. and between 170. and 180. of W. long. Under the general name of Friendly Islands, are sometimes comprehended Boscawen's, Keppel's, and Prince William's Islands, and the group of the Hapaee Islands, amounting together to about 150.

FRI'ENDSHIP, (*friendship*) *s.* [*vriendchap*, Belg.] the state of minds united together by mutual benevolence, the highest degree of intimacy; favour or personal kindness.

FRI'ESLAND, EAST, a principality of Germany, bounded on the N. by the German Ocean; on the E. by the county of Oldenburgh; on the S. by the bishopric of Munster; and on the W. and S. W. by the sea, and Groningen. It consists chiefly of meadow land.

FRI'ESLAND, WEST, one of the United Provinces, bounded on the S. and W. by Zuyder Zee, and Overyssel; on the N. by the German Ocean; and on the E. by Groningen and Overyssel. It is divided into Oostergow and Westergow, the former of which contains some good pasturage and arable land, the latter is more fenny, but abounds with fish and fowl. There is a dialect used here more nearly resembling the old English than any other in Europe. A part of North Holland is also called West Friesland.

FRIEZE, (*freeze*) [*drap de frise*, Fr.] a coarse warm cloth, made, perhaps, originally in Friesland. In architecture, a large flat member, which separates the architrave from the cornice; of which there are as many kinds as there are orders of columns.

FRI'GATE, *s.* [*frégate*, Fr.] a small man of war. Also a sea-bird of prey, which resembles the albatross.

To FRIGHT, (*frit*) *v. a.* [*frightan*, Sax.] to disturb, shock, or daunt with fear; to raise apprehension of danger in a person.

FRIGHT, *s.* a sudden emotion caused by an apprehension of danger.

To FRI'GHTEN, *v. a.* to shock or disturb with an apprehension of danger.

FRI'GHTFUL, *a.* causing fear; exciting terror.

FRI'GHTFULLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to disturb with an apprehension of danger.

FRI'GHTFULNESS, *s.* a quality of daunting with an apprehension of danger.

FRI'GID, *a.* [from *frigeo*, to be cold, Lat.] cold, wanting zeal, or warmth of affection; dull; impotent.

FRIGI'DITY, *s.* coldness, or want of warmth; dullness, or want of the embellishments of rhetoric, or the warmth of imagination.

FRI'GIDLY, *ad.* in a cold, dull, indifferent, or unaffecting manner.

FRI'GIDNESS, *s.* coldness; dullness; want of affection.

FRIGORI'FIC, *a.* [from *frigus*, cold, and *facio*, to make, Lat.] causing cold.

To FRILL, *v. n.* [from *frilleux*, Fr.] to quake or shiver with cold. Used of a hawk; as the hawk *frills*.

FRILL, *s.* a narrow border of lace, cambric, or other linen, sewed on the neck of a woman's shift, or on the bosom and slits of the sleeves of a man's shirt.

FRINGE, *s*, [*frange*, Fr.] an ornament consisting of threads, which are fastened at one end by weaving, but hang down loose at the other.

To FRINGE, *v. a.* to adorn with fringes; to unravel any woollen stuff so as to resemble a fringe.

FRI'PPERER, *s.* [from *frippier*, Fr.] one who deals in old things vamped up.

FRI'PPERY, *s.* [*fripperie*, Fr.] the place where old clothes or other second-hand goods are sold; old clothes; cast dresses; tattered rags.

To FRISK, *v. n.* [*frizzare*, Ital.] to leap or skip about with nimbleness; to dance in a wanton or gay manner.

FRISK, *s.* a frolick; a fit of wanton gaiety.

FRI'SKER, *s.* a wanton or frolicksome person; one too gay to be constant or settled.

FRI'SKINESS, *s.* gaiety; liveliness. A low word.

FRIT, *s.* among chemists, ashes or salt baked or fried together with sand.

FRITH, *s.* [*fretum*, Lat.] a strait of the sea; a net.

FRITI'LLARY, *s.* in botany, the common chequered daffodil.

FRI'TINANCY, *s.* [from *fritinio*, low Lat.] the scream or screaking of an insect, applied to that of the cricket or grass-hopper.

FRI'TTER, *s.* [*friture*, Fr.] a small pancake, or piece fried. Figuratively, a fragment or small piece; a cheese-cake, or whig.

To FRI'TTER, *v. a.* to cut meat into small pieces, to be fried; to break into small pieces or fragments.

FRI'VOLOUS, *a.* [*frivolus*, Lat.] trifling; of no importance or moment.

FRI'VOLOUSLY, *ad.* triflingly; without weight.

FRI'VOLOUSNESS, *s.* want of weight or importance.

To FRI'ZLE, *v. a.* [*friser*, Fr.] to turn hair in short or small rings like the wool on a lamb's head, or the nap of frieze.

FRI'ZLER, *s.* one who dresses hair in short curls.

FRO, *ad.* [*fra*, Sax.] backward; regressively. It is only used in opposition to *to*. *To and fro*, backward and forward. It is also a contraction of *from*.

FROCK, *s.* [*froc*, Fr.] a close and untrimmed coat for men; a close gown worn by children.

FRO'DLINGHAM, a town in the East Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Thursday. It is 194 miles N. of London. Pop. 711.

FRO'DSHAM, a town of Cheshire, situated on the river Weaver, (over which it has a stone bridge,) near its conflux with the Mersey, with a harbour for vessels of good burden, and communicating with all the late inland navigations. About 7,000 tons of salt are annually refined here, and a cotton manufactory has been lately established. It is 10 miles N.E. of Chester, and 182 N.N.W. of London. Market on Wednesday. Pop. 5547.

FROG, *s.* [*frogga*, Sax.] a genus of amphibious animals, the body of which is broad and short, without a tail, and furnished with four legs. Besides the common *frog*, there are many other species; but the most singular is the *bull-frog*, a native of North America; at full length it measures near two feet; it is very voracious, swallows young ducks, and other water-fowl, before they have strength to shift for themselves. Its croaking is so loud as to resemble the roaring of a bull, heard at a distance, whence its name of *bull-frog*. There is likewise the *tree-frog*, so called from its living on trees and plants; also the *green-frog*, so called from its colour. In farriery, it is the hollow part of a horse's hoof, or the frush.

FRO'GBIT, *s.* a water-plant with thick, smooth, brown-green, kidney-shaped leaves, and white blossoms.

FROG'CHEESE, *s.* a kind of fungus, found on rich pastures and dunghills; called also puff-ball.

FROISE, *s.* [from *froisser*, Fr.] a pancake with bacon fried in it.

FRO'LICK, *a.* [*vrolijck*, Belg.] joyful; full of levity or wanton pranks.

FRO'LICK, *s.* a sally of gaiety or levity.

To FRO'LICK, *v. n.* to divert one's self with sallies of gaiety; to play wild, wanton, and merry pranks.

FRO'LICKSOME, *a.* full of wild gaiety.

FRO'LICKSOMELY, *ad.* with wild gaiety.

FRO'LICKSOMENESS, *s.* wildness of gaiety; wanton gaiety; pranks.

FROM, *prep.* [*fram*, Sax.] away. Out of, noting place. Separation, applied to absence, distance, or deliverance. Since, applied to time. Contrary, or foreign, applied to relation. "*From* the purpose." *Shak.* Removal or motion. "Thrice *from* the ground she leaped." *Dryd.* It is frequently joined by an ellipsis with adverbs, as, *from above*, i. e., from the part above; *from below; from beneath; from behind; from far; from high*; *from where; from without*. When joined to *thence* or *whence*, it is superfluous. And it is sometimes followed by the subsequent prepositions with their proper cases, viz., *from amidst, beyond, forth, off, out, out of, under*, and *within*.

FROME, or *Frome Selwood*, a town of Somersetshire, noted for its fine beer, and chiefly inhabited by clothiers. About 160,000 yards of woollen cloth are made here annually, of which four-fifths are broad cloths, the rest narrow cloths and kerseymeres. It is situated on the river Frome, which abounds with trout, eels, &c., and over which it has a stone bridge; 12 miles S. of Bath, and 104 W. by S. of London. Market on Wednesday. Pop. 12,240.

FRONDI'FEROUS, *a.* [from *frons*, a leaf, and *fero*, to bear, Lat.] bearing leaves.

FRONT, *s.* [*frons*, Lat. *front*, Fr.] the forepart of the face or forehead. Figuratively, the face, countenance, or look, in a sense of censure or dislike. The part or place opposite to the face. The forepart. The van of an army; the most conspicuous part.

To FRONT, *v. a.* to oppose directly, or face to face; to stand opposite or over-against any place or thing; to cover the forepart of a building with any materials. Neuterly, to stand foremost.

FRO'NTAL, *s.* [*frontal*, Fr.] an ornament worn on the forehead. In architecture, a small pediment over a little door.

FRONTA'TED, *a.* [*frontatus*, from *frons*, the forehead, projecting like the forehead, Lat.] in botany, applied to the leaf of a flower which grows broader and narrower, and at last, perhaps, terminates in a right line; used in opposition to *cuspated*, which is, when the leaves of a flower end in a point.

FRO'NTIER, (*fronteer*) *s.* [*frontière*, Fr.] the marches, utmost limits, or boundaries of a country, by which it is separated from the next adjoining one.

FRO'NTIER, (*fronteer*) *a.* bordering; adjacent.

FRO'NTISPIECE, (*frontispeece*) *s.* [*frontispièce*, Fr.] that part of a building or other thing which directly meets the eye; a cut or picture fronting the title-page of a book.

FRO'NTLESS, *a.* without blushes, shame, or diffidence.

FRO'NTLET, *s.* [*fronteau*, Fr.] a bandage worn on the forehead.

FRORE, *a.* [*bevrozen*, Belg.] frozen. Not in use.

FROST, *s.* [*frost*, Sax.] an excessive cold state of the weather, whereby the motion and fluidity of liquors are suspended; or that state of the air whereby fluids are converted into ice.

FRO'STBITTEN, *a.* nipped or withered by the frost.

FRO'STED, *a.* laid on, or appearing in inequalities, like those of hoar-frost on plants.

FRO'STILY, *ad.* after the manner of frost; with excessive cold. Figuratively, with indifference, or coldness of affection.

FRO'STINESS, *s.* the quality of appearing like frost; cold, or freezing cold.

FRO'STNAIL, *s.* a nail with a prominent head driven into the horse's shoes that it may pierce the ice.

FRO'STY, *a.* having the power of freezing; excessive cold. Figuratively, indifference, or without warmth of affection. Hoary; grey-headed; resembling frost in colour.

FROTH, *s.* [*froe*, Dan. and Scot.] the white bubbles raised on the top of fermenting liquor; an empty or senseless display of wit; wanting solidity.

To FROTH, *v. n.* to be covered with light and whitish bubbles, applied to fermenting liquor; to make liquors appear with a whitish head or surface.

FRO'THILY, *ad.* having a white head or surface, applied to liquors. Figuratively, in an empty, vain, and trifling manner.

FRO'THY, *a.* full of foam, or having its surface covered with white bubbles; soft.

To FROUNCE, *v. a.* to frizle or curl the hair about the face.

FRO'UZY, *a.* a cant word; dim; musty; of a nasty and disagreeable scent.

FRO'WARD, *a.* [*framweard*, Sax.] peevish; fretful; cross; ungovernable; not easily pleased; perverse.

FRO'WARDLY, *ad.* peevishly; perversely.

FRO'WARDNESS, *s.* peevishness; perverseness.

To FROWN, *v. n.* [*frogner*, old Fr.] to express displeasure by contracting the forehead into wrinkles; to look stern.

FROWN, *s.* a look wherein a person knits his eyebrows, and contracts his forehead into wrinkles, in token of displeasure.

FRO'WNINGLY, *ad.* in a stern manner; with a look of displeasure.

FRO'ZEN, part. pass. of FREEZE.

F. R. S. an abbreviature for *Fellow* of the *Royal Society*.

FRUCTIFICA'TION, *s.* the act of causing, or of bearing fruit; the power of producing fruit.

To FRU'CTIFY, *v. a.* [from *fructus*, fruit, and *facio*, to make, Lat.] to make fruitful; to cause or enable to produce fruit. Neuterly, to bear fruit.

FRU'CTUOUS, *a.* [*fructueux*, Fr.] making fruitful; enabling to produce.

FRU'GAL, *a.* [*frugalis*, from *frux*, fruit, Lat.] thrifty; sparing; not spending in a prodigal manner; not lavish.

FRU'GALLY, *ad.* in a sparing or parsimonious manner.

FRUGA'LITY, *s.* [*frugalitas*, from *frugalis*, frugal, Lat.] the virtue of keeping due bounds in expenses; good husbandry; parsimony. SYNON. *Frugality* implies only discretion of expense; *economy* includes in its idea some kind of management in order to eke matters out.

FRUGI'VOROUS, *a.* [from *frux*, fruit, and *voro*, to devour, Lat.] that lives upon fruit. Applied chiefly to birds.

FRUIT, (the *i* in this word and its derivatives is dropped in pronunciation, and the *u* sounded long; as *frūt*, *frūtage*, *frūtful*, &c.) *s.* [*fructus*, Lat. *fruit*, Fr.] the produce of a tree or plant which includes the seed, or that part of either which is eaten for food.

FRU'ITAGE, *s.* [*fruitage*, Fr.] fruit, or various products of different vegetables.

FRU'ITERER, *s.* [*fruitier*, Fr.] one who trades in fruit.

FRU'ITERY, *s.* [*fruiterie*, Fr.] a fruit-loft, or place where fruit is kept.

FRU'ITFUL, *a.* fertile; loaded with fruit. Bearing children, applied to women. Bearing young, applied to beasts. Plenteous.

FRU'ITFULLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to be prolific.

FRU'ITFULNESS, *s.* fertility; the act or quality of producing in abundance.

FRUI'TION, (*fruishon*) *s.* [from *fruor*, Lat.] the act of enjoying or possessing; the pleasure given by actual possession and use.

FRU'ITIVE, *a.* having the power of enjoyment.

FRU'ITLESS, (*frūtless*) *a.* barren. Figuratively, vain; productive of no advantage.

FRU'ITLESSLY, (*frūtlessly*) *ad.* in an unprofitable manner.

FRU'MENTY, *s.* [from *frumentum*, Lat.] a food or pottage made of wheat and raisins boiled in milk.

To FRUMP, *v. a.* to mock; to browbeat.

FRUSH, or FROG, *s.* in farriery, a sort of tender horn which arises in the middle of a horse's sole, and divides it into two branches running towards the heel in the form of a fork.

FRUSTRA'NEOUS, *a.* [from *frustra*, in vain, Lat.] vain; useless; unprofitable; without advantage.

To FRU'STRATE, *v. a.* [from *frustra*, in vain, Lat.] to defeat; disappoint; to render an undertaking or design of no effect; to make null or void.

FRU'STRATE, *part.* [from *frustra*, in vain, Lat.] vain; ineffectual; unprofitable; null; defeated; void.

FRUSTRA'TION, *s.* [from *frustra*, in vain, Lat.] disappointment; the act of rendering an undertaking of no effect; defeat.

FRU'STUM, *s.* [Lat.] in mathematics, a piece cut off from a regular figure. *Frustum of a pyramid or cone*, is a part cut off, usually by a plane parallel to the base.

FRY, *s.* [from *froe*, Dan.] the young fish just produced.

To FRY, *v. a.* [*frigo*, Lat.] to dress meat in an iron or copper pan over the fire. Neuterly, to melt with excessive heat.

FRY, *s.* from the verb; a dish of meat or fish fried, or designed to be fried. A kind of sieve.

FRY'INGPAN, *s.* the vessel in which meat is roasted on the fire.

To FUB, *v. a.* See To FOB.

FUB, *s.* a plump chubby boy.

FU'CUS, *s.* [Lat.] a paint or wash used by women.

FUDGE, *s.* a mere pretence, excuse, colour, or deception; a fiction without truth or reality.

To FU'DDLE, *v. a.* of unknown etymology; to intoxicate with liquors; to make a person drunk.

FU'EL, *s.* [from *feu*, Fr.] See FEWEL.

FUGA'CIOUSNESS, *s.* [from *fugio*, to flee, Lat.] volatility, or the quality of evaporating and flying away.

FUGA'CITY, *s.* volatility; the act or quality of evaporating, flying away, or fading; instability; uncertainty.

FU'GITIVE, *a.* not tenable. Unsteady, unstable, volatile, or apt to fly away. Flying from danger or duty. Wandering; vagabond.

FU'GITIVE, *s.* one who runs from or deserts his station or duty; one who runs away from punishment, and shelters himself in another country.

FU'GITIVENESS, *s.* volatility: the quality of evaporating; instability; uncertainty.

FUGUE, (*fūge* or *fūg*) *s.* [*fuga*, Lat.] in music, a flight, and is when the different parts of a composition follow each other, each repeating what the first had performed.

FU'LCIMENT, *s.* [from *fulcio*, to support, Lat.] a prop; a support; that on which a body rests.

FU'LDA, a city, bishopric, and river, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, in Germany. Pop. 70,000.

To FULFI'L, *v. a.* to accomplish, answer, or confirm any prophecy, by performing what is foretold; to answer any purpose or design; to perform exactly; to answer or gratify any desire by compliance.

FU'LGENCY, *s.* splendor; lustre.

FU'LGENT, *a.* [from *fulgeo*, to shine, Lat.] shining; dazzling; excessively bright.

FU'LGID, *a.* shining; glittering.

FU'LGOR, or FU'LGOUR, *s.* a dazzling brightness.

FULGURA'TION, *s.* the flashing of lightning.

FU'LHAM, a village in Middlesex, 4 miles W. by S. of London, very populous. It is seated on the Thames, over which is a wooden bridge to Putney. It has been the demesne of the bishops of London ever since the conquest. Here they have a palace, and in the church yard are the tombs of several of its prelates. Pop. 17,539.

FULIGINOUS, *a.* [from *fuligo*, soot, Lat.] sooty; smoky.

FU'LIMART, *s.* a kind of stinking ferret.

FULL, *a.* [*fulle*, Sax.] without any void space; not capable of containing more; abounding in any quality, whether good or bad. Plump or fat, applied to size. Saturated. Strong; not faint, applied to the voice. Complete, or wanting nothing to perfect it. Having every part of its surface illuminated, applied to the moon.

FULL, *s.* freedom from defect; the highest state or degree. The whole, used with *at*. The state of being able to contain no more. Applied to the moon, the time in which she makes a perfect orb.

To FULL, *v. a.* [*fullo*, Lat.] to cleanse cloth from its oil and grease.

FULL, *ad.* without abatement; exactly; directly. It is placed before adverbs and adjectives to strengthen their signification. *Full* is much used in composition, to intimate any thing arrived at its highest or utmost degree.

FU'LLAGE, *s.* the money paid for fulling cloth.

FU'LLER, *s.* one who cleanses and dresses.

FU'LLER'S EARTH, *s.* a marl of a close texture, extremely soft and unctuous to the touch, and used in the woollen manufacture; when dry, it is of a grayish brown colour in all degrees, from very pale to almost black, and has generally something of a greenish cast in it. The finest *fuller's earth* is dug in our own island.

FU'LLER'S THISTLE, *s.* a plant.

FU'LLINGMILL, *s.* a mill wherein cloth is cleansed from its grease and oil, when first taken from the loom.

FU'LLY, *ad.* without any empty space, defect, or lack; completely.

FU'LMAR, *s.* a kind of sea fowl that inhabits the island of St. Kilda. It is particularly valuable to the natives of that island, as it supplies them with oil for their lamps, down for their beds, a delicacy for their tables, a balm for their wounds, and a medicine for their diseases.

FU'LMINANT, *part.* [from *fulmen*, a thunderbolt, Lat.] thundering; making a noise like thunder.

To FU'LMINATE, *v. n.* to thunder; to make a loud noise or explosion like thunder. Figuratively, to denounce threatenings, or issue out ecclesiastical censures.

FU'LMINATING GOLD, *s.* in chemistry a very dangerous compound made by diluting a saturated solution of gold with three times its measure of distilled water, and precipating the oxide by solution of ammonia gradually added. The precipitate, when dried on a filter, forms this fulminating powder, which detonates by heat, or friction.

FU'LMINATING POWDER, *s.* in chemistry, a composition of three parts of nitre, two parts of salt of tartar, and one of sulphur. It is thus called from the loud report which it occasions when gradually heated over a fire.

FULMINA'TION, *s.* the act of thundering; the act of denouncing threats or censures.

FU'LMINATORY, *a.* thundering; denouncing threats and censures.

FU'LNESS, *s.* the state of being incapable to contain more; the state of abounding in any quality; completeness; perfection; freedom from defect; repletion; plenty, or a state of affluence, largeness or extent. Applied to sound, such as fills the ear.

FU'LSOME, *a.* [from *fulle*, Sax.] nauseous, offensive, applied to the objects of sight, taste, or smell. Tending to obscenity; disgraceful; odious.

FU'LSOMELY, *ad.* nauseously; rankly; obscenely.

FU'LSOMENESS, *s.* nauseousness; obscenity.

To FU'MBLE, *v. n.* [*fommelen*, Belg.] to attempt any thing in an awkward or clumsy manner.

FU'MBLER, *s.* one who does a thing awkwardly.

FU'MBLINGLY, *ad.* in an awkward manner.

FUME, *s.* [*fumus*, Lat.] smoke, vapour, or any volatile substance; an exhalation; any thing unsubstantial; rage; passion; an idle conceit; a chimera; a vain imagination.

To FUME, *v. n.* [from *fumus*, smoke, Lat.] to smoke. To raise or pass over in vapours. Figuratively, to be in a rage. Actively, to smoke, or dry in smoke, applied to curing of fish or flesh. To perfume or scent by casting odours into the fire.

FU'MET, *s.* the dung of the deer.

FUME'TTE, *s.* [Fr.] in cookery, the stink of meat.

FU'MID, *a.* [from *fumus*, smoke, Lat.] smoky; vaporous.

FUMI'DITY, *s.* smokiness; tendency to smoke.

To FU'MIGATE, *v. a.* [from *fumus*, smoke, Lat.] to smoke, scent, or perfume by vapours; to cleanse from contagion by smoking.

FUMIGA'TION, *s.* scent raised by fire; the act of smoking any affected part in medicated fumes.

FU'MIGATOR, *s.* in surgery, an instrument used for injecting clysters of the smoke of tobacco into drowned persons with the intent to restore animation.

FU'MINGLY, *ad.* angrily; in a rage.

FU'MITER, or FU'MITORY, *s.* a plant; spelt likewise, and more properly, *fumatory*.

FU'MOUS, or FU'MY, *a.* [*fumeux*, Fr.] producing fumes; smoke or vapours.

FUN, *s.* a low cant word; sport; frolicksome mirth; waggish merriment.

FU'NCTION, (*funkshon*) *s.* [from *fungor*, to discharge, Lat.] discharge, or performance; an employment, office, or trade; a single act of any office; power; faculty; the office of any particular part of the body.

FUND, *s.* [from *funda*, a purse, Lat.] stock or capital; that by which any expense is supported; the public security given those who lend money to the state; a stock or bank of money.

FU'NDAMENT, *s.* [from *fundo*, to establish or lay the foundation, Lat.] that part of the body on which a person sits.

FUNDAME'NTAL, *a.* serving for the foundation; that on which the rest is built; essential; important.

FUNDAME'NTAL, *s.* a leading, essential, or necessary proposition.

FUNDAME'NTALLY, *ad.* essentially; originally.

FU'NEN, an island in Denmark, near the entrance of the Baltic Sea, about 35 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. It is separated from Jutland by a strait, called the Less Belt, and from the island of Zealand by another called the Great Belt. It is remarkably fertile in pasture and grain, and exports annually great quantities of barley, oats, rye, pease, and honey. Most of the Danish nobility have seats here. Odensee is the capital. Pop. 110,000.

FU'NERAL, *s.* [from *funus*, Lat.] the procession made in carrying a corpse to the grave; the interment or putting a dead person into the grave; the ceremony used at putting a person into the grave.

FU'NERAL, or FUNE'REAL, *a.* [from *funus*, a funeral,

Lat.] used at the burial of the dead; suiting a burial. Dark or dismal, applied to colour.

FUNGO'SITY, *s.* [from *fungus*, a mushroom, Lat.] sponginess; porosity.

FU'NGOUS, *a.* excrescent; spongy; porous; wanting firmness.

FU'NGUS, *s.* [Lat.] strictly, a mushroom. In botany, applied generally to those substances that are either species of mushroom, or resemble them with regard to their sponginess or shape. In surgery, an excrescence of flesh growing on the lips of wounds.

FU'NICLE, *s.* [from *funis*, a cord, Lat.] a small cord.

FUNK, *s.* a low word; a strong, rank, or offensive smell; an offensive suffocating smoke.

FU'NNEL, *s.* [*infundibulum*, from *infundo*, to pour in, Lat.] an inverted hollow cone with a pipe fastened to it, through which liquors are poured into vessels with narrow mouths; the shafts of a chimney; any pipe or passage of communication.

FU'NNELTOP, *s.* a species of fungus, bell-shaped, with round, convex, or flat seeds. The varieties are numerous.

FUR, *s.* [*fourrure*, Fr.] skin with soft hair; the soft hair of beasts; the sediments of liquors adhering to the vessels in which they were contained.

FUR, *ad.* now commonly written *far*; at a distance.

To FUR, *v. a.* to line or cover with skins that have soft hair; to cover with sediments, or with the parts of a fluid which is become thick by evaporation.

FURA'CIOUS, (*furashious*) *a.* [from *fur*, a thief, Lat.] thievish; inclined to steal.

FURA'CITY, *s.* an inclination or disposition to theft.

FU'RBELOW, (*furbelō*) *s.* [*falbala*, Fr.] an ornament of ruffled or plaited silk, linen, stuffs, &c., sewed on women's garments.

To FU'RBELOW, *v. a.* to adorn with stripes or borders of fur, silk, linen, &c., sewed on in plaits.

To FU'RBISH, *v. a.* [*fourbir*, Fr.] to burnish, polish, or make any metal bright.

FU'RBISHER, *s.* [*fourbisseur*, Fr.] one who polishes or burnishes any metal so as to make it bright.

FURCA'TION, *s.* [from *furca*, a fork, Lat.] forkiness; the shooting out two ways like the prongs of a fork.

FU'RFUR, *s.* [Lat.] bran, husk, chaff, dandruff; also the scabies or scurf of the head.

FURFURA'CEOUS, *a.* [from *furfur*, bran, Lat.] husky, branny.

FU'RIES, according to poetical fiction, were the three daughters of Night and Acheron, namely Alecto, Megæra, and Tisiphone, who are described with snakes instead of hair, and eyes like lightning, carrying iron chains and whips in one hand, and in the other flaming torches; the latter to discover, and the former to punish, the guilty.

FU'RIOUS, *a.* [from *furor*, fury, Lat.] mad, or deprived of the right use of reason; raging; violently transported by passion.

FU'RIOUSLY, *ad.* madly; violently; with vehemence and outrage.

FU'RIOUSNESS, *s.* fierceness of nature; violence of attack; raging.

To FURL, *v. a.* [*fresler*, Fr.] to draw up and bind any sail close to the yard.

FU'RLONG, *s.* [*furlang*, Sax.] a measure containing 220 yards, or one-eighth of a mile.

FU'RLOUGH, (*furlō*) *s.* [*verloef*, Belg.] a permission given by a superior officer to an inferior, or a common soldier, to be absent for a stated time.

FU'RMENTY, *s.* more properly FRUMENTY; which see.

FU'RNACE, *s.* [from *furnus*, an oven, Lat.] a place built like an oven, in which coals and wood are burnt; sometimes applied to the vessel of iron or copper in which ores, metals, &c., are melted.

To FU'RNISH, *v. a.* [*fournir*, Fr.] to supply with what is wanting; to give for use; to fit up; to adorn; to embellish.

FU'RNISHER, *s.* one who supplies or fits out.

FU'RNITURE, *s.* [*fourniture*, Fr.] any goods, necessaries, or materials proper to render a house, place, or any thing convenient; an appendage; equipage; embellishment, or ornament.

FU'RRIER, *s.* one who buys or sells furs.

FU'RROW, (*furrō*, *s.* [*furh*, Sax.] a small trench made by the plough for the reception of seeds; a narrow channel made in a field for conveying water to dry, or for the draining watery land; any long trench or hollow; the marks or hollows made in the face by age; a wrinkle.

To FU'RROW, (*furrō*) *v. a.* [*fyrian*, Sax.] to plough into narrow channels or hollows; to move by cutting like a ploughshare.

FU'RRY, *a.* from *fur*; covered with or dressed in fur; consisting of fur; covered with the sediments of any liquor.

FU'RTHER, *a.* beyond, or greater than this. See FORTH, and FARTHER.

To FU'RTHER, *v. a.* [*forthrian*, Sax.] to promote, countenance, or encourage.

FU'RTHERANCE, *s.* the act of promoting, countenancing, or advancing any undertaking or design.

FU'RTHERER, *s.* a promoter; one who contributes to advance the progress of an undertaking.

FU'RTHERMORE, *ad.* moreover; more than what has been said or alleged; besides.

FU'RTIVE, *a.* [*furtivus*, from *fur*, a thief, Lat.] stolen; gotten by stealth.

FU'RY, *s.* [*furor*, Lat.] loss of reason; madness; frenzy.

FURZE, *s.* [*firs*, Sax.] a plant which grows wild on heath and upland commons, generally used for fuel, or making hedges. It is likewise called gorse and whins.

FU'RZY, *a.* overgrown with furze or gorse.

To FUSE, (*fuze*) *v. a.* [from *fundo*, *fusum*, to pour out, Lat.] to melt, to liquefy by heat.

FUSE'E, (*fuzee*) *s.* [*fuseau*, Fr.] the cone or spindle round which the chain of a clock or watch is wound. In a bomb, a wooden pipe or tap filled with wildfire, by which the whole powder or composition in the shell takes fire. A track of a buck. A firelock, or small neat musket. This is more properly written *fusil*.

FU'SIBLE, (*fuzible*) *a.* capable of being melted or liquefied by fire.

FUSIBI'LITY, *s.* a capacity of being melted, or becoming liquid by fire.

FU'SIL, *s.* [*fusil*, Fr.] See FUSEE.

FUSILI'ER, *s.* a soldier armed with a small musket.

FU'SION, *s.* [from *fundo*, *fusum*, to pour out, Lat.] the act of melting; the state of being melted; or turned liquid, by heat.

FUSS, *s.* a low country word; bustle; racket; clamour; much ado about nothing.

FUST, *s.* [*fuste*, Fr.] the body, trunk, or shaft of a column. Also a strong smell, as that of a mouldy barrel.

FU'STIAN, *s.* [*futaine*, Fr.] a kind of cloth made of cotton stuff. In criticism, a high, swelling, and turgid style; bombast.

FU'STIAN, *a.* made of fustian. Applied to style, ridiculously tumid, or pompous.

FU'STIC, *s.* a yellow wood used for dyeing.

FUSTILA'RIAN, *s.* a word used by Shakspeare for a mean, low fellow

FU'STINESS, *s.* stink; the scent of a mouldy cask.

FU'STY, *a.* stinking; mouldy; smelling like a mouldy cask.

FU'TILE, *a.* [*futilis*, Lat.] talking much; trifling; worthless; of no weight or import.

FUTILITY, *s.* [*futilité*, Fr.] the fault of talking too much, triflingness; want of weight; want of solidity.

FU'TTOCKS, *s.* corrupted from *foot hook*; in ship building, the lower or upper timbers that give breadth or bearing to a ship, and hold it together.

FU'TURE, *a.* [*futurus*, Lat.] that shall be; that has never existed, but is approaching.

FU'TURE, *s.* time to come; that which may happen hereafter. In grammar, a tense by which we express a thing neither present nor past, but one which is to come.

FUTURELY, *ad.* in time to come.

FUTU'RITY, *s.* time or events which may come after a certain period of time; the state of being to happen after a certain time.

To FUZZ, *v. n.* from the sound; to fly out with a hissing noise in small particles, like water from a cock half turned.

FU'ZZBALL, *s.* a kind of *fungus*, which, when touched or pressed, bursts and scatters dust.

FY! *interj.*, a word used to express disapprobation and loathing.

G.

G Is the seventh letter and fifth consonant of the English alphabet. The letter G is of the mute kind, and cannot be sounded without a vowel. It has two sounds, one of which is called hard, because formed by a hard pressure of the tongue against the upper gums; this sound it always retains before *a, o, u, l, r*; as *game, gat, gore, god, gun, gull, glass, grass.* The other sound, which is termed soft, resembles the sound of the *j*, and is commonly found before *e* or *i* as in *gem* and *gibbet*; though not without exception; for in the words *get, giddy, gift, give*, and many more, the reader will see pointed out in order, it retains the hard sound. At the end of words, *gh* is often sounded like *ff*, as in the words *rough, tough*, &c., yet not always, as in the words *thorough, borough*, &c., where it has scarcely any sound at all. Before *n*, at the end of a word, it is not sounded, but serves only to lengthen the vowel which comes before it according to the French, from whence these words are derived; as *condign, malign*, which are pronounced *condīn, malīn.* It is often silent before *h* in the middle of words, as in *might*, which is sounded *mit.* This seems to have been derived to us from the Saxons, who, as Dr. Hickes informs us, pronounce it in the beginning, middle, and ending of words, like a *y*, as in *gate*, which some rustics still pronounce *yate; dæg*, which we pronounce *day;* and in *sægl*, which we pronounce *sail.* As a numeral, G was anciently used to denote 400, and with a dash over it thus, $\bar{\text{G}}$, 40,000. In music, it is the character or mark of the treble clef; and from its being placed at the head, or marking the first sound in Guido's scale, the whole scale took the name of Gamut.

GABA'RDINE, *s.* [*gavardina*, Ital.] a coarse frock.

To GA'BBLE, *v. n.* [*gabbare*, Ital.] to make an articulate noise; to prate loudly without sense or meaning.

GA'BBLE, *s.* an unintelligible noise; loud talk, without sense or meaning.

GA'BBLER, *s.* a prater or talkative person.

GA'BEL, *s.* [*gabelle*, Fr.] among the French, a duty or tax upon salt; any tax or excise.

GA'BION, *s.* [Fr.] a wicker basket filled with earth, serving as a defence from the enemy's fire; used in batteries to screen the engineers.

GA'BLE, *s.* [*gaval*, Brit. *gable*, Fr.] the sloping roof of a building. The *gable-end*, in building, is the upright triangular end of a house from the eaves to the top of the roof.

GA'BRIEL, the name of one of the principal angels in heaven. It signifies the *strength of God.*

GAD, *s.* [Sax.] a wedge or ingot of steel.

To GAD, *v. n.* [*gadaw*, Brit.] to ramble about without any settled purpose, necessary call, or valuable business.

GA'DDER, *s.* from *gad;* one who rambles about or goes much abroad, without any call or business.

GA'DDINGLY, *ad.* in a rambling or roving manner.

GA'DFLY, *s.* [supposed by Skinner to be derived from *gad*, Sax. a goad, and *fly*] a troublesome, large, stinging fly, called likewise a *breese*, and *gad bee.*

GA'DOLINITE, *s.* in chemistry, a fossil discovered in Sweden by one Gadolin a chemist.

GAFF, *s.* a harpoon, or large hook.

GA'FFER, *s.* [*gefere*, Sax.] a word of respect formerly, but now made use of only as a term of familiarity to an old country fellow.

GA'FFLES, *s.* [*gafelucas*, Sax.] artificial spurs of steel, or silver, put on a cock's legs, in the room of his natural ones, when he is to fight.

To GAG, *v. n.* [from *gaghel*, Belg.] to force something into the mouth that may keep the jaws distended, and hinder a person from speaking.

GAG, *s.* something put into the mouth, which hinders a person from speaking.

GAGE, *s.* [*gage*, Fr.] something given as a security; a pledge.

To GAGE, *v. a.* [*gager*, Fr.] to wager; to give or place in trust as part of a wager; to give as a pledge or security; to measure or find the contents of a vessel. In the last sense, more properly written *gauge*, which see.

To GA'GGLE, *v. n.* [*gagen*, Belg.] to make a noise like a goose, or like one who is gagged.

GA'IETY, *s.* [*gaieté*, Fr.] a cheerful, sprightly, and joyous disposition of mind. Pleasures which are proper for youth, used in the plural. Finery, or splendid dress. SYNON. *Joy* is in the heart, *gaiety* in the manners. The one consists in the sweet sentiments of the soul; the other, in the agreeable situation of the mind.

GAIN, *s.* [*gain*, Fr.] profit or advantage flowing as a consequence from any undertaking; interest or lucre.

To GAIN, *v. a.* [*gagner*, Fr.] to obtain profit or advantage; to receive for a thing above what it costs; to attain, obtain, or acquire; to win; to draw over to an interest or party. Neuterly, to encroach; to advance or come forward by degrees. Figuratively, used with *on* or *upon*, to obtain an advantage over; to get ground.

GAIN, *a.* an old word now out of use; handy; ready; dexterous.

GA'INER, *s.* one who receives profit or advantage.

GA'INFUL, *a.* that by which a person may be enriched; profitable; advantageous; lucrative; productive of money.

GA'INFULLY, *ad.* in a profitable or advantageous manner.

GA'INLESS, *a.* unprofitable; producing neither profit nor advantage.

GA'INLY, *ad.* handily; dexterous and ready in performing.

To GAINSA'Y, *v. a.* [from *gain* for *against*, and *say*] to contradict. To deny, or speak against a thing.

GAINSA'YER, *s.* an opponent; an adversary.

GA'INSBOROUGH, a town of Lincolnshire, situated on the Trent, over which a handsome stone bridge has been lately erected, where foot-passengers, as well as others, pay toll. Though nearly 40 miles from the Humber by water,

it is accessible to vessels of considerable burden, (trading to London, Hull, Newcastle, and other places) with the tide, and serves as a place of export and import to the W. and N. W. parts of the county. It is 17 miles N. W. of Lincoln, and 151 N. by W. of London. Market on Tuesday. Pop. 7535.

GA'IRISH, *a.* [from *gearrian*, Sax.] gaudy; showy; fine or bright. Excessively gay, or flighty, applied to the mind.

GA'IRISHNESS, *s.* finery, or flaunting gaudiness, applied to dress. Flighty or extravagant joy or gaiety.

GAIT, *s.* [*gat*, Belg.] the manner or air of walking.

GALA'GE, *s.* a shepherd's clog. An old word. "My *galage* grown fast to my heel." *Spenser.*

GALA'NGAL, *s.* [*galange*, Fr.] the name of two roots brought from the East Indies kept in the shops, a greater and a smaller; of which the latter is most esteemed. It is a great cephalic, cardiac, and uterine.

GALA'XY, (by some accented on the first syllable) *s.* [from *gala*, milk, Gr.] the milky way, or that part of the sky which appears with a stream of light, supposed by modern astronomers to be occasioned by a profusion of stars.

GA'LBANUM, *s.* [Lat.] a substance of a middle nature between a gum and a resin, being inflammable like the latter, and soluble in water like the former, but will not dissolve in oil, as pure resins do.

GALE, *s.* [*gabling*, Teut.] a current of air, or a gentle blast of wind. In botany, a plant, with spear-shaped leaves, called also sweet willow, and Dutch myrtle.

GA'LEAS, or GA'LLEASS, *s.* [*galeasse*, Fr.] a large low-built vessel, using both sails and oars, being the largest vessel which is rowed.

GA'LEATED, *a.* [*galeatus*, Lat.] covered with an helmet, or with something resembling an helmet.

GALE'NA, *s.* in chemistry, the sulphuret of lead.

GALE'NIC, or GALE'NICAL, *a.* a manner of treating diseases founded on the principles of Galen. Galenical medicines are those that are formed by the easier preparation of herbs, roots, &c., and by combining and multiplying ingredients; while those of chemistry draw their intimate or more remote virtues by means of fire and elaborate preparations; as calcination, digestion, fermentations, &c.

GALI'CIA, a name given to a country in the S. and S. W. of Poland, consisting of that part of Little Poland, which is S. of the river Vistula, almost the whole of Red Russia, and a slip of Podolia. It is now incorporated into the Austrian dominions, under the appellation of the kingdoms of Galicia and Lodomiria. The mountainous parts produce fine pasture; the plains are mostly sandy, but abound in forests, and are fertile in corn. The principal articles of traffic, are cattle, hides, wax, and honey, copper, lead, iron, and salt. It extends from E. to W. about 280 miles in length, and from 60 to 100 in breadth. Lemburg or Leopold is the capital.

GALI'CIA, a mountainous province of Spain, bounded on the N. and W. by the sea; on the E. by Asturias and Leon; and on the S. by Portugal. It has more harbours than any other province of Spain, and the forests yield wood for ship-building. The principal produce is wine, flax, and citrons; and here are also good pastures. The population is not numerous. The mineral productions are copper and lead. Coruna and Ferrol are the principal ports, and St. Jago di Compostella is the capital.

GA'LIOT, *s.* [*galiotte*, Fr.] a little galley or sort of brigantine, built very slight, and fit for chase. It carries but one mast, and two or three pattereroes. It can both sail and row, and has sixteen or twenty seats for the rowers, with one man to each oar

GALL, St. or *St. Gallen*, a considerable town of the Thurgau, in Swisserland. The inhabitants are uncommonly industrious, and carry on an extensive commerce, arising from the manufactures of linen, muslin, and embroidery. Here is a rich and celebrated abbey, whose abbot is chosen by the 72 Benedictines who compose the chapter. The government of the town, which is entirely protestant, is aristodemocratical; the subjects of the abbot, whose territory is distinct, are catholics. To the library belonging to this abbey we are indebted for the preservation of the famous writings of Petronius Arbiter, Silius Italicus, Valerius Flaccus, and Quintilian, copies of which were found here in 1413. The town is seated in a narrow, barren valley, between two mountains, 57 miles N. E. of Zurich. Lat. 47. 26. N., long. 9. 20. E. Pop. 9500.

GALL, (*gaull*) *s.* [*geala*, Sax.] a yellow juice, secreted from the blood in the glands of the liver, and lodged in a particular reservoir, called the *gall bladder*. Figuratively, any thing extremely bitter. Rancour or malignity, applied to the temper of the mind. A sore or hurt, occasioned by fretting or rubbing off the skin.

To GALL, *v. a.* [*galer*, Fr.] to hurt or make sore by rubbing off the skin. Figuratively, to impair, or wear away. To vex; to fret; to tease; to harass; to disturb. PROV. *Touch a gall'd horse on the back, and he'll kick* or *wince.*

GA'LLANT, *a.* [*galant*, Fr.] gay, showy, or magnificent, applied to dress. Brave, high-spirited, courageous, applied to the mind. Amorous, or inclined to courtship. SYNON. Excess makes *love* degenerate into jealousy, and *gallantry* into libertinism.

GALLA'NT, *s.* a gay sprightly, airy, and courageous person; a person who courts a woman in order to make her his wife; a person who keeps company with a prostitute.

GA'LLANTLY, *ad.* in a gay or sprightly manner. In a showy or splendid manner, applied to dress. In a brave, noble, or courageous manner.

GA'LLANTRY, *s.* [*galanterie*, Fr.] splendour; grandeur; finery; bravery; nobleness; courtship; elegant and refined address to women; vicious love; amorousness.

GALLA'TES, *s.* in chemistry, salts formed by the combination of any base with gallic acid.

GALLEO'N, *s.* [*galion*, Fr.] a large ship, with four or five decks. Now applied to those ships which the Spaniards employ in the commerce they carry on between Mexico and Peru.

GA'LLERY, *s.* [*galerie*, Fr.] a little aisle or walk in a house above stairs, serving as a common passage to several rooms placed in a line or row; likewise a covered place in a house much longer than broad, usually placed in the wings of a building, sometimes embellished with pictures, and serving to walk in; the seats in the playhouse above the boxes. In fortification, a covered walk or passage made across the ditch of a town besieged. In a ship, a balcony on the outside of the stern, to which there is a passage from the great cabin. In a church, it is a kind of ballustrade built along the sides or lower end of the church.

GA'LLEY, *s.* [*galère*, Fr.] a low-built vessel going both with oars and sails, having two masts and two square sails. Figuratively, used to imply a state of extreme misery, alluding to the condition of the slaves by whom these vessels are navigated.

GA'LLEY-SLAVE, *s.* a person condemned to row in the galleys.

GA'LLIARD, *s.* [*gaillard*, Fr.] a gay, brisk, lively man; an active sprightly dance. Both these senses are now obsolete.

GA'LLIC, *a.* in chemistry, belonging to galls, applied principally to the gallic acid, which is found in galls, oak-bark, and some other vegetables.

GA'LLICAN, *a.* [*gallicus*, Lat.] belonging to the French church or nation.

GA'LLICISM, *s.* [*gallicisme*, Fr.] a manner of expression peculiar to the French language; such as, he *figured* in controversy; he *held* this conduct, he *held* the same language that another had *held* before; with many other expressions to be found in the pages of Bolingbroke.

GALLIGA'SKINS, *s.* large, open, or trunk hose; a pair of breeches.

GALLIMA'TIA, (*gallimashia*) *s.* [*gallimathias*, Fr.] a dark, perplexed discourse; nonsense.

GALLIMAU'FRY, *s.* [*galimafrée*, Fr.] a hotch-potch, hash, or ragout of several sorts of broken meat; any inconsistent and ridiculous medley.

GA'LLIOT, *s.* See GALIOT.

GA'LLIPOT, *s.* a pot made of clay glazed, sometimes painted, commonly used to put medicines in.

GALLO'CHES, *s.* a sort of leathern clogs, that cover a good part of the shoe.

GA'LLON, *s.* [*gelo*, low Lat.] a liquid measure containing four quarts.

GALLO'ON, *s.* [*galon*, Fr.] a thick narrow kind of ferret, riband, or lace.

To GA'LLOP, *v. n.* [*galoper*, Fr.] to move forwards very quick; to move on horseback by reaches and leaps.

GA'LLOP, *s.* the motion of a horse when he runs at full speed; in which making a kind of leap forward, he lifts both his fore-legs very near at the same time; and while these are in the air, and just upon the point of touching the ground, he lifts both his hind legs almost at once.

GA'LLOPER, *s.* a horse that gallops, or moves forward by reaches and leaps; a person who rides fast, or makes a horse carry him on a gallop.

To GA'LLOW, (*gallŏ*) *v. a.* [*agælwan*, Sax.] to terrify; to make afraid.

GA'LLOWAY, *s.* a horse not more than 14 hands high, much used in the North, and perhaps so called because coming originally from Galloway, a shire of Scotland.

GA'LLOWAY, or *Gallway*, is a county of Scotland, about 170 miles in length, from E. to W. and 100 in breadth, from N. to S. It is bounded on the S. and W. by the sea; on the N. by Carrick and Kyle; and on the S. by Nithsdale. It contains several rivers, and a great number of lakes from half a mile to two miles in length.

GA'LLOWS. (*gallŏs*) *s.* a frame of wood made in divers forms, or a beam laid over two supporters, on which criminals are hanged.

GA'LLOWSFREE, *a.* exempt by destiny from being hanged. "Let him be *gallowsfree*, by my consent." *Dryden.*

GALLS, (*gaulls*) *s.* commonly called *Aleppo galls*, are a particular kind of vegetable tumours or excrescences like nuts, that grow upon the hardest species of oak, and are used in dyeing, making ink, &c., which, although they are as hard as shells, are nothing but the cases of insects that are bred in them, and which, when grown to maturity, gnaw their way out, which is the occasion of those little holes we see in them.

GA'LVANIC, in chemistry, belonging to galvanism.

GA'LVANISM, the name given to the influence discovered about 18 years ago by the celebrated Galvani, professor of anatomy at Bologna, and which, by himself, and some others, was at first, though improperly, called *animal electricity*. The experiments which have been made by philosophers, upon animal bodies, may be reduced to the following; which may suffice to give the reader a correct notion of the subject—Lay bare about an inch of a great nerve, leading to any limb or muscle. Let that end of the bared part which is farthest from the limb be in close contact with a bit of zinc. Touch the zinc with a bit of silver, while another part of the silver touches, either the naked nerve, if not dry, or whether it be dry or not, the limb or muscle to which it leads. Violent contractions are thus produced in the limb or muscle, but not in any muscle on the other side of the zinc. Almost any two metals will produce the movements; but, it is believed, the most powerful are the following, in the order in which they are here placed: 1. Zinc; 2. Tin; 3. Lead; in conjunction with, 1. Gold; 2. Silver; 3. Molybdena; 4. Steel; 5. Copper. Upon this point, however, authors are not perfectly agreed.

GA'LWAY, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, about 75 miles long, and 46 broad. It is bounded on the N. by the counties of Mayo and Roscommon; on the E. by Roscommon, King's county, and Tipperary; on the S. by Clare and Galway Bay; and on the W. by the Atlantic Ocean. It contains 28 churches, 116 parishes, about four hundred thousand inhabitants. A great part of it is fertile, being a warm lime-stone soil, which rewards the industry of the husbandman and shepherd; but it is very coarse towards the N. and W., and in those parts, rather thinly inhabited. The western coast contains many well-sheltered harbours, and is mostly bordered with green islands and rugged rocks.

GA'LWAY, a town of Ireland, in a county of the same name, of which it is the capital. It is advantageously situated for foreign trade on Galway Bay, in the Atlantic. The salmon and herring fisheries are carried on here with great spirit, and employ several hundred boats; the quantity of kelp manufactured and exported is considerable, and the increase of the linen manufacture, though of late introduction, is become very important. It is 40 miles W. S. W. of Athlone, and 108 W. by S. of Dublin. Pop. 33,120.

GAMBA'DE, or GAMBA'DO, *s.* plural *gambades* and *gambadoes*; [from *gamba*, Ital.] a sort of leather boot fixed to a saddle, instead of stirrups, to put the legs in.

GA'MBETTA, *s.* in ornithology, a bird resembling the redshank, which is common in Italy, and occasionally visits England.

GA'MBLER, *s.* a cant word; [perhaps from *game*] a person who draws in the unwary to game, in order to cheat them.

GAMBO'GE, *s.* a vegetable resin of a deep yellow colour, used as a paint, and in medicine as an evacuant. It comes from Gambaia, in the East Indies.

To GA'MBOL, *v. n.* [*gambiller*, Fr.] to dance, skip, frisk, or play sportive tricks.

GA'MBOL, *s.* a skip, hop, leap, or tumble for joy. Figuratively, a frolic or wild prank.

GA'MBREL, *s.* [from *gambarella*, Ital.] the leg of a horse.

GAME, *s.* [from *gaman*, Isl.] sport of any kind. A jest, opposed to seriousness or earnest. *To make game*, to ridicule. A single match at play. Advantage in play. Field-sports, applied to the chase or falconry. Animals pursued in the field. *Games* are usually distinguished into those of exercise and address, and those of hazard. To the first belong chess, tennis, billiards, wrestling, cricket, &c., and to the latter, those performed with cards and dice.

To GAME, *v. n.* [*gaman*, Sax.] to play at any sport or diversion; to play extravagantly, or for great sums of money.

GA'MECOCK, *s.* a cock of a peculiar species bred for fighting.

GA'ME-EGG, *s.* an egg from which a fighting cock is bred.

GA'MEKEEPER, *s.* a person who looks after game.

GA'MESOME, *a.* frolicksome; merry; gay.

GA'MESOMENESS, *s.* sportiveness, wantonness.

GA'MESOMELY, *ad.* in a pleasant, merry, sportive, or wanton manner.

GA'MESTER, *s.* one who is fond of play to excess, or one who engages in play with a design to cheat; one who is engaged in play, or understands a game; a merry frolicksome person; a prostitute.

GA'MING, *s.* the act of gaming; an immoderate love of play.

GA'MMER, *s.* a familiar word for an old countrywoman

GA'MMON, *s.* [*gambone*, Ital.] the buttock or thigh of a hog; the lower end of a flitch of bacon.

GA'MUT, *s.* [*gama*, Ital.] a scale by which we are taught to sound the musical tones. The invention of this scale is owing to Guido Aretine; though it is not so properly an invention, as an improvement of the diagram or scale of the Grecians.

'GAN, for *began*, [from *'gin*, for *begin.*] "The noble knight *'gan* feel his vital force to faint." *Spenser.*

To GANCH, *v. a.* [*from gancio*, Ital.] to drop from a high place upon hooks; a punishment practised in Turkey.

GA'NDER, *s.* [*gandra*, Sax.] the male of the goose; one of which, it is said, will serve five geese.

GANG, *s.* a company or crew going together on some exploit, used of a ship's crew, or a company of robbers.

To GANG, *v. n.* [*gangen*, Belg. *gangan*, Sax.] to go; to walk; an old word, seldom used but in a ludicrous sense.

GA'NGES, a large and celebrated river of India, has its source in two springs near Mount Kentaiffe, in Thibet; the streams of which, after running 300 miles in a western direction, inclining to the N., turn to the S., unite their waters, and form what is properly called the Ganges, from the Hindoo word *ganga*, which signifies the river. This great body of water now forces a passage through Mount Himmaleh, a chain or ridge of mountains extending from Cabul along the N. of Hindostan, and through Thibet; and sapping its very foundation, rushes through a cavern, and precipitates itself in a vast basin, which it has worn in the rock, at the hither foot of the mountains. From this second source (as it may be termed) of the Ganges, it takes a S. E. direction through the country of Sirinagur, until at Hurdwar, it finally escapes the mountainous tract in which it has wandered about 800 miles. From Hurdwar, where it enters the plain country, it flows with a smooth navigable stream, during the remainder of its course to the Bay of Bengal, which it enters by several mouths. In its course through these delightful plains, it passes by Ferruckabad, Allahabad, Benares, Patna, &c., and receives 11 rivers, some of which are equal to the Rhine, and none smaller than the Thames, besides others of inferior note. In the annual inundation of this immense river, the country is overflowed to the extent of more than 100 miles in width; nothing appearing above water but villages and trees, excepting, very rarely, the top of an elevated spot, the artificial mound of some deserted village, which appears like an island. The rise of the water is on an average about 31 feet. The Ganges is a most beneficial river, diffusing plenty by means of its living productions, enriching the land, and affording an easy conveyance for the produce of its borders. The Hindoos hold its waters in high veneration. It is visited annually by pilgrims from all parts of Hindoostan, and happy are those accounted whose lot it may be to perish in its streams.

GA'NGLION, *s.* [Gr.] in surgery, a hard moveable tumor.

GA'NGRENE, *s.* [*gangræna*, low Lat. *gangrène*, Fr.] in surgery, a disorder in any fleshy part of the body, tending to a mortification, attended with some sensation of pain, and share of natural heat, the flesh it seizes turning black, and spreading itself to the adjacent parts.

To GANGRENE, *v. a.* [*gangrener*, Fr.] to corrupt to mortification. Neuterly, to become mortified.

GANGRENOUS, *a.* of the nature of a gangrene.

GANGUE, *s.* in chemistry, a term made use of to denote the stony matter which fills the cavities, and accompanies the ores in veins of metal.

GA'NGWAY, *s.* in a ship, the several ways or passages from one part of it to another.

GA'NGWEEK, *s.* rogation week, when processions are made to lustrate the bounds of parishes.

GA'NTELOPE, or GA'NTLET, *s. gantlet* is only a corruption of *gantelope*; [from *gant*, all, and *loopen*, to run. Belg.] a military punishment, wherein the offender is stripped naked to the waist, and obliged to run through a lane of soldiers with green switches in their hands, when each gives him a blow as he passes.

GAOL, *s.* [*geol*, Brit.] a place of confinement for debtors and criminals. This word is always pronounced, and often written, *jail.*

To GAOL, *v. a.* to imprison; to commit to gaol.

GA'OL-DELIVERY, (*jail-delivery*) *s.* a judicial process, which either by punishment or pardon empties a prison.

GA'OLER, (*jailer*) *s.* [*géolier*, Fr.] a keeper of a prison.

GAP, *s.* an opening in a broken fence; a breach, passage avenue, open way, hole, interstice, or interval.

To GAPE, *v. n.* [*geapan*, Sax.] to open the mouth wide; to yawn. Figuratively, to covet, crave, or desire earnestly; used with *for*, *after*, and *at*. To open in holes or breaches; to behold with ignorant wonder, and with the mouth open.

GA'PER, *s.* one who opens his mouth; one who stares with his mouth open at another person or thing through ignorant admiration.

GA'P-TOOTHED, *a.* having interstices between the teeth.

GAR, in Sax. signifies a weapon: thus *Edgar* is a happy weapon; *Ethelgar*, of *ethel*, Sax., noble, and *gar*, Sax., a weapon, implies a noble *weapon.*

GARB, *s.* [*garbe*, Fr.] dress; a habit; the fashion of a person's clothes or dress; external appearance.

GA'RBAGE, *s.* [*garbear*, Span.] the bowels, or that part of the intestines which in beasts is separated and thrown away; the entrails.

To GA'RBLE, *v. a.* [*garbellare*, Ital.] to sift; to separate the good from the bad.

GA'RBLER, *s.* one who picks out the dirt, filth, or foreign mixtures, from any commodity.

GA'RBOIL, *s.* [*garbouille*, Fr.] tumult; disorder.

GARD, *s.* [*garde*, Fr.] wardship; care; custody; the charge of a person. Figuratively, an orphan, or person left to the care of another.

GA'RDEN, *s.* [*gardd*, Brit. *jardin*, Fr.] a piece of ground enclosed and cultivated with extraordinary care, planted with herbs, flowers, or fruits.

GA'RDENER, *s.* [*jardinier*, Fr.] one that takes care of a garden.

GA'RDENING, *s.* the act of cultivating or taking care of a garden.

GA'RDROBE, *s.* a plant of which there are two species, viz., the rosemary-leaved, and the heath.

GARE, *s.* course wool growing on the legs of sheep.

GA'RGANEY, *s.* in ornithology, a fresh-water fowl of the duck kind, somewhat larger than the teal, but very like it in shape.

GA'RGARISM, *s.* [*gargarismos*, from *gargarizo*, to wash, Gr.] a liquid medicine, used to wash the mouth.

To GA'RGARIZE, *v. a.* [from *gargarizo*, to wash, Gr.] to wash the mouth with a liquid medicine.

GA'RGET, *s.* [*garun*, Sax.] a distemper which appears in the head, maw, or binder parts of cattle.

To GA'RGLE, *v. a.* [*gargouiller*, Fr.] to wash the throat with some liquor, without swallowing it.

GA'RGLE, *s.* a liquor with which the throat is washed without swallowing it.

GA'RGLION, *s.* an exsudation of nervous juice from a bruise, or the like, which indurates into a hard immoveable tumor.

GA'RGOL, *s.* [*gargen*, Sax.] a distemper in hogs, shewing itself in their hanging their heads, having moist eyes, staggering, and loss of appetite.

GA'RLAND, *s.* [*garlande*, Fr.] a sort of flowers, feathers, and sometimes precious stones, worn on the head, in the manner of a crown. It also denotes ornaments of fruits, flowers, and leaves intermixed, anciently much used at the gates of temples, where feasts and solemn rejoicings were held; or at any other place where marks of public joy or gaiety were required, as at triumphal arches, tournaments, &c. We have a custom at wakes to dress up May-poles with garlands; and in London, the milk-maids on May-day, dress their milk-pails with them, to visit their customers.

GA'RLIC, or GA'RLICK, *s.* in botany, an herb, with a bulbous root, the same with the *allium* of Linnæus.

GA'RMENT, *s.* [*guarniment*, old Fr.] any thing which is worn to cover the body; clothes; dress.

GA'RNER, *s.* [*grénier*, Fr.] a place wherein any sort of grain is kept.

To GA'RNER, *v. a.* to store. Figuratively, to keep as in a storehouse. "There, where I have *garnered* up my heart." *Shak.* A beautiful metaphor.

GA'RNET, *s.* [*granatus*, low Lat. *garnato*, Ital.] a gem of a middle degree of hardness between the sapphire and common crystal: the Bohemian is red, with a slight cast of flame colour; and the Syrian red, with a slight cast of purple.

To GA'RNISH, *v. a.* [*garnir*, Fr.] in cookery, to embellish, set off, or trim.

GA'RNISH, *s.* ornament; embellishment; things placed by way of ornament on the brim of a dish; a fee or treat made by a prisoner on his first entrance into gaol.

GA'RNISHMENT, *s.* ornament; embellishment.

GA'RNITURE, *s.* furniture; or something added to a thing to make it appear pleasing to the eye.

GA'ROUS, *a.* [from *garum*, a pickle made of fish salted, Lat.] resembling pickle made of fish.

GA'RRET, *s.* [*garite*, Fr.] a room on the highest floor of a house.

GA'RRETE'ER, *s.* one who lives in a garret.

GA'RRISON, *s.* [*garnison*, Fr.] soldiers placed in a fortified town or castle to defend it; a fortified place stored with soldiers.

To GA'RRISON, *v. a.* to defend with soldiers; to store a place with soldiers for the defence of it.

GARRU'LITY, *s.* [from *garrio*, to prate, Lat.] the fault of talking too much; inability of keeping a secret.

GA'RRULOUS, *a.* [from *garrio*, to prate, Lat.] talkative; prating; fond of talking.

GA'RSTANG, a market-town of Lancashire, built in a very irregular manner, with dirty streets, and very indifferent houses. It is seated on the river Wyre, (by which it communicates with all the late inland navigations,) on the road between Preston and Lancaster, from which latter place it is 11 miles S. and 224 N. N. W. of London. Market on Thursday. Pop. 929.

GA'RTER, *s.* [*gardus*, Brit. *jartier*, Fr.] a string with which the stockings are tied up. A military order of knighthood, the most noble and ancient of any lay order in the world, instituted by king Edward III. This order consists of twenty-six knights companions, generally princes and peers, whereof the king of England is sovereign or chief. They are a college or corporation, having a great and little seal. Their officers are a prelate, chancellor, register, king at arms, and usher of the black rod. They have also a dean, and twelve canons, petty canons, vergers, and twenty-six pensioners, or poor knights. The prelate is the head. This office is vested in the bishop of Winchester, and has ever been so. Next to the prelate is the chancellor, which office is vested in the bishop of Salisbury, and has ever been so, who keeps the seals, &c. The next is the register, who is always the dean of Windsor, and who, by his oath, is to enter upon the registry the scrutinies, the elections, penalties, and other acts of the order, with all fidelity. The fourth officer is garter, and king at arms, being two distinct offices united in one person. Garter carries the rod and sceptre at the feast of St. George, the protector of this order, when the sovereign is present. He notifies the election of new knights, attends the solemnity of new installations, carries the garter to foreign princes, &c. He is the principal officer within the college of arms, and chief of the heralds. All these officers, except the prelate, have fees and pensions. The habit of the order upon solemn days is the garter, mantles, surcoat, hood, collar, great George, and cap; upon the collar days, they are only obliged to wear the garter, the collar of the order, and the great George; at the middle of the collar hangs the picture of St. George, sitting on horseback, who, having thrown the dragon upon his back, encounters him with a tilting-spear. The garter, which is blue, was, at the foundation of the order, appointed to be worn a little below the knee of the left leg, which still continues, having this motto wrought on it, *Honi soit qui mal y pense*. The origin of this order is somewhat differently related. The common account is, that it was instituted in honour of a garter of the countess of Salisbury, which she dropped when dancing with king Edward, and which he picked up; but our best antiquarians think it was instituted on account of the victory over the French at Cressy, where the king ordered his garter to be displayed as the signal of battle.

GA'RTER, KING AT ARMS, *s.* an officer whose business it is to attend the service of the garter, for which he is allowed a mantle and a badge, a house in Windsor castle, and pensions both from the sovereign and knights; also fees. See the foregoing article.

To GA'RTER, *v. a.* to bind up the stocking with a band or garter.

GARTH, *s.* signifies a little close or back-side in the N. of England; also a wear. It also implies the bulk of the body measured by a girdle

GAS, *s.* among chemists, is a term made use of by Helmont, to signify in general a spirit incapable of coagulation, such as proceeds from fermented wine.

GA'SCONADE, *s.* [from *Gascony*, a province in France, remarkable for boasting] a boast, or vaunt of something improbable.

To GASCONA'DE, *v. n.* to brag or boast.

GA'SEOUS, *a.* in chemistry, having the nature and properties of gas.

To GASH, *v. a.* to cut deep, so as to cause a wide and gaping wound.

GASH, *s.* a deep and wide wound; the mark or scar left by a wound.

GASO'METER, *s.* in chemistry, a name given to a variety of utensils and apparatus contrived to measure, collect, preserve, or mix the different gases.

GASO'METRY, *s.* the science which teaches the nature and properties of gases, and how to measure those elastic fluids.

To GASP, *v. n.* [from *gispe*, Dan. to sob, according to Junius] to open the mouth wide: to catch or draw breath; to expire or force out breath with difficulty.

GASP, *s.* the act of opening the mouth wide for want of breath; the convulsive struggle for breath in the agonies of death.

GA'STRIC, *a.* [from *gaster*, the belly, Gr.] belonging to, or situated in, or on the belly.

GASTRO'RAPHY, *s.* [from *gaster*, the belly, and *rapto*, to sew, Gr.] in surgery, applied to signify that a wound of the belly is complicated with another of the intestines.

GASTRO'TOMY, *s.* [from *gaster*, the belly, and *temno*, to cut, Gr.] the Cesarean operation, or act of cutting the belly open.

GAT, the preterite of GET.

GATE, *s.* [*geat*, Sax.] a large door of a city, castle, palace, &c., a frame of timber, on hinges, to stop up, or open a passage into enclosed grounds. Figuratively, a way, avenue, or introduction.

GA'TESHEAD, a town, or village, in the county of Durham; it is, as it were, a suburb of Newcastle, being united to it by a stone bridge over the Tyne. It is situated on ground as uneven and steep as is that of Newcastle. P. 15,187

GA'TEWAY, *s.* a way or passage through the gates of enclosed ground.

To GA'THER, *v. a.* [*gaderan*, Sax.] to collect or bring many things into one place; to pick up; to glean; to crop or pluck a vegetable from the tree or plant on which it grows; to select and take; to assemble; to heap up, or accumulate; to collect charitable contributions; to contract, or reduce to a narrower compass. To gain, used with *ground*. To run cloth into very small folds or plaits on a thread in needle-work. To deduce; to collect logically, or by inference. Neuterly, in surgery, to generate or breed matter, applied to wounds.

GA'THER, *s.* cloth drawn together in wrinkles.

GA'THERER, *s.* one who collects; one who gets in a crop of any vegetable produce, or fruit.

GA'THERING, *s.* collection of charitable contributions.

GA'TTER-TREE, *s.* a shrub, the same with the dogberry cornel.

GA'TTON, a town of Surrey, which was formerly very large, but is now reduced to a village, and has neither market nor fair, and was disfranchised by the reform bill. It is 19 miles S. of London. Pop. 145.

GAUDE, *s.* the etymology uncertain; an ornament; a trinket; any thing worn as a sign of joy.

GA'UDERY, *s.* finery; a showy dress; ostentatious luxury of dress.

GA'UDILY, *ad.* in a showy manner.

GA'UDINESS, *s.* an appearance of splendour without any real value; ostentatious showiness.

GA'UDY, *a.* striking the sight with some splendid appearance and showy colour, including generally the idea of something of small value.

GA'UDY, *s.* [from *gaudeo*, to rejoice, Lat.] an appellation given to particular festivals observed by the students of courts and colleges, which they call *gaudy days*.

GAVE, the preterite of GIVE.

GA'VELKIND, *s.* [from *gafol*, or *gavel*, Sax.] in law, a custom whereby the lands of a father are, at his death, equally divided among his sons, to the exclusion of the females; or those of a brother are equally divided among brothers, if he dies without issue.

To GAUGE, (*gaje*) *v. a.* [from *gauge*, Fr.] to find the contents of a vessel by means of a measuring or gauging of it Figuratively, to measure or proportion the size of one thing to another.

GAUGE, (*gaje*) *s.* a measure or standard by which any thing is measured.

GA'UGER, (*gajer*) *s.* one who measures or finds how much is contained in a cask or vessel.

GA'UGING, (*gajing*) *s.* the art of measuring, or computing how much liquor is, or may be, contained in a cask, &c.

GAUNT, *a.* [perhaps from *gewanian*, Sax.] thin or meagre, applied to the state or measure of the body.

GA'UNTLY, *ad.* in a slender, thin, or meagre manner.

GA'UNTLET, *s.* [*gantelet*, Fr.] an iron glove used for defence, thrown down on the ground in challenges. Appropriated by poets to the cestus, or boxing glove, used in the circensian and olympic games.

GA'VOT, *s.* [*gavotte*, Fr.] in music, a short, brisk, lively air, composed in common time, consisting of two parts or strains, each of which is played over twice, the first strain consisting of 4 or 8 bars, and the last 8, 12, &c.

GAUSE, or GAWZ, *s.* a kind of thin transparent silk or linen.

GAWK, *s.* [*geac*, Sax.] a cuckow; a foolish fellow; used in both senses in Scotland.

GAY, *a.* [*gai*, Fr.] brisk, nimble, cheerful, or merry; fine or showy in dress.

GA'YETY, *s.* See GAIETY.

GA'YLY, *ad.* merrily; cheerfully; fine, or showy.

To GAZE, *v. n.* [*gesean*, Sax.] to look at a thing with intentness, or earnestness, including sometimes the idea of novelty in the object, or admiration in the person.

GAZE, a fixed and earnest look, including the idea of wonder; the object of astonishment, admiration, or gazing.

GA'ZEHOUND, *s.* a hound that pursues not by the scent, but by the eye.

GA'ZEL, *s.* in zoology, an antelope.

GA'ZER, *s.* one who looks at a thing with great earnestness and fixedness.

GAZE'TTE, *s.* [of *gazetta*, a Venetian halfpenny, the price of the newspaper published at Venice] a paper of news, containing mostly foreign articles, and published by authority.

GAZETTE'ER,, *s.* a writer or publisher of news.

GA'ZINGSTOCK, *s.* an object of public notice, contempt, and abhorrence.

GA'ZON, (the *o* pronounced like that in *bone*) *s.* [Fr.] in fortification, pieces of fresh earth covered with grass, in the form of a wedge, about a foot long, and half a foot thick, used to line parapets, and the traverses of galleries.

GEAR, (the *g* has the hard sound) *s.* [from *gyrian*, Sax.] accoutrements, habit, furniture, the traces, and harness of horses and oxen.

GECK, *s.* [*geac*, Teut.] a bubble; one easily imposed on.

To GECK, *v. a.* to cheat; to trick.

GEE. (*jee*) *interj.* a word used by waggoners, or other drivers, to make their horses go faster.

GEESE, *s.* the plural of *goose*

Every Man thinks his own Geese Swans.

This proverb intimates that an inbred *philauty* runs through the whole race of *flesh* and *blood*, and that self-love is the mother of *vanity*, *pride*, and *mistake*. It turns a man's *geese* into *swans*, his *dunghill poultry* into *pheasants*, and his *lambs* into *venison*. It *blinds* the understanding, *perverts* the judgment, *depraves* the reason of the otherwise most modest distinguishers of truth and falsity. It makes a man so fondly conceited of himself, that he prefers his own *art* for its *excellency*, his own *skill* for its *perfection*,

his own *compositions* for their wit, and his own *productions* for their *beauty*. It makes even his *vices* seem to him *virtues*, and his *deformities beauties;* for so *every crow thinks her own bird fairest*, though never so black and ugly.

GE'LABLE, *a.* [from *gelu*, frost, Lat.] what may be thickened, or formed into a gelly.

GE'LATINE, *s.* in chemistry, the gelly of animal bodies, which is chiefly found in the tendons and the skin.

GELA'TINE, or GELA'TINOUS, *a.* [from *gelu*, frost, Lat.] formed into a gelly; stiff or viscous.

To GELD, (the *g* has the hard sound) *v. a.* preter. and part. pass. *gelded* or *gelt;* to castrate, or deprive of the power of generation. Figuratively, to diminish, lessen, or deprive of any essential part.

GELDER-RO'SE, *s.* a plant with leaves resembling the maple-tree; the flowers consist of one leaf in a circular rose-form.

GE'LDING, *s.* (the *g* has the hard sound) any animal that is castrated, but more particularly applied to a horse in that condition.

GE'LID, (*g* soft) *a.* [*gelidus*, Lat.] extremely cold.

GELI'DITY, or GE'LIDNESS, *s.* extreme cold.

GE'LLY, *s.* any thick, viscous, or gluey substance.

GEM, *s.* [*gemma*, Lat.] a jewel, or precious stone. There are also artificial gems that are made of the paste of tripoli. Many of the ancient gems were very curiously engraved, and are preserved in the cabinets of antiquarians.

To GEM, *v. a.* to produce or put forth the first buds; to adorn as with jewels or buds.

GEME'LLIPAROUS, *a.* [from *gemelli*, twins, and *pario*, to bring forth, Lat.] bearing twins.

GEMINA'TION, *s.* [from *gemino*, to double, Lat.] a repetition or reduplication of a word or sentence, in order to increase its force.

GE'MINI, *s.* [Lat.] in astronomy, the twins, the third constellation or sign in the Zodiac, containing eighty-nine stars, according to the Britannic catalogue. The ancient Egyptians marked this constellation by the hieroglyphic of two kids, because when the sun is in this sign, the goats in Egypt generally bring forth their young in pairs. In the place of the Egyptian hieroglyphic, the Greeks have substituted, without any propriety, the twin brothers, Castor and Pollux. The sun enters this sign on May 21st.

GE'MMEOUS, *a.* [from *gemma*, a gem, Lat.] tending to, or having the nature of gems.

GE'NDER, *s.* [*genus*, Lat.] a sort. A sex. In grammar, a name given to, or distinction of, nouns, according to the different sexes they signify; or the termination of the adjective which is joined to them.

To GE'NDER, *v. a.* [*engendrer*, Fr.] to beget; to produce as a cause. Neuterly, to copulate; to breed.

GENEALO'GICAL, *a.* [from *genea*, a generation, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.] pertaining to the descent of families; belonging to the history of the successors in houses.

GENEA'LOGIST, *s.* [from *genea*, a generation, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.] he who traces descents.

GENEA'LOGY, *s.* [from *genea*, a generation, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.] a summary account of the several descendants in a pedigree or family; a series or succession of progenitors; a pedigree. SYNON. *Pedigree* is our lineal descent from some ancestor ages back pointed out. *Genealogy* is a history of such pedigree. We trace our *pedigree*. We write our *genealogy*.

GE'NERABLE, *a.* [from *genero*, to beget, Lat.] that may be produced or begotten.

GE'NERAL, *a.* [from *genus*, a kind, Lat. *général*, Fr.] comprehending many species or individuals, opposed to special, or particular. Not restrained in its signification, applied to words. Extensive, or comprehending a great many, but not universal. Common; usual. SYNON. *General* implies a great number of particulars; *universal*, every particular. The government of princes has no object in view but the *general* good. The providence of God is *universal*.

GE'NERAL, *s.* the whole; the main; without insisting on particulars; one who commands an army; a particular march or beat of the drum.

GENERALI'SSIMO, *s.* [*généralissime*, Fr.] a supreme commander in the field.

GENERA'LITY, *s.* [*généralité*, Fr.] the quality of being general, or including several species, opposed to *particular*. The main body, bulk, or greater part of any number or body of men.

GE'NERALLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to include all of the same species without exception.

GE'NERANT, *a.* [from *genero*, to beget, Lat.] the power of causing, producing, or begetting.

To GE'NERATE, *v. a.* [*genero*, Lat.] to beget or propagate; to cause or produce.

GENERA'TION, *s.* [*génération*, Fr.] the act of begetting or producing; a family, race, or offspring; a single succession or gradation in the scale of descent. Figuratively, an age.

GE'NERATIVE, *a.* [*génératif*, Fr.] having the power of propagating or producing; prolific.

GENERA'TOR, *s.* [from *genero*, to beget, Lat.] the power which begets or produces.

GENE'RIC, or GENE'RICAL, *a.* [*genericus*, from *genus*, a kind, Lat.] that comprehends the genus, or distinguishes one genus, but not one species from another.

GENE'RICALLY, *ad.* in a general manner; with regard to the genus.

GENERO'SITY, *s.* [*generositas*, from *generosus*, generous, Lat.] the quality of giving money freely, of overlooking faults without censure, of pardoning crimes with good nature, and considering the disagreement of others' opinions with charitable allowances.

GE'NEROUS, *a.* [*generosus*, Lat.] not of mean birth; noble of mind; open of heart; liberal; strong.

GE'NEROUSLY, *ad.* not meanly with regard to birth; nobly.

GE'NEROUSNESS, *s.* the quality of being generous.

GE'NESIS, *s.* [from *gennao*, to generate, Gr.] the first book of the Old Testament, so called by the Greeks, because it contains the history of the generation or production of all things. It comprehends the account of the creation, the origin of all nations, the history of the first patriarchs, takes in the space of 2,367 years, and was written by Moses. The Jews are forbidden to read the beginning of this book, and that of Ezekiel till they are 30 years old.

GE'NET, *s.* [Fr.] a small sized, well proportioned, and swift Spanish horse. A kind of weasel.

GENETHLIA'CAL, *a.* [from *genethle*, nativity, Gr.] in astrology, belonging to, or calculated from, a person's birth or nativity.

GENETHLI'ACS, *s.* [from *genethle*, nativity, Gr.] the science of calculating nativities.

GENE'VA, an ancient, large, and populous city and republic, on the confines of France, Savoy, and Swisserland. It is seated at the S. W. extremity of the lake of the same name, and is divided by the Rhone, which passes through the lake into two unequal parts. Geneva, which lies partly in the plain on the borders of the lake, and partly on a gentle ascent, is irregularly built. The houses are lofty; and many that stand in the trading parts of the city have arcades of wood, which are raised even to the upper stories. These

arcades, supported by pillars, give a gloomy appearance to the street, but are useful to the inhabitants in protecting them from the sun and rain. It contains about 25,000 people; but the territory or district is small. They were in alliance with the Swiss Cantons; and after various revolutions, with which they have been agitated from time to time, for near two centuries, the democrats, in 1789, prevailed over the aristocracy, of which the senate and syndics, or chief magistrates, were composed. A constitution was established here, favourable to the rights of the people, and perhaps judiciously modelled between the two extremes. The citizens of both sexes are remarkably well instructed; "and it is not uncommon," says Dr. Moore, "to find mechanics, in the intervals of labour, amusing themselves with the works of Locke, Montesquieu, and Newton, and other similar productions." It is 40 miles N. E. of Chamberry, and 126 N. W. of Turin. Lat. 46. 12. N., long. 6. 10. E.

GENE'VA, *s.* [from *geniévre*, Fr. a juniper-berry] a spirituous liquor distilled from juniper-berries.

GE'NIAL, *a.* [*genialis*, Lat.] that contributes to propagation. That cherishes, supports life, or causes cheerfulness. Natural or native.

GE'NIALLY, *ad.* naturally; cheerfully.

GENICULA'TED, *a.* [from *geniculum*, a little knee, Lat.] in botany, knotted, or jointed.

GENICULA'TION, *s.* [from *geniculum*, a little knee, Lat.] knottiness; the quality in plants of having knots or joints.

GE'NIO, *s.* [Ital.] a person of a particular turn of mind; the turn, disposition, or cast of the mind.

GE'NITALS, *s.* not used in the singular; [from *genitalis*, Lat.] the parts contributing to generation.

GE'NITING, *s.* [a corruption of *janeton*, Fr. signifying *Jane*, supposed to be so called in honour of some lady of that name] an early apple gathered in June.

GE'NITIVE, *a.* [*genetivus*, from *genero*, to generate, Lat.] in grammar, one of the six cases, by which property or possession is chiefly implied.

GE'NIUS, *s.* [Lat.] a supposed protecting or ruling power of men, places, or things; a person endowed with faculties superior to another; a perfection of understanding; a disposition by which any person is by nature qualified or inclined to any particular science or employment; nature or disposition.

GE'NOA, a city of Italy, lately capital of a republic of the same name, extending along the gulph of Genoa for about 120 miles; but of an unequal breadth, varying from 8 to 20 miles. In the year 1805, this country was annexed to France, but transferred to Austria in 1815. The city of Genoa is about 10 miles in circumference, and built like an amphitheatre. The houses are 5 to 6 stories high, and well built, and the palaces and public buildings are numerous. The harbour is large and good, and, to preserve it, they have built a mole, 560 paces long, 13 broad, and 15 feet above the level of the water. It is populous, and one of the most commercial places in Italy. They have manufactures in velvet, plush, damask, and silk; and the banking business is carried on extensively. The ordinary revenue was about 200,000*l.* a year. The government was purely aristocratic, consisting of a great council of 80 persons, chosen out of the old and new nobility, in whom the legislative authority resided; but the administration of affairs was vested in a senate, consisting of a doge and 2 senators. The nobility are often employed in trade, and generally keep two or three years' provision of corn, wine, and oil in their magazines, which they sell to the people in scarce times. The Genoese fleet, anciently celebrated for its victories over the Saracens, Pisanese, Venetians, Spaniards, and Turks, and a long time masters of Sardinia, Malta, Majorca, Minorca, Candia, Cyprus, the Crimea, and other places in the archipelago, is now reduced to six galleys. It is 60 miles S. E. of Turin, and 224 N. W. of Rome. Pop. 80,000.

GENTE'EL, *a.* [*gentil*, Fr.] polite or elegant in behaviour or address; graceful or elegant in mien.

GENTE'ELY, *ad.* according to the rules of polite breeding; elegantly; gracefully; handsomely.

GENTE'ELNESS, *s.* elegance; gracefulness; politeness.

GE'NTIAN, *s.* a plant distinguished from others in the same class and order by having tubular blossoms.

GENTIANE'LLA, (*genshianella*,) *s.* a kind of blue colour.

GE'NTILE, *s.* [*gentilis*, Lat.] one who worships idols, or false gods. One who is not a Jew. A person of rank. This sense is obsolete.

GENTILE'SSE, *s.* [Fr.] complaisance; the ceremony and address of polite behaviour.

GE'NTILISM, *s.* [*gentilisme*, Fr.] the worship of the heathens; idolatry.

GENTILI'TIOUS, (*gentilishious*) *a.* [from *gens*, a nation, Lat.] belonging to, or characteristic of a particular nation. Hereditary; entailed on a family.

GENTI'LITY, *s.* [*gentilité*, Fr.] good extraction; dignity of birth; the class of those who are well born.

GE'NTLE, *a.* [from *gens*, a nation, Lat.] of an antient and good family; pronounced in conversation genteel in this sense. Mild; tame; not easily provoked, applied to the temper; soothing or pacifying. SYNON. *Gentle* animals are naturally so; *tame* ones are so, partly by the art and industry of men. The dog, the ox, and the horse are gentle animals; the bear and the lion are sometimes *tame*.

GE'NTLE, *s.* a person of a good family; a gentleman. A kind of worm somewhat like a maggot, used for a bait in fishing.

GE'NTLEFOLK, *s.* persons distinguished by their birth from the vulgar.

GE'NTLEMAN, *s.* [*gentilhomme*, Fr.] a person of a noble birth, or descended of a family which has long borne arms. Chamberlain observes, that in strictness, a gentleman is one whose ancestors have been freemen, and have owed obedience to none but the prince; on which footing no man can be a gentleman but one who is born such. But among us, the term *gentleman* is applicable to all above a yeoman; so that noblemen may be properly called gentlemen.

GE'NTLEMANLIKE, or GE'NTLEMANLY, *a.* becoming a man of birth.

GE'NTLENESS, *s.* softness; mildness; sweetness.

GE'NTLEWOMAN, *s.* a woman of birth, or one superior to the vulgar, both in wealth and behaviour.

GE'NTLY, *ad.* softly; slowly; kindly.

GENTOOS, *s.* the professors of the religion of the Bramins, or Brachmans, who inhabit Hindostan, in the East Indies.

GE'NTRY, *s.* [from *gentle*, whence *gentlery* contracted to *gentry*] a rank of persons between the nobility and the vulgar.

GENUFLE'CTION, *s.* [from *genu*, the knee, and *flecto*, to bend, Lat.] the act of bending the knee; adoration expressed by bending the knee.

GE'NUINE, *a.* [*genuinus*, Lat.] pure, or without any spurious mixture; natural; true; real.

GE'NUINELY, *ad.* without adulteration; naturally.

GE'NUINENESS, *s.* freedom from any thing counterfeit, or from any adulteration.

GE'NUS, *s.* [Lat.] in logic, a class of beings, or one com-

mon nature agreeing to, and comprehending under it many species, or several other common natures; thus *animal* is a *genus*, because it agrees to, and comprehends under it, the several species of men, horses, whales, lions, &c. In botany, a system or assemblage of several plants, agreeing in some one or more common characters, in respect to certain parts, whereby they are distinguished from all other plants.

GEOCE'NTRIC, *a* [from *ge*, the earth, and *kentron*, the centre, Gr. *géocentrique*, Fr.] in astronomy, having the same centre with the earth. Geocentric longitude or latitude of a planet is its place as seen from the earth.

GE'ODÆSIA, *s.* [from *ge*, the earth, and *daio*, to divide, Gr.] that part of practical geometry which teaches to measure surfaces, and to find the contents of all plane figures.

GEODÆ'TICAL, *a.* [from *ge*, the earth, and *daio*, to divide, Gr.] relating to the art of measuring surfaces; comprehending or shewing the art of measuring lands.

GEO'GRAPHER, (*jeografer*) *s.* [from *ge*, the earth, and *grapho*, to describe, Gr.] one who can describe the earth according to the position of its several parts, and is skilled in making maps, the use of the globes, and the situation and extent of the several countries of the world.

GEOGRA'PHICAL, (*jeografikal*) *a.* [from *ge*, the earth, and *grapho*, to describe, Gr.] belonging to geography.

GEOGRA'PHICALLY, *ad.* in a geographical manner; according to the rules of geography.

GEO'GRAPHY, (*jeografy*) *s.* [from *ge*, the earth, and *grapho*, to write, Gr.] in a strict sense, the knowledge of the circles of the earthly globe, and the situation of the various countries on its surface. In a more extensive sense, it takes knowledge of the seas also; and, in its largest sense, a knowledge of the various customs, habits, and governments of nations; the figures, magnitude, and the different strata and productions of its soil; the various animals of different countries; their climates, seasons, heat, weather, together with the art of laying their various appearances down in maps, charts, &c.

GEO'LOGY, *s.* [from *ge*, the earth, and *logos*, a discourse, Gr.] the doctrine or knowledge of the nature and state of the earth.

GEOMA'NCER, *s.* [from *ge*, the earth, and *manteia*, divination, Gr.] one who pretends to foretel future events.

GE'OMANCY, *s.* [from *ge*, the earth, and *manteia*, divination, Gr. the art of casting figures; the art of foretelling by figures what shall happen.

GEOMA'NTIC, *a.* [from *ge*, the earth, and *manteia*, divination, Gr]. belonging to geomancy, or formed by a geomancer.

GEO'METER, *s.* [from *ge*, the earth, and *metreo*, to measure, Gr.] one skilled in the principles of geometry.

GEO'METRAL, *a.* [from *ge*, the earth, and *metreo*, to measure, Gr.] pertaining or relating to geometry.

GEOME'TRIC, or GEOME'TRICAL, *a.* [from *ge*, the earth, and *metreo*, to measure, Gr.] belonging to, prescribed, laid down by, or disposed according to, the principles of geometry.

GEOME'TRICALLY, *ad.* [from *ge*, the earth, and *metreo*, to measure, Gr.] according to the rules of geometry.

GEOMETRI'CIAN, *s.* See GEOMETER.

To GEO'METRIZE, *v. n.* [from *ge*, the earth, and *metreo*, to measure, Gr.] to perform or act according to the principles of geometry.

GEO'METRY, *s.* [from *ge*, the earth, and *metreo*, to measure, Gr.] the art of measuring the earth, or any distances thereon; now used for the science of quantity, extension, and magnitude, considered in themselves, without any regard to matter. It is divided into *speculative* and *practical*.

GEOPO'NICS, *s.* [from *ge*, the earth, and *ponos*, labour, Gr.] the science of cultivating the ground; the doctrine of agriculture.

GEORGE, (*Jorje*) *s.* [*Georgius*, Lat.] the figure of St. George on horseback, worn by the knights of the garter as an ensign of their order.

GEORGE I., succeeded, on the death of queen Anne, to the crown of Great Britain, August 1, 1714. He was the eldest son of Ernestus Augustus, duke, afterwards elector, of Brunswick-Lunenberg (or Hanover) by princess Sophia, daughter of Frederic, elector palatine, and king of Bohemia, and of Elizabeth, eldest daughter of King James I. He was born on May 28, 1660, and succeeded his father as elector of Brunswick-Lunenberg, in 1698. The regency met, and gave immediate orders for his proclamation. On September 18, he landed with the prince his son at Greenwich, and on the 20th they made their public entry through the city to St. James's, attended by above 200 coaches-and-six of the nobility and gentry. The prince royal was declared prince of Wales; the king was crowned October 20; a new parliament met, March 17, 1715. In July, the king gave the royal assent to an act for preventing tumults and riotous assemblies, commonly called the riot act, which is still in force. In this year a rebellion broke out, which was headed by the earl of Mar, in Scotland, who set up the pretender's standard in September, in the Highlands, and caused him to be proclaimed in several places; and the earl of Derwentwater and others appeared in arms, in the north of England, in October, and proclaimed the pretender in several places. On November 12, they were attacked by the king's troops, commanded by the generals Wills and Carpenter, in Preston, where, after a smart firing from the windows, finding all the avenues to the town blocked up by the king's troops, on the 13th they desired to capitulate; but no other terms being allowed them than submitting to the king's mercy, on the 14th, at seven in the morning, they submitted. On the very day the rebels were subdued at Preston, Sunday, November 13, the duke of Argyle defeated the rebel army under the earl of Mar, consisting of about 8 or 9,000 men, at the Riffmuir, about 4 miles from Aberdeen; and the earl of Mar retreated to Perth, after an obstinate fight, in which both sides claimed the victory; though the earl of Mar, being frustrated in his design of crossing the Forth, shewed the king's forces had the advantage. On December 22, the pretender arrived in a Dunkirk privateer in Scotland, where he was presently met and complimented by the earl of Mar, and other of his adherents; but, being closely pursued by the king's troops, on February 14, the pretender, with the earl of Mar, and some chiefs, found means to make their escape in a French ship which lay there; soon after which, the rebels dispersed. Some submitted, and some were taken prisoners. Among them was their general Foster, as also the earls of Derwentwater, Nithisdale, Carnwath, Wintown, and other noblemen. Derwentwater and Kenmuir were beheaded on Tower-hill, February 24, 1715-16; Nithisdale and Wintown made their escape out of the Tower; and, after the execution of some of the rebels, an act of grace passed. Robert Walpole, esq. was some time before made first commissioner of the treasury, and chancellor of the exchequer; and about the same time, the parliament attainted James Butler, duke of Ormond, of high treason, and confiscated his estate. A few weeks after, the king gave his royal assent to an act for enlarging the time of continuance of parliaments, whereby this and future parliaments were continued 7 years, unless sooner dissolved by the crown, instead of 3 years, as by the triennial act passed in the reign of king William. The clause in the act of settlement, whereby, after it took place, the sovereign was not to go out of the kingdom, without consent of parliament,

was repealed at the end of the session; and his majesty, having constituted the prince of Wales guardian of the realm in his absence, set out for his German dominions. July 7, there were frequent mobs and riots of both parties; and July 28, a mug-house kept by one Read, where those who were well affected to the Hanoverian succession assembled, was attacked by the Jacobite party, when they proceeded to pulling down the house and destroying the goods. The sheriffs of London came and read the proclamation; but this not availing, a party of the guards were ordered to march to the place; and as soon as they appeared, the mob dispersed, but five of the rioters were taken, tried, and found guilty, and hanged at the end of Salisbury-court, in Fleet-street. In November 1717, after the christening of a prince, of which the princess of Wales was brought to bed, his royal highness, by some circumstance or other, fell under his majesty's displeasure, and was ordered to leave St. James's, which he did, and went to reside at Leicester-house. After this, whenever the king went abroad, he committed the administration of the government to lords justices; and all in the king's service were forbid to visit the prince's court at Leicester-house. Toward the end of this year a proclamation was published for lowering the gold-coin; whereby guineas, that before went for 1*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* were ordered for the future to go for 1*l.* 1*s.* On July 31, Sir George Byng entirely defeated the Spanish fleet in the Mediterranean, the Spaniards having attacked the citadel of Messina in Sicily, which was agreed to be given up to the emperor. War was declared against Spain in December following, both by Great Britain and France. On March 10, his majesty acquainted the parliament that he had received intelligence from the French king of an invasion intended from Spain, in favour of the pretender. The Spanish fleet of about 50 transports, convoyed by four men of war, having on board the late duke of Ormond, about 5,000 men, and arms for twice their number, sailed from Cadiz; but was entirely dispersed by a storm, which lasted 48 hours. However, the late earls of Seaford and Mareschal, and the marquis of Tullibardine, landed at Kintailine in Scotland, with about 400 men, mostly Spaniards, and were joined by about 1,660 Highlanders; but major-general Wightman dispersed them, the Spaniards surrendering at discretion. Seaford, Mareschal, and Tullibardine, found means to get back to Spain. Lord Cobham took Vigo, and several incursions were made on the Spanish coast this year. The year 1720 was remarkable for the South-sea scheme, when the greatest part of the nation turned stock-jobbers; South-sea stock rose and fell till it came to above 1,000; but it fell faster than it rose, and many families were ruined by it, while a few got vast riches. The directors' estates were sold for the benefit of the sufferers; and they were incapacitated from sitting in either house of parliament, or holding any office or place of trust for ever. Sir Robert Walpole, who had resigned, was again made chancellor of the exchequer and first lord of the treasury; which posts he held to the end of this reign, and 15 years after. In April 1720, a reconciliation of the royal family was brought about, and the prince of Wales attended his majesty at St. James's. At his return he was attended by a party of the yeomen of the guards, as also of the horse-guards; and immediately the foot-guards began likewise to mount guard at Leicester-house. April 15, 1721, the princess of Wales was delivered of William Augustus duke of Cumberland. On June 22, 1722, died the great duke of Marlborough, whose obsequies were performed on August 9, with the utmost solemnity and magnificence. A new parliament met on October 9, 1722, when the king acquainted them with a conspiracy for overturning the established government, and setting up the pretender. Christopher Layer, a counsellor of the Temple, was executed at Tyburn, May 17, 1723, and his head fixed upon Temple-bar, for being concerned in it. The parliament passed bills for inflicting pains and penalties on bishop Atterbury, Kelly, and Plunket, on the same account: whereby the first was banished, and the two last imprisoned for life. In 1725, the earl of Macclesfield, lord high chancellor, resigned the seals and was fined 30,000*l.*, and committed to the Tower till he paid it. He was succeeded by Sir Peter King, lord chief justice of the common Pleas. The same session, Henry St. John, Lord Viscount Bolingbroke, was restored to his estates, and an act passed for that purpose, though he was not restored to his title. The same year, 1725, the order of the Bath was revived, and 37 new knights were installed; about which time several of the Scotch Highland clans were disarmed by general Wade. Toward the end of this year died, in the castle of Athlen, where she had lived many years, Dorothy Sophia, who was married to his majesty 1682, and by whom he had issue, his late majesty, born October 30, 1683, and Dorothy Sophia, queen dowager of Prussia, who was born in 1687. On September 3, 1725, a treaty was concluded between Great Britain, France, and Prussia; though the last, in effect, soon deserted this alliance; but the States-General afterwards acceded to it. This treaty was designed as a balance to one which had been concluded between the courts of Vienna and Madrid. These counter-alliances put Europe again in a flame, and three British squadrons were fitted out; one sent to the West Indies, another to the coast of Spain, and the third to the Baltic. In the beginning of the year 1727, the Spaniards laid siege to Gibraltar, which, though it was suspended upon preliminary articles for a general pacification being signed, was not ratified till some time after the king's death. The parliament, which met on January 17, was prorogued on May 15. On June 3, his majesty embarked on board the Carolina yacht, and landed the 7th at Vaert in Holland, where he lay that night; on the 9th he arrived at Delden, between 11 and 12 at night, seemingly in good health. He set out next morning about 3 o'clock, was taken ill on the road, and died at his brother the duke of York's palace at Osnaburgh, June 11, 1727, in the 68th year of his age, and the 13th of his reign. George I. was plain and simple in his person and address; grave and composed in his deportment, though easy, familiar, and facetious in his hours of relaxation. Before he ascended the throne of Great Britain, he had acquired the character of a circumspect general, a just and merciful prince, and a wise politician, who perfectly understood, and steadily pursued his own interest. With these qualities, it cannot be doubted but that he came to England extremely well disposed to govern his new subjects according to the maxims of the British constitution, and the genius of the people, and if ever he seemed to deviate from these principles, we may take it for granted that he was misled by the venal suggestions of a ministry whose power and influence were founded on corruption. From the death of Charles II. to this period, England made a considerable figure in every branch of literature. Dr. Atterbury and Dr. Clarke distinguished themselves in divinity; Mr. Whiston wrote in defence of Arianism; John Locke shone forth the great restorer of human reason; Cudworth traced the whole labyrinth of metaphysical argumentation; the earl of Shaftsbury raised an elegant though feeble system of moral philosophy; Berkeley, afterwards bishop of Cloyne in Ireland, surpassed all his contemporaries in subtlety, and variety of metaphysical arguments, as well as in the art of deduction. Lord Bolingbroke's talents as a metaphysician have been questioned since his posthumous works appeared; great progress was made in mathematics and astronomy by Wallis, Halley, and Flamstead,

the art of medicine owed some valuable improvements to the classical Dr. Freind, and the elegant Dr. Mead. Among the poets of this era we number John Philips, author of a didactic poem called Cider, a performance of real merit; he lived and died in obscurity; William Congreve, celebrated for his comedies, which are famous for wit, elegance, and regularity; Vanbrugh, who wrote with more nature and fire, though with less art and precision; Steele, who in his comedies successfully ingrafted modern characters on the ancient drama; Farquhar, who drew his pictures from fancy, rather than from nature, and whose chief merit consists in the agreeable pertness and vivacity of his dialogue; Addison, whose fame as a poet greatly exceeded his genius, which was cold and enervate; though he yielded to none in the character of an essayist, either for style or matter; Swift, whose muse seems to have been mere misanthropy; he was a cynic rather than a poet, and his natural dryness and sarcastic severity would have been unpleasing, had not he qualified them by adopting the extravagant humour of Lucian and Rabelais; Prior, lively, familiar, and amusing; Rowe, solemn, florid, and declamatory; Pope, the prince of lyric poetry, unrivalled in satire, ethics, and polished versification; the agreeable Parnell; the wild, the witty, and the whimsical Garth; Gay, whose fables may vie with those of La Fontaine, in native humour, ease, and simplicity; and whose genius for pastoral was truly original. Dr. Bentley stood foremost in the list of critics and commentators. Sir Christopher Wren raised some noble monuments of architecture. The most remarkable political writers were Davenant, Hare, Swift, Steele, Addison, Bolingbroke, and Trenchard.

GEORGE II., (then in the forty-fourth year of his age) was proclaimed king of Great Britain on the 15th of June, 1727, being the day after the express arrived with the account of the death of his father. All the great officers of state continued in their places; Sir Robert Walpole kept possession of the treasury; and the system of politics established by the late king underwent no alteration. The parliament meeting on the 27th, both houses presented addresses of condolence and congratulation. On the 29th, the commons resolved unanimously to grant to his majesty the same civil list, viz., 700,000l. per annum, as had been enjoyed by his father. On the 7th of August this parliament was dissolved, and a new one summoned. On the 11th of October the coronation of the king and queen was performed at Westminster Abbey with the usual solemnity. On the 23d of January, 1728, the new parliament met, when warm disputes passed on the increase of the national debt; the debates, however, terminated in favour of the ministry. On the 27th of May his majesty put an end to the session. In the beginning of December his majesty's eldest son prince Frederic arrived in England from Hanover, where he had hitherto resided; was introduced into the privy council, and created prince of Wales. The congress, opened at Soissons for determining all disputes among the powers of Europe, proved ineffectual. The Spaniards still continued their depredations with impunity on the commerce of Great Britain. The court of Spain, indeed, at this juncture, seemed cold and indifferent with regard to a pacification with England. It had renewed a good understanding with France, and now strengthened its interest by a double alliance of marriage with the royal family of Portugal. The infanta of this house was betrothed to the prince of Asturias; while the Spanish infanta, formerly affianced to the French king, was now matched with the prince of Brazil, eldest son of his Portuguese majesty. The parliament meeting, according to their prorogation, on the 21st of January, 1729, in consequence of petitions delivered from the merchants of London, Liverpool, and Bristol, complaining of the Spanish depredations, the commons addressed his majesty to employ his utmost endeavours to check such violence; in answer to which the king assured them that he would use his best efforts to gratify the desires of his people. An inquiry was made into the state of the public gaols; and it appearing that great cruelties had been practised in them, particularly on Sir William Rich, baronet, who was found in the Fleet prison loaded with irons, by order of the warden; Thomas Bambridge, the then warden, with several other persons, were committed close prisoners to Newgate. On the 14th of May the king put an end to the session; and, having appointed the queen regent, went to Germany, in order to settle some differences between the regency of Hanover and the king of Prussia. The parliament assembling on the 12th of January, his majesty congratulated them on his having concluded a peace with Spain. His speech, however, produced warm debates in both houses, in which the treaty of Seville did not pass in quiry without severe animadversion. The emperor was so greatly offended at this treaty, that he prepared for war. Being in want of money, he set on foot a negotiation for a loan in England, of 400,000l., which alarmed the ministry, who imagined that it would be made use of to disturb the repose of Great Britain; and therefore a bill was brought in, to prevent the subjects of England from lending money to foreign powers, without the king's license for that purpose, and was carried into a law. An endeavour was now made to lay open the East-India trade, the charter of that company being then very near expiring. April the 9th petitions were presented to the house of commons for that purpose; but notwithstanding their being warmly recommended by Sir John Barnard, and other eminent merchants, they were rejected, and the exclusive privilege vested in the company was protracted, by act of parliament, to the year 1766. Various other bills passed this session: the salt-tax was reduced; and a most excellent act passed for the better regulating of juries, which now prevents their being packed. The parliament was then prorogued to the 14th of July following. During this year every part of the kingdom was infested with robbers, assassins, and incendiaries. The sessions of parliament opened on Jan. 21. The emperor and his ministers still continued to exclaim against the treaty of Seville. The address of thanks for his majesty's speech gave rise to strong debates in the house of commons. About this time a famous periodical paper, entitled the Craftsman, made its appearance. The late lord Bolingbroke assisted in writing it; but the avowed patron was said to be Mr. William Pulteney, who fought a duel in the Green Park with lord Hervey, on occasion of a remarkable political pamphlet. All law-proceedings were ordered to be no more in Latin, but in English. The duke of Parma and Placentia dying in January this year, the imperial troops took possession of those duchies; though by the treaty of Seville they were guaranteed to Don Carlos, son to the king of Spain, and were also bequeathed to that prince by the late duke, in case the child, of which he then supposed his duchess to be pregnant, was still-born, or should die after his birth. Though this step seemed to threaten an immediate war, his Britannic majesty and the States-General interposed their mediation so effectually with the emperor, that he concluded a treaty with them, consenting to withdraw his troops from Parma and Placentia, on condition that the contracting powers concerned in the treaty of Seville should guarantee the Pragmatic Sanction, or succession of the Austrian hereditary dominions. to the heirs female of the emperor, in case he should die without male issue. A new treaty, confirming this, was afterwards signed at Vienna, on July 22, between the emperor and the kings of Great Britain and Spain; and the States-

1730

1731

General, after many difficulties, at last acceded to it, by which the Ostend East-India company was abolished. In consequence, Sir Charles Wager sailed with a fleet for Spain; Don Carlos was quietly settled in Italy; and, on the duchess of Parma not proving pregnant, Sir Charles returned
1732 to England. The parliament met on the 13th of January, when the dispute for and against a standing army was carried on, on both sides, with equal warmth, and sometimes acrimony. A bill passed both houses for reviving the salt-duties. The affair of the charitable corporation being brought in, it appeared that some of its managers had been guilty of the most iniquitous proceedings; upon which Sir Robert Sutton and Sir Archibald Grant were expelled the house. On this occasion, a letter from Belloni, the pretender's banker at Rome, relative to the charitable corporation, was burnt by the common hangman at the Royal Exchange. A most infamous fraud was discovered by lord Gage in the sale of the forfeited estate of the late earl of Derwentwater; for which serjeant Birch and Dennis Bond, esq. were expelled the house. The session was closed on the 1st of June. This summer his majesty visited his German dominions; the queen being left as regent. The colony of Georgia was planted now by general Oglethorpe. The following remarkable instance of suicide happened in England this year. Richard Smith, a book-binder, and prisoner for debt within the liberties of the King's-bench, persuaded his wife to follow his example, in making away with herself, after they had murdered their little infant. This wretched pair were, in the month of April, found hanging in their bedchamber at about a yard's distance from each other; and in
1733 a separate apartment the child lay dead in a cradle. The session of parliament, which opened on Jan. 16, besides the usual debates on the pension bill, standing army, and the Spanish depredations, was distinguished by the famous *Excise Scheme*, which had almost produced a rebellion among the people, who clamoured so loudly against it, through all parts of the kingdom, that the ministry thought proper to drop the design. The commons voted 80,000l. as a marriage-dower for the princess royal, who was married to the prince of Orange (who came to England in November) on the 14th of March in the following year. They also voted 10,000*l.* for the purpose of transporting a great number of protestant Saltzburghers, (who had fled their native country on account of a persecution raised against them on the score of their religion) to the infant colony of Georgia. The session ended on the 4th of June. On the first of February this year died Augustus II., king of Poland, which gave rise to a dreadful war in Europe. Three parties were formed on this occasion; one in favour of Stanislaus, another for the elector of Saxony, and a third for a native of Poland, exclusive of Stanislaus, who was then in France, and was at last proclaimed king of Poland. Being his most Christian majesty's father-in-law, he was greatly assisted by that monarch, and arrived by land at Warsaw. Immediately the French king's troops under the duke of Berwick marched to the Rhine, and were very successful. Their arms were equally triumphant in Italy. An alliance had been projected between France, Spain, and Sardinia, in order to raise Don Carlos to the thrones of Naples and Sicily. Duke de Villars commanded under the king of Sardinia in Italy, where their arms made a very rapid progress against the Imperialists, from whom they took many towns. About this time the earl of Chesterfield resigned his post of lord high steward; the duke of Bolton and lord Cobham were deprived of their regiments; and lord King resigning the office of chancellor, it was conferred on Mr. Talbot, together with the title of a
1734 baron. The parliament was opened on the 17th of January. In this session, which was no less fertile in disputes between the ministry and opposition than any of the preceding, a bill to prevent the infamous practice of stock-jobbing was carried through both houses, and passed into a law for three years. On the 16th of April the session ended, soon after which the parliament was dissolved. About this time lord Stair was deprived of his regiment of dragoons for his conduct in parliament. On the continent, king Stanislaus was obliged to fly secretly from Dantzic, and leave the crown of Poland to Augustus, elector of Saxony. The French were very successful in Germany. Prince Eugene commanded the Imperial army; and the duke of Berwick, who headed that of France, was killed before Philipsburgh. There was a very bloody campaign in Italy. Don Carlos took possession of Naples, of which his Catholic majesty declared him king. Count de Merci, who commanded the Imperialists, was slain in the battle of Parma. Marshal Broglio, a French general, was routed, and lost about 2,000 men. The great success of the French was owing chiefly to the bravery and conduct of the king of Sardinia. England, during these transactions, preserved a neutrality; and kept up a great naval force under the command of Sir John Norris, an able, though not a successful commander. Negotiations were entered into at the Hague for peace. Considerable armaments were carrying on in England, in order to preserve its tranquillity. The pretender's eldest son served with peculiar marks of distinction in the army of Don Carlos. The new parliament was open-
1735 ed on Jan. 14. The election of the 16 Scotch peers engrossed the attention of the public and the parliament for some time. Great alterations were made in the mutiny-bill; the officers who inlisted men were required to carry every person who entered, before a magistrate, in order for such person to declare his assent or dissent. His majesty was addressed on the Spanish depredations; but the session breaking up on May 15, nothing was done in that matter. Soon after, the king visited his German dominions, leaving the queen regent. The conferences still continued at the Hague; where at last a suspension of arms was agreed on, during which the negotiations for a general peace in Germany and Italy were continued. A quarrel breaking out between the courts of Madrid and Lisbon, the latter applied for assistance to the king of Great Britain, who sent Sir John Norris, with a powerful squadron, to Lisbon.
1736 The parliament met on Jan. 15, and repealed the old statutes of England and Scotland against conjuration, witchcraft, and dealing with evil spirits; and passed an act for restraining the retail of spirituous liquors, the mortmain act, another for the prevention of smuggling, and another for building a bridge at Westminster. The session closed on May 20, soon after which the king paid a visit to his German dominions. On the 27th of April the prince of Wales was married to the princess of Saxe Gotha. The other remarkable incidents of this year were these; the king created a new post of honour, entitled field-marshal of the armies of Great-Britain. A great disturbance happened at Edinburgh, occasioned by the execution of one Wilson, a smuggler. Porteus, captain of the city-guard, having commanded the soldiers to fire among the populace, several innocent persons were killed; Porteus, being tried for his life, was found guilty; but being respited by the queen, (then regent,) the mob forced open the prison-doors, dragged forth Porteus, and hung him upon a dyer's pole; at which outrage her majesty and the administration were greatly offended. There now started up a new state phenomenon, Theodore Baron Stein, born near Cologn, in Germany. He had landed in Corsica, subject to the Genoese, who had treated the Corsicans with great rigour. The baron, being received with open arms by the insurgents, was

elected, and crowned their king; upon which he headed their troops. Failing afterwards in his promises of men, money, &c., the Corsicans grew weary of him; whereupon he left their island. He had the air of a great man, but his parts were not shining, his principal talent being a little cunning; besides which, he was insolent and cruel. By this time all the belligerent powers in Italy had agreed to the preliminaries of peace concluded between the emperor and France. Don Carlos was crowned king of Sicily; Stanislaus abdicated the crown of Poland; and Augustus was universally acknowledged sovereign of that kingdom. The preliminaries were approved and accepted by the diet of the empire; the king of Spain sent orders for his troops to evacuate Tuscany; and the provinces in Italy yielded to the house of Austria. Prince Eugene, who had managed the interests of the emperor on this occasion, did not live to see the happy fruits of his negotiation. He died at Vienna, in April, at the age of seventy-three, leaving behind him the character of an invincible hero, and consummate politician. The beginning of this year was distinguished by a rupture
1737 in the royal family, occasioned by the prince of Wales carrying away the princess of Wales, then near her time, from Hampton court, where their majesties resided, to St. James's, where she was that night delivered of the princess Augusta, afterwards princess of Brunswick. This breach was greatly widened by a motion being made in parliament (which was opened by commission, Feb. 1,) to settle 100,000*l.* per annum on the prince of Wales, in the same manner as his majesty enjoyed it before his accession to the throne. This motion, however, was carried in the negative. The most remarkable bills passed this session were, a bill for punishing the magistrates in the city of Edinburgh on account of the murder of captain Porteus; and another for limiting the number of playhouses, and subjecting all dramatic pieces to the inspection of the lord-chamberlain, commonly called the *playhouse bill*. In February died lord chancellor Talbot, universally lamented, who was succeeded on the bench by lord Hardwicke; and on November 20 died queen Caroline,
1738 in the 55th year of her age. The affair of one Jenkins, who was said to have had his ears cut off by the crew of a Spanish guarda costa, and who appeared at the bar of the house of commons, excited great indignation both in that assembly and in the whole nation. Petitions, complaining of the Spanish depredations, were presented to the house from various quarters. An address was presented to his majesty, who soon after sent a strong squadron to the Mediterranean. The effect of this vigorous disposition was, that in September preliminaries were signed for an accommodation between the courts of England and Spain. On
1739 the 24th of May (O. S.) George the Third was born. On the 14th of Jan. the famous CONVENTION treaty was concluded between the courts of Great Britain and Madrid, which occasioned very warm debates in both houses of parliament, and against which petitions were presented from all parts of the kingdom. Disputes were carried so high in the house of commons, that many eminent members of the minority retired from parliament, and 40 peers entered their protest against the address for thanking his majesty for laying the convention before them. Notwithstanding the convention so recently concluded, the behaviour of the Spaniards was so insolent, that a rupture with them became inevitable. War was accordingly declared against Spain, and admiral Vernon sent in July with a squadron of ships to annoy their commerce and settlements in America, where, in November, he took the town of Porto Bello. Mr. Wesley's followers first appeared under the name of Methodists; and the close of this year and the beginning of the next were distinguished by as great a frost as ever was known in England. A strong armament being sent against the Spa-
1740 nish West Indies under lord Cathcart, occasioned the French to lay aside the neutrality they had before professed, and to declare in favour of the Spaniards, by sending a fleet of 12 large ships to their assistance. On the 8th of May, the princess Mary was married by proxy to the prince of Hesse Cassel. In June, advice was received from admiral Vernon, that he had bombarded Carthagena and taken fort Chagre. On the 20th of October, Charles VI., emperor of Germany, the last prince of the house of Austria, died at Vienna, and was succeeded in his hereditary dominions by his eldest daughter the archduchess Maria Theresa, married to the grand duke of Tuscany. Though she succeeded as queen of Hungary, by virtue of the pragmatic sanction guarantied by all the powers in Europe, her succession produced such contests as kindled a cruel war in the empire. The young king of Prussia was no sooner informed of the emperor's death, than he entered Silesia at the head of 20,000 men, seized certain fiefs, to which his family laid claim, and published a manifesto, declaring that he had no intention to contravene the pragmatic sanction. The elector of Bavaria refused to acknowledge the archduchess as queen of Hungary and Bohemia. His majesty, in his speech to the parliament, declared strongly in this princess's favour; and 300,000*l.* were granted to enable him to support her. Debates ran very high this session against the minister and his measures. A strong protest was entered by 24 peers, warmly reflecting on Sir Robert Walpole's management during the course of the war; and a variety of motions were made in both houses, tending to shew the necessity of removing him from his majesty's presence and councils. The year 1741 was remarkable for general Wentworth and Admiral Vernon's unsuccessful expedition against Carthagena, in which it is computed 20,000 British subjects lost their lives. The affairs of the continent were now more than ever embroiled. The queen of Hungary refusing to comply with the king of Prussia's demand of part of Silesia, that monarch prosecuted his conquests with great rapidity. France resolved to seize this opportunity of crushing the house of Austria. In order to prevent the queen of Hungary from receiving the promised succours from his Britannic majesty, she poured a numerous army into Westphalia, which produced a neutrality for Hanover; and the king of Great Britain promised to vote, at the ensuing election of an emperor, for the elector of Bavaria. The design of the French court was to raise this Prince to the imperial dignity, and furnish him with such succours as should enable him to deprive the queen of Hungary of her hereditary dominions. With this view she sent two large bodies of troops into Germany; and the elector of Bavaria, seeing himself at the head of 70,000 men, declared war against her Hungarian majesty, and made so rapid a progress, that Vienna itself was threatened. Being joined by the elector of Saxony, he took Prague, and was crowned king of Bohemia. But by turning aside to Bohemia, instead of marching to Vienna, he entirely ruined his affairs. In the new parliament the minister was attacked with such spirit and violence, that he resolved to resign. He still attended the
1742 house, till the decision of the Chippenham election, which was carried the 2d February against him by one vote only. He had been treated with so little ceremony during the course of the debate, that he protested in the lobby he would never enter the house again; and prince Frederic declaring, that he thought Sir Robert Walpole so great a bar between his majesty and his people, that he could agree to no terms of reconciliation till he should be removed, Sir Robert resolved to retire from power, and give up all his places. This he did accordingly on the 11th of February,

after having been created by his majesty baron of Houghton, viscount Walpole, and earl of Orford. The day after his resignation, the opposition had a grand meeting; the purport of which was, to bring him to justice, and to execute their constitutional points. The heads of the opposition all met at court, when a reconciliation was made between his majesty and the prince of Wales. Sir Robert Walpole's removal did not alter the measures; but there were many changes in the higher employments. Mr. Sandys was appointed chancellor of the exchequer, lord Wilmington first lord of the treasury, lord Harrington lord president, lord Carteret secretary of state, the marquis of Tweeddale secretary of state for Scotland, the duke of Argyle master of the ordnance, and Mr. Pulteney was restored to the dignity of a privy-councillor. A considerable promotion was made of general officers, and great changes in the inferior departments. An inquiry was made into the conduct of Sir Robert Walpole, in the course of which it appeared that he had been guilty of many mal-practices; but before the report of the committee, who sat for that purpose, was finished, the parliament was prorogued, and thus the inquiry dropped. On the 12th of February the elector of Bavaria was chosen emperor of Germany. However, the queen of Hungary's affairs had taken a very auspicious turn. A bloody battle was fought at Czaslau, between the king of Prussia and prince Charles, in which the former had the advantage. By the happy influence of his Britannic majesty, a treaty was concluded between Austria and Prussia, whereby Silesia was given up to the latter; to which treaty Saxony also acceded; and peace was proclaimed at Dresden, Sept. 17. This obliged the French to retire, with great precipitation and loss, to Prague, which prince Charles besieged with 60,000 men, there being 26,000 men in that city. Negotiations were carried on between the generals on the respective sides. During the siege of Prague, the French made many desperate sallies; but being at last pressed by famine, Maillebois marched with 42,000 men to its relief. Count de Saxe then made his appearance at the head of a French army. Prince Charles turned the siege of Prague into a blockade. The Austrians finding themselves too weak to continue the blockade before Prague, raised it; upon which the marshals Belleisle and Broglio marched out of that city, but were afterwards forced to return into it. Maillebois proved himself an able general during all this expedition. At last marshal Belleisle, with great skill and judgment, marched his army out of Prague, and reached Egra in 12 days without losing a man (according to his own account) except by the severity of the weather. In order to make a diversion in favour of the queen of Hungary, 16,000 British troops were embarked for the Netherlands, under the command of the earl of Stair, where they were joined by another body of Hanoverians and Hessians. A body of Austrians had also been before assembled in that country; but all these troops went into winter-quarters without executing any enterprise. Nov. 17, 1743, princess Louisa, his majesty's youngest daughter, was married by proxy to the prince royal of Denmark. The British fleet under Sir Chaloner Ogle was no ways fortunate in America. Commodore Knowles was sent out with a squadron of ships to attack La Guirre and Porto Cavallo, on the coasts of the Caraccas; but this attempt miscarried. He afterwards attacked Porto Cavallo, but without success. A revolution in the ministry took place this year, Mr. Pelham being placed at the head of the ministry. In the Netherlands, the English and French armies came to an engagement at the village of Dettingen. The order of battle, as directed by his Britannic majesty, was very masterly. The king, advancing to the front of his army, gave fresh spirit to the soldiers. The British troops fired too soon, upon the marching up of the enemy; when the French black musquetaires, detaching themselves from their lines, and galloping between the allied foot, were all cut to pieces. The firing now became general; when the presence of his Britannic majesty, who was in the posts of the greatest danger, and behaved with the noblest intrepidity, fixed the fate of the day. Marshal Noailles shewed great bravery in this battle. The duke of Cumberland, being in the hottest of the engagement, was wounded in the calf of the leg. Hereupon marshal Noailles, after losing the flower of his army ordered a retreat. In this battle the French lost 6,000 men and a multitude of officers, with some trophies; and the English 2,500 men. France was now deprived of her ablest minister by the death of cardinal Fleury, who was succeeded by cardinal Tencin, a man of a proud, turbulent, and enterprising disposition. The former was always a friend to pacific measures, and has been accused of having neglected the military glory of France, and permitted her naval power to be almost annihilated. In 1744, commodore Anson returned from his expedition round the world. In September, 1740, he had sailed with a small squadron to the South Sea, in order to annoy the Spanish settlements of Chili and Peru. Two of his large ships, having been separated from him in a storm before he weathered Cape Horn, had put in at Rio de Janeiro, on the coast of Brazil, from whence they returned to Europe. Mr. Anson having undergone a dreadful tempest, which dispersed his fleet, arrived at the island of Juan Fernandez, where he was joined by the Gloucester, a ship of the line, a sloop, and a pink loaded with provision. These were the remains of his squadron. He made prize of several vessels; took and burned the little town of Payta; set sail from the coast of Mexico for the Philippine isles; and in this passage the Gloucester was abandoned and sunk: the other vessels had been destroyed for want of men to navigate them: so that nothing now remained but the commodore's own ship, the Centurion, and that but very indifferently manned; for the crews had been horribly thinned by sickness. Incredible were the hardships and misery they sustained from the shattered condition of the ships, and the scorbutic disorder, when they reached the plentiful island of Tinian, where they were supplied with the necessary refreshments. Thence they prosecuted their voyage to the river of Canton in China, where the commodore ordered the ship to be sheathed, and found means to procure a reinforcement of sailors. The chief object of his attention was the rich annual ship that sails between Acapulco and Mexico and Manilla, one of the Philippine islands. In hope of intercepting her, he set sail from Canton, and steered his course back to the straits of Manilla, where she actually fell into his hands after a short but vigorous engagement. The prize was called Nuestra Signora de Cabadonga, mounted with 40 guns, manned with 600 sailors, and loaded with treasure and effects to the value of 313,000 pounds sterling; with this windfall he returned to Canton; from whence he proceeded to the Cape of Good Hope, and prosecuted his voyage to England, where he arrived in safety. Meanwhile the French went on with vigour in every quarter; they opposed prince Charles of Lorrain; they interrupted his progress in his attempts to pass the Rhine, and gained some successes in Italy; but their chief expectations were placed in a projected invasion of England; an invasion therefore was actually projected. Charles, son of the old Chevalier St. George departed from Rome in the disguise of a Spanish courier, prosecuting his journey to Paris, and had an audience of the French king. The troops designed for this expedition amounted to 15,000; preparations were made for embarking them at Dunkirk, and some other of the nearest

ports to England, under the eye of the young pretender, and 7,000 of the number actually went on board. The duke de Roquefeuille, with 20 ships of the line, was to see them landed safely in England; and count Saxe was to command them, when put ashore. The whole project, however, was disconcerted by the appearance of Sir John Norris with a superior fleet making up against them: the French fleet was obliged to put back, and a very hard gale of wind damaged their transports beyond redress. All hopes of invasion were now frustrated; and, at length, the French thought fit openly to declare war. But though fortune seemed to favour England on this occasion, yet on others she was not equally propitious. The combined fleets of France and Spain for some time fought the British armament, under admirals Matthews and Lestock, though with inferior force, and came off nearly upon equal terms. Such a parity of success in England was regarded as a de-
1744 feat. Both the English admirals were tried by a court-martial; Matthews, who had fought the enemy with intrepidity was declared incapable of serving for the future in his majesty's navy; Lestock, who had kept aloof, was acquitted with honour; for he had entrenched himself within the punctilios of discipline; he barely did his duty; a man of honour, when his country is at stake, should do more. The proceedings in the Netherlands were still more unfavourable. The French besieged and took Fribourgh, before they went into winter-quarters; and early the next campaign invested the city of Tournay. The allies were resolved to prevent the loss of this city by a battle. The army was inferior, and they were commanded by the duke of Cum-
1745 berland. Notwithstanding these disadvantages, they marched towards the enemy, and took post in sight of the French, who were encamped on an eminence; the village of Antoine on the right, a wood on their left, and the town of Fontenoy before them. This advantageous disposition did not repress the ardour of the English; on the 30th day of April, the duke of Cumberland marched to the attack at two o'clock in the morning. The British infantry pressed forward, bore down all opposition, and for near an hour were victorious. Marshal Saxe was at that time sick of the same disorder of which he afterwards died. He visited all the posts in a litter; and saw, notwithstanding all appearances, that the day was his own. The English column, without command, by a mere mechanical courage, had advanced upon the enemy's lines, which formed an avenue on each side to receive them. The French artillery began to play upon this forlorn body; and though they continued a long time unshaken, they were obliged to retreat about three o'clock in the afternoon. This was one of the most bloody battles that had been fought this age; the allies sustained a loss of near 12,000 men, among whom were lieutenant-general Sir James Campbell, major-general Ponsonby, the colonels Carpenter and Douglas, lieutenant colonel Gee, and a great number of other officers. The victory cost the French an equal, if not a greater number of lives. The duke de Gramont and three other lieutenant-generals, four major-generals, and three brigadiers, were slain. Among the wounded were two lieutenant-generals, three major-generals, and thirty-six brigadiers and colonels; and but few of these long survived. This blow, by which Tournay was taken, gave the French a manifest superiority all the rest of the campaign, which they did not forego during the continuance of the war. The intended French invasion had roused all the attention of the English ministry, and nothing but loyalty breathed throughout the whole kingdom. The admirals Rowley and Warren had retrieved the honour of the British flag, and made several rich captures. Louisburg, in the island of Cape Breton, in North America, a place of great consequence to the British commerce, surrendered to general Pepperel; while, a short time after, two French East-India ships, and another from Peru laden with treasure, supposing the place still in possession of the French, sailed into the harbour, and their capture added to the English success. It was in this period of universal satisfaction, that the son of the old pretender resolved to make an effort at gaining the British crown. Being furnished with some money, and still larger promises, from France, he embarked for Scotland on board a small frigate, accompanied by the marquis of Tullibardine, Sir Thomas Sheridan, and a few other desperate adventurers. For the conquest of the whole British empire, he brought with him seven officers, and arms for 2,100 men. Fortune, which ever persecuted his family, seemed no way more favourable to him: his convoy, a ship of 60 guns, was so disabled in an engagement with an English man of war, called the Lion, that it returned to Brest, while he was obliged to continue his course to the western parts of Scotland; and, landing on the coast of Lochabar, July 27, was in a little time joined by some chiefs of the Highland clans and their vassals. By means of these chiefs, therefore, he soon saw himself at the head of 1,500 men; and invited others to join him by his manifestoes, which were dispersed throughout all the Highlands. The ministry was no sooner convinced of the truth of his arrival, which at first they could scarcely be induced to believe, than Sir John Cope was ordered to oppose his progress. In the mean time, the young adventurer marched to Perth, where the unnecessary ceremony was performed of proclaiming the Chevalier, de St. George, his father, king of Great Britain. The rebel army descending from the mountains, seemed to gather as it went. They advanced towards Edinburgh, which they entered without opposition. Here too, the pageantry of proclamation was performed, August 17, in which he promised to dissolve the Union, and redress the grievances of the country. But, though he was master of the capital, yet the citadel, which goes by the name of the Castle, a strong fortress built upon a rock, and commanded by general Guest, braved all his attempts. In the mean time Sir John Cope, who had pursued them to the Highlands, but declined meeting them in their descent, now reinforced by two regiments of dragoons, resolved to march towards Edinburgh, and give them battle. The young adventurer, unwilling to give him time to retreat, attacked him near Preston-Pans, about twelve miles from the capital, and, in a few minutes, put him and his troops totally to the rout. This victory, in which the king lost about 500 men, gave the rebels great influence; and had the pretender taken advantage of the general consternation, and marched towards England, the consequence might have been dangerous to the safety of the state; but he spent the time at Edinburgh, seeming to enjoy the useless parade of royalty, pleased at being addressed and treated as a king. By this time he was joined by the earl of Kilmarnock, the lords Elcho, Balmerino, Ogilvy, Pitsligo, and the eldest son of the lord Lovat. While the young pretender thus trifled away the time at Edinburgh, (for all delays in dangerous enterprises are even worse than defeats) the ministry of Great Britain took every possible measure to defeat his intentions. Six thousand Dutch troops, that had come over to the assistance of the crown, were sent northward, under the command of general Wade; but, as it was then said, these could lend no assistance, as they were, properly speaking, prisoners of France, and upon their parole not to oppose that power for the space of one year. However this may be, the duke of Cumberland soon after arrived from Flanders, and was followed by another detachment of dragoons and infantry; volunteers in different parts of the

kingdom employed themselves in the exercise of arms; and every county exerted a generous spirit of indignation, both against the ambition, the religion, and the allies, of the young adventurer. In the mean time, Charles went forward with vigour; and, resolving to make an irruption into England, he entered it by the western border. On the 6th day of November Carlisle was invested, and in less than three days it surrendered. Here he found a considerable quantity of arms, and was declared king of Great Britain. General Wade, being apprized of his progress, advanced across the country from the opposite shore; but receiving intelligence that the enemy were two days' march before him, he retired to his former station. The young pretender now resolved to proceed, having received assurances from France, that a considerable body of troops would be landed on the southern coast of Britain, to make a diversion in his favour, and flattered with the hopes of being joined by a large body of English malecontents, as soon as he should make his appearance among them. Leaving therefore a small garrison in Carlisle, which he should rather have left defenceless, he advanced to Penrith, marching on foot in an Highland garb, and continued his irruption till he came to Manchester, where he established his head-quarters. He was here joined by about 200 Englishmen, who were formed into a regiment under the command of colonel Townley. From thence he prosecuted his route to Derby, intending to go by the way of Chester into Wales, where he hoped for a great number of adherents. He was by this time advanced within 100 miles of the capital, which was filled with terror and confusion. The king resolved to take the field in person. The volunteers of the city were incorporated into a regiment. The practitioners of the law agreed to take the field with the judges at their head. Even the managers of the theatres offered to raise a body of their dependants for the service of their country. Yet these combinations only served as instances of the national terror; for the trading part of the city, and those concerned in the money corporations, were overwhelmed with dejection. They could hope for little safety in the courage or discipline of a militia; especially as they every hour dreaded an invasion from France, and an insurrection of the Roman Catholics, and other friends to the expelled family. This therefore was the moment for the advancement of the adventurer's enterprise. Had he marched up to the capital, he would undoubtedly have been joined by several secretly attached to his cause. But he determined once more to retreat to Scotland; and thus his scheme was defeated. In fact, he was but nominally the leader of his forces. His generals, the chiefs of Highland clans, were, from their education, ignorant, and, from their independency, obstinate. They each embraced peculiar systems, and began to contend with each other for the preeminence; so that after violent disputes, they resolved to march back. They effected their retreat to Carlisle without any loss; and from thence crossed the rivers Eden and Solway into Scotland. In this irruption, however, they preserved all the rules of war; they desisted, in a great measure, from rapine; levied contributions; and, in the usual form, left a garrison in Carlisle at their retreat; which, a short time after, to the number of 400, surrendered to the duke of Cumberland prisoners at discretion. The pretender being returned to Scotland, proceeded to Glasgow; from which city he exacted severe contributions. Advancing to Stirling, he was joined by lord Lewis Gordon, at the head of some forces which had been assembled in his absence. Other clans, to the number of two thousand, came in likewise; Spain sent him some supplies of money; and, in one or two skirmishes with the royalists, his generals came off with victory; so that his affairs once more seemed to wear an aspect of success. Being joined by lord John Drummond, he invested the castle of Stirling, commanded by general Blakeney; but his forces, being unused to sieges, consumed much time to no purpose. General Hawley, who commanded a considerable body of forces near Edinburgh, undertook to raise the siege. He advanced towards the rebel army, and rendezvoused his whole forces at Falkirk, while the rebels lay encamped at no great distance. After two days mutually examining each other's strength, the rebels, on the 17th day of January, came on in full spirits to attack the king's army. The pretender, who stood in the front line, gave the signal to fire; and the first volley served to put Hawley's forces into confusion. The horse retreated with precipitation, and fell in upon their own infantry; the rebels followed their blow; and the greatest part of the royal army fled with the utmost precipitation. They retired in confusion to Edinburgh, leaving the field of battle, with part of their tents and artillery, to the rebels. This was the end of all their triumphs. But a new scene of conduct was now going to open; for the duke of Cumberland, at that time the favourite of the English army, had put himself at the head of the troops at Edinburgh, which consisted of about fourteen thousand men. He resolved therefore to come to a battle as soon as possible; and marched forward, while the young adventurer retired at his approach. The duke advanced to Aberdeen, where he was joined by the duke of Gordon, and some other lords attached to his family and cause. After having refreshed his troops there for some time, he renewed his march; and in twelve days came upon the banks of the deep and rapid river Spey. This was a place where the rebels might have disputed his passage; but they seemed now totally void of all counsel and subordination, without conduct, and without expectation. The duke still proceeded in his pursuit; and, at length, had advice that the enemy had advanced from Inverness to the plain of Culloden, which was about nine miles distant, and there intended to give him battle. On this plain the Highlanders were drawn up in order of battle, to the number of eight thousand men, in thirteen divisions, supplied with pieces of artillery. The battle began about one o'clock in the afternoon; the cannon of the king's army did dreadful execution among the enemy; while theirs, being but ill served, was ineffectual. One of the greatest errors in all the pretender's warlike measures, was his subjecting undisciplined troops to the forms of artful war, and thus repressing their native ferocity, from which alone he could hope for success. After they had stood the English fire for some time, they at length became impatient for closer engagement; and about five hundred of them attacked the English left wing with their accustomed fierceness. The first line being disordered by this onset, two battalions advanced to support it, and galled the enemy by a terrible and close discharge. At the same time the dragoons, under Hawley, and the Argyleshire militia, pulling down a park-wall that guarded the enemy's flank, and which the rebels had left but feebly defended, fell in among them sword in hand, with great slaughter. In less than thirty minutes they were totally routed, and the field covered with their wounded and slain, to the number of about three thousand men. The duke, immediately after the decisive action at Culloden, ordered six-and-thirty deserters to be executed; the conquerors spread terror wherever they came; and, after a short time, the whole country round was one scene of slaughter, desolation, and plunder; justice seemed forgotten, and vengeance assumed the name. In the mean time, the unhappy fugitive adventurer wandered from mountain to mountain, a wretched spectator of all these horrors, the result of his ill-guided ambition. He now underwent a simi-

1746. April 5.

larity of adventures with Charles II. after the defeat at Worcester. He sometimes found refuge in caves and cottages, without attendants, and exposed to the mercy of peasants, who could pity but not support him. Sometimes he lay in forests, with one or two companions of his distress, continually pursued by the troops of the conqueror, as there were thirty thousand pounds bid for his head. Sheridan, an Irish adventurer, was he who kept most faithfully by him, and inspired him with courage to support such incredible hardships. He was obliged to trust his life to the fidelity of above fifty individuals. One day, having walked from morning till night, pressed by hunger, and worn by fatigue, he ventured to enter a house, the owner of which, he well knew, was attached to the opposite party; "The son of your king," said he entering, "comes to beg a bit of bread and clothes. I know your present attachment to my adversaries, but I believe you have sufficient honour not to abuse my confidence, or to take the advantage of my misfortunes. Take these rags, that have for some time been my only covering, and keep them. You may, probably, restore them to me one day, when seated on the throne of the kings of Great Britain." His host was touched with his distress, assisted him as far as he was able, and never divulged his secret. In this manner he wandered among the frightful wilds of Glengary, for near six months, often hemmed round by his pursuers, but still finding some expedient to save him from captivity and death. At length a privateer of St. Malo, hired by his adherents, arrived in Lochnanach, in which he embarked, and reached France in safety. While the prince thus led a wandering and solitary life, the scaffolds and the gibbets were bathed with the blood of his adherents; seventeen officers of the rebel army were executed at Kennington common, in the neighbourhood of London, whose constancy in death gained more proselytes to their cause than perhaps their victories could have done. Nine were executed at Carlisle; six at Brumpton; seven at Penrith; and eleven at York. A few obtained pardons; and a considerable number were transported to the plantations. The Earls of Kilmarnock and Cromartie, with the lord Balmerino, were tried by their peers, and found guilty. Cromartie was pardoned, the other two were beheaded on Tower-hill. Kilmarnock, either from contrition, or from the hope of pardon, owned his crime, and declared his repentance of it. On the other hand, Balmerino, who had from his youth up been bred to arms, died in a more daring manner. When his fellow-sufferer, as commanded, bid God bless King George, Balmerino still held fast to his principles, and cried out, God bless King James, and suffered with the utmost intrepidity. Lord Lovat, and Mr. Radcliff, the titular Earl of Derwentwater, suffered the same fate with equal resolution. The flames of war still continued to rage upon the continent with their accustomed violence. The French went forward with rapid success, having reduced almost the whole Netherlands to their obedience. In vain the Dutch negotiated, supplicated, and evaded war; they saw themselves stripped of all those strong towns which defended their dominions from invasion; and they now lay almost defenceless, ready to receive terms from their conquerors. The people, in several towns, inflamed almost to tumult and sedition, compelled their magistrates to declare for the prince of Orange as Stadtholder, captain-general, and admiral of the United Provinces. The vigorous consequences of this resolution immediately appeared; all commerce with the French was prohibited; the Dutch army was augmented; and orders were issued to
1746 commence hostilities against the French by sea and land. About this time the English made an unsuccessful expedition into France, in order to attack Port l'Orient, in which they came off without any honour. The French gained a considerable victory at Roucroux, in Flanders, over the allies, although it procured them no real advantage; and it cost them a greater number of lives than those whom they obliged to retire. The Dutch, in this general conflict, seemed the greatest losers. A victory gained over the allies at La Feldt served to reduce them to a still greater degree of distrust of their generals, than they had hitherto shewn; but the taking of Bergen-op-Zoom, the strongest fortification of Dutch Brabant, and which put the French in possession of the whole navigation of the Scheldt, threw them almost into despair. But these victories in favour of France were counterbalanced with almost equal disappointments. In Italy, the French general, marshal Belleisle's brother, at the head of thirty-four thousand men, attempted to penetrate into Piedmont; but his troops were put to the rout, and he himself slain. The French king equipped an unsuccessful armament for the recovery of Cape Breton; and, not discouraged by this failure, fitted out two squadrons, one to make a descent upon the British colonies in America, and the other to assist the operations in the East Indies.
These, however, were attacked by Anson and Warren, 1747
and nine of their ships were taken. Soon after this, commodore Fox, with six ships of war, took above forty French ships laden from St. Domingo; and this loss was soon after followed by another defeat, which the French fleet sustained from Admiral Hawke, in which seven ships of the line and several frigates were taken. This variety of success served to make all the powers at war heartily desirous of peace. An accommodation was therefore resolved upon; and the contending powers agreed to come to a congress at Aix-la-Chapelle, where the Earl of Sandwich and Sir Thomas Robinson assisted as plenipotentiaries from the king of Great Britain. This treaty, which takes its name from that city, was concluded on the 7th day of October, a lasting instance of precipitate counsels and English humility. In 1749 a misunderstanding began to break out afresh between his majesty and the prince of Wales, whose servants, with a few independent country gentlemen, now began to form a new opposition in the House of Commons. When the parliament met, they objected to and disputed the address, as well as every other measure proposed by the ministry. The colony of Nova Scotia was now planted; which, however, neither answered the expectations of the public or its projectors, and which in some measure proved the origin of the war that broke out in 1755. There were great party riots at this time, particularly at Lichfield races, where the Duke of Bedford was grossly assaulted. In 1750, Mr. Pelham planned and executed a scheme for lightening the immense load of the national debt. This year the attention of the public was very much engrossed by the Westminster election, in which lord Trentham and Sir George Vandeput were competitors. The month of February was rendered remarkable by two shocks of an earthquake that were very sensibly felt in the cities of London and Westminster, and their environs. The month of May was distinguished by a pestilential fever that arose from a contagion among the prisoners tried at the Old Bailey, and which proved fatal to the lord mayor of London, one alderman, two judges, several lawyers, and a considerable number of spectators that attended the sessions. Disputes first began to arise this year between the courts of England and France respecting the limits of Nova Scotia. On the 20th of March 1751, Frederic prince of Wales died of a pleuretic disorder, in the 45th year of his age. He was possessed of every amiable quality which could engage the affection of the people: a tender and obliging husband, a fond parent, a kind master, liberal, generous, candid, and humane; a munificent patron of the arts; an unwearied friend to merit; well disposed to assert the rights of mankind inge-

neral, and warmly attached to the interest of Great Britain. His royal highness left issue, 1. Augusta, born August 11, 1737, married to the hereditary prince of Brunswick, January 16, 1764. 2. George the Third, born May 24, 1738, old style. 3. Edward, duke of York, born March 14, 1739; died on September 17, 1767. 4. Elizabeth Caroline, born in December, 1740; died Sept. 4, 1759. 5. William Henry, duke of Gloucester, born Nov. 25, 1743; married to the countess of Waldegrave, natural daughter of Sir E. Walpole, K. B., died Aug. 25, 1805. 6. Henry Frederic, duke of Cumberland, born Nov. 7, 1745, married in Nov. 1771, to the widow Horton, a daughter of lord Irnham; died Sept. 1790. 7. Louisa Anne, born March 8, 1749; since dead. 8. Frederic William, born May 13, 1750; and died Dec. 31, 1765. 9. Caroline Matilda, born July 11, 1751, old style; married, Oct. 1, 1766, to Christian VII. king of Denmark, from whom she was repudiated in 1772, and died in 1775. The prince of Orange also died in October, in the 41st year of his age. In May an act passed for regulating the commencement of the year, by which the old style was abolished, and the new style established. This was done by sinking eleven days in Sept. 1752, and thereafter beginning the year on the first of January. The scrutiny relative to lord Trentham and Sir George Vandeput had been carried on with infinite acrimony, when, at last, the former took his seat in parliament. Mr. Crowle, one of Sir George's counsel, was forced to ask pardon on his knees of the house of commons; which Mr. Murray, brother to lord Elibank, refusing to do, was committed close prisoner to Newgate. This year, Miss Blandy, for poisoning her father, and Miss Jefferies, with one Swan, for murdering her uncle, were executed. In 1753 passed the two famous bills for naturalizing the Jews, and for preventing clandestine marriages; the former, however, was afterwards repealed. This year too was rendered remarkable by the romantic affair of Elizabeth Canning, a wench who pretended that on new year's day she had been seized by two men, under Bedlam Wall, who tore off her clothes, gagged her, and carried her to Enfield-Wash; where ('twas wildly affirmed) she had subsisted almost a month on only a quartern loaf. On this occasion one Mary Squires, a gipsy, was tried, and sentenced to die, but afterwards reprieved, to the great joy of all persons of sense and humanity; and Canning being tried for perjury, was transported for life in 1754. The society for the encouragement of arts, manufactures, and commerce, was founded about this time. In 1754, the public of England sustained a great loss in the death of Mr. Pelham, who was succeeded as prime minister by his brother the duke of Newcastle. About this time intelligence arrived which excited the most vivid emotions of grief and compassion amongst all ranks throughout the nation. On the first of November, 1755, two tremendous shocks of an earthquake almost destroyed the city of Lisbon; they continued for near a quarter of an hour, and were immediately followed by a most extraordinary rise and inundation of the Tagus. In the space of a few minutes, a vast number of churches, monasteries, and many thousand private houses, were thrown to the ground. It was computed that ten thousand of the inhabitants were killed by the fall of the buildings, or swallowed up in the chasms formed by the numerous and horrid partings of the earth. The parliament of Great Britain generously voted the sum of one hundred thousand pounds for the relief of the distressed inhabitants of that metropolis. "Amidst the millions expended for the purposes of devastation and destruction," says a modern writer, "a vote of this description seems as a paradise blooming in the wild." The bare-faced encroachments of the French, who had built forts on our back settlements in America, and the dispositions they made for sending over vast bodies of veteran troops to support those encroachments, produced a wonderful spirit in England, especially after admiral Boscawen was ordered with 11 ships of the line, besides a frigate and two regiments, to sail to the banks of Newfoundland, where he came up with and took two French men of war, the rest of their fleet escaping up the river St. Lawrence, by the straits of Belleisle. No sooner was it known that hostilities were begun, than the public of England poured their money into the government's loan; and orders were issued for making general reprisals in Europe as well as in America, and that all the French ships, whether outward or homeward bound, should be stopped and brought into British ports. These orders were so effectual, that, before the end of the year 1755, above 300 of the richest French merchant ships, and above 8,000 of their best sailors, were brought into British ports. This well-timed measure had such an effect, that the French had neither hands to navigate their merchantmen, nor to man their ships of war; for about two years after near 30,000 French seamen were found to be prisoners in England. In July, general Braddock, who had been injudiciously sent from England to attack the French and reduce the forts on the Ohio, was defeated and killed by falling into an ambuscade of the French and Indians near Fort du Quesne; but major-general Johnson defeated a body of French near Crown Point, of whom he killed about 1,000. On the 18th of May, 1756, Great Britain declared war solemnly against France. The English at this time could not be said to have any first minister; some great men agreed in nothing but in opposing the measures of the cabinet. The English navy in 1755 consisted of one ship of 110 guns, five of 100 guns each, thirteen of 90, eight of 80, five of 74, twenty-nine of 70, four of 66, one of 64, thirty-three of 60, three of 54, twenty-eight of 50, four of 44, thirty-five of 40, and forty-two of 20, four sloops of war of 18 guns each, two of 16, eleven of 14, thirteen of 12, and one of 10, besides a great number of bombketches, fire-ships, and tenders; a force sufficient to oppose the united maritime strength of all the powers of Europe; whilst that of the French, even at the end of this year, and including the ships then upon the stocks, amounted to no more than six ships of 80 guns, twenty-one of 74, one of 72, four of 70, thirty-one of 64, two of 60, six of 50, and thirty-two frigates. In proportion as the spirits of the public were elevated by these invincible armaments, they were sunk with an account that the French had landed 11,000 men in Minorca, to attack Fort St. Philip there; that admiral Byng, who had been sent out with a squadron, at least equal to that of the French, had been baffled if not defeated by their admiral Galissioniere; and that at last Minorca was surrendered by general Blakeney. The English were far more alarmed than they ought to have been at these events. The loss of Minorca was more shameful than detrimental to the kingdom; but the public outcry was such, that the king gave up Byng to public justice, and he was shot to death at Portsmouth for cowardice. It was about this time that Mr. Pitt was placed, as secretary of state, at the head of the administration. He had been long known to be a bold speaker, and he soon proved himself to be as spirited a minister. The miscarriages in the Mediterranean had no consequence but the loss of Fort St. Philip, which was more than repaired by the vast success of the English privateers both in Europe and America. The successes of the English in the East Indies, under colonel Clive, are almost incredible. He defeated Suraja Dowla, nabob of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa, and placed Jaffier Ally Cawn in the ancient seat of the new nabobs of those provinces. Suraja Dowla, who was in the French interest,

was a few days after his being defeated, taken by the new nabob, Jaffier Ally Cawn's son, and put to death. This event laid the foundation of the amazing extent of riches and territory which the English now possess in the East Indies. Mr. Pitt introduced into the cabinet a new system of operations against France, than which nothing could be better calculated to restore the spirits of his countrymen, and alarm their enemies. Far from dreading an invasion, he planned an expedition for carrying the arms of England into France itself, and the descent was to be made at Rochfort, under general Sir John Mordaunt, who was to command the land troops. Nothing could be more promising than the dispositions for this expedition. It sailed on the 8th of September, 1757, and admiral Hawke brought both the sea and land forces back on the 6th of October to St. Helen's, without the general making an attempt to land on the coast of France. He was tried and acquitted without the public murmuring, so great an opinion had the people of the minister, who, to do him justice, did not suffer a man or ship belonging to the English army or navy to lie idle. Jan. 6, 1757, the French king was stabbed in his side, as he was getting into his coach, by one Damiens, whose impious attempt was punished with the most cruel and exquisite tortures. The French having attacked the electorate of Hanover with a most powerful army, merely because his Britannic majesty refused to wink at their encroachments in America, the English parliament, in gratitude, voted large supplies of men and money in defence of the electoral dominions. The duke of Cumberland had been sent thither to command an army of observation; but he had been so powerfully pressed by a superior army, that he found himself obliged to lay down his arms; and the French, under the duke of Richelieu, took possession of that electorate, and its capital. At this time a scarcity next to a famine raged in England; and the Hessian troops, who, with the Hanoverians had been sent to defend the kingdom from an invasion intended by the French, remained still in England. So many difficulties concurring, in 1758 a treaty of mutual defence was agreed to between his majesty and the king of Prussia; in consequence of which the parliament voted 670,000*l.* to his Prussian majesty; and also voted large sums, amounting in the whole to near two millions a year, for the payment of 50,000 of the troops of Hanover, Hesse-Cassel, Saxe-Gotha, Wolfenbuttel, and Buckeburg. This treaty, which proved afterwards so burdensome to England, was intended to unite the protestant interest in Germany. George II., with the consent of his Prussian majesty, pretending that the French had violated the convention concluded between them and the duke of Cumberland at Closterseven, ordered his Hanoverian subjects to resume their arms under Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, a Prussian general, who instantly drove them out of Hanover; and the duke of Marlborough, after the English had repeatedly insulted the French coasts, by destroying their stores and shipping at St. Maloes and Cherburg, marched into Germany, and joined Prince Ferdinand with 12,000 British troops, which were afterwards increased to 25,000. A sharp war ensued. The English every where performed wonders, and, according to the accounts in the London Gazette, they were every where victorious; but nothing decisive followed, and the enemy opened every campaign with advantage. Even the battle of Minden, the most glorious, perhaps, in the English annals, in which about 7,000 English defeated 80,000 French regular troops in fair battle, contributed nothing to the conclusion of the war, or towards weakening the French in Germany. The English bore the expense of the war with cheerfulness, and applauded Mr. Pitt's administration, because their glorious successes in every other part of the globe demonstrated that he was in earnest. Admiral Boscawen and general Amherst, in August 1758, reduced and demolished Louisbourg, in N. America, which had been restored to the French by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, and took 5 or 6 French ships of the line. Frontenac and Fort du Quesne, in the same quarter, fell also into the hands of the English; acquisitions that far overbalanced a check which the English received at Ticonderago, and the loss of about 300 of the English guards at St. Cas, as they were returning under general Bligh from the coast of France. The English affairs in the East Indies this year proved equally fortunate. The lords of the admiralty received letters from thence, with an account of admiral Pocock engaging the French fleet near Fort St. David's, March 29, in which engagement a French man of war, called the Bien Aimé, of 74 guns, was so much damaged, that they ran her on shore; the French had 600 killed and wounded on this occasion, and the English only 29 killed and 89 wounded; that on August 3d following, he engaged the French fleet a second time, near Pondicherry; when, after a brisk firing of ten minutes, the French bore away with all the sail they could make, and got safe into the road of Pondicherry; the loss of the French in this engagement was 540 killed and wounded, and that of the English only 147; and that, on December 14th following, general Lally, commander of the French army in those parts, marched to besiege Madras, which was defended by the English colonels Laurence and Draper; and after a brisk cannonade, which lasted till February 16th following, the English having received a reinforcement of 600 men, general Lally thought proper to raise the siege, and retire with precipitation, leaving behind him 40 pieces of cannon. The year 1759 was introduced by the taking of the island of Goree, on the coast of Africa, by commodore Keppel. Three capital expeditions had been planned for this year in America, and all of them proved successful. One of them was against the French islands in the West Indies, where Guadaloupe was reduced. The second expedition was against Quebec, the capital of French Canada. The command was given, by the minister's advice, to general Wolfe, a young officer of a truly military genius. Wolfe was opposed with far superior forces by Montcalm, the best and most successful general the French had. Though the situation of the country which Wolfe was to attack, and the works which the French threw up to prevent a descent of the English, were deemed impregnable, yet Montcalm never relaxed in vigilance. Wolfe's courage and perseverance, however, surmounting incredible difficulties, he gained the heights of Abraham, near Quebec, where he fought and defeated the French army, but was himself killed; and general Monckton, who was next in command, being wounded, the completion of the French defeat, and the glory of reducing Quebec, was reserved for brigadier-general (afterwards lord viscount) Townshend. General Amherst, who was the first English general on command in America, conducted the third expedition. His orders were to reduce all Canada, and to join the army under general Wolfe on the banks of the river St. Laurence. It is to the honour of the minister, that Mr. Amherst in this expedition was so well provided with every thing that could make it successful, that there scarcely appeared any chance of its miscarriage; and thus the French empire in North America became subject to Great Britain. The affairs of the French being now desperate, and their credit ruined, they resolved upon an attempt to retrieve all by an invasion of Great Britain; but on the 18th of August, 1759, admiral Boscawen attacked the Toulon squadron, commanded by M. de la Clue, near the straits of Gibraltar, took Le Centaur, Le Temeraire, and Le Modeste, all 74-gun ships,

and burnt L'Ocean of 80, and Le Redoubtable of 74 guns. The rest of the fleet, consisting of seven ships of the line, and three frigates, made their escape in the night. And on November 20, Sir Edward Hawke defeated the Brest fleet, commanded by admiral Conflans, off the island of Dumet, in the Bay of Biscay. The Formidable, a French man of war of 80 guns, was taken; the Thesée of 74, and the Superbe of 70 guns, were sunk; and the Soleil Royal of 80, and the Heros of 74 guns, were burnt. Seven or eight French men of war of the line got up the river Villaine, by throwing their guns overboard; and the rest of the fleet, consisting of five ships of the line and three frigates, escaped in the night. The English lost on this occasion, upon the shoals of the coasts, the Essex of 64, and the Resolution of 74 guns. After this engagement the French gave over all thoughts of their intended invasion of Great Britain. In Feb. 1760, captain Thurot, a French marine adventurer, who had, with three sloops of war, alarmed the coasts of Scotland, and actually made a descent at Carrickfergus, in Ireland, was, on his return, met, defeated, and killed, by Captain Elliot, who was the commodore of three ships, inferior in force to the Frenchman's squadron. Every day's gazette added to the accounts of the successes of the English, and the utter ruin of the French finances, which that government did not blush publicly to avow. In short, Great Britain now reigned as the sole mistress of the main, and had succeeded in every measure that had been projected for her own safety and advantage. The war in Germany, however, still continued as undecisive as it was expensive, and many in England began to consider it now as foreign to the internal interests of Great Britain. The French again and again shewed dispositions for treating, and the charges of the war, which now amounted to little less than 18,000,000*l.* sterling yearly, inclined the British ministry to listen to their proposals. A negotiation was accordingly entered upon, which proved abortive, as did many other projects for accommodation. On May 5, earl Ferrers was executed at Tyburn for the murder of Mr. Johnson his steward; and on the 25th of October, 1760, George II. died suddenly, full of years and glory, in the 77th year of his age, and 33d of his reign. By his consort Wilhelmina Caroline, (daughter of John Frederick, marquis of Brandenburgh-Anspach,) to whom he was married on Sept. 2, 1705, he had the following issue; 1. Frederick Lewis, prince of Wales, &c. &c., born at Hanover, January 20, 1706-7, and died March 20, 1750-1. 2. Anne, late princess of Orange, mother of the late princess of Nassau-Weilburgh, who was married to his most serene highness Charles William, Prince of Orange, March 14, 1734, and died January 12, 1759. 3. Amelia Sophia Eleanora, born May 30, 1711, and died October 31, 1786. 4. Elizabeth Caroline, born May 30, 1713, and died December 18, 1728. 5. William Augustus, duke of Cumberland, born April 15, 1721, and died October 31, 1765. 6. Mary, born February 22, 1722-3, married May 8, 1740, to Charles, Prince of Hesse-Cassel; by whom she had issue, William, the hereditary prince, married to his cousin, the princess Sophia Magdalena, princess of Denmark; Charles and Frederick. She died Jan. 12, 1759. 7. Louisa, born Dec. 27, 1724, and in Nov. 1743, married to the prince royal, afterwards king of Denmark, by whom she was the mother of the late king, Christian VII., and the princesses Sophia Magdalena, (abovementioned) Wilhelmina Caroline, and Louisa. She died December 8, 1751. The powers of the human mind were freely and fully exercised in this reign. Considerable progress was made in the mathematics and astronomy by Saunderson, Bradly, Maclaurin, Smith, and the two Simpsons; among the clergy, Sherlock, Hoadley, Secker, Conybeare, and Warburton, Foster, and Leland, were equally distinguished for their genius and erudition. Some curious discoveries in anatomy were made by the ingenuity and dexterity of Hunter and Munro; and surgery was brought to great perfection under the auspices of Cheselden and Sharpe. Among the literati, Young still survived, a venerable monument of poetical talent. Thomson, the poet of the Seasons, displayed a luxuriancy of genius in describing the beauties of nature. Akenside and Armstrong excelled in didactic poetry. Even the Epopœa did not disdain an English dress, but appeared to advantage in the Leonidas of Glover, and the Epigoniad of Wilkie. The public acknowledged a considerable share of dramatic merit in the tragedies of Young, Mallet, Home, and some other less distinguished authors. The exhibitions of the stage were improved to the most exquisite entertainment by the talents and management of Garrick, who greatly surpassed all his predecessors of this and perhaps every other nation, in his genius for acting; in the sweetness and variety of his tones; the irresistible magic of his eye; the fire and vivacity of his action; the elegance of attitude; and the whole pathos of expression. That Great Britain was not barren of poets at this period, appears from detached performances of Johnson, Mason, Gray, the two Whiteheads, and the two Wartons, besides a great number of other bards, who have sported in lyric poetry, and acquired the applause of their fellow-citizens. Even the female sex distinguished themselves by their taste and ingenuity. Miss Carter rivalled the celebrated Dacier in learning and critical knowledge; and Mrs. Lennox signalized herself by many successful efforts of genius, both in poetry and prose. Johnson, inferior to none in philosophy, philology, poetry, and classical learning, stands foremost as an essayist, justly admired for the dignity, strength, and variety of his style, as well as for the agreeable manner in which he investigates the human heart, tracing every interesting emotion, and opening all the sources of morality. England was not defective in other arts that embellish and amuse. Music became a fashionable study, and its professors generally caressed by the public. Among the few natives of England who distinguished themselves by their talents in this art Green, Howard, Arne, and Boyce, were the most remarkable. The British soil, which had hitherto been barren in the article of painting, now produced some artists of extraordinary merit. Hogarth excelled all the world in exhibiting the scenes of ordinary life in humorous historical designs. Hudson, Reynolds, and Ramsay, distinguished themselves by their superior merit in portraits; a branch that was successfully cultivated by many other English painters. The art of engraving was brought to perfection by Strange, and laudably practised by several other masters; and great improvements were made in mezzotinto, miniature, and enamel. Many fair monuments of sculpture or statuary were raised by Rysbrack, Roubilliac, and Wilton. Architecture, which had been cherished by the elegant taste of Burlington, soon became a favourite study, and many magnificent edifices were reared in different parts of the kingdom.

GEORGE III., eldest son of Frederic, prince of Wales, was proclaimed king of Great Britain, October 26, 1760. The brighter the national glory was at the time of George II's death, the more arduous was the province of his successor, George III. Born and bred in England, he had no prepossessions but for his native country, and an excellent education gave him true notions of its interests; therefore he was not to be imposed upon by flattering appearances. He knew that neither the finances nor the population of England could furnish men and money for supplying the necessity of the war, successful as it was; and yet he was obliged to continue it, so as to bring it to a happy period. He chose for his first ministry the earl of Bute, whom he had known

ever since he began to know himself; and among the first acts of his reign was to convince the public, that the death of his predecessor should not relax the operations of the war. Accordingly, in 1761, the island of Belleisle, on the coast of France, surrendered to his majesty's ships and forces under commodore Keppel and general Hodgson; as did the important fortress of Pondicherry in the East Indies to colonel Coote and admiral Stevens. The operations against the French West Indies still continued under general Monckton, lord Rollo, and Sir James Douglass; and in 1762, the island of Martinico, hitherto deemed impregnable, with the islands of Grenada, Grenadillas, St. Vincent, and others of less note, were subdued by the British arms with inconceivable rapidity. By this time the famous family compact among all the branches of the Bourbon family had been concluded, and it was soon found necessary to declare war against Spain, who, having been hitherto no principals in the quarrel, had scandalously abused their neutrality in favour of the French. A respectable armament was fitted out under admiral Pocock, having the earl of Albemarle on board to command the land forces: and the vitals of the Spanish monarchy were struck at by the reduction of the Havannah, the strongest and most important fort which his Catholic majesty held in the West Indies. The capture of the Heroine, a large Spanish register ship, bound from Lima to Cadiz, the cargo of which was valued at a million sterling, preceded the birth of the Prince of Wales, and the treasure passed in triumph through Westminster to the bank the very hour he was born. The loss of the Havannah, with the ships and treasures there taken from the Spaniards, was succeeded by the reduction of Manilla, in the East Indies, by general Draper and admiral Cornish, with the capture of the Trinidad, reckoned worth three millions of dollars. To counteract those dreadful blows given to the family compact, the French and Spaniards opened their last resource, which was to quarrel with and invade Portugal, which had been always under the peculiar protection of the British arms. Whether this quarrel was real or pretended, is not easy to decide. It certainly embarrassed his Britannic majesty, who was obliged to send thither armaments both by sea and land; but these found no great difficulty in checking the progress of the Spaniards. The negotiations for peace were now resumed, and the necessity of concluding one was acknowledged by all his majesty's ministers and privy-councillors, excepting two. Many difficulties were surmounted; but the equally useless and expensive war in Germany was continued between the French and English with greater fury than ever. The enemy, however, at last granted such terms as the British minister thought admissible and adequate to the occasion. A cessation of arms took place in Germany, and in all other quarters; and on the 10th of February, 1763, the definitive treaty of peace between his Britannic majesty, the king of France, and the king of Spain, was concluded at Paris, and acceded to by the king of Portugal. March 10, the ratifications were exchanged at Paris. On the 22d, the peace was solemnly proclaimed at the usual places in Westminster and London; and the treaty having on the 18th been laid before the parliament, it met with the approbation of a majority of both houses. Never was the fortune of any nation higher than that of the English at this period. Besides our rich possessions in the East and West Indies, with those on the coast of Africa, all enlarged by a series of the most extraordinary success, and confirmed by a perpetual treaty, without including Hudson's Bay, Newfoundland, or the other islands of North America, we were masters of all the vast continent, which stretches from the mouth of the river St. Lawrence to that of the Mississippi, and from the Atlantic Ocean to the South Sea; the most extensive empire that ever was formed on the face of the earth. During the administration of Mr. Grenville, 1765, bills passed for laying a stamp-duty on the British colonies in America, which first laid the foundation of those quarrels between the colonies and the mother country, which ended in a total separation. This measure was no sooner known in America, than insurrections commenced there, and great murmurings at home. In consequence of which, the ministry retired, and the act was repealed. In the course of this year, the sovereignty of the Isle of Man was annexed to the crown of England; and this year, on account of the seizure of Mr. Wilkes's papers, general warrants, granted by secretaries of state, except in cases of high treason, were declared to be illegal and oppressive. In 1768, Mr. Wilkes, at the time he was an outlaw, having offered himself as a candidate to represent the city of London in parliament, and failing in that attempt, was immediately chosen for Middlesex. He was afterwards sent to the King's Bench prison, fined, and expelled the house of commons, for publishing No. 45 of the North Briton, &c. Mr. Wilkes's imprisonment expired in 1771, when he was chosen one of the sheriffs for London and Middlesex, made an alderman, had his debts paid, afterwards elected lord mayor, and lastly, chamberlain of London. This year the house of commons committed the lord mayor and alderman Oliver to the Tower, for attempting to send one of their messengers to prison. The English parliament having laid new duties on paper, glass, tea, and other articles, in America, the colonies revolted and flew to arms. On the 19th of April, 1775, general Gage detached a party to seize some military stores at Concord, in New England. Several skirmishes ensued, many were killed on both sides, and the British troops would probably have been all cut off, had not a fresh body arrived to support them. Arms were now taken up in every quarter. The Americans assumed the title of *The United and Independent Colonies of North America.* Soon after the affair at Concord, the battle at Bunker's Hill took place, in which near 300 British officers and soldiers were killed. In 1776, Boston was bombarded and evacuated, when general Washington took possession of it, and general Howe removed his troops to Halifax. In 1778, the French entered into an alliance with the thirteen United Colonies. The year 1780, was remarkable for one of the most dreadful riots that ever happened in the city and suburbs of London. An association of protestant dissenters, with lord George Gordon at their head, while the nation was involved in real danger, alarmed themselves with fancied apprehensions of popery, and presented a petition, signed by 100,000 persons, to repeal an act they had just passed in favour of the Catholics. They proceeded to the house in great order, on the 2d of June, and the president gave in their petition; but, in the course of the day, several lords and commoners were insulted by the mob. In the evening, the mob pulled down the Sardinian, and another Romish chapel. On the evening of the 5th, Lord Mansfield's and several other houses were sacked; and the next day the King's Bench prison, the New Bridewell, the Fleet prison, some popish chapels, and several papists' houses, were destroyed. Fires were seen blazing in every part of the capital, and the lawless mob were exacting contributions from the citizens, while the magistrates, and even the ministry, viewed these scenes of desolation with an inactivity that was astonishing. At length, however, their courage seemed roused, troops were called into London from all quarters, and were stationed in every part of the town. This step effectually checked the progress of the rioters; a great number of them were shot by the military, and others were taken, tried, and executed. Lord George Gordon was also tried, but acquitted. In 1782, our affairs in America

began to appear desperate, and every one seemed desirous of bringing it to a conclusion, except those whose tyranny, ambition, and ignorance, had been the cause of it. In the mean time, Admiral Rodney had a partial engagement with Count de Grasse, who retired to Guadaloupe to refit; but not long after, the two fleets met, and a general engagement commenced, which lasted twelve hours, when four French ships were taken, and one sunk; a fifth was taken, but blew up. Admiral Hood captured four, and admiral Barrington two ships of war, and ten sail under their convoy. The Count de Grasse was taken and brought to England; but most of the prizes, with some of our own ships, were lost, in their passage to England, in a violent storm. The Spaniards took from us the Bahama Islands, and continued the siege of Gibraltar with vigorous perseverance; but all their efforts were rendered ineffectual by the bravery and conduct of general Elliot. He permitted them almost to complete their works on the land side, when he began such a heavy fire of carcasses, hot shot, and shells, that all their batteries were either damaged or destroyed. Soon after, another attack was made by ten floating batteries, built by the Spaniards at an enormous expense; but by an incessant fire of red-hot balls from the besieged, most of them were set in flames, and great numbers of the men killed and blown up. However, all parties being now tired of the war, in 1783, the provisional articles between England and America were made public; by which it appeared that his Britannic majesty acknowledged the independence of the thirteen United States of North America. He also relinquished all claims to the government of them; and consented to treat with these people as free and independent states, who, but a little time before, were despised as unpardonable rebels. From this period to the year 1788, the time passed in political and party contentions, without producing any thing very material; but towards the close of this year, the political horizon of Great Britain was obscured by a dreadful and unexpected event. His majesty was seized with a violent disorder, which was at first thought to be a fever, from which little hopes were given of his recovery. His physicians, however, at last pronounced him out of danger, but gave the public the melancholy information of his being disordered in his senses; and public prayers were sent up to heaven for his recovery. On Sunday the 13th of July, 1788, about nine in the morning, without any eclipse, a dreadful darkness suddenly overspread several parts of France. It was the prelude of such a tempest as is unexampled in the temperate climates of Europe. Wind, rain, hail, and thunder, seemed to contend in impetuosity; but the hail was the great instrument of ruin. Instead of the rich prospects of an early autumn, the face of nature, in the space of an hour, presented the dreary aspect of universal winter. The soil was converted into a morass, the standing corn beaten into the quagmire, the vines broken to pieces, the fruit trees demolished, and unmelted hail lay in heaps like rocks of solid ice. Even the robust forest trees were unable to withstand the fury of the tempest. The hail was composed of enormous, solid, and angular pieces of ice, some of them weighing from eight to ten ounces. The country people, beaten down in the fields on their way to church, amidst this concussion of the elements, concluded that the last-day was arrived; and scarcely attempting to extricate themselves, lay despairing and half suffocated amidst the water and the mud, expecting the immediate dissolution of all things. The storm was irregular in its devastations. While several rich districts were laid entirely waste, some intermediate portions of country were comparatively little injured. One of 60 square leagues had not a single ear of corn or fruit of any kind left. Of the 66 parishes in the district of Pontoise, 43 were entirely desolated, and of the remaining 23 some lost two thirds, and others half their harvest. The Isle of France, and the Orleannois, appear to have suffered chiefly. The scarcity of grain, greatly increased by this event, tended not a little to hasten those scenes of calamity which afterwards afflicted that nation. This year closed with gloomy and desponding prospects owing to the unhappy state of the king's health, and the rage of party, which seemed ripe to hurl every thing into anarchy and confusion. The year 1789 opened with violent debates in both houses of parliament, on the mode of properly proceeding to business, in order to settle the regency during the unhappy indisposition of the king. This ferment continued till the 3d of Febuary, when certain lords were appointed as commissioners to supply the place of the king, as the third branch of the legislature, till a regent should be appointed. A bill was immediately brought into the house of commons, and afterwards sent to the lords, for appointing the prince of Wales regent under certain restrictions, which met with violent opposition in both houses. The bill, however, was in its last stage, when, on the 10th of March, his majesty sent a message to parliament, acquainting them with his happy recovery. The narrow limits to which we are confined will not permit us to enter into a detail of the universal joy this happy and unexpected event occasioned. We must content ourselves with observing, that the illuminations at night were such as had never been equalled before in this, or perhaps, any city in the world. In 1790, an armament was prepared to act against Spain, on account of certain hostilities committed by the Spaniards upon the north-western coast of America; but a negotiation having taken place, the Spanish court agreed to an indemnification, and peace was re-established upon honourable terms. Another rupture had like to have broken out with Russia, in 1791, which was successfully terminated by negotiation. In the year 1792 the king thought proper to enter into a war with France; the dangerous principles propagated in that country, together with the murder of the king, were held out as the motives. The events were numerous and astonishing; but our limits confine us to a brief mention of some of the most important occurrences. On the 21st June, 1793, his majesty went to the house of peers, and delivered a speech, in which he mentions having concerted with other powers for the effectual prosecution of hostilities: war against Great Britain and Holland had been decreed, Feb. 1st, in the French national convention; soon after which the duke of York set out for Holland to take the command of the British forces destined to act with the allies, and after several hazardous enterprises commenced the siege of Valenciennes, on the 14th June, 1793, which surrendered on the 28th June following. The island of Tobago, in the West Indies, was reduced by the British under major-general Cuyler in April of this year, and on the 14th May, the small islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon were taken from the French by Ogilvy and Affleck. On the 19th of June the Nymph frigate, captain Pellew, of 36 guns, captured the Cleopatra French frigate of equal force, after a desperate action. In the beginning of September the British troops were unfortunate before Dunkirk, and compelled to retreat precipitately with a great loss of men, cannon, and stores. On the 28th of August, advices were received from admiral Hood, of his having, in conjunction with the Spaniards, taken possession, by treaty, of the port of Toulon, with the men of war, &c.; but in the latter end of Nov. 1793, the allies were compelled to evacuate it, after burning ten of the French ships of the line, and doing them other very great damage. On the evening of the 3d of Feb. 1794, a melancholy accident was occasioned at the Haymarket theatre by the great pressure of the crowd, by which 8 or 9 persons lost their

lives, and 20 or 30 were severely bruised. March 23d, the island of Martinico surrendered to the English under Sir Charles Grey, and shortly after the islands of St. Lucie and Guadaloupe to Sir John Jervis; but the glorious first of June rivetted the laurels on the brow of admiral earl Howe. The French force consisted of 26 ships of the line, and the British of 25; the ships captured from the French in this bloody engagement consisted of 2 of 80 guns, and 5 of 74; and during the joy of the English for this victory, advices were received from lord Hood of the capture of the island of Corsica. To damp these signal victories, however, news was soon after received of the success of the French in the retaking of Guadaloupe and other islands, and of their depredations on the coast of Africa. In the latter end of this year several persons were tried for high treason. Thomas Hardy, standing foremost on the list, was tried and acquitted on the 5th of November, as were also the other persons. At this time the allies on the continent were defeated in every quarter, and the duke of York returned to England. On the 14th of March 1795, an action took place between the English fleet under admiral Hotham, consisting of 14 ships of the line, and the French fleet of about the same number; but the advantage on the part of the English, owing to the stormy state of the weather, was but trifling. A large force, chiefly emigrants, was landed at Quiberon, to aid the royalists; but were defeated with immense slaughter. On the 16th Sept. the Cape of Good Hope was taken by admiral Elphinstone and general Clarke; but on the 7th of October the English had the mortification to have a number of the homeward-bound Mediterranean fleet, richly laden, taken by a French squadron, with the Censeur, of 74 guns, one of the convoy. On the 29th of this month, as his majesty proceeded to open the session of parliament, he was grossly insulted by the populace with the cry of "Peace—Give us bread—No war—Down with George," &c. Several suspected persons were taken into custody, among whom was Kidd Wake, a journeyman printer, who was convicted of hissing, hooting, &c., and sentenced to five years' imprisonment in Gloucester goal, and to stand in the pillory. Soon after this an act was passed for the preservation of his majesty's person, which was followed by another for preventing seditious meetings and assemblies. On the 22d of October, 1796, a negotiation was attempted, and lord Malmesbury sent to Paris, but it proved ineffectual; and on the 31st intelligence was received of an attempt to invade Ireland by a fleet of 17 ships of war, which anchored in Bantry Bay; but did not make the threatened descent. In the beginning of the year 1797, the British arms under general Abercrombie and admiral Hervey were very successful in the West Indies; and on the 14th of February, a most signal victory was gained by Sir John Jervis, (late lord St. Vincent) over the Spaniards, who captured two ships of 112 guns, one of 84, and one of 74. Equal honour was done to the British flag by admiral Duncan on the 11th of October, who gained a complete victory over the Dutch fleet under admiral de Winter, and took eleven of their ships, while others that had struck, taking advantage of the night, escaped into the Texel. Previous to this latter victory our naval achievements were tarnished by a mutiny in the fleet, which had continued for some time, to the great distress of the nation and government; but was quelled at last, and Parker, the ringleaders, and many others were executed. This year 1,200 Frenchmen were landed on the Welsh coast, but were soon compelled by the loyal inhabitants to surrender at discretion. Another attempt at negotiation with the French was made, but proved, like the former, unsuccessful. In the month of August, great disturbances took place in Scotland, particularly at Tranent, in opposition to the balloting for the militia; in quelling which many lives were lost. On the 19th of December, his majesty, attended by both houses of parliament, went in state to St. Paul's, to return thanks for the naval victories obtained over the French, Dutch, and Spanish fleets. Affairs in Ireland were now deplorable; faction had long torn that unhappy country; but in the month of May, 1798, a rebellion broke out, which continued to rage for several months; but at last was suppressed by the king's troops, after many thousands of infatuated creatures had perished. In the month of September, about 1,000 French troops landed in Ireland, and took possession of the town of Killala; but, after some successes over the king's troops, were compelled to surrender to general Lake. Another and more powerful attempt was made, by a formidable armament from Brest; but, being attacked and defeated off the coast of Ireland, by his majesty's fleet under Sir J. B. Warren, all the hopes of the rebels were completely crushed. This year an expedition of about 1,000 men was sent by the English to Ostend, to destroy the gates and sluices of the canal of Bruges; these troops, after effecting their object, were attacked by superior numbers, and compelled to surrender. This misfortune, however, was amply compensated by the success of our naval commanders in every quarter; but especially by the ever-memorable victory of lord Nelson (Aug. 2,) over the French fleet, in the bay of Aboukir, having sailed from Toulon in May, with an army of 36,000 men under general Buonaparte, which it had landed at Alexandria a few days before. The result of this brilliant action was seven ships of 74 guns taken; one of 80, and one of 74, burnt; besides two frigates of 36 guns sunk. Only four of the French fleet escaped. In the beginning of this year, a number of persons were arrested at Margate, on suspicion of treasonable intentions and practices; among whom were Mr. Arthur O'Connor, John Binns, John Alley, James Favey, (alias Morris, alias Coigly) and Patrick Leary. After undergoing a trial at Maidstone, they were all acquitted, except Favey, who was found guilty, and executed on the 6th of June. In the year 1799, the English power in India was greatly extended by the defeat of Tippoo Saib, who was slain in battle, and his capital taken. In the latter end of the summer, an invasion of Holland was effected, by the combined English and Russian troops, under the duke of York; who, though at first successful, found it afterwards expedient to evacuate the country. In the mean time the Dutch fleet fell into the hands of the English, under admiral Mitchell. In the month of October, general Buonaparte returned from Egypt, and effected a great revolution at Paris, placing himself at the head of the government; and soon after made proposals of peace in a letter to the king; which, however, was rejected by the British ministry, who incurred the general displeasure of the country for their conduct. On the 15th of December, that great and virtuous man, general Washington, the first president of the United States of America, departed this life, in the 68th year of his age, after a short illness of only three days. In the year 1800, a legislative union of Great Britain and Ireland was effected, after strong parliamentary opposition, and was decreed to take effect on the 1st day of January, 1801, with the title of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland. On the 15th of May, as his majesty entered his box at Drury-lane theatre, a pistol was fired at him from the pit, by one James Hadfield, who had served under the duke of York; but, after a trial for high-treason, on the 26th of June, he was acquitted on proof of his insanity. On the 14th of June the French gained a memorable victory over the Austrians, at the battle of Marengo, in Italy, and on the Rhine were equally successful; which compelled the Austrians to make peace. About this time an expedition, under

Sir James Pulteney, landed a body of troops near Ferrol; and, having gained complete possession of the heights which command the place, nothing was expected but a speedy possession of the town and shipping; but a re-embarkation was ordered, to the great mortification of the troops, and to the great surprise of the public. In the beginning of the year, 1801, a British force, under general Abercrombie and admiral Keith, sailed to the Mediterranean; and, on the 8th of March, effected a landing at Aboukir, in Egypt, in order to dispossess the French of that country; which was ultimately accomplished, after several sharp engagements, particularly that on the 21st of that month, in which the brave Abercrombie received a mortal wound, of which he died about a week after, the command devolving on general Hutchinson. In the beginning of this year a confederacy was formed against England, by the Russians, Swedes, and Danes; and an embargo was laid upon all the ships of those nations in British ports. The object of the confederacy was to dictate a new maritime national law, to the prejudice of England. However, on the 12th of March, a fleet sailed from Yarmouth, under Sir Hyde Parker and lord Nelson, for the Baltic; but failing in an attempt to settle the business by negotiation, the latter admiral attacked the Danish fleet in the harbour of Copenhagen, defended by their batteries; and, after destroying nearly the whole of their ships, compelled them to recede from the confederacy; which Sweden also shortly after agreed to do, without resistance: and the emperor Paul dying about this time, an end was put to this once alarming business. In the spring of this year a change of ministry took place, when Mr. Addington succeeded Mr. Pitt as chancellor of the exchequer. Three French ships of the line, in Algeziras Bay, near Gibraltar, were attacked in the beginning of July, by Sir James Saumarez; but the Hannibal of 74 guns getting aground, was obliged to be abandoned to the enemy; this loss, however, was more than overbalanced in a subsequent attack on the French and Spanish fleets, attempting to return to Cadiz; when two of the largest ships in the Spanish navy were burnt, and a French 74-gun ship taken. After this, several attacks were made by a light squadron, under lord Nelson, on the flat-bottomed boats, &c., collected at Boulogne, for the purpose of invading England; but these petty enterprises totally failed in their object, though attended with the loss of many valuable lives. Towards the close of the year, hostilities were suddenly terminated by the treaty of Amiens, an event which excited universal joy, but produced a calm of very limited duration. During the short interval of peace, in February 1803, colonel Marcus Despard was executed, on the charge of having formed a treasonable conspiracy with certain associates, for the purpose of destroying his majesty's life, a charge which he solemnly denied on the scaffold. In the spring of the same year, the war with France was renewed, Great Britain and France not having been able to make satisfactory arrangements as to the future condition of Malta. On July 23d, an insurrection burst forth at Dublin, which was easily suppressed, but not till after colonel Brown and lord Kilwarden had been murdered by the multitude. Great apprehensions were now entertained of a French invasion, in consequence of which all parties became in a degree united, and vast numbers of persons, of every condition of life, enrolled themselves in volunteer corps, for the defence of their country. The French seized upon Hanover, but were on the other side obliged to give up St. Domingo, the islands of St. Lucia, and Tobago, in the West Indies. Surinam was also reduced by the British. A war with the Mahrattas was speedily and successfully terminated by lord Wellesley. The events of 1804 were neither many nor great. A French squadron was defeated by the homeward bound East India fleet under commodore Dance. On the continent, Napoleon was proclaimed emperor of France; and Francis, having laid aside his former title of emperor of Germany, assumed that of emperor of Austria, which is to be hereditary in his family. Following such great examples, Dessalines, the black chief of St. Domingo, caused himself to be proclaimed emperor of Hayti, the native appellation for that island. In 1805 the war was renewed on the continent of Europe, Russia and Austria having declared themselves the enemies of France. On the part of the French, a series of victories advanced their power to the highest eminence; the campaign, which opened in September, was terminated before the end of the year, by the treaty of Presburgh, which was a consequence of the battle of Austerlitz, in which the Austrians had been totally defeated on the 2d of December. In the mean time, the battle of Trafalgar, annihilated the fleet of the enemy, while the joy which it occasioned, was mingled with grief, on account of the death of lord Nelson. On the 23d of January, 1806, died the right honourable William Pitt, to whose talents all parties have united to do justice, while the most various opinions have been entertained as to the wisdom and justice of his measures. His illustrious rival, Charles James Fox, did not long survive him; his death took place towards the close of the same year, and excited general regret. The same year added to the successes of the French on the continent, and to that of the British in other parts of the world. The king of Naples, having afforded some countenance to the operations of his Anglo-Russian army, brought upon himself the vengeance of the French emperor, by whose forces he was expelled from the continent of Italy, though the English had obtained in his favour the brilliant victory of Maida. A war, which broke out with Prussia, was terminated in July of the succeeding year, by the treaty of Tilsit, by which Prussia was deprived of about half her dominions; peace was concluded with Russia, and a new kingdom was created, called the kingdom of Westphalia. Intelligence was received of the capture of the Cape of Good Hope, and its depending territories, in Africa, and of Buenos Ayres, in South America. The latter acquisition excited the highest hopes of our merchants and manufacturers, who expected to obtain, in the Spanish settlements, an abundant market for their commodities. They soon, however, experienced a cruel disappointment, the British being compelled to abandon that part of the world, in July, 1806. The African slave-trade, which had long been regarded by good men as a deep stain on our national character, was abolished on the 25th March, 1807, after the question had been keenly agitated for 20 years. After the gigantic successes of the French against the Austrians, Russians, and Prussians, it was believed to be impossible for Denmark to maintain a neutrality, and her politics were regarded as more favourable to the interests of France than of Britain. It was therefore determined, either by negotiation or force, to secure the Danish navy, and every proposition on the subject having been rejected by the crown prince with disdain, Copenhagen was bombarded, and on the 7th of September compelled to surrender, after a large part of that city had been burned. On the 9th of November the orders in council were published, which regulated the commerce of neutrals with the belligerent powers; and about the same time, the Portuguese government abandoned Europe, and removed to the Brazils. The most important events of the year 1808, were those which took place in Spain and Portugal, of which countries the French had treacherously obtained possession the preceding year. In May and June, the spirit of resistance became generally manifest, the

inhabitants of the different provinces, as well as of the capital, endeavouring to vindicate their liberties by arms. On the 20th of July, the French general Dupont, was obliged to surrender with his whole army, to the patriots at Baylen. On the 27th, Madrid was evacuated by the French. August 21st, general Junot was defeated by the British at the battle of Vimeira, but in the course of a few days, was extricated from his perilous situation, by the convention of Cintra. Towards the close of the year, however, the French were decidedly victorious, and the Spaniards were defeated in every quarter, and on the 5th of December, the enemy obtained possession of Madrid. In 1809 the attention of the public was deeply engaged by the investigation of the conduct of the duke of York, which terminated in his acquittal, by the house of commons, March 20th, and his resignation of his office as commander-in-chief, on the 25th of the same month. On the 17th of January, Sir John Moore was slain at the battle of Corunna, in which, though the British were victorious, they were obliged the next day to evacuate the country. July 28th, Sir Arthur Wellesley, (now the duke of Wellington) defeated the French at the battle of Talavera. In the mean time a war broke forth between the Austrians and the French, which terminated, as usual, to the advantage of the latter. On the 6th of April, war was proclaimed by the Austrians; before the middle of May, Vienna was taken by the French; after this some severe battles were fought, in several of which the Austrians were victorious, but on the 12th of July the emperor was obliged to agree to an armistice, which was followed on the 14th of October, by a disadvantageous peace. On the 28th of July, and the succeeding day, the British forces embarked on the disastrous expedition to Walcheren; on the 15th of August Flushing was taken, but on the 23d of December the island was abandoned by our countrymen, after having sustained great injury from disease, and having lost vast numbers of their fellow-soldiers. In 1810, nothing excited more general attention than the arrest of Sir Francis Burdett, who was committed to the Tower on the 8th of April, being charged with violating the privileges of the house of commons. The affray which took place on this occasion, the public meetings which followed, the legal contests which Sir Francis unsuccessfully sustained, and various other interesting circumstances connected with his arrest, are fresh in the recollection of the reader, and it would exceed our limits to detail them particularly. This year Guadaloupe was taken by the British, in the West Indies; and Amboyna and the isle of Bourbon in the East. On the side of Spain and Portugal, no very great events took place, but lord Wellington displayed great courage and prudence in defending the lines of Torres Vedras, against the French general Massena. The long illness of the princess Amelia, which terminated in her death, towards the close of 1810, preyed so deeply on his majesty's mind, that he, at length, sunk under a similar malady with that which affected him in 1789. The consequences are well known. The parliament having met on the 29th of November, adjourned for a fortnight. Several other adjournments followed; the royal physicians were examined, and after much spirited discussion, it was at length resolved, that the Prince of Wales should be declared regent, who entered on his high office in February 1811. The Prince Regent, upon assuming the unrestricted exercise of authority delegated to him by parliament, pursued the same line of conduct as that adopted by his father. Mr. Perceval and his coadjutors were continued in office; thus disappointing the hopes and expectations of those who wished for a change of men and measures. America, although professing neutrality, had by its predilection of France, made a flagrant violation of that neutrality in various instances; the British cabinet in consequence issued Orders of Council prohibiting all commercial intercourse with that country; this greatly affected the manufacturing part of the community, as the exports to America were very considerable; petitions poured in from all quarters to the House of Commons, and a committee was appointed to examine witnesses on the subject, a Non-Intercourse Bill was also passed by the American Congress.—A singular melancholy event took place on May 11, 1812. Mr. Perceval, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, as passing through the lobby of the House of Commons, was assassinated by John Bellingham, by firing a pistol at him, when he almost instantly expired. He was buried in Charlton Church, Kent; a handsome annuity was voted by parliament to his family. A misunderstanding had long subsisted between the Prince Regent and the Princess of Wales. In consequence of a letter sent by her Royal Highness to the Speaker of the House of Commons, the difference became a subject of public discussion, and the corporation of London twice waited in state upon the Princess, with an address expressive of the high sense the city of London entertained of the conduct of her royal highness. A vote of censure was passed upon Alderman Scholey, the lord mayor, for a supposed impropriety of conduct when the first address was delivered. Many other corporate bodies followed the example of the city of London. The catholics of Ireland in conjunction with the English catholics, made a bold effort to procure emancipation from the penal laws, in 1812. The agitation of this important question occasioned an uncommon degree of sensation in the public mind; a vast multitude of petitions were presented to the House of Commons, deprecating the consequences of such a measure; almost every parish in the metropolis, held meetings to consider of measures, by which their opposition to catholic emancipation, might be duly expressed. The venerable Granville Sharp, the philanthropist, put himself at the head of an association, formed for the preservation of the protestant religion; the press teemed with pamphlets written on the subject, and the pens of the bishops of Lincoln, Durham, St. David's, Lord Kenyon, Sir J. C. Hippisley, the Roman catholic bishop, Dr. Milner, Mr. Charles Butler, and others were employed on this occasion. After an animated debate in the upper and lower Houses, in the latter of which Mr. Abbot the Speaker eminently distinguished himself; the motions for receiving the petitions of the catholics were negatived. The campaign in the peninsula was, owing to the unrivalled military science of Sir Arthur Wellesley, most splendid. The battles of Vittoria, and Salamanca, the capture of Badajoz, the storming of Ciudad Rodrigo, and of Fort St. Sebastian, covered the British army with glory. The French were at length driven from Spain across the Pyrennees. Sir Arthur, for his heroic achievements, was successively created, a baron, a marquis, and finally a duke, under the title of duke of Wellington; a house was voted to him by parliament, for him and his heirs for ever, and an annuity adequate to his rank. Sir Rowland Hill, Sir Thomas Graham, Sir John Hope, and Sir Stapleton Cotton, were created barons of the realm. The emperor Napoleon having made an unprovoked invasion on the emperor of Russia's dominions, an immense army penetrated even to Moscow, which magnificent city, accounted the largest in Europe, was set on fire by the Russians; this proved the salvation of the empire. The magnanimous Alexander, with his gallant Cossacks, headed by the Hetman Platoff, drove the invading army before them; while Napoleon in his flight swiftly traversed the frozen soil in a sledge, leaving thousands of his soldiers to perish by the inclemency of the weather, and ar-

rived in safety at his capital. Alexander now turned his arms against his invader: Prussia was released from its obedience to France; and her forces were united with the Russians and the Austrians, while Bernadotte the Crown Prince of Sweden, proved an able auxiliary. The ever-memorable battle of Leipsic proved the destruction of Buonaparte: the allied army pressed on until it came before the gates of Paris. Holland had already thrown off the French yoke, the Prince of Orange had been restored, and instead of Stadtholder, was designated, "Sovereign of the Netherlands." The inhabitants of Bourdeaux had displayed the white cockade, that ancient badge of French loyalty, and opened its gates to the British army under lord Beresford; and Napoleon, in consequence of the allied armies entering Paris, resigned his authority, and was permitted to retire to the island of Elba. The restoration of Louis XVIII. quickly followed. In the summer of 1814, the duchess of Oldenburgh, the emperor Alexander, Frederic William king of Prussia, marshal Blucher, and the Hetman Platoff, visited England. On Saturday the 18th of June these illustrious personages, accompanied by the Prince Regent, dined with the corporation of the city of London. A general day of thanksgiving for the restoration of peace, the preliminaries of which had arrived, was appointed on Thursday, July 7; when the Prince Regent went in state to the cathedral of St. Paul's. The 1st of August, 1814, being the centenary of the accession of the house of Brunswick to the throne of Great Britain, a Gala Fête was exhibited in St. James's Park. The most splendid fireworks were displayed, and a Temple of Concord in the Green Park brilliantly illuminated. A fair was also held in Hyde Park, which lasted for several days. Towards the close of the summer, Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales left England for a tour on the continent. Hostilities having commenced with America, the American privateers were uncommonly successful in capturing English merchant vessels. In Canada the British troops were in some instances victorious, but the close of the campaign was not so satisfactory; general Ross with a body of troops burnt and destroyed the city of Washington; but in a subsequent attack upon Baltimore the gallant general was unfortunately killed. Towards the end of the year 1814, a congress of the allied sovereigns assembled at Vienna for the purpose of adjusting the basis of a general peace; but Napoleon having a second time usurped the sovereignty of France, recourse was again had to arms, and the memorable battle of Waterloo was fought in June, 1815. In this tremendous and decisive action his imperial troops were completely defeated by the superior bravery and skill of the British and their allies, commanded by the duke of Wellington; and the power of Napoleon being thus completely annihilated, he abdicated a second time, and surrendering himself to the British, was sent to the island of St. Helena. The whole period of the Regency of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has been distinguished by the most brilliant events. The merits and results of his government it will be the province of future historians to record. George III. was married Sept. 8, 1761, to the princess Sophia Charlotte of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, born May 19, 1744, crowned Sept. 22, 1761, and now has issue; 1. George Frederic Augustus, prince of Wales, born Aug. 12, 1762, married April 8, 1795, to the princess Caroline Amelia Elizabeth, daughter of the late Charles, duke of Brunswick, his cousin-german, born May 17, 1768; by whom he had issue, princess Charlotte Augusta; born Jan. 7, 1796, married May 2, 1816, to Leopold, Prince of Saxe-Coburg Saalfeld, died Nov. 6, 1817, in giving birth to a still-born male child; 2. Frederic, duke of York, born Aug. 16, 1763, married Sept. 29, 1791, to Frederique C. Ul. Catharine, daughter of the king of Prussia, born May 7, 1767; 3. William Henry, duke of Clarence, born Aug. 21, 1765; 4. Charlotte Augusta Matilda, dowager queen of Wirtemberg, born Sept. 29, 1766, married May 18, 1797, to the late Frederic Charles William, then hereditary prince, afterwards king of Wirtemberg; 5. Edward, duke of Kent, born Nov. 2, 1767, married to the princess Maria Louisa Victoria of Leiningen, sister of prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg; 6. Augusta Sophia, born Nov. 8, 1768; 7. Elizabeth, born May 22, 1770; married to the prince of Hesse Hombourg; 8. Ernest Augustus, duke of Cumberland, born June 5, 1771, married, Oct. 1815, to the princess of Salms; 9. Augustus Frederic, duke of Sussex, born Jan. 27, 1773, married in Nov. 1793, at Rome, to Lady Augusta Murray, daughter of the earl of Dunmore, which was declared void in Aug. 1794; 10. Adolphus Frederic, duke of Cambridge, born Feb. 25, 1774, married May 7, 1818, to Augusta Wilhelmina Louisa, daughter of the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel; 11. Mary, born April 25, 1776, married July 22, 1816, to William Frederic, duke of Gloucester; 12. Sophia, born Nov. 5, 1777.

GEO'RGIA, a fertile country of Asia, called by the Persians Gurgistan, and by the Turks Gurtshi, is situated between the Black and Caspian Seas, and comprehends the ancient Iberia, and part of Colchis. The hills are covered with forests of beech, oak, ash, chesnuts, walnuts, and elms, encircled with vines, growing spontanously, and producing vast quantities of grapes. Cotton also grows spontaneously, as well as the finest fruit trees. Rice, wheat, millet, hemp, and flax, are raised on the plains, almost without culture. The valleys afford fine pasturage, the rivers are full of fish, the mountains abound with minerals, and the climate is delicious. The rivers, however, being fed by mountain torrents, are always too rapid or too shallow for the purposes of navigation. Georgia was formerly one kingdom, the inhabitants of which were Christians; but, since 1639, when it was conquered by the Persians, the country is divided between two native princes, by themselves called kings, but by the sophi styled governors. Each of these has a guard of Mahometan horse in his pay. The Georgians are skilled in the use of the bow, and are thought to be the best soldiers in Asia. Their dress resembles that of the Cossacks; but those that are wealthy affect the habit of the Persians. They usually dye their hair, beards, and nails red. The women, who are celebrated for their beauty, stain the palms of their hands of the same colour, and paint their eyebrows black, in such a manner as to form one entire line, while the rest of the face is coated with white and red. Being generally educated in convents, they can read and write, qualifications uncommon with the men, even of the highest rank. The inhabitants are Christians, partly of the Greek, and partly of the Armenian church. Here are also Tartars, Ossi, Armenians, and a considerable number of Jews. Of these last, some have villages of their own, others are mixed with the Georgian, Armenian, and Tartarian inhabitants, but never with the Ossi. They pay a small tribute above that of the natives. There are only four considerable towns, Tefflis, Gori, Suram, and Ali.

GEO'RGIA, the most southern of the United States of North America, is bounded on the E. by the Atlantic Ocean; on the S. by East and West Florida; on the W. by that part of Louisiana which lies on the E. of the river Mississippi; and on the N. by S. Carolina and the Tennessee government: it extends about 420 miles from E. to W., and from 140 to 240 N. to S. It contains nearly, 90,000 souls, and is divided into 11 counties, namely, Chatham, Effingham, Burke, Richmond, Wilkes, Liberty, Glynn, Camden, Washington, Greene, and Franklin. The whole coast is

London: Published by Thomas Kelly, 17, Paternoster Row.

Drawn & Engraved by Alex.r Findlay

bordered with islands, which, as well as the continent, being well wooded, the channel between them is extremely pleasant. The principal towns are Augusta, Savannah, Brunswick, Sunbury, Frederica, Washington, and Louisville. The principal rivers are the Savannah, Ogeechee, Alatamaha, St. Mary, &c. The winters in Georgia are mild and pleasant, ice and snow being seldom seen. The soil varies according to situation, and different degrees of improvement. By culture are produced rice, indigo, cotton, silk, Indian corn, potatoes, oranges, figs, pomegranates, &c. Rice, at present, is the staple commodity; but great attention begins to be paid to the raising of tobacco. Augusta is the capital.

GEO'RGIA, SOUTH, the principal of a cluster of islands in the South Atlantic Ocean, discovered by Captain Cook, in 1775, and so named by him. It is 31 leagues long, its greatest breadth is about 10. It abounds in bays and harbours, which the vast quantities of ice render inaccessible the greatest part of the year. Two rocky islands are situated at the N. end, one of which was a craggy cliff, nearly perpendicular, containing the nests of many thousand shags; the other was called Bird Island, from the innumerable flocks of birds seen near it, from the largest albatrosses down to the least peterels. Several porpoises and seals were also observed. Here are perpendicular ice cliffs of considerable height, like those of Spitzbergen. From these, pieces were continually breaking off, and floating out to sea: the valleys were covered with snow, and the only vegetation observed, was a bladed grass growing in tufts, wild burnet, and a plant like moss. Not a stream of fresh water was to be seen on the whole coast. A great number of sea-calves and sea-bears were found, and flocks of penguins, some of which weighed 38 pounds, and measured 3 feet 3 inches in length. The only bird here appeared to be a species of the lark; no quadruped was found. These islands lie between 53. 57. and 54. 57. S. lat., and between 35. 34. and 38. 13. W. long.

GEO'RGIC, (*jorjik*) *s.* [*georgikos*, from *ge*, the earth, and *ergon*, work, Gr.] some part of the science of husbandry put into a pleasing dress, and set off with all the beauties and embellishments of poetry.

GEO'RGIUM SIDUS, probably the most remote planet from the sun, was discovered by Dr. Herschel in 1781. It moves round its orbit in about 30,445 days, 18 hours, at the immense distance of about 1,800 millions of miles from the sun. On account of his distance from the earth, his rotation round his axis (and consequently the length of his days and nights) is unknown to us. Six satellites, as hath hitherto been discovered, revolve round this globe, which is about 90 times bigger than the earth. As seen from the earth, he appears under an angle of only 4 seconds of a degree, and it cannot be readily distinguished from a fixed star by a less magnifying power than 200 times.

GERA'NIUM, *s.* a plant of great variety, beauty, and exquisite flavour; the most valuable species are brought from Africa, but are raised with difficulty in this country.

GERFA'LCON, *s.* a bird of prey, in size between a vulture and a hawk, and of the greatest strength next to the eagle.

GERMA'IN St., a town of Cornwall, with a small market on Friday. It was once the largest town in the county, but is at present a small place, though it sends two members to parliament. It was formerly a bishop's see, had a cathedral, and what is left of it is used as the parish church, and near it is the priory yet standing. It is 8 miles W. of Plymouth, and 224 W. by S. of London.

GE'RMAN, *s.* [*germanus*, from *germen*, a branch or shoot, Lat.] a brother; one approaching to a brother in neamess of blood; generally applied to the children of brothers and sisters, who are called *cousins-german*.

GE'RMAN, *a.* [from *germen*, a branch or shoot, Lat.] related. Obsolete.

GERMA'NDER, *s.* [*germandrie*, Fr.] a plant with yellow blossoms, called also the ground-pine; likewise a kind of speedwell.

GE'RMANY, a country of Europe, bounded on the W. by Swisserland, France, the Netherlands, and the German Ocean; on the N. by Sleswick and the Baltic Sea, on the E. by Prussia, Poland, and Hungary; on the S. by Hungary, the Adriatic, Italy, and Swisserland; being about 640 miles in length, and 550 in breadth. The air is temperate and wholesome, and the productions are various. Germany contains many princes, secular and ecclesiastic, who are independent of each other; and there are great numbers of free imperial cities, which are so many little republics, governed by their own laws, and united by a head, who has the title of emperor. The prerogatives of the imperial dignity were formerly much more extensive than in latter years. At the close of the Saxon race in 1024, the emperors exercised the right of conferring all ecclesiastical benefices in Germany; of receiving their revenues during a vacancy; of succeeding to the effects of intestate ecclesiastics; of confirming or annulling the election of the popes; of assembling councils, and of appointing them to decide on the affairs of the church; of conferring the title of king on their vassals; of granting vacant fiefs; of receiving the revenues of the empire; of governing Italy as its proper sovereigns; of erecting free cities, and establishing fairs; of assembling the diets of the empire, and fixing the time of their duration; of coining money, and conferring the same privilege on the states of the empire; and of administering justice within the territories of the different states. About the year 1437, however, the emperors were reduced to the power of conferring all dignities and titles, except the privilege of being a state of the empire; of appointing once, during their reign, a dignitary in each chapter or religious house; of granting dispensations with respect to the age of majority; of erecting cities, and conferring the privilege of coining money, and of calling the meetings of the diet, and presiding in them. The electors of the empire were 3 ecclesiastical, namely, the archbishops of Treves, Cologne, and Mentz; and 5 secular, namely, the king of Prussia, as elector of Brandenburgh; the king of Great Britain, as elector of Hanover; the present emperor, as king of Bohemia; the elector of Saxony; and the elector palatine of the Rhine; and each elector bore the title of one of the principal officers of the empire; but a new arrangement has taken place in consequence of events subsequent upon the French revolution. To prevent the calamities of a contested election, a king of the Romans was often chosen in the life-time of the emperor, on whose death he succeeded to the imperial dignity as a circumstance of course. Although chief of the empire, the supreme authority resided in the diets, which were composed of three colleges; that of the electors, that of the princes, and that of the imperial towns. When that of the electors and that of the princes disagreed, that of the towns could not decide the difference; but they were obliged to give their consent, when they were of the same opinion. The diets had the power of making peace or war, of settling general impositions, and of regulating all the important affairs of the empire. But their decisions had not the force of law till the emperor gave his consent. All the sovereigns of Germany had an absolute authority in their own dominions, and could impose taxes, levy troops, make alliances, &c., provided they did not prejudice the empire.—Much of the following detail respecting the minor states of Germany, &c., is no an exact representation of present circumstances, political events having made great alterations.—Germany is di-

vided into 9 circles, each of which comprehends several other states; the princes, prelates, and counts of which, with the deputies of the imperial towns, meet together about their common affairs. Each circle has one or two directors and a colonel; the directors have a power of convoking the assembly of the states of their circle, and the colonel commands the army. The 9 circles are those of Austria, Bavaria, Suabia, Franconia, Upper and Lower Rhine, Westphalia, and Upper and Lower Saxony. The principal rivers are the Danube, Rhine, Elbe, Weser, Maine and Oder. The language of Germany is a dialect of the Teutonic, which succeeded that called the Celtic. The 3 principal religious professions are the Romish, Lutheran, and Calvinistic. The first prevails in the dominions of the emperor, in the ecclesiastical electorates and in Bavaria; the second in the circles of Upper and Lower Saxony, great part of Westphalia, Franconia, Suabia, the Upper Rhine, and in most of the imperial towns; the third in the dominions of the landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, and of some other princes. At present, however, the above constitution and form of government appears wholly or in part annihilated, inasmuch as Francis II. formally resigned the empire of Germany with its title, crown and regalia, on the 6th of August, 1806; and he now bears only the title of Francis I., emperor of Austria, which he holds in his own right, it being hereditary in his family. This abdication was occasioned by the *Confederation of the Rhine*, which drew many of the Germanic states from their allegiance; and because of the advancement of the electors of Bavaria and Wirtemburg to the dignity of kings; over whom, and the elector of Baden, Francis was restrained from exercising any species of authority, as well as over their respective dominions, or the circles of Bavaria, Franconia and Suabia. So that at present there is no supreme government over the empire of Germany; but every separate state appears to be governed by its own laws, without being amenable to any superior.

GERME, *s.* [*germen*, Lat.] a sprout or shoot; that part which grows and spreads. In botany, that part of a flower or plant which contains the seed.

GE'RMEN, *s.* [Lat.] a young sprout or shoot; a shooting or sprouting seed.

To GE'RMINATE, *v. n.* [from *germen*, a branch or shoot, Lat.] to sprout, bud, shoot, or grow.

GERMINA'TION, *s.* [*germination*, Fr. from *germen*, a branch or shoot, Lat.] the act of shooting or sprouting; growth.

GE'RUND, *s.* [*gerundium*, Lat.] in the Latin grammar, a verbal noun ending in *di*, *do*, or *dum*, and governing cases like a verb. In English we have no gerunds.

GESTA'TION, *s.* [from *gesto*, to carry, Lat.] the act of bearing the young in the womb.

To GESTICULATE, *v. n.* [from *gestus*, a gesture, Lat.] to make odd gestures; to play antic tricks.

GESTICULA'TION, *s.* [from *gestus*, a gesture, Lat.] the throwing the arms or limbs about in odd and antic postures; an odd posture.

GE'STURE, *s.* [from *gestus*, Lat.] the postures or attitudes expressive of a person's sentiments; any movement or motion of the body.

To GE'STURE, *v. a.* to accompany one's delivery with action, attitude, or motion of the body.

To GET, *v. a.* pret. *I got*, anciently *gat;* part. pass. *got* or *gotten;* [*getan*, *gettan*, Sax.] to procure, or acquire; to obtain by force or seizure; to attain by success; to win; to possess; to beget; to gain; to earn by labour and pains; to learn. "*Get by heart* the more common and useful words." *Watts.* To put into any state; to prevail on; to draw; to betake; to remove by force or art. Neuterly to arrive at any state or posture or by degrees with some kind of labour or difficulty. To fall; to come by accident. To find the way; to move; to remove. To go, or repair to. To *get off*, to sell or dispose of by some artifice or expedient; to escape danger. To *get in*, to force or find a passage. To become by any act what one was not before. To *get over*, to surmount; to conquer; to extricate one's self from any obstacle or impediment which hinders from action, or involves the mind in perplexity. To *get up*, to rise from a seat or a bed.

GE'TTER, *s.* one who procures or obtains; one who begets.

GE'TTING, *s.* the act of obtaining. In commerce, gain or profit.

GE'WGAW, *s.* [*gegaf*, Sax.] a showy, empty trifle; a bauble, or splendid plaything.

GE'WGAW, *a.* splendidly trifling; though showy and gaudy, yet of no value.

GHA'STFUL, (*gastful*) *a* [*gast* and *fulle*, Sax.] dreary; dismal; melancholy.

GHA'STLINESS, (*gastliness*) *s.* horror appearing on the countenance; dismal paleness; like a ghost.

GHA'STLY, (*gastly*) *a.* like a ghost; with horror and dread painted on the countenance; dreadful; horrible; shocking.

GHENT, now a considerable city of the kingdom of the Netherlands, containing 6 parish churches besides the cathedral, and a great many religious houses. It is not populous in proportion to its extent, which is so great, that Charles V., is reported to have said to the French king, Francis I., "I have a glove," (the French name for Ghent being *Gant*, a glove,) "in which I can put your whole city of Paris." The city is divided by canals into 26 islands, and over the canals there are 300 bridges. The streets are large, and the market-place is spacious. They have flourishing manufactures of silk, woollen, linen, and a great trade in corn. There is a large canal which passes from Ghent to Bruges, and thence to Ostend; and another which passes to Sas de Ghent. Ghent is seated on the confluence of the rivers Scheldt, Lis, Moeze, and Lieve, 26 miles N. W. of Brussels. Lat. 51. 3. N., long. 3. 49. E.

GHE'RKEN, (*gerken*—the *g* pronounced hard) *s.* [*gurcke*, Teut.] a pickled cucumber.

GHOST (*gōst*) *s.* [*gast*, Sax.] the soul of a man: a spirit or spectre seen after the death of a person. When joined with *Holy*, it implies the third Person of the Holy Trinity, otherwise termed the *Spirit*, as this word likewise signifies. To *give up the ghost*, is to expire; to die; or to yield our soul into the hands of Him that gave it.

GHO'STLINESS, (*gōstliness*) *s.* spiritual tendency; the quality relating to the soul.

GHO'STLY, (*gōstly*) *a.* spiritual, or relating to the soul.

GIALALI'NA, *s.* [Ital.] earth of a bright gold colour, found in the kingdom of Naples, very fine, and much valued by painters.

GIAMBEUX (*jambōse*) *s.* [*jambes*, Fr.] armour for the legs; greaves.

GI'ANT, *s.* [*gigas*, Lat. *géant*, Fr.] a person of uncommon height of stature.

GI'ANTESS, *s.* a woman of more than natural height; a woman taller than the rest of the sex naturally are.

GI'ANTLIKE, or GI'ANTLY, *a.* resembling a giant in tallness; of an enormous bulk, or exceeding great.

GIANT'S CAUSEWAY, a large curious promontory of Basaltes, in Antrim in Ireland, esteemed one of the greatest natural curiosities in the world. It is on the N. coast W. of Bengore Head, and about 122 miles N. of Dublin. Lat. 55. 20. N., long. 6. 50. W.

LONDON: PUBLISHED BY THOMAS KELLY, 17, PATERNOSTER ROW.

GI'ANTSHIP, *s.* the quality or character of a giant.

GIARO'LO, in ornithology, a small bird of the snipe kind, with a white tail, which is sold in the markets of Italy.

GIBBE, *s.* any old worn-out animal; as a *gibcat* is an old cat.

To GI'BBER, *v. n.* [from *jabber*, according to Johnson] to speak in an inarticulate or unintelligible manner.

GI'BBERISH, (the *g* pronounced hard) *s.* cant; the private language of rogues, gypsies, &c.

GI'BBET, *s.* [*gibet*, Fr.] a gallows; or a cross post whereon malefactors are executed, or hung in chains.

To GI'BBET, *v. n.* to hang or expose on a gibbet; to hang upon a beam, which crosses another standing upright.

GIBBO'SITY, [*gibbosité*, Fr.] the quality of rising in a hump, or protuberance, above the rest of a surface; a prominence; convexity.

GI'BBOUS, *a.* [*gibbosus*, Lat.] swelling or rising above the other part of the surface; convex; rising in knobs.

GI'BBOUSNESS, *s.* convexity; prominence.

To GIBE, (*g* soft) *v. n.* [*gaber*, old Fr.] to sneer in a contemptuous manner; to deride; to mock; to treat with scorn; to taunt.

GIBE, *s.* a taunt, sneer, or expression of ridicule, joined with contempt.

GI'BER, *s.* a sneerer; one who ridicules or sneers another; a scoffer.

GI'BINGLY, *ad.* in a contemptuous, ridiculing, or sneering manner.

GI'BLETS, *s.* [*giblot*, Sax.] the offal part of a fowl, particularly those of a duck or a goose, which are cut off before they are roasted, consisting of the head or neck, parts of the wings, gizzard, heart, liver, and legs.

GIBRA'LTAR, a town of Andalusia, in Spain, near a mountain of the same name, formerly called Calpe, which, with Mount Abyla, on the opposite shore of Africa, were called the Pillars of Hercules. It was formerly thought to be impregnable; but, in 1704, it was taken by the confederate fleet, commanded by Sir George Rooke. The French and Spaniards attempted to retake it the same year, and 4 of 500 of them crept up the rock which covers the town, in the night-time, but were driven down headlong the next morning. In 1727, the Spaniards besieged it again, and they attempted to blow up the rock which they found impracticable, and were at length obliged to raise the siege. In the course of the American war, the Spaniards again besieged it; but their ever-memorable attack, on September 13, 1782, with floating batteries of 212 brass cannon, &c., in ships from 1,400 to 600 tuns burden, ended in a disappointment, in the destruction of all the ships, and most of the assailants in them. General Elliot at this time commanded the garrison. The garrison here are cooped up in a very narrow compass, and have no provisions but what are brought from Barbary and England. The town is now so strong by art and nature, as probably to bid defiance to the utmost efforts of an enemy. Here are upwards of 300 pieces of cannon mounted on the works. Gibraltar contains several streets, one of which is pretty spacious and well paved; the others are narrow and dirty. It has also 3 gates. It is built at the foot of a barren rock, or craggy hill, which rises about 1,400 feet above the level of the sea, in a peninsula, which can be approached only by a narrow passage, between the mountain and the sea. Across this isthmus the Spaniards have drawn a fortified line, to prevent the garrison from having any communication with the country. The English here, exclusive of the garrison, amonnt to about 2,000, and the Spaniards, Portuguese, Genoese, and Jews, to as many more. Here is one English and one Spanish church, and a Jews' synagogue. The road is not safe against storms, nor convenient for refitting vessels, though they may be laid on their sides for careening; the harbour is formed by two moles, one of which is 300 feet in length. On the summit of the rock is a plain, whence there is a fine prospect of the sea on each side the Strait, of Barbary, Fez, and Morocco, and of Seville and Granada in Spain. The Strait of Gibraltar is about 24 miles in length, and 15 in breadth, and a strong current always runs through it from the Ocean to the Mediterranean. Gibraltar is 25 miles N. of Ceuta, and 49 S. E. of Cadiz. Lat. 36. 6. N., long. 5. 22. W.

GI'BSTAFF, *s.* a long staff to gauge water, or to shove forth a vessel into the deep. A weapon used formerly to fight beasts upon the stage.

GI'DDILY, (the *g* pron. hard) *ad.* the appearance of external things turning round though at rest, with a swimming in the head. Figuratively, without steadiness, or forethought; heedlessly; negligently.

GI'DDINESS, (the *g* pron. hard) *s.* the state of being giddy; inability to keep its place.

GI'DDY, (the *g* pron. hard) *a.* [*gidig*, Sax.] having a swimming in the head, whereby external things, though at rest, seem to turn round; changeable; inconstant; unsteady; heedless; elated too much with success or praise.

GI'DDYPACED, *a.* moving without regularity.

GIER-EA'GLE, *s.* a bird mentioned in Scripture.

GIFT, (the *g* pron. hard) *s.* [*gif*, Sax.] something bestowed on another without price or exchange; the act of giving. When applied to the Deity, an offering or oblation.

GI'FTED, (the *g* pron. hard) *a.* given or bestowed; not acquired by labour. Endowed with extraordinary powers.

GIG, (the *g* pron. hard) *s.* etymology uncertain; a small top made of horn, which is kept spinning by whipping it with a thong; also a kind of carriage.

GIGA'NTIC, (last *g* pron. hard) *a.* [from *gigas*, a giant, Lat.] resembling a giant; of an enormous size. Figuratively, exceedingly wicked.

GIGG, JI'GA, or JIG, *s.* See JIG.

To GI'GGLE, (the *g* pron. hard) *v. n.* [*gichelen*, Fr.] to be inclined to laugh; to laugh at trifles.

GI'GGLER, (the *g* pron. hard) *s.* one who bursts into laughter at the least trifle; one very much inclined to laughter.

GI'GLET, (the *g* pron. hard) *s.* [*geagl*, Sax.] a wanton, lascivious girl.

To GILD, (the *g* pron. hard) *v. a.* pret. *gilded* or *gilt*; [*gildan*, Sax.] to wash over with liquid, or cover with leaf-gold. To adorn with lustre. To illuminate or brighten. To *gild over*, to recommend a thing, or hide its defects by some additional ornament.

GI'LDER, (the *g* pron. hard) *s.* one who covers the surface of any body with gold; a coin valued from one shilling and sixpence to two shillings; [from *ghield*, Dan. *geld*, Teut. money.]

GI'LDING, (the *g* pron. hard) *s.* gold laid or stuck on any surface, by way of ornament; the act of covering with gold.

GI'LFORD, (the *g* pron. hard) a town of Down, in Ulster, seated on the river Ban, 3 miles S. W. of Warringtown, and 62 from Dublin. The meanders of the river, over which there is a good stone bridge of 22 arches, the rising grounds surrounding it, adorned with wood, and the bleach-yards in the bottom, afford altogether a prospect truly delightful. Here is a chalybeate spa of good quality.

GILL, *s.* [from *gula*, the throat, Lat.] the apertures on each side of the head of a fish, which they breathe through instead of their mouths. The red flap which hangs down from the beak of a fowl, or fleshy excrescence under the

chin of a man. When used in these senses the *g* is pronounced hard. A liquid measure, containing the fourth part of a quart. A woman or female companion. In botany, the plant called ground-ivy. Likewise ale, wherein ground-ivy has been steeped. In these senses the *g* is pronounced like *j*.

GI'LLIFLOWER, *s.* corrupted from *July-flower*, so called from the month it blows in; in botany, the *dianthus*, under which genus are included pinks, carnations, and the sweet-william.

GILT, (the *g* pron. hard) *s.* gold laid on any surface. Figuratively, golden show or splendour.

GI'LTHEAD, *s.* a sea-fish; also a bird.

GI'LTTAIL, *s.* a worm, so called from his yellow tail.

GIM, *a.* [*gim*, Sax.] neat; spruce; well-dressed; an old word which seems now reviving.

GI'MCRACK, *s.* a machine more curious than useful.

GI'MLET, (the *g* pron. hard) *s.* a borer with a kind of worm or screw at the end.

GI'MMAL, *s.* Johnson thinks this is a gradual corruption from *geometry* or *geometrical*; some little quaint devices or pieces of machinery.

GI'MMER, *s.* [See GIMMAL] a movement; a part of a machine; machinery.

GIMP, (the *g* pron. hard) *s.* a kind of silk-twist or lace.

GIN, *s.* contracted from *engine*; a trap or snare; a machine for raising great weights; a pump worked by wheels; a distilled liquor drawn from juniper-berries, &c., contracted from *Geneva*.

GINGE'E, a town on the coast of Coromandel, once the capital of a kingdom of the same name. It stands on a mountain, whose top is divided into three points, on each of which is a castle. The great Mogul besieged it 3 years, towards the close of the 17th century, to no purpose. It is 34 miles N. W. of Pondicherry. Lat. 12. 16. N., lon. 79. 36. E.

GI'NGER, *s.* [*gingero*, Ital.] an aromatic root, of a yellow colour, and very hot and pungent taste, used in cookery as a spice; by apothecaries as a medicine.

GI'NGERBREAD, (*jinjerbred*) *s.* a kind of bread made of flour sweetened with treacle, and mixed with ginger and aromatic seeds.

GI'NGERLY, *ad.* cautiously; nicely.

GI'NGERNESS, *s.* [*gingre*, Sax.] caution, tenderness, or slightness in handling, for fear of hurting or soiling; niceness.

GINGIVAL, *a.* [from *gingiva*, the gum, Lat.] belonging to the gums.

To GI'NGLE, *v. n.* [formed from the sound] to make a sharp noise, applied to that made by several pieces of money shaken together; to shake pieces of money or metal together, so as to make them sound.

GI'NGLE, *s.* the sound made by several pieces of money or metal shaken together; the sound made by several words or periods ending with the same letters or syllables.

GINGLYMOID, *a.* [from *ginglymos*, a kind of articulation, and *eidos*, likeness, Gr.] resembling a ginglymus; approaching to a ginglymus.

GI'NGLYMUS, *s.* [from *ginglymos*, Gr.] in anatomy, a kind of articulation or joint, whose motion resembles that of a hinge.

GI'NNET, *s.* [from *ginnos*, Gr.] a nag, or mule, or degenerated breed.

GI'NSENG, *s.* a root brought lately into Europe. It is of a very agreeable aromatic smell, though not very strong. Its taste is acid and aromatic, and has somewhat bitter in it. We have it from China; and there is some of it in the same latitudes in America.

GI'PSY, *s.* corrupted from *Egyptian*; a vagabond of a naturally particular dark complexion, who pretends to tell future events by palmistry or physiognomy. Figuratively, used to imply a person of a dark complexion, or a woman of great craftiness and cunning.

GI'RAFFE, in zoology, a singular quadruped, which inhabits the interior of Africa. It sometimes grows to the height of 18 feet from the hoof to the end of the horns, while its hind parts are not half so high. It is of a reddish white, marked with numerous rusty-like spots. Its manners are gentle

GI'RASOLE, *s.* [*girasol*, Fr.] the sunflower; also the opal stone.

To GIRD, (in this word and its derivatives the *g* is pron. hard) *v. a.* preter. *girdd* or *girt*; [*girdan*, Sax.] to bind round; to fasten by binding round; to invest; to clothe; to inclose; to encircle.

GIRD, *s.* a twitch, or pang, alluding to the pain or sensation caused by a girdle drawn tight on a sudden.

GI'RDER, *s.* in architecture, the largest piece of timber in a floor; its ends are fastened into the summers or breast-summers, and support the joists, which are framed into it.

GI'RDLE, (the *g* is pron. hard in this word and its following derivatives) *s.* [*gyrdel*, Sax.] any thing or bandage drawn round the waist, and tied or buckled. An inclosure or circumference. The equator, a great circle surrounding the world like a girdle.

To GI'RDLE, *v. a.* to encompass and surround as with a girdle. To inclose, shut in, or environ.

GI'RDLEBELT, *s.* the belt that encircles the waist.

GI'RDLER, *s.* one who makes belts or girdles.

GIRL, (in this word and its subsequent derivatives the *g* is pron. hard) *s.* a young female or woman: applied to one who is playful, giddy, and thoughtless, not arrived to years of discretion, or not acting with that reserve which a person of discretion ought.

GI'RLISH, *a.* like a girl, or one who is not arrived to years of discretion; wanton, playful, or giddy.

GI'RLISHLY, *ad.* in a wanton, playful, giddy, or thoughtless manner.

GIRO'NNA, a considerable town, or city, of Catalonia, situated on a rivulet, which falls into the Ter, 47 miles N. E. of Barcelona.

GI'RROCK, *s.* a kind of fish.

To GIRT, (the *g* pron. hard) *v. a.* Johnson says it is an improper word; to gird; to surround, encircle.

GIRT, (the *g* pron. hard) *s.* a band which goes under or round a horse's belly, and fastens to the saddle or burden on its back. In surgery, a circular bandage, with a bolster in the middle.

GIRTH, (*g* pron. hard) *s.* [from *gird*, the verb] the band by which the saddle is fastened upon a horse; the circumference or measure of a person's waist.

To GIRTH, (*g* pron. hard) *v. a.* to put on, or bind with a girth.

GI'SBORN, (*g* pron. hard) a town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Monday. It is 60 miles W. of York, and 219 N. N. W. of London. Pop. 2306.

GI'SBOROUGH, (*Gisbŏro*; *g* pron. hard) a town in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Monday. It is pleasantly seated on a flat, 4 miles from the mouth of the river Tees; and is of note for being the first place where alum was made, as it was formerly for its abbey. It is 22 miles N. W. by W. of Whitby, 35 S. by E. of Durham, and 247 N. by W. of London. Pop. 2210.

To GIVE, (*g* pron. hard) *v. a.* preter. *gave*, participle passive *given*; [*gifan*, Sax.] to present or confer on another without receiving any thing in exchange; to transmit, com-

municate, or impart from one's self to another by hand, speech, or writing; to assign; to put into a person's possession; to consign. To pay as a price or reward. To expose. To allow; to grant. To enable. To exhibit or express. To *give back*, to restore or return. To *give the hand*, to yield pre-eminence. To *give for*, to exchange one thing for another. To *give ear*, to listen or attend to what a person says. To *give way*, to yield without resistance, or denial. To offer. Used with *to*, to addict, apply, or habituate. Used with *away*, to make over, to transfer to another. Joined to *out*, to proclaim; publish; or utter; to spread a false report or rumour. Used with *up*, to resign, quit, yield, abandon, or deliver. Used with *in*, to retreat; to give way; to go back. Used with *into*, to comply with; to assent to; to yield to. Used with *off*, to cease. Used with *over*, to leave; to quit; to cease from an act; to conclude lost. To *give out*, to cease from a contest; to yield. Used with *way* or *place*, to yield without resistance; to fall back or make room. Neuterly, to grow moist; to melt; to thaw. SYNON. We *give* to our servants. We *present* to princes. We *offer* to God.

GIVER, (the *g*. pron. hard) *s*. one that lets another have a thing without receiving any thing in return.

GI'ZZARD, (the *g* pron. hard) *s*. [*gigeria*, Lat. *gesier*, Fr.] a strong musculous stomach in birds, wherein their meat, by means of stones which they swallow, is ground in pieces, as in a mill. To *grumble in the gizzard*, is applied to those who are dissatisfied or discontented.

GLA'CIAL, *a*. [from *glacies*, ice, Lat.] icy; made of ice; frozen.

GLACIA'TION, *s*. [from *glacies*, ice, Lat.] the act of turning into ice; ice.

GLA'CIERS, a name given to some extensive fields of ice in Swisserland. The Glaciers may be divided into two sorts; the Lower, occupying the deep valleys situated in the bottom of the Alps, and termed, by the natives, Valley of Ice; and the Upper, which clothe the summits and sides of the mountains. The Lower Glaciers are the most considerable in extent and depth, some stretching several leagues in length. At the higher extremity, they are bordered by inaccessible rocks, and on the other extend into cultivated valleys. The thickness of the ice varies from 80 to 100 feet, and in some parts extends to upwards of 600 feet. These immense fields of ice usually rest on an inclined plane; being pushed forward by the pressure of their own weight, and but weakly supported by the rugged rocks beneath, they are intersected by large transverse chasms, and present the appearance of walls, pyramids, and other fantastic shapes, observed at all heights and at all situations, wherever the declivity exceeds 30 or 40 degrees. But in those parts, where the plane on which they rest is nearly horizontal, the surface of the ice is passable, being not so slippery as that of the frozen ponds or rivers; it is rough and granulated and is only dangerous in deep descents. The following is simple and natural theory relative to the formation of the Glaciers. An immense quantity of snow is continually accumulating in the elevated valleys enclosed within the Alps, as well from that which falls from the clouds, during nine months in the year, as from the masses which are incessantly rolling from the steep sides of the circumjacent mountains. Part of this snow, which is not dissolved during summer, impregnated with rain and snow-water, is frozen during winter, and forms that opaque and porous ice of which the Lower Glaciers are composed. The Upper Glaciers may be subdivided into those which cover the summits, and those which extend along the sides of the Alps. Those which cover the summits owe their origin to the snow that falls at all seasons of the year, and which remains nearly in its original state, being congealed into a hard substance, and not converted into ice; for in so cold a region there cannot be melted a quantity of snow sufficient to impregnate with water the whole mass, which remains undissolved. The substance which clothes the sides of the Alps is neither pure snow, like that of the summits, nor ice which forms the Lower Glaciers, but is an assemblage of both. It contains less snow than the summits, because the summer heat has more power to dissolve it, and because the liquefied snow descending from above, the mass is penetrated with a large quantity of water. It contains more snow than the Lower Glaciers, because the dissolution of the snow is comparatively less. Hence the ice is even more porous, opaque, and less compact, than the ice of the Lower Glaciers; and is of so doubtful a texture, as renders it in many parts, difficult to decide whether it may be called ice or frozen snow. Thus there is a regular gradation from the snow on the summits, to the ice of the Lower Glaciers, formed by the intermediate mixture of snow and ice, which becomes more compact, and less porous, in proportion as it approaches the Lower Glaciers, until it unites and assimilates with them.

GLA'CIS, *s*. [Fr.] in fortification, a sloping bank. It is more especially taken for that which ranges from the parapet of the covered way to the level on the side of the field.

GLAD, *a*. [*glæd*, Sax.] cheerful; gay; rejoicing at some good which has happened. Figuratively, used for any thing which appears fertile, bright, or showy.

To GLA'DDEN; *v. a*. to cheer; to affect with a sensation of pleasure or delight.

GLADE, *s*. [from *glod*, Dan.] a lawn or opening in a wood; a passage through a wood made by lopping off the branches of trees.

GLADIA'TOR, *s*. [Lat.] a person who used to fight with a naked sword in the public shows in Rome. Figuratively, a prize-fighter or sword-player.

GLA'DIOLE, *s*. an herb with long narrow radical leaves, naked cylindrical stem, and purplish and white blossoms; the same with the flowering rush.

GLA'DLY, *ad*. in a joyful manner.

GLA'DNESS, *s*. a sensation of joy or delight, arising at the prospect of success, or the actual possession of good.

GLA'DSOME, *a*. delighted; pleased.

GLA'DSOMELY, *ad*. with some sensation of delight or pleasure.

GLA'DSOMENESS, *s*. gaiety; a slight sensation of joy or delight.

GLA'DWYN, *s*. a provincial term for the stinking flag.

GLAIRE, *s*. [*glaire*, Fr.] the white of an egg; a kind of halbert.

To GLAIRE, *v. a*. [*glairer*, Fr.] to varnish or smear with the white of an egg, used by bookbinders.

GLAMO'RGANSHIRE, a county of S. Wales, bounded on the N. by Carmarthenshire and Brecknockshire, on the E. by Monmouthshire, and on the S. and W. by the Bristol Channel. It extends from E. to W. 48 miles, and 26 from N. to S. It is divided into 10 hundreds, which contain 1 city, 8 market towns, 118 parishes and a population of about 173,500. On the N. side of this county, where it is mountainous, the long continuance of the snow renders the air sharp; but the country being more level on the S. side, it is there milder, more pleasant, more populous, and bears large crops of corn, with remarkably sweet grass, whence it has been called the Garden of Wales. Cattle abound in all parts, there being fruitful valleys among the mountains, that yield very good pasture. Here are also lead, coal, iron, and limestone. Its principal rivers are the Rumney, which separates it from Monmouthshire, the Teafe, Elwy, Neath, Ogmore, Avon, Cledaugh, and Tawy. Car-

diff is the principal town, and Swansea the most commercial one; but the assizes for the county are held at Cowbridge.

GLANCE, *s.* [*glantz*, Teut.] a sudden shoot or beam of light or splendour; a stroke or dart of light.

To GLANCE, *v. n.* [*glantzen*, Teut.] to shoot a sudden ray of light or splendour; to fly off, or to strike in a sloping manner. Used with *at*, to hint at, or censure a person's faults by some oblique hints. Used with *eye*, to take a quick, slight, or transient view; to view obliquely.

GLA'NCINGLY, *ad.* in an oblique manner; transiently.

GLAND, *s.* [*glans*, Lat.] in anatomy, a soft spongy substance, which serves to separate a particular humour from the blood.

GLA'NDERS, *s.* in farriery, a running of corrupt matter from the nose, differing in colour, according to the degree of malignity, being white, yellow, green, or black.

GLA'NFORD BRIDGE, a town of Lincolnshire, with a large manufacture of skins, and a considerable trade in corn, coals, and timber. It is seated on a river or navigable canal, called Alcholme, or Ancam, 23 miles N. of Lincoln, and 156 N. by W. of London. Market on Thursday.

GLANDI'FEROUS, *a.* [from *glans*, a nut or acorn, and *fero*, to bear, Lat.] bearing acorns, mast, or fruit like acorns.

GLA'NDULE, *s.* [from *glandula*, a little nut, Lat.] in anatomy, a small gland; sometimes applied, in the plural, to signify what are vulgarly called the *almonds of the ear*.

GLANDULO'SITY, *s.* a collection of glands.

GLA'NDULOUS, *a.* [from *glans*, a gland, Lat.] pertaining to, situate in, or having the nature of, the glands.

To GLARE, *v. n.* [*glaren*, Belg.] to shine so bright as to dazzle the eyes.

GLARE, *s.* an overpowering or dazzling lustre; a fierce, piercing look.

GLA'REOUS, *a.* [*glareosus*, Lat.] consisting of a viscous and transparent matter like the white of an egg.

GLA'RING, *part.* of *glare*; flagrant; enormous, applied to any very great crime.

GLA'RIS, or *Glarus*, one of the thirteen cantons in Swisserland, entirely surrounded by the Alps, except towards the N. It has the canton of Schweits on the W. and the Grisons on the E. It is a cold, mountainous country, yet affording cattle, cheese, butter, and a prodigious variety of uncommon plants, minerals, metals, crystals, medicinal springs, petrifactions, and large slates. The government is, or lately was, perfectly democratic; every person, at the age of sixteen has a vote in the landsgemeind, or general assembly, which is held annually in the month of May, in an open plain, according to the custom of the ancient Gauls and Germans. This assembly ratifies new laws, raises contributions, enters into alliances, declares war, and makes peace. The executive power, however, is vested in a landrath, or council, composed of 48 protestant members, and 15 Roman catholics. The landamman, or chief of the republic is chosen alternately from among the protestants and Romanists who live together here in great harmony, amicably fill together the chief offices of state, and successively make use of the same house for their assemblies for public worship. The population amounts to about 23 or 24,000 souls.

GLA'SGOW, a city of Scotland, in the county of Lanerk, which, from its extent, and from the beauty and regularity of its buildings, may justly be esteemed the second city in the kingdom. The streets are clean and well paved; and several of them, intersecting each other at right angles, produce a very agreeable effect. The four principal streets thus divide the city nearly into four equal parts; and the different views of them, from the cross, or centre of intersection, have an air of magnificence. Here are a few magnificent public buildings, and several charitable establishments, particularly the Merchants' Hospital, and that of the town. Here is a celebrated university; the single college belonging to which is an elegant and commodious building. The population of this city is rapidly increasing. A great trade was formerly carried on here in tobacco and rum, but it has been lately on the decline. Their cotton manufactures rival those of Manchester in cheapness and elegance; and, before the late universal check to that branch of business in both kingdoms, it is said that cotton goods were manufactured in Glasgow and its vicinity, to the annual amount of 2,000,000*l.* sterling. A pottery is likewise carried on here, that emulates, in beauty and elegance, the Staffordshire ware. Printing-types are well executed here, and the glass manufactory has been very successful. Here are also manufactures of coarse earthenware, hats, stockings, gloves, ropes, cordage, &c. Glasgow has the advantage of two canals, besides the great canal that joins the Clyde to the Forth. Its proper river, the Clyde, has, at a great expense, been made navigable, within the last 80 years, for vessels drawing 7 feet 6 inches water. It is seated on the N. bank of the above river, over which it has two stone bridges, (one of them an elegant new one, of 7 arches, 500 feet long, and 32 wide; it was completed in 1772) 10 miles S. W. of Dumbarton, and 35 W. of Edinburgh. Lat. 55. 52. N., long. 4. 2. W. Pop. 202,426.

GLASS, *s.* [*glæs*, Sax.] an artificial substance, made by fusing or melting fixed salts, flint, and sand together with a vehement fire, transparent to the sight, ductile when hot, but not malleable. The manufacture of glass was known very early; but glass perfectly transparent was reckoned so valuable, that Nero is said to have given 50,000*l.* for two cups with handles. When the excavations were made in the ancient city of Pompeii, which was buried by an eruption of Vesuvius, A. D. 79, the windows of some of the houses were found glazed with a thick kind of glass, not transparent. In others isinglass was substituted, split into thin plates. Glass windows were first used in England about the year 1180. A glass vessel of any kind, particularly a cup with a foot, to drink out of; hence figuratively, it is used for that quantity of liquor which such a vessel contains, as *a glass of wine*. A glass to view one's face in; a perspective or glass to view distant or near objects with; a glass made use of for measuring time, by means of sand, which runs through a small aperture, and called an *hour-glass*.

GLA'SSFURNACE, *s.* a furnace in which glass is made by liquefaction.

GLA'SSGAZING, *a.* finical.

GLA'SSGRINDER, *s.* one whose trade is to grind and polish glasses.

GLA'SSHOUSE, *s.* a house where glass is manufactured.

GLA'SSMETAL, *s.* glass in fusion.

GLA'SSWORK, *s.* manufacture in glass.

GLA'SSWORT, *s.* a plant with spreading, jointed, herbaceous stems and flowers, without blossoms, placed in the clefts of the joints. It is also called saltwort and marsh samphire.

GLA'SSY, *a.* resembling glass in smoothness, lustre, or brightness.

GLA'STONBURY, a pretty large and well-built town of Somersetshire, principally consisting of two streets, in both of which are many houses, either entirely built, or patched up, with stones from its abbey; formerly the most magnificent in the world, the domains and revenue of which were immense. It was anciently called Avalonia, or the Isle of Avalon, into which no person whatever, not even a bishop or prince, was allowed to enter, without leave from the abbot, to whom this power was granted by Canute the Dane.

GLASGOW.

LONDON PUBLISHED BY THOMAS KELLY, 17, PATERNOSTER R.

There were 61 abbots, who sat among the barons in parliament, and governed it successively for near 600 years. Richard Whiting, the last, for refusing to surrender his abbey to Henry VIII. and acknowledge his supremacy, was condemned at Wells, and carried with two of his monks on a hurdle, to the Tor, or St. Michael's Tower, a high hill in the neighbourhood, where he was hanged in his robes. His head was stuck up over the gate of his abbey, and his body, quartered, was exposed in like manner at Bath, Wells, Bridgewater, and Ilchester. Extensive ruins of this immense range of buildings are still remaining; but they have been much diminished for the sake of the stones, as every cottage hereabouts has part of a pillar, door, or window of this fabric; however, the curious structure called the abbot's kitchen is yet entire, and is of a very unusual contrivance, being built of stone, without any combustible material; as are also some fragments of the church and St. Joseph's chapel. The walls that remain are overgrown with ivy; and the aspect of the whole is, at once, melancholy and venerable. The principal manufacture here is stockings. Nearly adjoining, on a high steep hill, is placed the tower of a church, the Tor above-mentioned, which lifts its head unto the clouds, and is an object of admiration to travellers, and even serves as a landmark to seamen in the Bristol Channel. It is situated in a low, marshy country, and has a market on Tuesday. 6 miles S. W. of Wells, and 129 W. by S. of London. Pop 2986.

GLAUCO'MA, *s.* [from *glaukos*, greenish blue, Gr.] in medicine, a disorder of the eye.

GLAVE, *s.* [*glaive*, Fr.] a broad sword.

To GLAZE, *v. a.* to furnish windows with glass; to cover with a substance resembling glass, like that with which potters cover their earthenware, porcelain, &c. To cover or overlay with something shining.

GLA'ZIER, *s.* one whose trade is to make glass windows.

GLEAD, or GLADE, *s.* a name used in the northern parts of the kingdom for the kite.

GLEAM, (*gleem*) *s.* a sudden and transient shoot or ray of splendour; lustre; brightness.

To GLEAM, *v. n.* to shine with sudden and transient flashes; to shine.

GLE'AMY, *a.* flashing; darting sudden and transient flashes of light.

To GLEAN, (*gleen*) *v. a.* [*glaner*, Fr.] to collect what is scattered by those who gather in harvest; to gather any thing thinly scattered; to collect from different authors.

GLEAN, *s.* a collection made by slow degrees and laborious application.

GLE'ANER, *s.* one who gathers after the reapers; one who gathers any thing slowly and laboriously.

GLE'ANING, *s.* the act of gleaning, or things gleaned.

GLEBE, *s.* [*gleba*, Lat.] a clod; turf; soil; land. In natural history, a clod or piece of stone or earth, frequently containing some metal or mineral. In law, church-land.

GLE'BOUS, or GLE'BY, *a.* abounding in clods. Figuratively, fertile, or fruitful.

GLEDE, *s.* a kind of hawk.

GLEE, *s.* [*gligge*, Sax.] joy and mirth.

GLEED, *s.* [from *glodan*, to glow, Sax.] a hot glowing coal; a provincial and obsolete word.

GLEE'FUL, *a.* full of joy; gay. Not used.

GLEEK, *s.* [*gligge*, Sax.] music, or a musician.

To GLEEK, *v. a.* [from *gligman*, Sax.] to sneer; to mimic; to droll upon.

To GLEEN, *v. n.* [perhaps a corruption of *gleam*] to shine with heat or polish.

GLEET, *s.* the flowing or dripping of a humour from any wound.

To GLEET, *v. n.* to drop slowly, or ooze with a thin humour.

GLEE'TY, *a.* resembling a gleet. Thin and sanious, applied to humours.

GLEN, *s.* [*glean*, Erse] a valley; a dale.

GLE'NCOE, The Vale of, in Argyleshire, noted for the military execution of its unsuspecting inhabitants, by a party of English soldiers, in 1691, in consequence of an order signed by king William, in council, for that purpose, and contrary to the faith of a royal proclamation. The male part of the inhabitants had many of them been in arms for the abdicated king, James II.

GLEW, *s.* [*gluten*, Lat.] a viscid, tenacious matter, used as a cement to join divers things together. The common glew is made of the skins or hides of beasts; fish glew is made of the mucilaginous parts of a large fish, found chiefly in the Russian seas, and is what we call *isinglass.*

GLIB, *a.* [*glid*, Sax.] smooth; slippery; without any inequalities on the surface; formed so as to be easily moved. Voluble, applied to speech. SYNON. An eel is so *slippery* as to be difficult to hold. Wet weather, succeeded by a frost, makes the way *slippery.* Oiling the fly of a jack makes it run *glib.*

GLI'BLY, *ad.* smoothly; without any obstacle.

GLI'BNESS, *s.* smoothness; slipperiness. Volubility, or easiness of motion, applied to the tongue.

To GLIDE, *v. n.* [*glidan*, Sax.] to flow or pass gently, smoothly, or without any tumult; to move smoothly and swiftly along.

GLIDE, *s.* a lapse; a sliding motion; the act of passing smoothly.

GLI'DER, *s.* one that glides.

GLIKE, *s.* [*glig*, Sax.] sneer, or scoff. Not in use.

To GLI'MMER, *v. n.* [*glimmer*, Dan.] to shine faintly; to afford a faint light.

GLI'MMER, *s.* a faint splendour, or dim light; a fossil, lodged in sparry and stony bodies, so called from its shining.

GLI'MMERING, *s.* an imperfect view. A faint resemblance; a trace.

GLIMPSE, *s.* [from *glimmen*, Belg.] a weak, faint light; a sudden, or quick flashing light. A transient lustre; a short and transitory view. A short fleeting enjoyment. A faint resemblance or likeness.

To GLI'STEN, *v. n.* [*glittan*, Teut.] to shine with lustre or splendour,

GLI'STER, *s.* See CLYSTER, which is the most proper spelling.

To GLI'TTER, *v. n.* [*glitiman*, Sax.] to shine with lustre or polish; to gleam; to appear pompous, specious, or striking.

GLI'TTER, *s.* lustre; splendour; a shining or showy brightness.

GLI'TTERINGLY, *ad.* with a shining or sparkling lustre.

To GLOAR, (*glōr*) *v. a.* [*gloeren*, Belg.] to squint; to look askew.

To GLOAT, (*glōt*) *v. n.* [perhaps a corruption of *gloar;*] to look sideways at a person; to cast a stolen glance at a person.

GLO'BATED, *a.* [*globatus*, Lat.] formed in the shape of a globe.

GLOBE, *s.* [*globus*, Lat.] a round body, having every part of its surface equally distant from the centre. Globe is more particularly used for an artificial sphere of metal, plaster, paper, or some other matter, on whose convex surface is drawn a map, either of the earth or heavens. The globe which represents the earth, is called the terrestrial,

and that which represents the heavens, the celestial; the former is very useful in geography, the latter in astronomy.

GLO'BE-FISH, *s.* a kind of orbicular fish.

GLO'BE-FLOWER, *s.* a kind of mountain crowfoot.

GLOBO'SE, GLO'BOUS, GLO'BULAR, or GLO'BULOUS, *a.* [from *globus*, a globe, Lat.] round or spherical.

GLOBO'SITY, *s.* [from *globus*, a globe, Lat.] roundness.

GLOBULA'RIA, *s.* [Lat.] a flosculous flower.

GLO'BULE, *s.* [from *globus*, a globe, Lat.] a small particle of matter, of a round or spherical form, applied to red particles of the blood, &c.

To GLO'MERATE, *v. a.* [from *glomus*, a bottom of yarn, or clue of thread, Lat.] to gather several parts or bodies into a round body or sphere.

GLOMERA'TION, *s.* [from *glomus*, a bottom of yarn, or clue of thread, Lat.] the act of forming several parts or bodies into a round ball or sphere; a body formed into a ball.

GLO'MEROUS, *a.* [from *glomus*, a bottom of yarn, or clue of thread, Lat.] gathered into a ball or sphere, as a ball of thread.

GLOOM, *s.* [*glomang*, Sax.] an imperfect, faint, or obscure light. Figuratively, sullenness.

To GLOOM, *v. n.* to shine obscurely; to be darkish, like the twilight. Figuratively, to be melancholy, dull, or sullen.

GLO'OMILY, *ad.* dimly, without perfect light. Figuratively, sullenly.

GLO'OMINESS, *s.* want of light; duskiness; dismalness. Figuratively, sullenness; sadness, or melancholy.

GLO'OMY, *a.* obscure; imperfectly lighted; having a faint light; dark or blackish. Figuratively, sullen; melancholy; sad.

GLO'RIED, *a.* illustrious; honourable.

GLORIFICA'TION, *s.* [*glorification*, Fr.] the act of giving glory, attributing honour, and rendering praise.

To GLO'RIFY, *v. a.* [from *gloria*, glory, and *facio*, to make, Lat.] to procure honour or praise to a person or thing; to procure honour or praise in worship; to extol, honour or praise; to exalt to a state of splendour, dignity, or glory.

GLO'RIOUS, *a.* [from *gloria*, glory, Lat.] in its primary sense, haughty; proud; ostentatious; or boasting in any advantage. Figuratively, adorned with glory; exalted to a state of splendour and dignity; noble; illustrious.

GLO'RIOUSLY, *ad.* illustriously; nobly.

GLO'RY, (used by the ancient poets as a word of one syllable, and pronounced *glore*) *s.* [*gloria*, Lat.] praise or honour attributed in adoration or worship. In Scripture, a state of ineffable splendour and felicity, prepared for the righteous in heaven. Honour; praise; fame; renown. A state of splendour, dignity, and magnificence. Lustre or brightness. A circle of rays which surrounds the heads of saints in pictures. Pride; arrogance; boastfulness. SYNON. *Glory* expresses something more singular than *honour*; the one makes us undertake voluntarily the most difficult things; the other leads us willingly to the execution of the most rigorous exactions. An indifference to *glory* may pass unnoticed, but not with respect to *honour*.

To GLO'RY, *v. n.* [*glorior*, from *gloria*, glory, Lat.] to boast in; to be proud of, used with *in*.

To GLOSE, *v. a.* See To GLOZE.

GLOSS, *s.* [*glose*, Fr.] a comment or explanation of the sense of an author. Figuratively, a false interpretation, or specious explanation of the words of an author, in order to serve a particular purpose; a superficial lustre or brightness, appearing on the surface of silk, or any smooth or polished thing.

To GLOSS, *v. n.* [*gloser*, Fr.] to comment, or make remarks on the sense of an author; to make a sly remark, or give a broad hint; to palliate, or make a thing appear right by some specious reasoning or interpretation. To make the surface of a thing shine; to embellish with a superficial show, used with *over*.

GLO'SSARY, *s.* [*glossarium*, from *glossa*, a tongue, or language, Lat.] a dictionary, explaining obscure and obsolete words.

GLOSSA'TOR, or GLO'SSER, *s.* a commentator or scholiast.

GLO'SSINESS, *s.* the shining lustre appearing on the surface of silk, or any polished bodies.

GLOSSO'GRAPHER, (*glossografer*) *s.* [from *glossa*, a tongue, and *grapho*, to write, Gr.] a scholiast; a commentator.

GLOSSO'GRAPHY, (*glossografy*) *a.* [from *glossa*, a tongue, and *grapho*, to write, Gr.] the writing commentaries; the expounding hard and difficult words and terms.

GLO'SSY, *a.* having a shining and smoothly polished surface.

GLO'TTIS, *s.* [Lat.] the mouth or aperture of the larynx, through which the air ascends and descends in respiring, serving for the formation of the voice, and giving that wonderful variety of notes of which the voice is capable in speaking and singing.

GLOU'CESTER, (*Gloster*) a large, populous, and considerable city of Gloucestershire, containing 5 parish churches, besides its ancient and magnificent cathedral. It is well built, and has been lately much improved; its four principal streets are greatly admired for the regularity of their junction in the centre of the town; besides which there are several smaller ones, all well paved. Here is a good stone bridge over the Severn, the lowest down that river, with a quay, wharf, and custom-house. Gloucester has a flourishing manufacture of pins, and is seated on the E. side of the Severn, where, by its two streams, it forms the Isle of Alney, 35 miles N. E. by N. of Bristol, and 106 W. by N. of London. Market on Wednesday. Fairs on April 5 July 5, Sept. 28, and Nov. 28, the latter chiefly for fat hogs. Pop. 11,933.

GLOU'CESTERSHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the W. by Monmouthshire and Herefordshire; on the N. by Worcestershire; on the E. by Warwickshire and Oxfordshire; and on the S. by Wiltshire and Somersetshire. It extends from N. E. to S. W. more than 60 miles, but is not more than 26 in breadth. It is divided into 13 hundreds, which contain 1 city, 27 market-towns, 280 parishes, 1,229 villages, and about 441 thousand inhabitants. The soil and appearance of this county vary in different parts, but the air is healthy throughout; sharp on the E. or hilly part, which contains the Coteswold Hills, but mild in the rich vale of Severn, which occupies the centre. The W. part, which is the smallest district, is varied by hill and dale, and chiefly occupied by the Forest of Dean, which was once full of oak trees, but the iron works have consumed a great part of them. The staple commodities are cheese, cider, perry, bacon, grain, and fish, besides its manufactories of woollen cloths, hats, leather, paper, bar iron, edge tools, nails, brass, &c. Its rivers are the Severn, the Warwickshire Avon, the Lower Avon, the Wye, Thames, Coln, Lech, Windrush, Evenlode, Churn, Leden, Swiliate, Caron and Stour.

GLOVE, *s.* [*glofe*, Sax.] a covering worn upon the hands, either for luxury, or to keep them from the inclemency of the weather.

To GLOVE, *v. a.* to cover as with a glove.

GLO'VER, *s.* one who makes or sells gloves.

To GLOUT, *v. n.* to pout; to look sullen, or discover dislike and discontent in the countenance. A low word.

To GLOW, (*glō*) *v. n.* [*glowan*, Sax.] to be heated so as to shine without flame; to burn with vehement heat; to present or exhibit a strong bright colour. To feel a heat in any part of the body. To feel a warmth of passion, or heat arising from the eagerness or ardour of the mind.

GLOW, (*glō*) *s.* a shining heat. Vehemence or ardour, applied to the passions. Brightness, or ruddiness, applied to colour.

GLO'W-WORM, (*glō-worm*) *s.* an insect which appears luminous in the dark. The glow-worm is the wingless female of a beetle insect. The male is of a dusky hue, without much beauty or peculiarity of markings. The female is more like the larva, or grub of a beetle, than a perfect full-grown insect. The light, which is of a beautiful sulphur colour, proceeds from the three last rings of the body.

To GLOZE, *v. n.* [*glesan*, Sax.] to make use of soothing and flattering words in order to persuade, coax, or wheedle a person. To comment or interpret; but in this sense it should be *gloss*.

GLOZE, *s.* flattery; soothing words; insinuations.

GLU'CINE, *s.* in mineralogy, a kind of earth found only in the emerald and beryl. It is a soft white powder, which gives to acids a sweet taste.

GLUE, *s.* [*glue*, Fr.] a viscous substance used to join things together. See GLEW.

To GLUE, *v. a.* [*gleur*, Fr.] to join together with a viscous substance or cement; to hold together. Figuratively, to join, or make a thing join; to unite as it were with glue.

GLU'EBOILER, *s.* one whose trade is to make glue.

GLU'ER, *s.* one who cements with glue.

GLUM, *a.* [a low cant word, corrupted from *gloom*] sullen; affectedly and obstinately grave.

To GLUT, *v. a.* [*engloutir*, Fr.] to swallow with little chewing; to devour; to cloy; to fill too full; to satiate, or disgust. To feast or delight to satiety. To bring in large quantities; to overfill, or load. To saturate, or supply with as much as it can dissolve, &c.

GLUT, *s.* that which is gorged or swallowed in a ravenous manner. More than enough. Any thing which fills or stops up a passage by its too great or excessive quantity.

GLU'TEN, *s.* in chemistry, a vegetable substance, somewhat similar to animal gelatine. It is the gluten in wheat-flour, which gives it the property of making good bread, and adhesive paste. Other grain contains a much less quantity of this nutritious substance.

GLU'TINOUS, *a.* [*glutineux*, Fr.] viscous; tenacious.

GLU'TINOUSNESS, *s.* the quality of being viscid.

GLU'TTON, *s.* [*glouton*, Fr.] one who indulges himself too much in eating; one who eats to excess. A kind of small bear, which inhabits the northern parts of Europe, Asia, and America, and preys upon deer. Figuratively, one eager of any thing to excess.

To GLU'TTONIZE, *v. n.* to eat to excess; to be luxurious.

GLU'TTONOUS, *a.* given to excess in eating.

GLU'TTONOUSLY, *ad.* after the manner of a glutton, or of one that eats to excess.

GLU'TTONY, *s.* [*gloutonnie*, Fr.] excess in eating.

GLU'Y, (*glū-ee*) *a.* sticky; viscous; tenacious.

GLYN, *s.* [Ir. and Erse] a valley, or hollow between two mountains.

To GNAR, or GNARL, (*nar* or *narl*) *v. n.* [*gnyrran*, Sax.] to growl, murmur, snarl, or grind the teeth.

GNA'RLED, (*narled*) *a.* knotty.

To GNASH, (*nash*) *v. n.* [*knasehen*, Belg.] to strike or clash together, applied to the teeth, either on account of rage, or from a sensation of excessive cold or agony.

GNAT, (*nat*) *s.* [*gnæt*, Sax.] a small winged insect, or fly, of which there are, according to Derham, at least 40 distinct species. In its vermicular state, it is a red maggot, and has a mouth and other parts accommodated to food; in its aurelia state, it has no such parts, because it subsists without food: but in its mature (gnat) state, its mouth is furnished with a curious well-made spear, to suck out the blood of other animals.

GNA'TFLOWER, *s.* a flower otherwise called the bee-flower.

GNA'TSNAPPER, *s.* a bird so called because he lives by catching gnats.

To GNAW, (*naw*) *v. a.* [*gnagen*, Sax.] to bite and tear off by means of the teeth; to eat or chew by degrees; to bite in agony and rage. To fret, waste, or corrode.

GNA'WER, (*nawer*) *s.* one who bites or tears to pieces with the teeth.

GNO'MES, (*nōmes*) *s.* certain invisible people, who, according to the Cabalists, inhabit the inner parts of the earth. They are supposed to be small in stature, and the guardians of quarries, mines, &c.

GNO'MON, (*nomon*) *s.* [*gnomon*, from *ginosko*, to know, Gr., because the gnomon serves to direct or make known.] the hand, index, or pin of a dial.

GNOMO'NICS, (*nomoniks*) *s.* [from *gnomon*, the index of a dial, Gr.] dialling; or a science which teaches to find the just proportions of shadows for the construction of all sorts of sun-dials.

GNO'STICS, (*nostiks*) [*gnostikoi*, from *ginosko*, to know, Gr.] in church history, a name which almost all the ancient heretics affected to take, to express that new knowledge and extraordinary light to which they made pretensions; the word gnostic signifies a learned and enlightened person.

GNU, *s.* in natural history, a very large species of antelope, found in the South of Africa.

To GO, *v. a.* preter. *I went*, *I have gone*, participle *gone*; [*gan*, Sax.] to move step by step; to walk; to move slowly, opposed to *running*. To proceed from one to another. To depart from a place. To move, or pass in any manner, or to any end. To intend, or be near undertaking a thing. To march in a hostile or warlike manner. To change state or opinion for better or worse. To have recourse to. To tend towards death or ruin. "He is far *gone*." To tend to any act. To be in a state of compact or partnership. "*Go* your halves." To be regulated by any method. To be pregnant. "*Gone* with young." To reach, or be extended to any degree. "No man's knowledge can *go* beyond his experience." To contribute; to conduce; to concur; to fall out, or terminate; to proceed in train or consequence; to succeed. To *go about*, to attempt, to endeavour. To *go aside*, to err, to deviate from the right. To *go between*, to interpose. To *go by*, to pass unnoticed. To find, or get in the conclusion; to observe as a rule. To *go down*, to be swallowed; to be received. To go *in and out*, to do the business of life; to be at liberty. To *go off*, to die; to depart from a post. To *go on*, to proceed. To *go through*, to execute or perform thoroughly; to suffer, or undergo. To *go over*, to peruse, or read through; to revolt. To *go after*, to pursue. To *let go*, to give a person his liberty. To *go for*, to pass, to be received for. To move, or be in a state of motion, applied to machines, &c. To *go out*, to be extinguished, applied to flame, or fire. To *go against the grain*, is a proverbial expression, to express something extremely repugnant, disagreeable, or disgustful.

GO TO, *interj.* come, come, take the right course. A scornful exhortation.

GO'A, a large and well-built city, on the W. coast of Hindoostan, capital of the Portuguese settlements in India, and the seat of a viceroy. It contains about 20,000 inhabitants, of whom the native Portuguese amount to a very small number; and stands on an island of the same name, about 24 miles in circumference, separated from the continent by a fine river called Mandova, capable of receiving ships of the greatest burden, which lie within a mile of the town. It has been in the hands of the Portuguese since the year 1510, when it was taken by general Albuquerque. Lat. 15. 28. N., long. 73. 45. E.

GOAD, (*gōd*) *s.* [*gad*, Sax.] a stick or pole armed with a sharp point at the end, with which oxen, &c. are driven forward.

To GOAD, (*gōd*) *v. a.* to prick or drive with a goad. Figuratively, to incite, stimulate, or drive forward.

GOAL, (*gōl*) *s.* [from *gaule*, Fr.] a long pole set up to determine the bounds of a race; a post set up to which race-horses are to run; a starting-post. Figuratively, the design, final purpose, or end, of any measure or undertaking.

GOAR, or **GORE**, *s.* [*goror*, Brit.] an edging sewed on cloth to strengthen it. The warm blood of any creature, [from *gor*, Brit.]

GOAT, (*gōt*) [*gat*, Sax.] a horned animal, with coarse shaggy hair, remarkable for lasciviousness, and a rank smell when old. The goat of Angora has hair soft and glossy like silk.

GO'ATBEARD, *s.* a poisonous plant with compound flowers, called by the country people, *John-go-to-bed-at noon*, on account of its shutting its flowers at noon.

GO'ATCHAFER, *s.* a kind of beetle.

GO'ATHERD, *s.* [*gat* and *hyrd*, Sax.] one who keeps goats.

GO'ATISH, (*gōttish*) *a.* resembling a goat in rankness of smell, or any quality, as lust.

GO'ATMILKER, *s.* a kind of owl, so called from sucking goats.

GOB, *s.* [*gobe*, Fr.] a small quantity, generally applied to something viscous or flabby. A low word.

GO'BBET, *s.* [*gobe*, Fr.] a mouthful; as much as can be swallowed at once.

To GO'BBET, *v. a.* to swallow at once.

To GO'BBLE, *v. a.* [*gober*, old Fr.] to swallow hastily, or in a ravenous manner, attended with noise.

GO'BBLER, *s.* one who devours in a ravenous manner, without chewing.

GO'BELINS, *s.* a species of French tapestry, so called from the name of a celebrated French dyer.

GO'-BETWEEN, *s.* a mediator; or one who carries on a design by being sent backwards and forwards with messages, by the two parties.

GO'BLET, *s.* [*gobelet*, Fr.] a bowl or cup that holds a large draught.

GO'BLIN, [*goblin*, Fr.] an evil or walking spirit; an elf, or fairy.

GO'BY, in ichthyology, the name of a genus of fishes with prickly backs.

GO'-BY, *s.* a delusion, artifice, or stratagem.

GO'-CART, *s.* a machine going upon castors, in which children are inclosed to teach them to walk.

GOD, [*God*, Sax.] the self-existent, infinitely perfect, and infinitely good Being, who created and preserves all things that have existence; the object of adoration and worship; any person or thing which is too much the object of a person's thoughts and labours.

To GOD, *v. a.* to deify, or worship as a god. Figuratively, to confer the greatest honours that can be imagined.

GODA'LMIN, a town of Surrey, noted for liquorice, excellent carrots, and peat, that burns as well as pit-coal. Here is a manufactory of stockings; as also of mixed kerseys, and blue ones, that are not to be matched for colour. The country about it is agreeably diversified with hills and gentle uplands. It is seated on several streams of the river Wey, (which abounds with good fish, especially pike, and which drives one grist-mill, two paper-mills, and three corn-mills) 4 miles S. W. of Guildford, and 34 S. W. of London. Population, about 4,600. Market on Wednesday.

GO'DCHILD, *s.* an infant or person for whom one is a sponsor in baptism.

GO'DDAUGHTER, (*god dauter*) *s.* a female for whom a person is sponsor in baptism.

GO'DDESS, *s.* a female deity or divinity.

GO'DFATHER, *s.* [*godfader*, Sax.] a man that is sponsor for any person at baptism.

GO'DHEAD, (*godhed*) *s.* the state, condition, or nature of a god. Figuratively, a deity.

GO'DLESS, *a.* without sense of a deity; atheistic, irreligious; impious.

GO'DLIKE, *a.* divine; resembling God; superlatively excellent.

GO'DLING, *s.* a divinity of small stature or dignity.

GO'DLINESS, *s.* duty or piety towards God; a general observation of all the duties towards God.

GO'DLY, *a.* having a proper sense of our duty and obligations to God. Figuratively, pious, righteous, or religious.

GO'DLY, *ad.* in a pious and religious manner.

GO'DMANCHESTER, a town, or large village of Huntingdonshire, parted from the town of Huntingdon by the river Ouse, but united to it by a bridge and short causeway, which form a part of the post-road between London and Edinburgh. It is inhabited by a great number of yeomen and farmers, who are said to have extraordinary teams of horses, no town in England keeping more ploughs at work than this hath done. They formerly received the kings, who passed that way, with a display of their instruments of agriculture; exhibiting, at one time, to James I. when he passed through it, nine score ploughs, adorned with trappings, &c. Pop. 2146.

GO'DMOTHER, *s.* a woman that is sponsor for a person in baptism.

GODO'LPHIN, a hill in Cornwall, famous for its tin mines; it lies E. of Mountsbay, and has the title of an earldom.

GO'DSHIP, *s.* the office, rank, or character, of a god.

GO'DSON, *s.* one whom a person has been sponsor to in baptism.

GO'DWARD, *a.* towards, or with respect to God.

GO'DWIT, *s.* a bird of particular delicacy.

GO'DYELD, or **GO'DYIELD**, *ad.* corrupted from *God shield*; a term of thanks, wherein a person wishes another the protection and providence of the Deity. Not in use at present.

GO'ER, *s.* one that moves from one place to another; one that runs; one that has a good pace, applied to a horse. One that is regular in its motions, applied to a watch or clock.

GO'GET, *s.* in ichthyology, the sea-gudgeon, or rock-fish.

To GO'GGLE, *v. a.* [*soelgege*, Sax.] to look asquint.

GO'GGLE-EYED, *a.* [*soegel egen*, Sax.] squint-eyed; not looking straight; or looking with the balls of the eyes turned contrariwise.

GO'GGLES, *s.* in surgery, instruments used for curing the distortion of the eyes.

GO'ING, *s.* the act of walking or moving from one place to another; departure.

GO'LA, *s.* the same with CYMATIUM.

GOLCO'NDA, a country of Hindoostan, bounded on the N. by Berar, on the E. by the 5 Circars, on the S. by Mysore and the Carnatic, and on the W. by Dowletabad and Visapour, subject to the Nizam of the Deccan. The great rains which fall in June, part of July, August, September, and October, swell the rivers here to a dangerous degree of depth and rapidity, but render the land exceedingly fertile, especially in fruits. The inhabitants make white wine of their grapes, and have yearly two crops of rice and other grain. The diamond-mines here are reckoned the most considerable in the world. The black merchants usually buy parcels of ground to search for these precious stones in. They sometimes fail in meeting with any; and at others they find immense riches. They have also mines of salt and fine iron; and manufactures of curious calicoes and chintzes. Hyderabad is the capital, but the city and fortress of Golconda was formerly the residence of the kings of this country.

GOLD, *s.* [Sax.] the heaviest, most dense, most simple, most fixed of all bodies; neither injured by air nor fire, soluble only by sea salt, and most easily amalgamated with silver; its colour is of a shining and radiant yellow, which differs according to its purity, or the parts it comes from. It is used for jewellery, for plate, and for current coin; but for these purposes it is generally alloyed. It is also used in a state of solution for staining ivory and ornamental feathers of a beautiful purple red. Figuratively, money, or any thing very valuable. "A heart of *gold*."

GO'LDBEATER, (*goldbeeter*) *s.* one who hammers gold into thin leaves, which are used by gilders. *Goldbeaters' skin* is the intestinum rectum of an ox or bullock, well scoured and prepared, which is laid by goldbeaters between the leaves of the metal while they beat it, whereby the membrane is reduced thin, and made fit to apply to cuts or small fresh wounds.

GO'LDBOUND, *a.* encompassed with gold.

GO'LDEN, *a.* made, or consisting of gold; gilt. Figuratively, shining; bright; splendid; yellow, or of the colour of gold. *Golden number*, in chronology, is that which shews what year of the moon's cycle any particular year is. *Golden rule*, in arithmetic, called likewise the *rule of three*, is that by which a fourth number is sought, which bears the same proportion to the third number as the second does to the first.

GO'LDENLY, *ad.* in a pompous or splendid manner.

GO'LDFINCH, *s.* a singing bird, so named from his golden colour.

GO'LDFINDER, *s.* one who finds gold. A term ludicrously applied to one that empties a jakes.

GO'LDFISH, *s.* a beautiful little fish, originally brought from China, and preserved in vases, on account of its beautiful colour.

GO'LDHAMMER, *s.* a kind of bird.

GO'LDING, *s.* a sort of apple.

GO'LDINS, *s.* in botany, the chrysanthemum.

GO'LDNEY, *s.* a sort of fish, otherwise called gilthead.

GO'LDSIZE, *s.* a glue of a golden colour, with which painters form their letters, and gilders lay those parts of their works which are to be covered with gold.

GO'LDSMITH, *s.* [*gold* and *smit*, Sax.] a person who makes and sells golden wares.

GO'LDYLOCKS, *s.* a plant, the same with the sweet wood crowfoot; a kind of fern.

GOLF, *s.* a game of great antiquity, peculiar to the Scots. It is played with a club and balls.

GOME, *s.* the black and oily grease of a cart-wheel.

GO'MPHOSIS, (*gomfosis*) *s.* [from *gomphos*, a nail or peg, Gr.] in anatomy, a species of articulation, whereby one bone is set into another, like a nail or peg, as the teeth within the jaws.

GO'NDAR, a town of Africa, the metropolis of Abyssinia, situated on a hill of considerable height, and containing about 10,000 families in time of peace. The houses are chiefly of clay, and the roofs thatched in the form of cones, the usual construction within the tropical rains. On the W. end of the town, is the palace or king's house, which with its contiguous buildings is surrounded by a substantial stone wall, 30 feet high, with battlements and a parapet, by which you can go along the whole. The inhabitants are of an olive complexion, and profess Christianity. Their patriarch depends upon that of Alexandria; but they appear as jealous of the European Christians, as of the Mussulmans. They have no shops, but expose their merchandise to sale upon mats, in a large square; gold and rock-salt form their medium of barter. The habit of the better sort is made of silks and cottons, but the common people wear nothing but drawers. It is 180 miles S. E. of Sennar, and near 1,000 S. of Grand Cairo. Lat. 12. 34. N., long. 37. 33. E.

GO'NDOLA, *s.* [*gondole*, Fr.] a flat boat, very long and very narrow, used upon the canals at Venice.

GONDOLI'ER, (*gondoleer*) *s.* one who rows a gondola.

GONE, (*gŏn*) preter. of *go*; advanced; forward in progress; lost, or undone. *Gone by*, past, applied to motion, or change of place. Lost; departed; consumed; at an end; dead.

GO'NFALON, or GO'NFANON, *s.* [*gonfalon*, Fr.] an ensign, or standard.

GONORRHŒ'A, (*gonorrhea*) *s.* [from *gonos*, seminal matter, and *reo*, to flow, Gr.] in medicine, an involuntary dripping of the venereal humour.

GOOD, *a.* comparative *better*, superlative *best*; [*god*, Sax. *goed*, Belg.] having such perfections as are requisite, fit, and proper for the end. Wholesome; sound: salutary. Complete; full. Useful; valuable. Legal; confirmed; valid; established; proved. Cheerful; gay; not easily displeased, but inclined to acts of benevolence and kindness, joined with any words expressing the temper of the mind. Joined to *breeding*, elegant, decent, delicate, polite: consistent with the character of a gentleman. Virtuous, and endowed with all moral qualities or virtues. Kind, or benevolent. Skilful; ready; dexterous. Happy; prosperous. Considerable; not small, though not very great. "A *good* while ago." Real; serious. "*Good* earnest." Rich; of credit. "As *good* as," has a kind of negative sense, implying, no better than. Companionable; sociable. "A *good* fellow." "In *good* time," not too fast. "In *good* sooth," really; seriously. To *make good*, to perform what is performed or expected; to keep, maintain, support, or supply.

GOOD, *s.* is divided into physical and moral. *Physical good* is that which tends naturally to promote our happiness, benefit, advantage, or health; to increase pleasure, diminish pain, or procure and continue the presence of any good, or the absence of any evil. *Moral good* is that which is chosen agreeable to the laws of reason or God, and has a tendency to promote both our own happiness, and that of others. Figuratively, prosperity.

GOOD, *ad.* always joined with *as*; thus *as good*, implies well; not ill; no worse.

GOOD, *interj.* well! right! sometimes used ironically.

GOOD-CONDITIONED, *a.* without any ill qualities. Lusty, or plump, applied to persons.

GOOD-FRI'DAY, *s.* a solemn fast of the Christian church,

in commemoration of the death of Christ. It is observed on the Friday of holy, or passion week.

GOODLA'CK, *interj.* O strange! wonderful indeed! is it possible! say you so!

GOO'DLINESS, *s.* beauty; grace; elegance, applied to external appearance.

GOO'DLY, *a.* beautiful; graceful; applied to persons. Fine, or splendid, applied to things, and particularly to dress. Bulky; swelling. Happy; desirable.

GOO'DMAN, *s.* a rustic term of compliment; gaffer.

GOO'DNESS, *s.* the fitness of a thing to produce any particular end; perfection; kindness, or benevolence.

GOO'D-NOW, *interj.* in good time; or prithee. Sometimes used as a slight exclamation to express wonder.

GOODS, *s.* the moveables or furniture of a house; wares sold in trade.

GOO'DWILL, *s.* a friendly and benevolent disposition; also, a consideration for coming into a shop or business ready prepared.

GOO'DY, *s.* Johnson supposes it corrupted from *goodwife;* a low term of civility used to mean persons of the female sex.

GOOSE, *s.* plural *geese;* [*gos*, Sax.] a large waterfowl, proverbially noted, and figuratively used for foolishness.

GO'OSECAP, *s.* a silly person.

GO'OSEFOOT, *s.* the wild orach.

GO'OSEBERRY, *s.* a well-known fruit and shrub.

GO'OSEGRASS, *s.* a genus of plants, of which there are ten sorts found in England. That called clivers is esteemed a good antiscorbutic.

GO'RBELLIED, *a.* lusty; fat; having a large, protuberant, and swelling belly.

GO'RBELLY, *s.* a large, protuberant, or big belly; a term of reproach for a fat person.

GOR-COCK, *s.* in ornithology, the red-grouse or moor-game.

GORD, *s.* [*gourd*, Fr.] an instrument of gaming.

GO'RDIAN-KNOT, *s.* in antiquity, a knot made with the leathers, traces, or harness of the chariot of Gordius, king of Phrygia, so very intricate, that there was no finding where it began or ended. The oracle having declared, that he who could untie it should be master of all Asia, Alexander attempted, but not being able to accomplish it, cut it asunder with his sword, and thus fulfilled or eluded the oracle.

GORE, *s.* [Sax. *gor*, Brit.] blood effused from the body; clotted or congealed blood.

To GORE, *v. a.* to stab or pierce either with a weapon, or the horns of an animal, so as to make a wound.

GOREE', an island on the W. coast of Africa, about three quarters of a mile in length, and a quarter of a mile in breadth, subject to the English. It is reckoned of great importance on account of its proximity to Cape Verd, lying nearly within cannon-shot of the shore, and its advantageous situation for trade. Lat. 14. 40. N., long. 17. 30. W.

GORGE, *s.* [*gorge*, Fr.] the throat or swallow; that which is gorged or swallowed. In architecture, a sort of concave moulding. In fortification, the entrance of a bastion, ravelin, or other outwork.

To GO'RGE, *v. a.* [*gorger*, Fr.] to fill up to the throat; to glut or satiate; to swallow.

GO'RGED, *a.* in heraldry, the bearing of a crown, coronet, or the like, about the neck of a lion, swan, &c. Among farriers, it signifies the same as swelled; in which sense they say, the legs of a horse are *gorged;* the pastern joint is *gorged;* you must walk him out to *disgorge* his shoulder.

GO'RGEOUS, *a.* [from *gorgias*, old Fr according to Skinner] fine; splendid; glittering.

GO'RGEOUSLY, *ad.* in a splendid, pompous, showy, or magnificent manner.

GO'RGEOUSNESS, *s.* splendour; lustre; magnificence; finery.

GO'RGET, *s.* the piece of armour which is worn round, and defends the throat.

GO'RGONS, [Gr.] so called from gorgon, a venomous beast in Africa; they were the three daughters of Phorcus, viz., Medusa, Stene, and Euryale; so called from their savageness, because they killed at the first sight. The emblems of all sinful pleasures, which insnare and destroy men at the first sight.

GO'RMAND, *s.* [*gourmand*, Fr.] a person who eats greedily, and to excess.

To GO'RMANDIZE, *v. n.* to eat with greediness, and to excess.

GO'RMANDIZER, *s.* one who eats greedily.

GORSE, *s.* [*gors*, Sax.] furze or whins; a thick, prickly shrub, bearing yellow flowers.

GO'RY, *a.* covered with clotted or congealed blood; bloody; murderous.

GO'SHAWK, *s.* [*gos*, a goose, and *hasoc*, a hawk, Sax.] a large kind of hawk.

GO'SLING, *s.* a young goose, not full grown. In botany, a catkin on nut-trees and pines.

GO'SPEL, *s.* [*godespel*, Sax.] the history of the life and actions, death, resurrection, ascension, and doctrine, of Jesus Christ. The word is Saxon, and of the same import with the Latin *evangelium*, or the Greek *euangelion*, which signifies glad tidings or good news; the history of our blessed Saviour being the best news ever published to mankind. This history is contained in the writings of Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John, who from thence are called the Evangelists. Figuratively, applied to signify, in divinity, the Christian dispensation, and an ineffable standard of truth.

To GO'SPEL, *v. n.* [*godspellian*, Sax.] to preach the gospel; to instruct as a priest.

GO'SPELLER, *s.* [*godspellere*, Sax.] an evangelist or preacher. A name of the followers of Wicliffe, who first attempted a reformation from popery, given them by the papists in reproach from their professing to follow and preach only the gospel.

GO'SPORT, a large trading town in Hampshire, situated in Alverstock parish, on the W. side of Portsmouth Harbour, (over which there is a ferry,) 79 miles S. W. of London. It is mostly inhabited by sailors and their wives, and the warrant officers, every thing being much cheaper and more commodious here than at Portsmouth. The mouth of the harbour, which is not so broad here as the Thames is at Westminster, is secured on this side by four forts, and a platform of above 20 guns, level with the water. Here are several docks for repairing merchant ships; and, in time of peace, packets sail every week from hence to Havre de Grace, &c. Population 12,637. Market on Saturday.

GO'SSAMER, or GO'SSAMOR, *s.* [*gossipium*, low Lat.] the down of plants; the long white cobwebs which are perceived in the air in calm sunny weather; found by Massy to proceed from a spider dwelling in fields, which emits them from its podex, and leaves them to ascend in, and be wafted by, the air.

GO'SSIP, *s.* [*god* and *syp*, Sax.] one who is a sponsor for a child at baptism. A tippling companion.

To GO'SSIP, *v. a.* to chat; to prate; to spend time in frivolous and insignificant discourse; to be a pot-companion.

GOT, the pretert. and part. pass. of GET.

GO'THEBORG, or *Gothenburg*, a fortified and commercial town of West Gothland, in Sweden, seated at the mouth of the river Gotha, which forms an excellent harbour, about two furlongs wide, enclosed between two chains of rocks, and near its conflux with Moldal, 190 miles S. W. of Stockholm. It is the best situated for foreign trade of any in the kingdom, as it lies without the Sound; and from this port the ships of the Swedish East-India company (established in 1731) take their departure. The inhabitants are computed to be 25,000. A considerable herring-fishery is carried on here. Lat. 57. 42. N., long. 13. 10. E.

GO'THIC, *a.* in general whatever relates to the Goths, as Gothic customs, Gothic architecture; also used by some to express what is monstrous or disproportionate in matters of taste.

GO'THLAND, one of the five general divisions of the kingdom of Sweden, containing the provinces of Ostrogothia, Smaland, Westrogothia, Warmland, the fief of Bahus, Dalia, Halland, Blekinge, and the Isles of Gothland and Eland. It is a pleasant and fertile country, and contains 48 towns. The Goths had kings of their own till the year 1132, when they were united to Sweden in the person of Suercher.

GO'TTINGEN, a town of Calenburg, Lower Saxony, lately subject to the elector of Hanover. Here George II. founded an university, 1734, which has acquired a very distinguished reputation. The library, called the *Bulowcan*, which is increasing every year, is justly reckoned one of the most capital in Europe. Here is also a fine observatory, a physic garden, an anatomical theatre, and a school for midwifery; together with a royal society of sciences, and a royal German society, all part of the university. Belonging to it is a large splendid church, with a peculiar pastor, and a new and stately structure of stone, the ground-floor of which serves as a hall for public lectures. Pop. 10,000.

GOU'DHURST, a small town in Kent, 12 miles S. W. of Maidstone, and 44 S. E. of London. Market on Wednesday.

To GO'VERN, *v. a.* [*gouverner*, Fr.] to rule over in the character of a magistrate, parent, or other superior. To regulate; to direct. To manage or restrain. In grammar, to require. "Amo *governs* the accusative case."

GO'VERNABLE, *a.* subject and obedient to command, rule, authority, or direction.

GO'VERNANCE, *s.* the act of exercising authority over others that are bound to obey; government; the management, control, or authority of a guardian.

GO'VERNANT, *s.* [*gouvernante*, Fr.] a woman who has the care of young ladies of quality. The more usual and proper word is *governess*.

GO'VERNESS, *s.* [*gouvernesse*, old Fr.] a female invested with authority to influence or rule. A woman who has the care of instructing, or regulating the conduct of ladies; the teacher, instructress, or mistress, of a lady's boarding-school.

GO'VERNMENT, *s.* [*gouvernement*, Fr.] the form in which justice is administered in a nation; an establishment of legal authority, or administration of public affairs; regularity of behaviour. Manageableness, obsequiousness. In grammar, the particular construction any word in a sentence requires.

GO'VERNOR, *s.* [*gouverneur*, Fr.] one who is invested with supreme authority in a state; one who governs a place with delegated temporal authority; a tutor; pilot; regulator; manager.

GOUGE, *s.* [*gouge*, Fr.] a chisel having a round edge, for the cutting of such wood as is to be rounded or hollowed.

GOURD, *s.* [*gouhorde*, Fr.] a plant which creeps along the earth like the cucumber, and produces a yellow fruit of the size and colour of an orange.

GO'URDINESS, *s.* in farriery, a swelling in a horse's leg, so called from its resembling a gourd.

GO'URNET, *s.* a fish.

GOUT, *s.* [*goutte*, Fr.] in medicine, a painful kind of disease, principally affecting the joints, seated in their ligaments, the tendons of the muscles subservient to their motions, and the membranes surrounding the bones.

GOUT, (*goo*) *s.* [Fr.] a taste; relish; or flavour.

GO'UTWEED, *s.* an umbelliferous plant, called also ash-weed.

GO'UTY, *a.* afflicted with the gout, relating to or having the gout.

GOWN, *s.* [*gonna*, Ital.] a long loose upper garment worn by men as an undress; a woman's upper garment; the long loose habit worn by ministers of the established church, &c.

GO'WNMAN, a student at an university; or one whose proper habit is a gown.

To GRA'BBLE, *v. n.* perhaps corrupted from *grapple*; to grope; to search or feel greedily with the hands. Actively, to lie prostrate on the ground.

GRACE, *s.* [*gratia*, Lat.] favour or kindness. In divinity, a favourable influence of God on the human mind; virtue, or the effect of the divine influence; pardon; a kindness; a privilege or favour conferred; elegant behaviour, or the air and appearance wherewith any thing is done; beauty, either natural or heightened by art; an embellishment, ornament, flower, or perfection. A physical virtue or power. The title of a duke, formerly given to a king, implying goodness or clemency. A short prayer used at meals, expressive of gratitude or thanks to the divine Providence for supplying our necessities. To be in a person's *good graces*, is to be favoured or esteemed by him. *Act of grace*, an act of parliament for a general and free pardon, and for setting at liberty insolvent debtors.

To GRACE, *v. a.* to adorn, beautify, embellish, dignify, set off, or recommend; to confer an honour on a person; to dignify or raise by an act of favour.

GRA'CED, *a.* beautiful; graceful; virtuous; regular. Seldom used.

GRA'CEFUL, elegant; with pleasing dignity or majesty.

GRA'CEFULLY, *ad.* elegantly.

GRA'CEFULNESS, *s* elegance and dignity of manner; dignity joined with beauty.

GRA'CELESS, *a.* without any virtue, either religious or moral; wicked or impious.

GRACES, *s.* among canonists, is the same with *provisions*; which see. In the heathen mythology, they were three goddesses, daughters of Jupiter, whose names were Agais, Thalia, and Euphrosyne; that is, shining, flourishing, and gay. They are sometimes represented dressed, but more frequently naked, to shew that whatever is truly graceful, is so in itself, without the aid of exterior ornaments. They presided over mutual kindness and acknowledgments; bestowing liberality, eloquence, and wisdom, together with a good grace, gaiety of disposition, and easiness of manners.

GRA'CIOUS, (*grashious*) *a.* [*gracieux*, Fr.] merciful; benevolent; kind; virtuous, or good; acceptable; favoured; excellent; graceful, or becoming.

GRA'CIOUSLY, (*grashiously*) *ad.* with kind condescension; in a pleasing and favourable manner.

GRA'CIOUSNESS, (*grashiousness*) *s.* kind condescension; a pleasing manner.

GRADA'TION, *s.* [*gradation*, Fr.] a regular progress

or advance from one degree to another. Order; arrangement.

GRA'DIENT, *a.* [from *gradior*, to walk, Lat.] walking or moving by steps.

GRA'DUAL, *a.* [*graduel*, Fr.] proceeding or rising by degrees; advancing step by step.

GRA'DUAL, *s.* [from *gradus*, a ladder or degree, Lat.] a flight of steps. In the Romish church, a part of the mass sung between the epistles and gospels.

GRADUA'LITY, *s.* a regular progression; advancing nigher by degrees.

GRA'DUALLY, *ad.* by degrees; in regular progression; by steps, advancing from a lower to a higher degree.

To GRA'DUATE, *v. a.* [from *gradus*, a ladder or degree, Lat.] to dignify with a degree in an university; to mark with degrees in measuring. To heighten or improve.

GRA'DUATE, *s.* a person who has taken a degree in an university.

GRADUA'TION, *s.* the division of a scale or measure into decimal or other regular parts. In chemistry, a process by evaporation, of bringing fluids to a certain degree of consistence, in order to separate more easily the substances they hold in solution.

GRAFF, or GRAFT, *s.* [*greffe*, Fr.] in gardening, the shoot of a tree inserted in, and becoming one with another tree, nourished by its sap, but bearing its own fruit.

To GRAFF, or GRAFT, *v. a.* [*greffer*, Fr.] to take a shoot from one tree, and insert it into another in such a manner that both may unite closely, or become one tree; to insert a thing into a place, or body, to which it did not originally belong.

GRA'FTER, *s.* one who propagates fruit, by inserting the branch of one tree into that of another.

GRA'FTON, a village of Northamptonshire, in the road between Stony-Stratford and Northampton, where there is a manor-house and park, given by king Charles II. to the duke of Grafton, from whence the title is derived.

GRA'FTON, Gloucestershire, on the borders of Worcestershire, and on the side of Bredon Hill, where, in February, 1764, a large tract of land, nearly 16 acres in extent, slipped from the side of Bredon Hill, and entirely covered several pasture-grounds, and a considerable space of the common field, at the bottom of the hill.

GRAIL, *s.* [from *grêle*, Fr.] small particles of any kind. "Lying down upon the sandy *grails*." *Spenser.*

GRAIN, *s.* [*granum*, Lat.] a single seed of corn or other fruit. Figuratively, corn. Any minute particle, or small body. *Grain of allowance*, some small indulgence, which implies a remission of rigour or severity. A weight used in physic, twenty of which make one scruple; but in troy weight, twenty-four make a penny-weight. The direction in which the fibres of wood, leather, &c., grow. In dyeing, a method of communicating colours, so as to make them more lasting than in the common way. The form of the surface, with regard to smoothness, roughness, or the size of the constituent fibres or particles of a body. Figuratively, temper; disposition; humour or inclination.

GRAIN COAST, or *Pepper Coast*, or *Malaguetta*, a country of Guinea, bounded by the Sierra Leone country on the W. and the Ivory Coast on the S. E. It extends about 100 leagues along the Atlantic. The productions are peas, beans, gourds, lemons, oranges, and a kind of nut, with an exceedingly thick shell, a most delicious fruit. The palm wine and dates of this country are in great esteem. Cows, hogs, sheep, and goats, are also in great plenty, but what constitutes its chief wealth, is the abundance of pepper, or grains of parada, it produces; called Malaguetta by the Portuguese.

GRA'INED, *a.* rough; appearing less smooth, or weather-beaten.

GRAINS, *s.* without a singular; the husks of malt of which beer has been made. *Grains of Paradise* is an Indian spice.

GRAI'NY, *a.* full of corn or seeds.

GRAME'RCY, *interj.* contracted from *grant me mercy*; an obsolete expression of surprise. "*Gramercy*, sir, said he." *Spenser.*

GRAMINI'VOROUS, *a.* [from *gramen* and *voro*, Lat.] eating or living upon grass.

GRA'MMAR, *s.* [*grammaire*, Fr.] the art which delivers the rules for speaking or writing in any language properly. Figuratively, an expression or construction agreeable to the rules of grammar; a book which delivers rules for speaking or writing a language with propriety.

GRAMMA'RIAN, *s.* [*grammarien*, Fr.] one who is skilful in, or one who teaches the rules of, grammar.

GRAMMA'TICAL, *a.* [*grammaticus*, Lat.] belonging to, or taught by, grammar.

GRAMMA'TICALLY, *ad.* according to the rules of grammar.

GRAMMATICA'STER, *s.* [Lat.] a mere verbal critic, or low grammarian.

GRA'MPIAN-HILLS, a chain of high-mountains in Scotland, which run from east to west almost the whole breadth of the kingdom. They take their name from the *Mons Grampius* of Tacitus, a single hill, where Galgacus waited the approach of Agricola, and where a battle was fought, which proved fatal to the Caledonians.

GRA'MPLE, *s.* a kind of crab-fish.

GRA'MPOUND, a town of Cornwall, containing about 200 inhabitants. It has a considerable manufacture of gloves, and is seated on the river Fale, over which it has a bridge, 18 miles N. E. of Falmouth, and 244 W. by S. of London. A small market on Saturday. Pop. 715.

GRA'MPUS, *s.* in zoology, a cetaceous animal which grows to about 25 feet in length, and is a very great enemy to the whale.

GRA'NADA, sometimes called Upper Andalusia, a province of Spain on the Mediterranean, about 175 miles in length, and from 20 to 90 in breadth. It is rather a mountainous country; but the soil is remarkably fertile, although not well cultivated, and the climate is healthy and temperate. It produces corn, wine, oil, sugar, flax, hemp, excellent fruits, honey, wax, grapes, and mulberry-trees, which feed a great number of silk-worms. The forests abound with gall-nuts, palm-trees and oaks. Its capital is Granada.

GRA'NADA, a large city of Spain, capital of the province of Granada, containing an university and several palaces, with other splendid public buildings. It has manufactures of silk, and is situated on two hills, near the confluence of the Oro, or Darro, with the Xenil, and is 240 miles S. of Madrid. Lat. 37. 17 N., long. 3. 34. W.

GRA'NADA, or *Grenada*, an island in the West Indies, about 20 miles in length, from N. to S. and ten wide in the centre, gradually narrowing towards the extremities. A chain of mountains crosses it from N. to S., in the centre of which is a large lake. Near the coast the soil is fertile, producing indigo, sugar, coffee, cocoa, cotton and tobacco. It is finely wooded, and trees of all sorts, both fruit and timber, except the cocoa-tree, thrive better here than those of the same species in the neighbouring islands. It is watered by many rivers, three of which run into the sea towards the E., three to the N., eight to the W., and five to the S. E.; all sufficient to drive sugar-mills, and capable of becoming harbours for vessels. There is also abundance of game and river-fish. In 1787, the exports of this island were 175 584

cwt. of sugar, 670,000 gallons of rum, 8,800 cwt. of coffee, 2,700 cwt. of cocoa, 2,000,000lbs of cotton, and 2,800lbs. of indigo, besides miscellaneous articles, amounting in the whole to upwards of 600,000*l.* sterling, at the London prices. It is one of the Windward Caribbees, and is 30 leagues N. W. of Tobago. The principal harbours are Port Lewis, a very spacious one on the W. side of the island, and St. George. It was taken by the French in 1779, and restored to the English in 1783. Lat. about 10. 12. N., long. 60. 30. W.

GRA'NARY, *s.* [from *granum*, a grain, Lat.] a storehouse for thrashed corn.

GRA'NATE, *s.* [from *granum*, a grain, Lat.] a precious stone, of a high red colour, so called from the resemblance it bears to that of the kernel of the pomegranate; it is vulgarly named a *garnet*. The oriental is the best.

GRAND, *a.* [*grandis*, Lat.] great; illustrious; powerful; splendid; noble; sublime; lofty.

GRA'NDAM, or GRA'NDAME, *s.* a term of consanguinity, denoting the father's or mother's mother. Figuratively, an old withered or decrepit woman.

GRA'NDCHILD, *s.* the son or daughter of a person's son or daughter.

GRA'NDDAUGHTER, (*grand-dauter*) *s.* the daughter of a son or daughter.

GRANDEE', *s.* [from *grandis*, grand, great, Lat.] a person of rank, dignity, or power; one of the nobility.

GRA'NDEUR, *s.* [*grandeur*, Fr.] splendour, pomp, or magnificence.

GRA'NDFATHER, *s.* the father of a person's father or mother.

GRANDI'FIC, *a.* [from *grandis*, great, and *facio*, to make, Lat.] making great.

GRA'NDINOUS, *a.* [from *grando*, hail, Lat.] full of hail.

GRA'NDITY, *s.* [from *grandis*, grand, great, Lat.] elevation of thought; pomp, or magnificence of language.

GRA'NDMOTHER, *s.* the father's or mother's mother.

GRA'NDSIRE, *s.* a grandfather. In poetry, any ancestor.

GRA'NDSON, *s.* the son of a person's son or daughter.

GRANGE, *s.* [*grange*, Fr.] a farm, a barn or thrashing floor; a farm-house.

GRA'NITE, *s.* [from *granum*, a grain, Lat.] a variegated stone or marble, composed of separate and very large concretions, rudely compacted together, of great hardness, giving fire when struck with steel, fermenting with acids, and imperfectly calcinable in a great fire.

GRANI'VOROUS, *a.* [from *granum*, a grain, and *voro*, to devour, Lat.] eating or living upon grain.

GRA'NNAM, *s.* a corruption of *grandame*; a grandmother. A low word.

To GRANT, *v. a.* [from *garandir*, Fr.] to admit a thing not proved; to allow or concede; to bestow something which cannot be claimed as a right.

GRANT, *s.* the act of giving or bestowing a thing which cannot be claimed as a right; the thing granted; a concession. In law, a conveyance in writing of such a thing as cannot pass or be conveyed by word only; such as rents, reversions, services, tithes, &c.

GRA'NTABLE, *a.* that may be given or yielded to another, though he has no claim to it.

GRANTEE', in law, the person to whom any grant is made.

GRA'NTHAM, a neat populous town in Lincolnshire, noted for the steeple of its church, which terminates in a spire, near 300 feet high, and which, by a deception of the sight, seems to lean on one side. Here is a good free-school, where the celebrated Sir Isaac Newton received his first education. Grantham has a number of very good inns, being greatly resorted to as a thoroughfare on the N. road. It is situated on the river Witham, 24 miles S. W. of Boston, and 110 N. of London. Market on Saturday. Pop. 7427.

GRA'NTOR, *s.* the person that yields or grants any thing to another.

GRA'NULARY, *a.* small and compact, resembling a grain or seed.

To GRA'NULATE, *v. n.* [*granuler*, Fr.] to be formed into small particles or grains. Actively, to break into small masses or grains.

GRANULA'TION, *s.* [from *granum*, a grain, Lat. *granulation*, Fr.] the act of forming into small masses resembling grains. In botany, the small berries which join together, and compose a large one, as a blackberry.

GRA'NULE, *s.* [from *granum*, a grain, Lat.] a small compact particle, resembling a seed or grain of corn.

GRA'NULOUS, *a.* full of little grains.

GRAPE, *s.* [*grappe*, Fr.] a single berry of the vine, which grows in clusters, the juice of which is wine.

GRA'PESHOT, *s.* in artillery, a combination of small shot, put into a thick canvass bag, and corded strongly together, so as to form a kind of cylinder, whose diameter is equal to that of the ball adapted to the cannon.

GRA'PESTONE, *s.* the stone or seed contained in the grape.

GRA'PHICAL, (*grafical*) *a.* [from *grapho*, to write or describe, Gr.] appearing as if written, well formed, described, or delineated.

GRA'PHICALLY, (*grafically*) *ad.* well described; described minutely, or in a picturesque manner.

GRA'PNEL, *s.* [*grapin*, Fr.] a small anchor belonging to a little vessel; a grappling-iron used in a sea-fight to fasten ships together.

To GRA'PPLE, *v. n.* [*grabbelen*, Belg.] to lay fast hold on a person; to combat or engage in close fight. Actively, to fasten, unite, or join inseparably.

GRA'PPLE, *s.* a close combat, in which persons seize fast hold on each other; an iron instrument, used to fasten one ship to another.

GRA'SIER, *s.* See GRAZIER.

To GRASP, *v. a.* [*graspare*, Ital.] to hold in the hand with the fingers shut; to seize, or catch at; to struggle, strive, or grapple. To gripe; to encroach; to be insatiable in one's pursuit after riches.

GRASP, *s.* the gripe or seizure of the hand; the act of holding a thing in the hand with the fingers shut or doubled over it; possession or hold.

GRA'SPER, *s.* one who seizes, grasps, or catches at

GRASS, *s.* [*græs*, Sax.] the common herbage of the fields, on which cattle feed, of which are several species.

GRASS, *of Parnassus*, called Parnassia, from mount Parnassus, where it was supposed to grow; and because the cattle feed on it, it obtained the name of grass, though the plant has no resemblance to the grass kind. The structure of its five honey-cups are remarkable; each being a concave heart-shaped substance, furnished with 13 little shafts, or pillars, set along the edge, and each pillar terminated by a little globe.

To GRASS, *v. n.* to produce grass.

GRA'SSHOPPER, *s.* a small insect found among the summer grass, so named from its hopping, for which it is remarkably formed.

GRA'SSINESS, *s.* the state of abounding in grass.

GRA'SS-PLOT, *s.* a small level piece of ground in a garden, &c., covered with grass.

GRA'SSPOLY, *s.* a genus of plants, the same with the lythrum of Linnæus. There are two British species.

GRA'SSY, *a.* covered with, or abounding in, grass.

GRA'SSWRACK, *s.* a species of sea-weed.

GRATE, *s.* [*crates*, Lat.] a partition made with iron bars, or wires crossing each other, placed at the windows or other apertures of prisons, cloisters, or tradesmen's shops; a receptacle with iron bars, fixed in kitchens, within which fires are made.

To GRATE, *v. a.* [*gratter*, Fr.] to rub or wear off the particles from any thing by rubbing it; to offend by any thing harsh or vexatious; to offend the ear by a harsh and disagreeable sound.

GRA'TEFUL, *a.* [*gratus*, Lat.] having a due sense of benefits conferred; pleasing; agreeable; delightful to the senses or mind.

GRA'TEFULLY, *ad.* in a manner willing to acknowledge, repay, and retain, a proper sense of an obligation; in a pleasing or agreeable manner.

GRA'TEFULNESS, *s.* gratitude; the quality of being agreeable, acceptable, or affording delight.

GRA'TER, *s.* [*gratoir*, Fr.] a kind of coarse file, or instrument formed of tin or silver, punched in holes, with which soft things are rubbed to powder.

GRATIFICA'TION, *s.* [from *gratus*, pleasant, and *facio*, to make, Lat.] the act of pleasing; the act of complying with, and answering the craving of the sensual appetites; pleasures; delight; a reward.

To GRA'TIFY, *v. a.* [from *gratus*, pleasant, and *facio*, to make, Lat.] to indulge; to please by compliance; to do a thing in order to please or delight, to require, repay, or reward.

GRA'TINGLY, *ad.* harshly; offensively.

GRA'TIS, *ad.* [Lat.] for nothing; without being paid, or receiving any thing in return.

GRA'TITUDE, *s.* [from *gratus*, grateful, Lat.] a virtue, consisting in a due sense and outward acknowledgment of a benefit received, together with a readiness to return the same, or the like.

GRATU'ITOUS, *a.* [from *gratis*, freely, Lat.] voluntary; or granted either without asking or merit; asserted without proof.

GRATU'ITOUSLY, *ad.* without claim or merit; without proof.

GRATU'ITY, *s.* [*gratuité*, Fr.] a free gift; a present; an acknowledgment.

To GRA'TULATE, *v. a.* [*gratulor*, Lat.] to congratulate; to declare joy.

GRATULA'TION, *s.* [from *gratulor*, to congratulate, Lat.] salutations made by expressing joy.

GRATULA'TORY, *a.* expressing joy for the success, preferment, or good fortune of another; congratulatory.

GRAVE, *s.* [*græf*, Sax.] a hole dug in the ground, wherein a dead body is, or is to be, buried. *Grave*, at the end of the names of places, is from the Sax. *græf*, a grove, or cave.

To GRAVE, *v. a.* preter. *graved*, particip. pass. *graven*; [*graver*, Fr. from *grapho*, to write or describe, Gr.] to cut figures or inscriptions with a sharp-pointed tool, on any hard substance or metal; to copy pictures or writings with a sharp-pointed instrument, on wood, copper, or pewter, in order to be printed on paper; to inter, entomb, or bury—an obsolete sense.

GRAVE, *a.* [*grave*, Fr. *gravis*, Lat.] solemn; serious; of a modest colour, not showy, or tawdry. Not sharp or acute, applied to sound.

GRA'VE-CLOTHES, *s.* the dress of a corpse.

GRA'VEL, *s.* [*graveel*, Belg.] a kind of earth used for walks in gardens, the finer part of which is yellow, and appears like a large gritted sand, and the coarser is a composition of flints or small pebble-stones. In physic, a disease in the kidneys or bladder, occasioned by a collection of gritty matter therein, whereby the due secretion and excretion of the urine is impeded. When this substance strongly coheres, and forms a hard mass, it is then called the *stone*.

To GRA'VEL, *v. a.* to pave or cover with gravel; to puzzle, put to a stand, or embarrass a person with some difficulty he cannot solve.

GRA'VELESS, *a.* without a grave or tomb.

GRAVELINES, a sea-port town in the department of the North, not large, but well fortified with bastions, half-moons, and a horn-work. The country near it is intersected by canals, one of which goes to Dunkirk by Bourbourg, and another passes directly to Bergues. In 1658, it was taken by the army of France, to which it was afterwards ceded by the peace of the Pyrennees. It is seated on the river Aa, 9 miles W. S. W. of Dunkirk. Pop. 3000.

GRA'VELLY, (*gra-vĕ-lee*) *a.* [*graveleux*, Fr.] consisting or abounding in gravel.

GRA'VELY, (*grēvlee*) *ad.* in a solemn or serious manner; without gaudiness or show.

GRA'VENESS, *s.* seriousness; solemnity.

GRA'VEOLENT, *a.* [*graveolens*, Lat.] strongly scented.

GRA'VER, *s.* [*graveur*, Fr.] an engraver, or one who copies designs with a sharp-pointed tool or style, on metals or wood, to be printed on paper. The style or sharp-pointed instrument used by an engraver.

GRAVESEND, a town of Kent, consisting chiefly of one paved and lighted street. It is a place of considerable resort, being a common landing-place for seamen and strangers in their passage to London. It is commonly called the corporation of Gravesend and Milton, these two places having been incorporated by queen Elizabeth. In the reign of Richard II. the French and Spaniards came up the Thames, burnt and plundered it, and carried away most of the people; and by way of compensation for this loss, he granted the remaining inhabitants the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers between this place and London, in large and commodious boats, at two-pence a-head, or a whole boat's fare at four shillings. They still enjoy this privilege; but the fare is now eighteen-pence a-head, and the boats are much improved. For its better security, Henry VIII. raised a blockhouse, with a platform of guns, to the E. of the town. The gardens round the town are so rich, that they not only supply the shipping, and all the towns for several miles round, with every article of that kind, but great quantities, and particularly of asparagus, remarkably fine, are sent to London. The chief employment of the labouring people is the spinning of hemp, to make nets for fishing, and ropes. It is situated on the Thames, directly opposite to Tilbury Fort, 9 miles W. N. W. of Rochester, and 22 S. by E of London. Market on Wednesday and Saturday; and a fish-market on Sunday morning. Pop. 5097.

GRA'VESTONE, *s.* the stone that is laid over the grave; the monumental stone.

GRAVI'DITY, *s.* [*graviditas*, pregnancy, from *gravis*, heavy, Lat.] the state of being withchild.

GRA'VING, *s.* any piece engraved; carved work.

To GRA'VITATE, *v. n.* [from *gravis*, heavy, Lat.] to tend to the centre.

GRA'VITATION, *s.* the act of tending to the centre.

GRA'VITY, *s.* [*gravitas*, from *gravis*, heavy, Lat. *gravité*, Fr.] weight; heaviness; the power or virtue, by which bodies naturally tend towards each other. *Gravity*, applied to the nature of actions, denotes their nature or quality; but when applied to crimes, their atrociousness. Applied

to the countenance or behaviour, seriousness; solemnity; majesty, or awfulness.

GRA'VY, *s.* the juice which runs from meat when not over-done.

GRAYS, a town of Essex, with a market on Thursday. It is seated on the side of the Thames, 24 miles E. of London.

GRAY, *a.* [*græg*, Sax. *grau*, Dan.] white, with a mixture of black. White or hoary with age, applied to the hair. Blue, with a mixture of black; resembling the colour of ashes.

GRAY, *s.* a gray colour; a badger.

GRA'YBEARD, *s.* figuratively, an old man; used in contempt.

GRA'YLING, *s.* the umber, a fish.

GRA'YMILL, *s.* a name for the common gromwell.

GRA'YNESS, *s.* the quality of being gray, or being hoary by age.

GRAY'S THURROCK, a town of Essex, seated on the Thames, opposite Dartford, in Kent. Market on Thursday.

To GRAZE, *v. n.* [*grassian*, Sax.] to eat or feed on grass; to produce grass. To brush in passing; to touch lightly, generally applied to a bullet, [from *graser*, Fr.] Actively, to tend, to set cattle to feed on grass.

GRA'ZIER, *s.* one that grazes or feeds on grass.

GRA'ZIER, *s.* one whose trade is to feed or breed cattle for food.

GREASE, (*greece*) *s.* [*graisse*, Fr.] the soft part of the fat of animals. In farriery, a swelling and gourdiness of the heels, occasioned by hard labour, cold, &c.

To GREASE, (*greeze*) *v. a.* to smear, anoint, or spot with grease. To bribe, or corrupt with presents; a low word.

GRE'ASINESS, (*greeziness*) *s.* oiliness or fatness.

GRE'ASY, (*greezy*) *a.* oily; fat; spotted or smeared with grease. Corpulent; a term of reproach.

GREAT, (the *ea* in this word and its derivatives has something, though not entirely, the sound of *ai—grait, graitly, graitness*) *a.* [*great*, Sax.] large in bulk, number, or quantity. Having any quality in a high degree. Long or considerable, applied to time or duration. Important: weighty. Chief or principal. "The *great* seal." *Shak.* High in rank, or extensive in power; illustrious, or eminent. Majestic, or grand in aspect and mien. Haughty, swelling, or proud. *To be great with*, to be familiar or intimately acquainted. Teeming, or with child. "A *great* belly." In pedigree, it is added in every step of ascending consanguinity beyond a father or grandfather, and in every step of descending consanguinity beyond a grandson. Thus, a *great* grandson is the son of a person's grandson. A *great* grandfather, the father of a person's grandfather, or the grandfather of a person's father; and *great*-uncle is the uncle of a person's father.

GRE'ATBELLIED. *a.* pregnant; with child.

To GRE'ATEN, *v. a.* to enlarge; to make great, powerful, or rich. Not in use.

GRE'ATHEARTED, *a.* high-spirited; proud.

GRE'ATLY, *ad.* very much; in a great or high degree; nobly; in an illustrious manner. Courageously; bravely.

GRE'ATNESS, *s.* largeness, applied to quantity, size or number. High place or dignity. A consciousness of superior birth or rank. Magnanimity, nobleness. Grandeur; state; magnificence.

GREAVES, (*greeves*) *s.* [*grèves*, Fr.] armour for the legs.

GREBE, *s.* in ornithology, a genus of water-fowls resembling the diver.

GRE'CISM, *s.* [*græcismus*, Lat.] a construction, idiom, or expression, peculiar to the Greek language.

GREECE, a country of Turkey, called by them at present Romelia. It is bounded on the N. by Bulgaria, Servia and Dalmatia; on the W. by the gulf of Venice; on the S. by the Mediterranean; and on the E. by the Archipelago, the sea of Marmora, the Black sea, the straits of the Dardanelles and of Constantinople. It comprehends six parts, namely, Macedonia, Albania, Livadia, the Morea, the island of Candia, and the isles of the Archipelago. It enjoys a temperate air, is healthy, and has a fruitful soil. It was greatly celebrated by ancient historians, and produced a vast number of famous men, who performed very great actions as soldiers, as well as others, who were eminent for their parts and learning; particularly Alexander the Great, and Homer, who were natives of this country. But it now groans under the tyranny of the Turks, and is but the shadow of what it was formerly, being over-run with ignorance and barbarism, and almost all the fine towns quite destroyed. It is inhabited both by Mahometans and Christians. Pop. 635,000.

GREECE, (corrupted from *degrees*) *s.* a flight of steps. Obsolete.

GRE'EDILY, *ad.* in an eager, hasty, or ravenous manner, with keen appetite.

GRE'EDINESS, *s.* [*gredignesse*, Sax.] ravenousness; voracious hunger; eagerness of appetite or desire.

GRE'EDY, *a.* [*grædig*, Sax.] ravenous; hungry; incited with a violent desire of food; eager; vehemently desirous.

GREEK, *a.* belonging to Greece; or GRECIAN, which is oftener used.

GREEN, *a.* [*grum*, Teut. *groen*, Belg.] having a colour like that of grass; in compositions of dyeing and painting, made by mixing blue or black and yellow together. Flourishing; fresh; undecayed. New, or lately made. "A *green* wound." Unripe; immature; young, alluding to fruits being *green* before they are ripe. Not roasted; half raw. Not dry. Pale; sickly.

GREEN, *s.* the colour of grass, or that which resembles it. In optics, it is one of the original, simple, or primary rays of light; but in dyeing is caused by compounding blue and yellow, &c. As this colour rather refreshes than impairs the sight, the goodness of Providence is manifest in causing it to be reflected from the surface of vegetables, preferably to any other. Figuratively, a plain covered with grass. In cookery, used in the plural for those plants which are of this colour, and eaten boiled.

GRE'ENCLOTH, *s.* a board or court of justice, held in the counting-house of the king's household, for taking cognizance of all the matters of government and justice within the king's court royal, and for correcting all the servants that offend. It takes its name from a *green cloth* spread over the board where they sit. None of the king's servants can be arrested for debt, without a warrant first obtained from this board.

GRE'ENEYED, *a.* having eyes coloured with green.

GRE'ENFINCH, *s.* a kind of bird.

GRE'ENFISH, *s.* a kind of fish.

GRE'ENGAGE, *s.* a species of plum.

GRE'ENHOUSE, *s.* a house or place in which exotics or tender plants are kept from the inclemencies of our climate, and furnished with such a degree of heat as is proper to make them grow.

GRE'ENISH, *a.* somewhat green; tending to green.

GRE'ENLAND, a country including some islands, situated between the straits of Davis and Frobisher, and Iceland. The northern limits are as yet unknown. West Greenland seems to be the most north-easterly part of America. East Greenland lies in a high latitude, N. of the continent of Europe, as does also Spitzbergen, which is sometimes comprehended under the general name of Greenland. In the season the coasts are annually visited by a great number of ships of

the English and other European nations, for the purpose of fishing for whales. The most southerly point of land in West Greenland, is Cape Farewell, at the entrance of Davis's Straits, in lat. 59. 38. N., and in long. 42, 45. W. The Greenlanders are strangers to trade, arts, and sciences. They are generally short, or under the common size, but well-proportioned, fat, and plump. Their clothing is made of the skins of the rein-deer, the dog-fish, and of certain birds, sewed together with the small guts of the *canis marinus*. It is very seldom that they are afflicted with epidemical diseases, but the scurvy is the reigning distemper in this country; their common remedy on this occasion, besides other simples, is scurvy-grass. Both sexes live together in a very sordid, filthy manner, in two sorts of habitations, one of which serves for the winter, and the other for the summer season. Their winter dwellings are large huts, seldom more than two ells above the surface of the ground; the roof is covered with turf, and the entrance is dug narrow and winding under ground. These wintry mansions are extremely warm, but stink intolerably, from the number of persons generally confined in them. Their summer habitations are light tents, made of the smooth skins of the dog-fish. The occupation of the men is chiefly fishing and hunting, for which they have very curious tackle and instruments. The boats, in which the men only row out to sea, are made of very thin, narrow boards, fastened together with whalebone, and covered with seal-skins. Only one man goes out in one of these boats, who is half covered, and so securely laced in, that the water cannot penetrate into the boat; thus equipped, he will row 60 or 70 miles in a day, though he has but one oar, which is 6 or 7 feet long, and flat at both ends. Their chief commodities are blubber and whalebone, the horn of the sea-unicorn, and the skins of deer, foxes, and the dog-fish. They neither use nor have any knowledge of money, but they fix a certain value on iron. The original inhabitants, on the first arrival of the Norwegians, in 1023, were savages, apparently of American extraction. Since the middle of the last century, the Danes have settled several colonies along the coast, and at present claim the sovereignty of the country. There is a company established at Copenhagen, which sends 3 or 4 ships every year to Greenland. The animals are deer, bears, foxes, wild fowls: and, in the water, whales and seals.

GRE'ENLY, *ad.* with a greenish colour; newly; freshly; immaturely; wanly.

GRE'ENNESS, *s.* the quality of being green; viridity; immaturity; unripeness; freshness; vigour; newness; also rawness, unskilfulness, and imperfection in trade, art, science, &c.

GRE'ENOCK, a sea-port town in the county of Renfrew, situated at the mouth of the Clyde, 18 miles W. of Glasgow. It has a considerable foreign trade, and a share in the herring-fishery. The town has increased prodigiously within the last 30 years, and is still rapidly improving. Here is a sugar-house, and a rope and sail manufactory. Lat. 55. 54. N., long. 4. 29. W. Pop. 27,521.

GRE'ENSICKNESS, *s.* in medicine, a disorder incident to virgins, so called from the paleness with which it is attended.

GRE'ENSWARD, or GRE'ENSWORD, *s.* the turf on which grass grows; a field.

GRE'ENWEED, *s.* dyers' weed.

GRE'ENWICH, a populous town in Kent, situated on the Thames, 5 miles E. of London. Markets on Wednesday and Saturday. It is principally noted for its magnificent hospital for decayed seamen, its royal naval asylum for sailors' children, its beautiful park, and astronomical observatory. This last is situated on the summit of Flamstead Hill, from the meridian of which the English reckon their longitude. Pop. 24,553.

GRE'ENWOOD, *s.* wood considered as it appears when its leaves are out. Also the name of a plant, with butterfly-shaped yellow blossoms.

To GREET, *v. a.* [*gretan*, Sax.] to address at meeting; to salute in kindness or respect; to congratulate; to wish health; to send or pay compliments at a distance.

GRE'ETER, *s.* he that pays his compliments to another.

GRE'ETING, *s.* salutation or compliment.

GREEZE, *s.* See GREECE.

GREGA'RIOUS, *a.* [from *grex*, a flock, Lat.] assembling in flocks or herds.

GRENA'DE or GRENA'DO, *s.* [*grenade*, Fr.] a hollow ball of iron, glass, or potters' earth, filled with gunpowder, and fitted with a fusee to give it fire. When the fire reaches the hollow of the ball, the case flies into pieces, which greatly hurt, if not kill, those they strike.

GRENADI'ER, (*grenadeer*) *s.* [*grenadier*, Fr.] a tall soldier, armed as other soldiers, besides a pouch full of grenadoes, from whence the name is derived. Every battalion of foot has a company of grenadiers belonging to it.

GRE'NOBLE, a large and populous city in the department of Isere. Before the revolution, it was the capital of Dauphiny, the see of a bishop, and the seat of a parliament. The leather and gloves made here are highly esteemed. It is seated on the river Isere, near its conflux with the Drac, 285 miles S. E. of Paris. Pop. 24,500.

GRE'TNA GREEN, a village of Dumfriesshire, near the mouth of the river Esk, and about 4 miles from Longtown, in Cumberland. It has long been noted as the resort of enamoured couples from England, who have an opportunity of being married here at once, as this place is out of the jurisdiction of the marriage act. Pop. 1909.

GREUT, *s.* a fossile body, consisting of a congeries of crystal, or sparks of spar, of the size of bay salt, and of a brown shining colour.

GREW, the preterite of GROW.

GREY, *a.* See GRAY, which is the most proper spelling.

GREYHOUND, *s.* [*grighund*, Sax.] a tall fleet hound that chases in sight.

GRICE, *s.* a little pig; a young wild boar. A step or greeze.

To GRIDE, *v. n.* [*gridare*, Ital.] to cut; to make way by cutting—an elegant word, though not in use.

GRI'DELIN, *s.* a colour compounded of white and red.

GRI'DIRON, *s.* [*grind*, a grate, Isl. and *iron*] a moveable frame or grate of iron bars placed parallel to each other, which is used to dress victuals over a fire.

GRIEF, (*greef*) *s.* [*griff*, Brit.] sorrow for something which is past; a grievance, oppression, or injury. Pain, or disease.

GRIE'VANCE, (*greevance*) *s.* that which makes a person uneasy, generally applied to the actions or conduct of another.

To GRIEVE, (*greeve*) *v. a.* [*grever*, Fr.] to afflict; to hurt; to make a person uneasy by some unkind or offensive action; to be sorrowful.

GRIE'VINGLY, (*greevingly*) *ad.* with sorrow; sorrowfully.

GRIE'VOUS, (*greevous*) *a.* [*gravis*, Lat.] afflictive, or causing pain not easily borne; causing sorrow; expressing great uneasiness. Great, or atrocious, applied to crimes.

GRIE'VOUSLY, (*greevously*) *ad.* with great offence, discontent, or ill-will; painfully, or so as to occasion great uneasiness. Miserably; vexatiously.

GRIE'VOUSNESS, (*greevousness*) *s.* sorrow; pain: a state of calamity, oppression, or wretchedness.

GRI'FFIN or GRI'FFON, *s.* a fabled animal, said to be generated between a lion and an eagle, having the head and paws of the former, and the wings of the latter.

GRIG, *s.* in its primary sense signifies any thing below the natural size. A species of eels. Figuratively, a merry active, and jocose person. In botany, the common heath.

To GRILL, *v. n.* [*griller*, Fr.] to broil or dress meat on a gridiron.

GRI'LLADE, *s.* any thing broiled on the gridiron.

To GRI'LLY, *v. a.* to harass; to roast, or tease a man.

GRIM, *a.* [*grimma*, Sax.] having a fierce or awfully sullen countenance; hideous; frightful; ugly; ill-looking.

GRIMA'CE, *s.* [*grimace*, Fr.] a distortion of the countenance, from habit, affectation, or insolence; vulgarly styled *making mouths*.

GRIMA'LKIN, *s.* [*gris*, Fr. and *malkin*] an appellation for an old gray cat.

GRIME, *s.* dirt that is ingrained, or not easily washed off.

To GRIME, *v. n.* to dirt so as it cannot be easily washed off.

GRI'MLY, *ad.* in a terrible, hideous, or horrible manner. In a fierce, stern, or sullen manner, applied to the looks.

GRI'MNESS, *s.* a look which proceeds from the fierceness or sullenness of a person's disposition.

GRI'MSBY, GREAT, a town of Lincolnshire, containing several streets of pretty good houses, and a church that looks like a cathedral. It is said to be the oldest corporation in England; and had formerly a good harbour, which has been long choked up with sand. Some considerable improvements, however, have been made in it of late, under parliamentary encouragement. It is situated on the river Humber, by which it has a trade in coals and salt, about 5 miles from the German Ocean, 35 N.E. by E. of Lincoln, and 170 N. of London. Pop. 4225.

To GRIN, *v. n.* [*grennian*, Sax.] to set the teeth together, and withdraw the lips, used both as a sign of mirth and anguish.

GRIN, *s.* the act of closing the teeth, and withdrawing the lips from them, so as to expose them to view; the act of shewing the teeth, used as an effect of mirth or anguish.

To GRIND, *v. a.* preter. and part. pass. *ground*; [*grindan*, Sax.] to reduce any thing to powder by attrition or rubbing; to sharpen or smooth by rubbing on something hard; to rub one against another; to harass or oppress by extortion. Neuterly, to sharpen an instrument by holding it on a round stone, which is turned about the while; to move a mill; to fix the teeth close, and move them, so as to make a noise.

GRI'NDER, *s.* one who grinds or works in a mill; the instrument of grinding. In irony, or contempt, the teeth in general are called by this name.

GRI'NDLESTONE, or GRI'NDSTONE, *s.* the stone on which edge-tools are sharpened.

GRI'NNER, *s.* one who grins and shuts his teeth, and opens his lips, so as to expose them.

GRI'NNINGLY, *ad.* with a grinning laugh; in a grinning manner.

GRI'NSTEAD, EAST, a town of Sussex, where the Lent assizes for the county are held. It is seated on a hill, near the borders of Surrey, 18 miles N. of Lewes, and 29 S. of London. Market on Thursday; and a great fair, on Dec. 11, for Welch runts, fat hogs, and other cattle. Pop. of Parish and hundred 3364.

To GRIPE, *v. a.* [*greipan*, Goth.] to hold tight in the hand; to squeeze with the fingers closed over. To catch eagerly; to seize, from *gripper*, Fr. Figuratively; to oppress; to pinch, press, or squeeze. Neuterly, to pinch the belly; to give the colic, attended with a sharp pain in the bowels.

GRIPE, *s.* a grasp or seizure of the hand or paw; a squeeze, or pressure. Figuratively, oppression, extortion, or crushing power. Affliction; distress. In the plural, the belly-ach; the colic.

GRI'PER, *s.* one who oppresses the poor; an usurer; an extortioner.

GRI'PINGLY, *ad.* attended with a pain in the belly.

GRI'SAMBER, *s.* a corruption of ambergrise.

GRISE, *s.* See GREECE.

GRI'SKIN, *s.* [from *grisgin*, roast meat, Ir.] the backbone of a hog.

GRI'SLY, (*grizly*) *a.* [*grislu*, Sax.] dreadful; horrid.

GRIST, *s.* [*grist*, Sax.] toll taken by the miller when he grinds other people's corn; corn to be ground. Figuratively, a supply of provision. *To bring grist to the mill*, is a figurative and proverbial expression for producing profit or gain.

GRI'STLE, *s.* [Sax.] in anatomy, a cartilage or fleshy substance, very elastic, tough, and next in hardness to a bone.

GRI'STLY, *a.* cartilaginous; consisting of gristle; having the properties of gristle.

GRIT, *s.* [*grytta*, *greot*, Sax.] bran, or the coarse part of meal; oats husked, or coarsely ground; sand; a particle of sand; rough, hard particles.

GRI'TTINESS, *s.* sandiness; the quality of abounding in grit, or little, rough, hard, and sandy particles.

GRI'TTSTONE, *s.* a stone consisting of particles of sand agglutinated together.

GRI'TTY, *a.* full of little, rough, hard, and sandy particles.

GRI'ZELIN, *s.* a corruption of GRIDELIN, which see.

GRI'ZZLE, *s.* [from *gris*, Fr.] a colour made of a mixture of white and black, most commonly applied to that of perukes, or the hair; gray.

GRI'ZZLED, *a.* interspersed with black and white hairs; gray.

GRI'ZZLY, *a.* somewhat gray.

To GROAN, (*grōn*) *v. n.* [*granan*, Sax.] to breathe with a hoarse noise, in pain or agony.

GROAN, (*grōn*) *s.* a deep sigh, attended with a hoarse noise, made by persons in pain and agony. Figuratively, any hoarse, dead sound.

GROAT, (*graut*) *s.* [*groot*, Belg.] a silver coin, value four-pence; hence it is used for four-pence, though consisting of copper coin. *Groats* in the plural, [from *groet*, Sax.] signifies oats that have the hulls taken off.

GRO'CER, *s.* [from *gross*, a large quantity] one that buys and sells teas, sugar, plums, &c. A *green grocer* is one that buys and sells greens.

GRO'CERY, *s.* the wares sold by a grocer; such as tea, sugar, raisins, spice, &c.

GRO'GERAM, GRO'GRAM, or GRO'GRAN, *s.* a sort of stuff, all silk, woven with a large woof, and a rough pile.

GRO'MWELL, *s.* a plant, otherwise called gromill or graymill.

GROIN, *s.* that part of the body which is between the belly and the thigh.

GRO'NINGEN, a large, rich, strong, and populous town, with an university, capital of the province of the same name, in the kingdom of the Netherlands. It has a very commodious harbour, into which ships enter with great ease by means of a canal, whose sides are lined with large stones, on the rivers Hunes and Dunster, 9 miles from the sea, and 35 N. E. of Amsterdam. Pop. 28,000.

GRO'NINGEN, a province of the kingdom of the Netherlands, bounded on the W. by W. Friesland; on the N. by the German Ocean; on the E. by the Dollart Bay, E. Friesland, and Germany; and on the S. by Overyssel. It is divided into two parts, of which Groningen and its district is one and the Ommerlands form the other. This country abound in fine pastures, which feed a great number of large horses.

GROOM, *s.* [*grom*, Belg.] a boy, waiter, or servant; one who tends or looks after horses; a man newly married. It is also applied to the several superior officers of the king's household, as *groom* of the chamber, *groom* of the stole, &c.

GROOVE, *s.* a deep cavern or hollow in a mine. A channel or hollow cut in wood.

To GROOVE, *v. a.* to cut hollow, or in channels.

To GROPE, *v. n.* [*grapan*, Sax.] to feel one's way out in case of blindness or darkness; to have an imperfect idea of a thing; to feel after a thing where a person cannot see.

GRO'PER, *s.* one who searches after, or endeavours to find, a thing in the dark.

GROSS, *a.* [*gros*, Fr.] large, thick, or bulky, applied to size. Shameful. Very erroneous, coarse, palpable, or unrefined, applied to sentiments. Clumsy or inelegant, applied to shape. Thick, applied to the consistence of any fluid. Stupid or dull, applied to the understanding. Coarse, thick, fat, or bulky, applied to the size of the body. Impure; foul; applied to the humours of the body.

GROSS, *s.* the main body or main force of an army. The bulk; the whole. The major part or body, applied to number, or a collection of men. In commerce, a number, consisting of twelve dozen, or one hundred and forty-four.

GRO'SSLY, *ad.* in large or coarse particles. Without any subtlety, art, or delicacy; flagrantly, or palpably.

GRO'SSNESS, *s.* coarseness; inelegant fatness; want of refinement.

GROT, *s.* [*grotte*, Fr.] a cave or cavern formed and frequented for coolness or pleasure. See GROTTO.

GROTE'SQUE, (*grotesk*) *a.* [*grotesque*, Fr.] distorted in figure; unnatural; wildly formed, without any regard to nature or propriety.

GRO'TTO, *s.* [*grotte*, Fr. *grotta*, Ital.] a cavern or cave made for pleasure. Used sometimes, as by the Italians, from whom it is derived, for a dark or horrid cavern.

GROVE, *s.* [*græf*, Sax.] a walk formed by trees whose branches meet above.

To GRO'VEL, *v. n.* [*grufde*, Isl.] to lie prostrate, or with one's belly on the ground; to creep along with one's belly on the ground; to have low, mean, or abject thoughts.

GROUND, *s.* [*grund*, Sax.] the earth, considered as that which supports us when walking, as opposed to air or water, or as situated low; land; country; region; territory; a farm, estate, or possession; the floor or level of a place. In the plural, the dregs, lees, or that which settles at the bottom of liquors. In painting, the first layer of colours, or that on which images are painted and described. The fundamental cause or substance; the original principle. The first principles, applied to knowledge or science. The space occupied by an army, as they fight, advance, or retreat.

To GROUND, *v. a.* to fix or support upon the ground; to build, found, or settle as upon a cause or first principle, applied to opinions. To settle in the first principles or rudiments of knowledge, applied to instruction.

GROUND, the pret. and part. pass. of GRIND.

GRO'UND BAIT, a bait made of barley or malt boiled, &c., which is thrown into the river where you intend to angle, and sinking to the bottom, or *ground*, draws the fish after it.

GROUND-FLOOR, *s.* the lower story of a house, level with the external ground.

GRO'UND-FURZE, *s.* a plant, otherwise called petty-whin, and cammack. It is a species of the onions of Linnæus.

GRO'UND-IVY, *s.* alehoof, or tunhoof.

GRO'UNDLESS, *a.* without any foundation, reason, or justice.

GRO'UNDLESSLY, *ad.* in an unjust manner; without reason, cause, or foundation.

GRO'UNDLESSNESS, *s.* want of cause, foundation, or support.

GRO'UNDLING, *s.* a fish that keeps at the bottom of the water. Figuratively, a person of mean, grovelling, or vulgar thoughts.

GRO'UND-PINE, *s.* a plant with gaping blossoms the germander.

GRO'UND-PLATE, *s.* in architecture, the outer, most pieces of timber lying on or near the ground, and framed into one another with mortises and tenons. In these also are mortises made to receive the tenons of the joists, the summer and girders, and sometimes the trimmers for the staircase and chimney, and the binding-joist.

GRO'UNDPLOT, *s.* the ground on which any building is placed.

GRO'UND-RENT, *s.* rent paid for the ground on which a house is built.

GRO'UNDSEL, *s.* the foot-post of a door, or the timber or raised pavement of a house next the door; a threshold. Also the name of a plant with compound flowers, of which there are several sorts.

GRO'UNDWORK, *s.* in painting, that colour or part on which all the images are drawn. A foundation of a building. Figuratively, the fundamentals, or first part of an undertaking; the rudiments or first principles of a science.

GROUP, (*groop*) *s.* [*groupper*, Fr.] in painting and sculpture, an assemblage or knot of two or more figures of men, &c. Figuratively, a crowd; a cluster; a huddle.

To GROUP, (*groop*) *v. a.* [*groupper*, Fr.] in painting, to introduce several figures into one piece.

GROUSE, *s.* a kind of fowl, named heath-game.

GROUT, *s.* [*grut*, Sax.] coarse meal or pollard; that which purges off; a kind of wild apple.

To GROW, (*grō*) *v. n.* preter. *grew*, part. pass. *grown*; [*growan*, Sax.] to increase in length or extent, applied to the vegetation of plants. To be produced by vegetation, to increase in stature, or bulk; to proceed or arise, as from a cause; to improve; to make progress. To accrue, or become due, applied to the increase of interest due on money lent. To adhere, or stick together. Applied to the sea by mariners, to swell or roll.

GRO'WER, (*grōer*) *s.* that which vegetates or increases in height or bulk.

To GROWL, (*ow* pronounced as in *now*) *v. n.* [*grollen*, Flem.] to snarl; murmur; or grumble.

GROWN, (*grōn*) part. pass. of GROW; advanced in or increased by growth; covered or filled by the growth of any thing; arrived at full growth or stature.

GROWTH, (*grōth*) *s.* vegetation, vegetable life; increase by vegetation; product, or the thing produced; increase in number, bulk, frequency, stature, or improvement.

To GRUB, *v. a.* [*grob*, Goth.] to destroy, or extirpate by digging or throwing up the soil; to pull up by the roots; to dirty one's clothes or flesh.

GRUB, *s.* in natural history, a small worm that eats holes in bodies. In medicine, a white unctuous pimple, or little tumor, arising on the face, chiefly on the alæ of the nose.

To GRU'BBLE, *v. n.* [*grubelen*, Teut.] to grope, or feel in the dark.

To GRUDGE, *v. a.* to envy, or view the advantages of another with discontent and uneasiness; to give or take unwillingly. Neuterly, to murmur or repine. To be unwilling. To wish in secret; a low word.

GRUDGE, *s.* an old quarrel. Figuratively, ill-will; anger; resentment; envy.

GRU'DGINGLY, *ad.* unwillingly; malignantly.

GRU'EL, *s.* [*gruelle*, Fr.] a kind of spoonmeat or broth,

made of oatmeal boiled in water; any kind of mixture or broth, made by boiling ingredients in water.

GRUFF, *a.* [*groff*, Belg.] sour, surly, or morose, applied to the aspect and behaviour.

GRU'FFLY, *ad.* in a sour, morose, or surly manner.

GRU'FFNESS, *s.* harshness of voice, or surliness of look.

GRUM, *a.* [contracted from *grumble*] surly or morose, applied to a person's looks.

To GRU'MBLE, *v. n.* [*grommelen*, Belg.] to murmur with discontent; to growl or snarl. To make a hoarse or rattling noise, applied to thunder.

GRU'MBLER, *s.* one who murmurs with discontent; a discontented person.

GRU'MBLING, *s.* a murmuring through discontent.

GRUME, *s.* [*grumus*, Lat.] a thick viscid consistence of a fluid, like that of the white of an egg, or like clotted blood.

GRU'MLY, *ad.* in a morose, sour, or surly manner.

GRU'MOUS, *a.* thick or clotted.

GRU'MOUSNESS, *s.* the thickness of any curdled or clotted liquor.

To GRUNT, or GRU'NTLE, *v. n.* [*grunio*, Lat.] to make a hoarse, discontented noise, applied to a hog.

GRUNT, *s.* the noise made by a hog.

GRU'NTER, *s.* one that grunts. A low word for a hog.

GRU'NTLING, *s.* a young hog.

GRUS, in astronomy, the crane, a constellation in the southern hemisphere.

To GRUTCH, *v. n.* [corrupted from *grudge* for the sake of rhyme;] to envy, or be uneasy at the advantage of another.

GRUTCH, *s.* malice or ill-will.

GRY, *s.* [Gr.] any thing of little value; as the paring of the nails.

GUADALOU'PE, one of the Leeward Islands in the West Indies, lying between Antigua and Dominica, in lat. 16. 20. N., long. 62. 0. W., and now subject to the French. It is about 250 miles in circumference, and is divided into two parts by a channel, in one place 4 miles over, and navigable only for canoes, called Rivière Sale. By this strait, the sea on the N. W. communicates with that on the S. E. The N. W. part is divided into Basseterre and Cabesterre. The S. E. part is named Grandeterre; it does not, however, contain more land than the former, but its shape is more irregular. The soil is exceedingly good, and every where well watered, especially in the district of Cabesterre. On the top of a very lofty mountain, is a volcano, called La Souffriere, the two mouths of which open into a pit of sulphur. The negroes get brimstone here, which they afterwards purify and sell. The vegetables, fruits, and trees, are much the same as in the other islands, except the cinnamon-tree, balsam of the capivi, and the milk shrub, which yields a balsamic liquor like milk. The bees here are without stings; their honey never hardens, but is always of the consistence of oil. In 1775, the exports were 188,886 quintals of sugar, 63,029 of coffee, 1,438 of indigo, 1,024 of cocoa, and 5,103 of cotton; besides hides, and other articles, and without including the barter with Martinico, and other islands. Pop. 120,000.

GUAIA'CUM, *s.* a physical wood. It is an attenuant and aperient, and promotes discharge by sweat and urine.

GUANA'CO, *s.* a kind of camel sheep in South America.

GUARANTE'E, (*garantée*) *s.* [*garant*, Fr.] a power who undertakes to see the conditions of any league, peace, or bargain, performed.

To GUA'RANTY, (*gárantee*) *v. a.* to undertake to see the articles of any treaty kept.

To GUARD, (the *u* in this word and its derivatives is usually dropped in pronunciation, as *gard*, *gardian*, &c.) *v. a.* [*garder*, Fr.] to watch, in order to secure from or prevent a surprise or sudden danger; to protect or defend; to anticipate or secure against objections. To adorn with lists, laces, or ornamental borders.

GUARD, *s.* [*garde*, Fr.] a man or body of men employed to watch, in order to defend from danger or prevent surprise. Used with *on* or *off*, a state of caution or vigilance. A limitation; anticipation of an objection. An ornamental hem, lace, or border. In fencing, an action or posture proper to defend the body from the efforts of an enemy. *Advanced guard*, is a party of horse or foot which marches before a corps to give notice of approaching danger. *Main guard*, is that from which all the other guards are detached. *Piquet guard*, is a number of horse and foot always in readiness, in case of an alarm, the horse being saddled and their riders booted. *Guards*, in the plural, is particularly applied to those troops or companies which are kept up to guard the king.

GUA'RDER, *s.* one who protects, defends, or watches.

GUA'RDIAN, *s.* [*gardien*, Fr.] one who has the care of an orphan, or person whose parents are dead; one to whom the care or preservation of any thing is committed. *Guardian of the spiritualities*, is he to whom the spiritual jurisdiction of any diocese is committed, during the vacancy of the see. He may be either guardian in law, or *jure magistratus*, as the archbishop is of the diocese within his province; or guardian by delegation, as he whom the archbishop or vicar-general doth for the time depute.

GUA'RDIAN, *a.* [*gardien*, Fr.] performing the office of a kind protector and defender.

GUA'RDIANSHIP, *s.* the office of a guardian.

GUA'RDLESS, *a.* without defence.

GUA'RDSHIP, *s.* care; protection; or the state of a person under the disposal of guardians; a king's ship employed in guarding the coast.

GUBERNA'TION, *s.* [from *guberno*, to steer a vessel, to govern, Lat.] the exercise of authority in protecting, preserving, and directing; government or superintendency.

GU'DGEON, *s.* [*goujon*, Fr.] a small fish found in brooks or rivers, and easily caught; whence it is used figuratively for a person easily cheated.

GUE'LDERLAND, including Zutphen, a province of the kingdom of the Netherlands, bounded on the N. by Overyssel, and the Zuyder Zee; on the E. by the bishopric of Munster, and the duchy of Cleves; on the S. by Cleves and Dutch Brabant; and on the W. by Zuyder Zee, Utrecht, and Holland. In the time of the republic of the Dutch United States, Guelderland sent 19 deputies to the States-General. Nimeguen is the capital. Pop. 252,000.

GUE'RDON, (*gerdon*) *s.* [*guerdon*, Fr.] a recompense or reward. Not in use.

GUE'RLINGUET, in zoology, a kind of squirrel that is found in Guiana.

GUE'RNSEY, an island in the English Channel, near the coast of France, about 30 miles in circumference. It has been held subject to England since the time of the Norman conquest. The natives speak French, this island having been formerly a part of Normandy, and being still governed by the old Norman laws. The air is healthy, and the soil more rich and fertile than that of Jersey. Here is a very good harbour, and on the S. side of the island, a bay capable of receiving large vessels. They are sufficiently supplied with corn and cattle, for their own use and that of the ships; wines and cider are cheap and plentiful; there is plenty of game and fowl; and they catch great quantities of sea-fish of various kinds. The inhabitants have a considerable trade to Newfoundland and the Mediterranean. Guernsey is divided into 10 parishes, but with only 8 churches. The convention of the estates consists of a governor, coroners, jurats, clergy, and constable. The staple manufactory is knit

stockings. Port St. Pierre is the principal town. Lat. 49. 30. N., long. 2. 56. W.

To GUESS, (the *u* is usually dropped in the pronunciation of this word and its derivatives, and the *g* before the *e* pronounced hard, as *gess*, &c.) *v. a.* [*ghissen*, Belg.] to conjecture; to judge without any fixed or certain principles.

GUESS, *s.* a conjecture.

GUE'SSER, *s.* a conjecturer; one who judges without certain knowledge.

GUE'SSINGLY, *ad.* forming a judgment in a casual manner; uncertainly.

GUEST, (*gest*, the *g* pronounced hard) *a.* [*gwest*, Brit.] one who is entertained in the house of another; a stranger.

GUE'STCHAMBER, *s.* a chamber of entertainment.

To GUGGLE, *v. n.* [*gorgogliare*, Ital.] to sound, or make a noise like water running out of a narrow-mouthed bottle or vessel.

GUIA'NA, an extensive country of South America, on the coast of the Atlantic, lying between the rivers Oronoko, and Orellana. It is about 1,100 miles in length, and from 300 to 600 in breadth. The French possess one part of the coast, the Spaniards another; and the settlements of Surinam, Berbice, Essequibo, and Demerara, all which take their names from different rivers, formerly belonged to the Dutch, but are now in the possession of Great Britain. French Guiana goes by the name of Equinoctial France, or Cayenne, from the territory so called, and extends from the river Marawina to the river Oyapoco, S. E. The internal parts of the country are but little known; they are inhabited however by different tribes of Indians, some of whom make their houses on trees, to be secure from the inundations of the rivers. Sugar, cotton, silk, tobacco, Brasil-wood, aloes, natural balsam, oranges, and citrons made into sweetmeats or otherwise, are articles of commerce in this country. It lies between 2 and 8 degrees of N. lat.

GUI'DAGE, *s.* the reward or money given to a guide.

GUI'DANCE, *s.* direction; government.

To GUIDE, (the *u* in this word and its derivatives is usually dropt in pronunciation, and the *g* before *i* pron. hard, as *gīde*, *gīder*, &c.) *v. a.* [*guider*, Fr.] to direct or shew a person a way; to govern, direct, instruct, regulate, or superintend by counsel, or exertion of authority.

GUIDE, *s.* [*guide*, Fr.] one who directs another in his way; a director.

GUI'DELESS, *a.* without a guide.

GUI'DER, *s.* a director; a guide.

GUIE'NNE, a ci-devant province of France, very fruitful, and producing great quantities of wine. It was about 160 miles in length, and 85 in breadth, having Bourdeaux for its capital. The word *Guienne* is a corruption of *Aquitaine*, an ancient country of great extent, said by Cæsar to be separated from the rest of Gaul by the river Garonne.

GUILD, (sometimes pronounced *gĭld*, and sometimes *gīld*, with the *g* hard) *s.* [*gildscip*, Sax.] a society, corporation, fraternity, or company, united together by orders and laws made among themselves by their prince's licence. Hence *Guildhall*, a place or hall belonging to a corporation, wherein affairs relating to the members in their united capacity are transacted.

GUILE, (usually pronounced, as well as its derivatives, *gīle*, with the *g* hard) *s.* [*guille*, old Fr.] low cunning or craft, whereby a person tricks or cheats another; deceit.

GUI'LEFUL, *a.* full of deceit; wily; fraudulent; treacherous; secretly mischievous; imposing; or over-reaching a person in a crafty or fraudulent manner.

GUI'LELESS, *a.* without any secret or concealed fraud; without any intention to deceive, cheat, or impose upon a person by false appearance and concealed treachery.

GUI'LER, *s.* one that betrays another into danger by deceitful means. Not in use.

GUI'LFORD, an ancient town of Surrey, noted formerly for its manufactory of cloth, of which there are still some small remains. The summer assizes are held alternately here and at Croydon. It is seated on the declivity of a hill, on the river Wey, which is navigable to the Thames, and by which a great quantity of timber is carried to London, not only from the neighbourhood, but from Sussex and Hampshire woods, above 30 miles off, 17 miles S. W. of Kingston, and 30 S. W. of London. Market (chiefly for corn) on Saturday. Pop. 3918.

GUI'LLOTINE, *s.* an instrument for beheading, introduced into France soon after the Revolution. A similar machine once existed in England, and in Scotland, called the Maiden. The name Guillotine is derived from Guillotin, the name of the person who brought it into use in Paris.

GUILT, (pronounced with its derivatives, *gĭlt*, with the *g* hard) *s.* [*gilt*, Sax.] the state of a person justly charged with a crime; a consciousness of having done amiss. Figuratively, a crime or offence.

GUI'LTILY, *ad.* without innocence; in such a manner as to be conscious of having done a crime laid to one's charge.

GUI'LTINESS, *s.* the state of being guilty; the consciousness of having done a crime.

GUI'LTLESS, *a* free from crime; innocent; free from sin or punishment.

GUI'LTLESSLY, *ad.* without guilt; innocently.

GUI'LTY, *a.* [*giltig*, Sax.] chargeable with having committed a crime; wicked or corrupt.

GUI'NEA, (pronounced *gĭnny*, with the *g* hard; so called from Guinea, in Africa, from whence the gold was brought of which they were at first formed; on which account they likewise bore the impression of an elephant) *s.* a gold coin struck and current in England. When it was first struck, it was valued at twenty shillings; but gold growing scarce, it was valued at twenty-one shillings and sixpence; but is now sunk to twenty-one shillings. The pound troy is cut into twenty-four parts and a half, each part making a guinea.

GUI'NEA, a country of Africa, of which little is known except the coast, thence called the coast of Guinea. It is divided into the Lower and the Upper. The lower part is commonly called Congo. The Upper comprehends the districts of Sierra Leone; the Grain Coast, or Malaguetta; the Tooth Coast; the Gold Coast; the Slave Coast; and Benin. It is unhealthy for Europeans, though the natives live to a considerable age. The latter in general go almost naked; and are said to be an innocent, inoffensive, and hospitable people, except such as have been corrupted by the Europeans. The commodities purchased here, are gum-seneca, at Senegal; rice and maize, on the Grain Coast; elephants' teeth, on the Tooth Coast; and gold on the Gold Coast During the existence of the slave trade the numerous little states on this coast were continually involved in war by the intrigues of the European factories, when all the prisoners taken on both sides were sold for slaves; and it was not uncommon for the nearest of kin to sell each other. But since the abolition of this odious traffic by Great Britain in 1807, and the concurrence of all the European powers, in 1816-8, it has dwindled into a mere smuggling trade, as all vessels captured with slaves on board are condemned as lawful prizes. The English, Dutch, French, and Danes, have factories upon this coast.

GUI'NEA, NEW, a long, narrow island, of the South Pacific Ocean, N. of New Holland, from which it is separated by Endeavour Strait. This strait is about 10 leagues long and 5 broad, except at the N. E. entrance, where it is con-

tracted by a group of islands, called the Prince of Wales's Islands. New Guinea extends from near the equator to 12 deg. S. lat. and from 131 to 153 deg. E. long. The land is in general low, and covered with an astonishing luxuriance of wood and herbage. Most of the trees, shrubs, and plants, that are common in the South Sea Islands, are found here in the greatest perfection. The inhabitants resemble the New Hollanders.

GUI'NEAHEN, *s.* a fowl, supposed to be of Guinea.

GUI'NEAPEPPER, *s.* the capsicum, a plant.

GUI'NEAPIG, (*gĭnny-pig*, with the *g* hard) *s.* a small variegated animal, with a pig's snout, rat's ears, and without a tail.

GUISE, (pron. *gize* with the *g* hard; the same as *wise;* the *w* being changed, as is common, into *g*) *s.* [*guise*, Fr.] appearance; looks; behaviour. Manner, custom, or practice. External appearance; dress, or habit. The last sense seems to be a contraction of *disguise*.

GUITA'R, (pronounced *gĭtar*, with the *g* hard) *s.* [*ghitarra*, Ital.] in music, a stringed instrument with a neck like a violin, an oval body, and played on in the same manner as the harp with the fingers.

GULES, *s.* [*gueules*, Fr.] in heraldry, red. In the arms of noblemen, it is called ruby; in those of sovereign princes, Mars; and, in engraving, is signified by drawing perpendicular or straight strokes from the top of the escutcheon, to the bottom.

GULF, or GULPH, *s.* [*golfo*, Ital.] an arm of the ocean running into the land. Figuratively, an abyss, or immeasurable depth. A whirlpool, or sucking eddy. Any thing insatiable.

GUL'FY, *a.* full of eddies, gulfs, or whirlpools.

To GULL, *v. a.* [*guiller*, Fr.] to trick; to cheat; to deceive or defraud by artifice.

GULL, *s.* a sea-bird; a cheat, or trick; a stupid animal; a person easily cheated.

GU'LLCATCHER, *s.* one who cheats; a bite; one who deceives another by artifice.

GU'LLER, *s.* a cheat or impostor.

GU'LLERY, *s.* cheat; imposture.

GU'LLET, *s.* [*goulet*, Fr.] the throat, passage, or pipe through which the food passes, called by anatomists the *œsophagus*.

To GU'LLY, *v. n.* to run with a noise, applied to water.

GU'LLYHOLE, *s.* the hole where the gutters or kennels empty themselves into the common sewer; so called from the noise they make in their fall.

GULO'SITY, *s.* [from *gula*, the throat, Lat.] greediness; intemperance in eating; gluttony. Not in use.

To GULP, *v. n.* [*golpen*, Belg.] to swallow eagerly; to drink down without any intermission, or with one swallow.

GULP, *s.* as much as can be swallowed at once.

GUM, *s.* [*gummi*, Lat.] a vegetable juice exsuding through the pores of certain plants, and there hardening into a tenacious or sticky mass, more viscid and less friable than resins, and dissolving in water. In gardening, a disease incident to fruit-trees of the stone kind, being a kind of gangrene, arising from a corrupted sap which extravasates and hardens. In anatomy, the fleshy substance of the mouth in which the teeth grow; generally used in the plural.

GU'MMINESS, *s.* the state of a thing smeared or abounding with gum.

GUMMO'SITY, *s.* [*gummosus*, from *gummi*, gum, Lat.] the nature of gum; viscidity; gumminess.

GU'MMY, *a.* consisting of gum; of the nature of gum; overgrown or smeared with gum; sticky.

GUN, *s.* the etymology is uncertain; a fire-arm or weapon which forcibly discharges a ball, shot, or other offensive matter, through a cylindrical barrel, by means of gunpowder. *Great guns* are generally called *cannon*, and known likewise under the term of *ordnance*. *Small guns* are such as are portable, and include muskets, musquetoons, carbines, blunderbusses, fowling-pieces, &c

GU'NNEL, *s.* See GUNWALE.

GU'NNER, *s.* a person who manages, and has the charge of, the artillery of a ship, &c. *Gunners*, in the plural, are officers employed in looking after, and managing the ordnance mounted on lines, batteries, or forts.

GU'NNERY, *s.* the science or art of shooting with guns and mortars.

GU'NPOWDER, *s.* a composition of saltpetre, sulphur, and charcoal, mixed together with spirits, and usually granulated, which takes fire easily, and, when fired, expands with great vehemence and noise, by means of its elastic force.

GU'NSHOT, *s.* the distance to which a ball can be shot out of a gun.

GU'NSMITH, *s.* one who makes and sells guns.

GU'NSTOCK, *s.* the wood to which the barrel of a gun is fixed.

GU'NSTONE, *s.* the shot of a cannon so called, because on the first use of cannons they were loaded with stones.

GU'NTER'S CHAIN, *s.* an instrument made use of in surveying land.

GU'NTER'S LINES, *s.* lines of numbers, first invented by Mr. Edward Gunter, of great use in navigation, and other branches of the mathematics.

GU'NTER'S QUADRANT, *s.* an instrument to find the hour of the day, azimuth, &c.

GU'NTER'S SCALE, *s.* a large scale to resolve questions in plain sailing.

GU'NWALE, or GUNNEL OF A SHIP, *s.* that piece of timber which reaches on each side of the ship from the half-deck to the forecastle: this is called the *Gunwale*, whether there be guns in the ship or not.

GURGE, *s.* [*gurges*, Lat.] a whirlpool; a gulf.

GU'RGION, *s.* the coarser part of the meal sifted from the bran.

To GU'RGLE, *v. n.* [*gorgogliare*, Ital.] to make a murmuring sort of noise, like water poured out of a bottle, or a stream from a fountain.

GU'RNARD, or GU'RNET, *s.* [*gournal*, Fr.] a kind of sea-fish.

To GUSH, *v. n.* [*gostelen*, Belg.] to flow or rush out in a large body; to flow out in a large quantity, and with violence.

GUSH, *s.* a sudden, forcible, and large flowing of water, or other fluid; any thing poured out with a sudden and forcible eruption.

GU'SSET, [*gousset*, Fr.] any thing sewed on cloth to strengthen it; by sempstresses peculiarly applied to the triangular pieces of cloth at the neck, under the arms, and at the openings of the flaps of a shirt.

GUST, *s.* [from *gusto*, to taste, Lat.] the sense of taste; the height of sensual enjoyment; love or liking; turn of fancy; peculiar taste or genius; pleasure, caprice, or whim. A sudden violent blast of wind, [from *guster*, Isl.] A sudden burst of passion.

GU'STABLE, [from *gusto*, to taste, Lat.] fit to be tasted; the object of taste; pleasant to the taste.

GU'STATION, *s.* [from *gusto*, to taste, Lat.] the act of tasting.

GU'STFUL, *a.* very agreeable or pleasant to the taste, agreeable to the mind.

GU'STO, *s.* [Ital.] the relish, flavour, or taste, which a thing causes; the power by which any thing excites a sen-

sation in the palate. Liking or prejudice; applied to the mind.

GU'STY, *a.* windy; stormy.

GUT, *s.* [*kutteln*, Teut.] the entrails, or the long pipe reaching with many folds from the stomach to the vent, through which the fibrous part of food passes and is discharged. Figuratively, the stomach or receptacle of food; gluttony; the inside of any thing, particularly the movements of a clock or watch.

To GUT, *v. a.* to take out the entrails or guts of an animal. Figuratively, to plunder any thing of what it contains.

GU'TTA SERE'NA, *s.* [Lat.] a disease in which the patient, without any apparent fault in the eye, is entirely deprived of sight.

GU'TTATED, *a.* [from *gutta*, a drop, Lat.] besprinkled with drops; bedropped.

GU'TTER, *s.* [from *guttur*, the throat, Lat.] a passage for water, either on the ground, or on the roofs of buildings.

To GU'TTER, *v. a.* to cut or wear into small channels or hollows.

To GU'TTLE, *v. n.* [from *gut*] to feed luxuriously or intemperately. Actively, to swallow. A low word.

GU'TTLER, *s.* one fond of eating; a greedy or intemperate eater.

GU'TTULOUS, *a.* [from *guttula*, a small drop, Lat.] in the form of a small drop. "In its *guttulous* descent." *Brown.*

GU'TTURAL, *s.* [from *guttur*, the throat, Lat.] pronounced in the throat; belonging to the throat.

GU'TTURALNESS, *s.* the quality of being sounded in, or belonging to, the throat.

GU'TTY, or GU'TTE, *a.* [from *gutta*, a drop, Lat.] in heraldry, besprinkled with drops.

GU'TWORT, *s.* a kind of herb.

GUY, *s.* in a ship, is a rope used for keeping off things from bearing or falling against the ship's sides when they are hoisted in.

To GU'ZZLE, *v. n.* [from *gut*, or *gust*, whence *guttle*, *gustle*] to feed immoderately; to swallow any liquor greedily.

GU'ZZLER, *s.* an immoderate eater or drinker.

GY'BING, *s.* the act of shifting any boom-sail from one side of the mast to the other.

GYMNA'SIUM, [*gymnasion*, from *gymnos*, naked, Gr., because the exercises of the gymnasium were performed by naked combatants] in Grecian antiquity, a place fitted for performing exercises, both of the literary and athletic kind; a sort of school, wherein philosophers, rhetoricians, and the professors of all other sciences, read their lectures, and wrestlers, fencers, dancers, &c., exercised their various talents, for the diversion of the people.

GYMNA'STIC, *a.* [*gymnastikos*, from *gymnos*, naked, Gr., because the exercises of the gymnasium were performed by naked combatants] something relating or belonging to bodily exercise, such as wrestling, &c.

GYMNA'STICALLY, *ad.* athletically; fitly for strong exercise.

GY'MNIC, *a.* [*gymnikos*, from *gymnos*, naked, Gr.] practising such exercises as relate to the body.

GYMNOSPE'RMOUS, *a.* [from *gymnos*, naked, and *sperma*, a seed, Gr.] having the seeds naked.

GYNECO'CRACY, *s.* [from *gyne*, a woman, and *kratos*, power, Gr.] denotes the government of women, or the state where women are capable of the supreme command.

GY'PSIE, *s.* a plant with indented serrated leaves, whitish blossoms, and a four-cornered stem; called also water-horehound.

GY'PSUM, in mineralogy, a kind of stone which has something the appearance of alabaster, and is composed of calcareous earth and sulphureous acid.

GYRA'TION, *s.* [from *gyro*, to turn round, Lat.] the act of turning any thing about in a circle.

GYRE, *s.* [from *gyro*, to turn round, Lat.] a circle described by a thing going in an orbit.

GY'RED, *a.* [from *gyro*, to turn round, Lat.] falling in rings. "His stockings down *gyred* to his ancle." *Shak.*

GYVES, *s.* [*gevyn*, Brit.] fetters or chains consisting of two links for the legs.

To GYVE, *v. a.* to fetter or shackle; to insnare.

H.

H IS the eighth letter, and sixth consonant, in our alphabet. Some grammarians indeed will have it to be only an aspiration or breathing; but it is most certainly a distinct sound, and formed in a peculiar manner by the organs of speech, at least in our language. It is pronounced by a strong expiration of the breath between the lips, closing, as it were, by a gentle motion of the lower jaw to the upper, and the tongue nearly approaching the palate. That it is a distinct letter, appears from the words *eat* and *heat*, *arm* and *harm*, *ear* and *hear*, *ell* and *hell*, as pronounced with or without the *h*. In English, it is scarcely ever mute in the beginning of a word, especially where it precedes a vowel; when it is followed by a consonant, it has no sound, as in *sight;* when it has *c* before it, it is sometimes dropped, the *c* being pronounced hard, like a *k*, as in *Christ*, which the Saxons wrote *Crist*, and in *echo;* but this does not hold good always, for it is pronounced in *charity*, *church*, &c. Whenever it follows *p*, it is sounded together with it like an *f;* as *Philip*, &c. Among the ancients it was a numeral letter, signifying 200; and when with a mark over it thus h̄, 2,000. In abbreviatures, it is used for *homo*, as *J. H. S. Jesus Hominum Salvator*, i. e., Jesus the Saviour of mankind.

HA, *interj.* [Lat.] an expression of wonder or surprise. When repeated, an expression of laughter or joy.

HA'BUKKUK, the prophecy of, is one of the canonical books of the Old Testament. There is no mention made in Scripture, either of the time when this prophet lived, or of the parents from whom he descended; but according to the authors of the lives of the prophets, he was of the tribe of Simeon, and a native of Bethzair.

HA'BEAS CO'RPUS, *s.* [Lat.] in law, a writ which a man may have out of the King's Bench, to remove himself thither at his own expense, to answer at the bar there, when indicted or imprisoned for a crime before justices of the peace, or a franchise court, after having offered sufficient bail, which is refused, though the case be bailable.

HA'BERDASHER, *s.* one who sells small wares, such as pins, needles, &c.

HA'BERDINE, *s.* a dried salt cod.

HABE'RGEON, (*haberjon*) *s.* [*haubergeon*, Fr.] armour to cover the neck and breast; a breast-plate; a neckpiece; a coat of mail.

HABI'LIMENT, [*habiliment*, Fr.] dress; clothes.

To HABI'LITATE, *v. n.* [*habiliter*, Fr.] to qualify or entitle. Not in use.

HABILITA'TION, *s.* qualification.

HA'BIT, *s.* [*habitus*, Lat.] the state of any thing; as, "*habit* of body." Dress or clothes. A power and ability of doing any thing, acquired by frequent repetition of the same action. Custom; inveterate use; or a strong inclination to perform any particular action.

To HA'BIT, *v. a.* to dress or clothe.

HA'BITABLE, *a.* [from *habito*, to inhabit, Lat.] that is, or may be dwelt in.

HA'BITABLENESS, *s.* the quality which renders a place proper for the residence of any animal.

HA'BITANT, *s.* [from *habito*, to inhabit, Lat.] a dweller in a place.

HABITA'TION, *s.* [from *habito*, to inhabit, Lat.] the act of dwelling in a place; a place wherein a person resides.

HABI'TUAL, *a.* [*habituel*, Fr.] customary; established by frequent practice and repetition.

HABI'TUAL, *ad.* by custom; by habit or frequent practice.

To HABI'TUATE, *v. a.* [*habituer*, Fr.] to accustom; to use one's self to by frequent repetition.

HA'BITUDE, *s.* [*habitudo*, from *habitus*, habit, Lat.] relation or respect. The state of a thing with regard to something else. Familiarity, converse, intimacy, followed by *with*. Custom, habit, or the frequent and uninterrupted practice of the same thing.

To HACK, *v. a.* [*haccan*, Sax.] to cut or chop into small pieces by frequent and unskilful blows. Figuratively, to speak or pronounce improperly.

HACK, *s.* a contraction of HACKNEY.

HA'CKLE, *s.* raw silk, or any filmy or fibrous substance unspun.

To HA'CKLE, *v. a.* to dress flax.

HA'CKNEY, *s.* [*hacknai*, Brit.] a hired horse, or a horse let out for hire. Figuratively, any thing let for hire; one who writes for hire; any thing that is trite or used in common.

To HA'CKNEY, *v. a.* to use a thing very frequently; to accustom to the road.

HAD, the preter. and part. pass. of HAVE.

HA'DDINGTON, a borough town of Scotland, capital of Haddingtonshire, or East Lothian, which sends one member to parliament, and has a manufacture of coarse woollen. It consists of four streets, which intersect each other at right angles. The number of inhabitants is rather more than 6,000. It is surrounded with the seats of the nobility and gentry, and there are the ruins of a magnificent church. John Knox, the celebrated reformer, was a native of this town. It is seated on the river Tyne, 18 miles E. of Edinburgh.

HA'DDINGTONSHIRE, or East Lothian, a county of Scotland, bounded on the W. by Edinburghshire, on the N. by the Frith of Forth, on the E. by the German Ocean, and on the S. by the county of Berwick. It is about 25 miles long, from E. to W., and 15 miles where broadest. The land is in many places doubly productive, affording immense quantities of coal, while rich crops of corn are raised on its surface. The southern part of the county, comprehending the N. side of Lammermuir Hills, is mountainous. These high grounds, however, feed vast numbers of sheep. On the sea-coast are several harbours and fishing towns; salt is made in many places, and the county in general is populous and rich. Pop. 35,781.

HA'DDOCK, *s.* [*hadot*, Fr.] a sea-fish of the cod kind, but small.

HA'DLEY, a town of Suffolk, pretty large, populous, and tolerably well built, but being situated in a bottom, it is generally dirty. Large quantities of yarn are still spun here for the Norwich manufacture, and formerly it had a considerable woollen manufacture. It is seated on the river Preston, 20 miles S. E. of Bury, and 64 N. E. of London. Considerable markets on Monday and Saturday for corn, provisions, &c. Pop. 3425.

HÆ'MORRHAGE *s* See HEMORRHAGE.

HAFT, *s.* [*hæft*, Sax. *heft*, Belg.] a handle; that part of any instrument by which it is held in the hand.

HAG, *s.* [*hagn*, Brit.] a fury, or spirit of a deformed or terrible aspect; a witch or enchantress; an old ugly woman.

To HAG, *v. a.* to haunt; to torment; to possess or harass with vain terror; to bewitch.

HA'GARD, *a.* [Fr.] wild, unsociable, or untamed; lean; ugly; rugged; deformed; wildly disordered.

HA'GGAI, the tenth of the lesser prophets; was born, in all probability, at Babylon, in the year of the world 3457, from whence he returned with Zerubbabel. It was this prophet, who, by command from God, (Ezra v. 1, 2, &c.) exhorted the Jews, after their return from the captivity, to finish the rebuilding of the temple, which they had intermitted for 14 years. His remonstrances had their effect; and to encourage them to proceed in the work, he assured them from God, that the glory of this latter house should be greater than the glory of the former house; which was accordingly fulfilled when Christ honoured it with his presence; for, with respect to the building, this latter temple was nothing in comparison of the former.

HA'GGARD, *s.* any thing wild or irreclaimable; a species of hawk; a hag.

HA'GGARDLY, *ad.* deformedly; ugly; like a hag.

HA'GGESS, *s.* a mess of meat, chopped small, enclosed in a membrane, and boiled.

HA'GGISH, *a.* like a hag; deformed; horrid.

To HA'GGLE, *v. a.* [corrupted from *hack*, or *hackle*] to cut, chop, or mangle. Neuterly, to be tedious in a bargain, or long before setting the price.

HAGGLER, *s.* one that cuts; one that is slow in bargaining.

HAGIO'GRAPHA, *s.* [from *agios*, holy, and *grapho*, to write, Gr.] a name given to a part of Scripture, comprehending the books of Ruth, Chronicles, Ezra, Nehemiah, Esther, Job, Psalms, Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, Canticles, the Lamentations, and Daniel.

HAGIO'GRAPHER, (*hagiografer*) *s.* [from *agios*, holy, and *grapho*, to write, Gr.] an inspired writer.

HAGUE, (*Hāg*) a town of the kingdom of the Netherlands, which geographers pretend is but a village, and yet it may compare with the handsomest towns or cities in Europe, with regard to its extent, the number and beauty of its palaces, its streets, its agreeable walks, and its great trade, especially in books. The greatest part of the houses have the appearance of palaces, and there are at least 4,000 gardens. It is seated 4 miles from the sea, and there is a pavement across the Downs, with trees on each side. The court is held at the Hague, and here the foreign ministers are admitted to audience; and the supreme courts of justice are held. In January 1795, the French army entering the United States, the stadtholder and family were obliged to make their escape, and the Dutch having welcomed their conquerors, an entire revolution of government took place, but in 1813 they threw off the French yoke, and recalled their former sovereign, the stadtholder, now king of Holland. See HOLLAND. It is 3 miles N. W. of Delft, 8 S. W. of Leyden, 10 N. W. of Rotterdam, and 30 S. W. of Amsterdam. Long. 5. 10. E., lat. 52. 4 N. Pop. 44,500.

HAH, an *interj.* expressing a sudden surprise.

HAIK, a market town of Scotland, in the shire of Peebles, seated on the river Tiviot.

HAIL, *s.* [*hagel*, Sax.] a concretion of aqueous particles or drops of rain congealed into ice. This happens, when, in their passage through the inferior air, they meet with nitrous particles, which are known to contribute greatly to

freezing. Their magnitude is owing to a fresh succession of matter as they pass along. Hence we see the reason why hail is so frequent in summer, because at that time greater quantities of nitre are exhaled from the earth, and float up and down in the air.

To HAIL, *v. n.* to pour down hail.

HAIL, *interj.* [from *hoel*, Sax.] a term of salutation, wherein we wish health to a person. It is used at present only in poetry.

To HAIL, *v. a.* [*haletan*, Sax.] to salute; to call to, applied to the manner in which ships address each other.

HAI'LED, *a.* beaten or struck with hail.

HAI'LSHAM, a town in Sussex, whose market is on Saturday; it is 58 miles from London. Pop. 1445.

HAI'LSHOT, *s.* a small shot scattered like hail.

HAI'LSTONE, *s.* a particle or single ball of hail.

HAI'LY, *a.* consisting of hail.

HAI'NAULT, (formerly divided into Austrian and French,) a province of Belgium, and is bounded on the N. by Flanders and Brabant; on the E. by Brabant, Namur, and Liege; on the S. by France; and on the W. by Artois and Flanders. It extends about 55 miles from E. to W., and 48 from N. to S. Mons is the capital. It includes, amongst various others, the towns of Landrecy, Quesnoy, Avesnes, Marienburg, Philipville, Valenciennes, Bouchain, Condé, Cambray, and Maubeuge, with their respective districts; as also several villages. Pop. 500,000.

HAIR, *s.* [*hær*, Sax.] the small thin threads which grow out of the skin of animals; the hair which grows on the head. The different colours the hair appears of in different persons, and in the same person in different parts of life, are owing to the nature of the fluid with which it is supplied. Figuratively, any thing very small.

HAI'RBELL, or HA'REBELL, *s.* a species of the hyacinthus, or, as others say, of the scilla, of Linnæus. It is very common in the woods and hedges of England, and flowers in May.

HAI'RBRAINED, *a.* (it should be *harebrained*, because it alluded to the wildness of a hare) wild; irregular; inconstant.

HAI'RBREADTH, *s.* a very small breadth; the width of a hair.

HAI'RCLOTH, *s.* a stuff woven of horse-hair.

HAI'RGRASS, *s.* in botany, a genus of grasses, of which there are several species. They flower in July and August.

HAI'RINESS, *s.* the state of being covered or overgrown with hair.

HAI'RLACE, *s.* a fillet or band with which women tie up their hair.

HAI'RLESS, *a.* without hair; bald.

HAI'RMOSS, *s.* in botany, the polytrichum, of which three are native in England.

HAI'RY, *a.* overgrown or covered with hair; consisting of, or resembling hair.

HA'LBERT, or HA'LBERD, (*haulbert*) *s.* [*halebarde*, Fr.] a long pole armed at one end with a battle-axe, carried by serjeants of foot and dragoons, &c. It was formerly named the Danish axe, because borne first by them; from them it was borrowed by the Scots, from whom it came to the English, and from us to the French.

HA'LCYON, (*halsyon*) *s.* [Lat. from *als*, the sea, Gr.] the king-fisher, thus called because she was reported to breed in the sea, and that there was always a calm during the hatching-time.

HA'LCYON, (*halsyon*) *a.* peaceful; quiet; undisturbed; without tumult or violence. "His *halcyon* days brought forth the arts of peace. *Denham.*

HALE, *a.* healthy, sound, or hearty; of a good or fresh complexion.

To HALE, (*haul*) *v. a.* [*halen*, Belg., *haler*, Fr.] to drag by force; to pull violently.

HA'LER, (*hauler*) *s.* he who pulls or drags by force.

HA'LES-OWEN, a town in Shropshire, but included in Worcestershire, 6 miles E. of Stourbridge. There is a market on Monday.

HA'LESWORTH, an ancient and populous town of Suffolk, noted for the plenty of linen yarn which is brought up here, and spun by the women of the county. A great deal of hemp is raised about the town. It is situated on a neck of land between two branches of the river Blythe, which is navigable from hence to Southwold for barges, that pass three or four times a week with corn, &c. for the London markets; 10 miles W. of Southwold, and 101 N. E. of London. Market on Tuesday. Pop. 2473.

HALF, (the *l* is not often sounded) *s.* plural *halves*; [*healf*, Sax.] one of two parts into which a thing is equally divided. In composition, it signifies imperfection.

HALF, *ad.* in part, or equally.

HA'LF-BLOOD, *s.* one who has but one parent the same with another person.

HA'LF-BLOODED, *s.* mean; cowardly; base-born.

HA'LF-MOON, *s.* the moon in its appearance when in half its increase or decrease; any thing in the figure of a half-moon.

HA'LFPENNY, (*hapenny*; plural *halfpence*, pronounced *hapence*) *s.* a copper coin, of which two make a penny. It received its name originally from its being the half or one part of a silver penny broken into two equal pieces, which was the only money we had till halfpence and groats were coined.

HA'LF-PIKE, *s.* the small pike carried by officers.

HA'LF-SIGHTED, *a.* seeing imperfectly; having weak discernment.

HA'LF-SWORD, *a.* close fight; within half the length of a sword.

HA'LF-WAY, *ad.* in the middle.

HA'LF-WIT, *s.* a blockhead; one who vainly affects to be thought a wit; a silly fellow.

HA'LF-WITTED, *a.* of dull, imperfect understanding.

HA'LIBUT, *s.* a sort of fish.

HA'LIFAX, a large, populous, and flourishing town of Yorkshire, seated on a branch of the river Calder, rendered navigable to the Air and Ouse. The principal manufactures are shalloons, tammies, duroys, kerseys, baizes, &c. The Piece Hall, or Market House, is a very elegant new structure of stone, in the form of an oblong square, occupying 10,000 square yards, and containing 315 distinct rooms for the lodgment of goods. The parish is about 16 miles long, and from 6 to 8 broad, the vicar of which is justice of peace as vicar. The adjoining hills display on their brows, and often to their summits, marks of agriculture, and manufactures. It is 40 miles S. W. of York, and 197 N. N. W. of London. Market on Saturday. Pop. 15,382.

HA'LIFAX, the principal town and seat of government of Nova Scotia, a peninsula of Acadia. It is seated on the W. side of Chebucto Bay, in a healthful country, which is greatly improved of late years, and has the appearance of fertility and cultivation, but is subject to fogs. It has a large, safe, and commodious harbour, affording shelter to the largest fleets, and an excellent naval yard for repairing ships of war. The town is defended by an intrenchment and forts of timber. It was founded in the year 1747, and is advantageously situated for the fishery. Lat. 44. 45. N., long. 63. 30. W. Pop. 85,000.

HA'LIMASS, *s.* the feast of All Souls.

S.Davenport.sculp.

HAMBURG.

LONDON: PUBLISHED BY THOMAS KELLY, 17, PATERNOSTER ROW

HALI'TUOUS, *a.* [from *halitus*, breath, vapour, Lat.] vaporous; fumous.

HALL, (*haull*) *s.* [*hal*, Sax. *halle*, Belg.] a court of justice; a manor-house, so called, because formerly courts were held in it for tenants; the public room of a corporation; the first large room on the ground-floor of a house.

HA'LLATON, a town of Leicestershire, noted for its poverty in the midst of a rich soil. It is 12 miles S.E. of Leicester, and 90 N. by E. of London. Market on Thursday. Pop. 653.

HALLELU'JAH, *s.* (the *j* is pron. like an *i* vowel, or *y*) [from *hallelu*, praise ye, and *yah*, the Lord, Heb.] a song of praise or thanksgiving, so called from the first word prefixed to psalms of praise in Hebrew.

HA'LLIARDS, *s.* a sea term for those ropes by which all the yards of a great ship are hoisted up, except the cross-jack and the sprit-sail yard, which are always slung; but in small craft the sprit-sail yard has *halliards*.

HA'LLOO, *interj.*, a word of encouragement or enticement when dogs are let loose at their game.

To HA'LLOO, *v. n.* [*haler*, Fr.] to make a cry or noise after a person, alluding to that made after dogs; to chase or persecute with a noise. To call or shout to.

To HA'LLOW, (*hallo*) *v. a.* [*halgian*, Sax.] to consecrate, make holy, or dedicate to some religious use; to reverence and esteem as holy.

HALLUCINA'TION, *s.* [from *hallucinor*, to blunder, Lat.] an error, blunder, or mistake, owing to folly.

HALM, (*hawm*) *s.* a straw; or the stalks of beans and peas.

HA'LMOT, or HA'LIMOT, (*haulmote*, or *haulimote*) *s.* an old law-term, signifying a court baron, or a meeting of the tenants of the same manor, in which differences between them are determined; it was likewise called *Folkmote*, or a meeting of the citizens in their common hall.

HA'LO, *s.* [from *halos*, an area, Gr.] a meteor in the form of a luminous ring, appearing round the sun, moon, or stars.

HA'LSTED, or *HA'LSTEAD*, a town of Essex, with a considerable manufacture of bays and says. It is pleasantly situated on a rising ground near the river Colne, 16 miles N. of Chelmsford, and 47 N.E. of London. Its market on Friday is noted for corn. Town and par. Pop. 4637.

To HALT, ((*hault*) *v. n.* [*healten*, Sax.] to limp, or be lame; to stop in a march, applied to an army. To hesitate; to be dubious which of two opinions to prefer.

HALT, (*hault*) *a.* [*healte*, Sax.] lame or crippled.

HALT, (*hault*) *s.* the act of limping, or the manner in which a person walks who is lame; a stop in a march.

HA'LTER, (*haulter*), *s.* one who limps or is lame.

HA'LTER, (*haulter*) *s.* [*healsire*, Sax.] a rope, peculiarly applied to that which is put round a criminal's neck when he is to be hanged.

To HA'LTER, (*haulter*) *v. a.* to bind with a strong cord; to catch in a noose, alluding to that made in a rope with which criminals are hanged.

HA'LTON, or *HAU'LTON*, a town of Cheshire, situated loftily on a hill, near a navigable canal, which communicates with all the late inland navigations, 2 miles N.E. of Frodsham, and 186 from London. Pop. 1822.

HA'LTWHISTLE, a considerable town of Northumberland, with an infant manufactory of baize. Its inns have good accommodations for travellers, this town being a thoroughfare in the road from Carlisle and Hexham to Newcastle. It stands in a lofty situation, 37 miles W. of Newcastle, and 315 N. N.W. of London. Pop. 1018.

To HALVE, *v. a.* [from *halves*, plural of *half*] to divide into two equal parts.

HAM, *s.* [Sax.] the lowermost and hindermost part of the thigh, adjoining to the knee, in a human creature. In cookery, the thigh of a hog or bear salted and dried. *Ham*, whether initial or final, is no other than the Saxon *ham*, a house, farm, or village.

HAMADRYADS, in heathen mythology, certain rural deities, or nymphs of the woods, whose fate depended on certain trees, particularly the oak, together with which they were supposed to be born and to die.

To HA'MBLE, *v. a.* to hamstring, or cut the sinews of the thigh.

HA'MBURGH, one of the largest towns in Germany, the births and burials amounting to about 5,000 persons every year. The ancient town itself is pretty large; to which they have added the new town, almost as big as the former. Most of the houses are new, built after the manner of the Dutch, and richly furnished within. The principal streets of the ancient town have long and broad canals, which are filled twice every 24 hours by the tides. These are not only useful for trade, but serve to keep the houses and the streets clean. Hamburgh is well fortified, and there is always a sufficient garrison to defend it, with a fine train of artillery. On the ramparts are handsome walks, on which they take the air in fine weather. The burghers mount guard themselves, and are divided into several companies. The streets are well lighted every night, and there is a guard which patrols all over the city. It is a place of great trade; which they carry on with Portugal, Spain, France, England, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Italy, and Russia. The senate of this town, which acknowledges no superior jurisdiction, is composed of thirty-six persons. The town is divided into five parishes, and out of each are formed several colleges, or companies, who take care of public affairs, unless there is any thing too high for their determination, and then it is adjudged by a sort of general assembly. The inhabitants are all Lutherans, and none but the English have the liberty of performing divine service in a chapel of their own. Other religions are tolerated at Altona, (which is a large town near the harbour of Hamburgh) except the Jews, who have no synagogue. It is advantageously situated on the north bank of the Elbe, 45 miles N. W. of Lunenburg, 60 S. of Sleswick, and 55 N. E. of Bremen. Long. 9. 53. E., lat. 53. 43. N. Pop. 116,000.

HAME, *s.* [*hama*, Sax.] the collar by which a horse draws in a waggon.

HA'MILTON, a town of Scotland, in Clydesdale, with the title of a duchy. It is a very pretty neat town; and near it the duke of Hamilton has a very magnificent palace and a large park. It is seated on the river Clyde, 11 miles S. E. of Glasgow. Pop. 9513.

HA'MLET, *s.* [*ham*, Sax. and *let*, the diminutive termination] a little village.

HA'MMER, *s.* [*hamer*, Sax. *hammer*, Dan.] an instrument consisting of an iron head and long handle, sometimes of wood, by which any thing is forged, or nails, &c. are driven.

To HAMMER, *v. a.* to beat, forge, or drive with a hammer.

HA'MMERER, *s.* one who works with a hammer.

HA'MMERSMITH, a village in Middlesex, 4 miles W. of London, and a little to the N. of the Thames. It is pretty large, and full of handsome houses. Pop. 10,222.

HA'MMOCK, *s.* [*hamaca*, Sax.] a swinging bed, suspended by cords fixed on hooks.

HA'MPER, *s.* a large basket with a wicker cover, used for carriage.

To HA'MPER, *v. a.* to entangle, or to embarrass, so as to hinder from flight, or the use of one's limbs or faculties; to ensnare, to inveigle; to catch by means of some allure-

ments; to perplex or harass with a variety of accusations or law-suits.

HA'MPSHIRE, Hants, or *Southampton*, a county of England, bounded on the W. by Dorsetshire and Wilts, on the N. by Berks, on the E. by Surrey and Sussex, and on the S. by the English Channel. It extends, exclusively of the Isle of Wight, 42 miles from N. to S. and 38 from E. to W. It is divided into 39 hundreds, which contain 1 city, 20 market towns, 253 parishes, 1,062 villages, and a population of about 354,940 inhabitants. It is one of the most fertile counties in England. The air, in the higher parts, is clear and pure; towards the sea it is mild, and inclined to moisture. Its products are the finest corn and hops, very large flocks of cattle and sheep, with excellent wool, bacon, honey, and timber. For the last it has been particularly famous, on account of its great woods, of which the principal are the New Forest, and the Forest of East Bere. The principal rivers are the Avon, the Test or Tese, the Itchen, and the Stour.

HA'MPSHIRE, NEW, one of the United States of N. America, and one of the four divisions of New England. It is bounded on the W. and N. W. by the State of Vermont, on the N. by Canada, on the N. E. by the province of Main, on the E. by the Atlantic ocean, and on the S. by Massachusetts. It extends about 155 miles from N. to S. and from 10 to 70 in breadth, and is divided into the counties of Rockingham, Stafford, Hillsborough, Cheshire, and Grafton. The land near the sea is generally low, but advancing into the country, it rises into hills. The air is serene and healthful; the weather not so subject to variation as in southern climes; yet in summer the heat is great, but of short duration, and in winter this country is intensely cold. The capital is Portsmouth. Pop. 269,533.

HA'MPSTEAD, a village of Middlesex, 4 miles N. N. W. of London. It is seated on the declivity of a hill, on the top of which is a fine heath, reaching about a mile every way, adorned with several pretty villas, and affording an extensive prospect of the metropolis, and the country all round it, as far as Shooter's Hill, Banstead Downs, Windsor Castle, &c. Hampstead is now crowded with good buildings, even to the very steep of the hill; but, in the reign of Henry VIII. it was chiefly inhabited by the laundresses who washed for the Londoners. Pop. 8588.

HA'MPTON MINCHING, a pretty large parish in Gloucestershire, 3 miles from Tetbury, which has 12 hamlets belonging to it. Market on Tuesday.

HA'MPTON COURT, a town of Middlesex, famous for a royal palace, built by cardinal Wolsey, who gave it to Henry VIII. In 1795, part of it was allotted as the residence of his Serene Highness the Stadholder of the United Provinces, when compelled to leave Holland, on the invasion of the French. The buildings, gardens, and parks, to which king William made many additions, are about four miles in circumference, and watered on three sides by the Thames, over which there is a bridge to Kingston. It is seated on the N. side of the Thames, 13 miles S. W. of London.

HA'MSTER, *s.* in zoology, a kind of rat which is furnished with remarkable pouches in its cheeks, and constructs a granary in which it lays up its food, not for winter, but for the latter part of autumn, and the beginning of spring. It is an inhabitant of Germany.

HA'MSTRING, *s.* the tendon or sinew of the ham or thigh.

To HA'MSTRING, *v. a.* preter. and part. pass. *hamstrung*; to lame by cutting the tendon of the ham.

HA'NAPER, *s.* [*hanaperium*, low Lat.] a treasury; the exchequer. The clerk of the *hanaper* receives the fees due to the king for sealing the charters and patents.

HA'NCES, *s.* in a ship, the falls of the fife-rails placed on bannisters in the poop and quarter-deck, down to the gangway. In architecture, the end of elliptical arches, which are arches of smaller circles than the scheme, or middle part of the arch.

HAND, *s.* [*hand, hond*, Sax. Belg. and Teut.] that part of the arm from the wrist to the end of the fingers; a measure of four inches, generally used and applied to the height of horses; part, quarter, side; rate, price; care, necessity of managing; method of government, discipline, restraint; an actor, workman, or soldier; the index of a clock, or that which performs the office of a hand or figure in pointing to a particular thing. *Out of hand*, quick, sudden, or expeditious performance. Power of performing. Manner of acting or performing, particularly applied to music. To *have a hand in*, to be concerned in. *At hand*, within reach; ready prepared; near. In writing, a peculiar cut or cast of the letters which distinguishes one person's writing from another; hence it is applied to signify a person's own writing, or signing. "Under *my hand* and seal." In gaming, cards held after every deal. *From hand to hand*, from one to another successively. *Hand over head*, negligently, rashly; without thought or caution. *From hand to mouth*, without making any provision against a necessity. *To bear in hand*, to keep in expectation. *To be hand and glove*, to be very intimate and familiar. *Hands off*, is a vulgar phrase, implying forbear.—The word HAND is much used in composition for that which is manageable by the hand, as a *hand-saw*; or borne in the hand, as a *hand-basket*.

To HAND, *v. a.* to give or reach to another by the hand. Figuratively, to guide; to conduct or lead by the hand; to seize; to lay hands on; to manage with the hand; to deliver from one to another; to transmit, or deliver down in succession.

HA'NDBARROW, *s.* a frame on which any thing is carried by the hands of two men without wheeling on the ground.

HA'NDBREADTH, (*handbredth*) *s.* a space equal to the breadth of a hand.

HA'NDED, *a.* having the use of either the left or right hand; hand in hand; with hands joined.

HA'NDER, *s.* one who delivers down in a regular succession, used with *down*.

HA'NDFUL, *s.* as much as the hand can grasp or hold; a handbreadth, or four inches. A small number or quantity.

HA'ND-GALLOP, *s.* a slow easy gallop, in which the hand presses the bridle, to prevent increase of speed.

HAND-GUN, *s.* a gun wielded by the hand.

HA'NDICRAFT, *s.* work performed by the hand.

HA'NDICRAFTSMAN, *s.* one whose work or business is performed by the hand.

HA'NDILY, *ad.* in a skilful, dexterous, or ready manner.

HA'NDINESS. *s.* the quality of doing any thing in a skilful and dexterous manner.

HA'NDIWORK, *s.* work of the hand; product of labour.

HA'NDKERCHIEF, (pron. sometimes without the *d*, and sometimes *handkercher*,) *s.* a piece of silk or linen, used for wiping the face or nose, and for covering the neck.

To HA'NDLE, *v. a.* [*handelen*, Belg.] to touch, feel, or hold in the hand; to manage or use. Figuratively, to treat of, or enlarge upon, applied to discourse. To deal in, or practise. To deal with.

HA'NDLE, *s.* [*handle*, Sax.] that part of a thing by which it is held in the hand. Figuratively, any thing which may

discover a person's weakness, and be made use of by an enemy to his disadvantage.

HA'NDMAID, *s.* a maid who is in waiting, or within call, a waiting-maid.

HA'NDMILL, *s.* a mill moved by the hand.

HA'NDSAILS, *s.* sails managed by the hand.

HA'NDSAW, *s.* a saw manageable by the hand.

HA'NDSEL, *s.* [from *hansel*, Belg.] the first act of using any thing; the first parcel which is sold of any commodity.

To HA'NSEL, *v. a.* to use or do any thing for the first time.

HA'NDSOME, *a.* [from *handsaem*, Belg.] beautiful with dignity; graceful. Elegant, applied to a person's manners or behaviour. Generous or noble, applied to the quality of action. Ready; convenient; ample; liberal.

HA'NDSOMELY, *ad.* conveniently, or dexterously; in a beautiful, neat, elegant, graceful, or generous manner.

HA'NDSOMENESS, *s.* beauty or pleasing majesty, applied to the features. Grace, applied to behaviour. Elegance or neatness, applied to the manner of doing any thing.

HA'NDSPIKE, *s.* a sort of wooden lever, for moving heavy bodies.

HA'NDVICE, *s.* a vice to hold small work in.

HA'NDWRITING, *s.* a cast or form of writing peculiar to each hand.

HA'NDY, *a.* performed or given with the hand. Ready; dexterous, or skilful; convenient for use.

To HANG, *v. a.* preter. and part. passive, *hanged*, or *hung*; [*hangan*, Sax.] to suspend on high by something fastened to the upper part; to suspend or keep in the air without falling. To suspend by the neck in a rope so as to kill a person. To let fall downwards from any eminence, or below its natural situation, sometimes used with *down*, "White lilies *hang* their heads." *Dryd.* To adorn, by hanging any thing upon or over, followed by *with*. "*Hung* several parts of his house *with* trophies." *Spect.* Neuterly, to fall loosely; to be suspended on high with the lower part loose; to dangle; to float; to proceed from. "That gentle tongue—where soft persuasion *hung*." *Prior.* To be supported by something raised above the ground; to lean upon. "*Hung* about my neck." *Shak.* Used with *over*, to threaten; to be very near, applied to danger. "While the dread of popery *hung over* us." *Atterb.* To be burdensome or troublesome; to oppress with weight, used with *upon*. "In my Lucia's absence—life *hangs upon me*." *Addis.* To be compacted; to be united; to be of the same party; to support one another mutually; to be in suspence. To be dependent on, used with *on*. "*Hangs* on princes' favours." *Shak.*

HA'NGER, *s.* that by which any thing is supported in the air, or at a distance from the ground; a kind of short sword with a single edge.

HA'NGER-ON, one who is dependent on another; one who lives at another person's charge.

HA'NGING, *s.* drapery, stuffs, or paper hung or fastened upon the walls of a house, by way of ornament.

HA'NGING, *part.* foreboding death by a halter. "You have a *hanging* look." *Shak.* Substantively, used for the act or punishment of putting to death by a halter; the gallows.

HA'NGMAN, *s.* the person who executes or puts criminals to death, by hanging them on a gibbet or the gallows.

HANK, *s.* [from *hank*, Isl.] a skein of thread, &c. Figuratively, a tie, check, or influence. A low word.

To HA'NKER, *v. n.* [*hankeren*, Belg.] to long impatiently for; to have an incessant wish for. SYNON. *We have a mind for*, or *long for*, a present object; but *have a mind*, seems attended with more knowledge and reflection; *long for*, more opinion, and more taste; we *wish for* things farther distant; we *hanker after* things that more affect us.

HA'NOVER, formerly an *electorate*, but now a *kingdom*, of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony. The duke of Cumberland, son of the late George III. is now king of Hanover, and it contains a population of 1,600,000, and is divided into eleven provinces. It extends about 200 miles in length, but the breadth is irregular, varying from 50 to 150 miles. The country is well situated for foreign trade, lying mostly between the rivers Weser and Elbe. Its produce is timber, cattle, hogs, mum, beer, minerals, quicksilver, vitriol, and brimstone. At the beginning of the late war, this country was taken by the French, but they were expelled in 1813.

HA'NOVER, a well-built, populous city, of Calenburg, in Lower Saxony, the seat of the privy-council and regency of the kingdom of Hanover. It contains the royal palace the state-house, a very grand structure, 3 parish churches, 3 hospitals, a poor-house, and about 1,200 houses, some of which are very large and handsome buildings. Here are some valuable manufactures of lace, stuffs, stockings, ribbons, &c., and a considerable trade in the tanneries, and brewing a species of white beer. It is situated on the river Leina, (which divides it into two parts) 58 miles S. E. of Bremen, and 140 W. of Berlin. Lat. 52. 22 N., long. 9, 44. E.

HANS TOWNS, or *Hanseatic Union*, a name given to a confederacy of several sea-ports of Europe, which formed, at the time, the principal part of the commerce of Europe. This association extended from the North Seas and the Baltic, along the whole coast of Europe, to Messina in the Mediterranean, and included in it cities of Poland, Norway, Germany, Holland, England, France, Spain, Portugal, and the different states of Italy. The design of this association, was, at first, their common defence against the pirates, who were numerous in the North Seas and the Baltic; for a time they were much encouraged by the different governments of Europe, and had considerable privileges granted them. In the year 1200, there were seventy-two cities in the list of Hans Towns; and so powerful was this alliance, that their ships were often hired by different princes to assist them against their enemies; at length, they grew so formidable, particularly from the 14th to the 16th century, as to give umbrage to several princes, who commanded all the different cities within their jurisdiction to withdraw from the union. This immediately separated the cities of England, France, Spain, and Italy, from the Hans. These, on the other hand, excluded several others, and put themselves under the protection of the empire, making a decree that none should be admitted into their society but such cities as stood within the limits of the German empire. For awhile the confederacy was thus continued where it had first begun, but was at length reduced to Bremen, Lubeck, Hamburgh, and Dantzick, each of which cities afterwards carried on a separate trade for herself.

HA'NT, a contraction for *have not*, or *has not*; used in common discourse.

HAP, *s.* [*anhap*, misfortune, Brit.] chance; fortune; or that which comes to pass without design or being foreseen.

To HAP, *v. n.* to fall out; to come to pass without design or foresight.

HAP-HA'ZARD, *s.* chance; accident.

HA'PAEE, the name of four of the Friendly Islands, in the Pacific Ocean. They are of a similar height and appearance, and connected by a reef of coral rocks, which are dry at low water. The plantations are very numerous and extensive; and some of the fences enclosing them run parallel to each other, and form spacious public roads that have a beautiful effect, and would appear ornamental in countries where rural conveniences have been carried to the greatest perfection. These fertile, well-cultivated islands, extend about 19 miles.

HA'PLESS, *a.* unhappy; unlucky; unfortunate.

HA'PLY, *ad.* perhaps; peradventure; it may be; by chance, or mere accident.

To HA'PPEN, *v. n.* to fall out; to come to pass without being designed or foreseen; to light upon or meet with by chance, or mere accident, exclusive of any design.

HA'PPILY, *ad.* in a fortunate, happy, or lucky manner; with address, dexterity, or grace; without labour. In a state of happiness. By chance; by accident; used instead of *haply*.

HA'PPINESS, *s.* a state wherein a person has all his wishes satisfied, and is sensible of the highest pleasures; good luck or fortune.

HA'PPY, *a.* in a state where the desires and wishes are atisfied, and the greatest pleasures are enjoyed; lucky; successful; ready; or disposed by nature, without art or study.

HA'QUETON, *s.* a coat of mail.

HARA'NGUE, (*harang*) *s.* a speech; a discourse or oration delivered in public.

To HARA'NGUE, (*harang*) *v. n.* [*haranguer*, Fr.] to make a speech, or pronounce an oration. Actively, to address by an oration, as, "he *harangued* the troops."

HARA'NGUER, (*haranger*) *s.* an orator; a person who pronounces a set speech; a word conveying some idea of contempt.

HA'RBINGER, *s.* [*herbinger*, Belg.] a person who prepares the way, or gives notice of the coming of one that follows; a precursor, or forerunner. Figuratively, a sign or omen of something to come.

HA'RBOROUGH, MARKET, a town of Leicestershire, with some manufactures of tammies and lastings. It is a great thoroughfare on the road from Northampton to Leicester and Derby, and is seated on the river Welland, which separates it from Northamptonshire, 14 miles S. S. E. of Leicester, and 83 N. N. W. of London. Market on Tuesday. Pop. 2272.

HA'RBOTTLE, near *Rothbury*, a town in Northumberland, whose market is on Tuesday. It is distant 300 miles from London. Pop. 165.

HA'RBOUR, *v. a.* [*herberg*, Belg.] a lodging or place of entertainment and rest. A port, or station wherein ships are sheltered from storms. Figuratively, an asylum, or place of shelter and security from danger.

To HA'RBOUR, *v. a.* to entertain or permit a person to reside. Figuratively, to cherish, favour, or entertain an opinion; to shelter, rest, or secure from danger.

HA'RBOURER, *s.* one who entertains another.

HA'RBOURLESS, *a.* without harbour, lodging, entertainment, or shelter.

HA'RBROUGH, *s.* See HARBOUR.

HARD, *a.* [*heard*, Sax. *hard*, Belg.] firm, or not easily penetrated. Figuratively, difficult to be understood; not easy to be accomplished; painful, or dangerous. Rigorous, cruel, or oppressive, applied to the manner of treatment. Unfavourable; unkind. Unhappy; vexatious. Forced. Powerful. Harsh; stiff. *Hard words*, sour; rough; reproachful. Insensible; untouched, or not to be affected. "Know I am not so stupid, or so *hard*." Very vehement, keen, and inclement, applied to the season. Unreasonable and unjust. Dear, or in which a person cannot easily acquire a competency, applied to the times. SYNON. *Hard* and *fast* are synonymous in the sense of quick motion; but *fast* denotes quickness without force; *hard*, quickness with violence. With respect to work, *fast* means expeditiously; *hard*, laboriously.

HARD, *ad.* [*hardo*, old Teut.] close; near. Diligently; laboriously; earnestly. Uneasily; vexatiously. Fast or nimbly, applied to motion. With difficulty. Tempestuously: boisterously; with force or violence, applied to the wind.

HA'RDBOUND, *a.* costive, applied to the habit of body. Unfertile or barren, applied to the invention.

To HA'RDEN, *v. n.* to grow hard or solid. Actively, to make hard; to make impudent; to make obdurate; to make insensible; to make firm, or endure with constancy; to make resolute by the incessant practice of any particular action.

HA'RDENER, *s.* one that renders any thing hard, or not easily penetrated.

HARDFA'VOURED, *a.* having a coarseness or harshness of features.

HA'RDGRASS, *s.* a kind of grass with male and female flowers, found on the sea-coast.

HA'RDHANDED, *a.* coarse; mechanic; that has hands hard with labour.

HA'RDHEAD, *s.* clash of heads; manner of fighting, in which the combatants dash their heads together.

HARDHE'ARTED, (*hard-harted*) *a.* cruel; inexorable; merciless.

HARDHE'ARTEDNESS, *s.* the quality of being insensible to the cries of misery, and unmoved at the sight of wretchedness.

HA'RDICANUTE, the last king of England, of the Danish line. He was at Bruges with his mother when his brother Harold died, and upon the news of his death, he came over into England with 40 Danish ships, and was unanimously acknowledged king of England. Immediately after he was crowned, he caused the body of his brother to be dug up, and flung into the Thames, which being found by some fishermen, they gave it to the Danes, who deposited it in their burial-place at London, at this day called St. Clement Danes. Soon after he laid a heavy tax on the nation for paying his fleet, which he sent back to Denmark. This occasioned great murmuring and discontent among the people. At Worcester the tax was opposed with the utmost violence, and two of the persons employed to collect it were killed; this so enraged the king, that he sent the dukes of Wessex and Mercia, and the earl of Northumberland, with their forces, against Worcester; who, after plundering the city for four days, burnt it to the ground. Hardicanute, who was infamous for gluttony and drunkenness, as well as for cruelty, died suddenly as he was carousing at the wedding of a Danish lord at Lambeth. He died unlamented by all; and the English, we are told, kept the day of his death, June 8, as a holiday for some centuries after, by the name of Hoctide, or Hog's-tide. He died in 1041, and in the third year of his reign. Thus ended the monarchy of the Danes in England, after it had lasted about 26 years, but after they had harassed the kingdom 240 years. In these times we are told that a Dane would often stab an Englishman as he was drinking, so that, at length, no one would drink in the presence of a Dane, without having somebody to be his pledge or security; whence, it is said, our custom of pledging one another took its rise.

HA'RDIMENT, *s.* [*hardiment*, Fr.] courage; bravery. Not in use.

HA'RDINESS, *s.* [*hardiesse*, Fr.] hardship, or fatigue; courage, or a disposition of mind insensible to danger; effrontery; impudence.

HA'RDLY, *ad.* with difficulty and great labour; scarcely. "There is *hardly* a gentleman." *Swift*. Used with *think*, in a severe or unfavourable manner. "To think *hardly* of our laws." *Hooker*. Applied to manner of treatment, with rigour, oppression, severity or harshness. "*Hardly* lodged." *Dryd.*

HA'RDMOUTHED, *a.* not easily governed by the rein, applied to horses.

HA'RDNESS, *s.* applied to matter, a firm cohesion of the parts, so that the whole does not easily change its figure. Difficulty to be understood. Difficulty to be performed or accomplished. Scarcity or dearness, joined to *times*. Obduracy; profligacy. Hardness of look. Cruelty; inhumanity; want of compassion. Keenness or sharpness, applied to weather or frost. Stinginess, or want of profit, applied to the making of bargains. In painting and sculpture, stiffness, or want of softness.

HARD, *s.* [*heordan*, Sax.] the refuse or coarser parts of flax.

HA'RDSHIP, *s.* oppression; injury; inconvenience; fatigue.

HA'RDWARE, *s.* manufactures or wares made of metal.

HA'RDWAREMAN, *s.* a maker or seller of wares made of metal.

HA'RDY, *a.* [*hardi*, Fr.] bold; brave; strong; daring; hard, or firm.

HARE, *s.* [*hara*, Sax.] a small four-footed animal, with long ears and a short tail, that moves by leaps, and is remarkable for timidity, vigilance, and fruitfulness. The first year it is called a *leveret*; the second a *hare*; and the third a *great hare*. Her ears lead the way in the chase; for with one of them she listens to the cry of the dogs, while the other is stretched like a sail, to promote her flight. In astronomy, a constellation.

To HARE, *v. a.* [*harier*, Fr.] to frighten; to perplex, or throw into confusion by hurrying or terrifying.

HA'REBELL, *s.* the wild hyacinth. See HAIRBELL.

HA'REBRAINED, *a.* See HAIRBRAINED.

HA'REFOOT, *s.* a bird. An herb.

HA'RELIP, *s.* [because resembling the upper lip of a hare] a defect in the upper lip for want of flesh, which makes it appear as if cut, and shews the teeth.

HA'RESBURY, in old records called HEYTESBURY, and now written HATCHBURY, a village, or borough town, of Wilts, with a large woollen manufacture. It was once the residence of the empress Maude, and is situated on the Wilney, 20 miles N. W. of Salisbury, and 93 W. by S. of London. Market disused.

HA'RESTRONG, *s.* a plant called hog's fennel and sulphur-wort.

HA'RIER, *s.* a hound used for hunting hares.

HA'RIOT, *s.* See HERIOT.

To HARK, *v. n.* to listen, or be attentive to what a person says.

HARK! *interj.* list, or listen; be attentive to hear; used on a sudden apprehension of danger, &c.

HARL, *s.* [*heorda*, Sax.] the filaments or threads of flax; any substance consisting of threads or filaments.

HA'RLECH, a mean town of Merionethshire, but naturally strong, being seated on a rock, on the sea-shore. It is chiefly remarkable for its castle, built by Edward I., which is still almost entire. Near the cataract of the Rhais Du, which rushes down a mountain, for above 100 yards, and then forms a cascade; part of an elliptical curve, to a pool 40 feet below. Harlech is the county town, and is 24 miles S. of Carnarvon, and 223 W. N. W. of London. Market on Saturday.

HAA'RLEM, a large, rich, and handsome town, of the kingdom of the Netherlands, containing about 40,000 inhabitants. It is noted for its church, which is the largest in Holland, and in which is a remarkably fine organ, that consists of 8,000 pipes; the largest is 38 feet long, and 16 inches in diameter, and there are 68 stops, of which the most wonderful is the *vox humana*. To the S. of the town is a wood, cut out into delightful walks and vistas. Here are considerable manufactures in linen, ribands, and tapes; and they export great quantities of beer. It is situated on the river Sparen, about a league from the sea, and 10 miles W. of Amsterdam. Pop. 21,500

HA'RLEQUIN, *s.* a person dressed in a motley-coloured jacket and trowsers; the hero in pantomime entertainments, who diverts the populace by his activity, artifices to extricate himself from danger, and his seeming power in enchantments and metamorphoses.

HA'RLESTON, a town of Norfolk seated near the river Waveny, 18 miles S. of Norwich, and 100 N. E. of London. It has a good market on Wednesday.

HA'RLING, EAST, a pretty, neat, genteel town of Norfolk, seated on a rivulet between Thetford and Buckenham 21 miles S. W. of Norwich, and 88 N. E. of London. market, on Thursday, is chiefly for linen-yarn and linen cloth.

HA'RLOT, *s.* [*herlodes*, Brit.] a female that is unchaste

HA'RLOTRY, *s.* an habitual practice of unchasteness, applied to a woman. Used as a term of contempt for a woman.

HA'RLOW, a town of Essex, chiefly noted for its annual fair, on a common, about 2 miles from the town, much frequented for horses, hogs, and cows, on Sept. 9. It is called Harlow-Bush Fair. It has another fair on Nov. 8. Harlow is situated on the W. side of the Rodings, about 17 miles W. of Chelmsford, and 23 N. E. of London.

HARM, *s.* [*hearm*, Sax.] an action by which another person may receive damage in his goods, or hurt in his person; mischief; hurt; or injury. SYNON. *Harm* particularly relates to any ill done a man's person or character, and is inferior in degree to *hurt*, which includes a great degree of harm. *Mischief* implies ill done either to person or property with an evil intent; *injury*, a degree of hurt without justice, and refers either to character or property. *Detriment* includes an idea of loss, and is seldom used but when speaking of property.

To HARM, *v. a.* to damage the goods or fortune of another, or to hurt his person.

HARMA'TTAN, *s.* the name of a remarkable periodical wind, which blows from the interior parts of Africa towards the Atlantic ocean. It is attended with fog, extreme dryness, and yet great salubrity.

HA'RMFUL, *a.* hurtful; injurious; detrimental; mischievous.

HA'RMFULLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to produce mischief, hurt, or damage.

HA'RMFULNESS, *s.* the quality which renders a thing or person detrimental to the interest, hurtful to the person, or injurious to the character of another.

HA'RMLESS, *a.* without hurt; without intending or causing any mischief; without being damaged; innocent.

HA'RMLESSLY, *ad.* innocently; without malice or crime.

HA'RMLESSNESS, *s.* the quality of a thing or person which can affect another with no damage or hurt.

HARMO'NIC, or HARMO'NICAL, *a.* [*harmonikos*, from *harmozo*, to agree, Gr.] proportioned, or adapted to each other; musical.

HARMO'NICA, *s.* a musical instrument invented by Dr. Franklin, in which the music is performed by glasses, filled with water according to the tone to be produced; but machinery has since been added, to produce the effect in the manner of an organ.

HARMO'NICS, *s.* that part of music which considers the differences and proportions of sounds with respect to acute and grave; in contradistinction to rhythmica and metrica.

HARMO'NIOUS, *a.* [*harmonieux*, Fr.] adapted to, or having the parts proportioned to each other. In music,

having sounds that are concords to each other; musical, or affecting the ear with an agreeable sensation.

HARMO'NIOUSLY, *ad.* with a just proportion of parts to each other; in such a manner as to delight the ear.

HARMO'NIOUSNESS, *s.* that quality which renders sounds agreeable and delightful; proportion of parts.

To HA'RMONIZE, *v. a.* to agree with respect to proportion. To make musical, or convey delight to the ear, applied to sound.

HA'RMONY, *s.* [*harmonia*, from *harmozo*, to agree, Gr.] in music, is the agreeable result or union of several musical sounds heard at one and the same time; or the mixture of divers sounds, which together have an effect agreeable to the ear. *Harmony* likewise denotes an agreement, suitableness, union, conformity, &c. Thus, in music, we sometimes apply it to a single voice, when sonorous, clear, and soft; to a single instrument, when it yields a very agreeable sound. In matters of literature, we use it for a certain agreement between the several parts of a discourse. In architecture, it denotes an agreeable relation between the parts of a building. In painting, they speak of it both in the ordonnance and composition, and in the colours of a picture; in the ordonnance, it signifies the union or connexion between the figures, with respect to the subject of the piece; in the colours, it denotes the union, or agreeable mixture of different colours.

HA'RNESS, *s.* [*harnois*, Fr.] in its primary sense, armour for a horse; the traces by which horses are fastened to carriages of pleasure or state; that of other horses is called *geer*.

To HA'RNESS, *v. a.* to dress in armour; to fix horses in their traces; or to put traces on a horse.

HA'ROLD, surnamed Harefoot, the son of Canute, king of England, ascended the throne upon the death of his father, being supported by the Danes, who were resolved to stand by Canute's will, by which he had left the kingdom of England to Harold. He immediately seized upon the treasure which his father had laid up at Winchester. This enabled him to gain over several of his opposers; and at a general assembly of the whole nation, held in Mercia, viz., at Oxford, having got a majority of voices, he was proclaimed king of England, Hardicanute being then in Denmark. In the mean time the West Saxons returning home dissatisfied with his choice, Hardicanute was, by the management of earl Goodwin, proclaimed king of Wessex, without any further interfering with what had been done in Mercia. By Wessex we are to understand all the country south of the Thames, and by Mercia, all north of it. In Hardicanute's absence, Goodwin on a sudden became a friend; and, under pretence that Hardicanute neglected to come into England, got Harold to be acknowledged king of Wessex with all the ease imaginable, and now he was in reality king of all England. He died without issue, 1039, in the 4th year of his reign. He laid a tax of 8 marks on every port, towards fitting out 16 ships; and made a law, that if any Welshman, coming into England without leave, should be taken on this side Offa's ditch, his right hand should be cut off.

HA'ROLD II., son of earl Goodwin, succeeded Edward the Confessor, 1065, and had all the qualifications requisite to the forming a great prince. He lessened the taxes, and caused justice to be impartially administered. The duke of Normandy having long entertained thoughts of succeeding to the crown of England upon Edward's death, being moved thereto either by the verbal promise or will of that prince, but much more by his own ambition, was enraged that Harold, had, contrary to his oath, set himself up for king. But Harold now met with great uneasiness from his brother Toston, who was endeavouring to dethrone him, and, being assisted by the earl of Flanders, greatly infested the English coasts. However, an army being sent against him, he was obliged to return to his ships, and was driven on the coasts of Norway, and there met with what he desired. He persuaded Harfagar, king of Norway, to join with him, and they entered the Tyne with 500 ships, landed and ravaged the country, and took York. Harold came up with them at Stamford bridge on the Derwent. They were posted on the other side of the bridge, so that Harold could not come at them without first making himself master of the bridge, which the Norwegians bravely defended, being encouraged by one man, who alone defended the bridge for no small time against the whole English army; but at last, he being slain, after he had, as it is said, killed 40 men with his own hands, Harold became master of the bridge, and led his army over; and now a very obstinate and bloody battle was fought between two numerous armies, no less than 60,000 of a side, which lasted from seven in the morning to three in the afternoon; and at length Harold gained a complete victory, Harfagar and Toston being both slain. But Harold, whether to ease the people of expense, or for whatever reason it was, kept the spoils to himself, which raised such discontents in the army, as proved detrimental to his affairs afterwards. William, duke of Normandy, had, soon after Edward's death, sent ambassadors to Harold, requiring him to deliver up the crown, and, in case of refusal, to charge him with a breach of his oath, and to declare war against him. Harold returned for answer, that the duke had no right to the crown; that the oath, being extorted from him, was therefore null and void; and that he would defend his own right against all opposers. The duke of Normandy got the pope's approbation of his design, who sent him a consecrated banner, with a golden Agnus Dei, and one of St. Peter's hairs. Harold had equipped a large fleet, and raised a numerous army, which, after waiting a great while for the duke, he had given orders for the disbanding, just before he heard of Harfagar and Toston's invasion. The duke landed at Pevensey, in Sussex, Sept. 29, 1066, and built a fort there; and then marched along the shore as far as Hastings, where he built another strong fort, and waited for the coming of the enemy. Harold was still in the north, not expecting their coming till the spring; but as soon as he was informed of their arrival, he marched with the utmost expedition to London, where the nobility came in to him, promising their assistance; but he found his army much diminished by the losses at Stamford bridge, and multitudes deserting through discontent. However, having drawn all his forces together, he marched, and encamped about seven miles from the Norman army, resolving to give them battle. The English spent the night in singing and carousing, as if sure of the victory; and the Normans, in preparing for the fight, and praying to God for success. On Oct. 17, the two armies engaged; the battle began with great fury, and equal bravery on both sides. The English were at first very much annoyed by the long bows of the Normans, a way of fighting they had not been used to, which put them in some disorder; but recovering themselves, they so warmly engaged the Normans, that they were forced to give back a little, who, renewing the attack, met with as vigorous a resistance as before, the English having much the advantage of them with their bills, which were their ancient weapons; nor was it in the power of the Normans to break their ranks, which remained impenetrable, till the duke thought of a stratagem, which was, for his men to retreat as they were fighting, as if they were about to fly. This emboldened the English to press upon their retiring enemy, and in their eagerness they broke their ranks; and then the Normans fell on the disordered English, and made a terrible slaughter of them. However, Harold rallied his troops, and the English killed great numbers of the Normans,

and preserved their ranks. The battle had lasted from seven in the morning, and night now drew on, whilst victory yet seemed to remain in suspense. But the duke had a mind to make one push more before it was dark, to drive the English from their station. In this fatal attack Harold was slain by an arrow shot into his brain; at which the English being quite dismayed, betook themselves to flight, and the Normans obtained a complete victory. Thus fell the brave Harold in his country's cause, after a turbulent reign of 9 months and 9 days; and with him totally ended the empire of the Anglo-Saxons in England, which had begun in the person of Hengist, above 600 years before.

HARP, *s.* [*hearp*, Sax.] a musical instrument strung with wire and struck with the finger. In astronomy, the name of a constellation.

To HARP, *v. n.* [*harper*, Fr.] to play on the harp. Figuratively, to touch any particular passion; to dwell on a subject.

HA'RPER, *s.* a player on the harp.

HARPING-IRON, or HARPO'ON, *s.* [*harpago*, Lat.] a bearded dart, with a line fastened to the handle, with which whales or other large fish are caught.

HARPONE'ER, or HARPOONE'ER, *s.* [*harponeur*, Fr.] he that darts or throws the harpoon in whale-fishing.

HA'RPINGS, *s.* in a ship, properly denote the breadth at the bow. Some also give the same name to the ends of the bends that are fastened into the stern.

HA'RPSICHORD, *s.* a musical instrument of the string kind, played after the same manner as an organ. It has one or two sets of keys, which being fingered, move a jack, by which means the strings are struck, which are stretched on the table of the instrument.

HA'RPY, *s.* plural *harpies*; [*harpyia*, Lat.] a poetical monster, of the bird kind, feigned to have had the face of a woman, the claws, wings, &c., of a bird, remarkable for rapaciousness, and on that account used to signify a ravenous or exceedingly covetous person.

HA'RQUEBUSS, *s.* a hand-gun. See ARQUEBUSE.

HA'RQUEBUSSIER, *s.* one armed with an arquebuse.

To HA'RRASS, more properly HA'RASS, *v. a.* [from *harasser*, Fr.] to weary; to fatigue; to tire or make feeble with labour and uneasiness; to lay a country waste by continual inroads.

HA'RRASS, or HA'RASS, *s.* waste or disturbance.

HA'RRIDAN, *s.* [corrupted from *haridelle*, Fr.] a decayed strumpet.

HA'RRIER, *s.* a hound of excellent scent, and great eagerness after the game.

HA'RRINGTON, Cumberland, a sea port between Workington and Whitehaven, being 4 miles from the former, and 6 from the latter port. Its principal business arises from the colliers and ship-building. Pop. 1755.

HA'RROW, (*harrŏ*) *s.* [*charroue*, Fr.] a frame of timbers crossing each other, set with teeth of iron, and drawn over plowed and sowed land, to break the clods and cover the seeds with earth.

To HA'RROW, (*harrŏ*) *v. a.* to draw a harrow over ground. Figuratively, to tear or rip up. To pillage, strip, or lay waste. To disturb or put into alarm or commotion.

HA'RROWER, *s.* he who harrows; a kind of hawk.

HA'RROWGATE, Yorkshire, in the parish of Knaresborough, remarkable for its mineral waters, which are vitriolic, and sulphureous. Bathing is the most general mode of using them; and they are often successful in dropsical, scorbutic, and gouty cases. Pop. 2812.

To HA'RRY, *v. a.* [*harer*, Fr.] to disturb; to throw into commotion; to alarm or confuse; to ruffle.

HARSH, *a.* [*hervische*, Teut. according to Skinner] roughly sour, applied to taste. Rough or disagreeable to the ear, applied to sound. Crabbed, morose, or peevish, applied to the temper. Rough or rugged, applied to the touch. Unpleasing, severe, or rigorous, applied to treatment.

HA'RSHLY, *ad.* sourly, or like unripe fruit, applied to taste. In a violent manner. In a crabbed, sour, or morose manner. Severely, or rigorously. Rough and displeasing to the ear, applied to sound.

HA'RSHNESS, *s.* sourness; roughness; crabbedness; moroseness.

HART, [*heort*, Sax.] a male of the deer kind, the female of which is a hind or roe.

HA'RTCLOVER, *s.* a kind of trefoil.

HA'RTFORD, and not *Hertford*, (if its origin be derived from a hart, the arms of the place, deer being formerly very numerous in this part of the country,) is the shire-town of the county and hundred of the same name, in England. Pop. 5247. Market on Sat. It is seated on the river Lea, and has been much more considerable than it is at present; for it is much decayed since the great road was turned through Ware. However, it is still the place where the assizes are held, and has the title of an earldom; sends two members to parliament, and is 21 miles N. of London.

HA'RTFORDSHIRE, an English county, 31 miles in length, and 28 in breadth; it is bounded on the E. by Essex, on the W. by Buckinghamshire, on the N. by Cambridgeshire and Bedfordshire, and on the S. by Middlesex. It contains 18 market towns, whereof only two send members to parliament, namely, Hartford and St. Alban's. It abounds in corn, fish, sheep, and fat cattle; and the air is good all over the county. The principal rivers are, the Lea, the Coln, and the Hunton. Pop. 157,237.

HA'RTLAND, a town in Devonshire, partly concerned in the herring fishery on this coast. It is seated on the Bristol Channel, near a promontory called Hartland Point, 28 miles W. of Barnstaple, and 218 W. by S. of London. Market on Saturday. Pop. 2143.

HA'RTLEPOOL, a pretty large sea-port town of the county of Durham, seated on a promontory, partly surrounded by rocks and hills, and partly by the sea. It has a safe harbour, where the Newcastle and Sunderland colliers generally take shelter in stress of weather. It has a considerable fishery on the coast, and they export a good deal of coals and lime. It is 16 miles S. E. of Durham, and 254 N. by W. of London. Its market, on Saturday. Pop. 1330.

HA'RTLEY, Northumberland, on the coast N. of Tinmouth. Here are salt, copperas, and glass-works; and here is a pretty haven, or harbour, to which a canal has been cut, through a solid rock, 52 feet deep, 30 broad, and 900 long. The exports in one year has amounted to 70,000 dozen of bottles, 3,000 tons of salt, 100 tons of copperas manufactured here, and 18,000 chaldrons of coals. Pop. 1850.

HARTRO'YAL, *s.* a plant; a species of buckthorn plantain.

HA'RTSHORN, *s.* in medicine, the horn of a hart, called the red deer. Its salt is used as a sudorific; its spirit has all the virtues of volatile alkalis; and they are both used for bringing people out of fits, by being applied to the nose. The raspings are, by boiling in water, formed into jellies for consumptive people; and the bone, being calcined and powdered, is used to absorb acidities in the stomach, and as drink, when boiled, in diarrhœas.

HA'RTWORT, *s.* in botany, an umbelliferous plant, of which there are two kinds; found in hedges and cornfields.

HA'RVEST, *s.* [*hærfest*, Sax.] the season of reaping and gathering in corn; corn ripened, reaped, and gathered in. Figuratively, the product or reward of a person's labour.

HA'RVEST-HOME, *s.* the song sung by reapers at the feast made for having inned the harvest.

HA'RVEST-LORD, *s.* the head-reaper at the harvest.

HA'RVEST-MAN, *s.* one who labours at the harvest.

HA'RWICH, a sea-port town of Essex, seated on a tongue or point of land, opposite to the united mouths of the Stour and Orwell, 42 miles E. by N. of Chelmsford, and 72 N. E. of London. It is not very large, but is well inhabited and frequented, and here the packet-boats are stationed that sail to Helvoetsluys, regularly every Wednesday and Saturday, if wind and weather do not prevent, in time of peace. It has a very safe, spacious, and convenient harbour, extending from the sea to within 2 miles of Ipswich, and able to receive ships of 100 guns all the way; here also is a very good dock-yard for building ships, with the necessary storehouses, cranes, launches, &c. The washing and undermining of the tides, and the falling off of large pieces of cliff, have made the point a peninsula, and perhaps may in time make it an island. The harbour is defended by Landguard Fort, built on a sandy point on the Suffolk side of the water, and other strong works. It is a place of considerable trade, and many vessels are employed in the North Sea fishery. Lat. 52. 0. N., long. 1. 25. E. Markets on Tuesday. Pop. 4297.

To HASH, *v. a.* [*hacher,* Fr.] to mince, or cut into small pieces. To mingle, used with *up.*

HA'SLEMERE, a town of Surrey, with a market on Tuesday, chiefly for poultry. It is seated on the edge of the county next Hampshire. It was disfranchised by the reform bill. This borough is governed by a constable; and has two paved streets. It is 12 miles S. W. of Guildford, and 42 S. W. of London. Pop. 849.

HA'SLET, or HA'RSLET, *s.* [*hastier,* Fr.] the entrails of a hog, consisting of the heart, liver, &c.; generally applied to them when enclosed in a membrane, and roasted or baked.

HA'SLINGDON, or *Haslingden,* a large town of Lancashire, 14 miles N. by W. of Manchester, and 196 N.N. W. of London. Market on Wednesday. Pop. 7776.

HASP, *s.* [*hæsp,* Sax.] a clasp folded over a staple, and fastened with a padlock; a small iron or brass fastening into a door; a kind of hank, going into an eye or loop, used for fastening shoes, necklaces, &c.

To HASP, *v. n.* to shut with a hasp.

HA'SSOCK, *s.* [*hasseck,* Teut.] a round or cylindrical mat, stuffed, on which a person kneels at church.

HAST, the second person singular of HAVE, declined thus, *I have, thou hast, he hath* or *has.*

HASTE, *s.* [*haste,* Fr.] hurry; speed; the act of doing a thing quickly for want of longer time. Passion; vehemence.

To HASTE, or HA'STEN, *v. n.* [*haster,* Fr.] to move or walk with swiftness; to do a thing in a short time; to be in a hurry; to quicken a person's motion, or drive at a swifter pace.

HA'STENER, *s.* one that hastens or hurries.

HA'STILY, *ad.* in a short time; without delay; in a hurry, or rashly; passionately.

HA'STINESS, *s.* speed or expedition; a performance executed in a hurry; anger; testiness.

HA'STINGS, *s.* [corruptly for *hastive,* a French term sometimes used in English for early, forward.] The hastive fruits are strawberries and cherries; we have also hastive peas, &c.

HASTINGS, a sea-port town of Sussex, containing a population of upwards of 11,000 inhabitants. It is seated between high clefts, or hills, on a small stream called the Bourne, which divides it into two different parishes. The chief employment of the people is fishing. It is one of the cinque-ports, and noted for being the place where William the Conqueror landed. Near this town, in the year 1066, was fought the most memorable battle in the annals of this country, between Harold II. king of England, and William, duke of Normandy, in which the former lost his life and kingdom. Of the Normans there fell near 15,000 men, and a much greater number of the English were killed in the pursuit. Markets on Wednesday and Saturday. It is 14 miles S. W. of Rye, and 64 S. E. of London.

HA'STY, *a.* [*hastif,* Fr.] moving with swiftness; quick, or speedy. Soon provoked, applied to the temper or humour. Rash, precipitate, or undertaking without thought. Early ripe. *Hasty pudding,* a pudding made of milk and flour, or of oatmeal and water, boiled quick together. SYNON. *Hasty* relates more to action or blows; *passionate* goes seldom farther than words.

HAT, *s.* [*hæt,* Sax.] a covering for the head. In botany, the upper broad part of funguses.

HA'TBAND, *s.* a string tied round a hat to keep the crown from stretching, or if too large, to make it fit the head better; a piece of silk or crape worn round the crown of a hat in mourning.

HA'TCASE, *s.* a slight box for a hat.

To HATCH, *v. a.* [*hecken,* Teut.] to produce young from eggs; to quicken an egg by sitting on it; to produce by any preceding action. Figuratively, to contrive or project.

HATCH, *s.* a brood proceeding from eggs; the act of excluding or producing young from the egg. Figuratively, disclosure or discovery. A short or half door; an opening over a door, which is closed or shut by a board moving on hinges. In the plural, the doors, or openings, in a ship, by which persons descend from one deck to another. *To be under hatches,* means to be in a state of ignominy, poverty, or depression.

To HA'TCHEL, *v. a.* [*hachelen,* Teut.] to beat flax, in order to separate the fibrous from the brittle part.

HA'TCHEL, *s.* [*hachel,* Teut.] the instrument with which flax is beaten.

HA'TCHELLER, *s.* a beater of flax.

HA'TCHET, *s.* [*hachette,* Fr.] a small axe.

HA'TCHET-FACE, *s.* an ugly face; so called, according to Johnson, because such an one might be hewn with a hatchet.

HA'TCHMENT, *s.* [corrupted from *achievement*] the arms of a person who is dead, painted on a square-board, and placed with an angle downwards over the door where he lived, or fixed against the wall of a church.

HA'TCHWAY, *s.* the way over or through the hatches of a ship.

To HATE, *v. a.* [*hation,* Sax.] to regard as an object which may affect us with pain; or to detest on account of its being evil, and repugnant to the laws of morality, of our country, or of God. SYNON. To *hate* implies an aversion actuated by revenge; to *abhor,* an aversion to that for which we have a natural antipathy; to *loathe* is more applicable to food; to *detest* implies aversion actuated by disapprobation.

HATE, *s.* an aversion in the mind from any thing or person which is considered as capable, or willing, to affect us with pain, together with a desire of procuring the pain or the unhappiness of the person who is considered as having such an intention; detestation.

HA'TEFUL, *a.* that causes abhorrence, aversion, or detestation; detesting, hating, or malicious.

HA'TEFULLY, *ad.* in an odious or abominable manner; in such a manner as to cause aversion, detestation, of hatred.

HA'TEFULNESS, *s.* the quality which renders a person or thing the object of hatred.

HA'TER, *s.* one who has a strong aversion or ill-will to a person or thing.

HA'TFIELD, a town of Hertfordshire, with a market on Thursday. Here the marquis of Salisbury has a handsome

Palace, called Hatfield-house. It is 19 miles N. N. W. of London. Pop. 3593.

HAT'FIELD-BROAD-OAK, or *Hatfield Regis*, a town of Essex, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on a branch of the river Lea, near a forest of the same name. It is 30 miles E. N. E. of London. Pop. 1825.

HATH, the third person singular of HAVE. *Hath* properly belongs to the serious and solemn; *has* to the familiar. The same may be observed of *doth* and *does*.

HA'THERLEY, a town of Devonshire, with markets on Tuesday and Friday. It is a neat place, and has one good inn. It is 26 miles N. W. of Exeter, and 201 W. by S. of London. Pop. 1606.

HA'TRED, *s.* the thought or the pain which any thing present or absent is apt to produce in us; the aversion or passion which is occasioned by considering a thing as apt to cause us pain, or by considering a person as wilfully endeavouring to thwart our happiness.

To HA'TTER, *v. a.* to harass, weary, or wear out with fatigue.

HA'TTER, *s.* one who makes hats.

HA'TTOCK, *s.* [*attock*, Erse] a shock of corn.

HAVA'NNAH, a sea-port town in the island of Cuba, situated on the N. W. part of it, opposite Florida. The harbour is capable of containing commodiously 1,000 vessels, without either cable or anchor. The entrance to it is by a narrow channel, strongly fortified with platforms, works, and artillery, for at least half a mile, the length of the passage. On the E. side of the mouth of the channel is the famous Moro Fort, mounted with 40 pieces of cannon, almost level with the water; and on the opposite side a strong fort, called the Puntal, adjoining to the town. All the ships that come from the Spanish American settlements, rendezvous here on their return to Spain. In 1700 the town was computed to contain 26,000 inhabitants, Spaniards, mulattoes, and negroes; the number of which have been considerably increased since. The houses are elegant, built of stone, and some of them superbly finished; and the churches, and other public buildings, are rich and magnificent. Provisions here are extravagantly dear; neither is their fresh meat of the best kind, excepting their pork. This inconvenience is not owing to any defect in the soil of the island, but to the indolence of the Spaniards. In 1762, the Havannah was taken by an English squadron and army, under Sir G. Pocock and lord Albemarle. The Moro Fort was taken by storm, after a siege of 29 days. Twelve men of war and three frigates were taken at the same time with the town. It was restored, however, by the peace of 1763. Lat. 23. 12. N., long. 82. 9. W. Pop. 70,000.

HAVA'NT, a town of Hants, containing about 500 houses. It is situated between Fareham and Chichester, 7 miles N. E. of Portsmouth, and 64 W. by S. of London. Market on Saturday. Pop. 2083.

HAU'BERK, *s.* [*hauberg*, old Fr.] a coat of mail or breastplate.

To HAVE, *v. a.* preter. and part. pass. *had*; [*haban*, Goth.] to find, or not to be without; to possess; to wear; to bear or carry. It is generally used as an auxiliary word in most European languages, but is particularly borrowed from the Saxon.

HA'VEN, *s.* [*haven*, Belg.] a port, harbour, or a part of the sea running up into the land, where ships may ride safe from storms. Figuratively, a place of shelter; refuge from danger.

HA'VENER, *s.* an overseer of a port.

HA'VER, *s.* one who possesses any thing.

HA'VERFORDWEST, a very ancient town of Pembrokeshire, containing 4 parish churches, about 600 houses, and 5000 inhabitants, seated on a creek of Milford Haven, called the Dongledye, over which it has a stone bridge, 15 miles S. by E. of St. David's, and 239 W. by N. of London It is a large, well built, handsome place, inhabited by many genteel families; and has a considerable trade, with several vessels belonging to it. Here is also a commodious quay, for ships of burden, and a custom-house. Here the assizes are held, and the county jail is kept. Markets on Tuesday and Saturday.

HA'VERHILL, a town of Suffolk, partly in Essex. It has a considerable manufacture of checks, cottons, and fustians, and is 59 miles N. N. E. of London. Market on Wednesday. Pop. 2025.

HA'VERSACK, *s.* in military language, a kind of bag, made of coarse grey linen, in which the soldiers carry their provision on a march.

HAUGH-HAUGH, or HAW-HAW, [*hoeh*, Sax.] a dry ditch, whose opposite sides decline so as to meet and form an acute angle at the bottom, where it is generally defended by rails. These ditches are much used at the extremities of gardens, to enclose ground, without hindering the prospect.

HAUGHT, (*haut*) *a.* [*haut*, Fr.] proud; or insolent through pride. Obsolete.

HAU'GHTILY, (*haŭtily*) *ad.* proudly; or prizing too highly. In an insolent, arrogant, or very proud manner.

HAU'GHTINESS, (*haŭtiness*) *s.* the quality of being possessed with too great a conceit of our own worth or abilities, and too mean an opinion of those which belong to others.

HAU'GHTY, (*haŭty*) *a.* [*hautainé*, Fr.] insolent, or behaving contemptuously to others, from too high an opinion of ourselves.

HA'VING, *s.* possession; estate or fortune. The act or state of possession or enjoying. Behaviour; regularity; still retained in the Scotch dialect.

HA'VIOUR, *s.* conduct, or the manner in which a person treats another; civility; genteel address. Seldom used.

To HAUL. See HALE.

HAUM, *s.* [*healm*, Sax.] straw, or the stalks of beans or peas.

HAUNCH, *s.* [*hanche*, Fr.] the thigh; the hindermost thigh of venison; the rear; the hind part; the latter part.

To HAUNT, *v. a.* [*hanter*, Fr.] to frequent; to be much about any place or person; used sometimes of one who comes without being welcome. It is eminently used of apparitions or spectres that appear, or make a noise, in any particular place.

HAUNT, *s.* a place frequented by any person; frequency, or the habit of being frequently in a certain place.

HAU'NTER, *s.* a frequenter; one that is often found in any place.

HA'VOCK, *s.* [*hafog*, Brit.] the act of plundering a country or killing its inhabitants; devastation.

To HA'VOCK, *v. a.* to waste; to destroy; to lay waste.

HA'VRE DE GRACE, a large, populous, and commercial town, in the department of the Lower Seine. The harbour here has particular advantages, as the water does not begin to ebb till 3 hours after the full tide. The basou is reserved for ships of war, with room and depth of water for 30 vessels of 60 guns. It is seated on the English Channel, at the mouth of the Seine. Pop. 19,482. Is 45 miles of Rouen, and 112 N. W. of Paris. Lat. 49. 29. N., long. 0. 11. E.

HAU'TBOY, (*hoboy*) *s.* [*haut* and *bois*, Fr.] a musical instrument of the wind kind, shaped like a flute, except its spreading wider towards the bottom, furnished with a reed to sound with, and deriving its name from its tone being higher than that of the violin. In botany, applied to a large species of strawberries.

HAW, *s.* [*hag*, Sax] a sort of berry, the fruit of the

hawthorn. Among farriers, it is an excrescence resembling a gristle, growing under the nether eye-lid or eye of a horse, which, if not timely removed, will put it quite out.

To HAW, *v. n.* to speak slowly, with much hesitation, and frequent intermissions.

HAWK, *s.* [*hœbeg*, Brit.] a bird of prey, formerly managed, reclaimed, bred, and made use of to catch other birds; an effort made in the throat, attended with a noise, to force phlegm from thence. [from *hoch*, Brit.]

To HAWK, *v. n.* to catch birds with a hawk; to force up phlegm from the throat with a noise; to sell any thing, by crying it in the streets, [from *hock*, Teut.]

HA'WKED, *a.* crooked or formed like a hawk's bill.

HA'WKER, *s.* [from *hock*, Teut.] one who sells wares by crying them about the streets, particularly applied to those who sell newspapers.

HA'WKNUT, *s.* an umbelliferous plant, called also earth-nut, kippernut, jurnut, and pignut.

HA'WKSEYE, *s.* an herb with compound flowers, distinguished from the hawkweed by its chaffy receptacle.

HA'WKSHEAD, a town of Lancashire, situated near the lake of Winandermere, in a valley, surrounded by a woody, hilly tract, 24 miles N. N. W. of Lancaster, and 273 N. N. W. of London. It has a market on Monday for the sale of wool, yarn, provisions, &c. Pop. 797.

HA'WKWEED, *s.* a plant, of which oxtongue is a species.

HA'WSER, *s.* in the sea language, is a large rope or kind of small cable, serving for various uses aboard a ship; as, to fasten the main and fore shrouds, to warp a ship as she lies at anchor, and wind her up to it by a capstan.

HA'WSES, *s.* round holes in a ship, under her head, through which the cables pass when she is at anchor.

HA'WTHORN *s.* [*hægthorn*, Sax.] the thorn generally growing in hedges, and bearing haws.

HAY, *s.* [*hieg*, Sax.] grass mowed and dried to feed cattle with. *To dance the hay*, is to dance round a couple of persons who are dancing at the same time.

HAY, a town of Brecknockshire, seated between the rivers Wyall and Dalas, on the river Hay, over which it has a handsome stone bridge, of seven arches, 14 miles E. N. E. of Brecknock, and 151 W. N. W. of London. Market on Saturday. Pop. 1959.

HA'YDEN, Northumberland, W. of Hexham. Here is an ancient castle, greatly in decay, formidable by its situation, and strikingly august from the solemnity of its ruins. It appears to have been a place of considerable extent and strength, and is situated on the W. side of a deep glen, on the brink of a precipice, at the foot of which runs a little brook. One thing remarkable here, is a stable, with an arched roof of stone, without any wood in its structure, even the mangers being stone troughs. The prospect from it is delightful. Pop. 338.

HA'YMAKER, *s.* one employed in turning grass when cut for hay.

HAYS, *s.* particular nets for taking rabbits, hares, &c.

HAY'STACK, *s.* a large quantity of hay laid in a heap.

HA'ZARD, *s.* [*hasard*, Fr.] chance; accident; any thing that happens without being foreseen or predetermined; danger, or a possibility of danger; a game played with dice.

To HA'ZARD, *v. a.* [*hasarder*, Fr.] to expose to chance or a possibility of danger; to venture; to run a risque.

HA'ZARDABLE, *a.* venturesome; liable to chance.

HA'ZARDER, *s.* one who does a thing without any certain knowledge or regard of its consequences.

HA'ZARDOUS, *a.* [*hazardeux*, Fr.] dangerous; exposed to a possibility of danger; liable to chance.

HA'ZARDOUSLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to be exposed to danger.

To HAZE, *v. n.* to be foggy, misty, or cloudy.

HAZE, *s.* a fog or mist.

HA'ZEL, *s.* [*hæsel*, Sax.] in botany, a tree bearing nuts.

HA'ZEL, *a.* consisting of, or made of hazel. Of a light brown, or the colour of hazel, applied to colour.

HA'ZELLY, *a.* of the colour of hazel, or light brown.

HA'ZY, *a.* dark; foggy; misty; cloudy; applied to weather.

HE, *pronoun*, [*his* genit. *him* accus. and dat.] This word is substituted for a person's name, in order to prevent its being too often repeated in a discourse, and is only applied to males. Sometimes it is used without reference to any foregoing word, and then signifies all mankind collectively, or any person indefinitely. "*He* is never poor that little hath; but *he* that much desires." A man, or male being. Generally used in composition to express the male of any species.

HEAD, (the *a* in this word, and all its compounds and derivatives, is dropped in pronunciation—as *hed*, *hed-ake*, *heddy*, &c.) *s.* [*heved*, old Eng.] the uppermost part of an animal, which contains the brains. Figuratively, a chief, principal, or leading person, applied to societies or communities. The face, front, or foremost part of an army; hence to *turn head*, is to attack. Resistance; as, "to make *head*." Spontaneous resolution. Individual. The top of any thing, particularly applied to such as are bigger than the other parts. The surface, or that which rises to the surface, of liquors. The upper part of a bed; "the bed's *head*." The blade of an axe; "the *head* slippeth from the helve." *Deut.* Power; force; dominion. Strength, applied to liquors. The principal topics or articles of a discourse. The source of a stream. A crisis or pitch. In anatomy, the extremity of a bone or a muscle. In architecture, an ornament of carved work serving for the key of an arch or plat-band. In surgery, a state of maturity or ripeness. "The matter when come to a *head*." *Head and ears*, the whole person. *Head and shoulders*, violently; unnaturally; forcedly. SYNON. *Head* agrees best with regard to arrangement; *chief*, with respect to subordination. We say the *head* of a battalion or ship, the *chief* of a party or an undertaking.

To HEAD, *v. a.* to march before; to command or lead an army; to cut off a person's head. To fit any thing with a head. To lop the tops of trees.

HE'ADACH, *s.* a pain in the head.

HE'ADBAND, *s.* a fillet or bandage tied round the head. In book-binding, the head at each end of a book.

HE'ADBOROUGH, (*hed-boro*) *s.* primarily the chief of a frank-pledge; at present a petty constable.

HE'ADDRESS, *s.* the covering of a woman's head.

HE'ADER, *s.* one who heads, or puts heads to, pins or nails.

HE'ADINESS, *s.* hurry; rashness; or obstinate perseverance in one's own opinion.

HE'ADLAND, *s.* a promontory or cape.

HE'ADLESS, *a.* without a head; beheaded. Without a chief or ruler, applied to a society or community. Obstinate; inconsiderate; rash; perhaps instead of *heedless*.

HE'ADLONG, *a.* with the head foremost in a fall; rash; thoughtless; without meditation; sudden or precipitate.

HE'ADLONG, *ad.* with the head first or foremost; rashly, or without thought; hastily, without delay.

HE'ADON, an ancient town of Holderness, in Yorkshire, seated on a river that falls into the Humber about two miles below, 10 miles E. of Hull, and 182 N. of London. It is pleasant and well built, though little, and was formerly considerable in merchants and shipping, but its harbour is now nearly choaked up. Market on Saturday.

HE'ADMOULD-SHOT, *s.* in medicine, a disease in

children, wherein the sutures of the skull, particularly the coronal, ride or have their edges closed over each other. As this is an irremediable disorder, nurses and parents ought to be very careful how they promote it by forehead-cloths, and other methods, which they ignorantly make use of, as they say, to close the mould.

HE'ADPIECE, (*hedpeece*) *s.* armour for the head; a helmet. Among sempstresses, that part of a cap or bonnet which goes over the crown of the head. Figuratively, understanding, or judgment.

HE'ADQUARTERS, *s.* the place of general rendezvous or lodgment for soldiers.

HE'ADSHIP, *s.* dignity; authority; the condition or state of a ruler or governor.

HE'ADSMAN, *s.* an executioner; or one who beheads malefactors.

HE'ADSTALL, *s.* part of the bridle that covers the head.

HE'ADSTONE, *s.* the chief stone, or that which is placed first in a corner, whether at the top, to adorn or strengthen, or at the bottom, to secure and support it. A tombstone placed at the head of a grave.

HE'ADSTRONG, *a.* obstinate; unruly; or not easily governed. SYNON. *Prepossessed* and *opiniated*, imply a mind strongly prejudiced; *obstinate* and *headstrong*, an unruly will; *infatuated*, some loss of reason, which occasions an inflexibility of temper or behaviour. Thus, to be *prepossessed, opiniated*, or *infatuated*, is involuntary; to be *obstinate*, or *headstrong*, is voluntary.

HE'ADWARK, *s.* a provincial term for the corn poppy.

HE'ADY, *a.* rash, or without deliberation; obstinate, or not to be governed. Strong, or apt to affect the head, applied to liquors.

To HEAL, (*heel*) *v. a.* [*hælen*, Sax.] to cure a person who has been wounded or sick. In surgery, to unite, or consolidate the lips of a wound or ulcer. Figuratively, to reconcile. Neuterly, to grow well, applied to wounds or sores.

HEA'LER, (*heeler*) *s.* one who cures wounds, or removes diseases.

HEA'LING, (*heeling*) *part.* mild; gentle; pacific, or easily reconciled; applied to the temper. Curing, applied to medicine.

HEALTH, (pron. *helth*; the *a* in this word, and all its compounds and derivatives, being dropped in pronunciation) *s.* [from *heel*, Sax.] applied to the body, a proper disposition of the several parts to perform their respective functions, without any impediment or sensation of pain. Applied to the mind, a just disposition of the mind and rational powers, to perform their respective offices, without being impeded by passion, or biassed by any undue influence. A ceremony used in drinking, wherein a person wishes another health.

HE'ALTHFUL, *a.* free from pain or sickness; that may promote the dominion of reason, or advancement of virtue, by stifling the violence of passion, and by lessening the force of vicious habits.

HE'ALTHFULLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to promote health

HE'ALTHFULNESS, *s.* the state of being well, or enjoying health; the quality of promoting or preserving health.

HE'ALTHINESS, *s.* the state of enjoying health free from any interval of sickness.

HE'ALTHLESS, *a.* weak; sickly; infirm.

HE'ALTHSOME, *a.* contributing to the preservation of health.

HE'ALTHY, *a.* in health; free from sickness; sound.

HEAM, (*heem*) *s.* in beasts, is the same as secundines or afterbirth in women.

HEAP, (*heep*) *s.* [*heap*, Sax.] any collection of things thrown upon each other; a crowd or multitude; a throng; a cluster or number of persons assembled together. SYNON. *Heap* implies no other order in the arrangement of things one upon another than that which rises by chance, *pile* rather means things put up regularly.

To HEAP, (*heep*) *v. a.* [*heapian*, Sax.] to throw together or one upon another; to accumulate, pile up, or acquire abundantly; to add to something else.

HE'APER, (*heeper*) *s.* one who piles, throws, or places, several things upon each other.

HE'APY, *a.* lying in heaps. "O'er the mid pavement, *heapy* rubbish grows." *Gay.*

To HEAR, (*heer*) *v. n.* [*hyran*, Sax.] to enjoy the faculty by which sounds are distinguished; to perceive a sound; to listen or hearken to; to be told of or informed of by words. Actively, to give audience; to give a person permission to speak, and to attend or listen to him when speaking. To try. To acknowledge. SYNON. To *hear*, implies having the ear struck with any sound; to *hearken*, means to lend an ear, in order to *hear*.

HE'ARER, (*heerer*) *s.* one who attends to any discourse spoken by another; one who perceives what another speaks; one who is informed of something, by word, which he does not see.

HE'ARING, (*heering*) *s.* the sense by which sounds are perceived; audience; a judicial trial; the reach of the ear, or the distance within which sounds can be perceived.

To HE'ARKEN, (*harken*) *v. n.* [*hearcman*, Sax.] to listen attentively to what a person says.

HE'ARKENER, (*harkener*) *s.* a listener, or one who attends and pays a regard to what is spoken by another.

HE'ARSAY, (*heersay*) *s.* that which a person does not know for certain himself, but gathers from rumour or common fame.

HEARSE, (*herse*) *s.* a covered carriage, hung with black cloth, &c., in which dead bodies are conveyed to the place of interment.

HEART, (the *e* in this word, as well as in all its compounds and derivatives, is dropped in pronunciation; as, *hart, hart-ach, harty*, &c.) *s.* [*heort*, Sax.] a musculous body, situated on the left side of an animal, which by its alternate contraction and dilation, keeps up the circulation of the blood, and is considered as the cause of vital heat or motion. The following description of the heart is copied from Paley's Natural Theology. "There is provided in the central part of the body, a hollow muscle invested with spiral tubes, running in both directions. By the contraction of these fibres, the sides of the muscular cavities are necessarily squeezed together, so as to force out from them any fluid which they may at that time contain; by the relaxation of the same fibres, the cavities are, in their turn, dilated, and, of course, prepared to admit every fluid which may be poured into them. Into these cavities are inserted the great trunks, both of the arteries which carry out the blood, and of the veins which bring it back." This is a general account of the apparatus; and the simplest idea of its action is, that by each contraction a portion of blood is forced, as by a syringe, into the arteries; and at each dilation, an equal portion is received from the veins. This produces, at each pulse, a motion and change in the mass of blood, to the amount of what the cavity contains, which, in a full-grown human heart, is about an ounce, or two table spoonfuls. Each ventricle will at least contain one ounce of blood. The heart contracts four thousand times in one hour; from which it follows, that there passes through it every hour, four thousand ounces, or 350lbs. of blood. Now the whole mass of blood is about 25lbs., so that a quantity of blood, equal to the whole blood within the body, passes through the heart fourteen times in one hour; which

is about once every four minutes. In popular and Scripture language, it is taken for the seat of courage or affection. Figuratively, the chief or principal part; the inner part of any thing. Passions; anxiety; concern. Disposition of mind. The *heart* is considered as the seat of tenderness; a *hard heart*, therefore, is cruelty. Courage or spirit, opposed to *despair* or dejection. Used with *get*, *deliver*, or *say*, strength of memory. The inward recesses of the heart. The mind or conscience. Strength, or power of producing, applied to soil. *To lose one's heart*, is to be very much enamoured, or to fall so deeply in love, that reason cannot control the affection. *To take to heart*, is to be zealous, earnest, solicitous, or grieved about any thing. *To find in the heart*, is not to be entirely, or much averse to. *Heart* is often used, in composition, for the mind, soul, or affection.

HEA'RT-ACH, *s.* sorrow; pang; anguish of mind.

HEA'RT-BREAK, *s.* excessive sorrow.

HEA'RT-BREAKING, *a.* overpowering with sorrow.

HEA'RT-BREAKING, *s.* overpowering grief.

HEA'RT-BURN, *s.* in medicine, a pain at the mouth of the stomach, caused either by an alcali or acid prevailing in the stomach.

HEA'RT-BURNED, *a.* uneasy or discontented.

HEA'RT-BURNING, *s.* See HEART-BURN. Figuratively, discontent; grudge; or secret enmity.

HEA'RT-DEAR, *a.* dear as one's life; sincerely and highly beloved.

HEA'RT-EASE, *s.* tranquillity; quiet; a state of mind undisturbed by any passion.

HEA'RTED, *a.* disposed or inclined. It is only used in composition; as, *hard-hearted*, inclined to cruelty; not to be affected with distress, or prevailed on by entreaties.

To HEA'RKEN, *v. a.* to encourage or animate a person to an attempt; to rouse from a state of dejection; to comfort; to improve and preserve ground fertile by manure.

HEA'RTFELT, *a.* that affects the mind; that is sincere; felt in the conscience.

HEARTH, (*harth*) *s.* [*hearth*, Sax.] the ground of a chimney, or the pavement in a chimney on which a fire is made or a grate stands.

HEA'RTILY, *ad.* sincerely; diligently; eagerly; with a vehement desire; largely.

HEA'RTINESS, *s.* warmth of affection; freedom from hypocrisy; vigour, diligence, or strength.

HEA'RTLESS, *a.* without courage or spirit; without comfort.

HEA'RTLESSLY, *ad.* without courage or spirit; faintly.

HEA'RTLESSNESS, *s.* want of courage or spirit; a state of dejection.

HEA'RT-PEAS, *s.* a plant with round seeds in form of peas, of a black colour, having the figure of a heart of a white colour upon each.

HEA'RT-RENDING, *a.* rending the heart; killing with anguish.

HEA'RTSEASE, *s.* a kind of violet.

HEA'RT-SICK, *a.* under any pain, discontent, or anguish of mind; mortally ill: proceeding from and discovering some dangerous hurt.

HEA'RT-SORE, *s.* that which pains the mind.

HEA'RT-STRINGS, *s.* the tendons or nerves supposed to brace the heart. Hence to affect the *heart-strings*, is to give the most exquisite pain to the body or mind.

HEA'RT-STRUCK, *a.* driven to the heart, or fixed immoveably in the mind; shocked with fear or dismay.

HEA'RT-SWELLING, *a.* rankling in the mind. "*Heartswelling* hate." *Spenser.*

HEA'RTWHOLE, *a.* without any bias on the affections. In good health; without impairment of the constitution.

HEA'RTWOUNDING, *a.* filling the mind with grief.

HEA'RTY, *a.* sincere; undissembling; warm or zealous; in full health; vigorous; strong; merry.

HEAT, (*heet*) *s.* [*heat*, Sax.] the sensation we have when we are near the fire; the cause of the sensation of heat or burning, consisting in very brisk agitation of the sensible parts of the object, which produces in us that sensation from whence we denominate the object hot; hot weather; the state of a body which is put into a fire; the state of a thing once hot; a course at a race; or the space of ground which a horse is to run without resting; a red colour, or pimples arising from the warmth of weather, &c. Violence or vehemence of passion; the height or the most violent part of an action or battle; faction, contest, or the rage of party. Warmth, ardour, applied either to the thoughts or elocution.

To HEAT, (*heet*) *v. a.* to make hot, or endue with a power of burning; to grow warm by fermentation; to ferment; to warm with vehemence of passion or desire; to produce a sensation of warmth by violent exercise.

HEA'TER, (*heeter*) *s.* a piece of iron either cast or forged, of a triangular form, which, being made red-hot in the fire, is made use of, by being placed in a box-iron, to smooth linen with.

HEATH (*heeth*) *s.* [*hæth*, Sax.] a shrub of low stature, and small leaves, which are green all the year. In Latin, it is called *erica*, from its supposed virtue of breaking the stone in the bladder; and perhaps its French name *bruyère* is owing to the same supposition. Figuratively, it signifies a place overgrown with the above plant, or covered with shrubs of any kind.

HEA'TH-COCK, *s.* a large fowl that frequents heaths.

HEA'THEN, (*heethen*) *s.* [*heyden*, Teut.] a pagan who worships false gods, and is not acquainted either with the doctrines of the Old Testament or the Christian dispensation; a Gentile.

HEA'THEN, (*heethen*) *a.* belonging to those nations that are unacquainted with the doctrines contained in the Old or New Testament.

HEA'THENISH, (*heethenish*) *a.* practising idolatry. Figuratively, wild; savage; rapacious; cruel.

HEA'THENISHLY, (*heethenishly*) *ad.* after the manner of a person who is a stranger to Scripture.

HEA'THENISM, (*heethenism*) *s.* the worship of idols; or the religion of those nations who were unacquainted with Scripture.

HEA'THY, *a.* full of heath.

To HEAVE, (*heeve*) *v. a.* preter. *heaved*, part. *heaved*; [*heafian*, Sax.] to lift up or raise from the ground; to carry or fling; to make a thing rise or swell; to elate or puff with success. Neuterly, to pant or breathe with pain and frequent rising or falling of the breast; to rise with pain; to swell higher or larger; to keck; to be squeamish, or find a tendency to vomit.

HEAVE, (*heeve*) *s.* a lift or effort made upwards; a rising of the breast; a struggle to rise. *Heave-offering*, in Scripture, an offering that was held or lifted up in the sight of the congregation.

HEA'VEN, (*heven*) *s.* [*heofon*, Sax.] the regions above; the sky. The habitation of blessed spirits and angels. In the plural, applied to the heathen gods. Figuratively, the greatest degree or height; elevation.

HEA'VENLY, (*hevenly*) *a.* resembling heaven; elevated beyond the common productions of mankind; perfect in the highest degree; inhabiting heaven.

HEA'VENLY, (*hevenly*) *ad.* in a pious manner; in a manner resembling that of heaven; by the agency or influence of heaven.

HEA'VENWARD, *ad.* toward heaven.

HEA'VILY, (*hevily*) *ad.* with great weight. Figuratively, grievously; with great affliction, dejection, or sorrow.

HEA'VINESS, (*heviness*) *s.* weight; or that quality in a body which renders it difficult to be lifted. Applied to the mind, dejection; depression; languor; inaptitude to motion or thought; oppression. Deepness or richness of soil; SYNON. *Heaviness* is that quality in a body which we feel and distinguish by itself; *weight* is the measure or degree of that quality, which we cannot ascertain but by comparison.

HEA'VY, (*hevy*) *a.* [*heafig*, Sax.] not easily lifted, or thrown upwards; weighing much, or tending to the centre. Sorrowful; dejected. Grievous or oppressive. Wanting briskness, or dull, applied to the eyes; lazy; drowsy; slow; sluggish; stupid; foolish. Wanting fire, spirit, or the ornaments of composition, applied to style. Tedious, or oppressing like a burden, applied to time. Causing a sensation of weight, and not easily digested, applied to food. SYNON. *Heavy* is more applicable to that which loads the body; *weighty*, to that which burdens the mind.

HEBDOMA'D, [*hebdomas*, from *hepta*, seven, Gr.] a week, or space of time consisting of seven days.

HE'BDOMADEL, or HEBDOMADARY, [*hebdomas*, from *hepta*, seven, Gr.] weekly; consisting of seven days.

To HE'BETATE, *v. a.* [from *hebes*, dull, Lat.] to dull; to blunt; to stupify; to make dim.

HE'BETUDE, *s.* [from *hebes*, dull, Lat.] dullness; bluntness; obtuseness; want of discernment or sagacity.

HE'BRAISM, *s.* [*hebraismus*, Lat. from *hebrazio*, to conform to the manners of the Hebrews, Gr.] a method of expression, or a phrase borrowed from, or peculiar to the Hebrew.

HE'BRAIST, or HEBRI'CIAN, *s.* a person skilled in Hebrew.

HE'BREW, *i. e.*, *language*, *s.* the language in which the Old Testament was originally written. There is no other book in pure Hebrew, as the writings of the Rabbins are interlarded with words of foreign extraction. A Hebrew seems to have been one of the descendants of Terah, so called from a Hebrew word that signifies to pass over, because they came from beyond the Euphrates.

HE'BRIDES, or *Western Islands of Scotland.* These islands lie between the 55th and 59th degrees of N. lat. on the W. coast of Scotland, and are supposed to be about 300 in number. The principal of them are Skye, St. Kilda, Lewis, and Harris, N. and S. Uist, Cannay, Staffa Mull, Jura, Islay, &c.

HE'BRIDES, New, a group of islands in the S. Pacific Ocean, situated between the latitudes of 14. 29. and 20. 4. S. and between the longitudes of 166. 41. and 170. 21. E. The principal islands are Terra del Espirito, Santo, and Malicollo, besides several others of less note, some of which are from 18 to 25 leagues in circumference. In general they are high and mountainous, abounding with wood and water, and the usual productions of the tropical islands. The bread-fruit, cocoa-nuts, and plantains, are neither so good nor so plentiful here as at Otaheite; but the sugar-canes and yams are not only in great plenty, but of superior quality and much larger, some of the latter weighing 56 pounds. The inhabitants are generally of a slender make, and dark colour, and most of them have frizzled hair. Their canoes and houses are but small, and poorly constructed; and they have scarcely any manufacture, even for clothing. They generally appear civil and hospitable.

HE'CATOMB, (*hecatōm*) *s.* [from *hekaton*, an hundred, Gr. *hecatombe*, Lat.] a sacrifice of an hundred cattle.

HE'CTIC, or HE'CTICAL, *a.* [*hektikos*, from *hexos*, a quality which cannot be easily separated from its subject, Gr.] habitual constitutional. *Hectic fever*, a slow and continual one, ending in a consumption, and opposed to such as arise from a plethora, because attended with a too lax state of the excretory passages, and generally those of the skin. Troubled with a distempered heat.

HE'CTOR, *s.* [from *Hector*, the Trojan hero] a bully; a blustering, noisy, and turbulent person.

To HE'CTOR, *v. n.* to threaten; to treat with insolence; to play the bully.

HEDERA'CEOUS, *a.* [*hederaceus*, from *hedera*, ivy, Lat.] producing ivy,

HEDGE, *s.* [*hegge*, Sax.] a fence of trees or bushes made round any ground, to defend it from encroachments, or between the different parts of a garden, &c. When prefixed to any word, *hedge* denotes something mean, vile, and contemptible. A *quickset-hedge* is that which is formed of prickly bushes or trees which take root and grow.

To HEDGE, *v. a.* to enclose with a fence of trees or bushes. Used with *up*, to obstruct or stop up a passage. To force in with difficulty; to make way into a place already full, by that way which requires the least room; but in this sense it seems mistaken for *edge*.

HE'DGEHOG, *s.* so called from the bristles which surround it, as it were with a hedge; in natural history, a four-footed animal, having its back, sides, and flanks set with strong and sharp prickles, which by the help of a muscle can contract itself into a globular form, and withdraw its whole under part, head, belly, and legs, within its thicket of prickles. In botany, a plant. The globe fish.

HE'DGE-NOTE, *s.* a word of contempt for low and mean writing.

HE'DGEPIG, *s.* a young hedgehog.

HE'DGER, *s.* one who makes or repairs hedges.

HE'DGEROW, *s.* several trees planted in a line for an inclosure.

HE'DGE-SPARROW, *s.* a sparrow that lives in bushes, distinguished from a sparrow that builds in thatch.

HE'DGING-BILL, *s.* a kind of axe or hatchet, with which hedges are cut.

To HEED, *v. a.* [*hedan*, Sax.] to mind; to take notice of; to view with care and attention.

HEED, *s.* [*hede*, Sax.] care, earnest application of the mind; caution; notice; care to avoid; regard or respectful notice; seriousness; staidness.

HEE'DFUL, *a.* cautious, or careful of the immediate effects or consequences of an action; attentive, or careful in taking notice or observing.

HEE'DFULLY, *ad.* in an attentive or cautious manner.

HEE'DFULNESS, *s.* caution; attentive notice.

HEE'DLESS, *a.* negligent; inattentive.

HEE'DLESSLY, *ad.* in an inattentive or careless manner.

HEE'DLESSNESS, *s.* carelessness; negligence; inattention.

HEEL, *s.* [*hele*, Sax.] the hinder part of the foot; any thing which covers, or is shaped like, a heel; hence it is applied in the phrase, *To be out of heel*, i. e., to be very much impaired or in a declining condition. "A good man's fortune may *grow out at heels*." *Shak.* *To be at the heels*, is to pursue closely. *To lay by the heels*, is to fetter, shackle, or imprison.

To HEEL, *v. n.* to dance, by beating the heels on the ground, as in jigs. To lean on one side, applied to a ship.

HEE'LER, *s.* a cock that strikes well with his heels.

HEE'LPIECE, (*heelpeece*) *s.* a piece of leather, &c., sewed on the heel of a shoe, to repair what is worn away.

HEFT, *s.* [from *heave*] a keck, or violent effort made to discharge something nauseous from the stomach; the handle of a knife, &c.; of *hæft*, Sax.

HE'GIRA, *s.* [Arab.] flight; now applied by the Arabs,

to signify a voluntary exile, or flight to escape persecution; to fly, or run away from one's friends, relations, and country. In chronology, a celebrated epocha, from whence the Mahometans compute their time; which took its origin from Mahomet's flight from Mecca, on the evening of the 15th or 16th of July, A. D, 622, in the reign of Heraclius, being driven from thence by the magistrates, for fear his imposture should occasion sedition. As the years of the Hegira consist of only 354 days, they are reduced to the Julian calendar, by multiplying the year of the Hegira by 354, dividing the product by 365, subtracting the intercalary days, or as many times as there are four years in the quotient, and adding 622 to the remainder.

HEI'DELBERG, a considerable and populous town of Germany, capital of the Palatinate, Lower Rhine, with a celebrated university. It is situated on the S. side of the Neckar, over which there is a handsome bridge, in a fertile country, 12 miles E. of Spire. Lat. 49. 26. N., long. 8. 48. E.

HEI'FER, (*heffer*) *s.* [*heafore*, Sax.] a young cow.

HEI'GH-HO, (*hi ho*) *interject.*, a word used to express slight languor and uneasiness; sometimes applied to signify a joyful exultation.

HEIGHT, (*hīt,*) *s.* a distance or space above ground; space measured upwards. In geography, the degree of latitude. A summit, ascent, or eminence, Figuratively, elevation, rank, or dignity above others; the utmost degree, perfection, or exertion.

To HE'IGHTEN, (*hīten*) *v. a.* to raise above ground, or on high; to prefer, or raise to a higher post; to improve, or raise to a higher degree of perfection; to aggravate, or increase any bad quality; to adorn or make more beautiful or splendid by ornaments.

HE'INOUS, (the *ei* in this word and its derivatives is pron. like *e* long—*hēnous,*) *a.* [*haineux*, Fr.] wicked in a high degree; atrocious; shameful; odious.

HE'INOUSLY, *ad.* in a very wicked or atrocious manner.

HE'INOUSNESS, *s.* the quality which makes an action exceedingly wicked.

HEIR, (the *ei* in this word and its derivatives, &c. is pron. like *e* long—*hēr, hērship*) *s.* [*hæres*, Lat.] in civil law, one who succeeds to the whole estate of another, after his death, whether by right of blood or testament. In common law, one who succeeds, by right of blood, to any man's lands or tenements in fee. An *heir apparent* is he on whom the succession is so settled, that it cannot be altered without altering the laws of succession. *Heir presumptive* is the nearest relation to the present successor, who, without the particular will of the testator, cannot be set aside.

To HEIR, *v. a.* to inherit by right of inheritance.

HE'IRESS. *s.* a female who succeeds to the estate of another either by will or by blood.

HE'IRLESS, *a.* without children to succeed to an inheritance.

HE'IRLOOM, *s.* a word that comprehends in it divers pieces of furniture, as the first bed, and other things which by the custom of some places have belonged to some house for several descents. These go to the heir along with the house by custom, and not by common law, and are never inventoried, after the death of the owner, as chattels.

HELD, preter and part. pass. of hold.

HE'LENA, St., an island in the S. Atlantic Ocean, formerly held by the English East-India Company, and was celebrated as the prison of Napoleon Buonaparte, the *ci-devant* emperor of France. Its circumference is about 20 miles, and it has the appearance, at a distance, of a rock or castle rising out of the ocean, being only accessible at one particular spot, where the town is erected, in a valley at the bottom of a bay, between two steep, dreary mountains. The buildings, both public and private, are plain, but neat. It has some high mountains, particularly one called Diana's Peak, which is covered with woods to the very top. There are other hills also, which bear evident marks of a volcanic origin; and some have huge rocks of lava, and a kind of half-vitrified slags. The country, however, is far from being barren; the little hills are covered with rich verdure, and interspersed with fertile valleys, which contain gardens, orchards, and various plantations. The valleys are watered by rivulets, and the mountains in the centre of the island are covered with wood. The soil which covers the rocks and mountains is, in general, a rich mould, from six to ten inches deep, clothed with a variety of plants and shrubs. The walks of peach-trees are loaded with fruit, which have a peculiarly rich flavour; but the other European fruit-trees and vines, which have been planted here do not succeed. Cabbages and other greens thrive extremely well, but are devoured by the caterpillars; as are the barley, and other kinds of grain, by the rats, which are very numerous. The ground, for these reasons, is chiefly laid out in pastures, the verdure of which is surprising; and the island can support 3,000 head of their small cattle. They have English sheep here, and a small breed of horses, with goats and rabbits. Their fowls are ring-pheasants, red-legged partridges, rice-birds, pigeons, &c., of some of which the breed is indigenous, but others have been brought from Europe, Africa, and the East Indies. The number of inhabitants on the island is about 5,000, including 1,200 soldiers, and a few slaves, who are supplied with all sorts of manufactures from Europe, and grain and live stock from the Cape of Good Hope. This island is situated between the continents of Africa and S. America, about 1,200 miles W. of the former, and 1,800 E. of the latter. Lat. 15. 55. S., long. 5. 49. W.

HELEN'S, St., a town of the Isle of Wight, in East Medina, which has a bay that runs a considerable way within land, and in time of war, is often the station and place of rendezvous for the royal navy. It is not now a place of much consideration otherwise. Pop. 953.

HELI'ACAL, *a.* [from *helios*, the sun, Gr.] hid by or appearing by coming out of the lustre of the sun. *Heliacal rising*, in astronomy, is applied to a star, which after having been hid by the sun's rays, rises before it, and by that means becomes visible. *Heliacal setting*, is applied to a star which approaches so near to the sun, as to be hid by its rays.

HELI'ACALLY, *ad.* [from *helios*, the sun, Gr.] in astronomy, in such a manner as to emerge from the sun's rays, and become visible; or in such a manner as to approach so near to the sun as to be hid by its splendour.

HE'LICAL, *a.* [from *helix*, a snail, Gr.] spiral; or twisting like a corkscrew.

HE'LICON, Mount, a hill in the ancient Bœotia, consecrated to Apollo and the Muses.

HE'LIER, St., the capital of the island of Jersey, in the English Channel, on the coast of France. It is seated in St. Aubin's Bay, where it has a harbour, and a stone pier; having the sea on the S. W. and hills on the N. Another large hill projects, in a manner, over the town, and has a pleasant walk, that affords an extensive prospect. The little island, St. Helier, about a mile in circuit, contains Elizabeth Castle, which is wholly occupied by the governor and garrison; it is a peninsula from half-flood to half-ebb, during which time there is a passage, called the bridge, which is half a mile long, and formed of sand and stones. It leads to the town, which is well paved, and has wide streets. The inhabitants are computed to be 16000, and in their place of worship the French and English languages are used alternately. Lat. 49. 16. N., long. 2. 5. W.

HELIOCE'NTRIC, *s.* [from *helios*, the sun, and *kentron*, the centre, Gr.] in astronomy, applied to the place of a planet, as it would appear to us from the sun, if the eye were fixed in its centre.

HE'LIOSCOPE, *s.* [from *helios*, the sun, and *skopeo*, to look, Gr.] a kind of telescope fitted for looking at the body of the sun, without hurting the eyes.

HE'LIOTROPE, *s.* [from *helios*, the sun, and *trepo*, to turn, Gr.] the sun-flower.

HELISPHE'RICAL, *a.* [from *helix* and *sphere*] in navigation, applied to the rhumb line, because on the globe it winds spirally round the pole, advancing continually nearer and nearer towards, without terminating in, it.

HE'LIX, *s.* [Gr.] a spiral line, or that which resembles a corkscrew.

HELL, *s.* [*helle*, Sax.] the place wherein the devil and wicked souls are confined; the wicked spirits, or inhabitants of hell; a place of inconceivable misery. Used in former times for the state of the dead. "He descended into *hell*." *Apostles' Creed.*

HE'LL-BROTH, *s.* a composition boiled up for infernal purposes.

HE'LL-DOOMED, *a.* consigned to hell.

HE'LLEBORE, *s.* [*helleborus*, Lat.] a plant, the root of which was formerly used as a cathartic, but of little esteem in modern practice; the Christmas-flower.

HE'LL-HOUND, *s.* [*helle hund*, Sax.] the fabled dog which guards the infernal regions. Figuratively, an agent or emissary of the devil.

HE'LLENISM, *s.* [from *hellen*, a Greek, Gr.] an idiom, phrase, or manner of expression, peculiar to the Greek.

HE'LLESPONT, a narrow arm of the sea, betwixt Europe on the W., Asia on the E., the Propontis or sea of Marmora northward, and the Egean sea, now called the Archipelago, southward. It is now called the Dardanellian Straits, or Straits of Gallipoli, taking its original name from Helle, daughter to Athamas, king of Thebes, who was drowned here.

HE'LLISH, *a.* [*hellice*, Sax.] having the qualities of hell, or the devil; excessively wicked or malicious; sent from hell.

HE'LLISHLY, *ad.* in a very wicked and malicious manner; wickedly; or like the devil.

HE'LLISHNESS, *s.* wickedness in excess; any quality inconsistent with goodness; rendering us like the devil.

HE'LLWARD, *ad.* towards hell.

HELM, *s.* [*helm*, Sax.] a covering formerly worn in war, to protect and defend the head. That part of a coat of arms which bears the crest. The upper part or head of a retort, in chemistry. The rudder, or board, by which the course of a vessel is directed or altered, from *helma*, Sax. Figuratively, a post in the administration, or the station of those who conduct the affairs of a government.

To HELM, *v. a.* to move the helm, in order to guide or alter the course of a vessel. Figuratively, to guide or conduct.

HE'LMED, *a.* wearing a helmet or head-piece.

HE'LMET, *s.* [*elmetto*, Ital.] a covering for the head worn formerly in battle. In botany, the upper part of a gaping blossom.

HELMI'NTHIC, *a.* [from *helmions*, a worm, Gr.] relating to worms.

HE'LMSLEY-BLACKMORE, or *Helmsley*, a town in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, seated on the river Rye, and which has a brook running through it. It is composed of houses well built of stone, covered with slate. It has a considerable manufacture of cottons and linens, and is seated on or near the river Rye, 22 miles N. of York, and 202 N by W. of London. Market on Saturday. Pop. 435.

To HELP, pret. *helped*, part. *helped* or *holpen*, *v. a.* [*helpan*, Sax. *hilpan*, Goth.] to assist a person in order to enable him to perform any thing. Figuratively, to free from pain or disease. To cure; to heal. To remedy. To promote; to forward. To *help up*, to enable a person to raise himself from the ground, who could not rise without assistance. To forbear, avoid, refrain from, followed by a participle of the present tense. "I cannot *help remarking*." *Pope.* To carve, or hand meat to a person at table.

HELP, *s.* [*hulpe*, Belg.] assistance or aid in weakness; support in necessity; relief in distress; that which forwards or promotes; the person or thing which assists. A remedy, followed by *for*. "There is no *help for* it." *Holder.* Synon. We use the word *help*, in labour; *succour*, in danger; *assist*, in want; *relieve*, in distress. The first springs from good-nature; the second, from generosity; the third, from humanity; the fourth, from compassion.

HE'LPER, *s.* one who enables a person to perform any thing, by lending his assistance; a supernumerary servant, employed only occasionally; one who supplies with any thing wanted.

HE'LPFUL, *a.* useful; that supplies any defect either in bodily strength or understanding; wholesome or salutary. Promoting or advancing any end.

HE'LPLESS, *a.* wanting power to succour one's self; wanting support or assistance; not to be remedied or altered for the better.

HE'LPLESSLY, *ad.* without succour or strength to support one's self.

HE'LPLESSNESS, *s.* want of strength to succour one's self.

HE'LSINBURG, a sea-port of Sweden, situated on the Sound, opposite Elsinore. Pop. 2500.

HE'LSINGFORS, a sea-port of Nyland, on the N. coast of the Gulf of Finland. Pop. 8000.

HE'LSTONE, a town in Cornwall, with a market on Saturday. Population 3,293, and sends one member to parliament; is governed by a mayor, four aldermen, a town-clerk, and deputy recorder. Here is the largest market-house in the county. The inhabitants neither pay to the church nor poor, these being supported by the revenues of the town. It is one of the towns appointed for the stamping of tin, and below the town is a tolerably good harbour, where several of the tin-ships take in their lading. It is 14 miles S. W. of Falmouth, and 274 S. by W. of London.

HE'LTER-SKELTER, *ad.* in a confused manner; in a hurry; without any order or regularity. Skinner supposes this word to be derived, from *heolster sceado*, Sax., the darkness of hell, says he, being a place of confusion.

HELVE, *s.* [*helfe*, Sax.] the handle of an axe.

HELVE'TIC, *a.* something that has a relation to the Switzers, or inhabitants of the Swiss cantons, who were anciently called *Helvetii*.

HE'LVOETSLUYS, a sea-port of Holland, on the S. side of the island of Voorn, with the best harbour on the coast frequented by the English packet-boats. Population 1320. The principal part of the Dutch navy is laid up here, in a spacious basin at the end of the harbour. It is 5 miles nearly S. of the Briel. Lat. 51. 45. N., long. 4. 23. E.

HEM, *s.* [*hem*, Sax.] the edge of a garment doubled and sewed to keep it from ravelling; the noise made by a sudden effort or expulsion of the breath, from *hemmen*, Belg.

HEM, *interj.* [Lat.] a word used to express an indirect dislike or astonishment at something related.

To HEM, *v. a.* to close the edge of linen by turning it over, and sewing it down, in order to keep it from ravelling.

Figuratively, to sew any thing on the edges of cloth, &c. To *hem in*, to enclose, confine, or surround on all sides. To make a noise by a violent fetching or expulsion of breath.

HE'MATITE, a kind of iron ore, which is made use of in burnishing.

HE'MI, *s.* a word used in the composition of divers terms, signifying the same with *demi*, or *semi*, viz., one half.

HE'MICRANY, *s.* [from *hemisys*, half, and *kranion*, the head, Gr.] in medicine, a pain which affects one half of the head at a time.

HE'MICYCLE, *s.* [from *hemisys*, half, and *kyklos*, a circle, Gr.] a half round.

HE'MINA, *s.* [from *hemisys*, half, Gr. because it was half the Sextarius] an ancient measure, now used in medicine to signify about ten ounces in measure.

HE'MIPLEGY, *s.* [from *hemisys*, half, and *pletto*, to strike, Gr.] in medicine, a palsy, or nervous disorder which seizes on one side at a time.

HE'MISPHERE, (*hemisfere*) *s.* [from *hemisys*, half, and *sphaira*, a globe, Gr.] one half of a globe when cut through the centre, in the plane of one of its great circles

HEMISPHE'RIC, or HEMISPHE'RICAL, (*hemisferik*, or *hemisferikal*) *a.* half round; containing half a globe.

HEMI'STICH, *s.* [from *hemisys*, half, and *stichos*, a verse, Gr.] half a verse.

HE'MLOCK, *s.* [*hemloc*, Sax.] in botany, a plant sometimes used in medicine, and in fattening hogs, but reckoned by the ancients a deadly poison.

HE'MORRHAGE, or HÆMORRHAGY, *s.* [from *haima*, blood, and *reo*, to flow, Gr.] a violent flux of blood.

HE'MORRHOIDS, *s.* [from *haima*, blood, and *reo*, to flow, Gr.] the piles; the emerods.

HE'MORRHOIDAL, *a.* [from *haima*, blood, and *reo*, to flow, Gr.] belonging to the veins in the fundament.

HEMP, *s.* [*hænep*, Sax.] a plant of which cordage and cloth is made; and of the seed, an oil is used in medicine. *Hemp agrimony*, a plant found wild by ditches, and sides of rivers.

HE'MPEN, *a.* consisting or made of hemp.

HE'MPSTED, or *Hemel Hempsted*, a town of Hertfordshire, and seated among hills, on a branch of the river Coln, called the Gade, 18 miles S. W. of Hertford, and 23 N. W. of London, having a very large market on Thursday. Eleven pair of mills stand within 4 miles. Pop. 6037.

HEN, *s.* [*henne*, Sax.] the female of the common housecock; joined to words to express the female of such birds or fowls as have but one word for both sexes; as, *hen*-sparrow.

HE'NBANE, *s.* a very poisonous plant.

HE'NBIT, *s.* an herb, the same with the hedge nettle; the great henbit is a kind of archangel; the lesser, the ivy-leaved speedwell.

HENCE. *ad.* or *interj.* [*heonan*, Sax.] at a distance from any spot, applied to place; therefore *from hence* is a vicious expression, which is crept into use even among good authors, as the primary sense of the word *hence* was forgotten. From any particular instance or period, applied to time. For this reason; from this cause; from this source. "*Hence* may be deduced the force of exercise." *Arbuth.* At the beginning of a sentence, it is used as an interjection, expressing sudden passion or disdain, bidding a person quit the place, or leave off an action. "*Hence* with your little ones." *Shak.*

HENCEFO'RTH, *ad.* [*henonforth*, Sax.] from this time forward.

HENCEFO'RWARD, *ad.* [*heonan forweard*, Sax.] from this time; to futurity.

HE'NCHMAN, *s.* [*hync*, Sax. and *man*] a page; an attendant. Obsolete.

To HEND, *v. a.* [*hendan*, Sax.] to seize or lay hold upon; to surround, or crowd.

HENDE'CAGON, *s.* [*hendeka*, eleven, and *gone*, an angle, Gr.] in geometry, a figure that has eleven sides, and as many angles.

HE'NDRIVER, HE'N-HARM, or HE'N-HARRIER, *s.* a species of hawk.

HE'N-HEARTED, *a.* easily frightened; timorous, cowardly; like a hen.

HE'NLEY upon THAMES, an ancient town of Oxfordshire, the inhabitants of which are generally maltsters, mealmen, bargemen, &c. It is seated on the Thames, over which it has a large, elegant, stone bridge, and by which prodigious quantities of malt, corn, flour, and wood, are sent to London by barges, 24 miles S. E. of Oxford, and 35 W. of London. Its markets, which are very considerable, are on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. Pop. 3618.

HE'NLEY in ARDEN, a town in Warwickshire, situated near the river Arrow, 10 miles N. W. of Warwick, and 102 W. N. W. of London. Pop. 1214.

HE'N-PECKED, *a.* figuratively, subject to, or governed by, a wife.

HE'N-ROOST, *s.* a place where poultry rest.

HE'NRY I., surnamed Beauclerc, youngerson of William I., ascended the throne of England while his brother Robert was returning from the Holy Land. William de Breteuil, and other lords, would have seized the crown and sceptre at Winchester, with the royal treasure there deposited, alleging they were obliged by oath to acknowledge Robert for king, in case William died without heirs, according to the treaty between the two brothers. There was quickly a great concourse of people from all parts; and Henry, well knowing how they stood affected, drew his sword, and swore no man should take possession of the crown but whom the people approved. The lords hereupon retired to a room to consult what was proper to be done, whilst the people, with loud acclamations, made the name of Henry resound in their ears; so, fearing that the opposing the inclinations of the people might bring on a civil war, they resolved that Henry should succeed to the crown. Upon this Henry made haste to London, and the next day, August 5, 1100, was crowned by Maurice, bishop of that see, who administered to him the usual oath. To secure himself on the throne, he wisely began his reign by reforming abuses, redressing grievances, and doing many popular things, according to his late promise; and granted a charter of liberties, confining the royal authority within its ancient bounds, renouncing the unjust prerogatives the two late kings had usurped, restoring the church to her former rights, and confirming the laws of king Edward. He moreover remitted all arrears of debt to the crown, and appointed a standard for weights and measures throughout the kingdom. In 1101, Henry recalled Anselm, archbishop of Canterbury, and married Matilda, or Maud, daughter of Malcolm, king of Scotland, by Margaret, sister to Edgar Atheling; by which means the royal family of the Saxons was united with that of Normandy. Robert had still a great party in the kingdom for him, and, upon his landing at Portsmouth, was received without opposition. But Henry managed matters so well by means of Anselm, who was in great credit with the people, that Robert's measures were quite disconcerted, and matters were accommodated between them, upon condition, that, if one of the two brothers died without issue, the survivor should succeed to his dominions; that the king should deliver up to Robert the castles in Normandy that were garrisoned with English, and should pay him 3,000 marks a year. In 1103, a contest began between the king

and archbishop Anselm, about the right of investiture of bishops and abbots, and their doing homage to the king, which Henry insisted on as a prerogative derived from his ancestors; but a council at Rome decreed, that no bishops should receive investiture from laymen. This contest ran high, and lasted several years; at last it was compromised by Henry's renouncing the right of investiture, and the pope's allowing the bishops and abbots to do homage to the king for their temporalities. And now his attention was called to another affair. Robert de Belesme, to be revenged on the king, who had caused him to be proclaimed a traitor, fell upon such of his subjects as had lands in Normandy. Duke Robert marched against him, but was worsted, and in the end was forced to make up a peace with him on dishonourable terms; notwithstanding which, Belesme ravaged the country; hereupon some of the chief men in Normandy applied to the king of England for relief. Henry, wanting to get this duchy into his own hands, passed over into Normandy, and had great success in his first campaign; but in his second, Robert, perceiving his design, and having in vain sued for peace, joined with Belesme and the rest against him, who led all their forces to his assistance. Robert having a considerable army, gave his brother battle under the walls of Tinchebray, which was besieged by Henry. The battle lasted not long; Robert was beaten, and taken prisoner, as were also Edgar Atheling the earl of Mortaigne, 400 knights, and 1,000 soldiers. Prince Edgar was set at liberty, and passed the remainder of his days in England. The earl of Mortaigne was imprisoned in the Tower of London, and duke Robert in Cardiff castle, in Wales, where he remained till his death, which happened about twenty-six years after. The king, by this battle, which was fought in 1107, was master of all Normandy, and returned in triumph to England, where he behaved with great arrogance, and permitted any abuses which turned to his profit. The king did not enjoy Normandy quietly; for Louis le Gros, king of France, invested William Crito, duke Robert's son, with the duchy of Normandy, and a smart war was carried on for some time; at last, in 1120, a peace was concluded between the two kings. But to return back; in 1109, the king's daughter, Maud, was married to the emperor Henry V., which furnished him with a pretence for laying a tax of 3*s.* on every hide of land, in order to pay her marriage portion, which raised an immense sum. About this time died that haughty prelate Anselm, archbishop of Canterbury; the king seized on the revenues of the archbishopric, and kept them five years in his hands. The next year was remarkable for the restoration of learning at Cambridge, where it had for a long time been quite neglected. In 1112 great numbers of Flemings, being obliged to leave their country by the inundation of the sea, came into England, and were settled about Ros and Pembroke. About this time the Welsh committed great ravages upon the frontiers; but Henry marching against them, they retired to the mountains. Some years after they committed the like depredations, which occasioned another invasion of Wales, but that soon ended in a peace; however, Henry obliged them to give him hostages, and 1,000 head of cattle, to make him amends for the charge of the war. In 1115, Henry got the states of Normandy to swear fealty to prince William his son, then 12 years old; and the year following he did the same in England, to secure the crown to his family. In 1118, queen Matilda died. A year or two after prince William his son was unfortunately drowned as he was returning from Normandy, by the ship striking on a rock, and his whole company, amounting to about 150, except a very few who saved themselves by swimming. However, the king, desirous of another son, married Adelicia, daughter of Geoffrey, earl of Louvain; but she never proved with child. In 1125, cardinal John de Crema, the pope's legate, came over to England, to put the finishing stroke to the celibacy of the clergy. A synod being convened at London, he got some severe canons passed against such ecclesiastics as persisted in keeping their wives. The design of the court of Rome, in thus contending for the single life of the clergy, was to make them independent of the civil power, and to incorporate them into a society apart, to be governed by its own laws, which could not be so well done, whilst the clergy were allowed to marry, and have children. King Henry, by his seeming zeal on this article, politically got from the pope a power to put it into execution; which done, he gave the priests liberty to keep their wives, upon paying him a sum of money for a dispensation. The king having no child by his second wife, after having been married to her six years, in 1127, assembled a great council, and got them to acknowledge his daughter Maud, who was returned to England upon the emperor's death, presumptive heir to the crown. Stephen, earl of Bulloign, who was afterwards king, was the first who took the oath of allegiance to her, in case Henry died without male issue. Soon after he married her to Geoffrey Plantagenet, earl of Anjou. In 1133, he caused the states of Normandy to take an oath of fealty to her and prince Henry her son. King Henry went over to Normandy the latter end of the summer, and died there on Dec. 1, 1133, in the 68th year of his age, and 36th of his reign. His body was brought over and buried in the abbey of Reading, which he had founded. He built several other abbeys, with the priory of Dunstable, and founded the sees of Ely and Carlisle. Henry was of a middle stature, and robust make, with dark brown hair, and blue serene eyes. He was facetious, fluent, and affable to his favourites. His capacity, naturally good, was improved and cultivated in such a manner, that he acquired the surname of Beauclerc by his learning. He was cool, cautious, politic, and penetrating: his courage was unquestioned, and his fortitude invincible. He was vindictive, cruel, and implacable; inexorable to offenders, rigid and severe in the execution of justice, and, though temperate in his diet, a voluptuary in his amours, which produced a numerous family of illegitimate issue. His Norman descent and connexions with the continent inspired him with a contempt for the English, whom he oppressed in the most tyrannical manner, not only by increasing the number of the forests, which were too numerous before, but also by his unconscionable exactions; in consequence of which he was enabled to maintain expensive wars on the continent, and was allowed to be the richest prince in Europe when he died.

HE'NRY II. was in Normandy when king Stephen died, the empress Maud his mother having delivered up that duchy to him. He arrived in England about six weeks after the late king expired, and was crowned at Westminster, Dec. 19, 1154, being then in the 23d year of his age. He was the first of the race of the Plantagenets, and had been for some time earl of Anjou, &c., by the death of his father Geoffrey Plantagenet, earl of Anjou, &c. He was also possessed of Poictou, Guienne, and Saintonge, by virtue of his marriage with Eleanor, heiress of the house of Poictiers, after Louis the Young, king of France, had divorced her. In him the Saxon line was restored, he being descended by the mother's side from the Saxon kings. The first acts of his reign seemed to promise an happy and prosperous administration. He instantly dismissed the mercenary soldiers who had committed the greatest disorders throughout the nation. He ordered all the castles which had been erected since the death of Henry I. to be demolished, except a few which he retained in his own hands for the protection of the kingdom. The adulterated coin which had been struck during the reign of

Stephen was cried down, and new money struck of the right value and standard. He resumed many of those benefactions which had been made to churches and monasteries in the former reigns. He gave charters to several towns, by which the citizens claimed their freedom and privileges independent of any superior but himself. These charters were the ground-work of the English liberty; for thus a new order, namely, the more opulent of the people, began to claim a share in the administration, as well as the nobility and clergy. Thus the feudal government was at first impaired; and liberty began to be more equally diffused throughout the nation. He went over to do homage to the king of France in 1156, for the provinces he held there; but the chief motive of his crossing the sea was to recover Anjou from his brother Geoffrey. In 1157 he marched with a great army into Wales, to revenge their ravages on the frontiers; but they retired to their mountains, as usual, where, having pent them up for some time, and laid waste their country, he granted them a peace, by one of the articles reserving to himself the liberty of cutting large roads through their woods, that he might more easily penetrate into their country. In 1158 prince Richard was born, and a few days after king Henry was crowned a second time in the suburbs of Lincoln. The next year the king had another son born, who was named Geoffrey; and the same year he was crowned again, together with his queen, at Worcester. About this time his brother Geoffrey dying, he went over to France to lay claim to the earldom of Nantes, which he obtained, and concluded a marriage between his eldest son Henry, about five years old, and Margaret, the French king's daughter, who was not above so many months; he also made a treaty with Conan duke of Bretagne, for marrying the duke's daughter Constance to Geoffrey, Henry's third son, then but a few months old: which marriage being celebrated five years after, Geoffrey became duke of Bretagne on his father-in-law's death. Henry revived his queen's title to Toulouse; but the king of France opposed him, upon which, in revenge, Henry ravaged his territories; however, a treaty was concluded without making any mention of Toulouse. The war soon after broke out between the two monarchs, upon Henry's precipitating the marriage between prince Henry and the daughter of Louis, when the former was but seven, and the latter but three years old; quickly after she was brought to England to be educated. Henry did this in order to take possession of Gisors for his son, which the princess was to have for her dower; but this war was soon ended by the mediation of pope Alexander III., to whom both kings paid a most servile submission, each alighting, and taking hold of the rein of his bridle, to conduct him to his lodgings. The affairs above related detained Henry in France four years, and he returned to England 1163. Peace was settled abroad, but his repose was disturbed by a domestic vexation, which gave him a great deal of trouble for several years; this was the famous contest between him and Thomas Becket, archbishop of Canterbury. The pride and ambition of the clergy were got to such an exorbitant height as to be detrimental to the state, and prejudicial to the royal authority; they pretended an exemption from the civil power, and Henry had come to a resolution to redress this grievance, and to reduce them within some tolerable bounds. When a clergyman was accused of a crime, he was tried in the ecclesiastical court, from whence there was no appeal: here the utmost partiality was shewn, and the most heinous crimes were only punished with degradation. The king, being resolved to reform these abuses, thought Becket, who had been his high chancellor, would have been serviceable to him in this good design, and made him archbishop of Canterbury for that very purpose. When the king first mentioned his design to the archbishop, he vehemently opposed it; but resolving to do that in spite of his efforts to the contrary, which he thought to do by his assistance, he convened the chief lords of the kingdom, both spiritual and temporal, and proposed to them a regulation, which tended to make them more subject to the civil power. The temporal lords agreed to these articles without any hesitation, but the bishops and abbots refused to do it without the addition of this saving clause, "saving the rights of the clergy and church," which was doing nothing at all, till the king threatened them, and then they complied; and even Becket, after standing out a great while, consented without the saving clause. Soon after the king got these articles confirmed by an assembly general, or parliament, which he convened at Clarendon; and here also the prelates, through fear, complied, and the archbishop was with great difficulty prevailed on by his brethren to give his consent to these articles. When these articles were sent to pope Alexander III. for his sanction, he presently condemned them, as prejudicial to the church, upon which Becket openly declared, that he repented of having promised to subscribe them; and the pope absolved him, and promised to stand by him. The archbishop became more insolent than ever, and this contest between the king and him continued a considerable time. In 1165 the king's daughter Maud was married to Henry duke of Saxony, from which marriage descends her present majesty queen Victoria. In 1166 prince John was born; and a little after the empress Maud, the king's mother, of whom so much is said in Stephen's reign, died in the 67th year of her age, and was buried at Rouen, in Normandy. The king, having recovered from a dangerous fit of illness, was desirous of passing the rest of his days in quiet, which the pope threatened more and more to disturb, by thundering out against him the censures of the church; and therefore ordered matters so that he was thoroughly reconciled to Becket, and swore to restore him to his former state, protesting he heartily forgave all that was passed. This reconciliation was sincere enough on the king's side, but not so on Becket's. He no sooner arrived in England, than he suspended the archbishop of York, and excommunicated some other bishops who had taken part with the king against him, and proceeded to the same acts of severity against other great men. The bishops, thus put under the censures, repaired to the king in Normandy, and made heavy complaints against Becket's revengeful spirit. The king was so provoked at his turbulent behaviour, that he spoke aloud to the following purport: "It is my great unhappiness, that, among all my servants, there is not one who dares to avenge the affronts I am receiving from a wretched priest." From this time four of the king's domestics entered into a plot against Becket's life: accordingly, coming to Canterbury, they took an opportunity to follow him into the cathedral, and advanced after him up to the altar; where they fell upon him, and split his skull with their swords, so that his blood and brains flew all over the altar. This happened in 1171. The next year Henry sent over some forces to make a conquest of Ireland; they had great success, and Henry following with a formidable army, landed at Waterford, upon which the Irish voluntarily submitted, and Henry became master of Ireland. He left Hugh Lacy there to govern in his name, with the title of grand judiciary of Ireland, and set out for England. From England he went over to Normandy, to meet the pope's legates, who were there to examine into Becket's murder; where, after having declared his sorrow for the imprudent words he had dropped, which occasioned the prelate's assassination, he was absolved, upon promising to perform all that was required of him in favour of the pope and church, and to do penance at Becket's tomb, which he did upon his return into England the next year: for,

landing at Southampton, he proceeded directly to Canterbury, and, as soon as he came in sight of the town, he alighted, pulled off his boots, and walked barefoot three miles, till he came to the tomb, where he submitted himself to be shamefully scourged by the prior and monks of St. Augustin. In the absence of Henry, a conspiracy was formed against him by his queen Eleanor, and his sons, Henry, Richard, and Geoffrey. Queen Eleanor was moved to this by her extreme jealousy, which had put her on dispatching Rosamond daughter of lord Clifford, (commonly called Fair Rosamond,) the king's chief mistress. The sons wanted sovereignty. In short, the king was in danger of losing all his dominions in France, and William king of Scotland invaded the northern part of England: however, Henry got the better of all his enemies, and the king of Scotland was taken prisoner, and obliged to do homage for the kingdom of Scotland in general, and the county of Galloway in particular, and a peace was restored, 1171. He now applied himself to the affairs of government, and, about the year 1176, he divided England into circuits, appointing itinerant judges to go at certain times of the year, and hold the assizes, or administer justice to the people; which is practised at this day. About the same time London bridge began to be built of stone, by Peter Coleman, a priest. The king, the pope's legate, and the archbishop of Canterbury, contributed towards the work. It was finished in about 33 years, during which time the course of the Thames was turned another way, by a trench cut for that purpose from Battersea to Rotherhithe. Henry, who had been all his life a slave to his lust, fell in love with Alice, the daughter of Louis of France, who was put into his hands to be educated in England, and who was designed for his son Richard; but he detained the young princess from him; this discontented him. Prince Henry and prince Geoffrey were discontented for want of authority; so that, in 1182, their designs began to break out into action, and young Henry repaired to Guienne to stir up the Gascons to revolt; but he died of a fever, 1183. His brother Geoffrey did not long survive him. The death of the young king put a stop for some time to the troubles that were beginning to distract the royal family. But prince Richard, who was now heir to the crown, began about two years afterwards to raise fresh disturbances in the king's foreign dominions. He got the provinces to revolt, and acknowledge him for their sovereign, and did homage for them to Philip king of France. This occasioned a war between the two monarchs; and Henry, now deserted by his French subjects, was obliged at last, 1189, to make peace with Philip upon dishonourable terms. Henry died July 6th, 1189, in the 57th year of his age, and 35th of his reign. He had five sons by Eleanor his queen, of whom only Richard and John survived him. His daughter Eleanor was married to Alphonso king of Castile, and Joanna to William II. king of Sicily. Henry II. was of the middle stature, and the most exact proportion; his countenance was round, fair, and ruddy; his blue eyes were mild and engaging, except in a transport of passion, when they sparkled like lightning, to the terror of the beholders. He was broad-chested, strong, muscular, and inclined to be corpulent, though he prevented the bad effects of this disposition by hard exercise and continual fatigue; he was temperate in his meals, even to a degree of abstinence, and seldom or never sat down, except at supper; he was eloquent, agreeable, and facetious; remarkably courteous and polite; compassionate to all in distress; so charitable that he constantly allotted one tenth part of his household provisions to the poor; and, in a time of dearth which prevailed in Anjou and Le Maine, he maintained ten thousand indigent persons, from the beginning of spring to the end of autumn. His talents, naturally good, he had cultivated with great assiduity, and delighted in the conversation of learned men, to whom he was a generous benefactor. His memory was so surprisingly tenacious, that he never forgot a face nor a circumstance that was worth remembering. Though superior to all his contemporaries in strength, riches, true courage, and military skill, he never engaged in war without reluctance; and was so averse to bloodshed, that he expressed uncommon grief at the loss of every private soldier. Yet was he not exempted from human frailties; his passions, naturally violent, often hurried him into excess; he was prone to anger, transported with the lust of power, and in particular accused of incontinence. However, on the whole, he was the king, the priest, the father of his country, and one of the most powerful and illustrious monarchs that ever flourished on the English throne.

HENRY III. succeeded his father king John; he was then in the 10th year of his age. As soon as John was dead, the earl of Pembroke convened the lords who had constantly adhered to that prince, and presenting young Henry to them, said, "Behold your king!" making a pathetic speech to them, which was applauded by the whole assembly, they crying out, "Henry shall be our king!" and he was crowned at Gloucester, Oct. 28. After the coronation, the lords chose the earl of Pembroke guardian to the young king, and regent of the kingdom; and then many of the confederate barons began to think of making their peace with the new king. Prince Louis being obliged to raise the siege of Dover, and being excommunicated by the pope's legate, contributed very much to their submission. A truce was agreed for four months; in the mean time Louis went over into France for fresh forces, and in his absence many of the barons made their peace with the king. On May 19, 1217, a great battle was fought, in which the French army was totally routed. After this, Louis met with such bad success that he was obliged to sue for peace; and so a treaty was concluded on Sept. 11., whereby it was agreed, that all who had sided with him should be restored to whatever rights and privileges they enjoyed before the troubles, and Louis renounced all manner of pretensions to England; soon after which he set sail for France, leaving Henry in full possession of the kingdom. Affairs being thus happily settled, the regent, to give a further satisfaction to the minds of the people, sent positive orders to all the sheriffs to see the two charters of king John punctually observed; which not having all the effect he intended, he sent itinerant justices into all the counties, to see the strict observance of them; but, to the great grief of the kingdom, he was taken off by death, 1219. After the death of the earl of Pembroke, the government, during the king's minority, was committed to the bishop of Winchester, who was made regent; and Hubert de Burgh, who had defended Dover, was made justiciary. In 1221, the new building of Westminster abbey was begun, king Henry himself laying the first stone. The same year Joanna, the king's sister, was married to Alexander II. king of Scotland, and Hubert de Burgh married to Alexander's eldest sister. Hubert de Burgh got the ascendency with the king his master over the bishop of Winchester, and so insinuated himself into the royal favour, that he rose to an exorbitant degree of power, which he exercised in a most illegal and arbitrary manner. Though he was in effect prime minister, yet, as the bishop of Winchester, who was appointed regent by the parliament, was, by his office, superior to him he contrived to get him removed. Louis VIII. king of France, who succeeded his father Philip, broke the peace with the English, 1224, and confiscated all the territories they held in France, Upon this a parliament was called, and a 15th upon moveables was granted, on condition the

charters of king John were strictly observed for the future. The king promised, but took little care to perform. With the money he raised an army, and sent it to Guienne; but we do not find that it made any great progress there. In 1226, the parliament declared the king of age, though he was not yet so old as the law required, which was twenty-one; after which he obliged all those who had charters to renew them, in order to raise money to fill his coffers. Hubert de Burgh wholly governed him, he having got the king to dismiss the bishop of Winchester, and to send him to his diocese. The king began to lose the affections of his people. What most contributed to it was his annulling, all of a sudden, the two charters of the king his father, which he had solemnly sworn to observe, pretending he was not bound by what he had promised in his minority; and, having spent the winter in extorting great sums of money from his subjects, in the spring following, 1229, he went over with his army into France, and returned again into England, having, through his neglect, effected nothing. In 1233, the king demanded a subsidy of the parliament, for the payment of his debts contracted on account of his expeditions against France; but had the mortification to be refused, as so ill a use had been made of the money that had been granted him. A general odium being raised against Hubert de Burgh, the king was prevailed upon to dismiss him. But the bishop of Winchester, who was now prime minister, humouring the passions and inclinations of the king, acquired an exorbitant power, which he made a worse use of than even Hubert de Burgh himself. He represented to the king, that the barons were too powerful, and that they wanted to make themselves independent; and that the only way to repress them, was to send for a number of foreigners, and give them the places the barons held; and accordingly he invited over great numbers of Poictevins his countrymen. This exasperated the barons; who, upon the king's summoning them to parliament, instead of meeting according to the summons, sent deputies to him, to acquaint him, that if he did not remove the bishop of Winchester and the Poictevins, they were resolved to set another prince upon the throne, who should govern according to law. The king endeavoured to reduce them by force of arms; but some of them breaking the confederacy, left the rest to his resentment. The earl of Pembroke retired into Wales, and being assisted by prince Lewellyn, he routed the royal army, and Henry retired to Gloucester; upon which the bishop of Winchester procured an order to be signed in council, and sent to the governors of Ireland, to plunder the estates of the earl of Pembroke, promising they should have more estates for their pains. This had the desired effect; it drew the earl over thither, where in a battle he was treacherously stabbed in the back. However, by the representations of the archbishop of Canterbury to the king, the bishop was disgraced and sent to his diocese, and his creatures turned out, and ordered to give an account of their actions, and of the money that had passed through their hands; but they took sanctuary in churches. This was in 1234. In 1236 the bishop went to Rome, and died 1238. In 1236, king Henry married Eleanor, second daughter of Raymond earl of Provence. He now gave himself wholly up to the direction of the queen's relations, and other foreigners, their adherents, loading them with gifts, pensions, &c., which, together with the grievances occasioned by this measure, was the cause of perpetual disputes and misunderstandings between the king and his parliament, for near 30 years, and ended at last in a civil war, called the barons' war. In 1239, the queen was delivered of a prince, who was named Edward. The pope had so great an ascendency, that in 1240 he nominated 300 Italians to the vacant benefices. In 1254, the queen was delivered of another son, who was named Edmund. The court of Rome continuing its exaction, the parliament, 1246, in letters signed by the king, the bishops, and the barons, laid before the pope their grievances; but met with no redress. About this time died Isabella, queen dowager of England, and countess of March; for she married the earl of March after king John's death. In 1248, the king demanded a new subsidy from his parliament, which they refused; and upon their representing to him their grievances on account of the foreigners, he dissolved them, for fear of their proceeding to more vigorous measures; and to supply his wants, he was forced to sell his plate and jewels, which being quickly purchased by the citizens of London, who always pleaded poverty, when the granting him any aid was in question, he, in resentment, set up a fair in Westminster, to last 15 days; during which the Londoners were commanded to shut up their shops; and all fairs, that used to be kept at that time, were prohibited all over England. Henry very impoliticly fell out with Simon de Montfort, who had married his sister, and was made earl of Leicester: in a great passion he called the earl Traitor; upon which he, in a great passion, told the king he lied, and that, if he were not a king, he would make him eat his words. However, the king was obliged to conceal that resentment which burned within him. The barons began now to exert themselves, and in a parliament held at Oxford, 1258, the confederacy was so strong against the king, (the barons coming well attended and well armed) that they compelled him in effect to lay down the sovereign authority, and to lodge it in 24 commissioners, 12 to be chosen by the king, and 12 by the barons, Simon de Montfort to be their president; who drew up some articles called *The Provisions of Oxford*, in favour of the barons, which the king and prince Edward were obliged to swear to the observance of, in consequence of which the foreigners were obliged to leave the kingdom. Henry got himself absolved from his oath by the pope; and in 1261, declared in parliament he no longer looked upon himself obliged to observe those regulations. In 1263, the war broke out between the two parties, the barons having chosen the earl of Leicester for their general. On May 14, 1264, was fought the famous battle of Lewes, in which the royal army was routed; king Henry, and his brother Richard, king of the Romans, were taken prisoners; as were also prince Edward (who had beaten the Londoners in the first attack) and Henry, son to the king of the Romans. And now the barons drew up a new plan of government, which was confirmed by the parliament, which met June 22. Things continued in this situation about a year; but prince Edward, having the good fortune to escape from his confinement, raised a considerable army, and first attacked young Montfort, who was conducting some forces to his father, and then advancing immediately against the earl, in an obstinate and bloody fight, on Aug. 4, 1265, totally routed Leicester's army, and set the king his father at liberty, the earl himself and his son Henry being slain on the spot. King Henry now confiscated the estates of the confederate barons, and severely chastised the city of London. In 1271, prince Edward having settled the affairs of the kingdom, undertook an expedition to the Holy Land, where he signalized himself by many acts of valour. Henry died at Bury St. Edmund's, Nov. 16, 1272, having reigned 56 years and 20 days, aged 64, and was interred in the abbey church of Westminster, near the shrine of Edward the Confessor, which was removed thither, 1269, just as the church (the most stately then in Europe) was finished. He had nine children, whereof only two sons, Edward and Edmund, and two daughters, Margaret and Beatrix, survived him. The ordeal by fire and water was by this king's command laid aside by the judges, and soon after grew quite out of use.

Henry was of a middle size and robust make, and his countenance had a peculiar cast from his left eye-lid, which hung down so far as to cover part of his eye. The particulars of his character may be gathered from the detail of his conduct. He was certainly a prince of very mean talents; irresolute, inconstant, and capricious; proud, insolent, and arbitrary; arrogant in prosperity, and abject in adversity; profuse, rapacious, and choleric, though destitute of liberality, economy, and courage. Yet his continence was praise-worthy, as well as his aversion to cruelty; for he contented himself with punishing the rebels in their effects, when he might have glutted his revenge with their blood. He was prodigal to excess, and therefore always in necessity. Notwithstanding the great sums he levied from his subjects, and though his occasions were never so pressing, he could not help squandering away his money upon worthless favourites, without considering the difficulty he always found in obtaining supplies from parliament.

HENRY IV., duke of Lancaster and Hereford, surnamed of Bolingbroke, from his being born there, was the eldest son of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster. He ascended the throne upon the forced resignation of Richard II., and was crowned Oct. 13, 1399. The parliament meeting the day after the coronation, first passed an act of indemnity in favour of those who had taken arms for the king whilst only duke of Lancaster. The king also published a general pardon, excepting however the murderers of the duke of Gloucester. The parliament also passed an act settling the succession in the house of Lancaster. This might not have produced any ill consequence, as Mortimer earl of March and his brother died without issue, had not the second son of the duke of York married Anne their sister; which at length proved the source of that long and bloody contest between the houses of York and Lancaster. The convocation being sitting at the same time with the parliament, Henry, in order to gain the clergy to his side, sent to assure them, that he would maintain them in all their privileges and immunities, and was ready to join with them in extirpating heresy, and punishing obstinate heretics. And to preserve the esteem of the rest of his subjects, he caused all the bonds which Richard had extorted, as well from the city of London, as from the 17 counties, to be brought into chancery and publicly burnt. In the year 1400 a conspiracy broke out against the king, which was suppressed, and the chief conspirators were put to death; and soon after the late king was assassinated. About the time of the late conspiracy, Owen Glendour got the Welsh to renounce their subjection to England, and to own him for their sovereign; from which time he styled himself prince of Wales, and maintained his authority there for some years. He made an incursion into Herefordshire, and took Mortimer earl of March prisoner, for which king Henry was not sorry. The king marched against Glendour, but he always retiring to the mountains of Snowden, it was not possible to come at him. In 1401, the parliament enlarged the statute of præmunire, which gave a great blow to the pope's power in England; and yet an act was obtained, by the influence of the court and the intrigues of the clergy this session, for the burning of heretics, occasioned by the great increase of the Wickliffites, or Lollards. One William Sawtree, a Lollard, parish-priest of St. Osith, in London, was immediately after that condemned by the ecclesiastical court; and, being delivered over to the secular power, was burnt alive, by virtue of the king's writ, (called the writ *De hæretico comburendo*,) directed to the mayor and sheriffs of London. In 1402, the king married Joan of Navarre, widow of the duke of Bretagne, but he had no issue by her. This year the Scotch invaded England twice, and were both times defeated by the earl of Northumberland, and Henry Hotspur his son. In 1403, a conspiracy broke out, at the head of which was the earl of Northumberland, who was disgusted at the king's refusing to let him have the ransom of the Scotch prisoners of distinction. He engaged Owen Glendour in it, and it was agreed to dethrone Henry, and place the crown on the head of Mortimer. The king marched against them, and a battle was fought near Shrewsbury, where the king gained a complete victory. Another conspiracy broke out, in which was embarked Richard Scroop, archbishop of York, whom Richard II. had raised to that dignity, with several of the nobility; but this was entirely suppressed, 1408. To return to the civil government; in 1406, an act was passed to secure the freedom of election of members of parliament, which gives room to suppose the king had done something inconsistent with such freedom. However, he gave his assent to this act, for the sake of a subsidy he wanted. When the demand was made, the parliament told him, there was no apparent necessity for it; but in order to obtain it, he kept them so long sitting, that they were obliged to consent to it for their own convenience. He did the same in 1410, when he rejected the petition of the commons, for repealing or altering the late barbarous act against the Lollards; and, to shew how averse he was to relax any thing in this point, caused one Thomas Badby to be burnt, who was the second that suffered death on account of Wickliffe's opinions. In the mean time, the prince of Wales suffered himself to be so much debauched by evil companions, that he gave himself up to riotous and disorderly practices; one of his companions being arraigned for felony, he resolved to be present at the trial; and while sentence was passing, in a great passion he struck the judge on the face, who immediately ordered him to be arrested, and committed to the King's Bench; the prince hereupon relenting, suffered himself to be led quietly to prison. King Henry died March 20, 1413, in the 46th year of his age, and 14th of his reign. His actions had very little worthy or eminent in them; one thing, at least, has fixed an indelible stain on his memory, viz., his being the first burner of heretics. There was, in his reign, a dreadful plague in London, which swept away above 30,000 persons. Henry had by Mary de Bohun, his first wife, daughter of Humphrey, earl of Hereford, four sons, viz., Henry, who succeeded him; Thomas, duke of Clarence; John, duke of Bedford; and Humphrey, duke of Gloucester; and two daughters; Blanch, married to the elector Palatine; and Philippa to the king of Denmark. Henry IV. was of the middle stature, well proportioned, and perfect in all the exercises of arms and chivalry; his countenance was severe rather than serene; and his disposition sour, sullen, and reserved; he possessed a great share of courage, fortitude, and penetration; was naturally imperious, though he bridled his temper with caution; superstitious, though without the least tincture of virtue and true religion; and meanly parsimonious, though justly censured for want of economy, and ill-judged profusion. He was tame from caution, humble from fear, cruel from policy, and rapacious from indigence. He rose to the throne by perfidy and treason; established his authority in the blood of his subjects; and died a penitent for his sins, because he could no longer enjoy the fruits of his transgression. During this reign, William of Wickham, bishop of Winchester, Sir Robert Knolles, and Richard Whittington, mayor of London, distinguished themselves for their works of charity and public foundation. Geoffrey Chaucer and John Gower rendered themselves famous for their poetry, and are looked upon as the first reformers of the English language.

HENRY V., surnamed Henry of Monmouth, ascended the throne upon the death of his father, Henry IV., and was

proclaimed March 20, 1413, and crowned April 9, following; after which, the first thing he did was to send for his old companions, whom he exhorted in a very pathetic manner to forsake their evil courses; and, making them handsome presents, charged them at the same time, on pain of his displeasure, never to come to court. He then chose a council of the greatest and ablest of his subjects, turned out such judges as had abused their authority, continued the deserving, particularly the chief-justice Gascoigne, who had committed him for his insult in court, when prince of Wales, and filled up the places of those he had removed with persons of the like honour and integrity. He did also the same with respect to inferior magistrates. The greatest blot in his character was, his persecuting the Wickliffites, or Lollards. But that was more owing to the superstition of the times, than to his own natural temper; he often expressing a dislike to such proceedings. Sir John Oldcastle, baron of Cobham, who was looked upon as the chief protector of the Lollards, was the first of the nobility who suffered on account of religion. Henry, as soon as he mounted the throne, began to think of recovering what the English had lost in France; and there being great dissensions in that kingdom, Henry had laid hold of that opportunity, and sent ambassadors to demand Normandy, &c., and all that had been yielded to Edward III. by the treaty of Bretagne. The negotiations went on without any hopes of an accommodation; and when Henry was just going to embark, a plot was discovered against his person, for which the earl of Cambridge, the lord treasurer Scroop, and Thomas Grey, a privy-councillor, were executed. It is thought they were bribed by French gold to carry on this conspiracy. This affair being over, he embarked with his troops in Aug. 1415, landed on the 21st at Havre de Grace in Normandy, and then besieged and took Harfleur; and, resolving to march to Calais, he crossed the Somme, Oct. 9, where the French army under the constable d'Albert, four times as numerous as the English, were waiting to give him battle, in full confidence of victory. David Gam, a Welsh captain, being sent to view their situation, on his return said, "there were enough to kill, enough to take prisoners, and enough to run away." The king was not a little pleased with this Welshman's report. Henry, after exhorting his men to put their trust in God, the giver of victory, attacked the French. The battle began at ten in the morning, and lasted till five in the afternoon, Oct. 25, 1415, when, by the surprising courage and conduct of the king, and the bravery of his troops, the whole numerous French army, said to consist of more than 100,000 men, was entirely defeated. The constable d'Albert, the duke of Alençon, with several other princes and great men, and 10,000 private men, were slain. Among the prisoners, who were very numerous, were the dukes of Orleans and Bourbon, and many persons of distinction. The English lost only the duke of York, and the earl of Suffolk, a few knights, and 400 private men. The king immediately returned thanks to God for the victory. This was called the battle of Agincourt, from a castle of that name near the field of battle. The civil wars raged more than ever in France; Henry went over in July, 1417, and made great progress; and, in the beginning of the year 1419, Rouen surrendered. And now all Normandy was again fallen under the dominion of the English, except a few castles, 215 years after it had been taken from them in the reign of king John. Henry also surprised and took Pontoise, which opened him a way to the very gates of Paris. At last a treaty was concluded at Troye on May 21, 1420, whereby it was agreed, that Henry should marry the princess Catharine, that he should be regent of the kingdom during king Charles's life, (who being frequently afflicted with fits of lunacy, was incapable of governing,) and that, after his death, the crown of France should descend to the king of England and his heirs for ever. Henry hereupon espoused the princess Catharine, and the marriage was solemnized on the 30th of May. In Feb. 1421, Henry arrived in England with his queen, who was crowned a few days after. The parliament, which met in May, granted the king a subsidy for carrying on the war against the dauphin; but at the same time, in a petition they presented, told him, that the conquest of France proved the ruin of England. In June the king returned to France, and forced the dauphin to raise the siege of Chartres, took Dreux, and in October laid siege to Meaux, which was not wholly subjected till May following; about which time, queen Catharine arrived from England, and the two courts kept the Whitsun-holidays together at Paris in a magnificent manner. Afterwards, Henry marched against the dauphin, fell sick by the way, and died at Vincennes, Aug. 31, 1422 in the 31st year of his age, and 10th of his reign. He had by his queen Catharine only one son, Henry, born March 6, 1421, at Windsor. Henry V. was tall and slender, with a long neck, an engaging aspect, and limbs of the most elegant turn. He excelled all the youth in that age in agility, and the exercise of arms; was hardy, patient, laborious, and more capable of enduring cold, hunger, and fatigue, than any individual in his army. His valour was such as no danger could startle, and no difficulty oppose; nor was his policy inferior to his courage. He managed the dissensions among his enemies with such skill as shewed him consummate in the arts of the cabinet. He fomented their jealousies, and converted their mutual resentment to his own advantage. Henry possessed a self-taught genius, that blazed out at once without the aid of instruction or experience; and a fund of natural sagacity, that amply supplied any lack of education. He was chaste, temperate, modest, and devout, scrupulously just in his administration, and severely exact in the discipline of his army, upon which he knew his glory and success in a great measure depended. In a word, it must be owned he was without an equal in the art of war, policy, and government.

HENRY VI. was scarce 9 months old, when he succeeded his father Henry V. Dec. 6. 1422. He was immediately proclaimed not only king of England, but heir of France, pursuant to the treaty of Troye; and, upon the death of Charles V., who died in less than two months after, the duke of Bedford, uncle to the infant king, ordered him to be proclaimed king of France, at Paris, according to the same treaty; and took upon himself the regency of that kingdom, as the late king his brother had desired, when near his end. On the other hand, the dauphin, as soon as he heard of his father's death, caused himself to be proclaimed king of France and was crowned in November at Poictiers. On Nov. 9, the parliament met (when the queen sat among the lords, with the royal infant in her lap) to settle the government during the king's minority; and John, duke of Bedford, was appointed protector of the kingdom; and Thomas Beaufort duke of Exeter, and Henry bishop of Winchester, his governors. Passing over the transactions of the regency, during the minority of the king, we shall only mention what he was immediately concerned in. The duke of Bedford, thinking it might be of service to have Henry crowned in France, having been first crowned in England, on Nov. 6, 1429, he went over to Paris, and was crowned there at the end of the following year, and returned to England in Jan. 1432, being then 10 years old. In 1437, died Catharine of France, king Henry's mother, and widow of Henry V. After the death of that prince, she married Owen Tudor, a Welsh gentleman; from this marriage sprung Henry earl of Richmond, king of England, under the name of Henry VII. In 1444, a truce was concluded at Tours between England and

France, which was prolonged to 1449. Soon after the commencement of the truce, king Henry married Margaret of Anjou, who arrived in England 1445; and she and her favourites managed the king just as they pleased, which caused great uneasiness among the people; which Charles took the advantage of; for, upon the duke of Somerset, then regent, refusing to give the satisfaction he demanded for Tongres being surprised by Surienne, governor of the Lower Normandy, for the English, 1448, while the truce subsisted, he fell upon Normandy with four armies at once, and reduced it before the end of Aug. 1450. Guienne followed the fate of Normandy after having been in possession of the English 300 years; and nothing remained to the English in 1453, of all their vast acquisitions in France, but only Calais and Guienne. England was now in a distracted condition: there were two parties in the court, one the duke of Gloucester's, the other the cardinal of Winchester's; with whom were joined Kemp, archbishop of York, and William de la Pole, earl, and afterwards marquis and duke of Suffolk. The duke of Gloucester was exceedingly beloved by the people; but the cardinal got the better of him in the council, and in the king's confidence, in which the duke of Gloucester lost ground every day. They first removed him from the council board; and then a parliament being summoned at St. Edmundsbury, which met in 1447, the duke was arrested and closely confined, under colour that he designed to kill the king and seize the crown, though nobody believed a word of the matter. The next morning he was found dead in his bed, people making no doubt but that he was murdered. The cardinal died about a month after, and left the world and his immense riches with as much reluctance as ever any one did. And now the queen and Suffolk governed all in the king's name, and none but their creatures were employed in the administration. The universal hatred of the people against them made the duke of York begin to think of asserting his claim to the crown. In 1450, the commons so pursued the duke of Suffolk, that the queen, in order to save him, found herself under a necessity to have him banished; but in his passage to France, being met by an English man-of-war, the captain without any ceremony ordered his head to be cut off. He was succeeded in the queen's confidence by Edmund Beaufort, duke of Somerset, almost as odious to the people as Suffolk had been. The duke of York at first proceeded with great caution; and, as an essay how the people stood affected, he instigated one Jack Cade, under the name of John Mortimer, to raise a rebellion in Kent, where he drew together great numbers under pretence of reforming the government; and became so strong, that he cut in pieces a detachment of the king's army, and entered London in triumph, the city opening her gates to him; but, being deserted by his followers, he was taken and slain. At length, the duke of York having concerted measures with his friends, especially Richard Nevil earl of Salisbury, and the earl of Warwick, the war broke out between the two houses of Lancaster and York, the former having for their device the red rose, and the latter the white rose; and whole torrents of English blood were spilt in this contest. The first battle was fought near St. Alban's, May 31, 1455, when the royal army was totally routed, with the loss of 5,000 men. The duke of Somerset and several other nobles and great men were slain, and the king himself taken prisoner. York affected to treat him with great respect, and was appointed protector of the realm. He left the king and queen at full liberty; the consequence of which was, he was dismissed from his protectorship, and he and his friends retired from court. After this, there was a reconciliation between the two parties; but, as it was not sincere, the quarrel soon broke out again. In 1559, the earl of Salisbury defeated the king's troops commanded by lord Audley, and killed 2,400, together with Audley himself and his principal officers, at Bloreheath, in Shropshire. On July 6, 1460, the earl of March, eldest son of the duke of York, gained a complete victory at Northampton, killing 10,000 royalists. The king was again taken prisoner, and the queen with the prince of Wales retired into Scotland. And now a parliament was called, which the duke of York expected would offer him the crown. Being disappointed, he sent them a memorial asserting his claim; but all that the parliament did, was to resolve, that Henry should enjoy the crown during his life, after which, it should devolve on the duke of York and his heirs. In the mean time, the duke of York was absolute master of the government, and of the king's person. The queen had drawn together an army of 18,000 men; the duke of York marched against her with only 5,000, expecting to be joined by his son the earl of March; but before he could come up, the duke was attacked by the queen's forces, near Wakefield in Yorkshire, Dec. 31, 1460, his army put to flight, he himself slain, and his head fixed upon the walls of York, where the earl of Salisbury's soon accompanied it, he having been taken and beheaded at Pontefract. The earl of Rutland, the duke's second son, about 12 years old, was taken in the flight, and cruelly slain by lord Clifford. Notwithstanding this discouragement, the earl of March marched with his army, and defeated Jasper Tudor, earl of Pembroke, at Mortimer's cross in Herefordshire; and though the queen got the better of the earl of Warwick at Bernard's-heath, near St. Alban's, and freed the king her husband, yet the earl of March coming up with a great army, and being joined by the remains of the earl of Warwick's, she retired into the north; and the earl entered London, as it were, in triumph, and was, by the management of the earl of Warwick, proclaimed king, by the title of Edward IV. For the conclusion, see the life of king Edward IV. Henry VI., without any princely virtue or qualification, was totally free from cruelty or revenge; on the contrary, he could not, without reluctance, consent to the punishment of those malefactors who were sacrificed to the public safety; and frequently sustained personal indignities of the grossest nature, without discovering the least mark of resentment. He was chaste, pious, compassionate, and charitable. In a word, he would have adorned a cloister, though he disgraced a crown; was rather respectable for his freedom from gross vices, than for the virtues he possessed. He founded the college of Eton, near Windsor, and King's college, in Cambridge, for the reception of those scholars who had begun their studies at Eton.

HENRY VII. earl of Richmond, was the son of Edmund Tudor, earl of Richmond, and of Margaret, descended from a bastard son of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, by Catharine Rowet or Swinford, mistress, afterwards wife, to that prince. Immediately after the victory of Bosworth, the earl caused Te Deum to be sung, and his whole army to fall on their knees, to return God thanks, after which they saluted him with unanimous and repeated shouts of "Long live king Henry!" from which time he took on himself the style and authority of king. An extraordinary kind of distemper raged about this time in England, particularly in London, called the sweating-sickness, because it threw persons into a profuse sweat, and carried them off in 24 hours; but those who got over that time usually recovered. It continued from the middle of September to the 8th of October, and swept away great numbers of people. Two mayors and 6 aldermen of London died of it within 8 days. On October 30, 1485, Henry was crowned At the same time, he appointed a band of 50 men to attend

him, called yeomen of the guard. The parliament met on November 7, and passed an act, that the inheritance of the crown should rest, remain, and abide in the king, and the heirs of his body; and then reversed the attainders of those who had taken part with the king, whilst only earl of Richmond. On January 18, 1486, he married the princess Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Edward IV., to the great joy of the people. On September 20, the queen was delivered of a prince, who was named Arthur. Henry behaved with great coldness to his queen, and on all occasions shewed his great aversion to the whole York party, looking upon that house to be his rivals; which partiality bred a great deal of ill blood, and was the source of most of the troubles which afflicted his reign. A rumour being raised, that the duke of York, one of Edward's sons, was yet alive, having by some means or other escaped his uncle's cruel design, the people readily gave into it. And this gave occasion to Richard Simon, a priest at Oxford, to set up one Lambert Simnel, a baker's son, and student under him, and impose him upon the world for the said duke. However, a report being soon spread that the earl of Warwick had escaped out of the Tower, which, though false, caused great joy among the people, Simon now judged it best to instruct his pupil to personate that earl, and Ireland was judged the most proper place to open the first scene in; where he was received with joy, and proclaimed, at Dublin, king of England and lord of Ireland, by the name of Edward VI. King Henry now confined the queen his mother-in-law, widow of Edward IV., to Bermondsey monastery in Southwark, and seized all her estates; and there she remained as long as she lived. Another step the king took, was to shew the true earl of Warwick to the people. The duchess dowager of Burgundy sent over into Ireland, in May, 1487, 2,000 German veterans, presently after which the sham king was crowned with great solemnity. Then the new king, and the German and Irish forces, came over into England. King Henry fell upon them, June 16, near Newark-upon-Trent, and totally routed them. Simnel was taken prisoner, with the priest his master. Henry gave Simnel his life, employed him first about his kitchen, and then made him one of his falconers, in which post he remained till his death. And now Henry filled his coffers by confiscating the estates of divers persons, under pretence of their favouring the late conspiracy. He thought it necessary at last to have the queen crowned, which was performed on November 25, almost two years after the marriage. In June, 1492, prince Henry was born. About this time, the duchess of Burgundy began to play off the second Simnel, This was Peter, Peterkin, or Perkin Warbeck, son of a converted Jew of Tournay, who had lived a considerable time in London, who personated the duke of York. He was sent to Portugal, afterwards to Ireland; and the king of France, being told the duke of York was in Ireland, sent for him, lodged him in his palace, and appointed him a guard; but when Charles was upon making peace with England, he sent Perkin away. Several great men in England favoured the plot, which being discovered, some of them suffered death. King Henry sent Sir Edward Poyning to Ireland as his deputy, 1494, who, holding a parliament, an act was passed, called Poyning's Law, whereby all the statutes of England, relating to the public, were to be of force in Ireland. In 1495 Perkin embarked for England, and landing some of his men on the coast of Kent, to see how the people stood affected, the Kentish men presently took up arms, and cut to pieces those who were landed, except about 150, who being taken prisoners were all hanged by order of the king. Upon this, Perkin sailed back to Flanders. The king, having a subsidy granted, 1497, to revenge the insult of the king of Scotland, who had twice invaded England the year before with Perkin, it was raised with so much rigour, that it caused an insurrection in Cornwall; the malcontents marched to Blackheath, where the king attacked and totally defeated them, killing 2,000 on the spot. Lord Audley their general, Flammock and Joseph, the chiefs of the rebels, were taken and executed; the rest were pardoned. A peace was soon after concluded between the two monarchs. King James would not deliver up Perkin Warbeck, but honourably dismissed him and his wife, and by their own desire sent them into Ireland, before the conclusion of the treaty. Charles VIII., king of France, died in April, 1498, and was succeeded by Louis XII. About this time there was an insurrection in Cornwall, in favour of Perkin Warbeck, who came from Ireland to head the malcontents there; but his army of about 6,000 men, upon the news of the king's advancing, submitted themselves, and were all pardoned, except a few ringleaders. Perkin, after having been exposed in an ignominious manner, was sent to the Tower; where he, plotting his escape together with the earl of Warwick, was hanged; and the earl, but 24 years old, and who had been prisoner from the beginning of this reign, was beheaded on Tower-hill, Nov. 1499. In 1500, the plague raged in England, particularly in London, where 30,000 died of it. In 1501, Catharine of Spain was married to Arthur prince of Wales. The prince died about 5 months after his marriage, April 2, 1502, in the 17th year of his age; and some time after, the king created Henry his second son, prince of Wales, who upon his father's death succeeded to the crown. In 1503, Elizabeth, Henry's queen, died. At this time, the king grievously oppressed his subjects, by means of two infamous ministers, Empson and Dudley, two lawyers. The avarice of Henry put him on projecting the marriage of Catharine, his son Arthur's widow, with his other son Henry, rather than part with that princess's dowry, which was 200,000 crowns of gold; and a dispensation was obtained from the pope; so Henry married his brother's widow, though the marriage was not consummated till after the king came to the crown. The king's eldest daughter Margaret was about the same time married to James IV. king of Scotland; from her descended our king James I. King Henry, finding he drew near his end, granted a general pardon, and ordered by his will, that his successors should make good what his ministers had unjustly extorted from the people. He died at Richmond, April 22, 1509, in the 52d year of his age, and 24th of his reign. Henry was tall, straight, and well-shaped, though slender; of a grave aspect and saturnine complexion; austere in address, and reserved in conversation, except when he had a favourite point to carry; and then he could fawn, flatter, and practise all the arts of insinuation. He inherited a natural fund of sagacity, which was improved by study and experience; nor was he deficient in personal bravery, or political courage. He was cool, close, cunning, dark, distrustful, and designing; and of all the princes who had sat upon the English throne, the most sordid, selfish, and ignoble. The nobility he excluded entirely from the administration of public affairs, and employed clergymen and lawyers, who, as they had no interest in the nation, and depended upon his favour, were more obsequious to his will, and ready to concur in all his arbitrary measures. At the same time it must be owned he was a wise legislator, chaste, temperate, assiduous in the exercise of religious duties, decent in his deportment, and exact in the administration of justice, when his own private interest was not concerned; though he frequently used religion and justice as cloaks for perfidy and oppression. In this reign was built a large ship of war, called the *Great Harry*, which cost 14,000*l.*

This was, properly speaking, the first ship in the English navy. Before this period, when the king wanted a fleet, he had no other expedient than to hire ships from the merchants.

HENRY VIII. succeeded his father Henry VII. at the age of 19 years, on April 22, 1509, and in his person united the two houses of Lancaster and York. At the beginning of his reign he made an example of those two hated ministers, Empson and Dudley; but it was difficult to condemn them without straining a point, with so much nicety had they acted their villany, though they had been condemned and sentenced to die for conspiring against the king and state. An act of attainder, however, passed against them at the meeting of the parliament, and they were beheaded on Tower-hill. The king's marriage with Catharine of Arragon, relict of his brother Arthur, was solemnized the beginning of June, as was the coronation of both king and queen on the 24th of the same month. About this time, Fox, bishop of Winchester, introduced to court Thomas Wolsey, a clergyman, as a fit person to serve the king. Though Henry had just concluded a new treaty of alliance with Louis XII., yet he was drawn into a war, under pretence of the recovery of Guienne, by Pope Julius II. and Ferdinand the Catholic, king of Arragon, the queen's father; though his mind was chiefly bent on his pleasures, in which he was so extravagant, that he squandered away 1,800,000*l.* which his father had with so much anxiety hoarded up. This war was opposed by some of the council, and one of them expressed himself to this purpose: "Let us leave off our attempts against the terra firma: the natural situation of islands seems not to sort with contests of that kind; England is alone a just empire; or, when we enlarge ourselves, let it be that way we can, and to which, it seems, the eternal Providence has destined us; and that is, by sea." By the treaty concluded in 1511, Henry was to send over 6,000 men; and Ferdinand, for the same purpose, obliged himself to furnish 500 men at arms, 1,500 light horse, and 4,000 foot; though they never effected any thing further than giving Ferdinand an opportunity of conquering Navarre, and keeping the French out of Italy. Henry, though he saw how he had been imposed on, yet suffered himself to be drawn into a second league against France, by the pope, the emperor Maximilian, and king Ferdinand, who all had their separate views, and made use of Henry to bring them about. Having sent the best part of his troops over to Calais before him, he arrived there on June 30, 1513, and returned to England in October, having made a successful campaign. While Henry was abroad, James IV. of Scotland broke through all his alliances with him, and invaded Northumberland with an army of 60,000 men, taking Norham castle, and several other places. The earl of Surrey, with 26,000 men, engaged the Scots army at Flodden, September 9, and, after a most bloody and obstinate battle, in which several thousands were killed on both sides obtained a complete victory. The Scotch king was never seen after the battle, so that doubtless he fell in it. Among the slain were also one Scotch archbishop, two bishops, four abbots, and 17 barons; whereas the English lost not one person of note. In 1514, Thomas Wolsey, then prime-minister, was made archbishop of York, and some time after, Leo X. sent him a cardinal's hat. In August, 1514, a treaty of peace was concluded between Louis XII. and king Henry, one article of which was, the marriage of Louis with the princess Mary, which accordingly was solemnized at Abbeville in October. Louis dying in less than three months after the marriage, about two months after, the queen-dowager took for her second husband Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk. On February the 11th, 1516, queen Catharine was delivered of a princess, named Mary, who was afterwards queen of England. In 1517, the sweating sickness raged again in England more violently than at the beginning of the last reign. At this time Luther began to write against indulgences. In 1521, Edward Stafford, duke of Buckingham, was beheaded; he was the last high constable of England. The same year Henry wrote a book against Luther. *Of the Seven Sacraments, &c.* It was presented to pope Leo X. in full consistory, who, for this service done the church, bestowed on Henry and his successors the title of *Defender of the Faith.* This title being afterwards confirmed by parliament, the kings of England have borne it ever since. The same year was remarkable for the invention of muskets. Henry having entered into an alliance with France, Wolsey (without troubling the parliament) issued out orders in the king's name, for levying a sixth-part upon the goods and estates of the laity, and a fourth upon those of the clergy. This threw the whole nation into a ferment, and had like to have raised a rebellion; upon which the king disavowed the orders, and left the whole blame to fall on the cardinal. In 1530, cardinal Wolsey, was arrested by the earl of Northumberland, for high treason, and died as they were conducting him to London. Toward the end of the year 1532, the king privately married Anne Boleyn; and the next year, 1533, an act was passed, forbidding all appeals to Rome, on pain of incurring a premunire. The king's marriage with Boleyn was made public; and Dr. Cranmer, having been made archbishop of Canterbury, upon the death of archbishop Warham, the judgment of the convocation of both provinces having been first obtained, pronounced the sentence of divorce between king Henry and Catharine of Arragon, on May 23d, and confirmed his second marriage; which done, the new queen was crowned on June 1. Catharine died in 1536. The pope published a sentence declaring Henry's marriage with Catharine good and lawful, requiring him to take her again, and denouncing censures in case of a refusal; in return to which, when the parliament met, the beginning of the year 1534, an act was passed for abolishing the pope's power in England, with Peter-pence, procurations, delegations, expedition of bulls, and dispensations coming from the court of Rome. The same act declared the king's marriage with Catharine null and void, and his marriage with Anne Boleyn valid, settling the succession of the crown upon their issue. In the next session the parliament confirmed the king's title of supreme Head of the church, and passed several other acts against the pope, and shortly after, a proclamation was issued out against giving the bishop of Rome the name of pope, and for erasing it out of all books, that, if possible, no remembrance of it might remain. Pope Clement VII. died during this rupture, and was succeeded by Paul III. In 1535, the king ordered a general visitation of the religious houses, and Cromwell was appointed visitor-general; and shocking scenes of debauchery, lewdness, and impiety were discovered, as well as the frauds made use of in respect to relics and images, to impose on the deluded people, which ended in their suppression. Great quantities of these images, together with the pretended relics of saints, were publicly burnt by the king's order; and, among the rest, the bones of Thomas Becket, whose costly shrine was seized for the king's use. The number of monasteries suppressed from first to last were 643, together with 90 colleges, 2,374 chantries, 3 chapels, and 110 hospitals. Their yearly value, as given in before the suppression, when their rents were low, because the fines upon the leases were high, was 152,517*l.* but their real value was supposed to be above a million. Besides this, the plate, furniture, and other effects, were of a prodigious value, which all fell into the king's hands. King Henry allowed small pensions to several of the abbots, monks, and nuns, sold the abbey-lands to his subjects at easy

rates, and applied part of the revenue of these houses towards founding the new bishoprics of Chester, Gloucester, Peterborough, Oxford, Bristol, and Westminster, which last ceased to be a bishopric after its first bishop. The order of the knights of St. John of Jerusalem was soon after entirely suppressed. The king had been married to Anne Boleyn but about three years, when he began to be jealous of her, which ended in her ruin. At the same time he was in love with Jane Seymour, which doubtless made him more willing to entertain disadvantageous thoughts of the queen; and the popish party might possibly take advantage of the disposition the king was in, to complete her destruction. However, she was accused of a criminal familiarity with her own brother, the earl of Rochford, and four of her domestics, who were all executed, and, after all, the queen was beheaded on the green within the Tower, on May 19, 1536. The very next day the king married Jane Seymour, who bore him prince Edward his successor; but his birth cost the queen his mother her life. Queen Anne's marriage was annulled on pretence of a pre-contract with the lord Percy: and her daughter Elizabeth, as well as Mary, the daughter of Catharine, were illegitimated by act of parliament. In 1539, by the counsels of Gardiner and others of the popish party, an act passed in parliament, which made it burning or hanging for any one to deny transubstantiation, to maintain the necessity of communion in both kinds, that it was lawful for priests to marry, that vows of chastity may be broken, that private masses are unprofitable, or that auricular confession is not necessary to salvation. This act was deservedly called the bloody act. In January, 1540, the king married Anne, sister to the duke of Cleves. He disliked her at first sight, swearing they had brought him over a Flanders mare; but for political reasons he married her. But his aversion to her continuing, he got himself divorced from her in about six months after. Cromwell had the chief hand in this match, and the king never forgave him for it, though he afterwards created him earl of Essex. He did not enjoy this new title long, for the popish party, taking advantage of the king's displeasure towards him, found means to work his ruin. He was accused of high treason by the duke of Norfolk, attainted in parliament before the divorce, and lost his head on a scaffold, July 28. On August 8, the king's marriage with Catharine Howard was declared void. She was accused of lewdness and adultery upon much better evidence than Anne Boleyn, and was condemned by act of parliament, and beheaded on Tower-hill, February 12, 1542. The lady Rochford, one of her accomplices, who had accused her husband, the lord Rochford, of a criminal intercourse with his sister Anne Boleyn, was beheaded with her. Derham, Mannock, and Culpepper, who confessed they had lain with the queen, were also executed. The same year, 1542, Ireland was erected into a kingdom; from which time our kings were styled kings of Ireland, whereas before they had only the title of lords of Ireland. In July, 1543, the king took to his sixth wife the lady Catharine Parr, relict of Nevil Lord Latimer. She was a great friend to the reformation. King Henry having entered into a league with the emperor against France, passed over to France, and took Boulogne, Sept. 14, 1544. This war continued, without much success, on either side, till 1546, when a treaty of peace was concluded June 7. King Henry died Jan. 29, 1547, in the 56th year of his age, and 38th of his reign, and was buried at Windsor. He built St. James's palace in the 28th year of his reign; and some time before instituted the college of physicians. Henry VIII., before he became corpulent, was a prince of a goodly personage, and commanding aspect, rather imperious than dignified. He excelled in all the exercises of youth, and possessed a good understanding, which was not much improved by the nature of his education; Instead of learning that philosophy which opens the mind, and extends the qualities of the heart, he was confined to the study of gloomy and scholastic disquisitions, which served to cramp the ideas, and pervert the faculties of reason, qualifying him for the disputant of a cloister, rather than the lawgiver of a people. In the first years of his reign, his pride and vanity seemed to domineer over all his other passions; though from the beginning he was impetuous, headstrong, impatient of contradiction and advice. He was rash, arrogant, prodigal, vain-glorious, pedantic, and superstitious. He delighted in pomp and pageantry, the baubles of a weak mind. His passions, soothed by adulation, rejected all restraint; and, as he was an utter stranger to all the finer feelings of the soul, he gratified them at the expense of justice and humanity, without remorse or compunction. He wrested the supremacy from the bishop of Rome, partly on conscientious motives, and partly for reasons of state and convenience. He suppressed the monasteries, in order to supply his extravagance with their spoils; but he would not have made those acquisitions so easily, had they not been productive of advantage to his nobility, and agreeable to the nation in general. He was frequently at war; but the greatest conquest he obtained was over his own parliament and people. Religious disputes had divided them into two factions. He was rapacious, arbitrary, froward, fretful, and so cruel, that he seemed to delight in the blood of his subjects. He never betrayed the least symptoms of any tenderness in his disposition; and seemed to live in defiance of censure, whether ecclesiastical or secular; he died in apprehension of futurity, and was buried at Windsor with idle processions and childish pageantry, which in those days passed for real taste and magnificence.

HE'NSFEET, *s.* the hedge fumitory.

HE'PAR, in the old chemistry, the name formerly given to the combination of sulphur with alkali. Such combinations are now called sulphurets.

HEPA'TIC, or HEPA'TICAL, *a.* [*hepaticus*, Lat. from *hepar* the liver, Gr.] belonging to, or situated in, the liver. *Hepatic air*, is a permanently elastic fluid, of a very disagreeable odour, somewhat like that of rotten-eggs, obtained from the combinations of sulphur with earth, alkalies, metals, &c.

HEPS, or HIPS, *s.* the berries of the dog-rose brier.

HEPTACA'PSULAR, *a.* [from *hepta* seven, Gr. and *capsa* a cavity, Lat.] having seven cavities or cells.

HE'PTAGON, [from *hepta* seven, and *gone* an angle, Gr.] a figure with seven sides or angles.

HEPTA'GONAL, *a.* [from *hepta* seven, and *gone* an angle, Gr.] having seven angles or sides.

HE'PTARCHY, (*heptarky*) *s.* [from *hepta* seven, and *arche* government, Gr.] a government in which seven persons rule independent of each other. The Saxon heptarchy included all England, which was divided into seven petty kingdoms, viz., those of Kent, the South Saxons, West Saxons, East Saxons, Northumberland, East Angles, and Mercia.

HE'PTATEUCH, in bibliography, a work consisting of seven books, more particularly the first seven books of the Bible, Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, Deuteronomy, Joshua, and Judges.

HER, the oblique case of *she*.

HERA'CLIDÆ, or the *Return of the* HERACLIDÆ *into Peloponnesus*, *s.* in chronology, is a famous epocha, that constitutes the beginning of profane history; all the time preceding that period being accounted fabulous. This return happened in the year of the world 2862; 100 years after they were expelled, and 80 after the destruction of Troy.

HE'RALD, *s.* [Teut.] an officer who registers genealo-

gies, adjusts and paints coat-armour, and regulates funerals. An officer at arms, whose business it is to declare war, to proclaim peace, to marshal all the solemnity at the coronation, christening, marriage, and funeral of princes, to emblazon and examine coats of arms, &c. *Heralds* were formerly held in much greater esteem than at present, and were created and christened by the king, who, pouring a gold cup of wine upon their head, gave them the herald-name; but this is now done by the earl-marshal. They could not arrive at the dignity of *Herald*, without having been seven years pursuivant; nor quit the office of *Herald*, but to be made king at arms. The three chief *Heralds* are called *Kings at Arms*, the principal of which is *Garter;* the next is called *Clarencieux;* and the third *Norroy;* these two last are called *Provincial Heralds*. Besides these, there are six other *inferior Heralds*, viz., York, Lancaster, Somerset, Chester, Richmond, and Windsor; to which, on the coming of king George I. to the crown, a new *Herald* was added, styled *Hanover Herald;* and another styled *Gloucester King at Arms*. The kings at arms, the *Heralds*, and the four pursuivants, are a college or corporation, erected by a charter granted by Richard III., by which they obtain several privileges, as to be free from subsidies, tolls, and all other troublesome offices. Figuratively, a forerunner, omen, or token of something future.

To HE'RALD, *v. a.* to introduce as by a herald.

HE'RALDRY, *s.* [*heraulderie*, Fr.] the art of armoury and blazoning, which comprehends the knowledge of what relates to solemn cavalcades and ceremonies of coronations, instalments, the creation of peers, nuptials, funerals, &c. Also, whatever relates to the bearing of arms, assigning those that belong to all persons, regulating their right and precedences in point of honour, and restraining those who have not a just claim from bearing coats of arms that do not belong to them. See BLAZONING, ARMS, SHIELD, BEARING, &c.

HERB, *s.* [*herba*, Lat. *herbe*, Fr.] in botany, a plant whose stalks are soft, and have nothing woody in them; as grass or hemlock. In cookery, a plant whose leaves are chiefly used; as sage or mint. SYNON. A *plant* is any vegetable production arising from seed, but seems confined to such as are not very large. *Herbs* are those plants whose stalks are soft, and have no woody substance.

HERBA'CEOUS, *a.* [from *herba*, a herb, Lat.] belonging to, or having the properties of herbs. Feeding on vegetables.

HE'RBAGE, *s.* [*herbage*, Fr.] a collective or general term applied to several sorts of herbs; grass, or pasture. In law, the tithe and right of pasture.

HE'RBAL, *s.* a book containing the names and descriptions of plants.

HE'RBALIST, *s.* a person skilled in plants.

HE'RBARIST, *s.* [from *herba*, an herb, Lat.] one skilled in herbs.

HE'RBELET, *s.* diminutive of herb; a small herb.

HERBE'SCENT, *a.* [from *herba*, Lat.] growing into herbs.

HE'RBID, *a.* [from *herba*, Lat.] covered with herbs.

HE'RBOUS, *a* [from *herba*, Lat.] abounding in herbs.

HE'RBULENT, *a.* [from *herba*, Lat.] containing herbs.

HE'RBY, *a.* partaking of the nature of herbs.

HERCULA'NEUM, an ancient city of Italy, near Naples, totally destroyed by an eruption of Mount Vesuvius, in the year 79. From this remote period, not a vestige of its buildings, or even situation, could be traced till the year 1729, when a part of its ruins were discovered by accident, and the overwhelmed city was afterwards found to be accessible by a well. This important discovery was followed up at different periods, and the result has been the recovery of numerous paintings, statues, furniture, &c., which had been hidden from the world for more than 1,700 years. But the success of the labours of the last few years has been still more important; for even entire buildings, as baths, theatres, &c., and whole streets, are now cleared of the lava in which they had for so many ages been incrusted. The situation of Herculaneum was near where Portici now stands.

HERCULE'AN, *a.* a term applied to that which requires much strength, labour, and difficulty to perform.

HE'RCULES, the son of Jupiter, by Alcmena, born at Thebes in Bœotia. By the envy of Juno he narrowly escaped death; two serpents being sent to kill him in his cradle, he overcame and killed them by pulling them to pieces. After having performed many extraordinary things by the command of Eurystheus, he accomplished the twelve following works or exploits, commonly and emphatically called his labours: 1. He overcame the lion of Nemæa, whose skin he wore continually afterwards; for which reason painters, sculptors, &c., commonly represent him so dressed. 2. He destroyed the hydra, or monster with seven heads. 3. He conquered the Erymanthean boar. 4. He caught a hind with golden horns and brazen hoofs in the forest of Parthenia, after a year's hunting. 5. He destroyed the harpies. 6. He subdued the Amazons, took their queen's girdle, and obliged her to marry his friend Theseus. 7. He cleansed Augeas stable. 8. He overcame the Cretan bull, Pasiphaë's gallant, who vomited fire. 9. He killed Diomede, and his horses, which he fed with men's flesh. 10. He subdued the Spanish king Geryon, and carried away his flock. 11. He took away the golden apples from the garden of the Hesperides, and killed the dragon that watched them. 12. He brought Cerberus with the three heads from hell. Besides these, he conquered the centaurs, crushed Antheus to death between his arms, carried the axle-tree of the heavens to relieve Atlas, &c. After his death he was taken into the number of the gods, and married Hebe, the goddess of Youth. The ancients moralize this fable thus: By Hercules (they say) the strength of reason and philosophy is meant, which subdues and conquers our irregular passions: that his marriage intimates, that great and noble actions are always fresh blooming in the memory of all, being transmitted in the histories of their times to the latest posterity.

HE'RCULES, in astronomy, a constellation of the northern hemisphere.

HE'RCULES-PILLARS, anciently so called, are thought to be the two mountains which form the straits of Gibraltar: namely, Calpe on the side of Europe, and Avila on the side of Africa.

HERD, *s.* [*heord*, Sax.] a number or multitude of beasts, generally applied to black cattle; *flocks*, being applied to sheep. A company of men, in contempt or detestation.

To HERD, *v. n.* to gather together in multitudes, or companies, applied both to men and beasts; to associate, or mix in company.

HE'RDGROOM, *s.* a keeper of herds

HE'RDMAN, or HE'RDSMAN, *s.* one employed in tending a number of cattle.

HERE, *ad.* [*her*, Sax. *hier*, Belg.] the place where a person is present. This place, applied to situation. The present state, opposed to a future one. Joined with *there*, it implies no certain place. "'Tis neither *here* nor *there*." *Shak.* It is also used in making an offer or attempt.

HEREABO'UTS, *ad.* near this place.

HEREA'FTER, *ad.* after the present time. Used substantively for a future state. "Points out an *hereafter*." *Addison.*

HEREA'T, *ad.* at this.

HEREBY', *ad.* by this; by this means.

HERE'DITABLE, *a.* [from *hæres*, an heir, Lat.] that may be enjoyed by right of inheritance.

HE'REDITAMENT, *s.* [from *hæres* an heir, Lat.] in law, an inheritance, or estate descending by inheritance.

HERE'DITARILY, *ad.* by inheritance.

HERE'DITARY, *a.* [from *hæres* an heir, Lat.] possessed or claimed by right of inheritance, descending by inheritance. *Hereditary diseases* are such as children derive from their parents.

HE'REFORD, the capital city of Herefordshire, with three markets, on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. It is pleasantly and commodiously seated among delightful meadows and rich corn-fields, and is almost encompassed by the Wye and two other rivers, over which are two bridges. It is a large place, and had six parish churches, but two of them were demolished in the civil wars. It had also a castle, which has long been destroyed. It is a bishop's see, and the cathedral is a handsome structure. The chief manufacture is gloves, many of which are sent to London. It is governed by a mayor, six aldermen, and a sword-bearer. The streets are broad and paved; and it is 28 miles W. by N. of Gloucester, and 130 W. N. W. of London. It sends two members to parliament. Pop. 10,280.

HE'REFORDSHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the W. by Radnorshire and Brecknockshire; on the N. by Shropshire, on the E. by Gloucestershire and Worcestershire, and on the S. by Monmouthshire, and part of Gloucestershire. It extends about 38 miles from N. to S. and 33 from E. to W. It is divided into 11 hundreds, which contain 1 city, 6 market-towns, 176 parishes, 391 villages, one hundred and fifteen thousand inhabitants. The air is healthy, the climate mild, the soil generally fertile, producing wheat, barley, oats, clover, turnips, &c., a principal part of the land being employed in tillage; the face of the country is rich, beautiful and picturesque; and it abounds with wood. The Herefordshire cider is sufficiently celebrated, and apples grow here in great abundance, being plentiful even in the hedge-rows. The sheep are small, affording a fine silky wool, in quality approaching to the Spanish; but the superior quality of the wool not being thought adequate to atone for the smallness of the carcase, the farmers, in general, are desirous of obtaining a breed larger and more profitable. The principal rivers are the Wye, Monnow, Lug, and Frome, all of which are well stored with fish, and the salmon, in particular, is very remarkable; for, in other parts of England, they are so far out of season, after spawning, as to be unwholesome food, till they have been again at sea to recover themselves; but here they are found fat and fit for the table in all seasons.

HEREI'N, *ad.* in this; in this case, sense, or respect.

HEREI'NTO, *ad.* into this.

HEREMI'TICAL, *a.* more properly *premitical*; [from *eremos*, a desert, Gr.] solitary; suitable to an hermit.

HEREO'F, *ad.* from hence; from this; of this.

HEREO'N, *ad.* upon this.

HERE'SIARCH, (*heresiark*) *s.* [from *hairesis* a sect, and *arche* a head, Gr.] a leader, inventor, chief, or head, of a heresy.

HE'RESY, *s.* [*hairesis*, Gr.] used in a good sense, it implies a sect or collection of persons holding the same opinion: in this sense it is used in the original, Acts xxiv. 14. In a bad sense, it implies a sect or number of persons separating from and opposing the opinion of, the catholic church, and as such culpable: in this sense it is used by St. Paul, 1 Cor. xi, 19. Gal. v. 20., and elsewhere.

HE'RETIC, *s.* from *hairesis* a sect or heresy, Gr.] one who propagates his private opinions, in opposition to that of the church.

HERE'TICAL, *a.* [from *hairesis* a sect or heresy, Gr.] containing heresy.

HERE'TICALLY, *ad.* after the manner of a heretic; with heresy; contrary to the true sense of the Scriptures.

HERETO', *ad.* to this; add to this.

HERETOFO'RE, *ad.* before the present time; formerly.

HEREUNTO', *ad.* to this.

HEREWITH, *ad.* with this.

HE'RIOT, *s.* [*heregild*, Sax.] in law, a fine paid to the lord at the death of a landholder, generally the best thing in the possession of the landholder.

HE'RITABLE, *a.* [from *hæres* an heir, Lat.] in law, that may be inherited.

HE'RITAGE, *s.* [*heritage*, Fr.] an inheritance; an estate descending by right of inheritance; an estate. In divinity, the peculiar or chosen people of the Deity.

HERMA'PHRODITE, (*hermafrodite*) *s.* [from *Hermes* and *Aphrodite*, the Greek names of Mercury and Venus] an animal in which both sexes are united.

HERMAPHRODI'TICAL, (*hermafrodítical*) *a.* [from *Hermes* and *Aphrodite*, the Greek names of Mercury and Venus] partaking of both sexes.

HERME'TIC, or HERME'TICAL, *a.* [from *Hermes*, the Greek name of Mercury, who was imagined to be the inventor of chemistry] chemical.

HERME'TICALLY, *ad.* in a chemical manner. A term applied to the closing of the orifice of a glass tube, so as to render it air tight. Hermes, or Mercury, was formerly supposed to have been the inventor of chemistry; hence a tube which was closed for chemical purposes, was said to be *hermetically* or *chemically* sealed. It is usually done by melting the end of the tube by means of a blow-pipe, and then twisting it with a pair of pliers or tongs.

HE'RMIT, *s.* [from *eremos* a desert, Gr.] a person who lives in a desert, or at a distance from society, for the sake of contemplation or devotion.

HE'RMITAGE, *s.* [*hermitage*, Fr.] the cell, cot, or dwelling of a hermit.

HE'RMITAGE, The, Northumberland, near Warkworth, is the best preserved, and most entire now remaining in the United Kingdom. It still contains three apartments, hollowed in the solid rock, and hanging over the river in the most picturesque manner imaginable, with a covering of ancient hoary trees, reliques of the venerable woods in which this fine solitude was embowered.

HERMI'TICAL, *a.* like a hermit: suitable to a hermit.

HE'RMODACTYL, *s.* [from *Hermes* Mercury, and *dactylos* a finger, Gr.] a medicinal root of a determinate and regular figure, and representing the common figure of a heart cut in two from half an inch to an inch in length. It comes from Egypt and Syria, and was formerly used as a gentle cathartic.

HERN, *s.* contracted from HERON, which see.

HE'RNIA, *s.* [Lat.] in medicine, any kind of rupture.

HE'RO, *s.* [from *heros*, Gr. and Lat.] a man eminent for bravery; a person of distinguished merit, abilities, or virtues; the chief person in an epic poem, or in a piece of historical painting.

HERO'IC, or HERO'ICAL, *a.* [from *heros* a hero, Gr. and *heroicus*, Lat.] like an hero; performed under great disadvantages, and arguing remarkable courage and abilities.

HERO'ICALLY, *ad.* like an hero.

HE'ROINE, *s.* [Fr. *héroine*, from *heros* a hero, Gr.] a female of extraordinary virtues and bravery; a female who is the chief person in an epic poem, a drama, or an historical painting.

HE'ROISM, *s.* [*héroisme*, Fr.] the qualities of an hero, extraordinary courage or intrepidity.

HE'RON, *s.* [*heron*, Fr.] a bird with long, slender legs

that feeds on fish. Now commonly pronounced and written *hern*.

HE'RPES, *s.* [from *herpo* to creep, Gr. because the eruptions creep from place to place] a cutaneous heat or inflammation, divided into the *herpes miliaris*, which appears like millet-seed upon the skin, and the *herpes exedens* more corrosive, attended with ruddy itching pustules, which in time ulcerate the parts affected.

HE'RRING, *s.* [*hæring*, Sax.] a small salt-water fish, coming in incredible shoals from Shetland, from thence to Scotland, and so gradually round our island. A red-herring is that which is salted and dried in smoke.

HE'RRNHUTH, a town of Gorlitz, in Lusatia, 6 miles N. of Zittau. It was founded in 1723, by the Moravian Brethren, on lands belonging to count Zinzendorf, and it afterwards became the metropolis, and chief nursery, of the religious of that persuasion.

HE'RRNHUTERS, the Moravians or United Brethren, a sect of protestants.

HE'RSCHEL, *s.* See GEORGIUM SIDUS.

HERSE, *s.* [See HEARSE] in fortification, a lattice, or portcullis, in form of a harrow, beset with iron-spikes, usually hung by a rope, to be cut down in case of a surprise, or when the first gate is broken by a petard, that it may fall and stop up the passage.

To HERSE, *v. a.* to put into a herse.

HERSE'LF, the female personal pronoun, whereby a woman is spoken of as distinguished from others of her sex.

HE'RTFORD. See HARTFORD.

HE'SITANCY, [from *hæsito* to hesitate, Lat.] a pause from speaking or acting, arising from an impediment of speech; doubt, or want of resolution.

To HE'SITATE, *v. n.* [*hæsito*, from *hæreo* to stick, Lat.] to pause, or cease from acting or speaking for want of resolution; to delay; to be in doubt; to make a difficulty,

HE'SITATION, *s.* [from *hæsito* to hesitate, Lat.] a pause or delaying arising from doubt or suspicion; a scruple; an intermission of speech, owing to some natural impediment.

HE'SPER, *s.* [*Hesperos*, Gr., *Hesperus*, Lat.] in astronomy, an appellation given to the planet Venus, when she sets after the sun

HESPE'RIDES, in antiquity, the daughters of Hesperus brother of Atlas, who kept a garden full of golden apples, guarded by a dragon: but Hercules, having laid the dragon asleep, stole away the apples. Others say, that they kept sheep with golden fleeces, which were taken away by Hercules.

HE'SSE, a country of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, more than 80 miles in length, and unequal in breadth. It is surrounded by woods and mountains, in which are mines of iron and copper: in the middle are fine plains, fertile in corn and pastures, and there are plenty of vines, fruits, and honey; birch-trees are very common, and they make a sort of wine of the sap. They likewise cultivate a large quantity of hops, and make excellent beer. Marble, alabaster, vitriol, sulphur, lead, alum, pipe-makers' clay, bole, &c., are found also in considerable quantities; and there are several salt-springs, mineral-waters, and medicinal baths. It is divided into Upper and Lower Hesse. The former subject to the landgrave of Hesse-Darmstadt, and the latter to the landgrave of Hesse-Cassel.

HEST, *s.* [*hæst*, Sax.] the command, precept, law, or order of a superior. Used only in poetry.

HE'TEROCLITE, *s.* [*heteroclitum*, Lat. from *heteros* another, and *clino* to decline, Gr.] a noun which varies from the common forms of declension, by redundancy, defect, or otherwise. Figuratively, any person or thind geviating from the common rule or standard.

HETEROCLI'TICAL, *a.* deviating from the common rule.

HE'TERODOX, *a.* [from *heteros* another, and *doxa* opinion, Gr.] contrary to the established opinion, opposed to *orthodox*.

HE'TERODOX, *s.* [from *heteros* another, and *doxa* opinion, Gr.] a peculiar opinion, an opinion differing from that of the generality of mankind.

HETEROGE'NEAL, [from *heteros* another, and *genos* a kind, Gr.] of a different nature, kind, or quality.

HETEROGENE'ITY, *s.* [*hétérogenéité*, Fr.] opposition of nature; contrariety or difference of qualities.

HETEROGE'NEOUS, (the *g* in this word and all its derivatives is sounded soft) *a.* of a different kind; contrary, dissimilar, or different, in properties or nature.

HETERO'SCIANS, *s.* [from *heteros* another, and *skia* a shadow, Gr.] in geography, those whose shadows, at noon day, are always projected or directed the same way; such are those who live in the temperate zones, the shadows of those of the northern tropic falling always north. In its primary sense, it denotes those inhabitants of the earth who have their shadows projected different ways from each other: in this sense, we, who inhabit the north temperate zone, are *heteroscians* to those who inhabit the south temperate zone.

To HEW, *v. a.* part. *hewn* or *hewed*; [*heawan*, Sax.] to cut by force with an edged instrument; to hack; to chop; to fell, form, or shape with an axe.

HE'WER, *s.* one who cuts wood or stone. A carver, in sacred writ.

HE'XAGON, *s.* [*hexagone*, Fr.] from *hex* six, and *gone* an angle, Gr.] a figure, containing six sides or angles.

HEXA'GONAL, *a.* [from *hex* six, and *gone* an angle, Gr.] consisting of, or having six sides or corners.

HEXA'METER, *s.* [from *hex* six, and *metron*, a measure, Gr.] a verse containing six feet.

HEXA'NGULAR, *a.* [from *hex* six, Gr. and *angulus* a corner, Lat.] having six angles or corners.

HE'XAPOD, *s.* [from *hex* six, and *pous* a foot, Gr.] an animal having six feet.

HEXA'STICH, *s.* [from *hex* six, and *stichos* a verse, Gr.] a poem consisting of six lines or verses.

HE'XHAM, a town of Northumberland, not populous, with narrow streets and ill-built houses. Its market-place, however, near the centre of the town, is a spacious square, supplied by a fountain with water. Its present church, which contains many ancient tombs, bears considerable marks of Saxon grandeur, and it was formerly famous for an abbey. On the screen, at the entrance of the choir, are some strange monastic paintings, called the Dance of Death. Hexham is believed to have been formerly a Roman station. It is now principally noted for its manufactory of tanned leather, shoes, and gloves; and is situated on a small stream called the Hextold, near the Tyne, 22 miles W. of Newcastle, and 284 N. N. W. of London. Market on Tuesday and Saturday. Pop. 6042.

HEY, *interj.* [from *high*] a word used to express sudden or mutual encouragement,

HE'YDAY, *interj.* for *high day*; an expression of frolic, joy, and sometimes of surprise and wonder.

HE'Y-HO, *interj.* See HEIGH-HO.

HE'YDEN and *HE'YDEN BRIGG*, a town of Northumberland, with a well-endowed grammar-school, and a fine bridge of 6 arches, over the Tyne. Market on Tuesday.

HE'YDON, a town in the East Riding of Yorkshire with a market on Thursday. It is seated on a river which soon falls into the Humber; and was formerly a considerable town, but is now much decayed, on account of the neighbourhood

of Hull. It was disfranchised in 1832; and is 181 miles N. by W. of London.

HE'YTESBURY, a town of Wiltshire, whose market is disused. It was disfranchised in 1832, and is 93 miles W. by S. of London.

HIA'TION, *s.* [from *hio* to gape, Lat.] the act of gaping. Seldom used.

HIA'TUS, *s.* [Lat.] an aperture or breach; the opening of the mouth by pronouncing one word ending, and another beginning with a vowel. In grammar, a fault in composing, arising from the use of two words together, the former of which ends, and the latter begins with a vowel. In manuscripts a gap or defect in the copy by time or accident.

HIBE'RNAL, *a.* [*hibernus*, Lat.] belonging or relating to the winter.

HIBE'RNIAN, *a.* [from *Hibernia*, Lat.] belonging to Ireland. Used substantively for a native or inhabitant of Ireland.

HI'CCOUGH, (commonly pron. *hickup*) *s.* [*hoquet*, Fr. *hicken*, Dan.] a convulsive, interrupted, and uneasy motion of the diaphragm, and parts adjacent, made in drawing in our breath, whereby the muscle, retiring impetuously downwards, impels the other parts beneath it, and is accompanied with a sonorous explosion of the air through the mouth.

To HI'CCOUGH, (*hiccup*) *v. n.* to sob or make a noise from a convulsive or spasmodic concussion of the diaphragm.

To HI'CKUP, *v. n.* [a corruption of *hiccough*] to make a noise from a convulsion of the diaphragm.

HI'CKWALL, or HI'CKWAY, *s.* a kind of woodpecker.

To HIDE, *v. a.* pret. *hid*, part. pass. *hid* or *hidden*; [*hidan*, Sax.] to conceal or withdraw from a person's sight or knowledge.

HIDE, *s.* [*haude*, Belg.] the skin of any brute, either raw or dressed; the human skin, so called when coarse, or in contempt. *Hide of land*, was such a quantity of land as might be ploughed with one plough within the compass of a year, or so much as would maintain a family; some call it 60, some 80, and some 100 acres.

HI'DEBOUND, *a.* in farriery, applied to a horse when the skin sticks so hard to his ribs and back, that it cannot be pulled or loosened. In botany, applied to trees, when the bark will not give way to the growth. Harsh; reserved; untractable. Figuratively, niggardly; penurious; parsimonious.

HI'DEOUS, *a.* [*hideux*, Fr.] affecting with fear, terror, or horror; shocking.

HI'DEOUSLY. *ad.* in such a manner as to frighten or shock.

HI'DEOUSNESS, *s.* that quality which renders a person or thing an object of terror.

HI'DER, *s.* the person that conceals himself, or withdraws from sight.

To HIE, *v. a.* [*hiegan*, Sax.] to hasten, or go in haste. Formerly it was used with the reciprocal pronouns, *himself*, &c., but is now scarce ever used except in poetry.

HI'ERARCH, (*hierark*) *s.* [from *hieros* holy, and *arche* government, Gr.] the chief of a sacred order.

HIERA'RCHICAL, (*hierarkikal*) *a.* [from *hieros* holy, and *arche* government, Gr.] belonging to the spiritual order, or ecclesiastical government.

HIE'RARCHY, (*hierarky*) *s.* [from *hieros* holy, and *arche*, government, Gr.] in divinity, sacred government, or the order and subordination among the several ranks of angels; an ecclesiastical establishment.

HI'ERES, a cluster of small islands in the Mediterranean Sea, on the coast of France, opposite the town of Hieres. Three of them, namely, Porquerolles, Porteros, or Port Cross, and Bagueau, are inhabited, and the Isle of Titan, the largest of them is capable of cultivation. They abound with medicinal plants. Between these islands and the continent is the Road or Gulf of Hieres, an excellent and capacious pool or harbour. *Hieres*, a town in the department of Var, seated in a pleasant and fruitful country, in which are found the best fruits of France; but its harbour being choked up, it is now much decayed. During great part of the winter, the verdure of the country is as fine as in the spring, and, in many gardens, green peas may be gathered. Near the town are large salt-works. It is situated on the side of a hill, with a canal cut from the salt lakes to the sea, 10 miles E. of Toulon, and 35° S. by E. of Paris. Lat. 43. 5. N., long. 6. 20. E.

HIEROGLY'PH, or HIEROGLY'PHIC, (*hieroglyf*, or *hieroglyfic*, *s.* [from *hieros* sacred, and *glypho* to engrave or carve, because originally carved on walls or obelisks] an emblem, or picturesque representation of something. This being the first method of writing, was generally understood by every one; but when characters were introduced instead of pictures, the meaning of hieroglyphics became at length unintelligible, and thence gave rise to idolatry. Being made use of by the Egyptian priests to keep the mysteries of their religion from the knowledge of the vulgar, they were thence called *hieroglyphics*, or sacred characters.

HIEROGLY'PHIC, or HIEROGLY'PHICAL, *a.* *hieroglyphique*, Fr.] emblematical; expressive of some meaning beyond what immediately appears.

HIEROGLY'PHICALLY, *ad.* emblematically.

HIERO'GRAPHY, (*hierografy*) *s.* [from *hieros* holy, and *grapho* to write, Gr.] holy writing.

HIE'ROPHANT, (*hierofant*) *s.* [from *hieros* holy, and *phaino* to shew, Gr.] one who teaches the rules of religion.

To HI'GGLE, *v. n.* of uncertain etymology, perhaps corrupted from *haggle*; to beat down the price of a thing in a bargain; to be long in agreeing on the price of a commodity; to sell provisions from door to door; this, according to Johnson, seems to be the original meaning.

HI'GGLEDY-PIGGLEDY. *ad.* [a cant-word corrupted from *higgle*, higglers carrying a huddle, or confused medley of provisions together] in a confused or disorderly manner.

HI'GGLER, *s.* one who sells provisions by retail from door to door; one who buys fowls, butter, eggs, &c., in the country, and brings them to town to sell.

HIGH, (the *gh* in this word and all its derivatives and compounds is mute, and pronounced *hī*) *a.* [*heah*, Sax.] long upwards, or the distance of the top of a thing from the ground. "The Monument is 202 feet *high*. The tower of St. Paul's, before it was consumed by fire, was 528 feet *high*, exclusive of a pole of copper, whereon was a cross 15½ feet *high*." Elevated in place. Raised above the earth, applied to the mind. Exalted, applied to rank, condition, or nature. Refined or sublime, applied to thoughts or sentiments. *High blood*, noble; above the vulgar. Violent, loud, or tempestuous, applied to wind. Ungovernable, turbulent, applied to the passions. Joined with *time*, complete, full, proper, or almost elapsed. Strong, hot, warm with spices, applied to food. Receding from the equator, or towards the pole, applied to latitude. Capital, opposed to little or petty; as, "*high treason*." Dear, or costing much, applied to price. *High*, when used in composition, has a great variety of meanings, but generally includes the idea of a great degree of any quality. *From high*, from above, from a superior region; from heaven. *On high*, aloft; above; into superior regions; into heaven.

HIGHAM-FE'RRARS, a small but clean, dry, healthy, and pleasant town of Northamptonshire, with a castle near the church, the ruins of which are still visible. It is pleasantly seated on an ascent, near the river Nen, 14 miles N.

E. of Northampton, and 69 N. N. W. of London. It was disfranchised in 1832. Pop. 965.

HI'GH-BLOWN, *a.* much puffed up.

HI'GH-BORN, *a.* of noble extraction.

HI'GH-BUILT, *a.* of a lofty structure; of great length upwards; covered with lofty buildings.

HI'GH-COLOURED, *a.* having a deep or glaring colour.

HI'GH-FED, *a.* pampered, or living on luxurious diet.

HI'GH-FLIER, *s.* one that carries his opinions to extravagance.

HIGH-FLOWN, *a.* elevated; proud. "*High-flown* hopes." *Denh.* Turgid; extravagant. "A *high-flown* hyperbole. *L'Estrange.*

HI'GH-FLYING, *part.* extravagant in claims or opinions.

HI'GHGATE, a large populous hamlet, in the parishes of Hornsey and Pancras, 4 miles N. by W. of London. It has its name from its high situation on the top of a hill, and a gate erected there about 400 years ago, to receive toll for the bishop of London. Some of the public houses here have, or lately had, a large pair of horns placed on the sign; and when the country people stop for refreshment, a pair of large horns, fixed to the end of a staff, is brought to them, and they are pressed to be sworn. If they consent, a kind of burlesque oath is administered, that they will never eat brown bread, when they can get white, and other things of the same kind, which is altered according to the sexes, and which they repeat after the person who brings the horns; being allowed, however, to add to each article the words "except I like the other better." The whole being over they must kiss the horns, and pay a shilling for the oath.

HI'GHLAND, *s.* a place abounding in mountains.

HI'GHLANDERS, a people in the N. of Scotland, who inhabit the mountainous parts, and have long been remarkable for their particular dress, which some suppose to be like that of the ancient Romans. They are generally strong, able-bodied men, and make excellent soldiers. They were divided into several clans, each of which had a chief or head, and whom they generally followed in case of war, or even in a rebellion; but now this subordination is taken away by act of parliament, and attempts are making to introduce manufactures and trade among them.

HI'GHLY, *ad.* loftily, applied to place or situation. In a great degree; in a proud, arrogant, or ambitious manner.

HIGH-ME'TTLED, *a.* proud; not easily governed, or provoked with restraint.

HI'GH-MINDED, *a.* proud; arrogant.

HI'GHMOST, *a.* (an irregular word) highest; higher in situation than another.

HI'GHNESS, *s.* loftiness or distance from the surface of the earth; a title given to princes, formerly to kings. Dignity of nature; supremacy. Perfection too great to be comprehended, applied to the Deity.

HIGH-SPIRITED, *a.* bold; daring; insolent.

HIGH-PRI'NCIPLED, *a.* extravagant in notions of politics.

HI'GH-RED, *a.* deeply red.

HIGH-STOMACHED, (*hī-stomaked*) *a.* obstinate; easily provoked; proud.

HI'GHWATER, *s.* the utmost flow, the greatest swell, or that state of the tide when it ceases to flow up.

HIGHWA'Y, *s.* a free passage for the king's subjects, and therefore called the *King's highway*, though the freehold of the soil belongs to the lord of the manor, or the owner of the land. Those ways that lead from one town to another, and such as are drift or cartways, and are for all travellers in great roads, or that communicate with them, are *highways* only; and, as to their reparation, are under the care of surveyors.

HI'GHWAYMAN, *s.* a robber that plunders on the public roads.

HIGHWORTH, a town of Wiltshire, with a market on Wednesday. It is seated on the top of a high hill, which stands in the middle of a rich plain, near the Vale of Whitehorse. It is 36 miles N. of Salisbury, and 77 W. of London.

HI'GH-WROUGHT, (*hī-rot*) *a.* finished to great perfection with great pains and labour.

HILA'RITY, *s.* [from *hilaris*, gay, Lat.] gaiety; mirth.

HI'LARY, *a.* [from *Hilarius*, a Romish saint] a term which begins in January, so called from the feast of St. Hilarius, celebrated about that time.

HI'LDESHEIM, a pretty large city, capital of a princely bishopric of Lower Saxony, about 40 miles long and 32 wide. It is situated near the Inner sea, 22 miles W. S. W. of Brunswick.

HI'LDING, *s.* a contemptible, cowardly fellow. A mean or worthless woman.

HILL, *s.* [*hil*, Sax.] an eminence, or heap of earth less than a mountain.

HILL MO'RTON, a town of Warwickshire, seated on a rivulet that comes from Creek in Northamptonshire, and falls into the Avon below Clifton; partly on a hill, and partly on moorish ground, from whence it has its name; not far from Rugby, and 83 miles N. W. of London. Market on Tuesday. Pop. 873.

HI'LLOCK, *s.* a little hill.

HI'LLY, *a.* full of hills; unequal in the surface.

HILT, *s.* [*hilt*, Sax.] the handle of any instrument, but peculiarly applied to that of a sword.

HIM, *pron.* the oblique case of *he*, [*him*, Sax.] the dative and ablative of *he*. *Him* and *his*, though now only applied to males, were formerly used as neuter.

HI'MSELF, *pron.* [*hyssylfes*, Sax.] in the nominative, of the same signification as *he*, only more emphatical, and to distinguish the person it is applied to, from any other. Among ancient authors it is used instead of *itself*. "As high as heav'n *himself*." *Shak.*

HIN, *s.* [Heb.] a Hebrew measure, containing one gallon and two pints.

HINCKLEY, an ancient town of Leicestershire, containing 2 churches, and 4 meeting houses. From a high ground near the town, 50 churches may be seen, besides gentlemen's seats. It was formerly much larger, as the back lanes between the orchards appear to have been once streets. It has a considerable manufactory of stockings and fine ale. It is 13 miles S. W. of Leicester, and 91 N. N. W. of London. A good market on Monday, and a very noted fair on August 28. Pop. 7180.

HIND, *a.* comparative *hinder*, superlative *hindmost*; [*hyndan*, Sax.] that is behind another or backward, opposed to *fore*.

HIND, *s.* [*hinde*, Sax.] the female of a hart, stag, or red deer; the first year she is called a *calf*, the second a *hearse*, sometimes a *brocket's sister*, and the third a *hind*. A servant, from *hine*, Sax. A peasant; a boor, from *hinenan*, Sax.

HI'NDBERRY, *s.* the raspberry bramble.

To HI'NDER, *v. a.* [*hindrian*, Sax.] to prevent; to delay; to stop or impede.

HI'NDER, *a.* the comparative of *hind*; that is placed backwards, or in a position contrary to that of the face.

HI'NDERANCE, *s.* an obstruction or impediment; any thing which prevents a person from proceeding in what he has begun, or from accomplishing what he intends.

HI'NDERER, *s.* any person or thing that prevents or stops any undertaking, or retards it by difficulties.

HI'NDERMOST, *a.* the superlative of *hind; hindmost* is the most proper; the last in order, or farthest off in situation.

HI'NDMOST, *a.* the proper superlative of *hind;* the last in order; the farthest off in situation.

HI'NDON, a town in Wiltshire, with a market on Thursday. It was an ancient borough-town, and was disfranchised in 1832. It is 20 miles nearly W. of Salisbury, and 97 W. S. W. of London. Pop. 921.

HI'NDOOS, the same people with the Gentoos, which see.

HI'NDOOSTAN. See INDIA.

HINGE, *s.* a kind of joint made of iron or other metal, which moves on a pivot, and fastens two pieces of board together, so as they may play backwards and forwards without being separated. Doors are, by means of this mechanism, hung so as to open and shut. A governing rule or principle. *To be put off the hinges*, a phrase, signifying to be in a state of irregularity or disorder.

To HINGE, *v. a.* to furnish with, or hang upon, hinges. Figuratively, to bend like a hinge.

HI'NGHAM, a town of Norfolk, 15 miles W. of Norwich, and 97 N. E. of London. Pop. 1539.

To HINT, *v. a.* [*énter*, Fr. according to Skinner] to bring to mind by slight mention; to mention imperfectly; to drop a word, by which the hearer may be enabled to trace out something which we do not mention. To allude to; to touch slightly upon.

HINT, *s.* a faint notice given; a remote allusion; an insinuation by which a hearer may come to the knowledge of a thing not expressly mentioned; a suggestion; an intimation.

HIP, *s.* [*hype*, Sax.] the joint or fleshy part of the thigh. In botany, the fruit of the brier or dog-rose, from *heopa*, Sax. In medicine, a contraction of *hypochondriac.*

To HIP, *v. a.* to sprain or shoot the hip.

HIP, *interj.* a word used in calling to a person, in order to stop him, or bring him towards one.

HI'PPISH, *a.* a corruption of *hypochondriac.*

HIPPOCA'MPUS, the sea-horse, in zoology, a small sea-animal, caught in the Mediterranean, which resembles a horse in its head, and a caterpillar in the rest of its body.

HIPPOCE'NTAUR, *s.* [from *hippos* a horse, and *kentauros* a centaur, Gr.] a fabulous monster, half a horse and half a man.

HI'PPOCRAS, *s.* [Fr.] a medicated wine.

HI'PPOCRATES' SLEEVES, *s.* a woollen bag made in the form of a pyramid, by joining the two opposite corners of a square piece of flannel together; used in straining off syrups, wines, &c.

HI'PPOGRIFF, *s.* [from *hippos* a horse, and *gryps* a griffin, Gr.] a winged horse.

HIPPOPO'TAMUS, *s.* [from *hippos* a horse, and *potamos* a river, Gr.] in zoology, a large amphibious animal which inhabits some of the African rivers, and has been seldom seen by Europeans.

HI'PSHOT, *a.* having the hip sprained or out of joint.

To HIRE, *v. a.* [*hyran*, Sax.] to procure a thing for a certain time, at a price agreed on; to engage a person to work a certain time, to do a particular service for a sum of money. Figuratively, to bribe, or prevail on a person to do a thing for the sake of money, which he would not otherwise.

HIRE, *s.* money paid for the use of a thing, or wages paid a person for labour and attendance.

HI'RELING, *s.* one who works for wages. In Scripture, a mercenary person, or one who has no other regard for him whom he serves, or the things he is intrusted with, but a mere prospect of lucre.

HI'RELING, *a.* serving for hire, mercenary, or acting merely for the sake of lucre.

HI'RER, *s.* one who pays money for the use of a thing, or engages the service of another by promising him wages for his labour.

HIRSU'TE, *a.* [*hirsutus*, Lat.] rough and rugged.

HIS, *pron. poss.* [*ys*, Sax.] this word is masculine, and shews that a thing belongs to the person mentioned before, and was formerly used in a neutral sense instead of *its.*

To HISS, *v. n.* [*hissen*, Belg.] to make a noise by shutting the teeth, applying the tongue to them, and breathing through them, resembling the noise of a serpent; to use with the highest degree of contempt; to explode or condemn a performance.

HISS, *s.* a noise made by breathing through the teeth when shut; a noise made by a serpent and some other animals; censure, or an expression of contempt and disapprobation, shewn by hissing.

HIST, *interj.*, a word used to command silence.

HISTO'RIAN, *s.* [from *istoria* history, Gr.] one who gives an account of facts and events.

HISTO'RIC, or HISTO'RICAL, *a.* [from *historia* history, Gr.] containing or giving an account of facts and events.

HISTO'RICALLY, *ad.* in the manner of history; by of narrative.

To HISTO'RIFY, *v. a.* to relate or record in history.

HISTORIO'GRAPHER, (*historiografer*) *s.* [from *istoria* history, and *grapho* to write, Gr.] a professed historian, or writer of history.

HISTORIO'GRAPHY, (*historiografy*) *s.* [from *istoria* history, and *grapho* to write, Gr.] the art or employment of an historian.

HI'STORY, *s.* [*istoria*, from *istor* a witness, Gr.] a narration or description of several transactions, actions, or events of a state, king, or private person, delivered in the order in which they happened; a narration or relation. In painting, it denotes a picture composed of divers figures, or persons, representing some transaction either real or feigned. *Natural History* is a description of the productions of nature, whether plants, animals, vegetables, rivers, &c.

HISTRIO'NIC, or HISTRIO'NICAL, [*a.* from *histrio* an actor, Lat. *histrion*, Fr.] befitting the stage; suitable to a player; belonging to the theatre; becoming a buffoon.

HISTRIO'NICALLY, *ad.* after the manner of a player, mimic, or buffoon.

To HIT, *v. a.* [*hitte*, Dan. according to Junius] to strike with a blow; to touch a mark aimed at by a person at a distance; to attain; to reach a point; to strike a ruling passion; to mention a person's peculiar foible, used with *off.* To determine precisely; to pitch upon with labour. Neuterly, to clash, applied to two things which are made to touch each other. To chance luckily; to succeed; to light on.

HIT, *s.* a stroke; a lucky chance; success owing to mere accident; or a discovery made by chance.

To HITCH, *v. n.* [*hiegan*, Sax.] to be catched as upon a hook; to move by jerks; to strike one ancle against another in walking.

HI'TCHEL, *s.* [*heckel*, Teut.] the instrument with which flax is beaten and combed. See HATCHEL.

To HI'TCHEL, *v. a.* to beat or comb flax or hemp.

HITCHEN, formerly called HITCHEND, a populous town of Hertfordshire, reckoned the second in the county, for number of streets, houses, and inhabitants. It is situated near a wood called Hitch, on the rivulet Hiz, (which

drives two mills here, and runs to Ickleford,) 15 miles N. N. W. of Hertford, and 34 N. W. of London. A considerable market for wheat, malt, &c. on Tuesday. Pop. 5211.

HITHE, or *Hythe*, a town in Kent, one of the Cinque Ports. It had formerly 4 parishes; but its harbour having been choked up, it has now but one. There is a very remarkable pile of dry bones in this town, 28 feet long, 6 feet broad, and 8 high; they are preserved in a vault under the church, like books in a library, and consist of several thousand heads, arms, legs, thigh-bones, &c., some very gigantic; and appear by an inscription, to be the remains of the Danes and Britons, killed in a battle near this place, prior to the Norman conquest. It is 9 miles S.W. of Dover, and 68 S. E. of London. Market on Saturday. Pop.2287.

HITHE, *s.* [*hythe*, Sax.] a small port, haven, or wharf, for landing goods; hence *Queen-hithe*, *Lamb-hithe*, now corrupted to Lambeth.

HI'THER, *a.* nearer; towards this part.

HI'THER, *ad.* [*hither*, Sax.] to this place, including motion from some other; used in opposition to *thither*. *Hither and thither*, from this place to that. To this end, design or argument; in this sense.

HI'THERMOST, *a.* superlative of *hither;* nearest to us; nearest on this side.

HI'THERTO, *ad.* to this time; yet; not till this time; at every time till the present.

HI'THERWARD, or HITHERWARDS, *ad.* [*hytherweard*, Sax.] this way; towards this place.

HIVE, *s.* [*hyfe*, Sax.] a small convenient house or lodging for bees, wherein they live and form their cells. Figuratively, the bees which are contained in a hive; company.

To HIVE, *v. a.* to put into hives. Figuratively, to contain as in a hive.

HI'VER, *s.* one who covers bees with hives.

HO, or HO'A, *interj.* [*eho!* Lat.] a word used to give notice of approach; or to fix the attention of a person at a distance.

HO'ACHE, a kind of earth used by the Chinese, in the manufacture of porcelain.

HOAR, (*hōr*) *a.* [*har*, Sax.] white; white with frost or age.

HOARD, (*hōrd*) *s.* [*hord*, Sax.] money or any thing else laid up in secret; a hidden heap or stock.

To HOARD, (*hōrd*) *v. a.* to lay up store; to lay up money in heaps and in secret. Neuterly, to make hoards.

HO'ARDER, (*hōrder*) *s.* one that heaps up treasure, and hides it.

HO'AR-FROST, *s.* the congelations of dew in frosty mornings on the grass.

HO'ARHOUND, *s.* a plant with the leaves and flower-cup covered very thick with a white hoariness.

HO'ARINESS, (*hōriness*) *s.* the quality of appearing white; whiteness occasioned by age. Figuratively, old age.

HOARSE, (*hōrse*) *a.* [*has*, Sax. *heersch*, Belg.] having the voice rough with a cold, having a rough sound.

HO'ARSELY, (*hōrsely*) *ad.* speaking rough or harsh with a cold; with a rough, harsh voice or sound.

HO'ARSENESS. (*hōrseness*) *s.* [*hasnesse*, Sax.] roughness of voice, peculiarly applied to the harshness occasioned by a cold.

HO'ARY, (*hōry*) *a.* [*harund*, Sax.] white, or whitish; white or gray with age or frost.

To HO'BBLE, *v. n.* to *hop*, to *hopple*, to *hobble;* [*hubbelen* or *hoblen*, Belg.] to walk lamely or awkwardly, or with frequent hitches. To move roughly, or unevenly, applied to verse.

HO'BBLE, *s.* a rough or lame motion in walking; an awkward gait.

HO'BBINGLY, *ad.* after the manner of a person who is lame; with a halting or awkward gait.

HO'BBY, *s.* [*hobereau*, Fr. *hoppe*, Goth.] a species of hawk; a pacing horse; a stick hung with bells, &c., on which children get astride and ride. Figuratively, a stupid fellow.

HO'BGOBLIN, *s.* an elf, spirit, or chief among the goblins.

HO'BIT, *s.* a small mortar from six to eight inches diameter, mounted on a carriage made gun-fashion, and used for annoying an enemy at a distance with small bombs.

HO'BNAIL, *s.* a nail with a thick strong head, so called because used in shoeing a hobby or little horse.

HO'BNAILED, *a.* covered with hobnails.

HO'BNOB, *ad.* (more properly HAB-NAB) at random; at the mercy of chance; without any rule.

HOCK, *s.* the same with *hough;* [*hoh*, Sax.] the joint between the knee and the fetlock; the fore end or quarter of a flitch, or the less and bony end of a gammon of bacon. Old strong beer, wine, &c.., particularly old strong Rhenish wine, so called from Hockheim on the Maine.

HO'CK-DAY, or HO'CK-TUESDAY, in our ancient customs, the second Tuesday after Easter week, a solemn festival, celebrated for many ages in England, in memory of the great slaughter of the Danes, in the time of king Ethelred, they having been in that reign almost all destroyed in different parts of the kingdom, and that principally by women.

HO'CKHERB, *s.* a plant, the same with the mallows.

To HO'CKLE, *v. a.* to hamstring; to cut the sinews near the ham or hock.

HO'CUS PO'CUS, *s.* legerdemain; juggle; cheat; slight of hand. It may be a corruption of the words *Hoc est corpus*, this is the body, used by the Roman Catholics at the consecration of the sacramental bread.

HOD, *s.* [*hod*, Sax.] a kind of trough in which labourers carry mortar on their heads or shoulders to bricklayers or masons.

HO'DDESDON, a considerable thoroughfare town of Hertfordshire, seated near the river Lea, on the great north road, 17 miles N. of London, and 3 S. of Ware. Market on Thursday. Pop. 1615.

HO'DGE-PODGE, *s.* [*hache-poche*, Fr.] a medley, or odd mixture of ingredients huddled or boiled together.

HO'DIERNAL, *a.* [from *hodie*, to-day, Lat.] of to-day.

HO'DMAN, *s.* a labourer, or one that carries mortar in a hod.

HODMANDO'D, *s.* a fish.

HO'DNET, a town in Shropshire, whose market is disused. It is 135 miles N. W. of London. Pop. 1769.

HOE, *s.* [*houwe*, Belg. *houe*, Fr.] an instrument used in cutting or scraping up the earth, of which the blade is at right angles with the handle.

To HOE, *v. a.* [*houer*, Fr. *houwen*, Belg.] to cut earth with a hoe; to weed with a hoe; to scrape earth over the roots of plants by means of a hoe.

HOFI'TCHEOU, a rich, commercial city of China, of the first rank in the province of Kiang-nan. The best tea grows in the environs, and the japanned ware of this city is reckoned equal to any other in China. It is 625 miles S. of Pekin.

HOG, *s.* [*hwch*, Brit.] a general name for a swine, or boar. Figuratively, a brutish, selfish, or greedy person. *To bring one's hogs to a fine market*, implies to be disappointed, or to take a great deal of pains for nothing.

HO'GCOTE, *s.* the same with HOGSTY, which see.

HO'GGEREL, *s.* a two-year old ewe

HO'GGISH, *a.* having the qualities of a hog; brutish; greedy; selfish.

HO'GGISHNESS, *s.* the quality in which a person resembles a hog; selfishness; greediness or brutishness.

HOGH, (*hō*) *s.* a hill, or rising ground. Obsolete.

HO'GHERD, *s.* a keeper of hogs.

HO'GSHEAD, (*hogzed*) *s.* [*og shood*, Belg.] a measure of liquids containing sixty-three gallons; a vessel or cask containing sixty-three gallons; any large cask.

HO'GSTY, *s.* the place in which swine are confined.

HOGUE, Cape la, the N. W. point of the department of the Channel, lying E. of the isle of Alderney, and N. W of Cherburg. Opposite the town of La Hogue, in 1692, the English and Dutch fleet, under admiral Russel, defeated the French fleet; and, on the following day, admiral Rooke burnt the French admiral's ship, the Royal Sun, with 12 more men-of-war. Lat. 49. 45. N., long. 1. 57. W.

HO'GWASH, *s.* the draff which is given to swine.

HO'IDEN, *s.* [*hoedan*, Brit.] a romping, awkward, ignorant, and wanton girl.

To HO'IDEN, *v. n.* to romp indecently; to behave with levity and wantonness.

To HO'ISE, or HO'IST, *v. a.* [*hausser*, Fr.] to lift or raise up on high.

HOLBECHE, a very ancient, but flourishing town, in Lincolnshire, seated in a flat among the dykes, 12 miles S. of Boston, and 115 N. of London. Pop. 3890.

To HOLD, *v. a.* preter. *held.* part. pass. *held* or *holden*; [*haldan*, Goth. and Sax.] to grasp at the hand; to gripe; to retain; to keep. Figuratively, to maintain, support, or stick to an opinion. To possess or enjoy. To stop, restrain, or suspend, applied either to the tongue, or hand. To persevere or continue in a design. To solemnize or celebrate. "He *held* a feast." 1 Sam. xxv. 36. To assemble or collect together. "The queen—*holds* her parliament." *Shak.* To continue in any state; to retain. To offer; to propose; to form; to plan. To manage. To *hold forth*, in common and low discourse, to preach or deliver a discourse in public. To exhibit or present to a person's view. To stretch forth, or from the body, applied to the arm, or any thing held in the hand. To *hold up*, to raise aloft; to sustain, to support. Neuterly, to last, endure, or remain unbroken. To stand; to be right. To stand up for; to adhere. To be dependent on. To derive right. To *hold up*, applied to the weather, means, it is fair.

HOLD, at the beginning of a sentence, though it has the appearance of an interjection, is really nothing but the present tense of the imperative mood; and means, forbear, stop, be still.

HOLD, *s.* the act of seizing or keeping a thing fast in the hand; a seizure or grasp; something which may afford support, when seized or held by the hand; a catch; the power of seizing or keeping; a prison, or place of custody. All that part that is between the keelson and the lower-deck, applied to a ship. A lurking-place; the lurking-place or den of a wild beast. A fortified place; a fort. Figuratively, power, influence.

HO'LDER, *s.* one who keeps any thing in his hand by shutting it; a tenant, or one who occupies lands or tenements of another by lease.

HO'LDERFORTH, *s.* an haranguer; one who preaches or speaks in public; a word of contempt.

HO'LDERNESS, a division of the East Riding of Yorkshire, remarkable for its large breed of horned-cattle and horses. It has the title of an earldom.

HO'LDFAST, *s.* any thing by which a door is fastened when put close; a catch; a hook.

HO'LDING, *s.* a tenure; a farm.

HO'LDSWORTH, or *HO'LDSWORTHY*, a large town of Devonshire, situated between two branches of the river Tamar, 41 miles N. N. W. of Exeter, and 215 W. by S. of London. Market on Saturday.

HOLE, *s.* [*hole*, Sax. *hol*, Belg.] a cavity that is narrow and long; a den; a cavity made with a borer; a rent or cut in a garment. Figuratively, a mean dwelling or house, a subterfuge, a shift.

HO'LIDAM, *s.* a word in ancient writers, signifying Blessed Lady.

HO'LILY, *ad.* in a pious manner

HO'LINESS, *s.* when applied to God, that attribute which represents him as disliking and detesting all wickedness. Applied to men, an absolute abhorrence to all kinds of sin, and a conformity to the nature and will of God; the state of being hallowed, consecrated, or sanctified; the title assumed by the pope.

HO'LLA, *interj.* [*hola*, Fr.] a word used in calling to a person at a distance or out of sight. Used substantively by *Milton*. "List, list!—some far-off *holla*, breaks the silent air."

To HO'LLA, *v. a.* Johnson says this word is now viciously written *hollo* by the best authors; and sometimes *holloo*; to cry out with a loud voice. "In his ear I'll *hollo*." *Shak.* "What *holloing* and what stir is this?" *Shak.*

HO'LLAND, the most considerable province of the kingdom of the Netherlands, lies between the Zuyder-Zee, the North Sea, Zealand, and Utrecht. It is divided into N. Holland, W. Friesland, and S. Holland; and these together make but one province. The Ye, a small bay, which is an extension of the Zuyder-Zee, separates Holland from W. Friesland. The whole extent is not more than 180 leagues in circumference. The land is almost every where lower than the sea. The water is kept out by dams and dykes, which they are particularly careful of keeping in good repair, lest the whole province should be laid under water. It is crossed by the mouth of the Rhine and Maese, by several small rivers, and by a great number of canals, on which they travel day and night at a small expense. Properly speaking, it is nothing but a large meadow, and yet all things are in great plenty, by reason of its trade; and the land serves to feed great numbers of cattle. It is so populous, that no country in the world, of so small an extent, can match it; the pastures are so rich, that they have plenty of butter and cheese; and the seas and rivers furnish them with fish. The houses are well built, and extremely neat and clean, as well in the country as in the towns. Learning has flourished here, and they have both linen and woollen manufactures, besides building a great number of ships. The Dutch formerly surpassed all other nations with regard to trade, and by their settlements in foreign countries, especially in the East Indies, and on the coast of Guinea. This province has a court of justice, which finally determines in all criminal and civil affairs. Amsterdam is the capital city. The war with France caused a revolution in this as well as the other provinces of the United States. Holland at first appeared hostile to the new republic of France, but never heartily co-operated with the allied powers. The junction, however, was apparently made in 1792, and the French, in 1794, invaded the states, and were received without much opposition; the stadtholder and his family took refuge in England; and the States of Holland afterwards framed a constitution upon the French model, assuming the appellation of the Batavian Republic, one and indivisible; and, being joined with France in an alliance offensive and defensive, the Cape of Good Hope, and most of their India settlements, were taken by the English; and, in October, 1797, a fleet which they had destined for Brest, was taken and

HOLLAND
&BELGIUM.
English Miles.
0 10 20 30 40 50
NORTH SEA
ZUIDER ZEE
AMSTERDAM
The Hague
Delft
Leyden
Utrecht
Haarlem
Amsterdam
Rotterdam
Dordrecht
Arnhem
Nimeguen
Zutphen
Deventer
Groningen
Leeuwarden
Harlingen
Vlieland
Texel
Helder
Alkmaar
Enkhuizen
Hoorn
Medemblik
Schagen
Edam
Kampen
Elburg
Harderwyk
Amersfoort
Wageningen
Doesburg
Zutphen
Zwolle
Meppel
Coevorden
Emden
Leer
Papenburg
Aurich
Norden
Esens
Wittmund
Jever
Dockum
Sneek
Heerenveen
Drachten
Assen
Groningen
Winschoten
Delfzyl
Dollart
Ems R.
Mouth of the Rhine
Mouth of the Maas
Scheldt R.
Lys R.
Meuse R.
Sambre R.
Somme R.
Oise R.
Aisne R.
Marne R.
Moselle R.
Saar R.
Rhine R.
Ijssel R.
Vecht R.
Ems R.
Weser R.
Elbe R.
Zuyder Zee
Texel
Vlieland
Terschelling
Ameland
Schiermonnik Oog
Rottum
Borkum
Dollart
Emden
Leer
Papenburg
Meppen
Lingen
Nordhorn
Bentheim
Enschede
Deventer
Zwolle
Kampen
Elburg
Harderwyk
Amersfoort
Utrecht
Leyden
The Hague
Delft
Rotterdam
Dordrecht
Arnhem
Nimeguen
Zutphen
Doesburg
Doetinchem
Wesel
Cleves
Rees
Emmerich
Anholt
Borken
Coesfeld
Vreden
Ahaus
Nienburg
Coevorden
Meppen
Lingen
Hardenberg
Ommen
Hasselt
Zwolle
Meppel
Steenwyk
Hoogeveen
Emmen
Groningen
Winschoten
Dollart
Emden
Leer
Papenburg
Aurich
Norden
Esens
Wittmund
Jever
Dockum
Sneek
Heerenveen
Drachten
Assen
Groningen
Leeuwarden
Harlingen
Vlieland
Texel
Helder
Alkmaar
Enkhuizen
Hoorn
Medemblik
Schagen
Edam

NEW SOUTH WALES.
English Miles.
5 10 20 30 40 50
Longitude East from Greenwich.
Great extent of flat Country
Liverpool Plains
Camden Valley
Principal Dividing Range
MACQUARIE
BLIGH
BRISBANE
PHILLIP
HUNTER
ROXBURGH
COOK
GEORGIANA
KING
MURRAY
Cunningham Plains
Burrums Plains
Brisbane Downes or Monaroo
Broken Bay
Port Jackson
SYDNEY
Jervis B.
Batemans B.
Twofold B.
Montague I.
Port Hunter
Port Macquarie
Port Perpendicular
Black Head
Goat Haven
Red Head
Coal Bank
Bird I.
Tuggerah L.
Tuggerah L.
Illawarra L.
Pt Bass
Wollongong
Tom Thumbs Tr.
Wollomolle Hr.
Coal Cliff
Bulli
Hunter R.
Macquarie R.
Lachlan R.
Murrumbidgee R.
Murray R.
Darling R.
Castlereagh R.
Macquarie Marshes
Lachlan Marshes
Australian Alps or White Mountains
Great Dividing Ridge
Hardwicke Ranges
Warrumbungle Mts
Mt Forrester
Mt Harris
Mt Hawkins
Mt Melville
Mt Allan
Mt Arrowsmith
Mt Maude
Mt Stuart
Mt Edwards
Mt Campbell
Mt Harris
Mt Kelso
Mt Gill
Mt Watts
Mt Battery
Mt Murray
Mt Tinderry
Mt Dromedary
Mt Dromedary
Mt Exmouth
Mt Harrison
Mt Pleasant
Mt Randlehead
Mt Tabor
Mt Bingera
Mt Bingera
Mt Bruce
Mt Bruce
Mt Pleasant
Mt Pleasant
Mt Pleasant

London: Published by Thomas Kelly, 17, Paternoster Row, 1841.

Drawn & Engraved by Alex.r Findlay

destroyed by admiral Duncan. From this period, the government underwent various modifications, in obedience to the dictates of France; and on June 11, 1806, Holland was erected into a monarchy under Louis Buonaparte, brother to the emperor Napoleon. Had the new king been left to act agreeably to his own disposition, which was mild and conciliating, the Batavians might have had reason to rejoice in the change of their government; but he was destined to be the mere tool of his brother, and the unwilling agent of his despotism. Hence under his government Holland was exposed to the most cruel acts of oppression. Its trade was annihilated, its manufactures in a state of stagnation, the national finances were exhausted, and the greatest part of the male population were dragged from their habitations and families, by forced conscriptions. In fine, the whole of those once flourishing provinces, now formed into a monarchy, exhibited a sad scene of desolation. Louis disgusted with his situation, and with the conduct of his brother, resigned his royal authority, and Holland once more changed the form of its government, and became a province of France. In this humiliating and degraded state did Holland remain, until the news of the great battle of Leipsic, Oct. 19, 1813. This was the prelude to the downfall of Napoleon, and served as the rallying word to the Dutch to emancipate themselves from their state of slavery. The orange cockade was hoisted, nothing but cries of "Orange Boven" were to be heard throughout the streets of Amsterdam. At length deputies were sent to solicit the aid of the British government for the reinstatement of the stadtholder, which event took place at the close of the year 1813, and the new title of "Sovereign Prince of the Netherlands," was conferred on him. The entire defeat of the French, and the abdication of Napoleon, with the circumstances growing out of that extraordinary event, having, however, placed the whole of Belgium at the disposal of the allies, it was determined in the Congress at Vienna, to annex it to Holland, and thus form a sufficient barrier to the encroachments of France on that side; the old United Provinces, the former Belgic Provinces, and the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, were, therefore, declared to form, under the prince of Orange-Nassau, formerly the stadtholder, the kingdom of the United Netherlands. The constitution offered by the king on his accession, for the acceptance of the nation, is formed on the model of the British Constitution, and is as favourable to the liberty of the subject, as the spirit of the times will permit. The troops of the king of the Netherlands contributed materially, on their own soil, to the annihilation of the imperial power of France in the ever-memorable battle of Waterloo. Pop. 2,445,550.

HO'LLAND, a district of Lincolnshire, in the S. E. part of the county. It is divided into Upper and Lower, and reaches from Wainsfleet to the isle of Ely and to the grounds opposite Lynn in Norfolk. In nature, as well as appellation, it resembles a province of the same name in the Netherlands. It consists entirely of fens and marshes, in which are many quicksands, some in a state of nature, but others cut by numberless drains and canals, and crossed by raised causeways. The lower, or southern division, is the most watery, and is preserved from constant inundation by nothing but vast banks, raised on the sea-coast and rivers. It was formerly impassable; but since the fens have been drained, the lands are grown more solid, and the inhabitants sow cole-seed upon them to their great advantage. Through the whole fenny district, the walls of the houses are generally of brick, and their roofs covered with slate or tile. A stone house is rarely to be seen here, and as rarely one thatched with straw, but many of those of the more opulent farmers are large and handsome. The churches are, in general, spacious, and several of them are built with excellent stone. The air is reckoned unwholesome, and the water, in general, is so brackish as to be unfit for domestic purposes; on which account the inhabitants are obliged to make reservoirs of rain-water. In summer vast swarms of insects fill the air, and prove exceedingly offensive. Yet, even here, industry has produced comfort and opulence, by forming excellent pasture-land out of swamps and bogs, and even making them capable of producing large crops of corn. The fens too, in their native state, are not without their utility, and afford various objects of curiosity to the naturalist. The reeds, with which the waters of their fens are covered, make the best thatch, and are annually harvested in great quantities for that purpose. Prodigious flocks of geese are bred among the undrained fens, forming a considerable object of commerce, as well for their quills and feathers, as for the bird itself, which is driven in great numbers to the London markets. The principal decoys in England, for the various kinds of wild-ducks, teal, widgeon, and other fowls of the duck-kind, are in these parts. Wild-geese, grebes, gobwits, whimbrels, coots, ruffs, reeves, bitterns, and a great variety of other species of water-fowl, breed here in amazing numbers; and stares, or starlings, resort hither during the winter, in myriads, to roost on the reeds, breaking them down by their weight. Near Spalding is the greatest heronry in England, where the herons build together on high trees, like rooks; the avoset, or yelder, is found in great numbers about Fos dyke Wash, as are also knots and dottrels.

HOLLAND, NEW, including Van Dieman's land, extends from 10 to 44 deg. S. lat., and between 110 and 154 of long. E. from London. Notwithstanding many navigators touched here in the last century, the eastern part of this vast tract was totally unknown till captain Cook made his voyages, and, by fully exploring that part of the coast, gave his country an undoubted right to the possession of it; which accordingly has since been colonised under the name of *New South Wales*. This country has now become an object of great consequence, by reason of the establishment of a British colony in it; where the criminals condemned to be transported are sent to pass their time of servitude. For this purpose, on Dec. 6, 1786, orders were issued by his majesty in council for making a settlement on New Holland, establishing a court of judicature in the colony, and other regulations necessary on the occasion, and the sanction of parliament was given in 1787. The first squadron appointed consisted of the Sirius frigate, captain Hunter; the Supply armed tender, lieutenant Ball; three store-ships, for carrying provisions and stores for two years; and lastly, six transports to carry 778 convicts, of which 558 were males, with a detachment of marines in each. On the 18th of January, the Supply arrived at Botany Bay, on the coast of New South Wales, which situation was afterwards changed for Port Jackson, as more favourable to a settlement. Subsequent voyages were made, and the difficulties naturally incident to a new settlement having been overcome, every year produced an increase of the population and growing prosperity of the colony, which has lately been augmented by settlers, with a certain capital, from the mother-country; so that there is now a flourishing colony with an immense increasing population, and abundance of corn and cattle, &c.; and several public works, as roads, bridges, &c., have lately been completed under the direction of general Macquarrie, the present excellent governor of New South Wales and its dependencies.

HO'LLAND, *s.* in commerce, a fine and close kind of linen, so called from its being first manufactured in Holland.

HO'LLOW, (*hollŏ*) *a.* [from *hole*] having the inside or any part scooped out; having a void space within, opposed to *solid*. Noisy, or like a sound made in some cavity. Figuratively, hypocritical.

HO'LLOW, (*hollŏ*) *s.* a cavity, or empty space; a concavity; a cavern, or den; a pit, passage, or empty space in the inside of a thing.

To HO'LLOW, (*hollŏ*) *v. a.* to make furrows, or cavities in a thing. To shout or make a loud noise. "Comes *hollowing* from the stable." *Pope.* So written by neglect of etymology, instead of *holla*, says *Johnson*. See HOLLA.

HO'LLOWLY, (*holloly*) *ad.* with empty spaces within; with channels or vacuities. Figuratively, with insincerity.

HO'LLOWNESS, (*hollŏness*) *s.* a cavity; the state of having empty spaces; want of sincerity; deceit; treachery.

HO'LLY, *s.* a tree of which there are a great many varieties, with variegated leaves, small white blossoms, and red berries. The common holly grows naturally in woods and forests in many parts of England.

HO'LLYHOCK, *s.* [*holihec*, Sax.] the rosemallow. It is in every respect larger than the common mallow.

HOLME, *s.* in botany, the ilex, or ever-green oak.

HOLME, a town of Cumberland. See ABBEY-HOLME.

HO'LOCAUST, *s.* [from *holos* the whole, and *kaio* to burn, Gr.] a burnt sacrifice. In the Jewish church, it was a sacrifice which was all burnt upon the altar; and of this kind was the daily sacrifice. This was done by way of acknowledgment that the person offering and all that belonged to him, were the effect of the divine bounty. The holocaust was to be a bullock without blemish: it was brought to the tabernacle of the congregation, with the hands of him that offered it upon its head; then the Levites killed it, sprinkled the blood of it upon the altar, and, slaying it, cut it in pieces, after which it was laid upon the altar, and burnt by the priest *for a sweet-smelling savour unto the Lord.*

HO'LOGRAPH, (*holograf*) from *holos* the whole, and *grapho* to write, Gr.] in the Scottish law, applied to a deed written entirely by the granter's hand.

HO'LPEN, the old part. pass. of HELP.

HO'LSTEIN, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, subject to the king of Denmark, having the Baltic on the E., the German Ocean on the W., Sleswick and the Baltic on the N., and Lunenburg, Lubec, Hamburg, and the Elbe on the S. It is about 70 miles in length, and 48 in breadth, and is a pleasant country, fruitful in wheat, barley, oats, beans, peas, and rape-seed, and producing horned cattle, sheep, rams, swine, horses, poultry, bears, and fish in great abundance; it is also well seated for trade, and has some considerable harbours, particularly those of Hamburg, Lubec, and Kiel; and from the latter is a canal to the Eider, at Rensburg, by which there is a free navigation from the Baltic to the German ocean. There are some imperial cities, which are governed by their respective magistrates, but the religion of the whole country is Lutheran. The duchy is divided into Holstein Gluckstadt, subject to the king of Denmark; and Holstein Gottorp, subject to the emperor of Russia. The governor, appointed by the king of Denmark, generally resides at Gluckstadt, and the regency court for Russian Holstein is held at Keil. Pop. 362,000.

HO'LSTER, *s.* [*holster*, Teut.] a case for a horseman's pistol.

HOLT, a town in Norfolk, 20 miles N. N.W. of Norwich, and 122 N. E. of London. Market on Saturday. P. 1622.

HOLT, either at the beginning or end of the name of a place [from *holt*, Sax. a wood] signifies that it is, or has been, a wood; sometimes indeed it may come from *hol*, Sax. hollo, especially when the name ends in *tun* and *dun*.

HOLY, *a.* [*halig*, Sax.] performing every duty of religion, and abstaining entirely from sin; set apart, consecrated, or dedicated to divine uses; pure, or without spot; sacred.

HO'LY GHOST, *s.* [*halig* and *gast*, Sax.] the Holy Spirit, or third Person in the adorable Trinity, whose peculiar office, as distinguished from the Father and the Son, is sanctification and inspiration.

HO'LY-THURSDAY, *s.* the day on which the ascension of our Saviour is commemorated.

HOLY-WEEK, *s.* [*hulgan* and *wuca*, Sax.] the week before Easter, so called because set apart by the church in a peculiar manner to offices of piety and devotion, as a preparation for the ensuing festival of Christ's resurrection.

HO'LYDAY, or HO'LIDAY, *s.* [*halgan* and *dæg*, Sax.] a day set apart by the church for commemoration of some saint, or some remarkable particular in the life of Christ; a day wherein people abstain from work, and entertain themselves with feasts, &c., a day of gaiety and joy.

HO'LYHEAD, a sea-port and cape of the isle of Anglesea, rendered considerable by being the place where passengers usually embark for Dublin, there being packet-boats that sail for that city every day, except Tuesday, wind and weather permitting. It is noted for several remains of old fortifications, one of which, called *Turris Munimentum*, is an old stone wall, with a small turret on its centre; there are also some druidical antiquities in its neighbourhood. Under the mountains that overhang the town, is a large cavern in the rock supported by natural pillars, and called the parliament-house; it is accessible only by boats, and the tide runs into it. On the adjacent rocks, the herb grows of which they make kelp, a fixed salt used in making glass, and in alum works; and in the neighbourhood is a large vein of white fullers' earth, and another of yellow. On the Isle of Skerries, 9 miles to the N., is a lighthouse. Large flocks of puffins are often seen here; they all come in one night, and depart in the same manner. The commodities are butter, cheese, bacon, wild-fowl, lobsters, crabs, oysters, razor-fish, shrimps, herrings, cod-fish, whitings, sea-tenches, and plenty of other fish. It is, in fact, little more than a fishing-town, with three good inns, and it is a very convenient harbour for the northern trade, when taken by the contrary winds. It is situated near the extremity of the island, joined to the N. W. part of it by the famous Menia bridge: 60 miles E. of Dublin, 24 nearly W. of Beaumaris, and 260 N. W. of London. Lat. 53. 19. N., long. 4. 34. W. Pop. 4282.

HOLY-ISLAND, or *LINDISFARNE*, a small island on the coast of Northumberland, about 6 miles S. E. of Berwick, and one mile and a half from the nearest land, from whence, at low water, people ride over to it. It is two miles and a quarter long, and one in breadth, and consists of one continued plain. The soil is rocky and full of stones, for which reason it is thinly peopled; it has but one small town, or rather village, standing on a rising ground; it consists of a few scattered houses, chiefly inhabited by fishermen, with two inns and a church. Under the castle, which stands at the southern point, on almost a perpendicular rock, near 60 feet high, there is a commodious bay, or harbour, defended by a blockhouse. The castle is accessible only by a narrow and winding pass, cut out of the rock, on its southern side. The N. and N. E. coasts of the island are formed of perpendicular rocks, the other sides sink, by gradual slopes, to the sand. It has plenty of fish and fowl, but the air and soil are reckoned bad. The W. part is left wholly to the rabbits, and there is not a tree on the island. The monastery which covered near four acres, is entirely in ruins, but there are various fragments of the offices remaining. It is properly a semi-island, being encompassed with water at every flood, but sand at ebb. The E. part

which is much the broadest, is joined to the W. by a small slip of land. Pop. 836.

HO'LYWELL, a town of Flintshire, which, although in great part new, is, from its vicinity to the lead mines, and its considerable manufactures, become the most flourishing in the county. It takes its name from the famous well, called St. Winifred's, concerning which so many fables and superstitious notions have prevailed. It is a copious stream of very cold and pure water, bursting out of the ground, at the foot of a hill, with such impetuosity as to discharge 21 tuns of water in a minute. Over the spring there is a chapel, built by the countess of Derby, mother of Henry VII., which stands upon pillars, and on the windows are painted the history of St. Winifred's life. Besides the cold bath, celebrated for wonderful cures, formed at the spring-head, and covered with a beautiful Gothic shrine, it is now applied to the purpose of turning several mills for the working of copper, making brass-wire, paper, and snuff, and spinning cotton. It is 10 miles E. of St. Asaph, and 212 N. E. of London. Market on Friday. Pop. 8969.

HO'MAGE, *s.* [*hommage*, Fr.] the reverence, respect, submission, or fealty, professed and performed to a sovereign or superior; respect or submission shewn by any external action.

HO'MAGER, *s.* [*hommageur*, Fr.] one who holds by homage of a superior lord.

HOME, *s.* [*ham*, Sax.] a person's own house. Figuratively, the country in which a person lives, or place of his constant residence. Used in composition, for any thing produced in our own country, or made within a person's own house.

HOME, *ad.* to the house wherein a person lives; so one's own country; fully; closely; to the utmost; to the purpose; to the point designed. Joined to a substantive, it implies force, or efficacy. "The *home* thrust of a friendly sword," *Dryd.*

HO'MEBORN, *a.* natural; domestic; or of one's own country.

HO'MEBRED, *a.* native; natural; bred in a person's own breast. Figuratively, rude; artless, uncultivated; or not polished by travel.

HO'MEFELT, *a.* internal; felt within; inward.

HO'MELILY, *ad.* in a rude, rough, or mean manner.

HO'MELINESS, *s.* plainness; rudeness; coarseness.

HO'MELY, *a.* plain; coarse; rude, or not polished by the assistance or information of foreigners.

HO'MELY, *ad.* in a plain manner; coarsely.

HO'MELYN, *s.* a kind of fish.

HO'ME-MADE, *a.* made in our own country, opposed to *foreign*.

HOMER, *s.* [Heb.] a measure among the Hebrews, containing about three pints: Bailey says, two bushels.

HOMESPU'N, *a.* spun or wrought in a private house, not by professed manufacturers. Made in one's own country, opposed to *foreign*. Figuratively, coarse; rude; wanting perfection or elegance. Used substantively for a coarse, rude, unpolished, or ill-bred person.

HO'MESTALL, or HO'MESTEAD, *s.* [*ham* and *stede*, Sax.] a house, or place where a house stood.

HO'MEWARD, or HO'MEWARDS, *ad.* towards home; or towards the house wherein a person constantly resides.

HOMICI'DAL, *a.* murderous; bloody.

HO'MICIDE, *s.* [from *homo* a man, and *cædo* to slay, Lat.] murder. It is divided into *voluntary*, when committed with malice; or *casual*, when done by accident. A murderer; a manslayer, from *homicida*, Lat. *homicide*, Fr. "Hector comes, the *homicide*, to wield his conqu'ring arm." *Dryd.*

HOMILE'TICAL, *a.* [from *homilos* an assembly, Gr.] social, conversible.

HO'MILY, *s.* [from *homilos* an assembly, Gr.] a plain and popular discourse on some divine subject; applied to those which were composed at the Reformation to be read in churches, in order to supply both the casual and necessary defect of sermons.

HOMOGE'NEAL, or HOMOGE'NEOUS, (the *g* is pronounced soft) *a.* [from *homos* the same, and *genos* kind, Gr.] having the same nature or principles, of the same nature or kind.

HOMOGE'NEALNESS, HOMOGENE'ITY, or HOMOGE'NEOUSNESS, *s.* the quality of having the same nature or principles.

HO'MOGENY, *s.* [from *homos* the same, and *genos* kind, Gr.] likeness; or sameness of nature.

HOMOLOGA'TION, *s.* in the civil law, the act of confirming or rendering a thing more valid and solemn by publication, repetition, or recognition thereof. It is derived from a Greek word signifying consent or assent.

HOMO'LOGOUS, *a.* [from *homos* the same, and *logos* speech, Gr.] having the same proportion. In logic, applied to things which agree in name, but have a different nature.

HOMO'NYMOUS, *a.* [from *homos* the same, and *onoma* a name, Gr.] signifying several things, applied to words which have several senses.

HOMO'NYMY, *s.* [from *homos* the same, and *onoma* a name, Gr.] equivocation; ambiguity.

HOMO'TONOUS, *a.* [from *homos* the same, and *tono* sound, Gr.] having the same sound.

HOMO'TONY, *s.* [from *homos*, the same, and *tono*, sound, Gr.] sameness of sound.

HONDU'RAS, a large province of North America, bounded on the N. by the bay of the same name, on the E. by the Mosquitos shore, on the S. by Nicaragua and Guatimala, and on the W. by Guatimala and Vera Paz. This country, though exceedingly fertile by nature, is almost a desert. The soil, in many parts, bears Indian corn and grapes, three times a year; its other produce is wheat, pease, large gourds, cotton, wool, honey, wax, and provisions of all kinds. It produces, in greater abundance than any other part of America, the logwood-tree, which, in dyeing some colours, is so far preferable to any other material, that the consumption of it in Europe is considerable, and it is become an article in commerce of great value. During a long period, no European nation intruded upon the Spaniards in these provinces, or attempted to obtain any share in this branch of trade. But after the conquest of Jamaica by the English, one of the first objects of the settlers on that island was, the great profit arising from the logwood trade, and the facility of wresting some portion of it from the Spaniards. Their first attempt was made at Cape Catouche, the N. E. promontory of Yucatan. When most of the trees near this Cape were felled, they removed to the island of Trist, in the Bay of Campeachy; and in latter times their principal station has been in the Bay of Honduras. The Spaniards, alarmed at this encroachment, endeavoured by negotiation, remonstrances, and open force, to prevent the English from obtaining any footing on that part of the American continent. But, after struggling against it for more than a century, the disasters of an unsuccessful war extorted from the court of Madrid, in 1763, a reluctant consent to tolerate this settlement of foreigners in the heart of its territories. This privilege was confirmed by the definitive treaty of 1783; by which, however, it was stipulated, that nothing in this concession should be considered as derogatory in any respect, from the sovereignty of his Catholic majesty; that, if the English had erected any fortifications in the country, they should be demolished, and

none erected in future; and that they should confine themselves within a certain district, lying between the rivers Wallis, or Bellize, and Rio Honda, taking the course of the said two rivers for unalterable boundaries, so as that the navigation of them be common to both nations. But, by a convention signed in 1786, these limits were extended; the English line, beginning from the sea, was to take the centre of the river Sibun, or Jabon, and continue up to the source of the said river; thence to cross, in a straight line, the intermediate land, till it intersected the river Wallis; and by the centre of the same river, the said line was to descend to the point where it would meet the line already settled in 1783. By this convention, moreover, the English were not only permitted to cut logwood, but mahogany, or any other kind of wood, and to carry away any other produce of the country; with certain exceptions, however, against the establishing of any plantations of sugar, coffee, &c. and they were likewise permitted, with certain restrictions, to occupy the small island called Casina, St. George's Key, or Cayo Casina. The English settlement in this country had formerly been considered as foreign; but, in 1790, by an act of parliament, they were allowed all the privileges of a British colony. The principal towns are Valladolid, the capital; Truxillo; Gracias a Dios; and St. Jago.

HONE, *s.* a fine sort of whetstone, of different colours, used for setting an edge on penknives and razors.

To HONE, *v. n.* [*hongian*, Sax.] to pine or long for any thing. Seldom used.

HO'NEST, *a.* [*honestus*, from *honor*, honour, Lat.] performing every act of justice, or fulfilling every obligation and relation in which we stand as members of society.

HO'NESTLY, *ad.* consistent with justice; consistent with our duty.

HO'NESTY, *s.* [*honestas*, from *honor*, honour, Lat.] goodness, which makes a person prefer his promise or duty to his passion or interest.

HO'NEWORT, *s.* an umbelliferous plant, with few florets in the rundlets.

HO'NEY, *s.* [*hunig*, Sax. *honig*, Belg.] a thick viscous, fluid substance, of a whitish or yellowish colour, sweet to the taste, soluble in water, of a fragrant smell, secreted by certain glands near the bottom of the petals of flowers, sucked up by the bee in its proboscis or trunk, swallowed, and discharged again from the stomach through its mouth into some of the cells of its comb; destined for the food of the young, but, in hard seasons, fed on by the bee itself. Figuratively, sweetness, or seducing allurements; applied to words, used as a term of tenderness and fondness.

To HONEY, *v. n.* to make use of endearing, sweet, or fond expressions.

HO'NEY-BAG, *s.* the stomach which bees always fill to satisfy, and to spare; vomiting up the greater part of the honey, to be kept against winter.

HO'NEYCOMB, *s.* [*honig-camb*, Sax.] the cells of wax, in which a bee stores its honey. These cells have each of them six sides, and are closely fitted to each other. It has been remarked that no other geometrical figure could have been chosen for them, that would have been equally capacious without any loss of room, so that the operation of infinite wisdom is apparent even in the impression of that instinct, whereby these animals are directed to fabricate their cells in that particular form and in no other.

HO'NEY-DEW, *s.* sweet dew, found early in the morning on the leaves of divers plants.

HO'NEY-FLOWER, *s.* a plant with a perennial root, and of the appearance of a shrub. It produces large spikes of chocolate-coloured flowers in May, in each of which is contained a large quantity of black sweet liquor, from whence it is supposed to derive its name.

HO'NEY-MOON, *s.* the first month after marriage, so called from the fondness and tenderness which appears then between a married couple.

HO'NEYSUCKLE, *s.* [*hunig-sucle*, Sax.] in botany, a plant so called from the sweetness of its odour; it is likewise named the *woodbine*.

HO'NEYLESS, *a.* without honey, or robbed of their honey, applied to bees.

HO'NIED, *a.* covered with honey. Sweet, flattering, or enticing, applied to words.

HO'NITON, a neat, well-built, and populous town of Devonshire, with a large manufactory of broad-lace, (formerly of serges) and an estimated exportation to London of about five tons of butter weekly. It is pleasantly seated on the river Otter, over which it has a bridge, in the best and pleasantest part of the country, abounding with uncommonly beautiful landscapes all the way to Exeter, and on the great western road from London, 16 miles E. of Exeter, and 156 W. by S. of London. Market on Saturday. P. 3509.

HO'NORARY, *a.* [from *honor*, honour, Lat.] done in order to confer honour, or as a mark of esteem; conferring honour, but not gain.

HO'NOUR, (the *u* in this word, and all its derivatives and compounds, is dropped in pronunciation; as, *honor*, *honorable*, &c.) *s.* [*honor*, Lat.] dignity or high rank. Reputation; fame. Reverence. Chastity. Dignity of mien. Glory; boast. A testimony or token of respect and esteem, used after *do*. The title of a person of rank. A subject of praise. Glory. A regard to the regard and esteem of the world. Nobleness or majesty, applied to persons. A place, office, or title, which attracts esteem. Ornament and respect. "The *honours* of his head." *Dryden*.

To HO'NOUR, *v. a.* [from *honor*, honour, Lat.] to esteem or respect; to entertain an inward esteem and reverence for any person superior to us in any relation, and to shew it by outward signs and actions.

HO'NOURABLE, *a.* [*honorable*, Fr.] worthy of respect, or reverence; great, or suitable to a person's dignity; generous; conferring or attracting respect and reverence; without taint or reproach; honest; equitable.

HO'NOURABLENESS, *s.* highness of post or dignity, which attracts reverence and respect; generosity.

HO'NOURABLY, *ad.* with tokens of honour; in such a manner as to add dignity to a person's character; generously.

HO'NOURER, *s.* one that entertains respect and esteem for another in his mind, and shews it in his actions.

HOOD. *s.* [*hod*, Sax.] denotes condition, quality, state, or character, as in *childhood*. It is sometimes taken collectively; and then signifies several united together, as *sisterhood*; *i, e.* a company of sisters; *brotherhood*, a fraternity of several of the same profession incorporated.

HOOD, *s.* [*hod*, Sax.] an upper covering worn by a woman over her cap; any thing drawn upon the head, and covering it; a kind of ornament worn by a graduate of an university to shew his degree.

HOO'DMAN'S-BLIND, *s.* a play in which the person hooded is to catch another, and tell his name, before the bandage is to be removed from his eyes, now called *blindman's buff*.

To HOO'D-WINK, *v. a.* to hinder a person from seeing by binding something over his eyes.

HOOF, *s.* [*hof*, Sax. *hoef*, Belg.] the hard, horny substance which covers the feet of horses, and other animals that feed on grass.

HOO'FBOUND, *a.* applied to a horse, when his hoof

shrinks in at the top and at the heel, and the skin by that means starts above and grows over the hoof.

HO'OFED, *a.* having a hoof.

HOOK, *s.* [*hoce*, Sax. *hoēck*, Belg.] any thing bent so as to catch hold. "A shepherd's *hook;* a pot-*hook*." A wire crooked and barbed at the point, used in fishing. A snare or trap. Any bending instrument to cut or lop with. "A reaping *hook*." That part of a hinge which is fixed to the posts of a door; hence *off the hooks* implies a state of disorder or confusion. *By hook or by crook*, a phrase signifying one way or another; by any means, whether direct or indirect.

To HOOK, *v. a.* in fishing, to catch with a hook. Figuratively, to entrap or insnare; to draw or fasten as with a hook.

HO'OKAH, *s.* among the Arabs, and other nations of the East, is a pipe of a singular and complicated construction, through which tobacco is smoked.

HOO'KED, *a.* bent; crooked.

HOO'KEDNESS, *s.* the state of being bent like a hook.

HOOKNO'SED, *a.* having a crooked aquiline nose.

HOOP, *s.* [*hoep*, Belg.] any thing bent in a circular manner in order to bind or keep tight that which it surrounds, particularly casks or barrels; several circles of whalebone worn by women to extend their petticoats; any thing circular.

To HOOP, *v. a.* to put hoops on a cask or other vessel. Figuratively, to clasp, encircle, or surround.

To HOOP, *v. a.* [*houpper*, Fr.] to shout, or make a noise by way of call or pursuit; to call to by a shout.

HOO'PER, *s.* a cooper; or one that puts hoops on vessels.

HO'OPING-COUGH, (*hooping-koff*) *s.* a convulsive kind of cough, so called from the noise with which it is attended.

HOO'POE, in ornithology, a bird resembling a pie, and ornamented with a crest, which occasionally visits our island.

To HOOT, *v. n.* [*hwt*, Brit.] to make a noise in contempt; to cry like an owl. Actively, to drive with noise and shouts.

HOOT, *s.* [*huée*, Fr.] a clamour, shout, or noise, made at a person in contempt; the noise made by an owl.

To HOP, *v. n.* [*hoppan*, Sax.] to jump or skip lightly; to move by leaps on one leg. Figuratively, to hop or walk tamely, by laying all our stress on one leg; to move; to play.

HOP, *s.* a leap made with one leg; a light or small jump, generally applied to the motion of birds on the ground, or the manner in which they move from one branch of a tree to another, without extending their legs. In botany, a plant whose flower is used as a bitter in brewing, to keep beer from turning sour, from *hop*, Belg.

To HOP, *v. a.* to impregnate with hops; to make bitter with hops.

HOPE, the station at the mouth of the river Thames, below Gravesend.

HOPE, *s.* [*opa*, Sax. *hope*, Belg.] that pleasure which arises in the mind on the thought of the enjoyment of some future good; an expectation of some future good. SYNON. *Hope* has for its object, success in itself, and denotes a trust borne up by some encouragement. *Expectation* regards particularly the happy moment of an event, and intimates a certainty of its arriving. Thus, we *hope* to obtain things; we *expect* their arriving. What we *hope* for seems to be more a favour or a kindness; what we *expect*, more a duty or obligation. Thus, we *hope* for favourable answers to our demands; we *expect* such as are agreeable to our propositions.

To HOPE, *v. n.* to expect a future good.

HO'PEFUL, *a.* full of qualities which produce hope; promising; full of hope or expectation of success. The last sense, though strictly analogical, is seldom used.

HO'PEFULLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to raise hope, or encourage an expectation of some future good.

HO'PEFULNESS, *s.* the quality which encourages or occasions a pleasing expectation of success, or of some future good.

HO'PELESS, *a.* without any expectation of future good. Figuratively, desperately abandoned.

HO'PER, *s.* one that has pleasing expectations of some future good.

HO'PINGLY, *ad.* with hope or confidence that nothing of evil will happen.

HO'PPER, *s.* one who leaps or jumps on one leg.

HO'PPER, *s.* so called because it is always hopping, or in agitation; the box or open frame of wood in a mill, into which the corn is put to be ground.

HO'RAL, or HO'RARY, *a.* [from *hora* an hour, Gr. and Lat.] relating, pointing to, or containing, an hour. The *horary circle*, on globes, is the brass circle at the north pole, on which the hours are marked as on a clock. In astronomy, *horary motion* of a planet, is the space it moves in one hour of time.

HORDE, *s.* [*hiorde*, Sax.] a flock, company, or regiment; a clan, or company of people generally changing their situation.

HO'REB, a mountain of Asia, in Arabia Petræa, westward of Mount Sinai, or rather another eminence belonging to the same mountain. At the foot of it is a monastery, where a bishop of the Greek church resides. There are two or three fine springs, and abundance of fruit-trees on its summit, but none on that of Sinai.

HORI'ZON, *s.* [from *horizo*, to rise, Gr.] the line which terminates or bounds the sight. The *sensible horizon*, is the circular line which limits the view; the *real* is that which divides the globe into two equal parts. On globes, this is generally the upper part of the frame on which the globe rests.

HORIZO'NTAL, *a.* [*horizontal*, Fr.] near the horizon. Parallel to the horizon; on a level.

HORIZO'NTALLY, *ad.* in a direction parallel to the horizon; on a level, or in a line equally distant in all its parts from the ground, supposing the ground to be level.

HORN, *s.* [*horn*, Sax.] a hard, pointed, and callous substance which grows on the heads of some animals. Figuratively, an instrument of wind music, formed of the horn of some animal. The extremities of the waxing or waning moon, so called because representing the horns of a cow, or from *hyrn*, Sax. a point. The feelers of a snail, or those long substances on the head of a snail, which it draws in or pushes out at pleasure, imagined to be its feelers, but by modern naturalists found to be a kind of telescopes, having the eyes at their extremities; hence the phrase *to draw in one's horns*, for being terrified, or having one's courage damped at the prospect of danger. A drinking cup made of horn. In Scripture, *horn* is used for power, pride, or empire.

HO'RNBEAM, *s.* a tree with leaves like those of the elm or beech-tree.

HO'RNBEAK, or HO'RNFISH, *s.* a sort of fish.

HO'RNBLEND, in mineralogy, a kind of black or green indurated bole or clay which is frequently found in iron-mines.

HO'RNBOOK, *s.* a leaf with the alphabet and Lord's prayer printed on it, stuck on a piece of board, and covered over with horn to keep it from soiling, used for teaching children their letters.

HO'RNBY, a town of Lancashire, situated on the Lon, or Lune, near Westmoreland, 8 miles N. E. of Lancaster, and 256 N. W. of London. Market on Monday. P. 382.

HO'RNCASTLE, a large well-built town in Lincolnshire, seated on the river Bane, (almost surrounded by water) near a navigable canal, 20 miles E. of Lincoln, and 136 N. of London. Market on Saturday. Pop. 3988.

HO'RNDON on the Hill, a town of Essex, situated on an eminence, from which there is a beautiful and extensive prospect, near the river Hope, which soon after falls into the Thames, 5 miles N. by E. of Tilbury Fort, and 24 E. of London. Market on Saturday. Pop. 511.

HO'RNED, *a.* having, or appearing as having, horns.

HO'RNER, *s.* one that manufactures and sells horns.

HO'RNET, *s.* [*hyrnette*, Fr.] a large, strong, stinging fly, whose body is long, resembling a thread, and of a bluish colour; it makes its nest, (which consists of wood,) in hollow trees, for which purpose, like the wasp, it is furnished with strong-toothed jaws.

HO'RNFOOT, *a.* hoofed.

HO'RNOWL, *s.* an owl so called from its having horns.

HO'RNPIPE, *s.* a jig, so called because formerly danced to a horn.

HO'RNSEA, a town in the East Riding of Yorkshire, almost surrounded by a small arm of the ocean, which, by its continual encroachments on the land, has washed away nearly a whole street; and, it is said, that a village, once standing on the N. side of the town, was wholly swallowed up by it. It is 40 miles E. of York, and 188 N. of London. Market on Monday. Pop. 780.

HO'RNSTONE, *s.* a kind of blue stone.

HO'RNWORK, *s.* in fortification, an out-work, advancing towards the field, consisting of two demi-bastions, joined to a curtain.

HO'RNY, *a.* made of, or resembling, horn; hard as horn, or callous.

HORO'GRAPHY, (*horografy*), *s.* [from *hora* an hour, and *grapho* to write, Gr. *horographie*, Fr.] an account of the hours.

HO'ROLOGUE, or HORO'LOGY, *s.* [*horologium*, Lat.] from *hora* an hour, and *lego* to tell, Gr.] an instrument that tells the hour.

HORO'METRY, *s.* [from *hora* an hour, and *metreo* to measure, Gr.] the art of measuring the hours.

HO'ROSCOPE, *s.* [from *hora* an hour, and *skeptomai* to see, Gr.] in astrology, the configuration of the planets at the hour of a person's birth.

HO'RRENT, *a.* [from *horreo* to dread, Lat.] pointing outwards; bristled with points. "*Horrent* arms." *Milt.*

HO'RRIBLE, *a.* [from *horreo* to dread, Lat.] occasioning horror; hideous; odious.

HO'RRIBLENESS, *s.* that quality in a person or thing which affects with horror, or a strong apprehension of instant danger, &c.; a deep impression of odiousness.

HO'RRIBLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to raise fear and horror.

HO'RRID, *a.* [from *horreo* to dread, Lat.] hideous; shocking.

HO'RRIDNESS, *s.* that quality which renders a thing extremely odious, shocking, or dreadful.

HORRI'FIC, *a.* [from *horror* horror, and *facio* to make, Lat.] causing horror.

HO'RROR, *s.* [from *horreo* to dread, Lat.] a passion excited by an object which causes a high degree both of fear and detestation. Figuratively, a gloom or dreariness, which affects with horror.

HORSE, *s.* [formerly spelt *hors*; of *hors*, Sax.] a domestic beast, used in war, draught, and carriage. It is believed to have been originally a native of the East, and the Arabian horses are more distinguished for beauty and swiftness than any others in the world. *Horse*, in war, the cavalry, or those soldiers in an army that fight on horseback. In manufactories, any thing used as a support; hence a *horse* to dry linen on. A wooden machine, which soldiers ride by way of punishment. Among mariners, a rope fastened to the arms of each yard, to support the men when handling or reeving the sails. In astronomy, a constellation of the northern hemisphere more properly called the Horse's Head.

It is a good Horse that never stumbles.

This proverb intimates to us, that there is no creature that ever went upon four *legs*, but has made some false step or another, and that every mother's son of us who goes upon two, hath his *slips* and his *imperfections*; and there is no person in the world without his *weak side*, and therefore pleads a pardon for mistakes, either in *conversation* or *action*, and puts a check upon intemperate *mockery*, or uncharitable *censure*.

To HORSE, *v. a.* [*horsan*, Sax.] to mount upon a horse; to carry a person, or to place a person on one's back; to so set astride upon a thing. To cover a mare.

HO'RSEBACK, *s.* the back of a horse; the state of being mounted on a horse.

HO'RSEBEAN, *s.* a small bean usually given to horses.

HO'RSEBLOCK, *s.* a block made use of to assist a person in mounting a horse.

HO'RSEBOAT, *s.* a large boat used at ferries to carry horses over the water.

HO'RSEBOY, *s.* a groom, or boy employed in dressing horses; a stable-boy.

HO'RSEBREAKER, *s.* one who tames horses, and fits them either for riding or drawing.

HO'RSECHESNUT, or HO'RSECHESTNUT, *s.* a tree with "digitated or fingered leaves; the flowers, which consist of five leaves, are of an anomalous figure, opening with two lips; there are male and female upon the same spike; the female flowers are succeeded by nuts, which grow in green prickly husks. Their whole year's shoot is commonly performed in three weeks' time; after which it does no more than increase in bulk, and become more firm; and all the latter part of the summer is occupied in forming and strengthening the buds for the next year's shoots." *Miller.*

HO'RSECOURSER, *s.* one that runs, or keeps running horses; a dealer in horses.

HO'RSE-EMMET, *s.* an ant of a large kind.

HO'RSEFLESH. *s.* the flesh of horses. *One skilled in horseflesh*, is a low phrase for a person skilled in buying horses.

HO'RSEFLY, *s.* a fly remarkable for stinging horses.

HO'RSELAUGH, (*horselaff*) *s.* a loud, violent, and sometimes affected laugh.

HO'RSELEECH, *s.* a great leech, which usually fastens to horses when watering; a farrier, a horse-doctor, from *horse* and *leece*, Sax., which signifies both a leech, and a person who cures disorders.

HO'RSELITTER, *s.* a carriage hung upon poles between two horses, in which the person lies at full length.

HO'RSEMAN, *s.* a rider, or one mounted on horseback; one skilled in riding; one that fights on horseback, applied to an army.

HO'RSEMANSHIP, *s.* the art of riding, breaking, or managing a horse.

HO'RSEMARTEN, *s.* a kind of large bee.

HO'RSEMASTER, *s.* a kind of large bee.

HO'RSEMATCH, *s.* a race, wherein two or more horses contend for superiority in swiftness.

HO'RSEMEAT, *s.* provender or food fit for horses.

HO'RSEMINT, *s.* a large coarse kind of mint.

HO'RSEMUSCLE, *s.* a large muscle.

HO'RSEPLAY, *s.* coarse, rough, or violent play.

HO'RSEPOND, *s.* a pond for horses.

HO'RSERACE, *s.* a contest between horses for a prize.

HO'RSERADISH, *s.* a root of a strong, poignant taste, used in cookery for a kind of sauce, and esteemed in medicine very diuretic. It is reckoned a species of scurvy-grass by botanical writers.

HO'RSESHOE, *s.* a plate of iron nailed under the hoof of a horse. In botany, an herb with butterfly-shaped blossoms, found in chalky hills.

HO'RSETAIL, *s.* a plant classed by botanists among the ferns.

HO'RSEWAY, *s.* a broad way or road by which horses may travel.

HO'RSHAM, [probably named from Horsa, brother to Hengist, the Saxon] a populous town of Sussex, one of the largest in the county, which has a fine church, and a well-endowed free-school. It supplies great store of fine poultry for the London markets. It is situated about 3 miles from the road between London and Arundel, 20 miles N N. W. of Brighthelmstone, and 36 nearly S. of London. Market on Saturday, and a monthly market for cattle, (for which it has a patent) on the last Tuesday. Pop. 5105.

HO'RTATIVE, *a.* [from *hortor* to exhort, Lat.] an argument by which a person endeavours to excite another to practise any thing.

HO'RTATORY, *a.* [from *hortor* to exhort, Lat.] encouraging, animating, or advising to perform a thing.

HO'RTICULTURE, *s.* [from *hortus* a garden, and *cultura* cultivation, Lat.] the art of cultivating gardens.

HO'RTULAN, *a.* [from *hortus* a garden, Lat.] belonging to a garden.

HOSA'NNA, *s.* save us now, or save, we beseech thee; [from *yashang* to save, Heb.] a form of blessing, or wishing a person well, used by the Jews. Thus at our Saviour's entrance into Jerusalem when the people cried out, "*Hosanna* to the Son of David!" Matt. xxi. 15, their meaning was, Lord, preserve this son of David, this king; heap favours and blessings upon him.

HOSE'A, a canonical book of the Old Testament, so called from the prophet of that name, its author, who was the son of Beri, and the first of the lesser prophets; he lived in the kingdom of Samaria, and delivered his prophecies under the reign of Jeroboam II. and his successors, kings of Israel; and under the reigns of Uzziah, Jotham, Ahaz, and Hezekiah, kings of Judah; to denounce the divine vengeance against them, and to foretell the captivity in Assyria.

HOSE, (*hoze*) *s.* plur. *hosen*; [*hosa*, Sax.] a stocking or covering for the legs. Formerly used for breeches.

HO'SIER (*hozier*) *s.* one who sells stockings.

HO'SPITABLE, *a.* [from *hospes* a guest, Lat.] giving entertainment to strangers; kind and affable to strangers.

HO'SPITABLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to shew kindness and give entertainment to strangers.

HO'SPITAL, *s.* [from *hospes* a guest, Lat.] a place built for the reception of the sick, or the support of the poor.

HOSPITA'LITY, *s.* [*hospitalité*, Fr.] the virtue exercised in the entertainment of strangers.

HO'SPITALLER, *s.* [*hospitallier*, Fr.] one residing in an hospital to receive either the poor or strangers; a poor person living in, or supported at, an hospital. The suppressed order of Knights of Malta (or of St. John of Jerusalem) also bore the name of hospitallers.

HO'SPODAR, *s.* a title borne by the princes of Walachia and Moldavia, who receive the investiture of their principalities from the Grand Seignior, who gives them a vest and standard; they are under his protection, and obliged to serve him, and he even sometimes deposes them; but in other respects they are absolute sovereigns within their own dominions.

HOST, (*hōst*) *s.* [*hoste*, Fr.] a person who keeps an inn. An army, from *hostis*, Lat. an enemy. Any great number or multitude. "An *host* of tongues." *Shak.* The sacrifice of the mass, or the consecrated wafer, in the Romish church, from *hostie*, Fr. *hostia*, Lat. a sacrifice, or victim offered up in sacrifice.

To HOST, *v. n.* to put up at an inn; to go to a public-house for entertainment. To engage or encounter in battle.

HO'STAGE, *s.* [*ostage*, Fr.] a person given up as a pledge for the security of the performance of certain conditions.

HO'STEL, or HO'STELRY, (*hōtel*, or *hōtelry*) *s.* [*hostel*, *hostelerie*, Fr.] an inn, or house where a person may meet with entertainment or lodging.

HO'STESS, *a.* [*hostesse*, Fr.] a woman who keeps a public-house or inn.

HO'STILE, *a.* [from *hostis*, an enemy, Lat.] like an enemy; adverse; opposite.

HOSTI'LITY, *s.* [*hostilité*, Fr.] the practice of an open enemy; open war; violent and vehement opposition.

HO'STLER, *s.* one who has the care of horses at an inn.

HO'STRY, *s.* the stable or place where horses are kept at an inn.

HOT, *a.* [*hat*, Sax. and Scot.] having the power to excite a sensation of heat; made warm by fire. Figuratively, lustful, or vehemently lewd. Strongly affected with any sensible quality, in allusion to hounds. Violent; furious; ardent; vehement, applied to action. Precipitate, or furiously thoughtless. Highly seasoned, or affecting the palate very strongly.

HO'TBED, *s.* in gardening, a bed made warm for producing of plants which would not thrive without that contrivance.

HO'TBRAINED, *a.* furious; vehement; passionate.

HO'TCOCKLES, *s.* a play in which one covers his eyes, and guesses who strikes him.

HO'TCH-POTCH, *s.* See HODGE-PODGE.

HOTHE'ADED, *a.* vehement or violent in passion; soon provoked.

HO'THOUSE, *s.* a bagnio, or place to sweat or cup in. A brothel or bawdy-house. A house in which are hot-beds to bring vegetables, &c., to perfection all the year round.

HO'TLY, *ad.* with heat; with violence or vehemence; with lewdness, lust, or lasciviousness.

HO'TMOUTHED, *a.* headstrong; ungovernable.

HO'TNESS, *s.* that quality or state which excites a sensation of heat; violence or vehemence. Figuratively, wantonness or lust.

HO'TSPUR, *s.* a person of violent passions, easily provoked, obstinate and ungovernable. In botany, a pea of speedy growth.

HO'TSPURRED, *a.* vehement; of violent passions; rash; ungovernable.

HOTTENTOTS, Country of the, a large region in the southern extremity of Africa, which extends N. by W. along the Coast, from the Cape of Good Hope, beyond the mouth of the Orange River, and from that Cape, in an E. N. E. direction, to the mouth of the Great Fish River, which parts it from Caffraria Proper. There are no considerable kingdoms throughout this large extent of country, the whole being inhabited by different tribes, or nations, governed by honquers, or chiefs, who live, like the Arabs, in huts, or portable houses, and remove their kraals, or villages, whenever the pasture becomes too bare for the subsistence of their cattle, and upon the natural and violent death of an inhabitant. The Hottentots of the Cape consist of a few

paltry and miserable hordes, who have not even the power of choosing their own chief, and live, as they can, in different cantons of the colony; but the savage Hottentots, called by way of derision, the *Jackal Hottentots*, far removed from the government of the Europeans, still preserve their original manners. The Hottentots, in general, are as tall as most Europeans, but more slender, and their hands and feet are small. Their skin is of a yellowish brown hue, somewhat resembling that of an European who has the jaundice in a high degree; but this colour is not at all observable in the whites of the eyes. There are not such thick lips among the Hottentots as among their neighbours the negroes, the Caffres, and the Mozambiques. Their mouth is of the middling size; and they have, in general, the finest set of teeth imaginable. Their heads are covered with hair more woolly, if possible, than that of the negroes. With respect to their shape, carriage, and every motion, their whole appearance indicates health and content. There is a volatility in their manner which shews an abundant flow of spirits, or a high enjoyment of animal life; in their intercourse with Europeans, they hardly stand still for a moment. In their mien, moreover, a degree of carelessness is observable, that discovers marks of alacrity and resolution; qualities which, upon occasion, they certainly can exhibit, as in their encounters with lions and other wild beasts. Not only the men, but the women also are clothed with sheep skins; the wool being worn outward in summer, and inward during the winter. They wear one skin over their shoulders, the ends of it crossing each other before, and leaving their neck bare. Another skin is fastened round their middle, and reaches down to their knees. They besmear their bodies all over, very copiously, with fat, in which there is mixed up a little soot, and this is never wiped off. They likewise perfume themselves with powder of herbs, with which they powder both the head and body, rubbing it all over them, when they besmear themselves. The odour of this powder is rank and aromatic, and comes nearest to that of the poppy mixed with spices. Some of them adorn themselves with necklaces of shells. The women cover themselves much more scrupulously than the men. They seldom content themselves with one covering, but almost always have two, and very often three. These are made of a prepared and well-greased skin, and are fastened about their bodies with a thong, almost like the aprons of European women. The outermost is always the largest, measuring from about six inches to a foot over. This is likewise, generally, the finest and most showy, and is frequently adorned with glass beads, strung in different figures. Both the men and women generally go bareheaded. Neither their ears nor nose are adorned with any pendent ornaments, as they are among other savages. The nose, however, is sometimes, by way of greater state, marked with a black streak of soot, or with a large spot of red lead; of which latter, on their high days and holidays, they likewise put a little on their cheeks. Both sexes wear rings on their arms and legs; most of these are made of thick leather straps, cut in a circular shape; and these have given rise to the almost universally received notion, that the Hottentots wrap guts about their legs, in order to eat them occasionally. Rings of iron, copper, or brass, of the size of a goose quill, are considered as more genteel than those of leather; but the girls are not allowed to use any rings till they are marriageable. The Hottentots seldom wear any shoes; what they do wear, are made of undressed leather, with the hairy side outward; they are rendered soft and pliable by being beat and moistened, and are very light and cool Their habitations are some of them of a circular, and some of an oblong shape, resembling a round bee-hive, or a vault; the ground plot is from 18 to 24 feet in diameter. The highest of them are so low, that it is scarcely possible for a middle-sized man to stand upright. But neither the lowness of the hut, nor that of the door, which is barely three feet high, can be considered as any inconvenience to a Hottentot, who finds no difficulty in stooping, and crawling on all-fours. The fire-place is in the middle, and they sit or lie round it in a circle. The low door is the only place that admits the light, and at the same time, the only outlet that is left for the smoke. The Hottentot, inured to it from his infancy, sees it hover round him, without feeling the least inconvenience arising from it to his eyes; while, rolled up like a hedge-hog, and wrapped up snug in his skin, he lies at the bottom of his hut, quite at his ease, in the midst of this cloud, except that he is now and then obliged to peep out from beneath his sheep-skin, in order to stir the fire, or perhaps to light his pipe, or else, sometimes, to turn the steak he is broiling over the coals. The order of these huts, in a kraal, or clan, is most frequently in the form of a circle, with the doors inward; by which means a kind of yard is formed, where the cattle are kept at night. The milk, as soon as it is taken from the cow, is put to other milk, which is curdled, and is kept in a leathern sack, the hairy side of which, being considered as the cleanest, is turned inward; so that the milk is never drank while it is sweet. Among other tribes of Hottentots are the Boshiesmen, or Boshmans, who inhabit the mountains in the interior part of the country, N. E. of the Cape of Good Hope, and are averse to the pastoral life. Some of their maxims are to live on hunting and plunder, and never to keep any animal alive for the space of one night. On this account they themselves are pursued, and sometimes exterminated, like wild beasts, or taken and made slaves of. Bushes and clefts in rocks serve them by turns for dwellings. Many of them are entirely naked; but some of them cover their body with the skin of any sort of animal, great or small, from the shoulder downward as far as it will reach, wearing it till it falls off their backs in rags. Ignorant of agriculture, they are obliged to wander over hills and dales, after certain wild roots, berries, and plants, which they eat raw. Their table, however, is composed of several other dishes, among which are the larvæ of insects, the caterpillars from which butterflies are produced, the termites, or white ants, grasshoppers, snails, and spiders. With all these changes of diet, the Boshman is, nevertheless, frequently in want. When captured as a slave, he exchanges his meagre fare for the luxury of butter-milk, furmenty, or hasty pudding, and sometimes becomes fat in a few weeks. This good living, however, is soon embittered by the grumbling of his master and mistress, and he must frequently bear, perhaps, a few curses or blows, for neglect and indolence. Disliking labour, and from his corpulency become less capable of bearing it, he now pines after his former uncontrolled and wandering life, which he generally endeavours to regain by escaping. Another tribe of Hottentots, near the mouth of Orange river, have huts superior to those of the generality of Hottentots; they are loftier and thatched with grass; and are furnished with stools made of the back-bones of the grampus. Their mode of living is, in the highest degree, wretched, and they are apparently the most dirty of all Hottentot tribes. Their dress is composed of the skins of seals and jackals, the flesh of which they eat. When a grampus is cast ashore, they remove their huts to the place, and subsist upon it as long as any part of it remains; and, in this manner, it sometimes affords them sustenance for half a year, though in a great measure decayed, and putrefied by the sun. They smear their skin with the oil, the odour of which is so powerful, that their approach may be perceived some time before they present themselves to view. They carry their

water in the shells of ostrich eggs, and the bladders of seals, which they shoot with arrows, the same as the other Hottentots. Though one small hut contains the whole family, and all are obliged to repose together, they are chaste in their manners. Severe in their jurisprudence, they punish murder, adultery, and robbery with death. From the observance of dances or rejoicings at the full and change of the moon, they appear to be idolaters. The country possessed by the Dutch is of a pretty considerable extent, comprehending, not only the large tract between Table Bay and False Bay, but that which is called Hottentot Holland, extending from False Bay to the Cabo dos Agulhas, or Cape of Needles, and in the country farther E. beyond St. Christopher's river, called Terra de Natal. The coast of this country abounds in bays and capes; it is naturally mountainous and barren, but the industrious Dutch have overcome all natural difficulties, and it not only produces a sufficiency of all the necessaries of life for the inhabitants, but also of refreshments for all the European ships that touch here. In the interior parts, however, the soil is astonishingly fertile and productive. The Dutch consider the year as divided into two seasons which they term monsoons; the wet monsoon, or winter; and the dry one, or summer. The first begins with our spring; the latter when our summer ends. In the damp season, the Cape is much subject to fogs; and from the middle of the wet monsoon, it rains almost continually till summer; the weather is cold, raw, and unpleasant; but never more rigorous than autumn in Germany. Water never freezes to above the thickness of half-a-crown, and, as soon as the sun appears, the ice is dissolve. The Cape is rarely visited by thunder and lightning, excepting a little near the turn of the seasons. Among the quadrupeds of this country are antelopes, which go in herds of 20 or 30,000 each; buffaloes; giraffes, or cameleopards; the gamsbock, or chamois, a species of antelope, which has remarkably long, sharp horns, and, when attacked by dogs, will sit on its hind quarters, and defend itself; wild dogs, much larger than the jackal, which travel in herds, and are very destructive to flocks of sheep; elephants; elks; hyenas; the koedo, an animal of a mouse colour, rather larger than our deer, with three white stripes over the back, and the male having very large twisted horns; lions; jackals; tigers; panthers; the quacha, a species of the zebra, but more tractable; the double-horned rhinoceros; horses; domestic horned cattle; common sheep; and a peculiar species of sheep, which are covered with hair instead of wool. The hippopotamus, or river-horse, is frequently seen here. Among the birds are vultures; ostriches, whose eggs are excellent food; and the loxia, a species of gregarious birds, which builds its curious nest in the mimosa tree, where it forms a kind of thatched house, with a regular street of nests on both sides, at about two inches' distance from each other, and containing under its roof several hundred, or a thousand birds. The termites, or white ants, which do no injury to the wood, as in the East Indies, but only to the grass, the destruction of which they occasion, by raising a number of hills, which impede the progress of vegetation. The Hottentots eat them; and this food is found to be far from disagreeable. The locusts also are esteemed excellent food by the Boshmans, by whom they are dried and kept for use. The black, or rock scorpion, is nearly as venomous here as any of the serpent tribe, of which there are numerous kinds. There are six species about the Cape; namely, the horned snake, about 18 inches long, the most poisonous of them all; the kouse-band, or garter snake, about the same length, dangerous to travellers, on account of resembling the soil so much in colour, that it is not readily perceived; the yellow snake, which differs in colour only from the hooded snake of India, and being from four to eight feet in length, their size, and bright yellow colour, renders it easy to avoid them; the puff adder, about 40 inches in length, so called from blowing itself up to near a foot in circumference; the spring adder, very dangerous, but not common, from three to four feet long, and a jet black, with white spots; and the night snake, more beautiful than any of the others, about 20 inches long, very thin, belted with black, red, and yellow, and when near, at night, has the appearance of fire. The country of the Hottentots lies between the tropic of Capricorn, and 35 degrees S. lat., and is bounded on the W. S, and E. by the Atlantic and Indian Oceans, and on the N. by regions very little, if at all, explored.

HOVE, the preter. of HEAVE.

HO'VEL, *s.* [diminutive of *hofe*, a house, Sax.] a shed open at the sides, covered over head; a mean, low habitation or cottage.

To HO'VEL, *v. a.* to shelter in, or repair to, an hovel.

To HO'VER, *v. n.* [*horio*, Brit.] to hang in the air over a person's head, without flying off one way or another; to wander about one place.

HOUGH, (*ho*) *s.* [*hog*, Sax.] the lower part of the thigh of a beast. An adze or hoe. See HOE.

To HOUGH, (*ho*) *v. a.* to hamstring; to disable; or hinder from running, by cutting the sinew or tendon of the ham. In gardening, to cut or scrape up earth with an hoe. This is an unusual manner of spelling, and should not be imitated.

HO'ULET, *s.* [*hullette*, Fr.] a young owl.

HO'ULSWORTHY, a town of Devonshire, situated on the river Tamar, and borders of Cornwall, 12 miles S. W. of Biddeford, and 215 from London. Market on Saturday.

HOULT, *s.* [*holt*, Sax.] a small wood. Obsolete. "In *hoults* and shady greaves." *Fairfax.*

HOUND, *s.* [*hund*, Sax.] a dog used in hunting.

To HOUND, *v. a.* to set on, or let loose to the chase. To hunt or pursue.

HO'UNDFISH, *s.* a sort of fish.

HO'UNDSTONGUE, *s.* in botany, the cynoglossum, with broad spear-shaped leaves, and purplish or white flowers.

HO'UNDSLOW, a town of Middlesex, situated on the great western road, on a branch of the Coln, 10 miles W. of London. It belongs to two parishes, the N. side of the street to Heston, and the S. to Isleworth. On its heath, which is noted for horse-races and robberies, are some powder-mills. Market on Thursday.

HOUP, *s.* the puet, or lapwing.

HOUR, *s.* [*heure*, Fr. *hora*, Lat.] the twenty-fourth part of a natural day, or a space of time consisting of sixty minutes; the time marked by a clock; any particular time; a proper season for the performance of any thing.

HO'UR-CIRCLES, *s.* on the globe, are circles of longitude drawn at the distance of 15 degrees one from the other, serving to denote the difference of the time of places on the earth.

HO'URGLASS, *s.* an instrument to measure time with, by means of sand running through a small aperture out of one glass into another; any space of time. The last sense is obsolete.

HO'URLY, *a.* and *ad.* happening or repeated every hour; frequent.

HO'URPLATE, *s.* the plate on which the figures of the hours are painted or described, whether for a clock or dial.

HOUSE, *s.* [*hus*, Sax. and Goth.] a building wherein a person or human creature dwells. Figuratively, any place of abode. The manner of living or eating. A table, joined to *keep*. "He kept a miserable *house*." *Shak.* The station of a planet, astrologically considered. Family race, descendants, or kindred; one's family affairs. "Set thine *house* in

order." 2 *Kings* xx. 1. A body of men meeting for public concerns in any dwelling, applied to the lords or commons collectively considered; when used with *upper*, it implies the lords; and when joined with *lower*, the commons. *House* means a dwelling distinct by itself; *tenement*, part of a house, divided off, for the use of another family.

To HOUSE, (*houze*) *v. a.* to harbour; to give lodging in a house; to shelter or keep under a roof. Neuterly, to take shelter; to reside or live in a building. To have a station in the heavens, applied to astrology.

HOU'SEBREAKER, *s.* one who forces an entrance into another person's house to steal.

HOU'SEBREAKING, *s.* the act of entering another person's house by force in order to steal; called, in law, a *burglary*.

HOU'SEDOG, *s.* a mastiff, or dog kept in a house to secure it from thieves.

HOU'SEHOLD, *s.* a family living together in one dwelling-place or house; the management, economy, or government of, a family. Used in composition to imply domestic, or making part of a family.

HOU'SEHOLDER, *s.* the master of a family.

HOU'SEHOLD-STUFF, *s.* furniture of a house, or utensils fit or necessary for a family.

HOU'SEKEEPER, *s.* one who is master of a family, and rents a whole house, opposed to a *lodger*; a woman-servant, who has the management of a family.

HOU'SEKEEPING, *a.* domestic; fit or necessary for a family.

HOU'SEKEEPING, *s.* hospitality; a liberal and plentiful table; the charge and expense attending the keeping a family.

HOU'SELEEK, *s.* a plant so called from growing on the walls, or outside roofs of houses.

HOU'SELESS, (*houseless*) *a.* without any abode or house to live in.

HOU'SEMAID, *s.* a female servant, employed in keeping a house clean.

HOU'SEROOM, *s.* a shelter, place, or entertainment in house.

HOU'SESNAIL, *s.* a sort of snail.

HOU'SESTEADS, Northumberland, near Chester and Busy Gap. It is noted for the remains of Roman altars and statues, which have been dug up here in great quantities. From it is the best view of the Roman Wall. On Chapel Hill, near it, the Romans had a temple where fragments of Doric capitals have been found, with many broken columns and several altars; and in an adjoining field, remain the visible foundations of streets and buildings.

HOU'SEWARMING, *s.* a feast or merry-making, upon going into a new house.

HOU'SEWIFE, (pron. *huzziff*, or *huzzy*) *s.* the mistress of a family; one skilled in the regulating of a family, and practising frugality; a kind of purse consisting of several pockets above one another, and a book made of cloth, to carry thread, silk, and needles in.

HOU'SEWIFELY, (*huzzifly*) *ad.* after the manner of a person who knows how to manage a family with order and frugality.

HOU'SEWIFELY, (*huzzifly*) *a.* skilled in the management of a family.

HOU'SEWIFERY, (*huzzifry*) *s.* the business or management of the mistress of a family; prudent and frugal management of the affairs of a family.

HOU'SING, (*houzing*) *s.* the quantity of houses in any place; cloth originally used to keep off dirt, now added to saddles as ornamental, from *houseaux*, *heuses*, or *houses*, Fr.

HOW, *ad.* [*hu*, Sax. *hoe*, Belg.] to what degree; in what degree; in what manner; for what reason; or from what cause; by what means. Used with *much*, it implies proportion, relation, and correspondence.

HOW'BE, and HOWBE'IT, *ad.* [from *how*, *be*, and *it*] nevertheless; notwithstanding; yet; however.

HOW'DEN, a large town in the E. Riding of Yorkshire, noted for being the birth-place, or residence, of the historian Roger de Hoveden, or Howden. It gives name to a small district, called Howdenshire, and is seated on the N. side of the Ouse, not far from its confluence with the Derwent and other large rivers, 23 miles W. of Hull, 16 S. E. of York, and 179 N. by W. of London. Market on Saturday. Fairs on the second Tuesday in January, the Tuesday before March 25, the second Tuesday in July, and October 2. Pop. 4521.

HOW'D'YE, [of *how*, *do*, and *ye*] in what state is your health? Used as a substantive for a mere compliment of civility, or an inquiry into the state of a person's health.

HOWE'VER; *ad.* in whatsoever manner and degree; at least; at all events; let what will happen; nevertheless; notwithstanding; yet; for all that.

HO'WITZ, or HO'WITZER, *s.* a kind of mortar mounted upon a field carriage, called a gun. In howitzers, the trunnions are in the middle, and in mortars at the end.

To HOWL, (the *ow* is pron. as in *how*) *v. n.* [*huglen*, Belg.] to cry, or make a noise, applied to a wolf or dog. Figuratively, to utter a mournful sound or cry from deep distress; to pronounce in a tone like a beast. Poetically used for any noise that is loud and horrid.

HOWL, *s.* the cry or noise of a wolf or dog; the cry of a human being oppressed with distress and filled with horror.

HOWSOE'VER, *ad.* See HOWEVER.

To HOX, *v. a.* [from *hog*, Sax.] to hamstring: to hough. Figuratively, to take notice of a person, so as to make him blush or be ashamed. A low phrase perhaps from *hoxlice*, Sax. reproachful.

HOY, *s.* [*hou*, old Fr.] a small vessel, whose sails are neither square nor cross, like other ships, but mizen, so that she can sail nearer the wind than another vessel can.

To HOYSE, *v. a.* among mariners, to hale up any thing. See HOIST.

HU'A, or *Kahua*, a large town, the capital of Cochin China, with a handsome palace, where the king commonly resides. It is seated in a beautiful plain, and divided into two parts by a large river. The inhabitants blacken their teeth thinking it a shame to have them white like dogs, and they wear their nails very long. There are a few Christians here. Lat. 17. 40. N., long. 105. 5. E.

HU'BBUB, *s.* a mixed or confused noise made by several people talking at the same time; a tumult; riot, or uproar.

HU'CKABACK, *s.* a kind of coarse linen with raised figures.

HU'CKLEBACKED, *a.* crooked in the shoulders; bunch or hump-backed.

HUCKLEBONE, *s.* [from *hucken*, Belg.] the hip bone.

HU'CKSTER, or HU'CKSTERER, *s.* [from *hock*, Teut. a pedlar] a person who sells goods or wares in small quantities, a pedlar. Figuratively, a trickish, mean person.

To HU'CKSTER, *v. n.* to sell wares in small quantities.

HU'DDERSFIELD, a town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, which has risen to consequence within this century. It is a sort of mart for narrow cloths, fine and coarse, fine broad cloths, serges, kerseymeres, &c., and is situated on the Calder, amid barren moors, 25 miles N. E. of Manchester, 42 S. W. of York, and 189 N. N. W. of London. Its market is on Tuesday, when the cloth is exposed for sale in a large hall, and merchants and wool-staplers attend from a considerable distance. Pop. 19,035.

To HU'DDLE, *v. a.* to dress up close in order to disguise; to dress in a hurry, or put one's clothes on carelessly and in haste. Figuratively, to cover up in haste; to perform in a hurry; to join together in a confused and improper manner. Neuterly, to come in a crowd or hurry.

HU'DDLE, *s.* a confused crowd or mixture; a crowd assembled together in a hurry; a tumult.

HU'DSON'S BAY, a large bay of North America, lying between 51 and 67 degrees of N. latitude, and discovered, in 1610, by Captain Henry Hudson. This intrepid mariner, in searching for a N. W. passage to the South Sea, discovered three straits, through which he hoped to find out a new way to Asia by America. He had made two voyages before on the same adventure; the first in 1607, and the second in 1608. In this third and last, 1610, he entered the straits that lead into this new Mediterranean, the bay known by his name; and coasted a great part of it. His ardour for the discovery not being abated by the difficulties he struggled with in this empire of winter, and world of frost and snow, he staid here till the ensuing spring, and prepared, in the beginning of 1611, to pursue his discoveries; but his crew, who suffered equal hardships, without the same spirit to support them, mutinied, seized upon him, and seven of those who were most faithful to him, and committed them to the icy seas in an open boat. Hudson and his companions were never more heard of; but the ship, and the rest of the men, returned home. Other attempts towards a discovery were also made in 1612 and 1667. In 1746, a Captain Ellis wintered as far north as 57 degrees and a half; and a Captain Christopher attempted farther discoveries in 1761. The country lying round Hudson's Bay on the W. and S. W., is called New North and New South Wales. The extensive peninsula to the E. of it is called Labrador, or New Britain. The entrance of the bay from the ocean, after leaving Cape Farewell and Davis's Straits, is between Resolution Isles on the N. and Button's Isles on the S., forming the eastern extremity of the straits, distinguished by the name of its first discoverer. The vast countries that surround Hudson's Bay abound with animals, whose skins and furs are far superior in quality to those found in less northerly regions. In 1670, a charter was granted to a company, which does not consist of above ten persons, for the exclusive trade to this bay, and for planting the country; and they have acted under it ever since with great benefit to themselves, but little comparative advantage to the kingdom at large. Of late years, however, the fur trade, from the inland parts, has been carried on to a much greater extent than it was before. This has been chiefly occasioned by the interference of the Canada traders, who had effectually supplanted the company on the seashore, supplying the natives with every convenience for war and domestic uses. This induced the company, in 1773, to begin their inland voyages; and now the Canadians from Canada, and the Europeans from Hudson's Bay, frequently meet together. The servants of the company, however, imported principally from the Orkney Isles, having ingratiated themselves into the confidence of the natives, from their prudent, proper behaviour, and incorruptible honesty, have evidently the advantage of trade on their side. They consequently export a greater quantity of furs (in proportion to the goods imported,) and these in better preservation and more valuable. They employ 4 ships, and about 130 seamen, and have several forts; namely, Prince of Wales's Fort, Churchill River; York Fort, Nelson River; New Severn; and Albany; which are all seated on the W. S. W. side of the bay.

HUE, *s.* [*hiewe*, Sax.] colour. A clamour, or legal pursuit after a robber, attended with noise; from *huée*, Fr. *Hue and cry*, in law, is the pursuit of a person who has committed felony on the highway.

HU'EN, a fertile island of the Baltic, in the Sound, subject to Sweden since the treaty of Roschild, in 1658. It has only one village, containing about 50 houses. This island was granted, by Frederick II. king of Denmark, to Tycho Brahe, the celebrated astronomer, with a castle called Uranienberg, erected for the purpose of making observations, in which he resided upwards of 20 years. It is about 6 miles in circumference, and lies 14 miles N. by E. of Copenhagen.

HU'ER, *s.* one whose business it is to call out to others.

HUFF, *s.* [*heofan*, Sax. lifted up; Johnson derives it from *hoven*, or *hove*, to swell] a swell of sudden anger or insolence; a severe and insolent reprimand; one who is swelled and grown insolent with a vain opinion of his own value.

To HUFF, *v. a.* to swell or puff. To hector, or treat with insolence; to chide or reprimand with insolence or severity. In gaming, to take a trick from a person who did not play to a lead.

HU'FFER, *s.* a boaster or bully.

HU'FFISH, *a.* with arrogance, insolence, or bragging.

HU'FFISHLY, *ad.* with arrogant petulance.

HU'FFISHNESS, *s.* noisy bluster; insolent pride.

To HUG, *v. a.* [*hegian*, Sax.] to press close in an embrace. Figuratively, to fondle, or treat with tenderness; to hold fast with great affection.

HUG, *s.* an embrace wherein a person is held tight within the arms.

HUGE, *a.* [*hoogh*, Belg.] large, applied to size, generally including excess; vast or immense. SYNON. *Huge* implies greatness in bulk; *vast*, greatness in extent; *enormous*, greatness in size, even to deformity and dreadfulness; *immense*, unlimited extent, even beyond expression. Thus we say, a *huge* giant; a *vast* tract of land; an *enormous* crime; the *immense* expanse.

HU'GELY, *ad.* in an extensive manner; immensely, or enormously, applied to size. Greatly; very much; prodigiously, applied to degree.

HU'GENESS, *s.* enormity, applied to bulk. Greatness or extensiveness, applied to quality or degree.

HU'GGER-MU'GGER, (the *g* in both these words before *e* has the hard sound) *s.* secrecy; by-place.

HU'GONOTS, a name given by way of contempt to the protestants of France. The name had its rise in the year 1560, on this occasion; at Tours, the place where they were thus first denominated, the people had a notion, that an appantion or hobgoblin, called King Hugon, strolled about the streets in the night-time; from whence, as those of the reformed religion met in the night to pray, &c., they called them Hugonots; that is, the disciples of King Hugon.

HU'GY, *a.* vast; great; large.

HUKE, *s.* [*huque*, Fr.] a cloak.

HULK, *s.* [*hulc*, Sax. *hulcke*, Belg.] the body of a ship. Figuratively, any thing bulky and weighty.

To HULK, *v. a.* to pull out the entrails of animals. "To *hulk* a hare." *Ainsw.*

HULL, *s.* [from *helan*, Sax.] the husk or outward covering of corn or any other thing. The body of a ship. Though *hulk* and *hull* be now used promiscuously, *hulk* seems, according to Johnson, to have been formerly applied not only to the body or hull, but likewise to a whole ship of burden.

To HULL, *v. n.* to float; to drive to and fro upon the water without sails or rudder. "He looked, and saw the ark *hull* on the flood." *Par. Lost.*

HULL, or *Kingston upon Hull*, a large, closely-built, well paved, and exceedingly populous town, in the East

Riding of Yorkshire; seated on a river called the Hull, which rises not far from Driffield, and here enters the river Humber. Its commerce has been constantly increasing so much of late years, that it is now probably become the fourth port in the kingdom. Its situation is extremely advantageous; for, besides its communication with the Yorkshire rivers and canals, it has access also, by the Humber, to the Trent, and all its branches and communications. Hence it has the import and export trade of many of the northern and midland counties. By the late inland navigations, it has also a communication with the rivers Mersey, Dee, Ribble, Severn, Thames, Avon, &c., which navigation, including its windings, extends above 500 miles in the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, York, Lancaster, Westmoreland, Chester, Stafford, Warwick, Leicester, Oxford, Worcester, &c. The foreign trade is chiefly to the Baltic; but it has also a regular traffic with the southern parts of Europe, and with America. More ships are sent hence to Greenland, than from any other port, that of London excepted. The coasting trade, also, for coal, corn, wool, manufactured goods, &c., is very extensive. The harbour is chiefly artificial, consisting of a dock, the largest in the kingdom (finished in 1778) with which the river communicates, and in which 800 ships may ride safely and conveniently. Among the public buildings are, the Trinity House, for the relief of seamen and their widows; an exchange; and a town-hall. The grand stone bridge over the river, to Holderness, was rebuilt in 1787, and consists of 14 arches. It is 36 miles S. E. of York, and 173 N. of London. Markets on Tuesday and Saturday. Pop. 32,958.

HU'LLY, *a.* husky, or abounding in husks.

HU'LVER, *s.* holly.

To HUM, *v. a.* [*homelan*, Belg.] to make a noise, applied to bees. To make an inarticulate noise, by forcing the breath through the lips when shut. To pause in speaking, and fill up the interval by making a sound with the breath forced through the lips when shut; to sing so low as scarcely to be heard. "To hum a tune." *Pope.* To applaud. To *hum a person*, is to render him ridiculous, by exercising some frolic upon him.

HUM, *s.* the hoarse buzzing noise made by bees. Figuratively, the confused noise made by a crowd of people engaged in discourse; any low, rough noise; a pause filled up by a forcible emission of breath through the lips when shut.

HUM, *interj.*, a low, inarticulate sound, like that of a swarm of bees, made use of to imply doubt and deliberation.

HU'MAN, *a.* [*humanus*, from *homo* a man, Lat.] having the qualities of a reasonable creature or man; belonging to, or like a man.

HUMA'NE, *a.* [*humaine*, Fr.] kind; civil; good-natured; benevolent; ready to do good offices, and embracing all opportunities to relieve and compassionate our fellow-creatures.

HUMA'NELY, *ad.* in a kind, civil, compassionate, or benevolent manner.

HU'MANIST, *s.* [*humaniste*, Fr.] a person who teaches the rudiments or grammar of languages.

HUMA'NITY, *s.* [*humanitas*, from *homō* a man, Lat.] the nature of man. Mankind, or the collective body of reasonable creatures. The exercise of all the social and benevolent virtues. *Humanities*, in the plural, signifies grammar, rhetoric, and poetry, known by the name of *literæ humaniores*, human learning; for teaching of which there are professors in the universities of Scotland, called *Humanists*. SYNON. *Humanity* denotes a fellow-feeling for the distresses of a stranger; *tenderness* is a susceptibility of impression more applicable to persons with whom we are nearly connected.

To HU'MANIZE, *v. a.* [*humaniser*, Fr.] to soften, or render susceptive of the impressions of tenderness or benevolence.

HU'MANKIND, *s.* the race of reasonable creatures, called men.

HU'MANLY, *ad.* after the manner, or according to the power, of men.

HU'MBER, a river formed by the Trent, Ouse, Derwent, and several other streams. It divides Yorkshire from Lincolnshire, and falls into the German Ocean near Holderness.

HU'MBIRD, *s.* one of the smallest birds we know of, so called from its humming sounds.

HU'MBLE, [*humble*, Fr.] having a modest or low opinion of one's own abilities; behaving with modesty, submission, and deference to others. Low, applied to situation or rank.

To HU'MBLE, *v. a.* to destroy and diminish a person's pride; to make less arrogant; to make submissive; to mortify; to subdue; to diminish the height of a thing.

HU'MBLEBEE, *s.* a wild bee, so called from its buzzing. In botany, an herb.

HU'MBLEDON, a village in Northumberland, near Woller. Here is an intrenchment called Green Castle; and on Humbledon Hugh, a circular intrenchment, with a large barrow. The sides of the hill are cut into terraces, 20 feet wide, formed with great exactness one above another. In the plain below is a stone pillar, denoting the ground where 10,000 Scots, under earl Douglas, in the reign of Henry IV. were defeated on Holyrood Day, by Henry lord Percy, and George earl of March. Pop. 171.

HU'MBLEMOUTHED, *a.* mild or meek in speech.

HU'MBLENESS, *s.* a disposition of mind wherein a person has a low opinion of his abilities, and is submissive to others.

HU'MBLEPLANT, *s.* a species of the sensitive plant

HU'MBLER, *s.* one who subdues either his own pride, or that of others.

HU'MBLES, *s.* the entrails of a deer.

HU'MBLY, *ad.* with a proper deference and submission to others; without pride. Low, applied to situation or distance from the earth.

HU'MDRUM, *a.* [from *hum* and *drone*] dull; stupid, not answering or taking notice when spoken to, on account of stupidity.

To HUME'CT, or HUME'CTATE, *v. a.* [*humecto*, from *humeo* to be moist, Lat.] to wet or moisten. Not in use. "The Nile and Niger *humectate* the earth." *Brown.*

HUMECTA'TION, *s.* (Fr.) [*humecto*, from *humeo* to moist, Lat.] the act of wetting or moistening.

HU'MERAL, *a.* [from *humerus* the shoulder, Lat.] belonging to the shoulder.

HU'MERUS, *s.* [Lat.] in anatomy, is the shoulder, or upper part of the arm, between the scapula and elbow.

HUMICUBA'TION, *s.* [from *humi* on the ground, and *cubo*, to lay, Lat.] the act of lying on the ground. Not in use.

HU'MID, *a.* [*humidus*, Lat.] moist; or having the power to wet; wet.

HUMI'DITY, *s.* [*humidité*, Fr.] moisture, or that quality which a fluid has of entering the pores, or wetting other bodies.

HUMILIA'TION, *s.* [*humiliation*, Fr.] an act whereby a person voluntarily descends from a higher degree of dignity to a lower; mortification; or a sense and expression of our defects and unworthiness; abatement of pride.

HUMI'LITY, *s.* [*humilite*, Fr.] a disposition of mind wherein a person has a low opinion of himself and his advantages, is submissive to authority, and attentive to instruction.

HU'MMER, *s.* an applauder. Used at present as a cant-word for a person who tells a plausible story to another, in order to gain his credit, and induce him to believe a falsity; one who tells a lie.

HU'MMOCH, an island in the Eastern Indian Ocean, about 6 miles in length. The natives resemble the Malays, both in appearance and disposition, but speak the same language as the inhabitants of Mindanao. This island is exceedingly fertile, and produces most of the tropical fruits. But the principal articles of trade are bees' wax and honey. It lies about 15 miles S. of the S. point of Mindanoa. Lat. 8. 27. N., long. 125. 12. E.

HU'MMUMS, *s.* a bagnio; a sweating-house.

HU'MOR, or HU'MOUR, *s.* [from *humeo* to be moist, Lat.] moisture; any fluid body. In anatomy, the fluids in an animal body, or any corrupt matter collected in a wound or abscess. Temper, disposition, or the ruling passion, applied to the mind. Passion, or the present disposition of the mind. Petulance; peevishness. Caprice; whim. An odd medley of ideas which extort a smile, or raise a laugh; pleasantry; jocularity. A trick, habit, or practice. "I like not the *humour* of lying." *Shak.*

HU'MORAL, *a.* proceeding from humours redundant in the body.

HU'MORIST, *s.* [*humoriste*, Fr.] one who is greatly pleased or displeased with little things, and conducts his actions, not by reason and the nature of things, but by caprice, fancy, or some predominant passion.

HU'MOROUS, *a.* full of odd or comical ideas and sentiments; capricious; without a rule but the present whim; pleasant or jocular.

HU'MOROUSLY, *ad.* in a jocose or pleasant manner, so as to extort a smile or raise a laugh; with caprice or whim.

HU'MOROUSNESS, *s.* fickleness of temper; a disposition pleased or offended with trifles.

HU'MORSOME, *a.* easily pleased or displeased with trifles; peevish; odd; of a changeable disposition, or not pleased long with any thing.

HU'MORSOMELY, *ad.* in a peevish manner; in such a manner as to be pleased or displeased with trifles, or not to be pleased with any thing long.

To HU'MOUR, *v. a.* to please or sooth, by complying with a person's ruling passion, or peculiar foible. Figuratively, to suit any design in such a manner to an obstacle, as to make it rather an ornament than an impediment. To comply with.

HUMP, *s.* [corrupted, perhaps, from *bump*] the swelling on a crooked back.

HU'MPBACK, *s.* a crooked back, or a back which has a kind of hump or knob swelling above the other parts of its surface.

To HUNCH, *v. a.* [*husch*, Teut.] in its primary sense, to give a blow with the fist. At present it signifies to push, as with the elbow.

HU'NCHBACKED, *a.* having a hump, or crooked back.

HU'NCHED, *a.* in botany, swelled out, as the under part of the blossoms of the foxglove, the blossom of the honeysuckle, the cup of the turnip, &c.

HU'NDRED, *a.* [*hundred*, Sax.] a number consisting of ten times ten. Substantively, it implies a division of a county, perhaps so called from containing a hundred securities for the king's peace, from *hundred*, Sax., a body of one hundred men. Likewise a measure or certain quantity of things; a *hundred of salt*, at Amsterdam, is 14 tons. A *hundred of deal boards* consists of six-score, *i. e.*, 120, which is likewise called the *long hundred*.

HU'NDREDTH, *a.* [*hundreonteogotha*, Sax.] the ordinal of a hundred, or that which has ninety-nine placed before it.

HUNG, *preter.* and *part. pass.* of HANG.

HU'NGARY, a kingdom of Europe, lying along the river Danube, about 330 miles in length, and about 300 in breadth. It is bounded on the N. by Poland, on the W. by Germany, and on the E. and S. by Turkey in Europe. It comprehends three large provinces, namely, Proper Hungary, which is bounded on the N. by Poland, on the W. by the circle of Austria, on the S. by the river Drave, which separates it from Sclavonia, and by the Danube, which parts it from Turkey in Europe; and on the E. by Walachia and Transylvania. The other parts are Transylvania and Sclavonia. The principal rivers are, the Danube, the Save, the Drave, the Tresse, the Maros, the Raab, the Waag, the Gran, and the Zarwiese. They are so full of fish, that they give them to the hogs; but the waters are all unwholesome, except that of the Danube. The air is very unhealthy, occasioned by the lakes and bogs, insomuch that there is a sort of plague visits them every three or four years, on which account it is called the grave of the Germans. It abounds in all the necessaries of life, and the wine, especially that called Tokay, is excellent. There are mines of gold, silver, copper, and iron; and they have such plenty of game, that hunting is allowed to all. The inhabitants are well shaped, brave, haughty and revengeful. Their horsemen are called Hussars, and their foot Heydukes. Almost all the towns of Hungary have two names, the one German and the other Hungarian, and the language is a dialect of the Sclavonic. The government is hereditary in the house of Austria, and the established religion is popery, though there are a great number of protestants, who have here been severely persecuted; but who now have toleration. No country in the world is better supplied with mineral waters and baths; and those of Buda, when the Turks had it in possession, were reckoned the finest in Europe. Buda is the capital town of Lower Hungary, and Presburg of the Upper. Pop. 8, 892,627.

HU'NGARY-WATER, *s.* a distilled water prepared from the tops or flowers of rosemary, so denominated from a queen of Hungary, for whose use it was first made.

HU'NGER, *s.* [Sax.] the pain felt on fasting long; a desire of food. Figuratively, any violent desire.

To HU'NGER, *v. n.* to feel pain on long fasting; to be desirous of eating. Figuratively, to desire any thing with great eagerness.

HU'NGERBIT, or HU'NGERBITTEN, *a.* pained or worn out for want of food.

HU'NGERFORD, a town of Berkshire, with a market on Wednesday; seated on the river Kennet, in a low and watery soil, and noted for the best trouts and crawfish in all England. It is 9 miles W. of Newbury, and 64 W. of London. Pop. 2715.

HU'NGERLY, *a.* hungry; wanting food or nourishment.

HU'NGERLY, or HU'NGRILY, *ad.* with a keen appetite, or like a person that wants food.

HUNGRED, *a.* pinched by want of food. "We see men an *hungred* love to smell hot bread." *Bacon.*

HU'NGRY, *a.* feeling pain for want of food; wanting food; lean for want of food. Figuratively, not fat, fruitful, or prolific.

Hungry Dogs will eat dirty Pudding.

This Proverb is used by way of satire against those persons whose impetuous *lusts* make them demean themselves beneath their *quality*, for though it is certain, *dirty water*

will quench *fire*, and a mean *punk* satisfy or cool a *burning lust*, yet those who use them are either very *needy*, or not very *nice*. The proverb is also taken in another sense, and is a severe satire against all our *unnecessary varieties* and *delicacies of food*; and dictates the best way of living in the world, with an instruction of *temperance*, *health*, and *frugality*, only to *drink* when we are *dry*, and to *eat* when we are *hungry*, for that there is nothing so *wholesome*, or so *relishing*, as true hunger, according to the proverb, *Hunger's the best Sauce.*

HU'NGRY HILL, a lofty, steep, and rocky mountain, in Cork, Munster. It is at least 700 yards above the level of Bantry Bay, and near its summit there is a large lake, which produces one of the finest cataracts in the kingdom.

HUNKS, *s.* [*hunshur* sordid, Isl.] a person who is covetous of money, and spends very little; a miser.

HU'NMANBY, or *HU'NNABY*, a town in the E. Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is 209 miles N. of London. Pop. 1079.

To HUNT, *v. a.* [*huntian*, Sax. of *hund* a hound, Sax.] to chase wild animals; to pursue with dogs. Figuratively, to pursue or follow close; to follow after; to direct or manage hounds in the chase.

HUNT, *s.* a pack of hounds. A chase after wild animals. Pursuit.

HU'NTER, *s.* [*hunta*, Isl.] one who chases animals for pleasure or exercise; a dog that scents or is used in pursuing beasts of prey; a swift and strong horse, that is fit to follow the chase.

HU'NTING, *s.* the exercise or diversion of pursuing fourfooted beasts of game. With us this is chiefly performed with dogs, and the chases are the hart, buck, roe, hare, fox, badger, and otter.

HU'NTINGDON, called by the Saxons *Hunter's Down*, the county town of Huntingdonshire, has 2 churches, several good inns, a handsome market-place, and a good grammar-school. It was once very large, having 15 churches, which in Camden's time were reduced to 4, and now to 2; but it is still a populous trading place. It is seated on the river Ouse, over which it has a handsome stone bridge, leading to Godmanchester, on the great N. road, 16 miles W. by N. of Cambridge, and 65 N. by W. of London. Markets on Monday and Saturday. Pop. 3267.

HU'NTINGDONSHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the W. and N. by Northamptonshire, on the N. E. and E. by Cambridgeshire, and on the S. by a part of Cambridgeshire and Bedfordshire. It extends 22 miles from N. to S., and about 18 from E. to W. The principal rivers are the Ouse and Nen. It is divided into 4 hundreds, which contain 5 market-towns, 78 parishes, 279 villages, and about fifty-nine thousand inhabitants. The borders of the Ouse, which flows across the S. E. part, consist of fertile and very beautiful meadows. The middle and western parts are finely varied in their surface, fertile in corn, and sprinkled with woods. The whole upland part was, in ancient times, a forest, peculiarly adapted for hunting, whence the name of the county took its rise. The N. E. part consists of fens, which join those of Ely; but they are drained, so as to afford rich pasturage for cattle, and even large crops of corn; and in the midst of them are shallow pools, abounding with fish. The largest of these is a lake of considerable size, called Whittlesea Mere. The air is good, except in the fenny parts, which are aguish. Its chief commodities are corn, malt, and cheese; and they fatten abundance of cattle.

HU'NTINGHORN, *s.* a bugle; a horn used to cheer the hounds.

HU'NTRESS, *s.* a woman that follows the chase, or pursues animals for sport.

HU'NTSMAN, *s.* one who diverts himself in chasing animals; a person who has the direction of a chase.

HU'NTSMANSHIP, *s.* the qualifications of a hunter.

HU'NTSPILL, a small town in Somersetshire, seated on the river Parret, near the sea, 5 miles N. of Bridgewater. It is 146 miles distant from London. Pop. 1503.

HU'RDLE, *s.* [*hyrdel*, Sax.] in husbandry, frames of split timber or hazel rods, interwoven, or plaited together, to serve for gates, sheep-folds, or to stop a gap in a hedge. In fortification, twigs of willows or osiers interwoven together, sustained by strong stakes, sometimes covered with earth, and used for strengthening batteries, for making a passage over muddy ditches, for covering traverses and lodgements from the stones, shot, &c. of the enemy.

HURDS, *s.* See HORDS.

To HURL, *v. a.* [from *hourlt*, Isl.] to throw, cast, or drive any thing with violence. To utter with vehemence, from *hurler*, Fr., to make a hideous or howling noise. To play at casting or hurling a ball.

HURL, *s.* tumult; riot; commotion.

HURL-BONE, *s.* a bone near the middle of the buttock of a horse, very easily put out of its socket by a hurt or strain.

HU'RLER, *s.* one who plays at hurling a ball. This name is given to seventeen large stones set in a kind of a square near St. Clare, in Cornwall, from an old tradition that they are the bodies of men petrified for profaning the Sabbath, by playing at hurling balls; but whoever has seen Stonehenge, or read Wormius's dissertation on the Danish antiquities, would smile at the simplicity of the relaters, and easily see that these stones are some funeral monument.

HU'RLY, or HU'RLY-BURLY, *s.* [from *hurlubrelu* inconsiderately, Fr.] a tumult, uproar, or bustle.

HU'RRICANE, or HURRICA'NO, *s.* [*huracan*, Span.] a furious storm, arising from an opposition of several winds.

HU'RRIER, *s.* one that hurries; a disturber.

To HU'RRY, *v. a.* [*hergian*, Sax.] to drive fast; to make a person quicken his pace; to do a thing in haste.

HU'RRY. *s.* a tumult; a confusion attended with haste; a hasty or violent emotion of the mind.

HURST, *s.* [*hyrst*, Sax.] a grove or thicket of trees.

HURST CASTLE, a castle in Hants, not far from Lymington, of stone, built by Henry VIII. It is seated on the extreme point of a neck of land, which shoots a mile and a half into the sea, towards the Isle of Wight, from which it is the shortest distance, being only two miles. In this castle Charles I. was confined previously to his being brought to trial.

To HURT, *v. a.* preter. *I hurt*, compound preter. *I have hurt*, part. pass. *hurt*; [*hyrt*, Sax.] to affect with pain; to wound; to impair or damage. "Virtue may be assail'd, but never *hurt*." *Milton.*

HURT, *s.* damage, mischief, or harm. A wound or bruise, applied to the body.

HU'RTER, *s* one that does harm.

HU'RTFUL, *a.* mischievous; pernicious; affecting a person with loss, damage, or pain.

HU'RTFULLY, *ad.* in a mischievous or pernicious manner.

To HU'RTLE, *v. a.* [*heurter*, Fr.] to strike or clash; to meet with a shock, and encounter. Obsolete.

HU'RTLEBERRY, *s.* [*hiort bar*, Dan.] the bilberry.

HU'RTLESS, *a.* without injury or doing harm; innocent; harmless.

HU'RTLESSLY, *ad.* without harm. "Your neighbours have found you so *hurtlessly* strong." *Sidney.*

HU'SBAND, *s.* [from *hus*, Sax. a house, and *bonda*, Run. a master] a man married to a woman. Figuratively, an economist, or one who understands and practises frugality. A farmer, or tiller of ground.

To HU'SBAND, *v. a.* to marry, or supply with a husband; to manage with frugality; to till or cultivate ground.

HU'SBANDLESS, *a.* without a husband.

HU'SBANDLY, *ad.* in a frugal or thrifty manner.

HU'SBANDMAN, *s.* one who works in tillage.

HU'SBANDRY, *s.* tillage, or the act of cultivating land; parsimony; or a careful management of money or time; the care of a family.

HUSH, *interj.* [formed from the sound] be silent.

HUSH, *a.* silent, quiet, or still, generally used in a comparative sense. "As *hush* as death." *Shak.*

To HUSH, *v. a.* to still; to silence; to quiet; to appease; used with *up*.

HU'SHMONEY, *s.* money given to stifle evidence, or hinder information.

HUSK, *s.* [*huldsch*, Belg.] the outmost covering of fruit or corn. In botany, the empalements and blossoms of grapes are called the *husks*; they are thin, dry, and semi-transparent like chaff. The husk consists of one or more leaves called valves, and when contiguous to the other parts of the flower, enclosing the chives and pointals, answers the purpose of a blossom; but when placed on the outer side, and enclosing the inner valves, as well as the chives and pointals, it is called the empalement.

To HUSK, *v. a.* to strip off the outward covering from corn or fruit.

HU'SKED, *a.* bearing or covered with a husk or hull.

HU'SKY, *a.* abounding in, or consisting of, husks.

HU'SSARS, (*huzzars*) *s.* a sort of troopers, that were first common in Hungary, but are now introduced into several parts of Europe, and there have been some lately in the English army. They may be more properly called light horse, and they usually do a great deal of service.

HU'SSY, (*huzzy*) *s.* [a corruption of *huswife*, used in an ill sense] a bad manager; a bad or wanton woman.

HU'STINGS, *a.* [*husting*, Sax.] a court of Common Pleas held before the lord-mayor and aldermen, at Guildhall, London. It is the principal and highest court belonging to the city of London, and existed so early as the reign of Edward the Confessor.

To HU'STLE, *v. a.* to shake together in confusion.

HU'SWIFE, (*huzif*) *s.* [*huswif*, Sax.] a woman that is either a bad manager, or a person of infamous character. An economist, or a woman who conducts the affairs of a family with frugality. "The bounteous *huswife* nature." *Shak.* Johnson observes that it is common to use *housewife* in a good sense, but *huswife*, or *hussy* in a bad one.

To HU'SWIFE, (*huzif*) *v. a.* to manage with economy and frugality.

HU'SWIFERY, (*huzifry*) *s.* management of household affairs; management of such branches of farming as fall within the province of women.

HUT, *s.* [*hutte*, Sax.] a low, mean, and poor cottage.

HUTCH, *s.* [*hwœcca*, Sax.] a corn chest; a kind of house with a wired door, otherwise resembling a chest, used to keep rabbits in.

HU'XING (OF PIKE), among fishermen, a particular method of catching that fish by means of hooks and lines attached to bladders.

To HUZZ, *v. n.* [from the sound] to buzz; to murmur.

HUZZA', *interj.* a shout or cry of joy.

To HUZZA', *v. n.* to make a shout of joy. Actively, to receive with shouts of joy or acclamations.

HY'ACINTH, *s.* [*hyacinthus*, Lat. *hyakinthos*, Gr.] in botany, a flower. Among jewellers, a gem of the size of a nutmeg, of various degrees of deepness and paleness, but always of a deadish red, with a mixture of yellow.

HYACI'NTHINE, *a.* [*hyakinthinos*, Gr.] made of hyacinths; yellow, or of the colour of hyacinths.

HY'ADS, or HY'ADES, *s.* [*hyades*, from *hyo* to rain, Gr.] a constellation of seven stars in the bull's head, the principal of which, called Aldebaran by the Arabs, is in the Bull's left eye. They are famous, according to the ancient poets, for bringing rain.

HY'ALINE, *a.* [from *hyalos* glass, Gr.] glassy; crystalline; made of, or resembling glass. Used substantively by Milton.

HY'BRIDOUS, *a.* [from *hybrida* a mongrel, Lat.] begotten between animals of different species.

HYDA'TIDES, *s.* [from *hydor* water, Gr.] in medicine, little transparent bladders of water in any part of the body; most common in dropsical cases, from a distension or rupture of the lymphducts.

HY'DRA, *s.* [Lat.] a kind of water-snake, feigned to have many heads, which grew again when cut off. In astronomy, a southern constellation consisting of 26 stars.

HY'DRABAD, a very large city of Hindoostan, capital of the province of Golconda, or Hydrabad, and at this time of the Deccan. It is supposed to contain upwards of 100,000 inhabitants, and is seated on a river that falls into the Kistna, 270 miles N. N. W. of Madras. Lat. 17. 12, N., long. 78. 51. E.

HY'DRAGOGUES, (*hydragogs*) *s.* [from *hydor* water, and *ago*, to lead, Gr.] such medicines as occasion the discharge of watery humours.

HYDRAU'LIC, or HYDRAU'LICAL, *a.* relating to the conveyance of water by pipes.

HYDRAU'LICS, *s.* [from *hydor* water, and *aulos* a pipe, Gr.] in its primary sense, the science of the motion of water or fluids through pipes; but at present extended not only to the conducting and raising of water, and the constructing of engines for that purpose, but likewise the laws of the motion of fluid bodies.

HYDROCA'RBONATES, in chemistry, combinations of carbon with hydrogen. Gas of this description is procured from moistened charcoal by distillation.

HY'DROCELE, *s.* [from *hydor* water, and *kele* a swelling, Gr.] a watery rupture, situated in the scrotum or groin.

HYDROCE'PHALUS, *s.* [from *hydor* water, and *kephale* the head, Gr.] in medicine, a watery head, or dropsy in the head.

HY'DROGEN, *s.* in chemistry, the basis of inflammable air. Hydrogen gas is the lightest of all ponderable bodies, and is therefore employed in the filling air-balloons.

HYDRO'GENATED, *a.* in chemistry, compounded with hydrogen.

To HYDRO'GENIZE, *v. a.* in chemistry, to combine with hydrogen.

HYDRO'GRAPHER, (*hydrografer*) *s.* [from *hydor* water, and *grapho* to describe, Gr.] one that makes maps or charts of the sea.

HYDRO'GRAPHY, (*hydrografy*) *s.* [from *hydor* water, and *grapho* to describe, Gr.] the art of describing or drawing maps or charts of the sea.

HY'DROMANCY, *s.* [from *hydor* water, and *manteia* divination, Gr.] the act or art of foretelling future events by means of water.

HY'DROMEL, *s.* [from *hydor* water, and *meli* honey, Gr.] mead or a drink made of honey diluted with water and fermented by a long and gentle heat.

HYDRO'METER, *s.* [from *hydor* water, and *metreo*, to

measure, Gr.] an instrument to measure the gravity, density, velocity, and other properties of water.

HYDRO'METRY, *s.* [from *hydor* water, and *metreo* to measure, Gr.] the act or art of measuring the gravity and other properties of water.

HY'DRO-OXIDES, *s.* in chemistry, metallic oxides combined with water.

HYDROPHO'BIA, (*hydrofobia*) *s.* [from *hydor* water, and *phobos* fear, Gr.] in medicine, an aversion to or dread of water; a dangerous symptom attending persons bitten by a mad dog.

HYDRO'PIC, or HYDRO'PICAL, *a.* [*hydropicus*, Lat.] dropsical, or affected with dropsy. See DROPSY.

HYDROSTA'TICAL, *a.* [from *hydor* water, and *statos* standing, Gr.] relating to, or taught by, hydrostatics.

HYDROSTA'TICALLY, *ad.* according to hydrostatics.

HYDROSTA'TICS, *s.* [from *hydor* water, and *sta* standing, Gr.] that part of mechanics, which considers the weight or gravity of fluids, or of solid bodies immerged or placed in them.

HYDROSU'LPHURETS, *s.* in chemistry, substances formed by the combination of sulphuretted hydrogen gas with earths, alkalis, or metallic oxides.

HYDRO'TIC, *s.* [from *hydor* water, Gr.] a medicine which purges water or phlegm, and causes sweating.

HY'DRUS, *s.* in astronomy, a constellation of the southern hemisphere.

HY'EN, or HYE'NA, *s.* [*hyène*, Fr. *hyæna*, Lat.] a wild beast of a darkish gray colour, spotted with black, resembling a wolf, reckoned untameable, and reported to imitate a human voice in order to seduce its prey.

HYGRO'METER, *s.* [from *hygros* moist, and *metreo* to measure, Gr.] a machine or instrument used to measure the degrees of moisture of the air.

HY'GROSCOPE, *s.* [from *hygros* moist, and *skopeo* to see, Gr.] an instrument to shew the different degrees of moisture or dryness of the air.

HYLA'RCHICAL, *a.* [from *hyle* matter, and *arche* government, Gr.] presiding over matter.

HY'MEN, *s.* [Gr.] in mythology, a fabulous divinity, supposed to preside over marriages. He is described by the poets as crowned with flowers, dressed in a yellow robe, and holding a torch in his right hand, and a flame-coloured veil in his left. Figuratively, marriage. In anatomy, the virginal membrane.

HYMENE'AL, or HYMENE'AN, *a.* [from *Hymen* the god of marriage, Gr.] relating or belonging to marriage. Substantively, a marriage song.

HYMN, (the *n* is mute) *s.* [from *hymneo* to celebrate, Gr.] a religious song or ode.

To HYMN, (*hym*) *v. a.* [from *hymneo* to celebrate, Gr.] to praise in songs. Neuterly, to sing religious songs in worship.

HY'MNIC, *a.* [from *hymneo* to celebrate, Gr.] relating to hymns. "Breaks the *hymnic* notes." *Donne.*

To HYP, *v. a.* [contracted from *hypochondriac*] to dispirit, or make melancholy.

HYPA'LLAGE, *s.* [from *hypallatto* to change, Gr.] a figure in rhetoric, wherein words change cases with each other.

HY'PER, *s.* (a word curtailed from *hypercritic*) a person more critical than he need to be. "Critics I read on other men—and *hypers* upon them." *Prior.*

HY'PERBOLA, *s.* [from *hyper* beyond, and *ballo* to throw, Gr.] in geometry, a section of a cone made by a plane, so that the axis of the section inclines to the opposite leg of the cone, which in the parabola is parallel to it, and in the ellipsis intersects it. The axis of the hyperbolical section will meet also with the opposite side of the cone, when produced above the vertex.

HYPE'RBOLE, *s.* [from *hyper* beyond, and *ballo* to throw, Gr.] a figure in rhetoric, whereby any thing is increased or diminished beyond the exact truth; as in the following sentence. "He was so gaunt, the case of a flagelet was a mansion for him." *Shak.*

HYPERBO'LIC, or HYPERBO'LICAL, *a.* [*hyperbolique*, Fr. from *hyper* beyond, and *ballo* to throw, Gr.] in geometry, belonging to, or having the properties of, an hyperbola. In rhetoric, extenuating or exaggerating beyond the truth.

HYPERBO'LICALLY, *ad.* in the form, or after the manner, of an hyperbola. In rhetoric, in such a manner as to extenuate or exaggerate beyond the truth.

HYPERBORE'AN, *a.* [*hyperboréen* Fr. from *hyper* beyond, and *boreas* the north wind, Gr.] northern.

HYPERCRI'TIC, *s.* [*hypercritique*, Fr.] a person who criticizes or censures with too great nicety and rigour. See HYPER.

HYPERCRI'TICAL, *a.* critical beyond measure.

HYPE'RMETER, *s.* [from *hyper* beyond, and *metron* a measure, Gr.] any thing beyond or greater than the standard requires; any thing beyond a rule, or the usual measure.

HYPERO'XYGENIZED, *a.* in chemistry, a term applied to substances which are combined with the largest possible quantity of oxygen.

HYPERO'XYMURIATES, *s.* combinations of the largest possible portion of oxygen, with muriates of lime, &c.

HYPERSARCO'SIS, *s.* [from *hyper* beyond, and *sarx* flesh, Gr.] in surgery, the growth of fungous flesh.

HY'PHEN, (*hyfen*) *s.* [from *hyphen* union, low Gr.] in grammar and printing, a short line drawn between syllables or compound words, and shewing that they are to be joined; as in *God-head*, *ever-living*, &c.

HYPNO'TIC, *s.* [from *hypnos* sleep, Gr.] any medicine that procures or induces sleep.

HYPOCHO'NDRES, (*hypokondres*) *s.* [from *hypo* under, and *chondros* a cartilage, Gr.] the two regions lying on each side the cartilago ensiformis, and those of the ribs and tip of the breast, one of which contains the liver, and the other the spleen.

HYPOCHO'NDRIAC, or HYPOCHONDRI'ACAL, (*hypokondriak*, or *hypokondriakal*) *a.* [from *hypo* under, and *chondros* a cartilage, Gr.] melancholy; disordered in mind; producing melancholy. The *hypochondriac passion*, is a disease which affects the hypochondres, and occasions melancholy, or disordered imagination, and is variously named according to its situation; when seated in the hypochondres, arising from some disorder of the parts contained therein, it is properly called the *hypochondriac passion*, contractedly the *hyp*, the *spleen*, &c., and when the flatulent rumblings in the intestines are considered, it is then the *vapours*.

HY'POCIST, *s.* [*hypociste*, Fr. from *hypo* under, and *kistos* the rock-rose, Gr.] in medicine, an inspissated juice, of a fine shining black colour when broken, considerably hard and heavy, expressed from a fruit of a plant of the same name, and brought from the Levant. It is a strong astringent, and is used in the composition of theriaca.

HYPO'CRISY, *s.* [*hypocrisie*, Fr. from *hypocrinomai* to feign, Gr.] the act of counterfeiting religion and virtue, in order to pass for religious and good, without being either.

HY'POCRITE, *s.* [Fr. from *hypokrinomai* to feign, Gr.] one who affects the external appearance of religion or morality, purely to gain the good opinion of others, without being really either devout or moral.

HYPOCRI'TICAL, *a.* [from *hypokrinomai* to feign, Gr.] dissembling; affected.

HYPOCRI'TICALLY, *ad.* in a dissembling, insincere manner.

HYPOGA'STRIC, *a.* [from *hypo* under, and *gaster* the belly, Gr.] seated in the lower part of the belly.

HYPOGE'UM, *s.* [from *hypo* under, and *ge* the earth, Gr.] a name which the ancient architects gave to all the parts of a building that were under ground, as cellars and vaults.

HYPO'STASIS, *s.* [from *hypo* under, and *istemi* to stand, *i. e.*, to subsist, Gr.] a distinct substance. In divinity, personality, used in speaking of the doctrine of the Holy Trinity.

HYPOSTA'TICAL, *a.* [*hypostatique*, Fr.] in chemistry, constituting as distinct principles. In divinity, personal. The *hypostatical union* is the union of the human nature with the divine.

HYPO'THENUSE, *s.* [*hypotenuse*, Fr. *hypo* under, and *teino* to extend, Gr.] the longest side of a right-angled triangle, or that which subtends, or is under or opposite to, the right angle.

HYPO'THESIS, *s.* from *hypatithemi* to suppose, Gr.] a system formed on some principle not used, and laid down from the imagination, to account for some phenomena; a supposition.

HYPOTHE'TIC, or HYPOTHE'TICAL, *a.* [*hypothétique*, Fr. from *hypotithemi* to suppose Gr.] including a supposition; conditional, opposite to *positive*.

HYPOTHETICALLY, *ad.* upon supposition, conditionally.

HY'RAX, *s.* in natural history, a genus of animals which bears some resemblance to the cavies.

HY'SSOP, *s.* [*hyssopus*, Lat. *hyssope*, Fr.] a plant, the branches of which were used by the Jews to sprinkle with in purifications, to which custom the Scriptures allude in several places.

HYSTE'RIC, or HYSTE'RICAL, *a.* [from *hystera*, the womb, Gr.] troubled with fits; affected with disorders in the womb; proceeding from disorders in the womb.

HYSTE'RICS, *s.* [from *hystera* the womb, Gr.] fits of women, supposed to proceed from disorders in the womb; medicines given to cure the hysterics.

HYTHE. See HITHE.

I & J.

I IS the ninth letter, and third vowel of the alphabet. Its sound varies; in some words it is long, as in *fine, shine, thine*, which are usually marked with *e* final, but not always, as in *high, mind, sign*, &c., in some short, as in *thin, win, sin, bid, hid*, &c. In others, it is pronounced like *y*, as in *collier, onion*, &c. When prefixed to *e*, it makes a diphthong of the same sound with the soft *i*, or *ee;* thus *field, yield*, are spoken as *feeld, yeeld;* it has the same sound in *machine, magazine*, &c. Subjoined to *a* or *e*, it makes them long, as *fail, neigh*, &c. No English word ends in *i, e* being either added to it, or else the *i* turned into a *y*. *I* consonant has invariably the same sound with that of *g* in *giant, genius*, &c., as *jade, jump, jerk*, &c. *I*, as a numeral, stands for only one, and so many units as it is repeated times, as I. II. III. is one, two, three; and when put before a higher numeral, subtracts itself, as IV. four, IX. nine, &c., but when set after it, so many are added; thus VI. is 5 and 1, or six; VII. 5 and 2, or seven; VIII. 5 and 3, or eight. The ancient Romans likewise used ↀ for 500. ↀↀ for 1000, ↁↀ for ↁ000, ↁↀↀ for 10,000, ↁↁↀ for 50,000, and ↁↁↀↀ for 100,000. Farther than this they did not go in their notation, but, when necessary, repeated the last number, as ↁↁↀↀ, ↁↁↀↀ, for 200,000, and so on.

I pronoun personal, [Sax.] used by a person when speaking of, or describing an action to, himself. Sometimes it is used instead of *ay, yea*, or *yes;* from *ia*, Sax. "*I*, Sir, she took them and read them in my presence." *Shak.*

To JA'BBER, *v. n.* [*gabberen*, Belg.] to talk idly, or without thinking; to prate or chatter; to talk inarticulately, so as not to be understood.

JA'BBERER, *s.* one who talks too fast, or so inarticulately as not to be understood.

JA'BIRU, *s.* in ornithology, a large water-bird, which has some resemblance to the crane, and inhabits South America.

JACA'NA, *s.* in ornithology, a beautiful Brazilian bird, which has a remarkable membrane on its head, and is somewhat like the moor-hen.

JA'CCA, a very ancient city of Arragon, capital of a district, which includes near 200 towns and villages. It is situated on the river Arragon, 45 miles N. by E. of Saragossa. Pop. of the city, 4500.

JA'CENT, *a.* [from *jaceo*, to lie down, Lat.] lying at length.

JA'CINTH, *s.* the same with the hyacinth. A gem of a deep reddish yellow, approaching to a flame colour, or the deepest amber.

JACK, *s.* [the diminutive of *John*] a general term of contempt for a saucy or paltry person. "These bragging *Jacks*." *Shak.* The instrument with which boots are pulled off, or spits are turned. A young pike, applied to fish. A cup of waxed leather. A coat of mail, from *jacque*, Fr. A small bowl thrown out for a mark to bowlers. The colours or ensign of a ship. In music, a piece of box fitted with a quill, which, being moved by fingering the pieces of ivory, moves against the wire, and sounds a spinnet, or harpsichord, &c. Joined to the names of animals, when both sexes are signified by one word, it implies the male, as a *Jack ass*.

JACKA'L, (*jackaull*) *s.* [*chacal*, Fr.] in zoology, an animal of the dog kind, vulgarly called the lion's provider.

JACK-A-LA'NTERN, *s.* [for *Jack with a lantern*, because it resembles a person going with a lantern and candle] a fiery meteor, which resembles the light of a candle at a distance; the reflection of the sun-beams thrown by means of a looking-glass upon a wall.

JACK-A-LENT, *s.* a simple, sheepish fellow.

JA'CKANAPES, *s.* a monkey or ape. Figuratively, a coxcomb, or pert impertinent fellow.

JACKBO'OTS, *s.* large thick boots, used by the horse of an army to defend the legs.

JACK, BY THE HEDGE, *s.* in botany, a species of crysmum, called also garlick, wormseed, or sauce alone.

JACKDA'W, *s.* a blackish bird, taught to imitate the human voice.

JA'CKET, *s.* [*jacquet*, Fr.] a short coat, or kind of waistcoat, worn by women for the upper part of their riding dress, &c. *To beat one's jacket*, is to thrash or beat a person.

JACK-KETCH, *s.* a name given by the vulgar to the public hangman or executioner.

JACK PU'DDING, *s.* a person who plays tricks and other pleasantries, in order to divert a mob.

JA'CKSON, PORT, a large bay on the coast of New South Wales, about 12 miles N. of Cape Banks, thought to be the finest harbour in the world. The capes at its entrance, which is less than 2 miles across, are high, perpendicular cliffs, and within it gradually expands into a noble basin, with soundings sufficient for the largest vessels, and space to accommodate, in perfect security, a greater number than ever

were assembled at one station. Ships may lie in 5½ fathoms within 50 yards of the shore, and the channel, (the surface of which is as smooth as a fish-pond) has mostly 15 fathoms, gradually shoaling farther up. It runs, chiefly in a western direction, about 13 miles into the country, and contains at least a hundred small coves, formed by narrow necks of land, the projections of which afford complete shelter from all winds. Sydney Cove lies on the S. side of the harbour, between 5 and 6 miles from the entrance. There is an abundance of fish in the harbour, most of which are unknown in England, besides oysters, cockles, and other shell-fish.

JAC'OB'S LADDER, *s.* the same with the Greek valerian.

JACOB'S STAFF, *s.* a pilgrim's staff, so called from the pilgrimage made to St. James at Compostella. In astronomy, a cross-staff, used for taking heights, so called in allusion to the ladder in Jacob's dream.

JA'COBINE (MONKS,) *s.* the same as the Dominicans. Also the name given to the party in France, who were most zealous in giving the revolution a turn towards republicanism, and the government of terror and cruelty; so called from their assembling in a house formerly inhabited by the Jacobine friars.

JA'COBITE, *s.* a name given to those who adhered to the interests of king James II. and his family.

JACO'BUS, *s.* an ancient gold coin worth 25 shillings.

JACULA'TION, *s.* [from *jaculum*, a dart, Lat.] the act of throwing a dart, or other missive weapon.

JADE, *s.* [etymology doubtful] a horse of no spirit or value; a tired horse. Figuratively, a woman of bad character; generally used as a word of contempt, noting sometimes age; generally vice; but when applied to a young woman, it expresses rather irony than reproach. In natural history, a species of jasper, of extreme hardness, of a colour composed of a pale bluish or ash-colour, and a pale green intermixed. It is used by the Turks for handles of sabres.

To JADE, *v. a.* to tire or make weary; to overbear, or harass like a horse that is over-ridden. To ride or tyrannize over.

JA'DISH, *a.* used with *trick*, mischievous, applied to the qualities of a vicious horse. Unchaste, applied to women.

JA'EN, a tolerably large city of Andalusia, capital of a province of the same name. It is situated on a small river, which soon after runs into the Guadalquiver, 36 miles N. of Granada, and 45 E. of Cordova, Lat. 37. 53. N., long. 3. 40. W. Pop. 28,000.

JA'FFA, an ancient, decayed town of Asia, on the coast of Palestine, formerly called JOPPA. The inhabitants are Turks or Arabs, with a mixture of Greeks, Maronites, and Armenians. The houses are small, and surrounded with the ruins of the ancient walls and towers. The ancient harbour is destroyed, but there is a good road. Here pilgrims, &c., pay for permission to visit the Holy Land. The whole coast, from hence to Damietta in Egypt, is entirely desert and wild, without a single port. It is 38 miles N. W. of Jerusalem. Lat. 31. 45. N., long. 35. 55. E.

To JAGG, *v. a.* [*gagaw*, slits or holes, Brit.] to hack or cut into slits and notches, like the teeth of a saw.

JAGG, *s.* any thing resembling the teeth of a saw; an escallop.

JA'GGY, (the *g* is pron. hard) *a.* of an uneven surface; having extremities resembling the teeth of a saw.

JA'GGEDNESS, (the *g* is pron. hard) *s.* unevenness at the extremity; having its extremities resembling the teeth of a saw.

JA'GHIRE, of the Carnatic, a tract of land, in the peninsula of Hindoostan, subject to the English East India Company. Its extent along the Bay of Bengal, from Madras to Lake Pullicate on the N. to Alemparve on the S. and to Conjeveram on the W., being 108 miles along the shore, and 47 inland, in the widest part. The term Jaghire means a grant of land from the sovereign to a subject, revocable at pleasure, but generally a life rent. It contains 2,440 square miles, and its revenue is about 150,000*l.* per annum.

JA'GO, St. one of the largest, most populous, best cultivated, and most fertile of the Cape de Verd Islands, on the coast of Africa. It lies about 6 leagues westward of the island of Mayo, and is about 60 miles in circumference. The people, in general, are black, or, at best, of a mixed colour, except a few of the better rank. Cotton is produced in such abundance in this island, that, besides the large quantities sent to the Brazils, and sold by the Portuguese to the other European nations, the natives are, in general, clothed with this manufacture. Here are vines, of which they make a wine that is not contemptible; but as they are supplied with better from the European shipping, it has fallen into disrepute. The chief fruits of the island, besides a profusion of plaintains, are citrons, lemons, oranges, musk, and water-melons; limes, bananas, guavas, pomegranates, pompions, quinces, costard-apples, papas, tamarinds, pine-apples, cocoa-nuts, tar apples, and sugar canes. The animals are cows, horses, asses, mules, deer, goats, hogs, civet-cats, and black-faced, well-proportioned monkeys, with long tails. Of the feathered kind, there are cocks, hens, ducks, Guinea hens both tame and wild, parroquets, parrots, pigeons, turtle doves, crab-catchers, curlews, and a great variety of others, valuable only for their plumage. They have also some cedar trees, and plenty of Indian corn. It is, in general, very high land; but were it not for the continual rains in the time of the tornadoes, which render it unpleasant, and unwholesome to strangers, it would be as delightful an island as any in the world. The chief towns are St. Jago and Praya. Lat. 14. 54. N., long. 23, 30. W.

JA'GO, St. a considerable town of S. America, capital of Chili, with a good harbour, and a royal audience. It is seated in a beautiful and fertile plain, on the river Mapocho, which runs across it from E. to W. Here are several canals, and a dyke, by means of which they water the gardens and cool the streets. It is subject to earthquakes. Lat. 34. 10 S., long. 71, 5. W.

JA'GUAR, *s.* in zoology, a spotted South American animal, otherwise called the Brazilian tiger.

JAIL, *s.* (formerly written *jaole*) [of *géol.* Fr.] See GAOL, a place where criminals or debtors are confined.

JA'ILBIRD, *s.* a person who has been confined in a prison for some time.

JAI'LER, *s.* one who has the care of a prison.

JAKES, *s.* of uncertain etymology; a place where persons answer the calls of nature, and deposit their excrements, called by the Londoners a *house of office*.

JA'LAP, *s.* [*jalap*, Fr.] *jalapium*, low Lat.] a firm and solid root of a wrinkled surface, a faintish smell, and acrid taste. It is an excellent purge in all cases where serous humours are to be evacuated; was not known in Europe till after the discovery of America, and received its name *jalap*, or *jalop*, from *Xalapa*, a town in New Spain, near which it was discovered.

JAM, *s.* the etymology unknown; a tart, or conserve of fruits boiled with sugar and water.

JAMAI'CA, an island of the West Indies, discovered by Christopher Columbus, in 1494, 37 miles S. of Cuba, and 50 W. of St. Domingo. It is about 120 miles in length, and 42

where broadest. It is of an oval figure, and grows narrower from the middle, till it terminates in two points at the extremities of the island. It contains between 4 and 5,000,000 of acres, and is divided by a ridge of hills, which runs nearly from E. to W. from sea to sea. Here abundance of fine rivers take their rise, and flow from both sides in gentle streams, refreshing the valleys, as they glide along, and furnishing the inhabitants with sweet and cold water. They are well stored with excellent fish of various kinds, not known in Europe; and they have eels and crawfish in great plenty, not unlike ours. None of these rivers are navigable, even for barges; but some of them are so large, that the sugars are carried upon them in canoes from the remote plantations to the sea-side; others of them run under ground for a considerable space, particularly the Rio Corbe and the Rio Pedra. The mountains, and indeed the greatest part of the island, are covered with woods, which never lose their verdure, but look green at all times of the year; for here is a perennial spring. There are a thousand different kinds of trees adorning the brow of every hill, irregularly mixing their different branches, appearing in gay confusion, and forming groves and cool retreats. Among these are the lignum vitæ, the cedar, and the mahogany-trees. In the valleys are sugar-canes, and such a variety of fruit-trees, as to make the country look like a paradise. But to balance these advantages there are dreadful alligators in the rivers; guanoes and galliwasps in the fens and marshes; and snakes and noxious animals, in the mountains. The days and nights are almost of an equal length all the year round. There are two springs, or seasons for planting grain, and the year is distinguished into two seasons, the wet and the dry. July, August, and September, are called the hurricane months, because then these dreadful tempests are most frequent, and there is lightning almost every night. Not above one half of the island is cultivated, all the plantations being by the sea-side. Here and there are savannas, or large plains, where the original natives used to plant their Indian corn, and which the Spaniards afterwards made use of for breeding their cattle; but these are now quite bare and barren. The houses are generally built low, being only one story, on account of the hurricanes and earthquakes; and the negroes live in huts made of reeds, which hold only two or three persons. The common drink is Madeira wine, or rum-punch. The common bread, or that which serves for it, is plantains, yams, and cassava-roots. The yams are like potatoes, only coarser, and of a much larger size. But in 1793, a great number of the bread-fruit trees were brought here from the island of Otaheite, by captain Bligh, in the Providence frigate. The cinnamon-tree thrives here extremely well: the first of these trees seen in that part of the world, was obtained out of a French ship captured by admiral Rodney; this yielded seeds in abundance, and many plants have been raised from them, which prosper exceedingly in the cultivated parts of the island. Hogs are plentiful, and their mutton and lamb pretty good; but the servants generally feed upon Irish salt-beef, and the negroes have herrings and salt-fish. The current coin is all Spanish money. The general produce of this island is sugar, rum, ginger, cotton, indigo, pimento, chocolate, several kinds of woods, and medicinal drugs. They have some tobacco, which is but indifferent, and used only by the negroes. They have no sorts of European grain; but they have Indian corn, Guinea corn, and pease of various kinds, but none like ours; with a variety of roots. Fruits are in great plenty, such as Seville and China oranges, common and sweet lemons, shaddocks, citrons, pomegranates, mammes, soursops, papas, pine-apples, star-apples, prickly pears, alicada pears, melons, pompions, guavas, and many other sorts. The common distempers are, fevers, fluxes, and the dry gripes. Jamaica is divided into 3 counties, Middlesex, Surrey, and Cornwall, which contain 6 towns and 27 villages. The legislature consists of a governor, appointed by the king; a council; and a house of assembly. In 1787, the number of negroes amounted to about 250,000, the whites to 30,000, the freed negroes and people of colour to 10,000, and the Maroons (who have been since transported to Nova Scotia) to 1,400. In the same year the exports amounted, in the whole, to the sum of 2,136,442*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.* sterling, at the current London prices, and the imports to the sum of 1,496,232*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.* The principal town is Kingston; but St. Jago de la Vega, or Spanish Town, is the seat of government. In 1655, Jamaica was taken from the Spaniards by the English, Pop. in 1832 was 415,000.

JAMB, [*jambe* a leg, Fr.] any supporter, particularly applied to those on each side a door, &c.

IA'MBIC, *s.* [*iambicus*, Lat.] verses composed of iambic feet, or a short and long syllable; and being generally used in satirical compositions, is figuratively applied to signify sa ire.

JAMES VI. of Scotland succeeded to the English throne by the name of James I. upon the death of queen Elizabeth, March 24, 1603, being then in the 37th year of his age, and having been king of Scotland ever since he was a year old, on the deposition of queen Mary his mother, who was the daughter of James V., son to James IV. by Margaret eldest daughter of our king Henry VII. He set out from Edinburgh, April 5th, and was received with such extravagant expressions of joy, as soon as he set foot in England, that an honest Scotchman said bluntly, "This people will spoil a good king;" and the king issued out a proclamation, to restrain the people from flocking to him in such numbers. On the 7th of May he arrived in London, having in his journey made about 200 knights; and soon after his arrival he made many more, and indeed was very liberal in conferring titles of all kinds. On the 19th of March the parliament met, when he recommended to them very strongly the union of the two kingdoms of England and Scotland; but the king's partiality to his Scotch courtiers so raised the jealousy of the English that it came to nothing. The commons, on June 6, presented an address to the king complaining of certain grievances, representing their privileges, which they supposed him not thoroughly acquainted with, because he had interfered in the debates about controverted elections, which they claimed the sole privilege of determining. But this address he took so ill, that, soon after, he prorogued the parliament to February. In the mean time he concluded a peace with Spain. The parliament, which was to have met in February, 1605, was further prorogued to Nov. 5, when a plot was discovered of a design to blow up the parliament-house; 36 barrels of gunpowder being put in a cellar, under the lords' house, which had been hired for that purpose, and covered over with coals, billets, and faggots. Guy Faux, who was to have set fire to the train, was discovered in a cloak and boots, with a dark lantern, tinder-box, and matches, in his pocket. Himself with his accomplices were executed in January following; as were, not long after, Oldcorn and Garnet, two Jesuits, for concealing and abetting the plot. In 1607, a new translation of the Bible, viz., that now in use, was begun, and published in 1611. Matters did not go very smoothly between the king and the parliament in 1610. The commons began to complain of several grievances, such as the king's profuseness in enriching his courtiers, especially the Scots, his regard to the Roman Catholics, and the rigorous proceedings of the high-commission court. The king sent for both houses, and endeavoured to vindicate himself in a speech, in which, however, he used such ex-

travagant expressions concerning the kingly power, as were more agreeable to an absolute monarchy than the English constitution. During this session, Henry, the king's eldest son, was created prince of Wales, as prince Charles had a good while before been duke of York. Upon Henry IV., king of France, being stabbed by Ravaillac at the instigation of the Jesuits, king James, by a fresh proclamation, banished all Jesuits and priests out of the kingdom, and forbad all recusants, that is, such as refused to take the new oath of allegiance, to come within ten miles of the court. Robert Cecil, a man of great abilities, had been prime minister from the beginning of his reign; though all that while the king had, properly speaking, no particular favourite; but in 1611, he took into his good graces a young Scotch gentleman, of about 20 years of age, whose name was Robert Carr. He was a person of but small parts, and no learning, but airy and gay, and of a comely and graceful presence; qualities very taking with king James. The king made him a gentleman of his bedchamber, and, sometime after, treasurer of Scotland, baron of Branspeth, and viscount Rochester; making him also a privy-councillor and knight of the garter; and nothing was done at court without the advice of the viscount Rochester. In the latter end of the year 1612, Frederick V., elector palatine, came into England to marry the princess Elizabeth, the king's only daughter. On November 6, this year, died, in the 19th year of his age, Henry prince of Wales, of whom historians give an extraordinary character. Feb. 5, 1613, the marriage between the elector and the princess was solemnized, on which occasion there was a continued course of entertainments, balls, masquerades, and other diversions, at court till April, when the illustrious pair set out for Germany. There having been no parliament for four years, the king and his ministers were continually inventing new ways to raise money, as by monopolies, benevolences, loans, and other illegal methods, which occasioned great murmurs and complaints. Among other expedients he sold titles; made a number of knights of Nova Scotia, each of which paid him such a sum; and instituted a new order of knights baronets, a sort of middle nobility between barons and knights-bachelors, which was to be hereditary; for which honour each person paid 1,095*l*. But the king still wanting money, a parliament was called, which met on April 16, 1614. The commons, instead of granting money first, as was expected, fell presently upon grievances; such as the ill uses made of the revenue; the increase of papists by the encouragement of the court, monopolies, and levying money without consent of parliament; upon which grievances they resolved to present an address; but the king not liking such proceedings, dissolved the parliament, June 7, without one statute being enacted. In 1615, the king was taken with a new object, George Villiers, which cooled his affection for his old favourite, and his ruin was completed by the discovery of the murder of sir Thomas Overbury. By the disgrace of Somerset, Villiers became sole favourite. The king soon created him lord Weddon, viscount Villiers, and earl of Buckingham. His mother though a papist, was created countess of Buckingham; and she governing her son as he governed the king, the papists met with great encouragement, and began to swarm in the kingdom. He was soon after made marquis of Buckingham, and lord high admiral, though he had never been at sea, but between Dover and Calais. The king, having the most extravagant notions of his prerogative, and being wholly influenced by this vain, inexperienced, and presumptuous young man, it is no wonder that the latter part of this reign, like its former, was one continued scene of mismanagement. By this means two parties were formed in the nation, one for the court, and the other for the people. Prince Charles, now the king's only son, was created prince of Wales in 1616. The king was desirous of marrying him, and a negotiation, which lasted several years, was carried on with the court of Spain, for a marriage between him and the infanta, daughter of Philip III. king of Spain, during which time Gondemar, the Spanish ambassador in England, had vast influence at court. The king, being in want of money, delivered up, to the states of the United Provinces, the cautionary towns, Brill, Rammekins, and Flushing, which were put into queen Elizabeth's hands, as a security for the repayment of the expenses she had been at, for 2,728,000 florins, in lieu of a debt of 8,000,000, which they were obliged to pay the late queen or her successors, besides 18 years' interest for the same. In 1619, queen Anne, the king's consort died of a dropsy, in the 46th year of her age. In 1619 the states of Bohemia, who were mostly protestants, refusing to own Ferdinand, who had been elected emperor, as their sovereign, chose Frederic, elector palatine, son-in-law to king James, for their king, who was crowned on November 4 following. A war ensuing, king James refused to assist his son-in-law, who, in the battle of Prague, November 7, 1620, was totally routed by the imperial and Bavarian troops, and forced to fly with his queen and children into Holland. The murmurs of the people about the palatinate occasioned the calling of a parliament, which met January 30th, 1621. The king, in order to get money, made as if he would have recourse to arms, if other methods failed: and the commons, that they might not seem to be wanting in their zeal for what they so much desired, granted him two subsidies; but afterwards, when they saw no preparations making for the war, and yet more money was demanded, instead of readily granting it, they drew up a remonstrance about the increase of popery at home, the state of the protestant religion abroad, by the neglect of vigorously interposing in the defence of the palatinate, and against the Spanish match. Upon this the commons drew up a petition, and presented it with the remonstrance. The former he received, but rejected the latter, and sent them a long and angry answer to their petition, charging them with usurping upon his prerogative royal, and meddling with things far above their reach; and, in the end, objected to their calling their privileges their ancient and undoubted right and inheritance, and wished they had rather acknowledged them as derived from the grace and permission of his ancestors and himself. This the commons would by no means admit; and, therefore, knowing the parliament was going to be dissolved or prorogued, drew up a protestation concerning their privileges, maintaining them to be their undoubted birth-right. The king hereupon sent for the clerk of the house of commons, and commanded him to produce the journal-book; which he having done accordingly, the king with his own hand, in full council, took the said protestation out of the journal, declaring it to be invalid, null, void, and of no effect. Soon after he dissolved the parliament by proclamation, and committed to prison several of the members who were most active in maintaining their privileges. This open opposition between the king and parliament produced the two parties, who in after times came to be distinguished by the names of Tories and Whigs. On February 19, 1625, the parliament met, and the king, apprehending that a war would ensue on the breaking off the Spanish match, made such a speech to them, as the prince and Buckingham, who now affected the patriot, desired. They unanimously advised him to break off the match, though the business had been done before, and gave largely for the war. The king died at Theobald's, March 27, 1625. In the beginning of this king's reign, a new officer, called master of the ceremonies, was instituted for the more solemn reception of ambassadors. James I. was in his sta-

ture of the middle size, inclined to corpulency; his forehead was high, his beard scanty, and his aspect mean. His eyes, which were large and languid, he rolled about incessantly, as if in quest of novelties. His tongue was so large, that in speaking or drinking he beslabbered the bystanders. His knees were so weak as to bend under the weight of his body. His address was awkward, and his appearance slovenly. There was nothing dignified either in the composition of his mind or person. In the course of his reign he exhibited repeated instances of his ridiculous vanity, prejudices, profusion, folly, and littleness of soul. All that we can add in his favour is, that he was averse to cruelty and injustice, very little addicted to excess, temperate in his meals, kind to his subjects, and even desirous of acquiring the love of his people, by granting that as a favour which they claimed as a privilege. His reign, though ignoble to himself, was happy to his people. They were enriched by commerce, which no war interrupted. They felt no severe impositions; and the commons made considerable progress in ascertaining the liberties of the nation. In this and the preceding reign England produced a number of excellent poets, such as Spenser, Sidney, Shakespeare, and Jonson; while Bacon excelled in natural philosophy, and Camden flourished as an antiquarian and historian. In the 14th year of this reign, Sir Hugh Middleton, a private citizen of London, supplied part of the city with excellent water, conveyed in an aqueduct from Ware, in Hertfordshire, now known by the name of the New River.

JAMES II. succeeded to the throne of England, February 6, 1684-5, on the death of his brother Charles II. There had been endeavours used to exclude him, by an act of parliament, from the crown, on account of his being a Roman Catholic; but the king, his brother, dissolving the parliament, prevented its passing. On April 23, 1685, the king and queen were crowned. The king would not receive the sacrament, but all the rest was done in the protestant form; his priests doubtless dispensing with him in this as well as in the coronation-oath. The famous Titus Oates was tried the 8th and 9th of May, before lord chief justice Jefferies, for perjury, in relation to two circumstances of his evidence. The witnesses against him were almost all papists, and seminary priests and Jesuits from St. Omer's. He was sentenced to pay 1,000 marks on each indictment, to be stripped of his canonical habit, to stand twice in the pillory, and five times a year afterwards as long as he lived; to be imprisoned for life, and to be whipped first from Aldgate to Newgate, and the very next day but one from Newgate to Tyburn; which was executed with the utmost severity, so that he swooned away several times. Thomas Dangerfield was tried soon after, and sentenced to pay 500*l.*, to stand twice in the pillory, and to be whipped in the same manner as Oates; which was executed, though with less severity. In England, the parliament (the only one in this king's reign) met May 19, when his majesty promised to preserve the religious and civil rights of his people. The beginning of king James's reign was disturbed by two invasions (one in Scotland, headed by the duke of Argyle, the other in England, in favour of the duke of Monmouth,) the authors of which were both taken and beheaded, the latter in England, and the former in Scotland. Judge Jefferies was sent down into the West to try the prisoners; where he boasted he had hanged more men than all the judges since William the Conqueror. Now every method was taken to establish popery. In Ireland, the privy council was dissolved, and a new one appointed, with several papists in it, who soon became the majority. Protestant officers were cashiered, and papists put in their room, and the army so modelled by the earl of Tyrconnel, as best to suit the purpose in view. The parliament after several adjournments, met Nov. 9. The king demanded a supply for keeping up his army, which he had increased to 15,000 men, though the nation was in perfect peace; and bade them not to take exceptions that he had some officers in his army not qualified according to the late tests, declaring his resolution to employ them still. Both houses, and the whole kingdom, were surprised at this speech, and the opposers of the late bill of exclusion began now a little to open their eyes. The commons indeed voted him a supply; but could not relish the employing popish officers in the army, contrary to the known law of the land: and addressed the king against it; at which he was so much offended that he prorogued the parliament, Nov. 20. All the rest of king James's reign, till he met with a providential check from the enterprise of the prince of Orange, was wholly employed in measures to make himself absolute, and establish popery. In April, 1686, he wrote a letter to the parliament of Scotland, desiring them to free his Roman Catholic subjects from the restraints they lay under; and upon their not complying, he dissolved them. In England he got the judges to declare in favour of his dispensing power. This he effected by sending for them one by one, and talking with them privately in his closet, (whence the odious name of closetting took its rise,) by turning out those whom he found refractory, and filling their places with others he found more pliable. He also new-modelled his council, admitting into it the lord Arundel of Wardour, and the lord Bellesyse, who had been both impeached for the popish plot, and other Roman catholics, among whom was father Peter, his confessor. And now every thing was hurrying on to establish the Roman Catholic religion. The king had an army of 15,000 men encamped on Hounslow-heath, under the earl of Feversham; and in the camp was a public chapel, where mass was said every day. This seemed plainly to indicate, that he intended to make use of force, if he could not bring his measures to bear without it; which put the Rev. Mr. Johnson upon publishing an address to the protestant officers and soldiers in the army, exhorting them not to be the tools of the court for subverting their religion and liberties. For this, after having been solemnly degraded, he was whipped from Newgate to Tyburn, stood thrice in the pillory, and fined 500 marks; but this writing being dispersed in the army, made such an impression, that it tended not a little to the defection that happened in it afterward. The king's zeal also put him upon sending the earl of Castlemain on a solemn embassy to the pope, in order to reconcile the three nations to the holy see. But Innocent XI., happening to be troubled with a periodical cough, which always seized him when the earl was to have an audience, his lordship threatened to depart; whereupon his holiness very complaisantly sent him word "that if he had a mind to go, he would advise him to set out early in the morning, and rest at noon; because it was dangerous travelling in that country in the heat of the day." In the beginning of the year 1687, the king sent his declaration into Scotland, suspending by virtue of his sovereign authority, prerogative royal, and absolute power, all laws against the catholics; and, April 4, he published the like declaration for liberty of conscience in England, only not quite in so high a style. He sent mandates to admit Roman Catholics into preferments in the university of Oxford. He did all he could to gain the members of parliament; but not succeeding he dissolved them on July 2; and finding such a general aversion in the nation to popery and arbitrary power, he never durst venture to call another parliament. On July 3, Ferdinand Dada, who had been about the king's person ever since his accession, being invested with the character of the pope's nuncio in England, made his public entry at Windsor, with all the formality of

a popish procession On January 2, 1687-8, a proclamation was published, that the queen was with child, and ordering a thanksgiving on that account. The king now despairing of every method but force, began to augment his army and fleet, and the new commissions were almost all bestowed on popish officers. He afterwards ordered some entire regiments from Ireland. On April 22, 1688, came out a second declaration for liberty of conscience, which the bishops were ordered to see read in all churches and chapels. Some of the bishops obeyed, and it was read in a few churches, when the congregations generally went out. But the archbishop of Canterbury, and six other bishops, resolved not to obey the order, and went and presented a petition to the king against it. They were upon this, June 8, summoned before the council, and, adhering to their petition, were sent to the tower, privately, as it were, by water; but this did not hinder multitudes flocking to the water-side, desiring their blessing, and applauding and encouraging their constancy. Two days after, June 10, the queen was said to be delivered of a prince (the late pretender.) On June 15, the seven bishops were tried for a libel against the king and government, and were acquitted; upon which an universal joy ran through the nation, and the army shouted for it in the king's hearing. The king was now willing to try how far he could depend upon the army. Beginning with lord Litchfield's regiment, he ordered them to take their arms, and immediately commanded such officers and soldiers as would not contribute to the repeal of the penal laws and test, to lay them down; which they all did, except two captains and a few popish soldiers; at which he was so astonished, that he stood speechless for some time, and then bade them take up their arms again; adding, with a sullen air, that he would not hereafter do them the honour to ask their advice. And now he began to new model the army, by cashiering protestants, and putting papists in their room; but this only disgusted the army the more. The fleet was no better disposed to favour the views of the king; for vice-admiral Strickland attempting to have mass said on board his ship, it occasioned such a disturbance among the sailors, that they were with difficulty restrained from throwing the priest overboard. Now the nation began in earnest to think of means for preserving their religion and liberties from being utterly destroyed; and several of the nobility and gentry going abroad, waited on the prince of Orange at the Hague. The prince being invited over, as soon as the king knew it, he appeared in the utmost consternation, abolished the commission for ecclesiastical affairs, took off the bishop of London's suspension, and restored the city their charter: but all this came too late; it was evidently the result of necessity, not inclination. When the king heard of the prince's landing, he ordered his army, under the earl of Feversham, to rendezvous on Salisbury Plain; but, finding he could not rely on his army, returned to London, and on Dec. 10, at night, left Whitehall in disguise, in order to go to France. At his departure he sent a letter to the earl of Feversham to disband his forces. The king, having embarked on board a small vessel near Feversham, before he could sail, was stopped by a number of fishermen and others, who rifled him and treated him with great indignity, taking him for a popish priest, and chaplain to Sir Edward Hales, who attended him in his flight. A constable coming on board knew him, and behaved in a very respectful manner. The king, finding he was known, was desirous to be gone; but the people brought him as it were by force, to an inn in the town, where he sent for the earl of Winchelsea, who prevailed with him, much against his inclination, to go back to London, where, on Dec. 16, he arrived at Whitehall. The prince of Orange having issued out a declaration for a free parliament, the king, who was at Rochester, dreading the consequences of it withdrew himself privately about three in the morning, with only the duke of Berwick, his natural son, and two others; he embarked, and with a favourable wind arrived at Ambleteuse, in France; from whence he immediately repaired to St. Germain's, where, after having lost the battle of the Boyne, in Ireland, he passed his days till his death, which happened in 1701. James II. was a prince in whom some good qualities were rendered ineffectual by mistaken notions of the prerogative, excessive bigotry to the religion of Rome, and an inflexible severity of temper. He was brave, steady, resolute, diligent, upright, and sincere, except when warped by religious considerations; yet, even where religion was not concerned, he appears to have been proud, haughty, vindictive, cruel, and unrelenting; and though he approved himself an obedient and dutiful subject, he certainly became one of the most intolerable sovereigns that ever reigned over a free people.

JAMES'S POWDER, *s.* in pharmacy, a medicine much used in intermitting fevers.

To JA'NGLE, *v. n.* [*jangler*, Fr. according to Skinner] to quarrel, or bicker in words; to make an untuneable sound.

JA'NGLER, *s.* a quarrelsome, noisy, prattling fellow.

JA'NIZARY, *s.* [Turk.] an order of foot soldiers in the Turkish armies, reputed the foot guards of the grand seignior.

JA'NNOCK, *s.* [probably a corruption of *bannock*] oat bread. A northern word.

JA'NTY, or JA'UNTY, *a.* [*gentil*, Fr.] carelessly adorned.

JA'NUARY, *s.* [*Januarius*, Lat.] the first month of the year, so named from Janus, to whom it was dedicated by the ancient Romans.

JA'NUS, in mythology, a god worshipped by the Romans, whose temple was open in war, but shut in time of peace.

JAPA'N, a large country in the most eastern part of Asia, with the title of an empire. It is composed of several islands, in the principal of which are Niphon and Saikokf or Sacok. It was discovered by some Portuguese in 1542, being cast upon shore by a tempest. The whole empire is divided into seven principal countries, which are subdivided into 70 provinces. It is the richest country in the world for gold, and the air and water are very good. It produces a great deal of rice, which they reap in September; millet, wheat, and barley, which they get in May. Cedars are common, and so large that they are proper for the masts of ships and columns for temples. They have a large quantity of porcelain, silk, and skins; as also red pearls, which are not less in esteem than the white. In short, Japan is accounted one of the best countries in Asia. The inhabitants are naturally ingenious, and have a happy memory; but their manners are diametrically opposite to those of the Europeans. Our common drinks are cold, and theirs are all hot; we uncover the head out of respect, and they the feet; we are fond of white teeth, and they of black; we get on horseback on the left side, and they on the right; and they have a language so particular that it is understood by no other nation. They value their lives so little, that when a lord makes a feast, the domestics dispute who shall have the honour of cutting open their bellies before the guests. The sciences are highly esteemed among them, and they have several schools at different places. Those they study most are, arithmetic, rhetoric, poetry, history, and astronomy. Some of their schools at Meaco have each 3 or 4,000 scholars. They treat the women with a great deal of severity, and punish adultery with death; yet a man may take as many wives as he pleases. On the other hand, brothel-houses are very frequent, and they tolerate sins against nature. Those that have too many children make no scruple of destroying some of them. The Japanese are naturally good soldiers, and skilful at shooting with a bow; however, as they inha

bit nothing but islands, they are seldom at war with their neighbours. They formerly carried on a trade with the neighbouring countries; but now all communication with others is forbidden, especially with Christians, for they do not look upon the Dutch to be such. The only Europeans that trade with Japan are the Dutch; and whenever their ships arrive, they take away their guns, sails, and helms, and carry them on shore till they are ready to return back. In the absence of the ships, the factors are shut up in a small peninsula, and are not suffered so much as to have a lighted candle in their houses in the night-time. The merchandises which the Dutch carry to Japan are spices, sugars, silks, linen and woollen cloth, elephants' teeth, and haberdashery wares; for which they receive gold, silver, cabinets, and other japanned and lacquered ware. This large and flourishing empire contains 122,720 square miles; and a population of about seventeen millions.

JAPA'N, *s.* [from *Japan* in Asia, where this kind of work was originally done] wood varnished and raised in figures, painted in gold and other colours. Figuratively, china, or fine japanned porcelain.

To JAPA'N, *v. a.* to varnish, or embellish with figures glazed with varnish.

JAPA'NNER, *s.* one skilled in varnishing.

To JAR, *v. n.* [from *eorre*, anger, Sax.] to strike together with a kind of short rattling; to make a disagreeable harsh tone. Figuratively, to clash, interfere, act in opposition, or be inconsistent; to quarrel or dispute.

JAR, *s.* a disagreeable, harsh, untunable sound. Figuratively, a quarrel, or state of discord. A *door left a jar*, is a door left half open. Also an earthen vessel.

JA'RDES, *s.* [Fr.] hard callous tumours in horses, a little below the bending of the ham on the outside. This distemper in time will make the horse halt, and grow so painful as to cause him to pine away, and become light-bellied. It is most common to managed horses, that have been kept too much upon their haunches.

JA'RGON, *s.* [*jargon*, Fr.] inarticulate and unintelligible talk; the use of words without ideas.

JARGONE'LLE, *s.* a species of spear.

JA'SMINE, *s.* [*jasmin*, Fr.] it is commonly pron. *jessamine*; a tree with narrow spear-shaped leaves, bearing a white sweet-scented flower.

JA'SPER, *s.* [Heb.] a hard stone resembling the finer marbles and the semi-pellucid gems. It is found in various countries and of different colours, green, white, red, brown, yellowish, bluish, and black.

JA'SSY, a well-fortified city of Turkey, the capital of Moldavia, and residence of the hospodar of that country, who is vassal of the grand seignior. The inhabitants are chiefly Greeks. It is situated on a branch of the river Pruth, 200 miles E. of Otchakov. Lat. 47. 8. N., long. 27. 35 E.

IATROLE'PTIC, *a.* [from *iatros* a physician, and *aleipho* to anoint, Gr.] that cures by anointing.

JA'VA, an island in the Eastern Indian Ocean, generally known by the name of Great Java, to distinguish it from Bali, by some named the lesser Java; and is upwards of 600 miles in length, and from 60 to 80 in breadth. The N. coast has a great many commodious creeks, bays, harbours, and towns, with many little islands near the shore. In former times it had as many petty kings as there were large towns; but now it has two kingdoms only; one of which is under the jurisdiction of the king of Mataram, and the other under the king of Bantam. The inhabitants are of a brown complexion, have faces rather flat, short, coal-black hair, large eye-brows, and large cheeks, with small eyes. The men are very robust and strong-limbed; but the women are small. The men wear a piece of calico wrapt two or three times round their middle; and the women wear them from their arm-pits down to their knees; but all other parts are bare. Those living near the sea-side are generally Mahometans; but within land they are Gentoos, abstaining from flesh of all kinds. It is a fertile island, producing sugar, and the various tropical fruits; and it has very high mountains. It has likewise impassable forests and wildernesses; but the N. between Batavia, and Bantam, is a very populous country, full of rice-fields, and various sorts of wild and tame animals. Here also is plenty of salt, pepper, cassia, wood useful for building, gum benzoin, &c., beside flowering trees and shrubs, and most sorts of fruits proper to the climate. They have also hogs, beeves, and sheep, with other tame creatures; and likewise fowl, both wild and tame, in great abundance, among which are beautiful parroquets, peacocks of an extraordinary size, Bantam fowls, &c. In the woods are large tigers, rhinoceroses, and several other animals unknown in Europe; and in the rivers are crocodiles. The air is as temperate and healthy as any part of the East Indies. The rains, which begin in November, lay the low grounds under water, kill the insects, and continue till the return of May. Beside the native Javanese, here are Chinese, Malayans, Amboynese, Topasses, Bugasses, Timoreans, and many other adventurers from distant countries. This island was captured by a British force from India in 1811, and under the excellent system of government pursued by Sir Thomas Raffles the British governor, was gradually emerging from the state of wretchedness into which it had been goaded by the tyranny and barbarous exactions of its former masters, the Dutch; but to the regret of all the civilized world, it was restored to them by the peace of 1815. Java lies to the S. E. of Sumatra, from which it is only separated by the Straits of Sunda. Lat. 5. 45. to 7. 50. S., long, 104. 20. to 114. 15. E. Batavia is the capital. This vast native empire has now become of immense importance. It contains an area of 18,580 superficial square miles, and a population of upwards of 4,500,000.

JA'VELIN, *s.* [*javeline*, Fr.] a spear or half-pike, with an iron-pointed head; formerly used either by foot or horse.

JA'UNDICE, *s.* [*jaunisse*, Fr.] a distemper from obstructions of the glands of the liver, which prevent the gall being duly separated by them from the blood; and sometimes, especially in hard drinkers, they are so indurated as never after to be opened, and straiten the motion of the blood so much through that viscus, as to make it divert with a force great enough into the gastric arteries, which go off from the hepatic, to break through them, and drain into the stomach; so that vomiting of blood, in this distemper, is a fatal symptom.

JAU'NDICED, *a.* affected with the jaundice.

To JAUNT, *v. n.* [*janter*, Fr.] to wander about.

JAUNT, *s.* a ramble, flight, or excursion.

JAU'NTINESS, *s.* airiness; a loose and careless air; genteelness. See JANTY.

JAW, *s.* the bone in the mouth in which the teeth are fixed. Figuratively, the mouth, a term of contempt.

JAY, *s.* [so named from his cry,] a bird about the size of a pigeon, with blue feathers on its wings, and of a kind of light brown or clay colour on its breast.

JA'ZEL, *s.* a precious stone of an azure or blue colour.

IBE'RIA, the ancient name of Spain, as well as of Georgia in Asia.

I'BEX, *s.* a kind of wild goat with large horns, which inhabits the Alps, Pyrenees, and Carpathian mountains.

IBIJAU, *s.* a Brazilian bird resembling the goat-sucker.

I'BIS, *s.* a bird very useful to the Egyptians for destroying serpents, locusts, and caterpillars; and, on that account had divine honours paid to it

ICE, *s.* [*is*, Sax. *eyse*, Belg.] water or other liquor frozen by cold; sugar melted and grown hard afterwards. Ice is lighter than water in consequence of the air-bubbles which it contains, thus furnishing an exception to the general law of nature, that bodies become heavier as they grow colder.

To ICE, *v. a.* to freeze water hard; to cover with ice or concreted sugar.

I'CEBERGS, *s.* large bodies of ice filling the valleys between mountains in high northern latitudes.

I'CEHOUSE, *s.* a house in which ice is preserved for use in the hot season.

I'CELAND, a large island to the N. of Europe, about 600 miles in length, and 300 in breadth. For two months together the sun never sets; and in the winter it never rises for the same space, at least not entirely. The middle of the island is mountainous, stony, and barren; but in some places there are excellent pastures, and the grass has a fine smell. The ice, which gets loose from the more northern country in May, brings with it a large quantity of wood, and several animals, such as foxes, wolves, and bears. Mount Hecla is the most noted mountain, and is a volcano, which sometimes throws out sulphureous torrents. Their houses are scattered about at a distance from each other, and many of them are deep in the ground; but they are mostly miserable huts, covered with skins. Many of the natives profess Christianity; but those that live at a distance are Pagans. Some of them are clothed with skins of beasts. The exports are dried fish, salted mutton, beef, butter, train oil, tallow, coarse and fine jackets of Wadmal, woollen stockings and gloves, red wool, sheep-skins, sea-horses' teeth, fox tails of several colours, feathers, and quills. The imports are iron, horses' shoes, timber, meal, wine, brandy, tobacco, coarse linen, and domestic utensils. The number of inhabitants is about 50,000. Their language is the old Runic, or Gothic, the vernacular tongue of the Swedes, Danes, and Norwegians, before it branched into the several dialects since spoken by the natives of these three kingdoms. Lat. 63. 15. to 67. 15. N., long. 16. to 25. W.

I'CE-PLANT, *s.* a very singular and beautiful plant, with a leaf resembling plantain, which is covered with silvery drops. It is a native of Africa.

ICH DI'EN, *s.* [*I serve*, from the Teut. or Sax.] the motto of the prince of Wales, formerly that of John king of Bohemia, on his shield, to denote that he was subservient to Philip king of France, whose pay he received; but being slain by Edward the Black Prince, the son of Edward III., he then assumed the motto, to denote his obedience to his father; since which it has always been borne by the prince of Wales.

ICHNEU'MON, (*ikneumon*) *s.* [Gr.] in zoology, a kind of large weasel which inhabits Egypt and other parts of Africa, and is much valued for its killing serpents, and destroying the eggs of the crocodile. They are kept in houses, and employed as cats are, in destroying rats and mice. The *ichneumon fly*, is a fly which is bred in the body of caterpillars, and is so called in allusion to the report that the ichneumon gets down the throat of the crocodile, and eats its way through the crocodile's belly.

ICHNO'GRAPHY, (*iknografy*) *s.* [from *ichnos* a footstep, and *grapho* to describe, Gr.] in perspective, the view of any thing cut off by a plane parallel to the horizon, just at the bottom of it.

I'CHOR, (*ikor*), *s.* [Gr.] signifies a thin watery humour like serum; but is sometimes also used for a thicker kind, flowing from ulcers, called also sanies.

I'CHOROUS, (*ikorous*) *a.* [from *ichor*, corrupt matter, Gr.] sanious; thin; undigested.

ICHTHYO'LOGY, (*ikthyology*) *s.* [from *ichthus*, a fish, and *logos* a discourse, Gr.] the science of fishes, or that branch of zoology which treats of fishes.

ICHTHYO'PHAGY, *s.* [from *ichthys* a fish, and *phago* to eat, Gr.] diet of fish, the practice of eating fish.

I'CICLE, *s.* [from *ice*] a shoot or thread of ice, hanging down from any high place.

I'CINESS, *s.* the state of water grown hard by cold.

I'CKWORTH, a small town of Suffolk, with a market on Friday. It is a small place, and there are the ruins of an ancient priory, and several Roman coins have been dug up. It is 23 miles N. W. by N. of Ipswich, and 74 N. N. E. of London. Pop. 43.

I'CON, *s.* [from *eiko* to resemble, Gr.] a picture, resemblance, portrait, or representation; an image.

ICO'NOCLAST, *s.* [from *eikon* an image, and *klao* to break, Gr.] a breaker of images; a name which the church of Rome gives to all who reject the religious use of images.

ICONO'LOGY, *s.* [*iconologie*, Fr. from *eikon* an image, and *logos* a discourse, Gr.] the science that describes the figures and representations of men and heathen deities with their proper attributes and appendages, as Saturn like an old man with a scythe; Jupiter with a thunderbolt in his hand, and an eagle by his side, &c.

ICTE'RICAL, *a.* [*icterique*, Fr. from *ikteros* the jaundice, Gr.] affected with the jaundice. Good against the jaundice, applied to medicines.

I'CY, *a.* full of, or covered with ice. Figuratively, cold, applied to the touch. Frosty, applied to the weather. Not warm. Free from passion, applied to the mind.

I'D, contracted for *I would*.

IDE'A, *s.* [from *eido* to see, Gr.] whatsoever the mind perceives in itself, or is the immediate object of perception, thought, or understanding; the form under which any thing appears to the mind, or the object on which the mind is employed when thinking; a notion. SYNON. *Idea* represents the object; *thought* considers it; *imagination* forms it; thus worked up, it becomes a *notion*. The first only points; the second examines; the third reduces; but the last draws.

IDE'AL, *a.* mental; intellectual; existing in the mind.

IDE'ALLY, *ad.* mentally; in the mind.

IDE'NTIC, or IDE'NTICAL, *a.* [*identique*, Fr.] the same; implying the same thing, or the same idea.

To IDE'NTIFY, *v. a.* to make two things the same.

IDE'NTITY, *s.* [*identité*, Fr.] sameness; that by which a thing is itself, or by which it is distinguished from any other.

IDES, *s.* [*ides*, Fr. *idus*, Lat.] a term anciently used to distinguish time; it fell on the 13th of every month, excepting in March, May, July, and October, in which it is the 15th, because in those months it was six days before the nones, but in the others only four.

IDIO'CRASY, *s.* [from *idios* peculiar, and *krasis* temperament, Gr.] peculiarity of constitution.

IDIOCRA'TICAL, *a.* peculiar to constitution.

I'DIOCY, *s.* [from *idiotes* an idiot, Gr.] a defect of understanding. Both idiocy and lunacy excuse from the guilt of crimes.

I'DIOM, *s.* [*idiome*, Fr, from *idios* peculiar, Gr.] a manner of speaking, or phrase, peculiar to any particular language.

IDIOMA'TIC, or IDIOMA'TICAL, *a.* peculiar to a language.

IDIO'PATHY, *s.* [from *idios* peculiar, and *pathos*, a disease, Gr.] in physic, is a disorder of the body, not arising from any preceding disease.

IDIOSY'NCRASY, *s.* [from *idios* peculiar, *syn* with,

and *krasys* a disease, Gr.] a disposition or temper peculiar to a person.

I'DIOT, *s.* [*idiota*, Lat. *idiotes*, Gr.] a changeling, or one who has not the use of his reason.

I'DIOTISM, *s.* [*idiotisme*, Fr. from *idiotes* an idiot, Gr.] folly; weakness of understanding, or want of reason.

I'DLE, *a.* [*ydel*, Sax.] lazy; averse to labour, or unemployed, applied to persons. Useless; vain; ineffectual; worthless, applied to things. Trifling, or of no importance, applied to narratives or discourses. *Idle* formerly was used to signify wicked, as in Spenser, where the wicked offers of Mammon are called, "*idle* offers."

To I'DLE, *v. n.* to pass time in laziness, or without employment.

I'DLENESS, *s.* [*idelness*, Sax.] aversion to labour; want of employment.

I'DLER, *s.* a person who passes his time in idleness, or without employment.

I'DLY, *ad.* lazily; in a foolish or trifling manner; without care, attention, or profit. "I *idly* heard." *Shak.* Without effect; in vain.

I'DOL, *s.* [*idole*, Fr. *eidos* a resemblance, Gr.] an image worshipped as a god; a counterfeit image or resemblance; hence the word *doll*, for a jointed image played with by children. A person loved or respected to adoration. "The people's *idol*." *Denh.*

IDO'LATER, *s.* [from *eidolon* an idol, and *latreyo* to worship, Gr.] one who pays divine worship to images, or transfers the homage due to the Creator unto a creature.

To IDO'LATRIZE, *v. a.* to honour idols with divine worship.

IDO'LATROUS, *a.* tending to idolatry, or transferring the honour and worship due to God unto other things.

IDO'LATRY, *s.* [*idolatrie*, Fr. [from *eidolon* an idol, and *latreyo* to worship, Gr.] the worship of images: the act of making any image to represent the Deity; an inordinate love or respect for any person or creature.

I'DOLIST, *s.* a worshipper of images or false gods; a poetical word. "*Idolists* and atheists." *Milton.*

To I'DOLIZE, *v. a.* to love or reverence any thing or person to an excess approaching to adoration.

IDO'NEOUS, *a.* [*idoneus*, Lat.] fit, proper, suitable, convenient.

I. E. (an abbreviature for *id est*, Lat.) that is; that is to say.

I'DYL, *s.* [from *eidyllion* a little figure or representation, Gr.] a short poem.

JE'ALOUS, (*jelous*) *a.* [*jaloux*, Fr.] suspicious of not being equally beloved by one whom one loves; suspicious of the sincerity of a married person's affections; fond; emulous; or prosecuting with a kind of rivalship; full of suspicion.

JE'ALOUSLY, (*jelously*) *ad.* in such a manner as to betray suspicion of the sincerity of a lover or married person; extremely cautious, vigilant, or jealous.

JE'ALOUSY, (*jelousy*) *s.* [*jalousie*, Fr.] a state of mind wherein a lover imagines himself not equally beloved; or a married person suspects the husband or wife to be unfaithful to the marriage-bed; a suspicious fear.

JE'DBURGH, a town of Roxburghshire, situated almost in the centre of the county, on the banks of the Jed, and near its confluence with the Teviot, 34 miles S. E. of Edinburgh. It contains nearly 5,000 inhabitants, (including the environs, which belong to the parish,) and is the seat of the law courts for the county.

JE'DDO, or *Yeddo*, the second capital of Japan in the island of Niphon, where the Dairo, or nominal emperor, resides. The houses are built with earth, and boarded on the outside, to prevent the rain from destroying the walls. In every street is an iron gate, which is shut up in the night, and a kind of custom-house or magazine, to put merchandise in. It is 9 miles in length and 6 in breadth, and contains 1,000,000 inhabitants. A fire happened in 1658, which, in the space of 48 hours, burnt down 100,000 houses, and in which a great number of the inhabitants perished. The emperor's palace was reduced to ashes; but the whole is rebuilt. The royal palace is in the middle of the town, and is defended by walls, ditches, towers, and bastions. Where the emperor resides are three towers, nine stories high, each covered with plates of gold; and the hall of audience is supported by pillars of massy gold. Near the palace are several others, where the relations of the emperor live. The empress has a palace of her own, and there are 20 small ones for the concubines. Besides, all the vassal kings have each a palace in the city, with a handsome garden, and stables for 2,000 horses. The generality of the houses are nothing but a ground-floor, and rooms are parted by folding screens: so that they can make the rooms larger or smaller at pleasure. Jeddo is well fortified, and is seated in a plain, at the bottom of an extensive gulf or bay; and the river which crosses it is divided into several canals. Lat. 35. 46. N., long. 139. 30. E.

To JEER, *v. n.* etymology uncertain; to scoff; to mock; to rally; to treat with ridicule.

JEER, *s.* an expression whereby a person is ridiculed and rendered angry; a displeasing jest or scoff.

JEE'RER, *s.* one who mocks or scoffs a person; one who treats another with ridicule and displeasing jests.

JEE'RINGLY, *ad.* in a scornful or contemptuous manner; with a sly and offensive jest.

JE'GGET, *s.* a kind of sausage.

JEHO'VAH, *s.* the proper name of God in the Hebrew, The Jews pretend that the true pronunciation of this name is unknown either to men or angels; and therefore, in the Masoretic bibles, it is pointed and pronounced as if Elohim.

JEJUNA'TION, *s.* fasting; abstaining from eating.

JEJU'NE, *a.* [*jejunus*, Lat.] wanting, empty, or void. "*Jejune* in spirit." *Bacon.* Pure, void of mixture, elemental. "*Jejune* or limpid water." *Brown.* Dry, unaffecting, or void of the ornaments of rhetoric, applied to style.

JEJU'NENESS, *s.* penury, poverty, or want of spirit, applied to bodies. Dryness, or wanting matter and embellishments to engage the attention and please the mind, applied to style or literary compositions.

JE'LLY, *s.* See GELLY, which is the proper spelling.

JE'NNET. See GENNET.

To JE'OPARD, (pron. *jepard*, in this and other words from the same original. See JEOPARDY) *v. a.* to hazard or expose to danger. Used only in divinity.

JE'OPARDOUS, *a.* exposed to hazard or danger.

JE'OPARDY, (*jepardy*) *s.* hazard, or a state wherein a person is exposed to extreme danger.

JERBO'A, *s.* in zoology, a genus of animals whose hind legs are much longer than their fore ones, bearing some resemblance to the kangaroo.

JE'RICHO, an ancient town of Palestine, celebrated formerly for the great number of palm-trees growing near it, and therefore called the City of Palm trees. At present, it is only a square tower, surrounded with huts or tents of the Arabians. Many palm-trees are yet growing here.

To JERK, *v. a.* [*gereccan*, Sax.] to strike with a quick and violent blow.

JERK, *s.* a blow given with a kind of a spring and forcible quickness; a sudden spring; a quick jolt that shocks or starts.

JE'RKIN, *s.* [*cyrtelkin*, Sax.] a jacket, short coat, or close waistcoat.

JE'RSEY, an island in the English Channel, 12 miles from the coast of Normandy in France, and 25 from the coast of Brittany, subject to the English. It is about 30 miles in circumference, and difficult of access, on account of the rocks, sands, and forts, erected for its defence. It contains 12 parishes; and the chief town is St. Helier, in the S. part of the island. It lies extremely well for trade in time of peace, and to annoy the French privateers in time of war. It is well watered with rivulets, and is pretty well stocked with fruit-trees. They have a noted manufactory for woollen stockings and caps, and are still governed by the ancient Norman laws, the courts of England having no jurisdiction here. In 1781, a body of French troops landed on this island, surprised the lieutenant governor, and compelled him to sign a capitulation; but major Pierson, the commander of the English troops, refused to abide by this forced capitulation, and attacked the French in the town of St. Helier. The French were compelled to surrender prisoners of war; but the gallant major was killed in the moment of victory. Pop. 36,582.

JE'RSEY, New, one of the United Provinces of N. America; bounded on the W. by Pennsylvania, on the S. by Maryland, on the N. by New York, and on the E. by the ocean; and is about 140 miles in length from N. to S. and 60 in breadth from E. to W. The chief towns are Burlington, Perth-Amboy, and Elizabeth-town. It is divided into E. and W. Jersey; and the produce of both is Indian corn, wheat, pease, beans, barley, oats, horses, black cattle, furs, and pipe-staves. They send to the Caribbee islands, bread, corn, salt, beef, pork, and fish; and in return, receive rum, sugar, and the other produce of those islands. To England they send furs and skins; for which they have furniture and cloths in return.

JE'RSEY, *s.* [from the island of Jersey, which is famous for spinning of yarn, and its stocking manufacture] a fine woollen yarn.

JERU'SALEM, anciently *Salem* and *Jebus;* among the Greeks and Latins it was known by the name of *Solyma* and *Hierosolyma*, the capital of Judea or Palestine in Asia. It was a very famous city while the Jews inhabited that country; and in its most flourishing state it consisted of four parts, each being enclosed within its own walls. 1. The old city, which stood on Mount Zion, where king David built a palace. 2. the lower city, styled also the Daughter of Zion, as being built after it; where king Solomon's palace stood, also Herod's theatre and amphitheatre, the latter capable of containing 80,000 persons. 3. The new city, mostly inhabited by tradesmen and numbers of merchants, and 4. Mount Moriah, where Solomon's magnificent temple stood. But all this glory has long since been laid in the dust, in exact conformity to our Saviour's prophecy, particularly with regard to the latter, "that one stone of it should not be left upon another." It is now inhabited by Turks, Arabs, Jews, and Christians. It stands on a high rock, with steep ascents upon every side, except to the N. It is almost surrounded with valleys encompassed with mountains, so that it seems to stand in the middle of an amphitheatre. It is about three miles in circumference, and includes Mount Calvary, which was formerly without the walls. On this hill is erected a large structure, with a round nave, which has no light but what comes through the top, like the Pantheon at Rome. This is called the Church of the Holy Sepulchre; the chapel of which is cut out of the rock, and lamps are kept constantly burning in it. The Christian pilgrims flock here from various parts, and the inhabitants accommodate them with lodgings and provisions, which is their chief business, and a bashaw, with a guard of janizaries, always resides here to protect them from the insults of the Arabs. Jerusalem is 112 miles S. S. W. of Damascus, and 45 from the Mediterranean Sea. Lat. 31. 55. N., long. 35. 25. E.

JERU'SALEM-ARTICHOKE, *s.* a species of sunflower.

JESS, *s.* [*gecte*, Fr. *getto*, Ital.] short straps of leather tied about the legs of a hawk, with which she is held on the fist.

JE'SSAMINE, *s.* See JASMINE.

To JEST, *v. n.* [*gesticulor*, Lat.] to make a person merry by pleasant and witty turns in expression, and odd or comical motions of the body; to speak a thing one knows to be false purely to divert another.

JEST, *s.* any thing meant only to divert a person, or raise laughter; a witty or pointed turn of words, which diverts or raises laughter; game; not earnest.

JE'STER, *s.* one given to witty turns in expression, to sarcasms, to odd and comical pranks; a buffoon, or one formerly kept by great persons to divert them by his witty turns or odd pranks.

JE'SUITS (or THE SOCIETY of JESUS), a famous religious order in the Romish church, founded by Ignatius Loyola, a native of Guipuscoa, in Spain, who, in the year 1538, assembled ten of his companions at Rome, principally chosen out of the university of Paris, and made a proposal to them to form a new order; when, after many deliberations, it was agreed to add to the three ordinary vows of chastity, poverty, and obedience, a fourth, which was to go into all countries whither the pope should please to send them, in order to make converts to the Romish church. Two years after, Pope Paul III. gave them a bull, by which he approved this new order, giving them a power to make such statutes as they should judge convenient; on which, Ignatius was created general of the order, which in a short time spread over all the countries of the world, to which he sent his companions, while he staid at Rome, from whence he governed the whole society. This society had rendered themselves so obnoxious, during the last two centuries, by their arts and intrigues, that they have been suppressed in all the kingdoms of Europe; in England, in 1604; Venice, in 1606; Portugal, in 1759; France, in 1764; Spain and Sicily, in 1767; and totally suppressed and abolished by pope Clement XIV. in 1773. Pope Pius the Seventh, since the re-establishment of the papal power, in consequence of the downfall of the emperor Napoleon, restored this order to all its ancient privileges and immunities in 1814.

JE'SUITS BARK, or Peruvian bark, a well known medicine, said to have been first brought into practice by the Jesuits of Peru.

JESUI'TICAL, (*juzuitikal*) *a.* belonging to the Jesuits; after the manner of the Jesuits; equivocal; deceitful.

JE'SUS CHRIST, the Son of God, and Saviour of mankind. *Jesus* signifies a Saviour, and *Christ*, the anointed.

JET, *s.* [*gagat*, Sax.] a very beautiful fossil, of a firm and even structure, a smooth surface, of a fine deep black colour, with a vein resembling wood, and found in small masses lodged in clay. A spout or shoot of water.

To JET, *v. n.* [*jetter*, Fr.] to shoot forward, or stand beyond the other parts; to jut out. Figuratively, to intrude. To strut.

JET, or JET D'EAU, (*jet d'ō*) *s.* [Fr.] a fountain, or contrivance which spouts water in the air.

JE'TSAM, or JE'TSON, *s.* [*jetter*, Fr.] goods or other things, which having been cast overboard in a storm, or after a shipwreck, are thrown upon the shore, and belong to the admiralty.

JE'TTY, *a.* made of, or as black as, jet.

JE'WEL, *s.* [*jeweelen*. Belg.] in its primary sense, any or-

nament of great value, generally applied to such as were set with precious stones; a gem or precious stone. Figuratively, applied to persons, to convey an idea of great esteem and affection towards them. *Jewel Office*, an office belonging to the crown, has the charge of weighing and fashioning the king's plate, and delivering it out by warrant from the lord chamberlain. The principal officer is the master of the *Jewel Office*, who has a salary of 450*l.* per annum.

JE'WELLER, *s.* one who deals in precious stones.

JEWS, *s.* a name derived from the patriarch Judah, and given to the descendants of Abraham by his eldest son Isaac, who for a long time possessed the land of Palestine in Asia, and are now dispersed through all the nations in the world. They are tolerated in most countries, and the French republic allowed them the rights of citizens. A society was lately established in England under the auspices of his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, for the conversion of the Jews.

JE'WS-EARS, *s.* a fungus, tough and thin; and naturally, while growing, of a rumpled figure, like a flat and variously-hollowed cup. It generally grows on the lower parts of the trunks of elder-trees which are in a decaying state. The common people cure themselves of sore throats with a decoction of it in milk.

JE'WS-STONE, *s.* a fossil, being the spine of a very large urchin petrified by lying long in the earth; it receives its name from its being found in Syria, which was famous for the residence of Jews.

JE'WS-HARP, [of *joue*, Fr. a cheek, and *harp*, from its being held against the cheek] a kind of musical instrument used by the vulgar, made of steel, held against the teeth, and sounded by the motion of a spring, which, when struck by the finger, vibrates against the breath.

IF, *conj.*, [*gif*, Sax.] granting or allowing a thing; upon condition, or supposition, Followed by another sentence that includes opposition, or implies whether or no; provided, or upon condition.

I'GNEOUS, *a.* [from *ignis* fire, Lat.] fiery; containing, emitting, or having the nature of fire.

IGNI'POTENT, *a.* [from *ignis* fire, and *potens* powerful, Lat.] presiding over fire, or powerful by means of fire.

IGNIS FA'TUUS, *s.* [Lat. foolish fire] a common meteor seen in meadows, and other moist places, in dark nights, caused by viscous exhalations, which being kindled in the air, reflect a sort of thin flame in the dark; called, by the common people, *Will with the wisp*, or *Jack with the lantern*.

To I'GNITE, *v. a.* [from *ignis* fire, Lat.] to set on fire.

IGNI'TIBLE, *a.* capable of being set on fire.

IGNI'TION, *s.* [*ignition*, Fr.] the act of kindling or setting on fire. In chemistry, the application of fire to metals, till they become red hot, without melting.

IGNI'VOMOUS, *a.* [from *ignis* fire, and *vomo* to vomit, Lat.] vomiting or casting out fire.

IGNO'BLE, *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *nobilis* noble, Lat.] mean, or not belonging to the nobility, applied to birth. Worthless, base, or not deserving honour, applied to persons or things.

IGNO'BLY, *ad.* in a disgraceful, mean, base, or reproachful manner.

IGNOMI'NIOUS, *a.* [*ignominieux*, Fr. *ignominiosus*, Lat.] disgraceful, dishonourable, reproachful.

IGNOMI'NIOUSLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to cause loss of fame; reproachfully.

I'GNOMINY, *s.* [*ignominia*, Lat.] loss of fame or honour; disgrace, shame, or reproach.

IGNORA'MUS, *s.* [Lat.] in law, a word used by a grand inquest, and written on the back of a bill, when they mislike the evidence as defective, or not able to make good the charge it contains; hence it signifies, figuratively, a person who knows nothing.

I'GNORANCE, *s.* [*ignorance*, Fr.] want of knowledge or instruction; unskilfulness. In law, it is a want of knowledge of the laws, which will not excuse a person from suffering the penalty inflicted on the breach of them; for every one at his peril, is obliged to know the laws of the land. An infant, who is just arrived at the age of discretion, and who may therefore be supposed to be ignorant of the law, is punishable for crimes; but at the same time infants of tender age, who are naturally ignorant, are excused; as are all persons who are *non compos mentis*, as madmen and natural fools.

I'GNORANT, *a.* [from *ignoro* not to know, Lat.] unlearned; illiterate; without knowledge; or without having an idea of some particular; unacquainted with.

I'GNORANTLY, *ad.* without knowledge, learning, or design.

To IGNO'RE, *v. a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *nosco* to know, Lat.] not to know, or have an idea of, a thing.

IGNO'SCIBLE, *a.* [from *ignosco* to pardon, Lat.] pardonable, capable of pardon.

IGUA'NA, *s.* in zoology, a large species of lizard, very frequent in the West Indies.

J. H. S.: these three letters are generally embroidered on the velvet hanging of the communion-tables in churches, and signify *Jesus Hominum Salvator*, or, Jesus the Saviour of men.

JIB, *s.* the foremost sail of a ship, being a large stay-sail extended from the outer end of the bowsprit, prolonged by the jib-boom toward the fore-top-mast head.

JIG, *s.* [*giga*, Ital.] a light, careless, quick dance or tune.

To JIG, *v. a.* to dance a quick and light dance called a jig.

IL, before words beginning with *l*, stands for *in*.

JILT, *s.* [*gilia*, Isl.] a woman who receives the addresses of a lover, gives him hopes, and deceives him. Used in contempt or reproach of any woman.

To JILT, *v. a.* to deceive a man by flattering his love with hopes, and afterwards leaving him for another.

To JI'NGLE, *v. a.* [either corrupted from *jangle*, or formed from the sound] to clink, or make a noise like money, or other sounding metal flung on a stone or other hard body. In poetry or style, applied to the sound formed by several words or syllables, which end in the same letters.

JI'NGLE, *s.* the sound made by money or other metal flung against a hard body. The sound made by words in the same letters and syllables, applied to style.

I'LCHESTER, a town of Somersetshire, consisting of four streets with one church, and other places of worship. It is a town of great antiquity, and once had sixteen churches. The county jail is kept here, but the assizes are held alternately at Bridgewater, Wells, and Taunton. It is seated on the river Ivel, 16 miles S. of Wells, and 123 W. by S. of London. Market on Wednesday. Pop. 1095.

ILE, *s.* See AILE.

I'LEUS, *s.* [Lat.] in anatomy, the third and last of the small guts; is situated below the navel, near the *ossa ilei*, whence its name. Its length is various, sometimes not more than 15, sometimes 20 spans or more. It begins where the valves of the jejunum cease to be conspicuous, and its end is where the larger intestines begin; at which place it is, in a very singular manner, inserted into the left side of the colon.

ILFRACOMBE, a sea-port of Devonshire, has a convenient safe harbour, formed by a good pier, projecting into

the Bristol Channel. The high tides here allow large vessels to enter its basin. This port employs a number of brigs and sloops, chiefly in carrying ore from Cornwall, coal from Wales, and corn to Bristol. A number of fishing skiffs belong to this place, which, with those of Minehead, fish on a bank of the coast during the summer, and carry a number of soles, turbots, &c., to the Bristol market. It is 49 miles N. N. W. of Exeter, and 181 W. by S. of London. Market on Saturday. Pop. 3201.

I'LIAC, *a.* [*iliacus*, Lat.] caused by twisting in the guts; belonging to the lower belly. The *iliac passion* is a kind of nervous colick, seated in the ileum, whereby one part of the gut enters the cavity of that part which is immediately below or above it.

I'LIAD, *s.* the name of an ancient epic poem, recording the siege of Troy, or *Ilium*, composed by Homer.

ILK, *ad.* eke; also; still retained in Scotland, and denotes each.

ILL, *a.* [contracted from *evil*, and retaining all its senses] inconsistent with our duty, as citizens or Christians; contrary to good. Sick or disordered. SYNON. *Ill* is used with the most propriety when the health is not much impaired; *sick* is applicable only when the body is greatly diseased. *Ill* too is most proper when in pain only; *sick* when diseased: thus we say, he is *ill* of the gout; but *sick* of a fever.

ILL, *s.* an action contrary to our duty, either to God or man; wickedness; a misfortune.

ILL, *ad.* not well or rightly. "*Ill* at ease. *Dryd.* Not able. "*Ill* able to sustain." *Par. Lost. Ill*, in composition, whether substantive or adverb, implies defect, or something bad and improper, either in quality or condition.

ILLA'CERABLE, *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *lacero* to tear, Lat.] not to be torn.

ILLA'CHRYMABLE, (*illakrymable*) *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *lacryma* a tear, Lat.] not capable of weeping.

ILLA'PSE, *s.* [from *illabor* to fall upon, Lat.] the gradual or gentle entrance of one thing into another; a sudden attack, or accident.

ILLAQUEA'TION, *s.* [from *laqueus* a snare, Lat.] the act of catching or insnaring; a snare or artifice made use of to entrap or catch.

ILLA'TION, *s* [*illatum*, from *infero* to infer. Lat.] an inference or conclusion drawn from premises.

ILLA'TIVE, *a.* [*illatum*, from *infero* to infer, Lat.] used to imply an inference or conclusion.

ILLAU'DABLE, *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *laudo* to praise, Lat.] unworthy of praise.

ILLAU'DABLY, *ad.* in a manner not deserving praise.

ILLE'GAL, *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *legalis* lawful, Lat.] contrary to law.

ILLEGA'LITY, *s.* the quality of being unlawful, or contrary to law.

ILLE'GALLY, *ad.* in a manner contrary to law.

ILLE'GIBLE, *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *lego* to read, Lat.] that cannot be read.

ILLEGI'TIMACY, *s.* the state of a bastard; the state of bastardy.

ILLEGI'TIMATE, *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *legitimus* lawful, Lat.] unlawfully begotten; or not begotten in wedlock.

To ILLEGI'TIMATE, *v. a.* in law, to prove a person a bastard.

ILLEGITIMA'TELY, *ad.* not begotten in wedlock.

ILLEGI'TIMATION, *s.* the state of a bastard, or of one not begotten in wedlock

ILLE'VIABLE, *a.* [from *lever*, Fr.] what cannot be levied, or exacted.

ILLFA'VOURED, *a.* ugly, or deformed.

ILLI'BERAL, *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *liberalis* liberal, Lat.] wanting generosity or gentility.

ILLIBERA'LITY, *s.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *liberalis* liberal, Lat.] meanness of mind; want of munificence.

ILLI'BERALLY, *ad.* in a mean, niggardly, or disingenuous manner.

ILLI'CIT, *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *licet* it is lawful, Lat.] unlawful, or contrary to any law.

ILLI'MITABLE, *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *limes* a boundary, Lat.] not to be bounded or limited.

ILLI'MITABLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to be capable of no bounds.

ILLI'MITED, *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *limes* a boundary, Lat.] unbounded; without bounds, limits, or restraint.

ILLI'TERATE, *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *litera* a letter, Lat.] without having received any improvements by learning or instruction; unlearned.

ILLI'TERATENESS, *s.* the state of having never received any improvements from learning.

I'LLNESS, *s.* any thing which is productive of inconvenience; or destructive of our happiness, applied to things natural, moral, and religious. Sickness or disorder, applied to health.

ILLNA'TURE, *s.* a natural disposition whereby a person is prone to do ill turns, and to thwart the happiness of another, attended with a secret joy on the sight of any mischief which befalls another, and an entire insensibility of any kindness received.

ILLNA'TURED, *a.* habitually unkind, malicious, or mischievous.

ILLNA'TUREDLY, *ad.* in a peevish, froward, mischievous manner.

ILLO'GICAL, *a.* ignorant or negligent of the rules of reasoning; contrary to the rules of reasoning.

To ILLU'DE, *v. a.* [*illudo*, from *ludo* to sport, Lat.] to mock; to play upon; to jeer.

To ILLU'ME, *v. a.* [*illumiuer*, Fr.] to supply with light; to brighten or adorn.

To ILLU'MINATE, *v. a.* [*illuminer*, Fr.] to enlighten or supply with light. Figuratively, to supply the mind with a power of understanding any difficulty.

ILLU'MINATION, *s.* [*illuminatio*, from *lumen* light, Lat.] the act of supplying with light; the cause of light; brightness; splendour; light communicated to the mind by inspiration.

ILLU'MINATIVE, *a.* [*illuminatif*, Fr.] having the power to communicate light.

ILLUMINA'TOR, *s.* [Lat.] one who gives light; one who explains a difficult passage in an author.

ILLUMINA'TRY, *s.* a kind of miniature painting, anciently much practised for illustrating and adorning books.

To ILLU'MINE, *v. a.* [*illuminer*, Fr.] to enlighten or make light: to supply with lights, Figuratively, to adorn.

ILLU'SION, *s.* [*illusio*, from *ludo* to sport, Lat.] a false show or appearance; error occasioned by a false appearance.

ILLU'SIVE, *a.* [*illusus*, from *ludo* to sport, Lat.] deceiving by false show.

ILLU'SORY, *a.* [*illusus*, from *ludo* to sport, Lat.] fraudulent; with an intention to deceive; deceitful.

To ILLU'STRATE, *v. a.* [*illustro*, perhaps from *lustro* to purify, Lat.] to brighten with light or honour. Figuratively, to explain or clear up a difficulty in an author.

ILLUSTRA'TION. *s.* [Fr. from *illustro* to illustrate

Lat.] the act of rendering a difficult passage easy to be understood; an exposition or explanation.

ILLU'STRATIVE, *a.* having the quality of clearing up a difficult or obscure passage in an author.

ILLU'STRATIVELY, *ad.* by way of explanation.

ILLU'STRIOUS, *a.* [*illustris*, perhaps from *lustro* to purify, Lat.] noble, eminent for titles, dignity, birth, or excellence.

ILLU'STRIOUSLY, *ad.* in a conspicuous, noble, or eminent manner.

ILLU'STRIOUSNESS, *s.* eminence of rank, birth, dignity, or good qualities.

ILMINSTER, a town of Somersetshire, containing a population of 2957 It has a considerable manufactory of narrow cloths, and is situated on the river Ille, in a dirty bottom, among hills, 27 miles S. W. of Wells, and 137 W. by S. of London. Market on Saturday.

ILSLEY EAST, a town of Berkshire, seated in a pleasant valley, between two hills, and excellent downs for feeding sheep, being a fine sporting country. It is 14 miles N. W. of Reading, and 53 W. of London. Market on Wednesday. Pop. 738.

I'M, a contraction used in discourse for *I am*.

I'MAGE, *s.* [*image*, Fr. *imago*, Lat.] the appearance of any object; an idea impressed by outward objects on the mind; a representation of any thing expressed in painting, sculpture, &c., most commonly applied to statues; a copy, or likeness; a lively description of any thing in discourse; a picture drawn in the fancy; a false god; or a statue made to represent, and be worshipped as, a god.

To I'MAGE, *v. a.* to form a representation, likeness, or idea of a thing in the mind.

I'MAGERY, *s.* statues or pictures. Figuratively, resemblance. Ideas formed purely by the imagination, which have no originals out of the mind.

IMA'GINABLE, *a.* [Fr.] possible to be conceived.

IMA'GINARY, *a.* [*imaginaire*, Fr.] existing only in the imagination or fancy, opposed to real.

IMAGINA'TION, *s.* [from *imago* an image, Lat.] a power or faculty of the soul, whereby it can join or separate the ideas it has received by the senses, in such a manner as to form other compound ideas, which have no resemblance existing out of the mind; fancy; the power of representing things absent, a conception, image, or idea of any thing in the mind; contrivance; a scheme.

To IMA'GINE, *v. a.* [*imaginer*, Fr.] to fancy; to conceive. Figuratively, to contrive or plot.

IMA'GINER, *s.* one who forms an idea in his mind.

IMBE'CILE, *a.* [*imbecilis*, Lat.] wanting strength, applied both to body and mind.

IMBECI'LITY, *s.* [*imbécilité*, Fr.] frailty or weakness of mind or body.

To IMBI'BE, *v. a.* [from *in* in, and *bibo* to drink, Lat.] to drink or draw in; to emit into the mind; to drench or soak.

IMBI'BER, *s.* that which drinks in, sucks up, or absorbs.

IMBIBI'TION, *s.* [Fr. from *in* in, and *bibo* to drink, Lat.] the act of drinking or sucking up moisture.

To IMBI'TTER, *v. a.* to make bitter; to deprive of happiness or pleasure.

To IMBO'DY, *v. a.* to cover with, or thicken to, a body; to bring together into one mass or company; to enclose.

To IMBO'LDEN, *v. a.* to raise to confidence; to encourage; or make bold.

To IMBO'SOM, (*imbosom*) *v. a.* to hold on the bosom; to wrap in that part of a garment which covers the bosom. Figuratively, to love with a warm affection and friendship.

To IMBO'W, (*imbō*) *v. a.* to arch; to make in the form of an arch.

To IMBO'WER, (the *ow* is here pron. as in *now*) *v. a.* to cover with a bower; to cover with branches of trees.

IMBO'WMENT, *s.* an arch; a vault.

I'MBRICATED, *a.* [from *imbrex* a gutter-tile, Lat.] in botany, formed in hollows, like those of a gutter-tile.

IMBRICA'TION, *s.* [from *imbrex* a gutter-tile, Lat.] an hollow indenture, like that of a gutter-tile.

To IMBRO'WN, *v. a.* to make brown or dark.

To IMBRU'E, *v. a.* to steep, soak, or wet much and long. This word is also spelled EMBRUE.

To IMBRU'TE, *v. a.* to make like a brute, in quality or shape; to become brutish.

To IMBU'E, *v. a.* [*imbuo*, Lat.] to tincture very deeply; to imbibe; to dye, or impregnate with any liquor.

To IMBU'RSE, *v. a.* [*bourse*, Fr.] to stock with money. This should be written, *emburse* from *embourser*, Fr.

IMITABI'LITY, *s.* [from *imitor* to imitate, Lat.] the quality of being imitable.

I'MITABLE, *a.* [from *imitor* to imitate, Lat.] worthy of being resembled or imitated; possible to be imitated or copied.

To I'MITATE, *v. a* [*imitor*, Lat.] to copy; to endeavour to resemble; to counterfeit.

IMITA'TION, *s.* [from *imitor* to imitate, Lat.] the act of doing any thing with a view of making it like something else.

I'MITATIVE, *a* [from *imitor* to imitate, Lat.] inclined to imitate; copied from, or resembling.

IMITA'TOR, *s.* [Lat.] one who copies from, and endeavours to resemble, another.

IMMA'CULATE, *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *macula* a spot, Lat.] without spot, stain, or crime; pure or clear.

To IMMA'NACLE, *v. a.* to put in manacles; to fetter, or confine.

IMMA'NE, *a.* [from *in* a negative particle, and *humanus* human, Lat.] vast; prodigiously great.

I'MMANENT, *a.* [*immanent*, Fr.] internal; or situated within the mind.

IMMA'NITY, *s.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *humanus* human, Lat.] barbarity; cruelty.

IMMARCE'SSIBLE, *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *marcesco* to fade, Lat.] unfading.

To IMMA'SK, *v. a.* to put in a mask; to cover; to disguise.

IMMATE'RIAL, *a.* [*immatériel*, Fr.] spiritual; distinct from, and not consisting of, matter; of no importance or weight. The last sense is branded as a barbarism by Johnson.

IMMATERIA'LITY, *s.* incorporeity; distinctness from body or matter.

IMMATE'RIALLY, *ad.* in a manner not depending on matter.

IMMATE'RIALIZED, *a.* freed from, or void of matter.

IMMATE'RIALNESS, *s.* distinctness or freedom from matter.

IMMATE'RIATE, *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *materia* matter, Lat.] not consisting of matter.

IMMATU'RE, *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *maturus* ripe, Lat.] not ripe; not perfect; too early, or before the natural time.

IMMATU'RELY, *ad.* too soon; before ripe; complete, or existent.

IMMATU'RENESS, or IMMATU'RITY, *s.* unripeness.

IMMEABI'LITY, *s.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and

meo to pass through, Lat.] want of power to pass or make itself a passage, applied to fluids.

IMME'ASURABLE, (*immezurable*) *a.* not to be measured; not to be conceived.

IMME'ASURABLY, (*immezurably*) *ad.* beyond all comprehension or conception.

IMMECHA'NICAL, (*immekanical*) *a.* not according to the laws of mechanics.

IMME'DIACY, *s.* the quality of acting without the intervention of any other means.

IMME'DIATE, *a.* [*immédiat*, Fr.] in such a state with respect to something else, as to have nothing between; without any thing intervening; not acting by second causes. Instant, or present, applied to time.

IMME'DIATELY, *ad.* without the intervention of any other cause or event; instantly; without delay.

IMME'DIATENESS, *s.* presence, applied to time. The state or quality of being without any second or intervening state.

IMME'DICABLE, *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *medicabilis* curable, Lat.] not to be healed or cured.

IMME'MORABLE, *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *memorabilis* memorable, Lat.] not worth remembering.

IMMEMO'RIAL, *a.* [Fr. from *in*, a negative particle, and *memoria* memory, Lat.] not within the memory of any person living; so ancient as not to be easily traced with any degree of certainty. In a legal sense, a thing is said to be of *time immemorial*, that was before the reign of king Edward II.

IMME'NSE, *a.* [Fr. from *in*, a negative particle, and *metior* to measure, Lat.] unbounded; not to be comprehended; infinite.

IMME'NSITY, *s.* [*immensité*, Fr. from *in*, a negative particle, and *metior* to measure, Lat.] unbounded or incomprehensible greatness.

IMMENSURABI'LITY, *s.* impossibility of being measured.

IMME'NSURABLE, *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *mensura* a measure, Lat.] impossible to be measured; infinite.

To IMME'RGE, *v. a.* [from *in* under, and *mergo* to plunge, Lat.] to plunge or put under water.

IMME'RSE, *a.* [from *in* under, and *mergo* to plunge, Lat.] buried; covered; sunk deep.

To IMME'RSE, *v. a.* [from *in* under, and *mergo* to plunge, Lat.] to put under water; to sink deep, or cover, to plunge, sink, or keep depressed.

IMME'RSION, *s.* [from *in* under, and *mergo* to plunge, Lat.] the act of plunging any thing in water, or any other fluid, beyond its surface; the state of sinking or being sunk in liquor below its surface. The state of being overwhelmed, applied to the mind. In astronomy, it is applied to a satellite when it begins to enter into the shadow of its primary; to a star or planet, when it first disappears behind the disk of the moon.

IMMETHO'DICAL, *a.* without order or method.

IMMETHO'DICALLY, *ad.* in an irregular manner.

I'MMINENT, *a.* [from *in* over, and *maneo* to remain, Lat.] hanging over one's head; threatening; near; applied always to something ill.

To IMMI'NGLE, *v. a.* to mingle, mix, or unite. Seldom used.

IMMINU'TION, *s.* [from *imminuo* to diminish, Lat.] diminution, decrease, lessening.

IMMISCIBI'LITY, *s.* incapacity of being mingled.

IMMI'SCIBLE, *a.* not capable of being mixed. A word used by the author of *Clarissa*.

IMMI'SSION, *s.* [from *in* in, and *mitto* to send, Lat.] the act of sending in, opposed to *emission*.

To IMMI'T, *v. a.* [from *in* in, and *mitto* to send, Lat.] to send in.

To IMMI'X, *v. a.* to mix together; to join or unite.

IMMI'XABLE, *a.* not to be mixed together.

IMMOBI'LITY, *s.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *mobilis* moveable, Lat.] a quality of body, whereby it is rendered incapable of moving; a state of rest.

IMMO'DERATE, *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *moderatus* moderate, Lat.] excessive; exceeding due bounds.

IMMO'DERATELY, *ad.* in an excessive degree or manner.

IMMODERA'TION, *s.* [*immodération*, Fr.] want of keeping to a due mean; excess.

IMMO'DEST, *a.* [*immodeste*, Fr.] unchaste, or inconsistent with modesty; obscene.

IMMO'DESTY, *s.* [*immodestie*, Fr.] want of modesty, or of regard to chastity and decency.

To I'MMOLATE, *v. a.* [*immolo*, from *mola*, flour, mingled with salt that was sprinkled upon sacrifices, Lat.] to sacrifice, or kill in sacrifice.

IMMOLA'TION, [Fr. *immolo*, from *mola*, flour, mingled with salt that was sprinkled upon sacrifices, Lat. the act of sacrificing or killing, as an offering to God; the thing offered in sacrifice.

IMMO'RAL, *a.* inconsistent with, or contrary to, the laws of morality; bad or unjust.

IMMORA'LITY, *s.* an action inconsistent with our duty towards men; want of virtue.

IMMO'RTAL, *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *mortalis* mortal, Lat.] not capable of dying; living for ever; never-ending; perpetual.

IMMORTA'LITY, *s.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *mortalis* mortal, Lat.] a state which has no end; an exemption from death; an exemption from oblivion.

To IMMO'RTALIZE, *v. a.* [*immortaliser*, Fr.] to make immortal; to perpetuate, or make the fame of a person endless. Neuterly, to become immortal.

IMMO'RTALLY, *ad.* without death; without ceasing or ending.

IMMO'VEABLE, *a.* not to be forced from or taken out of its place; not to be shaken or affected.

IMMO'VEABLY, *a.* in a state not to be shaken or affected.

IMMU'NITY, *s.* [*immunité*, Fr. *immunis*, from *in*, a negative particle, and *munus* a duty or tax, Lat.] discharge from any duty or obligation.

To IMMU'RE, *v. a.* [*emmurer*, old Fr.] from *in* in, and *murus* a wall, Lat.] to enclose within a wall; to imprison; to confine.

IMMU'RE, *s.* a wall; enclosure.

IMMUTABILITY, *s.* [*immutabilité*, Fr. from *in*, a negative particle, and *muto* to change, Lat.] freedom from change or alteration.

IMMU'TABLE, *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *muto* to change. Lat.] not subject to change or alter.

IMMU'TABLY, *ad.* without altering or changing; in a manner not subject to change or alter.

IMP, *s.* [*imp*, a shoot or sprig, Brit.] an inferior devil; an emissary of the devil. Also, a son; the offspring; progeny.

To IMP, *v. a.* [*impio* to engraft, Brit.] to lengthen by the addition of something else.

To IMPA'CT, *v. a.* [from *in* upon, and *pango* to drive, Lat.] to drive or force the particles of a body closer together.

To IMPA'IR, *v. a.* [*empirer*, Fr.] to lessen in degree, quality, quantity, or worth; to diminish; to injure; to make worse. Neuterly, to be lessened or worn out. "Flesh may *impair*;—but reason can repair." *Spenser.*

IMPA'IR, *s.* a decay, or decrease; loss of power, degree, or quality. Not used.

IMPA'IRMENT, *s.* a decay; injury; decay of strength.

To IMPA'LE, *v. a.* in heraldry, is to conjoin two coats of arms pale-wise. See EMPALE.

IMPA'LPABLE, *a.* [*impalpable*, Fr.] not to be felt, or perceived by the touch.

IMPA'NNELLING, *s.* in law, signifies the writing down or entering into a parchment, list, or schedule, the names of a jury, summoned by the sheriff to appear for such public services as juries are employed in.

To IMPA'RADISE, *v. a.* [*imparadisare*, Ital.] to render as happy as the state of paradise is supposed to be.

IMPA'RITY, *s.* [from *impar* unequal, Lat.] disproportioned; the excess of two things compared together; oddness.

To IMPA'RK, *v. a.* to separate from a common; to make a park of; to inclose with a park.

IMPA'RLANCE, *s.* in law, is a petition in court, for a day to consider or advise what answer the defendant shall make to the plaintiff's action, and is the continuance of the cause till another day, or a longer time given by the court.

To IMPA'RT, *v. a.* [*impertio*, from *partio* to distribute, Lat.] to grant, give, or communicate a part.

IMPA'RTIAL, (*imparshial*) *a.* [*impartial*, Fr.] just; without any bias or undue influence.

IMPA'RTIALITY, (*imparshiality*) *s.* [*imparshialité*, Fr.] the act of distributing justice without any bias or undue influence; strict justice.

IMPA'RTIALLY, (*imparsially*) *ad.* in a manner free from any bias.

IMPA'RTIBLE, *a.* [*impartible*, Fr.] that may be communicated or bestowed in part; without parts.

IMPA'SSABLE, *a.* not to be passed; impervious.

IMPASSIBI'LITY, *s.* [*impassibilité*, Fr.] the quality or privilege of not being subject to external injury or sufferings.

IMPA'SSIBLE, *a.* [*impassible*, Fr.] incapable of suffering injury or pain.

IMPA'SSIBLENESS, *s.* impassibility; exemption from pain.

IMPA'SSIONED, (*impasshioned*) *a.* seized, or inflamed with passion.

IMPA'SSIVE, *a.* exempt from the agency of external causes.

IMPA'STED, *a.* concreted as into paste. Not in use.

IMPA'TIENCE, (*impashence*) *s.* [*impatience*, Fr.] inability of suffering pain or delay without complaint.

IMPA'TIENT, (*impashient*) *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *patiens* patient, Lat.] not able to endure or bear delay, pain, or any other inconvenience, without complaint; vehemently agitated by passion; eager.

IMPA'TIENTLY, (*impashiently*) *ad.* with great intenseness, application, or ardour. With great eagerness or longing desire.

To IMPA'WN, *v. a.* to give a person as an hostage, or a thing as pledge and security, for the performance of certain conditions.

To IMPE'ACH, (pronounced in this word and its derivatives *impeech*) *v. a.* [*empecher*, Fr.] to hinder. In law, to accuse a person of being guilty of a crime.

IMPE'ACHABLE, *a.* worthy of being found fault with; accusable.

IMPE'ACHER, *s.* an accuser, one who brings an accusation against another.

IMPE'ACHMENT, or IMPE'ACH, *s.* [*empechement*, Fr.] an hinderance or obstacle. A public accusation or charge of being guilty of some crime.

To IMPE'ARL, (*imperl*) *v. a.* to adorn with pearls, or something resembling pearls.

IMPE'CCABI'LITY, *s.* [*impeccabilité*, Fr.] exemption from sin; exemption from failure.

IMPE'CCABLE, *a.* [*impeccable*, Fr.] sinless; exempt from the possibility of sinning.

To IMPE'DE, *v. a.* [*impedio*, Lat.] to hinder; to stop

IMPE'DIMENT, *s.* *impedio* to entangle, from *pes* a foot, Lat.] an hinderance, obstacle, or motive, which renders the performance of a thing difficult or impossible. SYNON. There seems to be a gradation in the words *impediment*, *obstacle*, and *obstruction*. The *impediment* stays; the *obstacle* resists; the *obstruction* puts an entire stop to. We say, remove the *impediment*; surmount the *obstacle*; take away the *obstruction*. "Even small *impediments* sometimes prove such *obstacles* as *obstruct* our best endeavours."

To IMPE'L, *v. a.* [*impello*, from *pello* to drive, Lat.] to drive on; to make a thing move; to act upon with force.

IMPE'LLENT, *s.* [*impello*, from *pello* to drive, Lat.] a power which acts upon any thing with force.

To IMPE'ND, *v. n.* [from *in* over, and *pendeo* to hang, Lat.] to hang over, threaten, or be near; generally applied to some evil.

IMPE'NDENT, *a.* [from *in* over, and *pendeo* to hang, Lat.] suspended or hanging over; very near.

IMPE'NDENCE, *s.* the state of hanging over, or being near.

IMPENETRABI'LITY, *s.* [*impenetrabilité*, Fr.] the quality of not being pierceable. Hardness, or a state not susceptible of tender affections, applied to the mind.

IMPE'NETRABLE, *a.* [Fr. from *in* a negative particle, and *penetro* to penetrate, Lat.] not to be pierced or entered by any outward force; not admitting to enter. Not to be known or discovered, applied to things and persons. Not to be moved or affected, applied to the mind.

IMPE'NETRABLY, *ad.* with so much hardness as not to give entrance to any thing driven by external force. Not to be removed by instruction, applied to defects of the understanding. "*Impenetrably* dull." *Pope.*

IMPE'NITENCE, or IMPE'NITENCY, *a.* [*impenitence*, Fr.] a state of mind wherein a person continues in sin, without any sorrow, or sense of divine love or mercy.

IMPE'NITENT, *a.* [*impenitent*, Fr.] not grieving or repenting of sin.

IMPE'NITENTLY, *ad.* without repentance, or shewing any sorrow for sin.

IMPE'NNOUS, *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *penna* a wing, Lat.] without wings. "An earwig is reckoned among *impennous* insects." *Brown.*

I'MPERATE, *a.* [from *impero* to command, Lat.] done with consciousness, or the direction of the will. "*Imperate* acts." *Hale.*

IMPE'RATIVE, *a.* [*imperatif*, Fr. from *impero* to command, Lat.] commanding or expressing command. The imperative mood in English is formed either with auxiliary words, implying a command, request, or permission, or by putting the word after the verb, which in other moods comes before it. Thus *Peter runs*, is the indicative, but *run Peter*, or *let Peter run*, is the imperative. *Let* is prefixed only to the third person singular, and to the first and third persons plural; as, *let* him hear; *let* us regard; *let* him repent.

IMPE'RATIVELY, *ad.* in a commanding style; authoritatively.

IMPERA'TOR, *s.* [Lat.] in Roman antiquity, a title of

honour conferred on victorious generals by their armies, and afterwards confirmed by the senate.

IMPERCE'PTIBLE, *a.* [*imperceptible*, Fr.] not to be seen or perceived, either by the mind, eye, or other senses; very small or minute.

IMPERCE'PTIBLENESS, *s.* the quality of not being perceived either by the mind or senses.

IMPERCE'PTIBLY, *ad.* in a manner not to be perceived either by the mind or senses.

IMPE'RFECT, *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *perfectus* perfect, Lat.] not quite finished; not complete; wanting something; defective; frail.

IMPERFE'CTION, *s.* [*imperfection*, Fr.] a defect, failure, or fault, whether natural or moral.

IMPE'RFECTLY, *ad.* not fully or completely; with defect or failure.

IMPE'RFORABLE, *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *perforo* to bore through, Lat.] not to be bored through.

IMPE'RFORATE, *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *perforo* to bore through, Lat.] not pierced or bored through; without a hole or cavity running through.

IMPE'RIAL, *a.* [*imperialis*, from *imperator* an emperor, Lat.] possessed of the state of an emperor or empress; higher than royal, though sometimes used for it. *Imperial paper*, is a large kind of fine writing paper. *Imperial chamber*, was a sovereign court for the affairs of the states of Germany. *Imperial cities*, were those which owned no other head but the emperor. *Imperial diet*, was an assembly or convention of all the states of the empire.

IMPE'RIALIST, *a.* a person who is subject to an emperor.

IMPE'RIOUS, *a.* [*imperiosus*, Lat.] commanding in a haughty, insolent manner; overbearing; powerful; proud.

IMPE'RIOUSLY, *ad.* with pride of authority; in an insolent manner.

IMPE'RIOUSNESS, *s.* the exercise of authority; a haughty, rigid, and insolent stretch of power and command.

IMPE'RISHABLE, *a.* [*impérissable*, Fr.] not to be destroyed by force, or impaired by time.

IMPE'RSONAL, *a.* [*impersonal*, Fr. from *in*, a negative particle, and *persona* a person, Lat.] used only in the third person singular, or not having all the persons, applied to verbs. The English impersonal is borrowed from the Saxon, and is expressed by *it* before the verb; as, *It* thundered; *huyt thunrode*, Sax. Besides which, we sometimes express this verb by *one*; as, "*One told me. One had better.*"

IMPE'RSONALLY, *ad.* in grammar, after the manner of a verb which is not used in all the persons.

IMPE'RTINENCE, or IMPE'RTINENCY, *s.* [*impertinence*, Fr.] that which has no relation to the matter in hand; folly, or rambling thought; troublesomeness, arising from not talking to the purpose, or from intrusion; a trifle.

IMPE'RTINENT, *a.* [*impertinent*, Fr.] not relating to the matter in hand; of no weight; troublesome, by inquiring into things which do not concern a person; foolish; trifling. SYNON. *Impertinent* means meddling with and intruding into what no way concerns us. *Impudent* implies having no shame, or wanting modesty. *Saucy* means insolent and abusive.

IMPE'RTINENT, *s.* a person who is troublesome by inquiring into, or meddling with, things that do not concern him.

IMPE'RTINENTLY, *ad.* without relating to the matter in hand; in a troublesome manner, by inquiring into things that do not concern one.

IMPERTRANSIBI'LITY, *s.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *pertranseo* to pass through, Lat.] impossibility to be passed through.

IMPE'RVIOUS, *a* [from *in*, a negative particle, *per* through, and *via* a way, Lat.] not to be pierced or penetrated; not accessible.

IMPE'RVIOUSNESS, *s.* [from *in*, a negative particle, *per* though, and *via* a way, Lat.] the state or quality of not admitting any passage or entrance.

IMPETRABLE, *a.* [from *impetro* to obtain, Lat.] possible to be obtained.

IMPETRA'TION, *s.* [*impétration*, Fr.] the act of obtaining by prayer or entreaty.

IMPETUO'SITY, *s.* [*impétuosité*, Fr.] excess of strength, force, violence, or rage.

IMPE'TUOUS, *a.* [from *impetus* force, violence, Lat.] violent; fierce; furious; vehement.

IMPE'TUOUSLY, *ad.* in a violent or furious manner.

IMPE'TUOUSNESS, *s.* violence, fury.

I'MPETUS, [Lat.] the force by which a body moves in any direction after being impelled by another; a violent effort.

IMPI'ETY, *s.* [*impieté*, Fr. from *in*, a negative particle, and *pietas* piety, Lat.] a state of open opposition to the laws of God, attended with a want of reverence, and neglect of the duties of religion; ungodliness; irreligion.

To IMPI'GNORATE, *v. a.* [from *in* in, and *pignus* a pledge, Lat.] to pawn or pledge.

IMPIGNORA'TION, *s.* the act of pawning or putting to pledge.

To IMPI'NGE. *v. n.* [from *in* upon, and *pango* to strike, Lat.] to fall or strike against; to clash with

I'MPINGTON, a village, 3 miles N.W. of Cambridge, rendered remarkable by one of its inhabitants, Elizabeth Woodcock, surviving a confinement of 8 days and 9 nights under the snow, viz., from Saturday evening, Feb. 9, to Monday morning, Feb 18, 1799. Pop. 211.

To IMPI'NGUATE, *v. a.* [from *pinguis* fat, Lat.] to fatten or make fat.

I'MPIOUS, *a.* [from *in* in, a negative particle, and *pius* pious, Lat.] without devotion; without reverence to God or religious duties.

I'MPIOUSLY, *ad.* in a profane, wicked manner.

I'MPIOUSNESS, *s.* See IMPIETY.

IMPLACABI'LITY, *s.* the quality of not being appeased or reconciled to a person that has offended us; irreconcileable enmity.

IMPLA'CABLE *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *placo* to pacify, Lat. not to be pacified or reconciled.

IMPLA'CABLY *ad.* with malice or anger; not to be pacified.

To IMPLA'NT, *v. a.* [from *in* into, and *planto* to plant, Lat.] to put a plant into the ground. Figuratively, to establish or fix, applied to the mind, &c.

INPLANTA'TION, *s.* [*implantation*, Fr.] the act of setting or planting; the act of introducing and fixing in the mind.

IMPLAU'SIBLE, *a.* not likely to seduce or persuade.

I'MPLEMENT, *s.* [from *implementa* implements, low Lat.] any tool or instrument belonging to mechanics.

IMPLE'TION, *s.* [from *impleo* to fill up, Lat.] the act of filling, or the state of a thing that is full.

IMPLE'X, *a.* [from *in* in, and *plico* to fold, Lat. complicated; consisting of variety or change; intricate.

To I'MPLICATE, *v. a.* [from *in* in, and *plico* to fold, Lat.] to infold, or involve. Figuratively, to embarrass or entangle by variety.

IMPLICA'TION, *s.* [from *in* in, and *plico* to fold, Lat.]

the state of a thing whose parts are kept together by being folded over each other, or entangled; an inference included in an argument, but not expressed.

IMPLI'CIT, *a.* [*implicite*, Fr. from *in* in, and *plico* to fold, Lat.] entangled or complicated with; tacitly comprised or understood, and to be gathered only by inference; resting on another, or taken up on the authority of another, without any examination.

IMPLI'CITLY, *ad.* by inference, because included, but not expressed; without examination; or barely on the authority of another.

To IMPLO'RE, *v. a.* [from *in* unto, and *ploro* to weep, Lat.] to entreat with prayers; to ask or beg with earnestness and submission.

IMPLO'RER, *s.* one that requests or entreats with earnestness.

IMPLU'MED, *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *pluma* a feather, Lat.] without feathers.

IMPLU'VIOUS, *a.* [from *in* in, and *pluvia* a shower, Lat.] wet with rain.

To IMPLY', *v. a.* [from *in* in, and *plico* to fold, Lat.] to conclude as a consequence, but not in express terms.

To IMPOI'SON, (*impoizon*) *v. a.* [more properly *empoison*, from *empoisonner*, Fr.] to kill with poison. Figuratively, to corrupt or seduce.

IMPO'LITIC, or IMPOLI'TICAL, *a.* not using forecast; indiscreet.

IMPOLI'TICALLY, or IMPO'LITICKLY, *ad.* without art or discretion; without guarding against the bad consequence of an action; imprudently.

IMPO'NDEROUS, *a.* void of perceptible weight.

IMPOROSITY, *s.* the quality of being without pores or interstices between the parts.

IMPO'ROUS, *a.* free from pores or interstices between its parts.

To IMPO'RT, *v. a.* [from *in* in, and *porto* to carry, Lat.] to bring goods into one country from another, applied to commerce. Impersonally, from *importer*, Fr. to imply, mean, or signify; to produce as a consequence.

IMPORT, *s.* moment, weight, or consequence; tendency. Any thing brought from abroad.

IMPO'RTABLE, *s.* that may by law be brought from abroad.

IMPO'RTANCE, *s.* [Fr.] the meaning or signification of a word; consequence, value, or moment; a matter, subject, or affair.

IMPO'RTANT, *a.* [*important*, Fr.] of great weight, moment, or consequence.

IMPORTA'TION, *s.* the act or practice of importing or bringing goods into one kingdom from another; opposed to exportation.

IMPO'RTER, *s.* one that brings in from abroad.

IMPO'RTLESS, *a.* of no moment or consequence.

IMPO'RTUNATE, *a.* [*importunus*, Lat.] requesting with great earnestness and frequency. Figuratively, not to be repulsed or denied.

IMPO'RTUNATELY, *ad.* with incessant and earnest request.

IMPO'RTUNATENESS, *s.* an incessant or earnest request, or solicitation.

To IMPORTU'NE, *v. a.* [*importuner*, Fr. from *importunus* importunate, Lat.] to request with earnestness and frequency; to tease or wear out with incessant and earnest request.

IMPORTU'NELY, *ad.* with earnestness and frequency; troublesomely; unseasonably, or improperly.

IMPORTU'NITY, *s.* [*importunité*, Fr. from *importunus* importunate, Lat.] earnest and incessant entreaty.

To IMPO'SE, (the *s* in this word and its derivatives is pronounced like *z*—*impoze*) *v. a.* [*imposer*, Fr.] to lay on as a burden; to exact as a punishment; to enjoin as a law or duty; to cheat or deceive. In the universities, to give a task as a punishment for some misdemeanor. Among printers, to put the pages on the stone, and fit on the chase, in order to carry the form to press.

IMPO'SEABLE, *a.* to be enjoined as a law or rule.

IMPO'SER, *s.* one who commands; one who lays any heavy fine or duty on another; one who cheats or tricks.

IMPOSITION, *s.* [from *in* upon, and *pono* to put, Lat.] the act of laying or putting any thing on another. The act of giving or affixing. The commanding any thing as a law or duty. Constraint or oppression. A cheat, trick, or imposture. *Imposition of hands*, is a religious ceremony, in which a bishop lays his hands upon the head of a person in ordination, confirmation, or in uttering a blessing. This also was a Jewish ceremony, introduced not by any divine authority, but by custom; it being the practice of those people, whenever they prayed for any person, to lay their hands on his head. Our Saviour observed the same ceremony both when he conferred his blessing on the children, and when he cured the sick. The apostles also laid hands on those upon whom they conferred the Holy Ghost.

IMPO'SSIBLE, *a.* [*impossible*, Fr.] not to be done, attained, or practised.

IMPOSSIBILITY, *s.* [*impossibilité*, Fr.] the state of being impracticable, or beyond any one's power to do; that which cannot be done.

IMPOST, (the *o* pron. long.) *s.* [*imposte*, Fr.] a toll; custom paid for goods or merchandise. Used in the plural, in architecture, for that part of a pillar, in vaults and arches, on which the weight or stress of the whole building beareth.

To IMPO'STHUMATE, *v. n.* to form an abscess; to gather, or form a cyst or bag, applied to matter. Actively, to afflict with an imposthume.

IMPOSTHUMA'TION, *s.* the act of forming an abscess, gathering, or cyst; the state in which an imposthume is formed.

IMPO'STHUME, *s.* a collection of matter in any part of the body.

IMPO'STOR, *s.* [*imposteur*, Fr.] one who deceives or cheats by assuming a false character.

IMPO'STURE, *s.* [*impostura*, from *impono* to impose, Lat.] a cheat, committed by giving persons or things a false character or appearance.

IMPOTENCE, or IMPOTENCY, *s.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *potens* powerful, Lat.] want of power, either of body or mind. Rage, including the idea of not being able to restrain it. Incapacity to propagate.

IMPOTENT, *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *potens* powerful, Lat.] not able, not having strength to perform a thing, applied to the mind, and the body; weak; disabled by nature or disease; without a power to restrain; without virility.

IMPOTENTLY, *ad.* in such a manner as shews want of power.

To IMPO'VERISH, *v. a.* [*appauvrir*, Fr.] to make poor. To render unfruitful, applied to land.

IMPO'VERISHMENT, *s.* want of riches; mean and low circumstances.

To IMPOU'ND, *v. a.* to shut up in a pound or pinfold, to confine or enclose in a pound.

To IMPO'WER, *v. a.* See EMPOWER.

IMPRA'CTICABLE, *a.* [*impraticable*, Fr.] not to be done or practised; not to be governed or managed.

IMPRA'CTICABLENESS, *s.* impossibility of performing or practising.

IMPRACTICABI'LITY, *s.* impossibility of performing or practising.

To I'MPRECATE, *v. a.* [from *in* upon, and *precor* to pray, either in a good or bad sense, Lat.] to pray for evil to befall one's self, or others; to curse.

IMPRECA'TION, *s.* [from *in* upon, and *precor* to pray, either in a good or bad sense, Lat.] a curse.

I'MPRECATORY, *a.* [from *in* upon, and *precor* to pray, either in a good or bad sense, Lat.] containing wishes of evil; or curses.

To IMPRE'GN, (the *g* is mute) *v. a.* [from *pregnans* pregnant, Lat.] to make fruitful, applied to women. To fill with, or make fertile with any quality, applied to things.

IMPRE'GNABLE, [*imprenable*, Fr.] not to be stormed or taken, applied to forts. Not to be shaken, moved, or overcome, applied to the mind.

IMPRE'GNABLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to defy force or hostility.

To IMPRE'GNATE, *v. a.* [from *pregnans* pregnant, Lat.] to fill with young, or make fruitful, applied to animals. To saturate, or fill, applied to fluids,

IMPREGNA'TION, *s.* the act of making fruitful, applied to animals. The act of filling with any quality; saturation, applied to liquors.

IMPREJU'DICATE, *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, *præ* before, and *judico* to judge, Lat.] unprejudiced; not prepossessed; impartial.

To IMPRE'SS, *v. a.* [*impressum*, from *in* upon, and *primo* to press, Lat.] to print or mark by pressure. To force a person to enter either as a sailor or soldier. Figuratively, to fix deep, applied to the mind.

IMPRE'SS, *s.* a print or mark made by pressure; an effect; a mark of distinction, character, or stamp; the act of forcing into any service—now commonly *press.*

IMPRE'SSIBLE, *a.* [*impressum*, from *in* upon, and *primo* to press, Lat.] that may be pressed; liable to be forced into the service or pressed.

IMPRE'SSION, *s.* [*impressio*, from *in* upon, and *primo* to press, Lat.] a motion which produces some perception, applied to the organs of sense, or the mind. The act of pressing one body upon another; a stamp or mark made by pressure; operation or influence.

IMPRE'SSURE, *s.* the mark made by pressure; the dint, the impression.

IMPRI'MIS, *ad.* [Lat.] first of all, or in the first place.

To IMPRI'NT, *v. a.* [*imprimer*, Fr.] to mark any substance by pressure; to stamp words on paper by means of types in printing; to fix in the mind or memory.

To IMPRI'SON, (the *s* in this and the next word is pron. like *z*) *v. a.* [*emprisonner*, Fr.] to confine in prison; to confine, restrain, or deprive of freedom.

IMPRI'SONMENT, *s.* [*emprisonnement*, Fr.] the act of confining a person in prison; the state of a person or thing under confinement.

IMPROBABI'LITY, *s.* want of likelihood; impossibility of being proved.

IMPRO'BABLE, *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *probo* to prove or allow, Lat.] unlikely.

IMPRO'BABLY, *ad.* in such a manner as cannot be proved.

IMPROBA'TION, *s.* [Fr. from *in*, a negative particle, and *probo* to prove or allow, Lat.] act of disallowing.

IMPRO'BITY, *s.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *probitas* honesty, Lat.] want of honesty.

To IMPROLI'FICATE, *v. a.* to impregnate; to fecundate.

IMPRO'MPTU, *s.* a short extemporaneous composition.

IMPRO'PER, *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *prius* proper, Lat.] not fit or qualified; not suited to the use it is designed for; not just; not accurate.

IMPRO'PERLY, *ad.* not fitly; unseasonably; in an inaccurate manner; inconsistently.

To IMPRO'PRIATE, *v. a.* [from *proprius*, one's own, Lat.] to convert any thing public to private use; to arrogate, or assume, as belonging to one's self. In canon law, to transfer the possession of a church into the hands of a layman.

IMPROPRIA'TION, *s.* [from *proprius* one's own, Lat.] a parsonage, or ecclesiastical living, the profits of which are in the hands of a layman: in which case it stands distinguished from *appropriation*, which is where the profits of a benefice are in the hands of a bishop, college, &c., though these terms are now often used promiscuously.

IMPROPRIA'TOR, *s.* a layman who has the possession of the lands of the church.

IMPROPRIETY, *s.* [*impropriété*, Fr.] any thing which is unfit for the end assigned, and unsuitable to the person to whom it is applied; an application of a word in a sense inconsistent with the rules of grammar.

IMPRO'VABLE, *a.* capable of being made better, or of advancing from a good to a better state.

IMPRO'VABLENESS, *s.* capableness of being made better.

IMPRO'VABLY, *ad.* in a manner that admits of being made better.

To IMPRO'VE, (the *o* in this word and its derivatives is sounded like *oo*; as *improove*, *improovement*, *improover*, &c.) *v. a.* to advance or raise a thing from a bad state to one of greater perfection; to advance in goodness or learning.

IMPRO'VEMENT, *s.* the advancement or progress of any thing from a good to a better state; advancement in learning.

IMPRO'VER, *s.* one who advances in learning and goodness, or makes either himself or any thing else better; that which makes any thing better.

IMPRO'VIDENCE, *s.* want of caution or forethought.

IMPRO'VIDENT, *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *provideo* to foresee, Lat.] without any foresight or caution, with respect to any future circumstance; without any regard to the preparation for any future calamity.

IMPRO'VIDENTLY, *ad.* without care or caution.

IMPROVISION, *s.* want of forethought or preparation to prevent or support any future calamity.

IMPRU'DENCE, *s.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *prudentia* prudence, Lat.] the want of judgment, caution, or a proper regard for our interest, and the consequences of our actions.

IMPRU'DENT, *a.* [Fr.] injudicious; indiscreet.

I'MPUDENCE, or I'MPUDENCY, *s.* [Fr. from *in*, a negative particle, and *pudet* it shames, Lat.] want of modesty; the quality of doing amiss, without any regard to the opinion of others, or any sense of the nature of the crime.

I'MPUDENT, *a.* [Fr. from *in*, a negative particle, and *pudet* it shames, Lat.] not affected with shame for having done amiss; persisting in a fault with boasting; wanting modesty.

I'MPUDENTLY, *ad.* in a shameless manner; without modesty.

To IMPU'GN, (the *g* in this word and its derivatives is mute) *v. a.* from *in* against, and *pugno* to fight, Lat.] to attack; to oppose or contradict an assertion.

IMPU'GNER, *s.* one who attacks or opposes an opinion.

IMPUI'SSANCE, *s.* [Fr.] feebleness, or want of strength.

I'MPULSE, *s.* [from *impello* to impel, Lat.] the shock or force given and communicated by one body acting upon another; an influence, idea, or motive acting upon the mind; an attack of an enemy.

IMPU'LSION, *s.* [Fr. from *impello* to impel, Lat.] the action of a body in motion on another body. Influence, applied to the mind.

IMPU'LSIVE, *a.* [*impulsif*, Fr.] having the power of moving and acting upon.

IMPU'NITY, *s.* [*impunité*, Fr. from *in*, a negative particle, and *punio* to punish, Lat.] freedom or exemption from punishment.

IMPU'RE, *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *purus* pure, Lat.] not having that sanctity, virtue, or modesty, required by the laws of religion, or by the dictates of nature. Foul, muddy, or drossy, applied to liquors.

IMPU'RELY, *ad.* with immodesty or unchastity. With foulness, applied to liquors.

IMPU'RENESS, or IMPU'RITY, *s.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *purus* pure, Lat.] want of that regard to decency, chasteness, virtue, or holiness, which our duty requires; an act of unchastity. Foulness, applied to liquors.

To IMPU'RPLE, *v. a.* [*empourprer*, Fr.] to make of a purple colour.

IMPU'TABLE, *a.* that may be laid to a person's charge; accusable; liable to be accused with a fault.

IMPU'TABLENESS, *s.* the quality of being imputed.

IMPUTA'TION, *s.* [*imputation*, Fr.] the act of charging with ill; censure, reproach, or accusation.

IMPU'TATIVE, *a.* that may impute.

To IMPU'TE, *v. a.* [from *in* upon, and *puto* to think or consider, Lat.] to charge with; to accuse, or attribute; to reckon as belonging to, or done by, a person, though performed by another.

IMPU'TER, *s.* he that charges a person with having done a thing; he who attributes the merits or actions of a person to another.

IMPU'TRIBLE, *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *putreo* to rot, Lat.] not able to putrefy; incorruptible.

IN, *prep.*, [Lat.] applied to place, signifies where a thing is; applied to time, the period then existent, or the state then present. Sometimes it denotes power. "Is not *in* man." *Hubb. Tale.* By, or for the sake of, used in solemn entreaties. "*In* the names of all the gods." *Shak.* For, applied to cause. "To fight *in* thy defence." *Shak. In that*, because. *In as much* implies, seeing that, or because.

IN, *ad.* within some place, opposite to *without*. Placed in some particular state. After *come* or *go*, it denotes entrance. Close, or home, applied to fencing. *In*, in composition, has a negative or a privative sense, from the Latin *in*. Thus *arable* denotes that which may be tilled; *inarable*, that which cannot be tilled; before a word beginning with *r*, it is changed into *r*, as *irregular*; before *l* into *l*, as *illegal*; and into *m* before *m*, and other consonants, as *immutable*, *improbable*, &c.

INABI'LITY, *s.* want of power sufficient for the performance of any particular action or design.

INACCE'SSIBLE, *a.* [*inaccessible*, Fr.] not to be reached; not to be come near or approached.

INA'CCURACY, *s.* want of exactness.

INA'CCURATE, *a.* wanting accuracy or exactness.

INA'CTION, *s.* [*inaction*, Fr.] cessation from, or forbearance of action or labour.

INA'CTIVE, *a.* idle, lazy, sluggish.

INA'CTIVELY, *ad.* in a lazy, sluggish manner.

INACTI'VITY, *s.* a state wherein a person ceases from labour or action; idleness; rest.

INA'DEQUATE, *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, *ad* to, and *æquus* equal, Lat.] not equal to the purpose; defective. *Inadequate ideas* are such as are but a partial, incomplete, or imperfect representation of those archetypes to which they are referred.

INA'DEQUATELY, *ad.* defectively; imperfectly; incompletely.

INADMI'SSIBLE, *ad.* that cannot be admitted.

INADVE'RTENCE, or INADVE'RTENCY, *s.* [*inadvertance*, Fr.] want of care, attention, or deliberation: an act, or the effect of, negligence or inattention.

INADVE'RTENT, *a.* without care or attention; negligent.

INADVE'RTENTLY, *ad.* in a careless or negligent manner; without attention or deliberation.

INA'LIENABLE, *a.* that cannot be transferred or made over to another.

INALIME'NTAL, *a.* affording no nourishment.

INAMI'SSIBLE, *a.* [*inamissible*, Fr.] not to be lost.

INAMORA'TO, *s.* a rapturous lover.

INA'NE, *a.* [*inanis*, Lat.] void of matter. Used substantively for space or extent.

INA'NIMATE, or INA'NIMATED, *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *anima* life, Lat.] void of life; not actuated by a soul.

INANI'TION, *s.* [*inanition*, Fr.] emptiness; applied to the vessels of an animal, when wanting their usual fulness.

INA'NITY, *s.* [from *inanis* empty, Lat.] emptiness; space void of matter.

INA'PPETENCY, *s.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *appetentia* appetite, Lat.] in medicine, want of stomach or appetite.

INA'PPLICABLE, *a.* not proper for a particular use; not having any relation to a subject or discourse.

INAPPLICA'TION, *s.* [Fr.] want of industry in business or study; want of attention.

INA'RABLE, *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *aro* to plough, Lat.] not fit to be tilled or ploughed.

To INA'RCH, *v. a.* in gardening, to graft by approach, or to ingraft one tree with another that stands near it.

INARTI'CULATE, *a.* [*inarticulé*, Fr.] not uttered with such distinctness that the different syllables may be perceived, as in human speech.

INARTI'CULATELY, *ad.* in a confused manner; so as the distinct syllables cannot be perceived in the utterance.

INARTI'CULATENESS, *s.* confusion of sounds; want of distinctness in pronouncing.

INARTIFI'CIAL, (*inartifishal*) *a.* contrary to, or inconsistent with, the rules of art.

INARTIFI'CIALLY, (*inartifishally*) *ad.* without art; in a manner contrary to the rules of art.

INATTE'NTION, *s.* [*inattention*, Fr.] want of attention; negligence.

INATTE'NTIVE, *a.* without regarding or considering a thing heard; neglecting or disregarding any thing that is spoken to us, or in our sight.

INAU'DIBLE, *a.* not to be heard; without sound.

To INAU'GURATE, *v. a.* [from *in* in, and *augur* a Roman soothsayer, Lat., because soothsayers were consulted on such occasions] to invest in a solemn manner with any high honour, particularly that of an emperor or king; to begin with good omens; to commence or begin.

INAUGURA'TION, *s.* [from *in* in, and *augur* a Roman soothsayer, Lat., because soothsayers were consulted on such occasions] the act of investing a person with the title or honour of a king or emperor.

INAURA'TION, *s.* [from *in* upon, and *aurum* gold, Lat.] the act of gilding or covering with gold.

INAUSPI'CIOUS, (*inauspishious*) *a.* ill-omened; unlucky; unfortunate.

INBE'ING, *s.* existing within a thing; inherence.

I'NBORN, *a.* born within; innated; implanted by nature.

INBRE'ATHED, (*inbreethed*) *a.* breathed within. Figuratively, inspired, or infused by inspiration.

I'NBRED, *a.* produced, hatched, or generated within.

I'NCA, or **Y'NCA,** a name given by the natives of Peru to their kings, and the princes of the blood.

To IN'CAGE, *v. a.* to confine in a cage; to coop up or confine within any narrow space.

INCALE'SCENCE, or **INCALE'SCENCY,** *s.* [from *incalesco* to grow hot, Lat.] warmth, increasing heat.

INCANTA'TION, *s.* [from *incanto* to charm, Lat.] a charm or enchantment.

INCA'NTATORY, *a.* [from *incanto* to charm, Lat.] dealing in, or performing by, enchantment or magic.

To INCA'NTON, *v. a.* to unite to a canton, or separate community.

INCAPABI'LITY, or **INCA'PABLENESS,** *s.* natural inability, or feebleness; a legal disqualification.

INCA'PABLE, *a.* [*incapable*, Fr.] wanting power to apprehend, learn, or understand, applied to the mind. Not able to receive or perform; rendered unfit; disqualified by law; not subject or liable to. "*Incapable* of falsehood."

INCAPA'CIOUS, *a.* narrow; of small extent.

To INCAPA'CITATE, *v. a.* to render unable, or unfit to perform any thing.

INCAPA'CITY, *s.* [*incapacité*, Fr.] want of power of mind or body; wanting any necessary qualification, or the power of apprehending, learning, or understanding.

To INCA'RCERATE, *v. a.* [from *in* in, and *carcer* a prison, Lat.] to imprison; to confine a person in durance.

INCARCERA'TION, *s.* [from *in* in, and *carcer* a prison, Lat.] the act of confining in prison; the state of imprisonment.

To INCA'RN, *v. a.* [from *in* in, and *caro* flesh, Lat.] in surgery, to cover with flesh; to cause flesh to grow. Neuterly, to breed flesh.

To INCA'RNADINE, *v. a.* [*incarnadino* pale red, Ital.] to dye of a pale red or flesh colour. Seldom used.

To INCA'RNATE, *v. a.* [from *in* in, and *caro* flesh, Lat.] to clothe or embody with flesh.

INCA'RNATE, *a.* [from *in* in, and *caro* flesh, Lat.] clothed with, or embodied in flesh.

INCARNA'TION, *s.* (Fr.) [from *in* in, and *caro* flesh, Lat.] the act of assuming a body, applied in divinity to that act of Christ whereby he became man. In surgery, the state of breeding flesh, applied to wounds.

INCA'RNATIVE, *s.* [*incarnatif*, Fr.] in medicine, that which produces or generates flesh.

To INCA'SE, *v. a.* to cover, enclose, or wrap as in a case.

INCAU'TIOUS, (*inkaushious*) *a.* careless, or heedless.

INCAU'TIOUSLY, (*inkaushiously*) *ad.* without suspecting deceit; unwarily; heedlessly.

INCE'NDIARY, *s.* [from *incendo* to set on fire, Lat. *incendiaire*, Fr.] one who maliciously and wilfully sets towns and houses on fire. Figuratively, one who inflames factions; one who causes commotions in a state, or promotes quarrels between private persons.

I'NCENSE, *s.* [from *incendo* to set on fire, Lat.] a perfume offered up in sacrifice.

To I'NCENSE, *v. a.* to perfume with incense.

To INCE'NSE, *v. a.* to kindle or provoke the anger of a person.

INCE'NSEMENT, *s.* rage or anger occasioned by some offence.

INCE'NSION, (*insenshon*) *s.* [from *incendo*, to set on fire, Lat.] the act of kindling; or the state of being on fire.

INCE'NSOR, *s.* [Lat.] one who kindles anger, or inflames the passions.

I'NCENSORY, *s.* the vessel in which incense or perfumes are burnt.

INCE'NTIVE, *s.* [*incentivum* an encouragement, Lat.] that which kindles, inflames, or provokes anger; a motive, encouragement, or spur to action.

INCE'NTIVE, *a.* acting as a spur, motive, or encouragement.

INCE'PTION, *s.* [from *incipio* to begin, Lat.] beginning. "The *inception* of putrefaction." *Bacon.*

INCE'PTIVE, *a.* [from *incipio*, to begin, Lat.] that implies beginning.

INCE'PTOR, *s.* [Lat.] a beginner; one who learns his rudiments.

INCERA'TION, *s.* [*incero*, Lat.] the act of covering with wax.

INCE'RTITUDE, *s.* [Fr. from *in*, a negative particle, and *certus* certain, Lat.] want of certainty.

INCE'SSANT, *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *cesso* to cease, Lat.] continually; without intermission.

INCE'SSANTLY, *ad.* without ceasing; continually; without intermission.

I'NCEST, *s.* [*inceste*, Fr. from *in*, a negative particle, and *castus* chaste, Lat.] the crime of criminal and unnatural commerce with a person within the degree forbidden by the law. This formerly extended to the seventh, but seems now confined to the third.

INCE'STUOUS, *a.* [*incestueux*, Fr.] guilty of incest, or the knowledge of a person within the degrees forbidden by the law.

INCE'STUOUSLY, *ad.* in an incestuous manner; with an unnatural love.

INCH, *s.* [*ince*, Sax.] a measure supposed equal to three barley-corns laid end to end; the twelfth part of a foot; a proverbial expression for a small quantity; a critical or nice point of time. "We watched you at an *inch*." *Shak.*

To INCH, *v. a.* to drive out, or force in, by inches. Figuratively, to give niggardly.

I'NCHCOLM, a small island in the Frith of Forth, near the coast of Fife, but within the county of Edinburgh. Here are the fine ruins of a once-celebrated monastery, founded in 1123, by Alexander I., in gratitude for his escape, when driven on the island in a violent tempest, where he was hospitably treated for three days, by a hermit, who entertained him with the milk of his cow, and a few shell-fish. It was of the order of St. Augustine, and dedicated to St. Columba. At present, some fowls that haunt the ancient tower, and the rabbits that lodge in the mouldering soil, have full possession of this neglected spot.

INCHKE'ITH, a desolate little island, of Edinburghshire, in the Frith of Forth, lying midway between the two ports of Leith and Kinghorn. Here is a ruinous fort. The shores of both this island and Inchcolm are bold and rugged, exhibiting several deep caverns, shelving cliffs, and towering rocks. It is about a mile long; and on the W. side are vast strata of coral and shells. Here was formerly a chapel, dedicated to St. Marnock, the ruins of which are still to be seen here. It has 120 acres of arable land, 40 of brushwood, and near 300 of moor.

I'NCHMEAL, *s.* a piece of an inch long.

To INCHO'ATE, *v. a.* [*inchoo*, Lat.] to begin; to commence.

INCHOA'TION, (*inkoashon*) *s.* [from *inchoo* to begin, Lat.] a beginning.

INCHO'ATIVE, (*inkoative*) *a.* [from *inchoo*, to begin, Lat.] noting beginning.

To INCI'DE, *v. a.* [*incido*, from *cædo* to cut, Lat.] to cut, applied in medicine, to acids or salts.

I'NCIDENCE, or **I'NCIDENCY,** *s.* [*incidence*, Fr. from

incido, Lat.] the direction with which one body strikes, or falls upon another.

INCIDENT, *a.* [from *incido* to happen, Lat.] happening without expectation or being foreseen; falling in besides the main design; happening or liable to befall.

INCIDENT, *s.* [from *incido* to happen, Lat.] something that happens besides the main design; a casualty, or unexpected and unforeseen event. SYNON. *Incident*, is most applicable to casualties in private life; *event*, to government and states.

INCIDENTAL, *a.* happening without being foreseen, expected, or intended; casual.

INCIDENTALLY, *ad.* occasionally; beside the main design; by the way; by-the-by.

To INCINERATE, *v. a.* [from *cinis* a cinder, Lat.] to burn to ashes.

INCINERATION, *s.* [Fr. from *cinis* a cinder, Lat.] the act of burning any thing to ashes.

INCIRCUMSPECTION, *s.* want of caution.

INCISED, *a.* [from *incido* to cut, Lat.] cut, or made by cutting; as, "an *incised* wound."

INCISION, *s.* [from *incido* to cut, Lat.] a cut, or wound made by a sharp instrument, generally applied to those made by a surgeon. The division of the particles of viscous matter by medicines.

INCISIVE, [*incisif*, Fr.] having the quality of cutting or separating.

INCISOR, *s.* [Lat.] a cutter. In anatomy, applied to one of the teeth in the forepart of the mouth.

INCISORY, *a.* [*incisoire*, Fr.] having the power of cutting or dividing.

INCISURE, *s.* [from *incido* to cut, Lat.] in surgery, a cut, aperture, or wound made with a sharp instrument.

INCITATION, *s.* [*incito*, from *cieo* to move, Lat.] an incentive; an impulse; a motive which spurs a person to action.

To INCITE, *v. a.* [*incito*, from *cieo* to move, Lat.] to stir up; to push forward in a design; to urge on; to animate or encourage.

INCITEMENT, *s.* a motive which urges a person to action.

INCIVIL, *a.* [*incivil*, Fr.] wanting the elegance of breeding; not behaving with kindness. See UNCIVIL.

INCIVILITY, *s.* [*incivilité*, Fr.] want of complaisance; rudeness.

INCLEMENCY, *s.* [*inclémence*, Fr. from *in*, a negative particle, and *clementia* mercy, Lat.] want of mercy, cruelty, or harshness of treatment.

INCLEMENT, *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *clemens* merciful, Lat.] not exercising mercy or clemency; cruel; void of tenderness. Figuratively, severe or prodigiously cold, applied to seasons or climates.

INCLINABLE, *a.* [from *inclino* to incline, Lat.] having a propensity; willing; having a tendency, or liable.

INCLINATION, *s.* [from *inclino* to incline, Lat.] tendency towards any point, or the mutual tendency which two or more bodies have to one another; natural aptness or fitness; disposition or propensity of the mind to any particular action. In navigation, the tendency or direction of the needle or compass to the E. or W. In pharmacy, the act of stooping a vessel in order to pour a liquor out free from the dregs, called likewise decantation. In astronomy, the *inclination of a planet*, is the angle that the plane of its orbit makes with the plane of the ecliptic.

INCLINATORY, *a.* having the quality of tending to particular point.

INCLINATORILY, *ad.* obliquely; with a greater tendency to one side than another; with some deviation from N. to S.

To INCLINE, *v. n.* [*inclino*, Lat.] to lean; to bend; to tend towards any part. Figuratively, to be favourably disposed to. Actively, to give a tendency or direction to any place or state; to turn towards any thing, as desirous or attentive; to bend, to incurvate.

To INCLIP, *v. a.* to grasp; to enclose; to surround. "Whate'er the ocean pales, or sky *inclips*." *Shak.*

To INCLOISTER, *v. a.* to shut up or confine in a cloister or monastery.

To INCLOSE, *v. a.* See ENCLOSE.

To INCLOUD, *v. a.* to darken with clouds; to make dark; to obscure.

To INCLUDE, *v. a.* [from *in* in, and *claudo* to shut, Lat.] to enclose, or shut in. Figuratively, to imply; to comprehend, or contain.

INCLUSIVE, *a.* [*inclusif*, Fr. *in* in, and *claudo* to shut, Lat.] enclosed; contained; comprehended in any sum or number.

INCLUSIVELY, *ad.* comprehending or reckoning the thing mentioned.

INCOEXISTENCE, *s.* [from *in*, a negative particle, *con* with, and *existo* to exist, Lat.] the quality of not existing together.

INCOG, *ad.* [contracted from *incognito*, an Italian word, derived from the Latin *incognitus* unknown] in a private manner; in such a manner as shews that a person would not be known.

INCOGITANCY, *s.* [*incogitantia*, low Lat. from *in*, a negative particle, and *cogito* to think, Lat.] want of thought, or want of thinking on the nature and consequence of our actions.

INCOGITATIVE, *a.* wanting the power of thinking.

INCOGNITO. *ad.* See INCOG.

INCOHERENCE, or INCOHERENCY, *s.* want of being connected together, or of dependence on each other; inconsistence; want of cohesion.

INCOHERENT, *a.* not following as a consequence; inconsistent; without cohesion.

INCOHERENTLY, *ad.* inconsistently; inconsequentially.

INCOMBUSTIBILITY, *s.* the quality of not being consumed by fire. A burnt body becomes incombustible when it has received so much oxygen that it can admit no more.

INCOMBUSTIBLE, *a.* [Fr.] not to be consumed by fire. Modern chemists reckon thirteen incombustibles, viz., nitrogen, the three alkalies, and the nine earths.

INCOMBUSTIBLENESS, *s.* the quality of not being wasted or consumed by fire.

INCOME, *s.* that which an estate or post produces yearly; the produce of any thing.

INCOMMENSURABILITY, *s.* the state of one thing compared to another, when they cannot both be measured by any common measure, however small.

INCOMMENSURABLE, *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, *con* with, and *mensura* a measure, Lat.] not to be reduced to, or measured by, any common measure.

INCOMMENSURATE, *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, *con* with, and *mensura* a measure, Lat.] not admitting a common measure; bearing no proportion to each other.

To INCOMMODATE, or INCOMMODE, *v. a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *commodus* convenient, Lat.] to make inconvenient; to be inconvenient to; vexatious or troublesome.

INCOMMODIOUS, *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *commodus* convenient, Lat.] inconvenient; vexatious or troublesome.

INCOMMO'DIOUSLY, *ad.* inconveniently; not suited to use or necessity; not at ease.

INCOMMO'DIOUSNESS, *s.* inconvenience.

INCOMMO'DITY, *s.* [*incommodité*, Fr. from *in*, a negative particle, and *commodus* convenient, Lat.] an inconvenience; trouble.

INCOMMUNICABI'LITY, *s.* the quality of not being imparted to another.

INCOMMU'NICABLE, *a.* [Fr.] not to be imparted, or made the common right or property of another; not to be expressed or explained by words.

INCOMMU'NICABLY, *ad.* in a manner not to be imparted, or to become the common quality or right of another; in such a manner as cannot be expressed or explained.

INCOMMU'NICATING, *part.* having no commerce or intercourse with another.

INCOMMU'NICATIVE, *a.* reserved.

INCOMPA'CT, or INCOMPA'CTED, *a.* porous; loose, or not having its parts closely and strongly joined together.

INCO'MPARABLE, *a.* [*incomparable*, Fr.] so excellent as not to have any thing like it; excellent beyond all competition.

INCO'MPARABLY, *ad.* beyond comparison or competition; excellently.

INCOMPA'SSIONATE, (*incompashionate*) *a.* void of pity or tenderness; not touched or affected with the miseries of another.

INCOMPATIBI'LITY, *s.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *competo* to agree, Lat.] the quality which renders a thing not possible to exist, or to be reconciled, with another; inconsistency with another.

INCOMPA'TIBLE, *a.* [*incompatible*, Fr.] impossible to subsist with something else; inconsistent with something else; irreconcileable.

INCOMPA'TIBLY, *ad.* inconsistently.

INCO'MPETENCY, *s.* [*incompetence*, Fr.] inability. In law, a want of proper qualification.

INCO'MPETENT, *a.* not sufficient, or not proportionate to an undertaking. In civil law, not having a right or qualification for the performance of a thing.

INCO'MPETENTLY, *ad.* unsuitably; in such a manner as not to be proportionate to.

INCOMPLE'TE, *a.* not perfect or finished.

INCOMPLE'TENESS, *s.* imperfection; the state of a thing which is not finished.

INCOMPLI'ANCE, *s.* obstinacy, or untractableness of temper; want or refusal of compliance.

INCOMPO'SED, (*inkomposed*) *a.* disturbed or disordered.

INCOMPOSSIBILITY, *s.* the quality of not being joined or existing together with something else; inconsistently with something.

INCOMPO'SSIBLE, *a.* not possible at one and the same time, or in one and the same subject.

INCOMPREHENSIBI'LITY, *s.* [*incomprehensibilité*, Fr. from *in*, a negative particle, and *comprehendo* to comprehend, Lat.] the quality of not being perfectly or adequately comprehended by the mind, though it may be conceived imperfectly.

INCOMPREHE'NSIBLE, *a.* [Fr.] from *in*, a negative particle, and *comprehendo* to comprehend, Lat.] not to be fully or perfectly understood or comprehended.

INCOMPREHE'NSIBLENESS, *s.* the quality of not being comprehended.

INCOMPREHE'NSIBLY, *ad.* in a manner not to be conceived. "God—is *incomprehensibly* infinite." *Locke.*

INCOMPRESSIBILITY, *s.* impossibility of being pressed or squeezed into a less space.

INCOMPRE'SSIBLE, *a.* [*incompressible*, Fr.] not capable of being pressed or squeezed together into a narrower compass.

INCONCE'ALABLE, (*inkonceelable*) *a.* not to be hid, or kept secret.

INCONCE'IVABLE, (*inkonceevable*) *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *concipio* to conceive, Lat.] not to be conceived or apprehended by the mind; that of which we can form no notion or idea.

INCONCEI'VABLY, (*inkonseevably*) *ad.* in a manner beyond the apprehension of the mind.

INCONCE'PTIBLE, *a.* not to be conceived or comprehended by the mind.

INCONCLU'DENT, *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *concludo* to conclude, Lat.] not conclusive; not inferring a consequence.

INCONCLU'SIVE, *a.* not forcing any assent to the mind, or containing any forcible evidence.

INCONCLU'SIVELY, *ad.* without any such evidence as determines the understanding.

INCONCLU'SIVENESS, *s.* want of strength of reasoning sufficient to prove a thing, or gain the assent of the mind.

INCONCO'CT, or INCONCO'CTED, *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *concoquo* to digest, Lat.] in surgery, not ripened or digested.

INCONCO'CTION, *s.* in medicine, the state of being crude, indigested, or unripe.

INCONCU'RRING, *a.* not concurring.

INCONDI'TE, *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *conditus* composed, Lat.] irregular; rude; unpolished.

INCONDI'TIONAL, (*inkondishonal*) *a.* without restriction, limitation, or condition.

INCONDITI'ONATE, *a.* not limited; not restrained by any condition; absolute.

INCONFO'RMITY, *s.* in compliance with the practice of others.

INCO'NGRUENCE, *s.* want of fitness or suitableness.

INCONGRU'ITY, *s.* [*incongruité*, Fr.] from *in*, a negative particle, and *congruus* convenient, Lat.] unsuitableness of one thing to another; inconsistence; impropriety; absurdity.

INCO'NGRUOUS, *a.* [*incongru*, Fr. from *in*, a negative particle, and *congruus* convenient, Lat.] unsuitable; inconsistent; absurd.

INCO'NGRUOUSLY, *ad.* improperly; inconsistently; absurdly.

INCO'NSCIONABLE, (*inkonshonable*) *a.* void of the sense of good and evil; without any remorse of conscience.

INCO'NSEQUENT, *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *consequens* following, Lat.] without a just conclusion; without a regular inference.

INCONSI'DERABLE, *a.* unworthy of notice; insignificant; of no importance.

INCONSI'DERABLENESS, *s.* want of merit, worth, or significancy; want of importance.

INCONSI'DERATE, *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *considero* to consider, Lat.] without regarding the nature or consequences of our actions; careless; rash.

INCONSI'DERATELY, *ad.* in a negligent, thoughtless, or careless manner.

INCONSI'DERATENESS, *s.* want of thought; want of regard to the consequences of our actions.

INCONSIDERA'TION, *s.* want of thought; rashness.

INCONSI'STENCE, or INCONSI'STENCY, *s.* such an opposition between propositions, that one implies the denial of the other; such contrariety of qualities that both can-

not subsist together; incongruity; unsteadiness; changeableness.

INCONSI'STENT, *a.* not to be reconciled with. So contrary, that one implies the denial or destruction of the other, applied either to propositions or qualities. Absurd.

INCONSI'STENTLY, *ad.* absurdly; unreasonably; with self-contradiction.

INCONSI'STING, *part.* not consistent or compatible with.

INCONSO'LABLE, *a.* [*inconsolable*, Fr.] not to be comforted.

INCO'NSONANCY, *s.* disagreement with itself; not agreeing in sound.

INCONSPI'CUOUS, *a.* not to be seen. Not worth notice.

INCO'NSTANCY, *s.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *constans* constant, Lat.] unsteadiness; a disposition of mind continually changing.

INCO'NSTANT, *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *constans* constant, Lat.] not firm in resolution; not steady in affection; varying in disposition, temper, or conduct; often changing.

INCONSU'MABLE, *a.* not to be wasted.

INCONSU'MPTIBLE, *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *consumo* to consume, Lat.] not utterly to be destroyed or wasted by fire or other means.

INCONTE'STABLE, *a.* [*incontestable*, Fr.] not to be disputed; admitting no debate.

INCONTE'STABLY, *ad.* in so certain a manner, as not to admit of doubt or dispute.

INCONTI'GUOUS, *a.* not touching; not near.

INCO'NTINENCE, or INCO'NTINENCY, *s.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *contineo* to restrain, Lat.] not abstaining from unlawful desires; lust.

INCO'NTINENT, *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *contineo* to restrain, Lat.] unchaste, or not restraining unlawful desires.

INCO'NTINENTLY, *ad.* unchastely; without delay; immediately.

INCONTROVE'RTIBLE, *a.* so plain or certain as to admit of no dispute,

INCONTROVE'RTIBLY, *ad.* in a manner so plain or evident as to admit of no dispute.

INCONVE'NIENCE, or INCONVE'NIENCY, *s.* [from *inconvénience*, Fr.] unfitness, or unsuitableness. Any thing which causes uneasiness, or proves a hinderance or obstacle.

INCONVE'NIENT, *a.* [*inconvenient*, Fr.] disadvantageous; unfit; unseasonable.

INCONVE'NIENTLY, *ad.* in a manner not fit and suitable; unseasonableness.

INCONVE'RSABLE, *a.* reserved; not inclined to conversation; not affable.

INCONVE'RTIBLE, *a.* not to be altered or changed.

INCONVI'NCIBLE, *a.* not capable of being convinced, or forced to assent to the truth of a proposition, &c.

INCONVI'NCIBLY, *ad.* incapable of being convinced.

I'NCONY, *a.* unlearned; artless. In Scotland, it denotes mischievous, unlucky; as, He's an incony fellow.

INCO'RPORAL, *a.* immaterial; distinct from matter; dietinct from body.

INCORPORA'LITY, *s.* [*incorporalité*, Fr.] not consisting of body or matter.

To INCO'RPORATE, *v. a.* [*incorporer*, Fr.] to mingle different ingredients together; to join together inseparably; to form into a company, society, or body politic; to unite or associate. Neuterly, to unite with something else, followed by *with*, and sometimes *into*.

INCO'RPORATE, *a.* not consisting of matter or body; immaterial. United together by charter, applied to societies or communities.

INCORPORA'TION, *s.* [*incorporation*, Fr.] the union of different ingredients; the formation of a body politic, or the uniting several persons together by charter, adoption, union or association.

INCORPO'REAL, *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *corpus* body, Lat.] not consisting of matter or body; spiritual.

INCORPO'REALLY, *ad.* without body.

INCORPORE'ITY, *s.* the quality of being void of, or distinct from, body or matter.

INCORRE'CT, *a.* not accurate or nicely finished; imperfect; faulty.

INCORRE'CTLY, *ad.* in a faulty or imperfect manner.

INCORRE'CTNESS, *s.* the quality of having faults that are not amended; want of exactness.

INCO'RRIGIBLE, *a.* [*incorrigible*, Fr.] bad beyond the power of being made better by correction; erroneous of faulty beyond hope of instruction or amendment.

INCO'RRIGIBLENESS, *s.* the quality of being obstinately bad; hopeless depravity.

INCO'RRIGIBLY, *ad.* bad to such a degree as to leave no hopes of amendment.

INCORRU'PT, or INCORRU'PTED, *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *corrumpo* to corrupt, Lat.] free from any foulness or sin; of pure and honest manners; of integrity above the power of a bribe.

INCORRUPTIBI'LITY, *s.* [*incorruptibilité*, Fr.] the quality of not being liable to decay or corruption.

INCORRU'PTIBLE, (sometimes accented on the second syllable) *a.* [*incorruptible*, Fr.] not capable of decay or corruption.

INCORRU'PTION, *s.* [*incorruption*, Fr.] a state free from corruption or decay; a state of integrity beyond the temptation of bribes.

INCORRU'PTNESS, *s.* inviolable purity; unshaken in integrity; unalterable honesty; freedom from decay, degeneration or corruption.

To INCRA'SSATE, *v. a.* [from *in* and *crassus*, Lat.] to make thick, applied to liquors.

INCRASSA'TION, *s.* the act of making thick; the state of growing thick, applied to fluids.

INCRA'SSATIVE, *a.* that which has the power or quality of making thick, applied to fluids.

To INCRE'ASE, (*inkreese*) *v. n.* [*increscо*, from *cresco* to grow, Lat.] to grow more in number, or greater in bulk. Actively, to make more or greater.

INCRE'ASE, (*inkreese*) *s.* the state of growing greater, applied to bulk; any thing which is added to the original stock; gain; produce. SYNON. Things *increase* by addition of the same kind; they *grow* by nourishment; thus corn *grows*; the harvest *increases*. The word *grow* signifies only the augmentation independent of that which occasions it. The word *increase* gives us to understand, that the augmentation is caused by a fresh quantity which casually joins it.

INCRE'ASER, (*inkreeser*) *s.* that which adds to the number or bulk of things.

INCREA'TED, *a.* not created.

INCREDIBI'LITY, *s.* [*incrédibilité*, Fr.] the quality of surpassing, or not being worthy of, belief.

INCRE'DIBLE, *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *credo* to believe, Lat.] surpassing belief; not worthy of belief.

INCRE'DIBLY, *ad.* in a manner not to be believed.

INCREDU'LITY, *s.* [*incrédulité*, Fr.] the quality of not believing, notwithstanding sufficient proofs to demand assent.

INCRE'DULOUS, *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *credo* to believe, Lat.] not believing, notwithstanding arguments sufficient to demand assent.

INCRE'DULOUSNESS, *s.* See INCREDULITY.

INCREMENT, *s.* [*incrementum*, from *increscо* to increase, Lat.] the act of growing greater; the cause of growth; produce.

To INCRU'ST, or INCRU'STATE, *v. a.* [*incrusto*, from *in* in, and *crusta* a crust, Lat.] to cover with a hard substance or crust; to cover over with an additional coat of marble, &c.

INCRU'STATED, *a.* See INCRUSTED.

INCRUSTA'TION, *s.* [Fr. *incrusto*, from *in* in, and *crusta* a crust, Lat.] the act of covering a walk, or column, with a lining or coating of marble, pottery, or stucco work.

INCRU'STED, *part.* in architecture, applied to walls or columns covered with several pieces or slips of some precious marble or stone.

To INCUBATE, *v. n.* [from *in* upon, and *cubo* to lie, Lat.] to sit upon eggs.

INCUBA'TION, *s.* [from *in* upon, and *cubo* to lie, Lat.] the act of sitting upon eggs to hatch them.

INCUBUS, *s.* [Lat.] in physic, a disorder, called the night-mare, in which the patient cannot stir himself, but with the utmost difficulty; is seized with a numbness, sense of weight, with a dread of suffocation or being squeezed to death, from some body which seems to fall suddenly upon him. It consists of an inflation of the membranes of the stomach, which hinders the motion of the diaphragm, lungs, pulse, and motion, attended with a sense of weight oppressing the breast.

To INCU'LCATE, *v. a.* [from *in* in, and *culco* to tread, Lat.] to impress on the mind by frequent admonitions; to enforce by constant and incessant repetitions.

INCULCA'TION, *s.* the act of impressing by frequent admonitions.

INCU'LPABLE, *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *culpa* a fault, Lat.] not to be found fault with; free from guilt.

INCU'LPABLY, *ad.* in a manner free from guilt.

INCU'LT, *a.* [from *in* a negative particle, and *colo* to cultivate, Lat.] uncultivated.

INCUMBENCY, *s.* the act of lying upon something; the state of keeping, or being resident on, a benefice.

INCU'MBENT, *a.* [from *in* upon, and *cumbo* to lie, Lat.] resting or lying upon; imposed or required as a duty.

INCU'MBENT, *s.* [from *in* upon, and *cumbo* to lie, Lat.] in law, one who is in present possession of an ecclesiastical benefice.

To INCU'MBER, *v. a.* [*encombrer*, Fr.] to perplex, embarrass, or hinder, by any impediment.

To INCU'R, *v. a.* [from *in* upon, or into, and *curro* to run, Lat.] to become liable to punishment or blame.

INCURABI'LITY, *s.* [*incurabilité*, Fr.] impossibility of being cured.

INCU'RABLE, *a.* [*incurable*, Fr.] not to be removed or cured by any medicine.

INCU'RABLENESS, *s.* the state or quality of not admitting any cure.

INCU'RABLY, *ad.* without remedy.

INCU'RIOUS, *a.* not considering a thing with attention enough to discover its latent beauties; having no desire of seeing or knowing any thing new or strange.

INCU'RSION, *s.* [from *in* upon, or into, and *curro* to run, Lat.] attack or assault, an inroad or invasion of a country, not amounting to a conquest.

To INCU'RVATE, *v. a.* [*incurvo*, from *curvus* crooked Lat.] to bend or make crooked.

INCURVA'TION, *s.* [*incurvo*, from *curvus*, crooked, Lat.] the act of bending or making crooked. An humble bowing of the body, applied to religious worship.

INCU'RVITY, *s.* [*incurvus*, from *curvus* crooked Lat.] crookedness or the state of bending inwards.

INDAGA'TION, *s.* [from *indago* to seek, Lat.] a search in order to discover something unknown; the act of tracing.

INDAGA'TOR, *s.* [Lat.] one who endeavours to find out a thing by tracing it to its origin.

To INDA'RT, *v. a.* to dart in; to strike in.

To INDE'BT, (the *b* is mute both in this word and its derivatives) *v. a.* to charge with a debt; to put under an obligation by conferring a favour.

INDE'BTED, *part.* under obligation for some favour received; having received money or goods for which a person is obliged to pay, or give an equivalent.

INDE'CENCY, *s.* [*indecence*, Fr.] any thing unbecoming the person who commits it; an action unbecoming chastity or good manners.

INDE'CENT, *a.* [*indecent*, Fr.] unbecoming a person's rank or character.

INDE'CENTLY, *ad.* in a manner unbecoming a person's rank or character.

INDECI'DUOUS, *a.* in botany, not falling off or shedding.

INDECI'SION, *s.* want of determination.

INDECLI'NABLE, *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *declino* to decline, Lat.] in grammar, words not admitting any alteration in their last syllables.

INDE'COROUS, *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *decorus* becoming, Lat.] not becoming.

INDECO'RUM. *s.* [Lat.] an action unbecoming the rank or character of a person.

INDE'ED, *ad.* really; in truth; without doubt. Above common rate. This is to be granted that;—a particle of connexion.

INDEFA'TIGABLE, *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *defatigo* to weary, Lat.] not exhausted or wearied by continual labour; labouring as if never tired.

INDEFA'TIGABLY, *ad.* in such a manner as if never tired by labour.

INDEFE'ASIBLE, or INDEFE'SIBLE, (*indefeezible*) *a.* not to be cut off, defeated, or made void; irrevocable.

INDEFECTIBI'LITY, *s.* the quality of not being subject to decay, defect, or failure.

INDEFE'CTIBLE, *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *deficio* to fail, Lat.] not liable to decay, defect, or failure.

INDEFE'ISIBLE, *a.* [*indefaisible*, Fr.] See INDEFEASIBLE.

INDEFE'NSIBLE, *a.* that cannot be defended, or maintained.

INDE'FINITE, *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *definio* to limit, Lat.] not determined, settled, limited, or restrained. In grammar, not limited or restrained to any particular time or circumstance.

INDE'FINITELY, *ad.* in an indeterminate and loose manner.

INDEFI'NITUDE, *s.* a quantity or number not limited by our understanding, but yet finite.

INDELI'BERATE, or INDELI'BERATED, *a.* [*indeli-*

HINDOOSTAN.
English Miles.
20 40 60 80 100 200
British Allies and Tributaries.
1 The Gykwar
2 Bepaul
3 Sindia
4 Holkar
5 The King of Oude
6 Seicks
7 Rundelcund
8 Rajpoote
9 The Rajah of Nuggore
10 The Nizam
11 The Rajah of Sittarra
12 The Rajah of Mysore
13 Travancore and Cochin
Longitude East of Greenwich.
London Published by Thomas Kelly, 17 Paternoster Row 1834

béré, Fr.] not premeditated; not done with or after due consideration.

INDELI'BERATENESS, *s.* want of consideration; rashness; suddenness.

INDE'LIBLE, *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *deleo* to blot out, Lat.] not to be effaced or blotted out; not to be annulled or abrogated.

INDE'LICACY, *s.* want of delicacy; want of elegance, or a rigorous observance of decency.

INDE'LICATE, *a.* wanting decency.

INDEMNIFICA'TION, *s.* security against any loss or penalty; re-imbursement or repayment of loss or penalty.

To INDE'MNIFY, *v. a.* to secure against loss or penalty.

INDE'MNITY, *s.* [*indemnité*, Fr.] security; or an exemption from punishment.

INDEMO'NSTRABLE, *a.* not capable of being demonstrated.

To INDE'NT, *v. a.* [from *in* in, and *dens* a tooth, Lat.] to form any thing in inequalities like a row of teeth; to act in and out like waves. Neuterly, to contract or bargain.

INDE'NT, *s.* an inequality; a dent of a waving surface like that of an indenture.

INDENTA'TION, *s.* [from *in* in, and *dens* a tooth, Lat.] an indenture or waving in any figure.

INDE'NTURE, *s.* a covenant, so called because the counterparts are indented or cut in and out, or in a waving manner over each other.

INDEPE'NDENCE, or INDEPE'NDENCY, *s.* [*indépendance*, Fr.] freedom; a state in which a person or thing is not controlled by, or any ways in the power of another.

INDEPE'NDENT, *a.* [*indépendant*, Fr.] not depending; not controlled.

INDEPE'NDENTLY, *ad.* without reference to, or connexion with, other things.

INDEPE'NDENTS, a sect of Protestants in England and America; so called from their independence on other churches, and their maintaining that each church, or congregation, has a sufficient power to act and perform every thing relating to religious government within itself, and is no way subject or accountable to other churches, or their deputies; and therefore disallow parochial and provincial subordination, and form all their congregations upon a scheme of co-ordinacy. This denomination received its origin about the year 1616 being regarded as a reformation of the Brownists.

INDESTRU'CTIBLE, *a.* impossible to be destroyed.

INDESTRU'CTIBILITY, *s.* the impossibility of being destroyed. The indestructibility of matter is such, that though bodies are decomposed, not a particle of them is annihilated, but is found in some other form.

INDETE'RMINABLE, *a.* not to be fixed; not to be defined or settled.

INDETE'RMINATE, *a.* [*indéterminé*, Fr.] unfixed; not restrained or limited to any particular time, circumstance, or meaning.

INDETE'RMINATELY, *ad.* in a loose, vague, uncertain, or unsettled manner.

INDETERMINA'TION, *s.* want of resolution or determination; a state of uncertainty.

INDETE'RMINED, *a.* not fixed or restrained to any particular time, circumstance, or meaning.

INDEVO'TION, *s.* [*indévotion*, Fr.] want of ardour or zeal in religious worship.

INDEVO'UT, *a.* [*indévot*, Fr.] not religious; not zealous in the performance of religious duties.

I'NDEX, *s.* [Lat.] a discoverer or pointer out; the table containing the contents of a book, with the pages where they may be found; a little style, or hand, which points to the hour on the globe or a clock; a hand cut out or painted on a post to direct travellers the way to any place. In grammar and printing, the figure of a hand with the finger pointing, used to denote some remarkable passage in an author. In arithmetic, a figure which shews the number of places of an absolute number of a logarithm, and of what nature it is. In anatomy, the fore-finger.

INDEXTE'RITY, *s.* want of readiness or handiness in performing a thing.

I'NDIAN, *a.* [from *India*] belonging to India. Used substantively for a person born in the Indies.

I'NDIAN ARROW-ROOT, *s.* a sovereign remedy for the bite of wasps and the poison of the manchineel tree. The Indians apply this root to extract the venom of their arrows.

I'NDIAN RED, *s.* a species of ochre; a very fine purple earth, of firm compact texture, and great weight.

I'NDICANT, *a.* [from *indico* to tell, Lat.] shewing, discovering, or pointing out. In physic, pointing out a remedy.

To I'NDICATE, *v. a.* [*indico*, Lat.] to shew; to point out.

INDICA'TION, *s.* [from *indico* to tell, Lat.] a mark, token, sign, or symptom of something which is hidden, or not plain of itself; a discovery or information of something that was not known. In medicine, a symptom discovering or directing what is to be done to cure a distemper. It is of four kinds; vital, preservative, curative, and palliative; as it directs what is to be done to continue life, cutting off the cause of an approaching distemper, curing it while it is actually present, or lessening its effects, or taking off some of its symptoms before it can be wholly removed.

INDI'CATIVE, *a.* [from *indico* to tell, Lat.] shewing, discovering, or pointing out. In grammar, the first mood of a verb, wherein it expresses affirmation, denial, doubting, or declaring. The English *indicative* is formed in most of its tenses after the manner of the Saxons.

INDI'CATIVELY, *ad.* in such a manner as shews, declares, discovers, or betokens.

I'NDICO, *s.* a plant, by the Americans called anil. In the middle of the flower is the style, which afterwards becomes a jointed pod, containing one cylindrical seed in one partition, from which indico is made, which is used in dyeing for a blue colour.

To INDI'CT, (*indite*) *v. a.* to charge a person with a crime, by a written accusation, before a judge.

INDI'CTION, *s.* [*indiction*, Fr.] a declaration or proclamation. In chronology, the *indiction*, instituted by Constantine the Great, is properly a cycle of tributes, orderly disposed, for fifteen years, and by it accounts of that kind were kept. Afterwards, in memory of the great victory obtained by Constantine over Maxentius, 8 Cal. Oct. 312, by which an entire freedom was given to Christianity, the council of Nice, for the honour of Constantine, ordained that the accounts of years should be no longer kept by the Olympiads, which till that time had been done; but that, instead thereof, the *indiction* should be made use of, by which to reckon and date their years, which had its epocha *A.D.* 313, Jan. 1.

INDI'CTMENT, (*inditement*) *s.* a bill, or an accusation for an offence, exhibited unto jurors; a bill, or declaration, made in form of law, for the benefit of the commonwealth.

I'NDIA, an extensive region in Asia, which lies between 66 and 108 deg. E. long., and 8 and 36 deg. N. lat. Under this name is generally understood all the countries which lie S. of Tartary, and extend from the eastern frontiers of Persia to the western coast of China, divided into Indis

within, and India without the Ganges. The moderns have likewise included, under the denomination of the East Indies, the islands of Japan, with all the islands in the Eastern and Indian Oceans, nearly as far as New Holland, and New Guinea. But the name of India is most frequently applied to that country only, which is distinguished in Asia, as well as in Europe, by the name of Hindoostan; and which may be more strictly considered under the three grand divisions of Hindoostan Proper, the Deccan, and the Peninsula. Hindoostan Proper includes all the countries that lie to the N. of the river Nerbudda, and of the soubahs of Bahar and Bengal. The principal soubahs, or provinces, in Hindoostan Proper, are Agimere, Agra, Cashmere, Delhi, Guzerat, Lahore, Malwa, Moultan, Oude, Rohilcund, Sindy, &c. The term Deccan, which signifies the south, has been extended to the whole region that lies to the S. of Hindoostan Proper, but in its most proper and limited sense, it means only the countries situated between Hindoostan Proper, the Carnatic, the Western Indian Sea, and Orissa; namely, the provinces of Candeish, Dowletabad, Visiapour, Golconda, and the western part of the Behrar. All the tract S. of the Kistna, is generally called the peninsula. The name *India*, by which this country, as far as it was known, is distinguished in the earliest Greek histories, appears to be derived from *Hind*, the name given to it by the ancient Persians, through whom the knowledge of the country was transmitted to the Greeks. The word *Hindoostan* is, indeed, entirely of Persian origin, compounded of *Stan*, a *region*, and *Hind*, or *Hindoo*. The whole of Hindoostan may now be said to consist of five principal states, which hold as tributaries, or feudatories, some numerous inferior states. These five principal states are, the British; the Poonah Mahrattas; the Behrar Mahrattas; Nizam Ally, soubah of the Deccan; and the Seiks. The British possessions are Mysore, or the dominions of the late Tippoo Sultan, Bengal, the greater part of Bahar, part of Allahabad, part of Orissa, the Northern Circars, a jaghire in the Carnatic, Baramahal, Dindigul, and some considerable countries to the N. and S. of Calicut, on the coast of Malabar, with Bombay and the island of Salsette. The allies of the British, who may be considered as dependent on them, are the nabob of Oude; the nabob of the Carnatic, including Tanjore, Madura, Tinvelly, and Marrawars; the rajahs of Travancore; and the territory of Cochin. The Indian territory held by England, either in direct subjection, or through the intervention of dependent allies, contains nearly 60,000,000 of inhabitants. Exclusive of the Europeans, the inhabitants of Hindoostan are computed at 10,000,000 Mahometans, and 100,000,000 Hindoos. The Mahometans, or Mussulmans, whom the English commonly, but improperly, call Moors, or Moormen, are represented as bearing a very bad character. The Hindoos, or Gentoos, are of a black complexion, the hair long, their persons straight, their limbs neat, their fingers long and tapering, and their countenances open and pleasant. They are divided into different tribes or castes. The four principal tribes are the brahmins, soldiers, labourers, and mechanics; and these are sub-divided into a multiplicity of inferior distinctions. There are brahmins of various degrees, who have the care of religion, or of the administration of the Gentoo law, allotted to them. These priests are held sacred by the Indians or Hindoos. Those who engage in worldly pursuits are generally the worst of all the Gentoos; for, persuaded that the waters of the Ganges will purify them from their sins, and exempted from the utmost rigour of the courts of justice, (under the Gentoo governments,) they run into the greatest excesses. The soldiers are commonly called Rajah-poots; that is, descendants of the rajahs. They readily enter into the service of any that will pay them, and follow wherever he leads. The English have many battalions of them in their employ, under the name of sepoys. The labourers include farmers, and all who cultivate the land. The mechanics include merchants, bankers, and all who follow any trade; these again are subdivided into each particular branch. Besides these, there are the Parias, or Hallachores, who cannot be called a tribe, being rather the refuse or outcasts of the other tribes. They are a set of poor unhappy people, who are destined to perform the most disagreeable offices of life, bury the dead, and carry away every thing that is polluted. One description of these, or rather the outcasts of these outcasts, the Poulichees, on the Malabar coast, are held in such abomination, that if one of them happens to touch a Hindoo of a superior tribe, the latter does not scruple to draw his sabre, and kill him on the spot; and for so atrocious an act he is not even called to an account. All the different tribes are kept distinct from each other, by insurmountable barriers; they are forbidden to intermarry, to dwell together, to eat with each other, or even to drink out of the same vessel; and if they transgress any of these rules, they are obliged from that instant to join with the Hallachores. The dominion of religion extends here to a thousand particulars, which in other countries are governed by the civil laws, or by taste, custom, or fashion. Their dress, their food, the common intercourses of life, their marriages, and professions, are all under the jurisdiction of religion. The food of the Hindoos is simple, consisting chiefly of rice, ghee, (a kind of imperfect butter,) milk, vegetables, and oriental spices. The warrior caste may eat of the flesh of goats, sheep, and poultry: and other superior castes may eat poultry and fish. Their happiness consists in the solaces of domestic life; and they are taught by their religion, that matrimony is an indispensable duty in every man, who does not entirely separate himself from the world from a principle of devotion. Their religion permits them to have several wives; but they seldom have more than one; and their wives are distinguished by a decency of demeanour, a solicitude in their families, and a fidelity to their vows, which might do honour to human nature in the most civilized countries. The custom of women burning themselves on the death of their husbands, is still practised in Hindoostan. In some parts of India, as the Carnatic, this dreadful custom is accompanied with peculiar horror. It is asserted, that they dig a pit, in which is deposited a large quantity of combustible matter, which is set on fire; and the body being let down, the victim throws herself into the flaming mass. In other places, a pile is raised extremely high, and the body, with the wife, is placed upon it, and then the whole is set on fire. In the Code of Gentoo laws, translated by N. B. Halhed, Esq., is the following remarkable passage concerning this practice: "It is proper for a woman, after her husband's death, to burn herself in the fire with his corpse. Every woman, who thus burns herself, shall remain in paradise with her husband threescore and fifty lacks of years, by destiny. If she cannot burn, she must, in that case, preserve an inviolable chastity; if she remain always chaste, she goes to paradise; and if she do not preserve her chastity, she goes to hell." Hindoostan, towards the N., is pretty temperate; but hot towards the S., and it rains almost constantly for three months in the year. Its products are rice, millet, cotton, figs, pomegranates, oranges, lemons, citrons, cocoa-trees, &c. There are mines of gold, silver, and diamonds. Besides domestic animals, here are elephants, rhinoceroses, buffaloes, lions, tigers, leopards, panthers, and monkeys, with camels and dromedaries. Its principal exports are sugar, indigo, saltpetre, silk, cotton, and precious stones; and particularly calicoes, chintzes, muslins, &c.

INDIANS of *North* and *South America*, the original

natives of these two vast continents. Of the manners of the North-American Indians, the reader may have a general idea, by an account of those who inhabit the countries to the E. of the river Mississippi. These consist of 28 different nations; the principal of which are the Cherokees, the Chicasaws, the Cnoctaws, the Creeks, the Delawares, the Six Nations, the Shawanese, the Hurons, the Illinois, &c. Allowing about 700 to a nation or tribe, they will contain, in all 20,000 people. The Indians are not born white; and take a great deal of pains to darken their complexion, by anointing themselves with grease, and lying in the sun. They also paint their faces, breasts and shoulders, of various colours, but generally red; and their features are neat, especially those of the women. They are of a middle stature, their limbs clean and straight, and scarcely any crooked or deformed person is to be found among them. In many parts of their bodies they tattoo themselves, or prick in gunpowder on the skin in very pretty figures. Some shave or pluck the hair off their heads, except a patch about the crown which is ornamented with beautiful feathers, beads, wampum, and such like baubles; and except the head and eyebrows, they pluck the hair with great diligence from all parts of the body. Their ears are pared and stretched in a thong down to their shoulders. They are wound round with wire, to expand them, and adorned with silver pendants, rings, and bells, which they likewise wear in their noses. Some of them will have a large feather through the cartilage of the nose; and those who can afford it wear a collar of wampum, a silver breastplate, and bracelets on the arms and wrists. A bit of cloth about the middle, a shirt of the English make, on which they bestow innumerable broaches to adorn it, a sort of cloth boot and mockasoons, which are shoes of a make peculiar to the Indians, ornamented with porcupine quills, with a blanket or watch-coat thrown over all, complete their dress at home; but when they go on expeditions, they leave their trinkets behind, and mere necessaries serve them. There is little difference between the dress of the men and women, excepting that a short petticoat, and the hair which is exceedingly black and long, clubbed behind, distinguish some of the latter. They are such expert marksmen, that they will kill birds flying, fishes swimming, and wild beasts running. They are very intelligent people, quick of apprehension, sudden in execution, subtle in business, exquisite in invention, and industrious in action. They are very hardy, bearing heat, cold, hunger, and thirst, in a surprising manner; and yet no people are more addicted to excess in eating and drinking, when it is conveniently in their power. The follies, nay mischief, they commit, when inebriated, are entirely laid to the liquor; and no one will revenge any injury (murder excepted) received from one who is no more himself. Their public conferences shew them to be men of genius; and they have, in a high degree, the talent of natural, or unstudied eloquence. They live dispersed in small villages, either in the woods, or on the banks of rivers, where they have little plantations of Indian corn and roots, not enough to supply their families half the year; and subsist the remainder of it by hunting, fishing, and fowling, and the fruits of the earth, which grow spontaneously in great plenty. Their huts are generally built of small logs, and covered with bark, each one having a chimney, and a door, on which they place a padlock. They mostly lie upon skins of wild beasts, and sit on the ground. They have brass kettles and pots to boil their food. Gourds or calabashes, cut asunder, serve them for pails, cups, and dishes. The accounts of travellers concerning their religion are various. All agree, that they acknowledge one Supreme God. They adore the Great Spirit, and believe that his care is extended over them; and that "he puts good into their hearts." They also believe in a future state; that after death they shall be removed to their friends who have gone before them, to an elysium or paradise. Some believe that there is great virtue in feasts for the sick. For this purpose, a young buck must be killed and boiled, the friends and near neighbours of the patient invited, and having first thrown tobacco on the fire, and covered it up close, they all sit down in a ring, and raise a lamentable cry. They then uncover the fire, and kindle it up; and the head of the buck is first sent about, every one taking a bit, and giving a loud croak, in imitation of crows. They afterward proceed to eat all the buck, making a most harmonious, melancholy song; in which strain their music is particularly excellent. Some nations abhor adultery, do not approve of a plurality of wives, and are not guilty of theft; but there are other tribes who are not so scrupulous. Among the Chicasaws, a husband may cut off the nose of his wife, if guilty of adultery; but men are allowed greater liberty. This nation despises a thief. Among the Cherokees they cut off the nose and ears of an adulteress; afterward her husband gives her a discharge. Their form of marriage is short; the man, before witnesses, gives the bride a deer's foot, and she, in return, presents him with an ear of corn, as emblems of their several duties. The women are very slaves, in many instances, to the men, in others, they are upon an equal footing, deliberating in the public assemblies, and, in private life, enjoying the privilege of declaring their affection, or paying their addresses, to those they love. Sometimes their prisoners are destined to be tortured to death, in order to satiate the revenge of their conquerors. When the fatal sentence is intimated to them, they receive it with an unaltered countenance, raise their death-song, and prepare to suffer like men. The victors assemble as to a solemn festival, resolved to put the fortitude of the captives to the utmost proof. A scene ensues, the bare description of which is enough to chill the heart with horror. The prisoners are tied naked to a stake, but so as to be at liberty to move round it. All present, men, women, and children, fall upon them with knives and other instruments; and such is their cruel ingenuity in torturing, that, by avoiding to touch the vital parts, they often prolong the scene of anguish for several days. In spite of all their sufferings, the victims continue to chant their death-song with a firm voice, they boast of their own exploits, they insult their tormentors for their want of skill to avenge the death of their friends and relations; they warn them of the vengeance that awaits them on account of what they are now doing, and excite their ferocity by the most provoking reproaches and threats. Weary, at length, with contending with men, whose constancy they cannot vanquish, some chief puts a period to their sufferings, by despatching them with his dagger or his club. The people of S. America gratify their revenge in a manner somewhat different, but with the same unrelenting rancour. Their prisoners, after meeting, at their first entrance, with the same rough reception as among the N. Americans, are not only exempt from injury, but treated with the greatest apparent kindness, feasted, and caressed. But, by a refinement of cruelty, while they seem studious to attach their captives to life, their doom is irrevocably fixed. On an appointed day, the victorious tribe assembles, the prisoner is brought forth with great solemnity, he meets his lot with undaunted firmness, and is despatched with a single blow. The moment he falls the women seize the body, and decorate it for the festival. They besmear their children with the blood, in order to kindle in their bosoms a hatred of their enemies. The Indians of S. America, immediately under the Spanish government, although the most depressed order of men in the country

which belonged to their ancestors, are now treated with less rigour and cruelty than was exercised by the first conquerors of that continent. They are no longer considered as slaves; but are reputed as freemen, and entitled to the privileges of subjects. Those who live in the towns are subject to the Spanish laws, but in their villages they are governed by their caciques, who are mostly descended from their ancient chiefs.

I'NDIES, WEST, the name given to a great number of islands in the Atlantic Ocean, which extend from the N. W. extremity of the Bahama Islands, off the coasts of Florida, in lat. 27. 45. N. in a south-easterly direction, to the island of Tobago, which is 120 miles from the coast of Terra Firma, in 11. deg. 30. min. N. lat. They lie between 59. and 86. deg. W. long. Cuba being the most western, and Barbadoes the most eastern, of all these islands. When Christopher Columbus discovered them, in 1492, he considered them as part of those vast regions in Asia, comprehended under the general name of India, to reach which, by a course due W. across the Atlantic Ocean, had been the grand object of his voyage: and this opinion was so general, that Ferdinand and Isabella, king and queen of Castile, (in the ratification of their agreement granted to Columbus upon his return,) gave them also the name of *Indies*. Even after the error which gave rise to this opinion was detected, and the true position of the New World was ascertained, the name has remained, and the appellation of the *West Indies* is still given to these islands, and that of *Indians* to the inhabitants, not only of the islands, but of the two continents of America. They are likewise called the Caribbee Islands, from the aborigines of the country; and the sea in which they lie, is sometimes called by modern geographers, the Archipelago of the Caribbees. By the French they are called the Greater and Less Antilles; the Greater comprehending Cuba, St. Domingo, Jamaica, and Porto Rico; and the Less, Aruba, Curaçoa, Bonair, Magaretta and some others, near the coast of Terra Firma. Foreign geographers, however, are not agreed as to the meaning or application of the word, some applying it to the Caribbee Islands in general. Nautical men distinguish them from the different courses taken by ships, into the Leeward and Windward Islands. The name of the Caribbees should properly be confined to the smaller islands, which lie between Porto Rico and Tobago. These were inhabited by the Caribbees, a hardy race of men, nowise resembling their feeble and timid neighbours in the larger islands. Even in later times, they have made a stout resistance in defence of the last territory (the island of St. Vincent) which the rapacity of their invaders had left in their possession. The reader will find most of these islands treated of separately.

INDI'FFERENCE, or INDI'FFERENCY, *s.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *differo* to differ, Lat.] freedom from bias or influence; impartiality, or freedom from prejudice; want of affection; unconcernedness.

INDI'FFERENT, *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *differo* to differ, Lat.] not determined on either side; unconcerned or regardless; not having such a difference as to oblige us to determine on either side; neither commanded nor forbidden; neither good nor bad; passable; tolerable.

IND'IFERENTLY, *ad.* without distinction, or inclining more to one than another; without wish, aversion, or emotion; not well; tolerably; passably.

I'NDIGENCE, or I'NDIGENCY, *s.* [from *indigeo* to want, Lat.] want of the comforts of life; poverty.

INDI'GENOUS, *a.* [from *indu* within, and *geno* to beget, Lat.] native; originally produced or born in a country.

INDI'GENT, *a.* [from *indigeo* to want, Lat.] in want of the comforts of life, or of money to procure them; void; empty; wanting.

INDIGE'ST, or INDIGE'STED, *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *digestus*, from *digero* to digest, Lat.] not separated in any order; not formed or brought to maturity. Not well considered or methodized. Not concocted, or altered so as to be fit for nourishment.

INDIGE'STIBLE, *a.* not to be altered in the stomach, or made fit for nourishment, applied to food. Not to be methodized, reduced to order, or added to the improvements of the mind, applied to ideas or sentiments.

INDIGE'STION, *s.* [*indigestion*, Fr.] a disorder in the stomach, whereby it is rendered incapable of altering the food it contains, so as to make it fit for nourishment.

INDI'GETES, *s.* [Lat.] a name which the ancient pagans gave to some of their gods.

INDIGITA'TION, *s.* [from *digitus* a finger, Lat.] the act of pointing out or shewing, as by the finger.

INDI'GN, (*indine*) *a.* [*indigne*, Fr.] not worthy or deserving; bringing indignity or disgrace. Obsolete.

INDI'GNANT, *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *dignus* worthy, Lat.] inflamed at once with anger and disdain.

INDIGNA'TION, *s.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *dignus* worthy, Lat.] anger joined with contempt, abhorrence, disdain, and aversion.

INDI'GNITY, *s.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *dignus* worthy, Lat.] a disgraceful action, wherein a person receives a very great injury in rank or character.

I'NDIGO, *s.* See INDICO.

INDIRE'CT, *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *directus* straight, Lat.] not straight or in a right line. Figuratively, not coming directly to the point; not fair, honest, or open.

INDIRE'CTION, *s.* a round-about manner of coming to a point; dishonest practice; a secret or oblique artifice or intention to deceive.

INDIRE'CTLY, *ad.* without coming at once to the point in hand; in an artful, oblique, or round-about manner; unfairly; not in an honest manner; not rightly.

INDIRE'CTNESS, *s.* obliqueness; the quality of not being in a straight line; unfairness.

INDISCE'RNIBLE, not to be perceived by the eye or mind.

INDISCE'RNIBLY, *ad.* in a manner not to be perceived.

INDISCERPTIBI'LITY, *s.* the quality of not being capable of having its parts separated, or of being destroyed by dissolution.

INDISCE'RPTIBLE, *a.* not capable of having its parts separated from each other.

INDISCREE'T, *a.* [*indiscret*, Fr.] injudicious; imprudent; rash; inconsiderate.

INDISCREE'TLY, *ad.* without making a proper choice; without judgment or consideration; rashly.

INDISCRE'TION, *s.* [*indiscrétion*, Fr.] weakness of conduct; imprudence; inconsideration or want of judgment.

INDISCRIMI'NATE, *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *discrimen* a difference, Lat.] not carrying any mark of difference, without making any difference or distinction.

INDISCRI'MINATELY, *ad.* without difference or distinction.

INDISPE'NSABLE, *a.* [*indispensable*, Fr.] not to be forborne or excused; necessary.

INDISPE'NSABLENESS, *s.* the state of a thing which cannot be excused, omitted, or forborne; necessity.

INDISPE'NSABLY, *ad.* in such a manner as not to be excused by any authority; not to be forborne; absolutely necessary.

To INDISPO'SE, (the *s* in this word and its derivatives is pron. like *z*) *v. a.* [*indisposer*, Fr.] to make unfit, with *for*; to make averse, with *to*; to disorder or make unfit by dis-

sease. To *affect* with a slight disorder, applied to health. To make unfavourable, with *towards*.

INDISPO'SEDNESS, *s.* a state of unfitness, or want of inclination; a state of health lessened by a slight disorder.

INDISPOSI'TION, *s.* [Fr.] a tendency to sickness, or a slight disorder; want of inclination; aversion or dislike.

INDISPU'TABLE, (sometimes accented, together with its derivatives, on the second syllable) *a.* so evident as to admit no dispute or controversy.

INDISPU'TABLENESS, *s.* the state of being so evident as not to admit of dispute; certainty.

INDISPU'TABLY, *ad.* in a manner so evident as not to admit of dispute; without opposition.

INDISSO'LVABLE, *a.* not capable of having its parts separated from each other. Not to be broken; binding for ever, applied to bonds or contracts.

INDISSOLUBI'LITY, *s.* [*indissolubilité*, Fr.] the state of the particles of a body which cohere so closely as not to be separated.

INDI'SSOLUBLE, *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *dissolvo* to separate, Lat.] not to be separated; strongly cohering; binding; obliging; firm; stable; not subject to change or alteration.

INDI'SSOLUBLENESS, *s.* the quality of resisting a separation of its parts.

INDI'SSOLUBLY, *ad.* in a manner resisting all separation; never ceasing to oblige.

INDISTI'NCT, *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *distinctus*, from *distinguo* to distinguish, Lat.] not marked, or different so as to be separated or discerned; confused; not discerning exactly.

INDISTI'NCTION, *s.* want of distinguishing or perceiving the difference between things; confusion or uncertainty.

INDISTI'NCTLY, *ad.* confusedly; not to be perceived plainly.

INDISTI'NCTNESS, *s.* confusion; uncertainty; obscurity.

INDISTU'RBANCE, *s.* calmness; freedom from any violent emotions; great tranquillity.

To INDI'TE, *v. a.* See To INDICT.

INDIVI'DUAL, *a.* [*individuel*, Fr.] separate from others of the same species; single; not to be divided.

INDIVI'DUAL, *s.* a single person.

INDIVIDUA'LITY, *s.* separate or distinct existence.

INDIVI'DUALLY, *ad.* without any distinction or difference; numerically; not separably.

To INDIVI'DUATE, *v. a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *divido* to divide, Lat.] to distinguish from others of the same species; to make single; to communicate to several in a distinct or separate manner.

INDIVIDUA'TION, *s.* that which makes an individual; separate existence.

INDIVIDU'ITY, *s.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *divido* to divide, Lat.] the state of being an individual; the state of being what one was before; separate existence.

INDIVI'NITY, *s.* want of Godhead or divine perfection.

INDIVISIBI'LITY, or INDIVI'SIBLENESS, (the *s* in these and the two following words is pronounced like *z*) *s.* the state which can admit of no more division.

INDIVI'SIBLE, *a.* [*indivisible*, Fr.] not to be broken into more parts; not to be separated into smaller parts; incapable of being divided.

INDIVI'SIBLES, *s.* in geometry, those indefinitely small elements or particles into which bodies may be ultimately resolved.

INDIVI'SIBLY, *ad.* so as that it cannot be divided.

INDO'CIBLE, *a.* not to be taught; not capable of receiving instruction.

INDO'CILE, *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *doceo* to teach, Lat.] not receiving any benefit from, or regarding, instruction.

INDOCI'LITY, *s.* [*indocilité*, Fr.] the quality of disregarding or refusing instruction.

To INDO'CTRINATE, *v. a.* [*endoctriner*, old Fr.] to instruct, to teach.

INDOCTRINA'TION, *s.* instruction; information.

INDOLENCE, or INDOLENCY, *s.* [*indolentia*, Lat.] freedom from pain or uneasiness; laziness, or a state wherein a person continues inactive without any regard or attention to any thing he sees around him. The first sense is obsolete.

I'NDOLENT, *a.* [Fr.] inactive or lazy; without any regard to what passes around one.

I'NDOLENTLY, *ad.* inactively, and without regard to any thing around one.

To INDO'RSE, *v. a.* See To ENDORSE.

To INDO'W, (the *ow* is pronounced as in *now*) *v. a.* [*in* and *douer*, Fr.] to give a portion to. Figuratively, to enrich with gifts, either of fortune or nature. See ENDOW.

INDRA'UGHT, (*indraft*) *s.* an opening in the land into which the sea flows. An inlet or passage inwards.

To INDRE'NCH, *v. a.* to soak; to drown.

I'NDRI, *s.* in zoology, an animal of the lemur tribe, which inhabits Madagascar. It has a head like a dog, its body resembles that of a monkey, it is easily tamed, has the cry of an infant, and is taught to hunt like a dog.

INDU'BIOUS, *a.* without doubting or suspecting; certain; positive.

INDU'BITABLE, *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *dubito* to doubt, Lat.] so certain or evident as to admit of no doubt or suspicion of its truth.

INDU'BITABLY, *ad.* in a manner so evident and certain as to admit of no doubt.

INDU'BITATE, *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *dubito* to doubt, Lat.] undoubted; unquestioned.

To INDU'CE, *v. a.* [from *in* into, and *duco* to lead, Lat.] to persuade; to prevail on. To offer by way of induction, or by way of consequence drawn from several particulars, applied to reasoning. To inculcate or enforce by argument; to produce as an argument or instance. To bring into view; to introduce.

INDU'CEMENT, *s.* a motive which allures or persuades to any thing.

INDU'CER, *s.* a persuader; one that influences.

To INDU'CT, *v. a.* [from *in* into, and *duco* to lead, Lat.] to put into actual possession of a benefice.

INDU'CTION, *s.* [from *in* into, and *duco* to lead, Lat.] in logic, the art of inferring a general proposition from several particular ones; a consequence drawn from several propositions; as, "The doctrine of the Socinians cannot be proved from the Gospels, it cannot be proved from the Acts of the Apostles, it cannot be proved from the Epistles, nor the book of Revelation; therefore it cannot be proved from the New Testament." *Watts.* In law, the act of giving possession of a benefice to an incumbent.

INDU'CTIVE, *a.* contributing, leading, or persuasive; capable of inferring or including.

To INDU'E, *v. a.* [*induo*, Lat.] to invest; to communicate or give a quality to. Johnson observes, it is sometimes, even by good writers, confounded with *endow* or *indow*.

To INDU'LGE, *v. a.* [*indulgeo*, Lat.] to gratify or grant the desires of another as a favour; to favour or foster; to give indulgence.

INDU'LGENCE, or INDU'LGENCY, *s.* [*indulgence*, Fr.] compliance with or granting the desires and requests of others through fondness; forbearance, or connivance at

faults; a favour granted. In the Roman church, the remission of punishment due to a sin, granted by the church, and supposed to save the sinner from purgatory.

INDU'LGENT, *a.* [from *indulgeo* to indulge, Lat.] kind; gentle; complying with the requests, or gratifying the desires of another, through fondness; mild, or favourable.

INDU'LGENTLY, *ad.* with kind compliance, and fond gratification; without severity or censure.

INDU'LT, or INDU'LTO, *s.* [Ital. and Fr.] a special favour or privilege granted either to a community, or private person, by the pope's bull, by which they are licensed to do or obtain something contrary to the common laws.

To I'NDURATE, *v. n.* [*induro*, from *durus* hard, Lat.] to grow hard. Actively, to make hard; to harden the mind.

INDURA'TION, *s.* the state of growing hard; the act of making hard; hardness of heart.

I'NDUS, a great river of Hindoostan, called by the natives Sinde or Sindeh. It is formed of about ten principal streams, which descend from the Persian and Tartarian mountains; but, according to Major Rennel, the sources of these streams must be far more remote than the sides of these mountains. From the city of Attock, in about lat. 32. 27. N. downward to Moultan, to the conflux of the Janeub, or Chunaub, it is commonly named the river of Attock. Below the city of Moultan, it proceeds in a S. W. direction, through the province of that name, and that of Sinde, entering the Western Indian Ocean by several mouths, N. W. of the Gulf of Cutch. It is a fine, deep, and navigable river for vessels of any burden; the different branches are also most of them navigable to a great extent; its mouth, however, is so choaked up with sand, that no ship can enter it.

INDU'STRIOUS, *a.* [*industrius*, Lat.] active and constant in manual labour, business, or study.

INDU'STRIOUSLY, *ad.* with constant and intense application of mind, or exercise of body; with great care, diligence, and assiduity.

I'NDUSTRY, *s.* [*industria*, Lat.] diligence; constant application of the mind, or exercise of the body.

To INE'BRIATE, *v. a.* [*inebrio*, from *ebrius* drunken, Lat.] to make a person drunk with strong liquors. Neuterly, to grow drunk, to be intoxicated. Figuratively, to intoxicate with praise, grandeur, or success.

INEBRIA'TION, *s.* drunkenness; intoxication.

INEFFABI'LITY, *s.* the quality of being beyond the power of language.

INE'FFABLE, *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *effor* to speak, Lat.] not to be spoken, uttered, or expressed.

INE'FFABLY, *ad.* in such a manner, or in so high a degree, as not to be expressed by words.

INE'FFECTIVE, *a.* [*ineffectif*, Fr.] that can produce no effect.

INEFFE'CTUAL, *a.* not to have power sufficient to produce its proper effect; weak, without power, or operating in vain.

INEFFE'CTUALLY, *ad.* to no purpose; without effect.

INEFFECTUALNESS, *s.* want of power to produce its proper effect.

INEFFICA'CIOUS, (*ineffikashious*) *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *efficio* to effect, Lat.] unable to produce any effect; weak; feeble, acting to no purpose.

INE'FFICACY, *s.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *efficio*, to effect, Lat.] want of power to produce an effect; the quality of operating in vain, or to no purpose.

INEFFI'CIENT, *a.* ineffective.

INE'LEGANCE, or INE'LEGANCY, *s.* meanness; want of address.

INE'LEGANT, *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *elegans* elegant, Lat.] not nice; mean; detestable.

INE'LOQUENT, *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *eloquens* eloquent, Lat.] not speaking with ease, volubility, or the flowers of rhetoric; not persuasive.

INE'PT, *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *aptus* fit, Lat.] unfit, or unsuitable to any end or purpose; useless; trifling; foolish.

INE'PTLY, *ad.* in a trifling manner; unsuitably or foolishly.

INE'PTITUDE, *s.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *aptus* fit, Lat.] unfitness; or unsuitableness to any purpose or end.

INEQUA'LITY, *s.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *equalitas* equality, Lat.] the difference between two or more things compared together; disproportion to any office, state or purpose; difference of rank or station.

INERRABI'LITY, *s.* the quality of not being subject to error.

INE'RRABLE, *a.* not subject to error or mistake.

INE'RRABLENESS, *s.* the quality of not being liable to err.

INE'RRABLY, *ad.* without possibility of erring; infallibly.

INE'RRINGLY, *ad.* without error, mistake, or deviation either from truth or right.

INE'RT, *a.* [*iners*, Lat.] dull; motionless; moving with difficulty; sluggish.

INE'RTLY, *ad.* sluggishly, or dully.

INESCA'TION, *s.* [from *esca* food, Lat.] the act of baiting.

INE'STIMABLE, *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *æstimo* to value, Lat.] so valuable as not to be rated; exceeding any price.

INEVITABI'LITY, *s.* the quality of not being possible to be avoided.

INE'VITABLE, *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, *e* from, and *vito* to avoid, Lat.] not to be escaped or avoided.

INEXCU'SABLE, the *s* in this and the following words is pronounced like *z*) *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *excuso* to excuse, Lat.] not to be excused, or not palliable by apology.

INEXCU'SABLENESS, *s.* enormity of crime beyond forgiveness or palliation.

INEXCU'SABLY, *ad.* to a degree of guilt or folly beyond excuse.

INEXHA'LABLE, *a.* that cannot be evaporated, or consumed in vapour.

INEXHAU'STED, *a.* not emptied; not spent.

INEXHAU'STIBLE, *a.* not to be emptied or all drawn out; not to be entirely spent.

INEXI'STENCE, *s.* want of being or existence.

INEXI'STENT, *a.* not having being; not to be found in nature.

INE'XORABLE, *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *exoro* to get by entreaty, Lat.] not to be moved by entreaty.

INEXPE'DIENCE, or INEXPE'DIENCY, *s.* want of fitness or propriety; unsuitableness to time, place, or circumstance.

INEXPE'DIENT, *a.* improper, unnecessary, or not productive of any advantage.

INEXPE'RIENCE, *s.* [*inexpérience*, Fr.] want of experience, or sufficient knowledge.

INEXPE'RIENCED, *a.* not having personally tried or had experience of.

INEXPE'RT, *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *expertus* expert, Lat.] unskilful for want of custom or use.

INE'XPIABLE, *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *expio*

to expiate, Lat.] not to be atoned or made amends for; not to be pacified or reconciled by atonement.

INE'XPIABLY, *ad.* to a degree beyond atonement.

INE'XPLEABLY, *ad.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *expleo* to fill up, Lat.] insatiably; in such a manner as not to be satisfied. Obsolete.

INE'XPLICABLE, *a.* [*inexplicable*, Fr.] so difficult as not to be explained.

INE'XPLICABLY, *ad.* in a manner not to be made plain.

INEXPRE'SSIBLE, *a.* not to be told, uttered, or conveyed by words.

INEXPRE'SSIBLY, *ad.* in a manner not to be uttered or conveyed by words.

INEXPU'GNABLE, *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *expugno* to take by assault, Lat.] not to be taken by assault or subdued.

INEXTI'NGUISHABLE, *a.* not to be quenched, applied to fire. Not to be satisfied, applied to desires.

INE'XTRICABLE, *a.* [*inextricable*, Fr. from *in*, a negative particle, and *extrico* to extricate, Lat.] not to be disentangled; not to be explained or cleared from obscurity.

INE'XTRICABLY, *ad.* in a manner not to be explained; so as not to be disentangled.

To INE'YE, *v. n.* to inoculate; by inserting the bud of one tree into the stock of another.

INFALLIBI'LITY, or INFA'LLIBLENESS, *s.* [*infallibilité*, Fr. from *in*, a negative particle, and *fallo* to deceive, Lat.] the quality of not being subject to be deceived or mistaken.

INFA'LLIBLE, *a.* [*infallible*, Fr.] incapable of being mistaken or deceived. Certain, or never failing, applied to medicine.

INFA'LLIBLY, *ad.* without danger or deceit, or possibility of being mistaken; certainly.

To INFA'ME, *v. a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *fama* fame, Lat.] to defame; to censure publicly for the commission of a crime.

I'NFAMOUS, *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *fama* fame, Lat.] notorious, or publicly branded with guilt; of a bad character.

I'NFAMOUSLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to be known to be guilty of a crime or misdemeanor; shamefully; scandalously.

I'NFAMOUSNESS, or I'NFAMY, *s.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *fama* fame, Lat.] loss of character by crimes; disgrace; discredit; reproach. In law, a term which extends to forgery; gross cheats, &c., by which a person is rendered incapable of being a witness or juror, even though he is pardoned for his crimes.

I'NFANCY, *s.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *fans* speaking, Lat.] the first part of life, extended by naturalists to seven years, but by lawyers to twenty-one. Figuratively, the beginning or first rise of any thing.

INFA'NGTHEF, HINGFA'NGTHEFT, or INFA'NGTHEOF, *s.* [of *in fangen*, Sax. to catch, and *theof*, Sax. a thief] in law, a privilege granted to lords of certain manors, to judge any thief taken within their see.

I'NFANT, *s.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *fans* speaking, Lat.] by naturalists, a child from its birth to its seventh year, but by lawyers so called till its one-and-twentieth.

I'NFANT, *a.* not mature; in a state of initial imperfection.

INFA'NTA, *s.* [*Span.*] a title of honour given to a princess of the royal blood in Spain or Portugal.

INFA'NTE, *s.* [Span.] a son of the kings of Spain or Portugal.

INFA'NTICIDE, *s.* [from *infans* an infant, and *cædo* to kill, Lat.] the slaughter or massacre of infants, applied to that committed by Herod.

INFA'NTILE, *a.* [from *infans* an infant, Lat.] belonging to the state of an infant.

I'NFANTRY, *s.* [*infanterie*, Fr.] the foot soldiers of an army.

INFA'RCTION, *s.* [from *in* in, and *farcio* to stuff, Lat.] a stuffing. In medicine, a constipation.

To INFA'TUATE, *v. a.* [*infatuo*, from *fatuus* foolish, Lat.] to make foolish; to deprive of understanding.

INFATUA'TION, *s.* the act of making foolish, or depriving of understanding.

INFEASI'BLE, (*infeezible*) *a.* not to be performed or practised.

To INFE'CT, *v. a.* [*inficio*, from *in* in, and *facio* to make, Lat.] to disorder by some noxious qualities; to corrupt with bad insinuations.

INFE'CTION, *s.* [*infectio*, from *in* in, and *facio* to make, Lat.] the communication of a disease by means of effluvia or particles, which fly from distempered bodies, and, mixing with the juices of others, cause the same disorders as the persons had from whence they exhaled; a plague.

INFE'CTIOUS, (*infekshious*) *a.* causing distempers by some noxious quality or effluvia.

INFE'CTIOUSLY, (*infekshiously*) *ad.* operating by infection.

INFE'CTIOUSNESS, (*infekshiousness*) *s.* the quality of communicating distempers by noxious qualities or unwholesome effluvia.

INFE'CTIVE, *a.* having the power of causing distempers by noxious qualities or vapours.

INFE'CUND, *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *fœcundus* fruitful, Lat.] unfruitful; barren.

INFECU'NDITY, *s.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *fœcundus* fruitful, Lat.] barrenness, want of a power to produce its like.

INFELI'CITY, *s.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *felicitas* happiness, Lat.] a state destitute of all the comforts and pleasures to render life agreeable; unhappiness.

To INFE'R, *v. a.* [from *in* in, into, or upon, and *fero* to bring, Lat.] in its primary sense, to bring on. In logic, to draw in another proposition as true, by virtue of one already laid down as true.

I'NFERENCE, *s.* [*inférence*, Fr.] in logic, a conclusion drawn from previous arguments or propositions.

INFE'RIBLE, *a.* deducible from propositions which went before.

INFE'RIOR, *a.* lower in place, station, condition of life, value, or excellency; subordinate. *Inferior*, in astronomy, is applied to those planets whose orbits are included by that of our earth, as are those of Mercury and Venus. *Inferior conjunction* of a planet is that which takes place when the body is between us and the sun, and in the same sign, degree, &c., of the zodiac. Such conjunctions can only happen to those planets that are nearer to the sun than our earth is.

INFE'RIOR, *s.* [Lat.] one in a lower rank or station than another.

INFERIO'RITY, *s.* [*inferiorité*, Fr.] a lower state of dignity, worth, or excellence.

INFE'RNAL, *a.* [*infernus*, from *infra* below, Lat.] belonging to hell. *Infernal stone*, in medicine, is a very powerful caustic, prepared from an evaporated solution of silver, or crystals of silver.

INFE'RTILE, *a.* [*infertilis*, Lat.] not producing or yielding any thing; unfruitful; barren.

INFERTI'LITY, *s.* [*infertilité*, Fr.] unfruitfulness; barrenness; want of power to produce.

To INFE'ST, *v. a.* [*infesto*, from *in*, a negative particle, and *festus* jovial, Lat.] to harass, trouble, or plague.

INFESTI'VITY, *s.* want of cheerfulness.

INFEUDA'TION, *s.* [from *feudum* a copyhold, low Lat.] in law, the act of putting a person into possession of a fee or estate.

I'NFIDEL, *s.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *fidelis* faithful, Lat.] one who rejects or will not assent to the truth of revelation, or the great principles of religion.

INFIDE'LITY, *s.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *fidelis* faithful, Lat.] want of faith or reliance in Providence; disbelief of Christianity. Treachery, or violation of one's fidelity.

I'NFINITE, *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *finio* to limit, Lat.] having no bounds or limits. Perfect, so as to admit of no defect or addition, applied to divine attributes. Infinitely, or very large, used in common discourse.

I'NFINITELY, *ad.* without limits or bounds.

I'NFINITENESS, *s.* the quality of admitting no bounds or limits.

INFINITE'SIMAL, *a.* that is infinitely divided.

INFINI'TIVE, *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *finio* to limit, Lat.] in grammar, applied to a mood, which denotes no precise time, nor determines the number of persons of which any thing is affirmed, but expresses things in a loose indefinite manner.

INFI'NITUDE, *s.* any thing which has no bounds or limits; an inconceivable number.

INFI'NITY, *s.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *finio* to limit, Lat.] is taken in two senses entirely different, i. e., in a positive and a negative one. *Positive infinity*, is a quality of being perfect in itself or capable of receiving no addition, and is properly applied to the divine attributes or essence. *Negative infinity*, is the quality of being boundless, unlimited, or endless.

INFI'RM, *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *firmus* strong, Lat.] deprived of natural strength by age or sickness. Irresolute, applied to the mind. Not fit to support; not solid.

INFI'RMARY, *s.* [*infirmerie*, Fr.] a place where lodging and board are provided for sick and wounded persons.

INFI'RMITY, *s.* [*infirmité*, Fr.] weakness of sex, age, temper, mind, or body.

INFI'RMNESS, *s.* want of strength, applied to argument, understanding, or body.

To INFI'X, *v. a.* [from *in* in, and *figo* to fasten, Lat.] to drive or fasten in.

To INFLA'ME, *v. a.* [*inflammo*, from *flamma* a flame, Lat.] to kindle or set bodies on fire. Figuratively, to excite or kindle desire; to magnify a person's faults. To provoke, or irritate, applied to the passions. Neuterly, to grow hot, angry, and painful, by obstructed matter.

INFLA'MER, *s.* the thing or person that causes a painful sensation of heat in any part of the body; one that promotes quarrels, or sets friends at variance.

INFLAMMABI'LITY, *s.* the quality of catching fire. The quality of causing a painful sensation of heat, applied to obstructed matter in animal bodies. The quality of exciting the desires, or warming the passions, applied to the mind.

INFLA'MMABLE, *a.* [Fr.] easy to be set on fire, capable of exciting the passions; or irritating the humours in an animal body. *Inflammable air*, is that gas which has hydrogen for its basis.

INFLA'MMABLENESS, *s.* the quality of easily catching fire; the quality of being easily excited or provoked.

INFLAMMA'TION, *s.* [*inflammatio*, from *flamma* a flame, Lat.] the act of setting on flame; the state of being in flame. In surgery, applied to that sensation of heat arising from obstructed blood or matter, which crowds in a greater quantity to any particular part, and gives it a greater colour or heat, than usual. The act of exciting any passion, desire, or fervour in the mind.

INFLA'MMATORY, *a.* having the power of causing an inflammation, applied to the fluids of the body. Having a tendency to alienate the minds of subjects, or causing an insurrection in a state.

To INFLA'TE, *v. a.* [from *in* into, and *flo* to blow Lat.] to swell with wind; to fill or puff up with breath. Figuratively, to swell or puff up with pride.

INFLA'TION, *s.* [from *in* into, and *flo* to blow, Lat.] the state of being swelled with wind.

To INFLE'CT, *v. a.* [*inflecto*, from *flecto* to bend, Lat.] to bend from a straight line. To change or vary. In grammar, to vary or alter the terminations of a word; to decline.

INFLE'CTION, *s.* [*inflecto*, from *flecto* to bend, Lat.] the act of bending; the act of turning or changing the direction of motion. A modulation or change from high to low, applied to the voice. The variation or change of the endings of a word, applied to grammar.

INFLE'CTIVE, *a.* having the power of bending.

INFLEXIBI'LITY, or INFLE'XIBLENESS, *s.* [*inflexibilité*, Fr.] stiffness, or the quality of resisting any attempt; a temper or disposition of mind not to be altered by prayers, entreaties, promises, or threatenings.

INFLE'XIBLE, *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *flexibilis* flexible, Lat.] not to be bent or made crooked; not to be changed or altered; not to be prevailed on.

INFLE'XIBLY, *ad.* without any cessation or remission; without being prevailed on to change or alter.

To INFLI'CT, *v. a.* [from *infligo*, Lat.] to punish or impose on as a punishment.

INFLI'CTER, *s.* he that punishes.

INFLI'CTION, *s.* [from *infligo* to inflict, Lat.] the act of using punishment; the punishment imposed.

INFLI'CTIVE, [*inflictive*, Fr.] executed, or imposed on as a punishment.

I'NFLUENCE, *s.* [*influence*, Fr.] the power of celestial bodies or stars operating on human minds and affairs; any power which acts upon the mind, and biasses or directs it.

To I'NFLUENCE, *v. a.* to act upon so as to impel, direct, or modify; to operate on the mind, so as to bias or direct it to any particular end or action.

I'NFLUENT, *a.* [*influens*, from *influo* to flow or rush in, Lat.] exerting influence or impulsive power.

INFLUE'NTIAL, *a.* exerting influence or power.

INFLU'ENZA, *s.* in medicine, a species of contagious catarrh, so named because it was supposed to be produced by a peculiar influence of the stars.

I'NFLUX, *s.* [*influxus*, from *influo* to flow, or rush in, Lat.] the act of flowing into any thing. Infusion, applied to knowledge.

INFLU'XIOUS, *a.* influential. Not used. "The moon hath an *influxious* power to make impressions upon their humours." *Howel.*

To INFO'LD, *v. a.* to wrap; to surround with the arms folded over each other; to embrace.

To INFO'LIATE, *v. a.* [from *in* in, and *folium* a leaf, Lat.] to cover with leaves.

To INFO'RM, *v. a.* [*informo*, from *formo* to form or instruct, Lat.] to animate; to actuate with a soul or vital power; to instruct; to supply with new knowledge. In law, to bring a charge or accusation against a person, used with *against*, and is generally applied to the discoveries made by an accomplice. Neuterly, to give intelligence or to discover a crime.

INFO'RMAL, *a.* in law, out of form, not in due form.

INFO'RMANT, *s.* [*informant*, Fr.] one who discovers or gives intelligence of a crime, or other matter; one who offers or exhibits an accusation.

INFORMA'TION, *s.* [from *informo* to inform, Lat.] intelligence or instruction; the act of communicating something unknown before. In law, it is nearly the same in the crown office as what in our other courts is called a declaration. It is sometimes brought by the king, or his attorney-general, or the clerk of the crown-office; and at other times by a private person who informs or sues, as well for the king as himself, upon the breach of some popular statute, in which a penalty is given to the party who will sue for it.

INFO'RMER, *s.* one who gives intelligence, or communicates new knowledge to the mind; one who discovers the crimes or offences of another before a magistrate.

INFO'RMIDABLE, *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *formido* to fear, Lat.] not to be feared or dreaded.

INFO'RMITY, *s.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *forma* form, Lat.] want of shape or form.

INFO'RMOUS, *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *forma* form, Lat.] shapeless; of no regular form.

INFO'RTUNATE, *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *fortuna* fortune, Lat.] See UNFORTUNATE, which is commonly used; not succeeding in one's designs or expectations; unsuccessful or unhappy.

To INFRA'CT, *v. a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *frango* to break. Lat.] to break or interrupt. Not used.

INFRA'CTION, *s.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *frango* to break, Lat.] the act of breaking or violating.

INFRALAPSA'RIAN, *s.* one who maintains that God has created a certain number of men only to be damned, without allowing them the means necessary to save themselves, if they would; and the sect is thus called, because they hold that God's decrees were formed *infra lapsum*, after his knowledge of the fall, and in consequence thereof; in contradiction to the *Supralapsarians*.

INFRA'NGIBLE, *a.* not to be broken.

INFRE'QUENCY, *s.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *frequentia* frequency, Lat.] uncommonness; rarity, applied to things which seldom happen or are seldom heard, seen, or done.

INFRE'QUENT, *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *frequens* frequent, Lat.] rare, seldom happening.

To INFRI'GIDATE, *v. a.* [from *in*, which here serves to increase the signification, and *frigidus* cold, Lat.] to chill or make cold. Not in use.

To INFRI'NGE, *v. a.* [*infringo*, from *frango* to break, Lat.] to violate or break, applied to laws or contracts. To destroy or hinder.

INFRI'NGEMENT, *s.* the act of violating or breaking laws or treaties.

INFRI'NGER, *s.* he that acts contrary to any law or treaty.

INFU'NDIBULIFORM, *a.* [from *infundibulum* a funnel, and *forma* form, Lat.] of the shape of a funnel or tun-dish.

INFU'RIATE, *a.* [from *furio* to enrage, Lat.] enraged; raging.

INFUSCA'TION, *s.* [from *infusco* to make black, Lat.] the act of darkening or blackening.

To INFU'SE, (*infuze*) *v. a.* [from *in* in, and *fundo* to pour, Lat.] to pour in. Figuratively, to instil; to inspire: to animate; to influence, applied to the mind. In medicine, to steep or soak in any liquor with a gentle heat.

INFU'SIBLE, (*infuzible*) *a.* that may be instilled, communicated, or inspired, applied to the mind. Incapable of being melted or dissolved, applied to bodies.

INFU'SION, *s.* [from *in* in, and *fundo* to pour, Lat.] the act of pouring in; the act of instilling or inspiring. In physic, the act of steeping ingredients in any liquor with a moderate warmth; also the liquor made by steeping ingredients.

INFU'SIVE, *a.* having a power of animating or influencing.

INGATESTONE, a town in Essex, on the road from London to Harwich. It consists of one street, and is 6 miles S. W. of Chelmsford, and 23 N. E. of London. Market on Wednesday. Pop. 789.

INGA'THERING. *s.* the act of getting in a harvest.

INGE, in the names of places, signifying a meadow, from *ing*, Sax. of the same import.

To INGE'MINATE, *v. a.* [from *in*, a particle, which here serves to increase the meaning, and *gemino* to double, Lat.] to double the same thing over again; to repeat.

INGEMINA'TION, *s.* [from *in*, a negative particle, which here serves to increase the meaning, and *gemino* to double, Lat.] the act of doubling or repeating the same thing.

To INGE'NDER, *v. a.* See ENGENDER.

INGE'NDERER, *s.* he that begets.

INGE'NERATE, or INGE'NERATED, *a.* [from *in* within, and *genero* to beget, Lat.] born or bred with or within a person.

INGE'NIOUS, *a.* [from *ingenium* capacity or wit, Lat.] having sense to invent or execute in a skilful manner.

INGE'NIOUSLY, *ad.* in a manner that discovers great invention, skill, and art.

INGE'NIOUSNESS, *s.* strength of imagination to invent and dexterity to execute.

INGE'NITE, *a.* [from *in* within, and *geno* to beget, Lat.] born with one; implanted; or innate.

INGENU'ITY, *s.* [*ingénuité*, Fr.] acuteness of mind in invention and skill or art in executing.

INGE'NUOUS, *a.* [*ingenuus*, Lat.] having candour, openness, or sincerity of mind; free from dissimulation.

INGE'NUOUSLY, *ad.* in an open, fair, candid, and undissembled manner.

INGE'NUOUSNESS, *s.* candour; freedom from dissimulation.

I'NGENY, *s.* [*ingenium*, Lat.] genius, goodness of understanding, or readiness of invention. Not in use.

To INGE'ST, *v. a.* [from *in* into, and *gero* to carry, Lat.] to cast or include in the stomach.

INGE'STION, *s.* the act of casting or including in the stomach.

INGLETON, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, 8 miles N. W. of Settle. Pop. 1228.

INGLO'RIOUS, *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *gloria* glory, Lat.] without honour, fame, or glory.

INGLO'RIOUSLY, *ad.* not reputably; dishonourably; in a mean manner.

INGO'LDSTADT, a strong town of Bavaria, with an university founded in 1472. It was besieged, in 1632, by Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, without success. It is seated on the Danube, in the midst of a morass, 5 miles N. E. of Newberg, and 38 N. by W. of Munich. Lat. 48. 46. N., long. 11. 10. E.

I'NGOT, *s.* [*lingot*, Fr.] a mass of metal, generally applied to gold and silver.

To INGRA'FF, or INGRA'FT, *v. a.* to propagate trees by grafting; to plant the sprig of one tree in the stock of another. To fix deep, or settle, applied to the mind.

INGRA'FTMENT, *s.* the act of inserting the sprig of one tree into the stock of another; the sprig ingrafted.

INGRA'TE, or INGRA'TEFUL, *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *gratus* grateful, Lat.] not acknowledging favours received, or returning thanks for them. Unpleasing

or disagreeable, applied to any thing which affects the senses.

To INGRA'TIATE, (*ingrashiate*) *v. a.* [from *in* and *gratia*, Lat.] to creep into a person's favour.

INGRA'TITUDE, *s.* [*ingratitude*, Fr.] the vice of being insensible to favours received, and sometimes applied to the retribution or returning evil for good.

INGRE'DIENT, *s.* [from *ingredior* to enter, Lat.] that which makes up a composition; generally applied to simples in medicine.

I'NGRESS, *s.* [from *ingredior* to enter, Lat.] entrance; the act or liberty of going into a place. In astronomy, applied to one of the inferior planets when entering upon the sun's disk; to the sun, when he enters into any sign of the ecliptic.

INGRE'SSION, *s.* [from *ingredior* to enter, Lat.] the act of entering.

INGRIA, a province of the Russian empire, which now forms the government of St. Petersburgh. It is bounded on the N. by the river Neva, and the Gulf of Finland, on the E. and S. by the government of Novogorod and that of Pleskow, and on the W. by the Gulf of Finland and the governments of Esthonia and Riga. It is about 130 miles long and 50 broad. The Czar Peter the Great wrested it from the Swedes, and it was confirmed to him by the treaty of Nystadt, in 1721. At that time the inhabitants of the flat country were a Finish people, but little different from the Fins of Carelia, as to their language and manners. They were called Ischortzi from the river Ischora, which runs into the Neva. Ingria did not retain its ancient Swedish privileges; on the contrary, Peter made a present of one part of the Ischortzi to certain Russian nobles; who on their side, were obliged to people the less cultivated cantons of Ingria, with colonies of Russians from their estates; and thence it is, that we often see a village of Russians surrounded by villages of Fins. Before the conquest of this country the Ingrians had Lutheran preachers for every canton; but numbers of them have since conformed to the profession of the Greek faith. The country abounds with various wild animals, particularly rein-deer.

To I'NGROSS, *v. a.* See ENGROSS.

I'NGUINAL, *a.* [Fr. from *inguen* the groin, Lat.] belonging to or situated in the groin.

To INGU'LF, or INGU'LPH, *v. a.* to swallow up in a deep cavity; to cast into a gulf or abyss.

To INGU'RGITATE, *v. a.* [*ingurgito*, from *gurges* a whirlpool, Lat.] to swallow down. Wants authority.

INGURGITA'TION, *s.* the act of swallowing rapaciously.

INHA'BILE, *a.* [*inhabile*, Fr. from *in*, a negative particle, and *habilis* fit, Lat.] unskilful; unready; unfit; unqualified.

To INHABIT, *v. a.* [from *in* in, and *habito* to dwell, Lat.] to dwell in; to possess as an inhabitant.

INHA'BITABLE, *a.* capable of affording or fit for habitation. Not habitable; from *inhabitable*, Fr. Not used in the last sense.

INHA'BITANT, *s.* one who dwells or resides for a time in a place.

INHABITA'TION, *s.* a house or dwelling-place; the act of dwelling in a place; the state of being inhabited.

INHA'BITER, *s.* one who dwells in a place.

To INHA'LE, *v. a.* [from *in* in, and *halo* to breathe, Lat.] to draw in with the air or one's breath.

INHARMO'NIOUS, *a.* not harmonious, musical, or of an agreeable sound.

To INHE'RE, *v. n.* [from *in* in, and *hæreo* to adhere, Lat.] to exist in something else.

INHE'RENT, *a.* [from *in* in, and *hæreo* to adhere, Lat.] existing inseparably in something; innate, or inborn.

To INHE'RIT, *v. a.* [*inhériter*, Fr.] to possess by right of succession from another. Figuratively, to gain possession; to possess or enjoy.

INHE'RITABLE, *a.* transmissible by inheritance; obtainable by succession.

INHE'RITANCE, *s.* any thing which a person possesses or succeeds to as the next of blood, or heir; possession or enjoyment. The possession of what belonged to a parent, or other relation, after their death.

INHE'RITOR, *s.* an heir, or one who succeeds to what another enjoyed after his death.

INHE'RITRESS, or INHE'RITRIX, *s.* a woman who succeeds to the possessions of a relation after his death.

To INHE'RSE, *v. a.* to inclose in a funeral monument.

INHE'SION, *s.* [from *in* in, and *hæreo* to adhere, Lat.] the existing in something.

To INHI'BIT, *v. a.* [from *in* in, and *habeo* to hold, Lat.] to restrain, hinder, repress, or check, applied to power. To forbid, applied to laws.

INHIBI'TION, *s.* [from *inhibeo* to prohibit, Lat.] a prohibition. In commerce, an embargo. In law, a writ from a superior to an inferior court, forbidding the judge to proceed in the cause depending before him.

To INHO'LD, *v. a.* to contain in itself.

INHO'SPITABLE, *a.* affording no entertainment or kindness to strangers.

INHO'SPITABLENESS, *s.* want of courtesy, kindness, or civility to strangers.

INHO'SPITABLY, *ad.* in a manner not kind to strangers.

INHOSPITA'LITY, *s.* See INHOSPITABLENESS.

INHU'MAN, *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *humanus* humane, Lat.] wanting the kind, benevolent, and social affections, which adorn and support our species; savage; cruel; without compassion.

INHUMA'NITY, *s.* [*inhumanité*, Fr.] want of the kind, benevolent, compassionate, and social affections; cruelty; barbarity.

INHU'MANLY, *ad.* in a manner inconsistent with kindness, compassion, charity, or other social affections.

To INHUMA'TE, or INHU'ME, *v. a.* [from *in* in, and *humus* the earth, Lat.] to inter, to bury, or put under the ground.

To INJE'CT, *v. a.* [from *in* into, and *jacio* to throw, Lat.] to throw or dart in; to cast or throw up. In medicine, to force any fluid, or other substance, into the vessels of the body.

INJE'CTION, *s.* [from *in* into, and *jacio* to throw, Lat.] the act of casting or throwing in. In medicine, any liquors made to be thrown into the body by a syringe or other instrument. In surgery, the act of filling the vessels of a body with wax, or other substance, to shew their shapes and ramifications.

INI'MICAL, *a.* unfriendly; unkind; hostile.

INIMITABI'LITY, *s.* the quality of not being to be imitated.

INI'MITABLE, *a.* [from *in* a negative particle, and *imitor* to imitate, Lat.] above or beyond imitation; impossible to be copied.

INI'MITABLY, *ad.* in a manner not to be imitated.

To INJOIN, *v. a.* [from *injungo*, Lat.] to command or enforce by superior authority.

INI'QUITOUS, *a.* inconsistent with justice or honesty; wicked.

INI'QUITY, *s.* [*iniquitas*, from *in*, a negative particle, and *æquitas* equity, Lat.] opposition to, or breach of, the laws of justice and honesty. Sin, applied to the divine laws

INI'TIAL, (*inishial*) *a.* [from *initium* beginning, Lat.] placed at the beginning, applied to letters. Beginning or incipient; not complete or perfect; introductory to.

To INI'TIATE, (*inishiate*) *v. a.* [from *ineo* to enter, Lat.] to enter; to instruct in the first principles of an art; to place in a new state; to put into a new society.

INI'TIATE, (*inishiate*) *a.* [from *ineo* to enter, Lat.] strange, new, or not practised.

INITIA'TION, (*inishiashon*) *s.* [from *ineo* to enter, Lat.] the act of entering a person into any art or state.

INJU'DICABLE, *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *judico* to judge, Lat.] not cognizable by a judge.

INJUDI'CIAL, (*injudishial*) *a.* not according to the forms or practice of the law.

INJUDI'CIOUS, (*injudishious*) *a.* without judgment.

INJUDI'CIOUSLY, (*injudishiously*) *ad.* in a manner that discovers weakness or want of judgment.

INJU'NCTION, *s.* [from *injungo* to enjoin, Lat.] the command or order of a superior. In law, it is a writ founded upon an order in chancery, either to give the plaintiff possession, or to stay proceedings in another court.

To I'NJURE, *v. a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *jus* right, Lat.] to hurt a person unjustly; to wrong, or deprive a person of his right; to annoy with any inconvenience.

INJU'RIOUS, *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *jus* right, Lat.] unjust, or depriving a person of his right; guilty of wrong. Figuratively, causing mischief; reproachful, including the idea of not being deserved; containing scandal.

INJU'RIOUSLY, *ad.* unjustly; wrongfully.

INJU'RIOUSNESS, *s.* the quality of being mischievous, or committing an injury.

I'NJURY, *s.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *jus* right, Lat.] a violation of the rights of another. Figuratively, detriment or mischief arising from want of judgment; damage; scandalous expressions.

INJU'STICE, *s.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *justitia* justice, Lat.] any act done against the laws or the dictates of honesty.

INK, *s.* [*encre*, Fr.] a liquor with which we write on paper or parchment. The following method of making ink has been recommended by experience, and is easily and speedily practised. To a gallon of boiling water put six ounces of blue galls grossly pounded, and three ounces of copperas; stir the mixture well together, and then add six ounces of gum arabic pounded. Stir the whole well, leave it to settle, and the next day strain it off from the dregs for use.

To INK, *v. a.* to black or daub with ink.

I'NKHORN, *s.* any vessel containing ink.

I'NKLE, *s.* a kind of narrow fillet or tape.

I'NKLING, *s.* [from *inkallen*, Belg.] a hint; intimation.

INKMA'KER, *s.* he who makes ink.

I'NKY, *a.* blotted or covered with ink; black as ink.

I'NLAND, *a.* lying up a country; distant from the sea.

I'NLAND, *s.* the midland or inward parts of a country.

I'NLANDER, *s.* a person who lives in a country at a distance from the sea.

To INLA'PIDATE, *v. a.* [from *in* in, and *lapis* a stone, Lat.] to turn to stone. Neuterly, to grow or become stony.

To INLA'W, *v. a.* to clear of outlawry or attainder.

To INLA'Y, *v. a.* to diversify with substances, or woods of different colours, let in and glued upon any thing; to adorn with colours, representing inlaid work.

I'NLET, *s.* a passage; a place of entrance.

I'NLY, *a.* in the mind; within the breast; secret.

I'NLY, *ad.* internally; within; in the bosom or heart.

I'NMATE, *s.* in law, a lodger, or person admitted to dwell, for money, in a person's house, passing in and out by the same door.

I'NMOST, *a.* superlative of *in*; farthest within, or remotest from the surface.

INN, *s.* [Sax.] a house where travellers may meet with entertainment and lodging for themselves, and stabling, &c., for their horses; a place where students are boarded and taught; hence the colleges for students in common law are called *inns of court*.

To INN, *v. a.* to house or put under cover, applied to husbandry. Neuterly, to put up or lodge at an inn.

INNA'TE, or INNA'TED, *a.* [from *in* in, and *nascor* to be born, Lat.] inborn; born within; implanted.

INNA'TENESS, *s.* the quality of being born in a person, and making a part of his nature.

INNA'VIGABLE, *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *navigabilis* navigable, Lat.] not to be sailed upon; not to be passed in a ship.

I'NNER, *a.* the comparative degree of *in*; the superlative is *inmost*, or *innermost*; internal. Applied to situation, more from the surface than the thing compared.

I'NNERMOST, *a.* superlative of *in*, which has also *inmost*: at the greatest distance from the surface or beginning.

I'NNHOLDER, or I'NNKEEPER, *s.* a person who keeps an inn.

I'NNING, *s.* the state of a person at a game, who goes in, or plays first. In law, used in the plural, for lands recovered from the sea.

I'NNOCENCE, or I'NNOCENCY, *s.* [*innocence*, Fr., *innocentia*, Lat.] a state of mind which has not been tainted by the commission of any crime; purity from any injurious action; harmlessness.

I'NNOCENT, [from *in*, a negative particle, and *noceo* to hurt, Lat.] harmless; free from mischief, or any particular guilt.

I'NNOCENT, *s.* one who is free from guilt or harm. Figuratively, an idiot, or one who is foolish.

I'NNOCENTLY, *ad.* without intending any harm or mischief; without guilt; with simplicity, arising from weakness of understanding.

I'NNOCENTS' DAY, the name of a feast celebrated on the 28th day of December, in commemoration of the infants murdered by Herod.

INNO'CUOUS, *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *noceo* to hurt, Lat.] harmless in its effects.

INNO'CUOUSLY, *ad.* without any mischievous effects.

INNO'CUOUSNESS, *s.* harmlessness.

To I'NNOVATE, *v. a.* [*innovo*, from *novus* new, Lat.] to bring in something not known before; to alter by introducing something new.

INNOVA'TION, *s.* [*innovation*, Fr.] the introduction of something unknown or not practised before.

INNOVA'TOR, *s.* [*innovateur*, Fr.] one that introduces new customs or opinions; one that makes alterations by introducing novelties.

INNO'XIOUS, *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *noxius*, from *noxa* mischief, Lat.] free from mischievous effects; free from guilt.

INNO'XIOUSLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to intend to do no harm.

INNO'XIOUSNESS, *s.* the quality of operating without producing any mischievous effects.

INNUE'NDO, *s.* [from *innuo* to nod, Lat.] an indirect hint, or charge of a crime.

INNU'MERABLE, *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *numerus* number, Lat.] so numerous as not to be counted or reckoned.

INNU'MERABLY, *ad.* without number.

INNU'MEROUS, *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *numerus* number, Lat.] too many to be counted.

To INO'CULATE, *v. a.* [*inoculo*, from *in* in, and *oculus* the eye, Lat.] in botany, to propagate any plant by inserting its bud into another stock; to yield a bud to another stock. In physic, to communicate the small-pox or cow-pox, by infusing the matter of the pock taken from one person into the veins of another.

INOCULA'TION, *s.* [*inoculatio*, from *in* in, and *oculus* the eye, Lat.] the act of including or inserting the bud of one tree in an incision made in the bark of another, by which means it is made to bear the same fruit as the tree from which the bud is taken. In medicine, the practice of communicating the small-pox or cow-pox by means of infusing the matter of a ripened pustule into the veins of a person who has not had that distemper. Inoculation had been practised by the poorer inhabitants of Arabia, and even of Wales, time out of mind; but had never attracted the notice of physicians till the beginning of the last century. In the year 1717, lady Mary Wortley Montague, wife of the English ambassador at Constantinople, had her son inoculated there at the age of 6 years; he had but few pustules, and soon recovered. In April 1721, inoculation was successfully tried on seven condemned criminals in London, by permission of George I. In 1722, lady Mary Wortley Montague, had a daughter of six years old inoculated in this island; soon after which the children of the royal family, that had not had the small-pox, were inoculated with success; then followed some of the nobility, and the practice soon prevailed.

INOCULA'TOR, *s.* one who propagates trees, or communicates the small-pox or cow-pox by inoculation.

INO'DORATE, *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *odor* a scent, Lat.] having no scent.

INO'DOROUS, *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *odor* a scent, Lat.] wanting scent; not causing any sensation in the organs of smelling.

INOFFE'NSIVE, *a.* giving no provocation or offence.

INOFFE'NSIVELY, *ad.* so as to give no offence.

INOFFE'NSIVENESS, *s.* quality of giving no offence.

INOFFI'CIOUS, (*ineffishious*) *a.* not striving to serve or accommodate another.

INO'PPORTUNE, *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *opportunus* fit, Lat.] unseasonable; inconvenient.

INO'RDINACY, *s.* want of regularity and order.

INO'RDINATE, *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *ordinatus*, from *ordo* to order, Lat.] not under proper rules, restraint, or regulation.

INO'RDINATELY, *ad.* in a manner subject to no order, restraint, or regulation; irregularity.

INO'RDINATENESS, *s.* want of being subject to rules.

INORDINA'TION, *s.* want of being reduced to order, or restrained by rules.

INORGA'NICAL, *a.* without fit organs or parts.

To INO'SCULATE, *v. n.* [from *in* in, and *osculor* to kiss, Lat.] to join by being inserted in each other.

INOSCULA'TION, *s.* the act of joining by having its extremities inserted in each other.

I'NQUEST, *s.* [*inquisitio*, from *inquiro* to inquire, Lat.] a judicial inquiry or examination; search or study. In law, the trial of a cause by jurors, or a jury.

INQUI'ETUDE, *s.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *quies* quiet, Lat.] a state of disturbance or anxiety, applied to the mind; want of tranquillity; an action whereby the tranquillity of the mind is disturbed.

To INQUI'NATE, *v. a.* [*inquino* to defile, Lat.] to pollute; to corrupt.

INQUINA'TION, *s.* [from *inquino* to defile, Lat.] corruption; pollution.

INQUI'RABLE, *a.* that may be inquired into

To INQUI'RE, *v. n.* [*inquiro*, from *quæro* to seek, Lat.] to ask questions for information; to make search.

INQUI'RER, *s.* a person who examines, or searches after something unknown; one who asks questions by way of examination, or in order to be informed.

INQUI'RY, *s.* the act of searching by questions after something unknown; examination.

INQUISI'TION, (*inquizishon*) *s.* [from *inquiro* to inquire, Lat.] judicial inquiry. Figuratively, discussion, or search, after something unknown. In law, a manner of proceeding in criminal causes by way of question or examination. A spiritual court in Roman Catholic countries appointed for the trial and punishment of heretics; established in the 13th century, by Pope Innocent III. for the punishment and extirpation of heretics. In Roman Catholic countries the people stand so much in fear of this diabolical tribunal that parents deliver up their children, husbands their wives, and masters their servants, to its officers, without daring to murmur. As soon as they are imprisoned, their friends go into mourning, and speak of them as dead, not daring to take any interest in their fate, lest they should be persecuted as accomplices. If no crime can be brought home to the accused, they are imprisoned, until by persecution and torture they are brought to confess themselves guilty of crimes never committed, and upon such declarations are their estates seized, torture and imprisonment inflicted, and numbers consigned to the flames. For an account of the horrible ceremony of burning a heretic, see AUTO DA FE. This ferocious tribunal was abolished by Buonaparte on his invasion of Spain in 1809, but was re-established in all its gloomy and barbarous rights on the restoration of the *legitimate* house of Bourbon in 1814.

INQUI'SITIVE, (*inquizitive*) *a.* [from *inquiro* to inquire, Lat.] inquiring in order to find out something unknown; busy in searching or prying into things; endeavouring to make discoveries.

INQUI'SITIVELY, (*inquizitively*) *ad.* in a manner which displays a great desire to make discoveries.

INQUI'SITIVENESS, (*inquizitiveness*) *s.* the quality of prying into things unknown, or the secrets of others.

INQUI'SITOR, (*inquizitor*) *s.* [*inquisitor*, Lat.] one who examines judiciously, or searches into the truth of a fact or opinion; an officer belonging to the Popish inquisition.

To INRAI'L, *v. a.* to enclose with rails.

I'NROAD, (*inrode*) *s.* a sudden or short invasion or attack upon a country.

INSA'NABLE, *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *sanabilis* curable, Lat.] incurable; irremediable.

INSA'NITY, *s.* want of sound mind.

INSA'NE, *a.* [*insanus*, Lat.] mad; making mad.

INSA'TIABLE, (*insashiable*) *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *satio* to satisfy, Lat.] so greedy or covetous as not to be satisfied.

INSA'TIABLENESS, (*insashiableness*) *s.* the quality of not being satisfied or appeased.

INSA'TIABLY, *ad.* with greediness not to be appeased.

INSA'TIATE, (*insashiate*) *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *satio* to satisfy, Lat.] so greedy as not to be satisfied.

INSA'TURABLE, *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *saturo* to fill, Lat.] not to be filled or glutted.

To INSCRI'BE, *v. a.* [from *in* upon, and *scribo* to write, Lat.] to write on any thing, generally applied to something engraved on a monument, or written on the outside of something. To mark any thing with letters; to dedicate to a person without a formal address. To draw a figure within another, applied to mathematics.

INSCRI'PTION, *s.* [from *in* upon, and *scribo* to write,

Lat.] any sentence written on the outside of something, or engraved on a monument or stone; a title: the act of inscribing or dedicating a book to a person without a formal address.

INSCRU'TABLE, *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *scrutor* to examine, Lat.] not to be discovered or traced by inquiry or study.

To INSCU'LP, *v. a.* [from *in* in, and *sculpo* to carve or engrave, Lat.] to engrave or cut.

INSCU'LPTURE, *s.* any thing engraved.

To INSE'AM, (*inseem*) *v. a.* to leave a mark in the skin after a wound is cured.

I'NSECT, *s.* [from *in* in, and *seco* to cut, Lat.] a species of animals, so called because their bodies seem as it were cut in two, and joined together only by a small ligature or membrane. Figuratively, any thing small or contemptible.

INSECTA'TOR, *s.* [from *insector* to pursue, Lat.] one that persecutes or harasses with pursuit.

INSE'CTILE, *a.* resembling or having the nature of insects.

INSECU'RE, *a.* not safe, or not protected from danger or loss.

INSECU'RITY, *s.* the state of being exposed to danger or loss; want of grounds for confidence.

INSEMINA'TION, *s.* [from *in* in, and *semino* to sow, Lat.] the act of scattering seed on ground.

INSE'NSATE, *a.* [*insensé*, Fr. *insensato*, Ital.] without thought or sensibility of present or approaching danger.

INSENSIBI'LITY, *s.* [*insensibilité*, Fr.] want of a power to perceive; dulness of perception, applied either to the mind or body.

INSE'NSIBLE, *a.* [*insensible*, Fr.] not to be discovered by the senses or mind; not affected or moved by an object belonging either to the body or mind.

INSE'NSIBLENESS, *s.* want of sensation.

INSE'NSIBLY, *ad.* in a manner not to be perceived.

INSEPARABI'LITY, or INSE'PARABLENESS, *s.* the quality of being such as cannot be separated or divided.

INSE'PARABLE, *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *separo* to separate, Lat.] not to be divided; united so as not to be parted or separated.

INSE'PARABLY, *ad.* in a manner not to be divided, parted, or separated.

To INSE'RT, *v. a.* [from *insero*, Lat.] to place in or among other things.

INSE'RTION, *s.* [from *insero* to insert, Lat.] the act of placing in, or amongst, other things; the thing placed amongst others.

INSE'RVIENT, *a.* [from *in* unto, and *servio* to serve, Lat.] conducing, or of use to promote an end. Seldom used.

To INSHE'LL, *v. a.* to hide in a shell. Not in use.

To INSHI'P, *v. a.* to shut, put on board, or stow in a ship. Not in use.

To INSHRI'NE, *v. a.* to inclose in a shrine or valuable case. It is often written *enshrine*.

I'NSIDE, *s.* the inner part, opposed to the surface or outward part.

INSIDIA'TOR, *s.* [Lat.] one who lies in wait.

INSI'DIOUS, *a.* [from *insidiæ* snares or treachery, Lat.] treacherous; with an intention to ensnare.

INSI'DIOUSLY, *ad.* in a sly or treacherous manner; with an intention to ensnare.

I'NSIGHT, (*insīt*) *s.* [*insicht*, Belg.] knowledge of the inward parts of any thing; thorough skill in, or acquaintance with, any thing.

INSIGNI'FICANCE, or INSIGNI'FICANCY, *s.* [*insignificance*, Fr.] want of meaning, applied to words. Want of importance, applied to things.

INSIGNI'FICANT, *a.* wanting meaning; conveying no ideas, applied to words. Wanting weight, importance, or a power of producing an effect, applied to persons and things.

INSIGNI'FICANTLY, *ad.* without meaning; applied to language. Without importance or effect, applied to persons or things.

INSINCE'RE, *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *sincerus* sincere, Lat.] not what a person appears; not hearty; not sound; corrupted.

INSINCE'RITY, *s.* want of truth or fidelity; the vice of making great professions of friendship, without observing them.

To INSI'NEW, *v. a.* to give strength; to confirm. Not in use.

INSI'NUANT, *a.* [Fr.] having the power to gain or creep into the favour of others.

To INSI'NUATE, *v. a.* [*insinuo*, from *in* in, and *sinus* the bosom, Lat.] to make a passage for, or introduce any thing gently. Figuratively, to gain upon the affections of another imperceptibly, and by gentle means. To instil or infuse gently and imperceptibly, applied to opinions and notions. Neuterly, to wheedle; to steal imperceptibly: to be conveyed insensibly. SYNON. We *insinuate* by cunning address; *suggest* by credit and artifice. *Insinuate* implies something delicate; *suggest* frequently something scandalous.

INSINUA'TION, *s.* [*insinuo*, from *in* in, and *sinus* the bosom, Lat.] the quality of pleasing or stealing into the affections; a hint, or oblique censure.

INSI'NUATIVE, *a.* having the power to steal on the affections.

INSINUA'TOR, *s.* [Lat.] one who drops a hint to a person's prejudice.

INSI'PID, *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *sapio* to have a taste, Lat.] having no taste, or not able to affect the organ of tasting; without spirit or the qualifications necessary to please and divert the mind. SYNON. That which is *insipid*, does not affect the taste in the least; that which is *flat* does not pierce it. The *flat* displeases; and the *insipid* tires.

INSIPI'DITY, or INSIPI'DNESS, *s.* [*insipidité*, Fr.] want of the power of affecting the taste; want of life and spirit.

INSIPI'DLY, *ad.* in a dull manner; in such a manner as not to affect or cause any sensation in the organ of taste.

INSI'PIENCE, *s.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *sapientia* wisdom, Lat.] folly; want of understanding.

To INSI'ST, *v. n.* [from *in* upon, and *sisto* to stand, Lat.] to rest or stand upon. To remain resolute, or persist in a request or demand. To dwell upon in a discourse.

INSI'STENT, *a.* [from *in* upon, and *sisto* to stand, Lat.] resting upon any thing.

INSI'TIENCY, *s.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *sitis* thirst, Lat.] exemption from thirst.

INSI'TION, *s.* [from *insero* to insert, Lat.] the act of inserting or ingrafting one branch into another.

INSTI'TURE, *s.* a constant course of regularity. Not in use.

To INSNA'RE, *v. a.* to catch in a trap, or ensare; to inveigle, or bring into any danger or inconvenience by allurements; to intangle into dangers and perplexities.

INSNA'RER, *s.* one who catches any thing in a snare; one that inveigles or brings a person into perplexity by artifice.

INSO'CIABLE, (*insoshiable*) *a.* [from *in*, a negative par-

ticle, and *socio* to associate, Lat.] averse to conversation; not fit for a companion; not fit to be united or joined together.

INSOBRI'ETY, *s.* drunkenness; want of sobriety.

To I'SOLATE, *v. a.* [*insolo*, from *sol* the sun, Lat.] to dry in the sun.

INSOLA'TION, *s.* [*insolo*, from *sol* the sun, Lat.] exposition to the sun.

I'NSOLENCE, or I'NSOLENCY, *s.* [from *insolens*, strange or proud, Lat.] pride exerted in treating others in a disdainful and contemptuous manner.

I'NSOLENT, *a.* [from *insolens*, strange or proud, Lat.] behaving with an uncommon degree of pride, disdain, and contempt.

I'NSOLENTLY, *ad.* in a proud manner, attended with contempt, disdain, or a total disregard of a person's superiority.

INSO'LVABLE, *a.* [*insolvable*, Fr.] not to be cleared up or explained, applied to difficulties in writing. That which cannot be paid, applied to debts.

INSO'LUBLE, *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *solvo* to dissolve, Lat.] not to be cleared up, explained or rendered intelligible, applied to difficulties in writing. Not to be dissolved by any fluid. Not to be separated, applied to substances.

INSO'LVENCY, *s.* the quality of not being able to pay, applied to debts.

INSO'LVENT, *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *solvo* to pay, Lat.] not able to pay. Used substantively for a man that cannot pay his debts.

INSOMU'CH, *conj.*, so that; to such a degree that.

To INSPE'CT, *v. a.* [from *in* into, and *specio* to see, Lat.] to look into by way of examination or superintendence.

INSPE'CTION, *s.* [from *in* into, and *specio* to see, Lat.] the act of examining with strictness; a narrow, close, and critical survey.

INSPE'CTOR, *s.* [Lat.] one who examines or looks into things, in order to discover either faults or beauties; a person who superintends any performance or undertaking.

To INSPHE'RE, (*insfere*) *v. a.* to place in an orb or sphere.

INSPI'RABLE, *a.* that may be drawn in with the breath; that may be infused by the Deity.

INSPIRA'TION, *s.* in medicine, the act of drawing in the breath; the act of breathing into any thing; the infusion of ideas into the mind by some superior power.

To INSPI'RE, *v. n.* [from *in* into, and *spiro* to breathe, Lat.] in medicine, to draw in the breath. Actively, to breathe into; to animate; to encourage. In divinity, to infuse ideas into the mind; to impress on the fancy.

INSPI'RER, *s.* he that communicates ideas to the mind; he that animates or encourages.

To INSPI'SSATE, *v. a.* [*inspisso*, from *spissus* thick, Lat.] to make any fluid thick.

INSPISSA'TION, *s.* the act of making any liquid thick.

I'NSPRUCK, a town of Germany, capital of the Tyrolese. It is very populous, and though not large within the walls, has extensive suburbs, in which are some considerable palaces, churches, and convents. It is seated in a pleasant valley, on the river Inn, 60 miles, S. of Munich. Lat. 47. 10 N., long. 11. 27. E. Pop. 10,500.

INSTABI'LITY, *s.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *stabilis* stable, Lat.] inconstancy; fickleness; mutability, or a state subject to continual alterations and decays.

INSTA'BLE, *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *stabilis*, stable, Lat.] inconstant; changing. See UNSTABLE.

To INSTA'LL, (*instaul*) *v. a.* [*installer*, Fr.] to advance to any rank or office.

I'NSTALMENT, (*instaulment*) *s.* is the instating or establishing a person in some dignity; and is chiefly meant for the induction of a dean, prebendary, or other ecclesiastical dignitary, into the possession of his stall, or other proper seat in the cathedral to which he belongs. It is also used for the ceremony whereby the knights of the garter are placed in their rank in the chapel of St. George at Windsor, and on many other occasions. It is sometimes termed INSTALLATION.

I'NSTANCE, or I'NSTANCY, *s.* [*instance*, Fr.] an earnest or ardent and importunate request or solicitation; a motive or pressing argument; an example used to illustrate and enforce any doctrine; the state of a thing. "In the first *instance*." *Hale.* Occasion; opportunity; act. Difficult *instances* of duty." *Rogers.*

To I'NSTANCE, *v. n.* to produce as an example; to confirm or illustrate an argument.

I'NSTANT, *a.* [*instans*, from *in* upon, and *sto* to stand, Lat.] earnestly pressing; immediate; without delay, or any time intervening; quick.

I'NSTANT, *s.* such a part of duration wherein we perceive no succession; the present moment. In commerce, the present month.

INSTANTA'NEOUS, *a.* [*instantaneus*, low Lat.] from *instans* immediate, Lat.] done in an instant, or without any perceptible succession; with the utmost speed.

INSTANTA'NEOUSLY, *ad.* in an instant; in an indivisible point of time.

I'NSTANTLY, *ad.* [*instanter*, from *instans* immediate, Lat.] immediately; without any perceptible delay, or intervention of time; with urgent and pressing importunity.

To INSTA'TE, *v. a.* to place in a certain rank or condition. To possess, or give possession. The last sense is obsolete.

INSTAURA'TION, *s.* [from *instauro* to restore, Lat.] the act of restoring to a former state.

INSTE'AD, (*insted*) *prep.* in room or place of; equal to.

To INSTEE'P, *v. a.* to soak in any liquid or moisture. To lay under water.

I'NSTEP, *s.* the upper part of the foot, where it joins to the leg.

To INSTI'GATE, *v. a.* [*instigo*, from *stigo* to prick forward, Lat.] to urge on, or provoke to the commission of a crime.

INSTIGA'TION, *s.* [*instigation*, Fr.] the act of inciting, provoking, or impelling the commission of something evil.

INSTIGA'TOR, *s.* [*instigateur*, Fr.] one who incites a person to commit a crime.

To INSTI'L, *v. a.* [*instillo*, from *stilla* a drop, Lat.] to pour in by drops; to infuse or insinuate any opinion or idea imperceptibly into the mind.

INSTILLA'TION, *s.* [*instillatio*, from *stilla* a drop, Lat.] the act of pouring by drops; the act of infusing or communicating slowly; that which is instilled or communicated.

I'NSTINCT, *s.* [from *instinctus* an inward motion, Lat.] formerly accented on the last syllable; that power which acts on and impels brutes to any particular manner of conduct, supposed necessary in its effects, and to be given them instead of reason.

INSTI'NCTED, *a.* [from *instinctus* an inward motion, Lat.] impressed as an animating power or instinct.

INSTI'NCTIVE, *a.* operating on the mind previous to any determination of the will, or any use of reason.

INSTI'NCTIVELY, *ad.* by instinct.

To I'NSTITUTE, *v. n.* [*instituo*, from *statuo* to establish, Lat.] to fix, settle, appoint or enact, applied to laws or orders. To instruct, or form by instruction.

INSTITUTE, *s.* [from *instituo* to institute, Lat.] an established custom or law; a precept, maxim, or principle.

INSTITU'TION, *s.* [from *instituo* to institute, Lat.] the establishing a law or custom; an establishment; a positive law. In the canon and common law, it signifies the investing a clerk with the spiritualities of a rectory, &c., which is done by a bishop, who uses the words, "I institute you rector of such a church, with cure of souls; receive your care and mine." This makes him a complete parson as to spirituality but not as to temporality, which depends on *Induction;* which see.

INSTITU'TIONARY, *a.* containing the elements, or first principles, of any science or doctrine.

INSTITUTIST, *s.* a writer of institutes or explanations of laws, or of the maxims and first principles on which any system of laws or science is founded.

INSTITUTOR, *s.* [from *instituo* to institute, Lat.] one who establishes a custom or doctrine; one who instructs in the elements or first principles of any science or doctrine.

To INSTOP, *v. a.* to close up or stop.

To INSTRU'CT, *v. a.* [*instruo*, from *struo* to build up, Lat.] to teach or communicate knowledge to another. In law, to model or form by previous discourse.

INSTRU'CTER, *s.* one who communicates knowledge.

INSTRU'CTION, *s.* [from *instruo* to instruct, Lat.] the art of teaching or imparting knowledge; any precept conveying knowledge; a precept or direction from a superior.

INSTRU'CTIVE, *a.* [*instructif*, Fr.] conveying knowledge.

INSTRUMENT, *s.* [from *instruo* to furnish or set in order, Lat.] a tool used in executing any work. In music, a frame of wood, &c., so composed as to yield harmonious sounds. In law, a writing containing any contract or order. The agent or means by which any thing is done.

INSTRUME'NTAL, *a.* [*instrumental*, Fr.] conducive as a means to some end. *Instrumental music*, is that produced by an instrument, and opposed to *vocal.*

INSTRUMENTA'LITY, *s.* the action or agency of a thing as a means; the quality of acting in subordination.

INSTRUME'NTALLY, *ad.* in the nature of an instrument; as a means.

INSTRUME'NTALNESS, *s.* the quality of conducing to advance or promote an end.

INSU'FFERABLE, *a.* beyond the strength or patience of a person to bear; not to be borne or allowed.

INSU'FFERABLY, *ad.* to a degree beyond the possibility of being endured with patience.

INSUFFI'CIENCE, or INSUFFI'CIENCY, (*insuffishiency*) *s.* [*insufficience*, Fr.] want of power, strength, or value proportionable to any end.

INSUFFI'CIENT, (*insuffishient*) *a.* not proportionate to an end, use, or purpose; wanting abilities; unfit.

INSUFFI'CIENTLY, (*insuffishiently*) *ad.* in such a manner as to want either ability, qualification, or skill.

INSUFFLA'TION, *s.* [from *in* upon, and *sufflo* to breathe, Lat.] the act of breathing upon.

INSULAR, or INSULARLY, *a.* [from *insula* an island, Lat.] belonging to an island.

INSULATED, *a.* [from *insula* an island, Lat.] in building, applied to any column or edifice which stands by itself.

INSU'LSE, *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *sal* salt, Lat.] dull; insipid; heavy.

INSULT, *s.* [from *in* upon, and *salio* to leap, Lat.] the act of leaping upon any thing; an assault; an act of haughtiness and contemptuous outrage. SYNON. *Affront* is an indignity offered in public. *Insult* implies an attack made with insolence. Both *affronts* and *insults* may be given without words; but abuse results chiefly from scurrilous language.

To INSU'LT, *v. a.* [from *in* upon, and *salio* to leap, Lat.] to treat with haughtiness, contempt, and outrage. In war, to assault or attack a post with open force.

INSU'LTER, *s.* one who treats another with disdainful or contemptuous haughtiness.

INSU'LTINGLY, *ad.* contemptuously; disdainfully.

INSUPERABI'LITY, *s.* the quality of being invincible.

INSU'PERABLE, *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *supero* to excel or conquer, Lat.] not to be overcome by labour, or surmounted by study.

INSU'PERABLENESS, *s.* impossibility of being overcome or surmounted.

INSU'PERABLY, *ad.* in such a manner as not to be overcome.

INSUPPO'RTABLE, *a.* [*insupportable*, Fr.] beyond the strength of a person to bear, applied either to the body or mind.

INSUPPO'RTABLENESS, *s.* the state of being beyond a person's power to support or bear.

INSUPPO'RTABLY, *ad.* to such a degree as not to be endured or borne.

INSU'RANCE, *s.* [*assurance*, Fr.] security given to make good the loss of ships, merchandise, &c., lost, taken, or destroyed, or houses, &c., from fire, in consideration of a sum of money paid.

To INSU'RE, *v. a.* [*assurer*, Fr.] to undertake to make good any thing in case it should be lost or destroyed.

INSURMOU'NTABLE, *a.* [*insurmontable*, Fr.] not to be overcome.

INSURMOU'NTABLY, *ad.* in such a manner as not to be overcome.

INSURRA'TION, *s.* a whispering in the ear.

INSURRE'CTION, *s.* [from *in* against, and *surgo* to rise, Lat.] a seditious rising or tumult formed in opposition to government.

INSUSURRA'TION, *s.* [from *in* into, and *susurro* to whisper, Lat.] the act of whispering into something.

INTA'CTIBLE, *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *tango* to touch, Lat.] not perceptible to the touch.

INTA'GLIO, *s.* [Ital.] any thing having figures engraved on it, particularly applied to precious stones, that have the heads of great men engraved on them.

INTA'NGIBLE, *a.* that cannot be touched.

INTA'STABLE, *a.* not to be tasted; insipid.

INTEGER, *s.* [Lat.] the whole of any thing. In arithmetic, a whole number, opposed to a fraction.

INTEGRAL, *a.* [*intégral*, Fr.] whole, or comprising all its constituent parts; without defect; complete; without injury. Belonging to, or consisting of, whole numbers, applied to arithmetic.

INTEGRAL, *s.* a whole consisting of distinct parts, each of which may subsist apart.

INTEGRANT PARTS, in philosophy, the similar parts of a body or parts of the same nature with the whole; as filings of iron are the integrant parts of iron, and have the same nature and properties with the bar they were filed off from.

INTE'GRITY, *s.* [*integritas*, from *integer* whole, Lat.] purity of mind; freedom from any undue bias, or principles of dishonesty; entireness.

INTE'GUMENT, *s.* [from *in* upon, and *tego* to cover, Lat.] any thing which covers or envelops another.

INTELLECT, *s.* [from *intelligo* to understand, Lat.] the power of the mind called the understanding.

INTELLE'CTION, *s.* [from *intelligo* to understand, Lat.] the act of understanding.

INTELLE'CTIVE, *a.* [*intellectif*, Fr.] having the power of understanding.

INTELLE'CTUAL, *a.* [*intellectual*, F.] relating to, as

performed by, the mind or understanding; having the power of understanding; proposed as the object of the understanding. "The *intellectual* system." *Cudw.*

INTELLE'CTUAL, *s.* intellect; understanding.

INTE'LLIGENCE, or INTE'LLIGENCY, *s.* [from *intelligo* to understand, Lat.] a commerce or reciprocal communication of things distant or secret; the understanding; spirit; unbodied mind.

INTE'LLIGENCER, *s.* one who sends or conveys news of what is done in distant and secret parts.

INTE'LLIGENT, *a.* [from *intelligo* to understand, Lat.] having the power of understanding; knowing or understanding; giving information, or communicating.

INTELLIGE'NTIAL, [*intelligenshial*) *a.* consisting of mind free from body. "*Intelligential* substances." *Par. Lost.* Exercising or proceeding from exerting the understanding.

INTE'LLIGIBLE, *a.* [from *intelligo* to understand, Lat.] to be conceived by the understanding; possible to be understood.

INTE'LLIGIBLENESS, *s.* the quality of being possible to be understood.

INTE'LLIGIBLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to be understood.

INTE'MPERANCE, or INTE'MPERANCY, *s.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *tempero* to restrain, Lat.] want of governing the sensual appetites; excess in eating or drinking,

INTE'MPERATE, *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *tempero* to restrain, Lat.] not governed or restrained within the bounds of moderation; eating, drinking, or doing any thing to excess.

INTE'MPERATELY, *ad.* beyond the bounds of temperance; excessively.

INTE'MPERATENESS, *s.* want of moderation; unseasonableness, applied to weather.

INTE'MPERATURE, *s.* excess of some quality.

INTE'NABLE, *a.* indefensible; as, an *intenable* opinion; an *intenable* fortress.

To INTE'ND, *v. a.* [*intendo*, from *tendo* to stretch, Lat.] to stretch out; to add force to, or to heighten quality. To mean; to design or propose to do a thing.

INTE'NDANT, *s.* [*intendant*, Fr.] an officer of the higher class, who oversees any particular branch of public business.

INTE'NDMENT, *s.* [*entendement*, Fr.] intention, design, or meaning. *Intendment of crimes* is in case of treason, where the intention is proved by circumstances, and punishable in the same manner as if put in execution: so if a person enter a house in the night-time, with an intent to commit a burglary, it is felony; also an assault, with an intent to commit a robbery on the highway, is made felony, and punished with transportation; 7 Geo. II., cap. 21.

INTE'NIBLE, *a.* (commonly spelt *intenable*) that cannot hold. See INTENABLE.

INTE'NSE, *a.* [*intensus* from *tendo* to stretch, Lat.] strained, heightened, or increased to a high degree, applied to qualities. Vehement, or forcible, applied to words. Kept on the stretch; anxiously attentive, applied to the mind.

INTE'NSELY, *ad.* to a very great degree.

INTE'NSENESS, *s.* the state of being increased to a high degree; force; the state of a thing upon the stretch.

INTE'NSION, *s.* [*intensio*, from *tendo* to stretch, Lat.] the act of heightening the degree of any quality or of forcing or straining any thing, opposed to making lax, or loosening.

INTE'NSIVE, *a.* stretched, increased, or heightened with respect to itself.

INTE'NSIVELY, *ad.* to a great degree.

INTE'NT, *a.* [*intentus*, Lat.] with the mind strongly applied to any object, used with *on* or *upon*.

INTE'NT, *s.* meaning, applied to words; a design, purpose, or view formed in the mind.

INTE'NTION, *s.* [*intentio*, from *tendo* to stretch, Lat.] an act of the mind whereby it voluntarily and earnestly fixes its view on any idea, considers it on every side, and will not be called off by the ordinary solicitation of other ideas; eagerness of desire; closeness of attention; deep thought; vehemence or ardour of mind; design, purpose, or end.

INTE'NTIONAL, *a.* [*intentionel*, Fr.] done by fixed design; designed.

INTEN'TIONALLY, *ad.* by design or fixed choice.

INTE'NTIVE, *a.* applied so as not to be diverted by other objects.

INTE'NTIVELY, *ad.* with close and strict application.

INTE'NTLY, *ad.* with close attention.

INTE'NTNESS, *s.* the state of being applied so as not to be diverted or called off by other objects.

To INTE'R, *v. a.* [*enterrer*, Fr.] to put under ground or bury.

INTERCA'LAR, or INTERCA'LARY, *a.* [*intercalo*, from *inter* between, and *calo* to call, an obsolete word, Lat.] inserted in the calendar, in order to preserve the equation of time; thus the 29th February, inserted in the almanack every leap-year, is called an *intercalary day.*

To INTE'RCALATE, *v. a.* [*intercaler*, Fr. *intercalo*, from *inter* between, and *calo* to call, an obsolete word, Lat.] to insert an extraordinary day.

INTE'RCALATION, *v. a.* [*intercalo*, from *inter* between, and *calo* to call, an obsolete word, Lat.] the insertion of days in the calendar, in order to make up for some deficiency in our reckonings of time.

To INTERCE'DE, *v. n.* [from *inter* between, and *cedo* to pass, Lat.] to pass or come between; to mediate, or endeavour to reconcile two parties that are at variance.

INTERCE'DER, *s.* a mediator; or one who endeavours to reconcile two parties at variance.

INTERCE'PT, *v. a.* [*intercipio*, from *inter* between, and *capio* to take, Lat.] to stop any person or thing in their way or in motion, before they can reach the place intended; to prevent from being reached.

INTERCE'PTION, *s.* [*intercipio*, from *inter* between, and *capio* to take, Lat.] the act of stopping any thing in its course, and hindering it from reaching the place it otherwise would; stoppage, or obstruction.

INTERCE'SSION, *s.* [from *inter* between, and *cedo* to pass, Lat.] the act of endeavouring to reconcile parties at variance. In Scripture, the act of pleading in behalf of another, peculiarly applied to Christ. Interposition or mediation in behalf of another.

INTERCE'SSOR, *s.* [from *inter* between, and *cedo* to pass, Lat.] a mediator; one who interposes and pleads in behalf of another; one who endeavours to reconcile two parties at variance.

To INTERCHA'IN, *v. a.* to chain or link together. Figuratively, to unite indissolubly.

To INTERCHA'NGE, *v. a.* to put in the place of another; to change, or give for something received of another; to succeed to alternately, or by turns.

INTERCHA'NGE, *s.* commerce, traffic, or exchange of commodities between two persons; alternate succession.

INTERCHA'NGEABLE, *a.* given and taken mutually; following each other in alternate succession.

INTERCHA'NGEABLY, *ad.* alternately; mutually.

INTERCHA'NGEMENT, *s.* the act of giving and receiving.

INTERCI'PIENT, *s.* [*intercipiens*, from *inter* between,

and *capio* to take, Lat.] something that intercepts, obstructs, or causes a stoppage, applied to medicines.

INTERCI'SION, *s.* [from *inter* between, and *cædo* to cut, Lat.] interruption.

To INTERCLU'DE, *v. n.* [from *inter* between, and *claudo* to shut, Lat.] to shut from a place, or hinder from performing, by something intercepting or intervening; to intercept.

INTERCLU'SION, *s.* [from *inter* between, and *claudo* to shut, Lat.] the act of intercepting or obstructing.

INTERCOLUMNIA'TION, *s.* [from *inter* between, and *columna* a pillar, Lat.] the space between two pillars.

INTERCOMMU'NITY, *s.* a mutual communication or community; a mutual freedom or exercise of religion; adoption of religious rites between two or more states.

INTERCO'STAL, *a.* [from *inter* between, and *costa* a rib, Lat.] placed and situated between the ribs.

I'NTERCOURSE, (*interkōrse*) *s.* [*entrecours*, Fr.] commerce or mutual exchange. Communication, applied to places or persons.

INTERCU'RRENCE, *s.* passage between.

INTERCU'RRENT, *a.* [from *inter* between, and *curro* to run, Lat.] running between.

To INTERDI'CT, *v. a.* [*interdico*, from *inter*, a particle of refusing, and *dico* to speak, Lat.] to forbid, applied to laws, or the command of a superior. In canon law, to forbid from enjoying communion with the church.

I'NTERDICT, *s.* an ecclesiastical censure, by which the church of Rome forbids the performance of divine service in a kingdom, province, town, &c. There was also an *interdict* of persons, who were deprived of the benefit of attending on divine service. Particular persons were also *interdicted* of fire and water, which signifies a banishment for some particular offence; by this censure no person was permitted to receive them, or allow them fire or water; and being thus wholly deprived of the two necessary elements of life, they were doubtless under a kind of civil death.

INTERDI'CTION, *s.* [*interdico*, from *inter*, a particle of refusing, and *dico* to speak, Lat.] a law or decree which forbids any thing.

INTERDI'CTORY, *a.* containing a prohibition or forbiddance.

To I'NTERESS, or I'NTEREST, *v. a.* [*intéresser*, Fr.] to concern; to affect; to give a share in; to gain the affections, or be very closely connected with a person's interest or welfare.

I'NTEREST, *s.* [*intérêt*, Fr.] concern, advantage, or influence over others; share or part in any undertaking; a regard to private or personal advantage or profit; a sum paid for the use of money; a surplus of advantage of profit.

To INTERFE'RE, *v. n.* [from *inter* between, and *ferio* to strike, Lat.] to interpose, intermeddle, or become a sharer in; to clash or oppose. A horse is said to *interfere*, when the side of one of his shoes strikes against and hurts one of his fetlocks; or the hitting one leg against another, and striking off the skin.

INTE'RFLUENT, *a.* [from *inter* between, and *fluo* to flow, Lat.] flowing between.

INTERFU'LGENT, *s.* shining between.

INTERFU'SED, *a.* [from *inter* between, and *fundo* to pour, Lat.] poured or scattered between.

INTERJA'CENCY, *s.* [from *inter* between, and *jaceo* to lie, Lat.] the act or state of lying between two objects.

INTERJA'CENT, *a.* [from *inter* between, and *jaceo* to lie, Lat.] lying between.

INTERJE'CTION, *s.* [from *inter* between, and *jacio* to throw, Lat.] in grammar, a part of speech or word, which expresses some sudden emotion of the mind: as *oh! alas!*

I'NTERIM, *s.* [Lat.] the mean time; an interval; any time coming between two periods or actions expressed.

To INTERJO'IN, *v. a.* to join mutually; to intermarry.

INTE'RIOR, *a.* [Lat.] internal; inmost.

INTERKNO'WLEDGE, (*internōledge*) *s.* mutual knowledge.

To INTERLA'CE, *v. a.* [*entrelasser*, Fr.] to intermix; weave, plait, or mix one thing within another.

INTERLA'PSE, *s.* [from *inter* between, and *labo* to flow, Lat.] the flow of time between any two events.

To INTERLA'RD, *v. a.* [*entrelarder*, Fr.] in cookery, to mix meat with bacon, or fat with lean. To interpose, or insert between; or diversify by mixture.

To INTERLE'AVE, *v. a.* to bind up with blank paper between each of the leaves.

To INTERLI'NE, *v. a.* to write between the lines of a book or manuscript.

INTERLINEA'TION, *s.* the act of writing any thing between the lines of a printed book or manuscript.

To INTERLI'NK, *v. a.* to connect chain sone with another. Figuratively, to join together like the links of a chain, which mutually connect each other.

INTERLOCU'TION, *s.* [from *inter* between, and *loquor* to speak, Lat.] dialogue, or the act of speaking by turns.

INTERLOCU'TOR, *s.* [from *inter* between, and *loquor* to speak, Lat.] the person introduced as discoursing in a dialogue; one that talks with another.

INTERLOCU'TORY, *a.* consisting of a dialogue, or conversation carried on by two or more persons. In law, an order that does not decide the cause, but only some matter incident thereto, which happens between the beginning and end of a cause; as when, in Chancery or Exchequer, the plaintiff obtains an order for injunction until the hearing of a cause; which order, not being final, is called *interlocutory*.

To INTERLO'PE, *v. n.* [*inter* and *loopen*, Belg.] to run between parties, and intercept the advantage that one would gain from the other. In commerce, to intercept the trade of a company; to traffic without license; to forestall.

INTERLO'PER, *s.* one who without license intercepts the trade of a company that has an exclusive charter; one who runs into business to which he has no right.

INTERLU'CENT, *a.* [from *inter* between, and *luceo* to shine, Lat.] shining between.

I'NTERLUDE, *s.* [from *inter* between, and *ludo* to play, Lat.] something played or performed between the acts of a tragedy or comedy; a farce.

INTERLU'ENCY, *s.* [from *inter* between, and *lavo* to wash, Lat.] the state of water which runs between any two places; the interposition of water.

INTERLU'NAR, or INTERLU'NARY, *a.* [from *inter* between, and *luna* the moon, Lat.] belonging to the time when the moon is about to change, and become invisible.

INTERMA'RRIAGE, *s.* the act of marriage between two families.

To INTERMA'RRY, *v. n.* to marry persons of one family with some of another.

To INTERME'DDLE, *v. n.* to concern one's self officiously with affairs that one has no business with.

INTERME'DDLER, *s.* one that officiously thrusts himself into business which he has no right or call to.

INTERME'DIAL, *a.* [from *inter* between, and *medius* in the middle, Lat.] intervening; lying between.

INTERME'DIATE, *a.* [from *inter* between, and *medius* in the middle, Lat.] intervening; interposed; placed in the middle between two extremities.

INTERME'DIATELY, *ad.* by way of intervention or interposition.

INTE'RMENT, *s.* [*enterrement*, Fr.] burial; the act of burial or putting a corpse into the ground.

INTERMIGRA'TION, *s.* [from *inter* between, and *migro* to remove, Lat.] the act of two or more removing from one place to another, so that each of them occupies the place which the other quitted. Seldom used.

INTE'RMINABLE, *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *terminus* a boundary, Lat.] admitting no boundary or limit. Used substantively for an infinite being.

INTE'RMINATE, *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *terminus* a boundary, Lat.] unbounded; unlimited.

INTERMINA'TION, *s.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *terminus* a boundary, Lat.] a threat or denouncing of punishment against crimes.

To INTERMI'NGLE, *v. a.* to mix; to mingle; to put some things among others.

INTERMI'SSION, *s.* [from *inter* between, and *mitto* to send or put, Lat.] a pause, stop, or cessation for a time; the space between any two events; delay; a cessation of pain or sorrow.

INTERMI'SSIVE, *a.* affecting by fits, or with pauses between.

To INTERMI'T, *v. a.* [from *inter* between, and *mitto* to send, Lat.] to forbear any thing for a time; to interrupt. Neuterly, to grow mild between the fits or paroxysms, applied to fevers.

INTERMI'TTENT, *a.* [from *inter* between, and *mitto* to send or put, Lat.] coming only by fits, or after some interval.

To INTERMI'X, *v. a.* to mingle, mix, or put some things between others.

INTERMI'XTURE, *s.* a mass formed by mixing several things.

INTERMU'NDANE, *a.* [from *inter* between, and *mundus* the world, Lat.] existing or situate between worlds, or the several bodies which compose the solar system.

INTERMU'RAL, *a.* [from *inter* between, and *murus* a wall, Lat.] lying between walls.

INTE'RNAL, or INTE'RN, *a.* [*internus*, from *intra* within, Lat.] within; in the mind; inward.

INTE'RNALLY, *ad.* inwardly; mentally; in the mind, spirit, or understanding.

INTERNE'CINE, *a.* [from *inter* between, and *nex* death, Lat.] endeavouring mutual destruction.

INTERPELLA'TION, *s.* [from *interpello* to demand, Lat.] in law, a summons or call upon.

To INTE'RPOLATE, *v. a.* [*interpolo*, from *polio* to dress or polish, Lat.] to foist a thing into a place, by forgery, to which it does not belong.

INTERPOLA'TION, *s.* something added to the original, applied to manuscripts or books.

INTERPOLA'TOR, *s.* [Lat.] a person who inserts or foists forced passages into an original.

INTERPO'SAL, *s.* the act of intervening between persons; interposition; intervention.

To INTERPO'SE, (the *s* in this word, and its derivatives, is pronounced like *z*) *v. a.* [from *inter* between, and *pono* to put, Lat.] to thrust in between two persons, as an obstruction, interruption, or inconvenience; to come between or rescue from any danger.

INTERPO'SER, *s.* one that comes between others; a mediator.

INTERPOSI'TION, *s.* [from *inter* between, and *pono* to put, Lat.] the act of intervening in order to prevent or promote a design; mediation, intervention, or the state of being placed between two.

To INTE'RPRET, *v. a.* [*interpretor*, from *inter* between, Lat.] to explain any difficulty in writing; to translate; to decipher; to give a solution; to expound.

INTE'RPRETABLE, *a.* capable of being translated, deciphered, or explained.

INTERPRETA'TION, *s.* [*interpretor*, from *inter* between, Lat.] the act of explaining the meaning of a foreigner in our own language; the sense given by a translator.

INTE'RPRETATIVE, *a.* collected by interpretation.

INTE'RPRETATIVELY, *ad.* as may be collected by way of explanation.

INTE'RPRETER, *s.* [*interpres*, from *inter* between, Lat.] an explainer; a translator.

INTERPU'NCTION, *s.* [from *inter* between, and *pungo* to point, Lat.] the act of placing stops or points between words.

INTERRE'GNUM, *s.* [Lat.] the time in which a throne is vacant, between the death of one prince and the accession of another; but in hereditary governments, like that of Great Britain, there is no interregnum.

To INTE'RROGATE, *v. a.* [*interrogo* from *rogo* to ask, Lat.] to examine by asking questions; to ask questions. SYNON. To *interrogate*, implies authority; to *inquire* curiosity; to *ask*, something more civil and respectful.

INTERROGA'TION, *s.* [*interrogo*, from *rogo* to ask, Lat.] a question. In grammar, a point used after a question, and is marked thus (?)

INTERRO'GATIVE, *a.* [*interrogatif*, Fr.] denoting a question; expressed in the form of a question.

INTERRO'GATIVE, *s.* in grammar, a pronoun used in asking questions, as *who? what?*

INTERRO'GATIVELY, *ad.* in the form of a question.

INTERROGA'TOR, *s.* one who asks, or examines by asking questions.

INTERRO'GATORY, *s.* a question; an inquiry.

INTERRO'GATORY, *a.* containing or expressing a question.

To INTERRU'PT, *v. a.* [*interrumpo*, from *inter* between, and *rumpo* to break, Lat.] to hinder the process, motion, or direction of any thing, by breaking in upon it. To hinder a person from finishing his sentence by speaking to him in the middle of it. To divide or separate by rupture.

INTERRU'PT, *a.* containing a chasm. "Seest thou what rage transports our adversary, whom no bounds, nor yet the main abyss wide *interrupt*, can hold." *Milt.*

INTERRU'PTEDLY, *ad.* not without stoppages.

INTERRU'PTER, *s.* one who makes a person break off in the middle of his discourse by speaking to him.

INTERRU'PTION, *s.* [from *inter* between, and *rumpo* to break, Lat.] in its primary sense but seldom used. Breach, or separation between the parts by breaking; interposition. Figuratively, intervention; hinderance; or the act of stopping any thing in motion.

INTERSCA'PULAR, *a.* [from *inter* between, and *scapula* the shoulder, Lat.] in anatomy, placed between the shoulders.

To INTERSCRI'BE, *v. a.* [from *inter* between, and *scribo* to write, Lat.] to write between.

INTERSE'CANT, *a.* [from *inter* between, and *seco* to cut, Lat.] dividing any thing into parts.

To INTERSE'CT, *v. a.* [from *inter* between, and *seco* to cut, Lat.] to cut or cross; to divide each other mutually. Neuterly, to meet each other mutually.

INTERSE'CTION, *s.* [from *inter* between, and *seco* to cut. Lat.] the point where lines cross each other.

To INTERSE'RT, *v. a.* [from *inter* between, and *sero* to put, Lat.] to put in or introduce between other things.

INTERSE'RTION, *s.* a thing inserted between others.

To INTERSPE'RSE, *v. a.* [from *inter* among, and *spargo* to scatter, Lat.] to scatter among other things.

INTERSPE'RSION, *s.* the act of scattering among other things.

INTERSTE'LLAR, [from *inter* between, and *stella* a star, Lat.] intervening, or situated between the stars.

INTE'RSTICE, *s.* [from *inter* between, and *sto* to stand, Lat.] the space between two things, or the time between two events.

INTERSTI'TIAL, (*interstishial*) *a.* containing interstices.

INTERTE'XTURE, *s.* [from *inter* between, and *texo* to weave, Lat.] the act of mingling or weaving one thing with another.

To INTERTWI'NE, or INTERTWI'ST, *v. a.* to unite or join by twisting one in another.

I'NTERVAL, *s.* [*intervallum*, from *inter* between, and *vallum* a wall, a space between palisadoes, in trenches, Lat.] space or distance void of matter; time between two events; remission of a distemper.

To INTERVE'NE, *v. n.* [from *inter* between, and *venio* to come, Lat.] to come between.

INTERVE'NIENT, *a.* [from *inter* between, and *venio* to come, Lat.] coming between.

INTERVE'NTION, *s.* [from *inter* between, and *venio* to come, Lat.] the state of actiug between persons; the interposition of means; the state of being interposed.

INTERVIE'W, (*intervéw*, sometimes accented on the first syllable) *s.* [*entrevue*, Fr.] mutual sight, generally applied to some formal and appointed meeting or conference.

To INTERVO'LVE, *v. a* [from *inter* between, and *volvo* to roll, Lat.] to roll between; to involve one within another.

To INTERWE'AVE, (*interwéeve*) *v. a.* preter. *interwove*, part. pass. *interwoven*, or *interwove*; to mix one thing with another in weaving; to intermingle.

INTE'STABLE, *a.* [from *inter* between, and *testor* to make a will, Lat.] in law, not qualified to make a will.

INTE'STATE, *a.* [from *inter* between, and *testor* to make a will, Lat.] in law, dying without a will.

INTE'STINAL, *a.* [*intestinal*, Fr.] belonging to the guts.

INTE'STINE, *a.* [from *intus* inward, Lat.] internal; inward; contained in the body. Applied to war, domestic, or war waged by citizens against their fellow-citizens.

INTE'STINE, *s.* [from *intus* inward, Lat.] the gut or bowel. Seldom used in the singular number.

To INTHRA'L, (*inthraúl*) *v. a.* to reduce to servitude.

INTHRA'LMENT, (*inthraúlment*) *s.* a state of slavery.

To INTHRO'NE, *v. a.* to place on a throne; to make a king of.

I'NTIMACY, *s.* a state of familiarity or friendship, wherein one person has always free access to another, and is favoured with his sentiments without reserve. SYNON. A slight knowledge of any one constitutes *acquaintance*. To be *familiar* requires an *acquaintance* of some standing. *Intimacy* supposes such an *acquaintance* as is supported by friendship.

I'NTIMATE, *a.* [from *intus* inward, Lat.] inmost; internal; inward. Near; close; not kept at a distance; familiar; conversing with, or united to, another, without reserve or restraint.

I'NTIMATE, *s.* [from *intus* inward, Lat.] a friend who has free access, and is intrusted with the thoughts of another without reserve.

To I'NTIMATE, *v. a.* [*intimo*, low Lat.] to hint; to point out indirectly and obscurely.

I'NTIMATELY, *ad.* closely; or without any intermixture of parts; with confidence. Void of reserve, applied to friendship. Nearly, internally, or inseparably.

INTIMA'TION, *s.* [*intimation*, Fr.] a hint; an obscure or indirect declaration or direction.

To INTI'MIDATE, *v. a.* [*intimido*, from *timidus*, fearful, Lat.] to affect with fear; to deprive of encouragement.

INTI'RE, *a.* [*entier*, Fr. better written with an *e* at the beginning, as Johnson observes. See ENTIRE, and all its derivatives.] Whole; unbroken or undiminished; without any adulteration.

I'NTO, *prep.* entrance; penetration beyond the surface, or motion beyond the outward parts. "To look *into* letters." *Pope.*

INTO'LERABLE, *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *tolero* to bear, Lat.] not to be borne or endured.

INTO'LERABLENESS, *s.* the quality of a thing which is not to be endured.

INTO'LERABLY, *ad.* to a degree too great for our strength or patience to endure.

INTO'LERANT, *a.* [*intolérant*, Fr.] not enduring, or not able to endure.

To INTO'MB, (*intoóm*) *v. a.* to bury; to enclose in a monument.

To INTO'NATE, *v. a.* [*intono*, from *tono* to thunder Lat.] to thunder.

INTONA'TION, *s.* [Fr. *intono*, from *tono* to thunder, Lat.] the act of thundering. In music, the act of sounding the notes in the scale with the voice, or any other given order of musical tones. Intonation may be either true or false, too high or too low, too sharp or too flat; and then this word intonation, with an epithet, must be understood concerning the manner of performing the notes.

To INTO'NE, *v. n.* [*intonner*, Fr.] to make a slow protracted noise.

To INTO'RT, *v. a.* [*intorqueo*, from *torqueo*, to wreathe, Lat.] to twist, wreathe, or wring.

To INTO'XICATE, *v. a.* [from *in* in, and *toxicum* poison, Lat.] to make drunk with strong liquors. Figuratively, to inebriate with vice or flattery.

INTOXICA'TION, *s.* the act or state of making or being drunk.

INTRA'CTABLE, *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *tractabilis* tractable, Lat.] obstinate, or not to be governed; furious.

INTRA'CTABLENESS, *s.* obstinacy not to be subject to rule; furiousness not to be tamed.

INTRA'CTABLY, *ad.* in such a manner as not to be governed or tamed.

INTRANQUI'LLITY, *s.* a state of restlessness.

INTRA'NSITIVE, *a.* in grammar, a verb which signifies an action not conceived as having an effect upon an object; as *curro* I run.

INTRANSMU'TABLE, *a.* unchangeable to any other substance or metal.

To INTRE'ASURE, (*intrezure*) *v. a.* to lay up as in a treasury.

To INTRE'NCH, *v. a.* [*in* and *trencher*, Fr.] to invade or encroach upon what belongs to another. To mark with hollows like trenches. In war, to fortify with a ditch or trench.

INTRE'NCHANT, *a.* not to be separated by cutting, but immediately closing again.

INTRE'NCHMENT, *s.* a trench or work, which defends a post from the attacks of an enemy.

INTRE'PID, *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *trepidus* fearful, Lat.] not affected with fear at the prospect of danger.

INTREPI'DITY, *s.* [*intrépidité*, Fr.] disposition of mind unaffected with fear at the prospect of danger. SYNON. *Resolution*, either banishes fear or surmounts it, and is staunch on all occasions. *Courage* is impatient to attack, undertakes boldly, and is not lessened by difficulty. *Valour*

acts with vigour, gives no way to resistance, but pursues an enterprise in spite of opposition. *Bravery* knows no fear; it runs nobly into danger, and prefers honour to life itself. *Intrepidity* encounters the greatest dangers with the utmost coolness, and dares even present death.

INTRE'PIDLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to be unaffected with fear at the prospect of danger.

I'NTRICACY, *s.* the state of a thing much entangled; perplexity, arising from a complication of facts.

I'NTRICATE, *a.* [from *intrico* to entangle, low Lat.] entangled; perplexed; obscure or difficult.

I'NTRICATELY, *ad.* in such a manner as to perplex.

I'NTRICATENESS, *s.* the quality of being so perplexed and complicated as not to be easily explained.

INTRI'GUE, (*intréeg*) *s.* [*intrigue*, Fr.] a plot or amour carried on with great artifice by lovers. In poetry, the plot of a fable, or an artful complication of circumstances which embarrasses the personages, and keeps the minds of the audience in suspense, and unable to determine the event of the play.

INTRI'GUE, (*intréeg*) *v. n.* to form plots; to carry on an amour by stratagems and artifices.

INTRI'GUER, (*intreéger*, the *g* pronounced hard) *s.* one who forms plots, carries on private amours with women, or busies himself in secret transactions.

INTRI'GUINGLY, (*intréegingly*, the *g* pronounced hard) *ad.* with artifice or secret plotting.

INTRI'NSIC, *a.* [*intrinsecus*, from *intra* within, Lat.] inward; real; true in its own nature.

INTRI'NSICAL, [Johnson observes that this word, with its derivatives, should be spelt *intrinsecal*, *intrinsecally*, agreeably to its etymology, *intrinsecus* inward, Lat.] *a.* internal; solid; real.

INTRI'NSICALLY, *ad.* internally; really; in its own nature.

INTRI'NSICATE, *a.* perplexed; entangled. "Too *intrinsicate* to unloose." *Shak.*

To INTRODU'CE, *v. a.* [from *intro* into, and *duco* to lead, Lat.] to conduct; to give entrance to; to usher into a place, or to a person; to bring any thing into practice or notice.

INTRODU'CER, *s.* one who conducts or ushers into a place, or to a person; one who brings any thing into use, practice, or notice.

INTRODU'CTION, *s.* [from *intro* into, and *duco* to lead, Lat.] the act of ushering or conducting into a place, or to a person; the state of being ushered; the act of bringing any thing new into notice or practice; a discourse prefixed to a book, containing something necessary to give a true idea of the manner in which the subject is treated of, &c.

INTRODU'CTIVE, *a.* [*introductif*, Fr.] serving as a preparative, or a means to something else.

INTRODU'CTORY, *a.* previous; in order to prepare, or serving as a means to something further.

INTROGRE'SSION, *s.* [from *intro* into, and *gradior* to go, Lat.] entrance; the act of entering or going in.

INTRO'IT, *s.* [*introitus*, Lat.] in the Romish church, the beginning of the mass or public devotions.

INTROMI'SSION, *s.* [from *intro* into, and *mitto*, to send, Lat.] the act of sending; the act of giving entrance or admission.

To INTROMI'T, *v. a.* [from *intro* into, and *mitto* to send, Lat.] to send, let, or admit in; to allow to enter.

To INTROSPE'CT, *v. a.* [from *intro* within, and *specio* to look, Lat.] to look into, or take a view of the inside.

INTROSPE'CTION, *s.* a view of the inside. An internal view of its power or state, applied to the mind.

INTROVE'NIENT, *a* [from *intro* within, and *venio* to come, Lat.] entering or coming in.

To INTRU'DE, *v. n.* [from *in* into, and *trudo* to thrust, Lat.] to come in without invitation or permission; to thrust one's self rudely into company or business; to undertake a thing without being permitted, called to it, or qualified for it.

INTRU'DER, *s.* one who forces himself into company or affairs without permission, qualification, or being welcome.

INTRU'SION, *s.* [from *in* into, and *trudo* to thrust, Lat.] the act of forcing any person or thing into any place or state; encroachment upon any person or state; entrance without invitation or welcome.

To INTRU'ST, *v. n.* to treat with confidence; to charge with any secret commission, or any thing of value.

INTUI'TION, *s.* [from *in* into, and *tueor* to look, Lat.] the sight of any thing; a conception, applied generally to the act of the mind, whereby it has an immediate knowledge of any thing, without any deductions of reason.

INTU'ITIVE, *a.* [from *in* into, and *tueor* to look, Lat.] seen by the mind immediately, without the deductions of reason. Seeing, or actual sight, opposed to belief. Having the power of discovering truths immediately, without reasoning.

INTU'ITIVELY, *ad.* [*intuitivement*, Fr.] by a glance or immediate application of the mind. "God sees all things *intuitively*." *Baker.*

INTUME'SCENCE, or INTUME'SCENCY, *s.* [from *intumesco*, to swell, Lat.] a swelling; a tumour; the act or state of swelling or rising above its usual height.

INTURGE'SCENCE, *s.* [from *turgesco* to swell, Lat.] swelling; or the act or state of swelling.

To INTWI'NE, *v. a.* to twist or wreathe together like twine; to twist round.

To INVA'DE, *v. a.* [from *in* into, and *vado* to go, Lat.] to enter into a country in a warlike manner, to attack; to assail or assault; to seize on like an enemy. "To *invade* another's right."

INVA'DER, *s.* one who enters into the possessions or dominions of another, and attacks them as an enemy; one who assails or attacks; one who encroaches or intrudes.

INVALE'SCENCE, *s.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *valesco* to grow well in health, Lat.] want of health.

INVA'LID, *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *validus* strong, Lat.] weak, applied to bodily strength. Of no force, or cogency, applied to argument. Used substantively for soldiers that are worn out with age, or by the casualties of war, rendered unfit for further service in the field. In this sense it is pronounced like the French *invalide*.

To INVA'LIDATE, *v. a.* to weaken; to deprive of force or efficacy.

INVALI'DE, *s.* [Fr.] one disabled by sickness or hurts.

INVALI'DITY, *s.* [*invalidité*, Fr.] want of force or cogency, applied generally to arguments.

INVA'LUABLE, *a.* of so great a value as to be above conception or estimation.

INVA'RIABLE, *a.* [*invariable*, Fr.] not changing; without varying.

INVA'RIABLENESS, *s.* the quality of being always the same; constant, or without change.

INVA'RIABLY, *ad.* without changing; unchangeably; constantly.

INVA'SION, *s.* [from *invado* to invade, Lat.] the entrance or attack of an enemy on the possessions or dominions of another; an encroachment or unlawful attack on the rights of another.

INVA'SIVE, *a.* entering like an enemy on the bounds of another; encroaching on the rights of another.

INVE'CTIVE, *s.* [from *inveho* to inveigh, Lat.] a re-

proachful, censorious, or scandalous expression, whether in writing or in speech.

INVE'CTIVE, *a.* containing censure, scandal, satire, or reproachful expression.

INVE'CTIVELY, *ad.* in a satirical, abusive, or scandalous manner.

To INVE'IGH, (*invéy*) *v. a.* [from *in* against, and *veho* to carry, Lat.] to utter censure or reproach; to speak bitterly against.

INVE'IGHER, (*invéyer*) *s.* a vehement railer.

To INVE'IGLE, (*inveégle*) *v. a.* [*invogliare*, Ital.] to persuade, allure, or seduce to something bad or hurtful.

INVE'IGLER, (*inveégler*) *s.* a seducer, deceiver, or allurer to ill.

To INVE'LOPE, *v. a.* See ENVELOPE.

To INVE'NT, *v. n.* [*inventer*, Fr.] to discover, find out, or produce something unknown or not made before; to forge, or contrive contrary to truth; to feign, or create by the fertility of the imagination. SYNON. We *invent* new things by the force of imagination. We *find out* things that are hidden or unknown, by examination or study. The one denotes the fruitfulness, the other the penetration, of the mind.

INVE'NTER, *s.* [*inventeur*, Fr.] one who discovers or produces something new or not known before; a person who forges or asserts a falsehood.

INVE'NTION, *s.* [from *invenio* to invent, Lat.] the act of finding or producing something new; the discovery of something hidden; the subtlety of the mind, or that exertion of the imagination, whereby we create things that either have no existence in nature, or are entirely new or unknown; a discovery; the thing invented; a forgery or fiction.

INVE'NTIVE, *a.* [*inventif*, Fr.] quick at contrivance; ready at expedient.

INVE'NTOR, *s.* [Lat.] a finder out or maker of something new; a framer or contriver of something ill.

INVENTO'RIALLY, *ad.* in the manner of an inventory.

INVE'NTORY, (sometimes accented on the first syllable) *s.* [*inventorium*, Lat.] an account or catalogue of moveables; a list or catalogue of goods.

INVE'NTRESS, *s.* [*inventrice*, Fr.] a female who finds out or produces any thing new.

INVERA'RY, a town in Argyleshire, containing upwards of 2,000 inhabitants. Here are manufactures of linen and woollen, as also considerable works for smelting iron by means of charcoal. One ship belonging to the town is engaged in foreign trade, and about half a dozen are employed in imports of meal, coals, merchants' goods, &c., exporting wool, timber, and oak-bark. It is seated on the N. W. side of Loch Fyne, near which is a castle, the seat of the Duke of Argyle, 75 miles N. W. of Edinburgh, and 45 N. W. of Glasgow.

INVERKEI'THING, a town of Fifeshire, situated in a bay of the Frith of the Forth, 18 miles N. W. of Edinburgh. Before the entrance of the harbour there is a large and safe bay which affords excellent shelter for ships in all winds. On the W. side of the harbour is a large Dutch-built vessel, used as a lazaretto. Here are two commodious quays, for the landing and receiving of goods; and great improvements have been lately made to accommodate the shipping still farther. Several ships belong to this place, but none of any considerable burden. Some of them sail to foreign parts and the rest are chiefly employed in the coal and coasting trade. Sometimes between 40 and 50 vessels wait here for coals, especially in the winter season. Pop. 3,189.

INVERNE'SS, a populous, flourishing town of Scotland, capital of a county of the same name, pleasantly situated on the S. bank of the river Ness, and overlooking the Frith of Murray. It has a safe and convenient harbour, and a good deal of shipping. Several large buildings have been erected on the north side of the town, in which a considerable manufactory of ropes and canvass is carried on. It is a royal burgh, holding its first charter from Malcolm Canmore. Over the river Ness is a handsome bridge, of seven arches. The salmon-fishery in this river is very considerable, and is let to some fishmongers of London. A little to the W. of this town is the remarkable vitrified fort, called Graig Phadrick; the stones, composing its walls, appear to have been partly melted by fire. Inverness is 50 miles N. E. of Fort William, and 106 N. N. W. of Edinburgh. Lat. 57. 30. N., long. 4. 5. W. Pop. 14,324.

INVERNE'SS, the most extensive county of Scotland, bounded on the W. by the Ocean; on the N. by Ross-shire; on the E. by the counties of Nairne, Murray, Aberdeen, and Perth; and on the S., by those of Perth and Argyle. Its extent from N. to S. is about 45 miles; and from E. to W. 75. The northern part is very mountainous and barren. The woody mountains are the haunts of stags and roes. The capercailzie is also seen sometimes among the lofty pines; the heath is possessed by wild fowl; and the lofty summits by ptarmigans and Alpine hares. This county has several considerable lakes; being divided, in a manner, into two equal parts, by Loch Ness, Loch Oich, Loch Lochy, and Loch Eil; all which might be united by a canal, that would form a communication between the two seas. The great lakes in this county are seldom or never known to freeze; much less are the arms of the sea, even in the most northern parts of Scotland, subject to be frozen in the hardest seasons; while the Texel, and many bays and great rivers in Holland and Germany are covered with ice. The southern part of the shire is also very mountainous, and is supposed to be the most elevated ground in Scotland. The extensive plains which surround the lakes are, in general, fertile; and the high grounds feed many sheep and black cattle, the rearing and selling of which is the chief trade of the inhabitants. Limestone iron ore, and some traces of different minerals, have been found in this county, with beautiful rock-crystals of various tints; but no mines have been worked hitherto with much success. The principal river is the Spey; but there are many others of inferior note, as the Ness, Fyers, Glass, Lochy, &c. The people in the high parts of the county, and on the western shore, speak Gaelic or Erse, but the people of fashion in Inverness, and its neighbourhood, use the English language, and pronounce it with propriety. Pop. 97,615.

INVE'RSE, *a.* [from *inverto* to turn upside down, Lat.] inverted; reciprocal; opposed to direct. It is so called in proportion, when the fourth term is so much greater than the third as the second is less than the first; or so much less than the third, as the second is greater than the first.

INVE'RSION, *s.* [from *inverto* to turn upside down, Lat.] change of order or time, so that the first is last or last is first. In grammar, a figure whereby the words are not placed in the natural and grammatical order.

To INVE'RT, *v. a.* [*inverto*, from *in*, a particle which here strengthens the signification, and *verto* to turn, Lat.] to change the natural order of things or words; to turn upside down, or place in a method or order contrary to that which was before; to place the first last.

INVE'RTEDLY, *ad.* in an unnatural order; in such a manner that the first is placed last, or the last first.

To INVE'ST, *v. a.* [from *in* in, and *vestio* to clothe, Lat.] to clothe or dress; when followed by two nouns, it hath *with* or *in* before the thing. To place in possession of a rank or office To adorn, to grace; to enclose or surround a place, so as to intercept all succours, applied to sieges.

INVE'STIENT, *a.* [from *in* in, and *vestio* to clothe, Lat.] covering, clothing. "Its *investient* shell." *Woodw.*

INVE'STIGABLE, *a.* to be searched out or traced by the mind.

To INVE'STIGATE, *v. a.* [*investigo*, from *vestigium* a footstep, Lat.] to search out; to trace or find out by reason.

INVESTIGA'TION, *s.* [*investigo*, from *vestigium*, a footstep, Lat.] the act of the mind, by which unknown truths are traced out and discovered; an accurate examination.

INVE'STITURE, *s.* [*investiture*, Fr.] the act and ceremony of conferring a right or possession of any manor, office, or benefice.

INVE'STMENT, *s.* dress; clothes, habit.

INVE'TERACY, *s.* [from *vetus* old, Lat.] long continuance of any thing bad. Figuratively, obstinacy confirmed by time. In physic, long continuance of any disease.

INVE'TERATE, *a.* [from *vetus* old, Lat.] old; long established; grown obstinate by long continuance.

To INVE'TERATE, *v. a.* [from *vetus* old, Lat.] to harden, or make obstinate by long practice or continuance.

INVE'TERATENESS, or INVE'TERATION, *s.* the act of hardening or confirming by long practice.

INVI'DIOUS, *a.* [from *invidia* envy, Lat.] envious; malignant. [Figuratively, likely to promote or incur hatred.

INVI'DIOUSLY, *ad.* in an envious and malignant manner; in a manner likely to provoke hatred.

INVI'DIOUSNESS, *s.* the quality of provoking envy or hatred.

To INVI'GORATE, *v. a.* to make strong; to inspire with vigour, life, and spirit.

INVIGORA'TION, *s.* the act of invigorating; the state of being invigorated.

INVI'NCIBLE, *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *vinco* to conquer, Lat.] not to be conquered or subdued; not to be informed or moved by instruction.

INVI'NCIBLENESS, *s.* the quality of not being conquerable.

INVI'NCIBLY, *ad.* in such a manner as not to be conquered or surmounted.

INVI'OLABLE, *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *violo* to violate, Lat.] not to be profaned, applied to things sacred. Not to be injured. Not to be broken, applied to laws or secrets. Not to be hurt.

INVI'OLABLE, *ad.* without breach or failure.

INVI'OLATE, *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *violo* to violate, Lat.] unhurt, or without suffering from violence. Unprofaned, applied to holy things. Unbroken, applied to laws or obligations.

I'NVIOUS, *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *via* a way, Lat.] not passable; not common or trodden.

To INVI'SCATE, *v. a.* [*invisco*, from *viscus* bird-lime, Lat.] to lime; to daub with any glutinous or sticking substance.

INVISIBI'LITY, (the *s* is pronounced like *z* in this and the two following words) *s.* [*invisibilité*, Fr.] the state of not being seen, or not being perceptible.

INVI'SIBLE, *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *video* to see, Lat.] not to be seen.

INVI'SIBLY, *ad.* in such a manner as not to be seen.

INVITA'TION, *s.* [from *invito* to invite, Lat.] the act of calling or summoning; the act of desiring a person's company.

To INVI'TE, *v. a.* [*invito*, Lat.] to bid or request a person to come to one's house, or make one of a party; to allure.

INVI'TINGLY, *ad.* in such a manner as allures.

INU'NCTION, *s.* [from *in* upon, and *unguo* to anoint, Lat.] the act of smearing or anointing with any fat or oily substance.

INUNDA'TION, *s.* [*inundo* to overflow, from *unda* a wave, Lat.] the act of flowing; a flood. Figuratively, a confluence or multitude of any kind. *Cowley* observes, that *inundation* implies less than *deluge*.

To I'NVOCATE, *v. a.* [from *in* upon, and *voco* to call, Lat.] to call upon in prayer; to address for assistance.

INVOCA'TION, *s.* [from *in* upon, and *voco* to call, Lat.] the act of calling upon in prayer; the form used in addressing any being for assistance.

I'NVOICE, *s.* [perhaps corrupted from the French *envoyez*, of *envoyer*, Fr. to send] a catalogue of the freight of a ship, or of the articles shipped on board, and consigned to some person in a foreign country.

To INVO'KE, *v. a.* [from *in* upon, and *voco* to call, Lat.] to call upon, address, or pray to any superior being for aid.

To INVOL'VE, *v. a.* [from *in* in, and *volvo* to wrap, Lat.] to inwrap, or cover with any thing which surrounds; to intrust or join: to take in or comprise; to catch or subject to; to blend or mingle together confusedly. SYNON. Persons are *involved* in actions or affairs when they are far immersed in them. Affairs or actions are *complicated* with each other by their mixture and mutual dependence.

INVO'LUNTARILY, *ad.* not by choice; against one's will; necessarily.

INVO'LUNTARY, *a.* [*involontaire*, Fr.] not having the power of choice; necessitated; not chosen or done willingly

INVOLU'TION, *s.* [from *in* in, and *volvo* to wrap, Lat.] the act of wrapping in a thing. Figuratively, the state of being mixed, complicated or intricate; that which is wrapped round any thing. In algebra, the raising any quantity from its root to any height or power assigned.

To INU'MBRATE, *v. a.* [*inumbro*, Lat.] to shade; to cover with shades.

To INU'RE, *v. a.* [from *in* in, and *uro* to burn, Lat.] to habituate; to accustom; to make ready, willing, and able, by practice and custom; it generally implies hardship or labour.

INU'REMENT, *s.* practice; habit acquired by long practice; use.

To INU'RN, *v. a.* to put in an urn; to bury; to put into a tomb.

INU'STION, *s.* [from *in* in, and *uro* to burn, Lat.] the act of burning or of burning in.

INU'TILE, *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *utilis* useful, Lat.] useless; unprofitable.

INUTI'LITY, *s.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *utilis* useful, Lat.] want of use or profit.

INVU'LNERABLE, *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *vulnus* a wound, Lat.] not to be wounded or hurt.

To INWALL, (*inwaúll*) *v. a.* to enclose with a wall.

I'NWARD, *a.* placed at a distance from the surface, or outward part.

I'NWARD, *s.* any thing within; generally applied to the bowels, and used always in the plural number.

I'NWARDLY, *ad.* internally; in the mind or heart; privately; in a concave form, applied to a body bent, and opposed to any convexity or protuberance outwardly.

I'NWARDNESS, *s.* intimacy; familiarity.

To INWE'AVE, (*inweéve*) *v. a.* pret. *inwove*, or *inweaved*, part. pass. *inwove*, or *inwoven*; to mix any thing in weaving; to entwine or mingle. "*Inwoven* shade." *Par. Lost.*

To INWRA'P, (the *w* is mute) *v. a.* to wrap or cover by holding a thing over. Figuratively, to perplex, or puzzle with difficulty; to ravish, or transport.

INWRO'UGHT, (*inraut*) *a.* wrought into the substance of a thing.

To INWRE'ATH, (*inwreeth*) *v. a.* to surround as with a wreath.

JOA'NNA, or HINZUAN, one of the Comora Islands, between the N. end of Madagascar and the continent of Africa, has been governed, for the last two centuries, by a colony of Arabs. The face of the country is very picturesque and pleasing; lofty mountains clothed to their very summits, deep and rugged valleys adorned by frequent cataracts, cascades, woods, rocks, and rivulets, intermixed, form the diversified landscape. Groves are seen extending over the plains to the very edge of the sea, formed principally by the cocoanut trees, whose long and naked stems leave a clear and uninterrupted passage beneath; while their tufted and overspreading tops form a thick shade above, and keep off the scorching rays of the sun. Lat. 12. 14. S., long. 44. 48. E.

JOB, (*Jōb*) a canonical book of the Old Testament, inculcating the practice and virtue of patience and resignation.

JOB, *s.* of uncertain etymology; a small, trifling, or casual piece of work; a low, mean, mercenary, and lucrative employment; a sudden stab with a sharp-pointed instrument.

To JOB, *v. a.* to strike suddenly with a sharp-pointed instrument; to perform small pieces of work. Neuterly, to deal in the funds, or in buying and selling stock for others.

JO'BBER, *s.* one who buys and sells stock for others; one who does chance-work.

JO'BBERNOWL, *s.* [from *jobbe*, Flem. and *knol*, Sax.] a loggerhead or blockhead.

JO'CKEY, *s.* a person who rides a horse at a race; one who deals in horses. Figuratively, a cheat or bite.

To JO'CKEY, *v. a.* to jostle in riding. Figuratively, to cheat, or trick.

JOCO'SE, *a.* [from *jocus*, a joke, Lat.] merry; given to jest.

JOCO'SELY, *ad.* in a merry, waggish, or jesting manner.

JOCO'SENESS, or JOCO'SITY, *s.* the quality of being disposed to merriment or jesting. *Jocoseness* is most used.

JO'CULAR, *a.* [from *jocus* a joke, Lat.] used in jest, jesting.

JOCULA'RITY, *s.* a disposition to jesting; merriment.

JO'CUND, *a.* [from *jocundus* pleasant, Lat.] merry; gay; lively; full of mirth.

JO'CUNDLY, *ad.* in a merry manner.

JO'EL, or THE PROPHECY OF JOEL, a canonical book of the Old Testament. *Joel* was the son of Pethuel, and the second of the lesser prophets. The style of this prophet is figurative, strong, and expressive.

To JOG, *v. a.* [*schoken*, Belg.] to push or shake by a sudden push; to give notice, or excite a person's attention by a push. Neuterly, to move on by jolts, like those felt in trotting.

JOG, *s.* a push or slight shake; a sudden interruption, by a push or shake; a hint given by a push.

JO'GGER, (*jogger*) *s.* one who pushes another lightly; one who moves dully and heavily.

To JO'GGLE, *v. n.* to shake, or to make a thing shake.

JOHN (King), succeeded Richard I. his brother in the throne of England April 6, 1199. He was in France when his brother died; where, having been crowned duke of Normandy, he returned to England May 25, and was crowned the 28th, being then 32 years of age. His marriage with Isabella of Anjou before, who had been betrothed to Hugh earl of March, ruined his affairs in France. His passion for her was so great, that, to make her his wife, he divorced Avisa of Gloucester, under pretence of consanguinity; and without scruple broke through the engagement between Isabella and the earl of March. King John had an interview with the king of Scotland at Lincoln, and received his homage. Whilst they were there, the body of Hugh, bishop of Lincoln, reputed a saint, being brought from London to be interred, they both went out to meet it, and taking the coffin on their shoulders, bore it for some time. But notwithstanding this and other marks of respect shewn to the clergy, king John's nomination of a person to the vacant see of Lincoln was rejected with the utmost contempt by the canons of that church; which was owing to Innocent III., the then pope, resolving by all methods to prevent princes from having any thing to do with the election of bishops and abbots. The king's ill conduct at home and abroad caused great discontent among his subjects. He usurped such an absolute power, as made them apprehensive that their liberties were in danger. This alarmed the nobility, and put them upon forming schemes to oppose his arbitrary proceeding. The Poictevins having revolted, the king summoned the barons to attend him at Portsmouth, in order to pass over with him into France; but the barons, who assembled at Leicester, refused to go over with him, unless he would first restore them to their privileges, as he had promised before his coronation. The king, instead of giving them any satisfaction, began to take violent measures against them; and they, not being sufficiently prepared for their defence, at last submitted, and came to the king at Portsmouth; but when they were come, he dispensed with their attendance, upon their paying him two marks of silver for every knight's fee. King John went over to Normandy, having sent the earl of Pembroke thither with some troops before him; and what by the arms of Philip king of France, his policy and intrigues, nd what by the unaccountable negligence and inactivity of John, the whole province of Normandy was re-united to the crown of France, in the year 1204, after it had been severed from it 320 years, during the government of twelve dukes, of which king John was the last; and nothing was left to John but the duchy of Guienne. But what seemed to render John completely hateful to his subjects, was the murder of his nephew Arthur, who, by an indiscreet ardour in his military enterprises, had fallen into the hands of his uncle, and was shut up in the castle of Rouen. It was at midnight when John came in a boat to the place, and ordered the young prince to be brought before him. Long confinement, solitude, and the continuance of bad fortune, had now broken this generous youth's spirit; and perceiving that his death was meditated, he threw himself in the most imploring manner upon his knees before his uncle, and begged for mercy. John was too much hardened in the school of tyranny to feel any pity for his wretched suppliant. His youth, his affinity, his merits, were all disregarded, or were even obnoxious in a rival. The barbarous tyrant, making no reply, stabbed him with his own hands; and fastening a stone to the dead body, threw it into the Seine. This inhuman action thus rid John of a hated rival; but, happily for the instruction of after princes, it opened the way to his future ruin. Having in this manner shewn himself the enemy of mankind, in the prosperity of his reign, the whole world seemed to turn their back upon him in his distress. About this time died queen Eleanor, widow of Henry II. and mother of John. Hubert, archbishop of Canterbury, dying in 1205, John de Gray, bishop of Norwich, was, by the king's recommendation, chosen by the whole fraternity, whom pope Innocent III. refused to confirm, and ordered them to choose cardinal Stephen Langton, an Englishman then at Rome, threatening them with excommunication unless they complied, which at last they did with great reluctance; and the pope immediately confirmed the election, and consecrated Langton with his own hands. John, imagining this to have been the act of the whole body, expelled all the monks of St. Austin from their monastery, and banished them out of the kingdom. He wrote a sharp letter to the pope, upbraiding him with his unjust proceedings, and

threatened to break off all intercourse with Rome, unless he revoked what he had done. But Innocent, bent upon carrying his point, laid the whole kingdom under an interdict; the effect of which was, that divine service ceased in all the churches, and the sacraments ceased to be administered, except to infants and dying persons; the church-yards shut up, and the dead buried without any priest daring to assist at the funerals. King John, to be even with the pope, confiscated the estates of all the ecclesiastics who obeyed the interdict: he also ordered all the concubines of the priests, of which there were many, to be shut up in prison, and would not let them out without their paying large fines. And as there were some priests, who, in spite of the interdict, administered the sacraments, the king took them under his protection, and ordered the magistrates to hang on the spot all that should molest them; which as soon as the pope was informed of, he excommunicated all such as disobeyed the interdict, or complied with the king's orders. Though John remained still inflexible, he was not without his fears, as the people generally took part with the pope; and therefore, for his better security, he raised an army under pretence of making war upon Scotland, and caused all his vassals to renew their homage to him. The pope, finding that the interdict, which had been in force above a year, had not produced the effect he designed, proceeded to excommunicate the king, though the sentence was not published till some time after. In the mean time John led his army into Ireland, against the king of Connaught, who had raised some disturbances there. At Dublin he received the homage of above thirty petty princes; after which, having taken the king of Connaught prisoner, an end was put to this commotion, and the whole island remained in obedience to the king, who, before his departure, caused the laws and customs of England to be established in Ireland. The pope absolved John's subjects from their allegiance, solemnly deposed him, and empowered the king of France to put the sentence into execution, promising him remission from all his sins, together with the crown of England, as soon as he should have dethroned the tyrant. Accordingly, Philip made great preparations to invade England. In this crisis, Pandulph came over with the character of legate to England; and so wrought upon the king's fears, that he resigned the kingdom of England and lordship of Ireland to the pope, and acknowledged himself a vassal of the holy see. Philip, notwithstanding the pope's prohibition, still continued his preparations for invading England, which the earl of Flanders opposing, he sent his fleet to his coast; whereupon John sent a fleet under the earl of Salisbury, which totally destroyed the French fleet; and this put a stop to Philip's designs against England. And now the discontents of the barons having risen to a great height; and cardinal Langton siding with them, he shewed them the charter of king Henry I., advising them to make it the ground of their demands. Hereupon they entered into a confederacy to stand by one another, till their grievances were redressed, and their ancient privileges were confirmed. Upon the king's return from France, the barons having prepared themselves for war, in case the king should refuse to comply with their demands in a peaceable way, came in a body to the king about Christmas, and insisted on the restitution of the laws of St. Edward. The king was afraid to give them a flat denial, but told them they should have an answer at Easter; at which time, in the year 1215, the great men, with above 2,000 knights, well mounted and armed, besides other horse and foot, met at Stamford, and advanced to meet the king at Oxford; who being afraid to trust himself with them in conference, despatched the earl of Pembroke to know their demands. They immediately sent back a long writing, containing the laws and customs of the kingdom in the time of the Saxons; and declared, if the king would not confirm them, they would compel him to it by seizing his castles. John, having read over the articles, fell into a violent passion, and swore he would never comply with them; upon which the barons chose a general knight, Fitzwalter, giving him the title of Marshal of the Army of God, and of the holy Church; and marching to London, were received by the citizens, and besieged the king in the Tower. The king sent the earl of Pembroke to let them know he would comply with their demands. Accordingly, both parties meeting on a day appointed, in a meadow called Runnymede, between Staines and Windsor, the king, seemingly with a good will, though compelled to it by force, signed two charters, containing all that the barons desired; the one called the Charter of Liberties, or the Great Charter, (Magna Charta,) and the other the Charter of Forests. They were not only signed by the king, but by all the lords spiritual and temporal, sealed with the great seal, and confirmed by the king's solemn oath. But the king soon repented of what he had done, and sent over his confidants into Germany, France, and Flanders, to enlist men, promising them the confiscated estates of his rebellious barons, as he called them. He also wrote to the pope, who zealously espoused his cause, excommunicated the barons, annulled the charters, and absolved the king from the oath he had taken to observe them. However, the barons made light of the pope's thunderings, and seized upon Rochester, where was a vast quantity of provisions which the king had laid up. But the foreign army being arrived, who were very numerous, all soldiers of fortune, John retook Rochester; and then dividing his army into two bodies, the earl of Salisbury with one ravaged the southern counties, while the king with the other did the same by the northern. The barons finding themselves not strong enough to keep the field, shut themselves up in London. In this distress they had recourse to a dangerous expedient; which was, to invite over Louis, son to the king of France, promising to place the crown on his head, if he would come with a force sufficient to rescue them from the tyranny of John. Philip sent over his son with a numerous army, notwithstanding the pope's prohibition, and his threatening prince Louis with excommunication, the moment he set foot on English ground. That prince landed March 21, 1216, and soon made himself master of the whole county of Kent, except Dover castle. He then marched to London, where the barons and citizens took the oath of allegiance to him. From this time he acted as sovereign. In the mean time John was in perpetual motion, marching from place to place, by all means avoiding coming to battle. His grief at length threw him into a fever, of which he died at Newark, October 18, 1216, in the 51st year of his age, and 18th of his reign, and was buried in the cathedral of Worcester. John was in his person taller than the middle size, of a good shape and agreeable countenance. With respect to his disposition, we find him slothful, shallow, proud, imperious, sullen, rash, cruel, vindictive, perfidious, cowardly, libidinous, and inconstant; abject in adversity, and overbearing in success; contemned and hated by his subjects, over whom he tyrannized to the utmost of his power; abhorred by the clergy, whom he oppressed with exactions; and despised by all the neighbouring princes of Europe. Nevertheless it must be owned that his reign is not altogether barren of laudable transactions. He regulated the form of the civil government in the city of London, and several other places in the kingdom, he was the first who coined sterling money, introduced the laws of England into Ireland, and granted to the Cinque-Ports those privileges of which they are still possessed.

JOHN O'GROAT'S HOUSE, the remains of the noted

house, reckoned the most northerly dwelling in Scotland, and so called from a family of the name of Groat, who formerly resided here, and to whom the village and ferry, from this place to the Orkneys, belonged. It is situated one mile W. of Duncansby or Dungsby Head.

JOHN, SAINT, (the Evangelist) was by birth a Galilean, by trade a fisherman, as was his father Zebedee, and his brother St. James, and from that occupation they were both called to be disciples and apostles of our blessed Saviour. He is called the disciple whom Jesus in a particular manner loved. He wrote the gospel which goes by his name, in which the divinity and Godhead of our Saviour is clearly asserted against the Gnostics, who began even in that early age to deny it. He wrote also three epistles; the 1st, catholic, or general; the other two addressed to different persons, which have always been very highly esteemed in all ages of the church. He is also, by almost all the ancients, acknowledged to be the author of the book of the Revelation, which he wrote while under banishment in the isle of Patmos; whither he was sent by the tyrant Domitian, who, as Tertullian writes, had before this commanded him, for his strict adherence to the Christian faith, to be thrown into a caldron of burning or boiling oil; but from this danger he was miraculously delivered, and lived to return, under the emperor Nerva, to Ephesus, where he died at the age of a hundred years, and was there buried.

JOHNA'PPLE, *s.* a good, sharp, juicy apple.

JOHN'S WORT, *s.* in botany, an herb which is reckoned useful in spitting blood and various other disorders.

To JOIN, *v. a.* [*joindre*, Fr.] to add one thing to another; to couple or combine; to unite in concord; to unite; to touch, or be contiguous; to unite with in marriage, or any other league; to associate; to act in concert with. Neuterly, to grow to; to adhere; to close; to clash; to become confederate.

JOI'NER, *s.* one who makes utensils by joining different portions of wood together.

JOI'NERY, *s.* an art whereby several pieces of wood are so fixed and joined together, that they seem one entire piece.

JOINT, *s.* [*jointure*, Fr.] the articulation of the limbs, or union of moveable bones in animal bodies; a hinge, or an union of different substances which are let into each other, so as to be capable of moving without breaking or separating; a limb of an animal separated by a butcher from the rest of a carcase; a knot in wood. *Out of joint*, is applied to a bone that is luxated or slipped from the socket in which it is used to move; and also to imply disorder, confusion, or disturbance, &c.

JOINT, *a.* shared among many. "*Joint* property." *Locke.* United, or partaking in the same possessions; hence *joint heir.* Combined or acting in concert.

To JOINT, *v. a.* to unite in a confederacy. To form many parts into one. To form in articulations, or in such a manner as to move without breaking or separating. To cut or divide a carcase at the joints.

JOI'NTED, *a.* having joints; full of joints or knots.

JOI'NTER, *s.* in carpentry, a sort of plane.

JOI'NTLY, *ad.* together, opposed to *separately.* In a state of union or combination, applied to the action of different persons or things.

JOI'NTRESS, *s.* [from *jointure*] a woman who holds any thing in jointure.

JOINTSTOOL, *s.* a stool made by joints, or in such a manner that the legs, sides, and top, join each other.

JOINTURE, *s.* [*jointure*, Fr.] in law, an estate settled on a wife, to be enjoyed after the death of her husband.

JOIST, *s.* [from *joindre*, Fr.] in architecture, a piece of timber, framed into the girders, on which the boards of floors are laid.

To JOIST, *v. a.* to fit in the smaller beams on which the boards of a floor are laid.

JOKE, *s.* [*jocus*, Lat.] a jest or witty expression that causes a smile, or raises a laugh.

To JOKE, *v. n.* [*jocor*, from *jocus* a joke, Lat.] to jest; or to endeavour merrily to divert by words and actions; to tell a pleasing fiction.

JO'KER, *s.* a jester; a merry fellow.

JOLE, *s.* [*gueule*, Fr.] the face or cheek. It is seldom used but in the phrase of *cheek by jole.* The head of a fish.

To JOLL, *v. a.* [from *jole* the head] to beat the head against any thing.

JO'LLILY, *ad.* [from *jolly*] in a disposition to noisy mirth.

JO'LLINESS, or JO'LLITY, *s.* [from *jolly*] gaiety; elevation of spirit; merriment; noisy mirth.

JO'LLY, *a.* [*jovialis*, Lat. from *Jupiter* or *Jove*, the principal of the heathen gods] gay; merry; cheerful; full of mirth and spirits. Figuratively, plump, like a person in full health.

To JOLT, (*jōlt*) *v. n.* [etymology unknown] to shake or shock, as a carriage in a rough road.

JOLT, (*jōlt*) *s.* a shock given by a carriage travelling in a rough road.

JO'LTHEAD, (*jōlthead*) *s.* a great head: a blockhead.

JO'NAH, the son of Amittai, the fifth of the smaller prophets, was a Galilean, and a native of Gath-hepher.

IO'NIC ORDER, *s.* the third of the five orders of architecture, being a kind of mean between the robust and delicate orders.

JO'NKIOPING, or *Jortfrkoping*, a town of Sweden, capital of the province of Smoland, and seat of the superior court of justice for Gothland. The houses are chiefly of wood covered with turf; for, excepting the largest towns and country seats, few of the buildings of Sweden are roofed with tiles. They are principally covered with turf or moss; no thatching being used, as both too dear, and too dangerous in cases of fire. In order to keep out the rain, large layers of birch bark are spread over the timber-work of the roof, and covered with turf or moss. These turf roots make a singular appearance, many of them producing herbage, which is occasionally cut for the use of the cattle; and a few are ornamented with flowers. The town, which contains about 3,000 inhabitants, and has a manufacture of arms, is seated on the S. side of the Lake Wetter, 50 miles N. W. of Calmar. Lat. 57. 48. N., long. 14. 7. E.

JONQUI'LLE, *s.* [*jonquille*, Fr.] in botany, a yellow flower; a species of daffodil.

JO'RDAN, a river of Palestine, which rises in the mountain of Antilibanus, and running from N. to S. passes through the sea of Galilee or lake of Tiberias, and empties itself into the Dead Sea.

JO'RDEN, *s.* [*jor* and *den*, Sax.] a chamber-pot, or close-stool pan.

To JO'STLE, *v. a.* [*jouster*, Fr.] to rush or run against a person.

JO'SHUA, a canonical book of the Old Testament, containing the history of the wars and transactions of the person whose name it bears. The whole comprehends a term of seventeen, or, according to others, of twenty-seven years.

JOT, *s.* [from the Greek letter *iota*] a point; a tittle; the least quantity that can be assigned.

JO'VIAL, *a.* [*jovialis*, from *Jupiter* or *Jove*, the largest planet in our solar system] in astrology, under the influence of Jupiter. Gay; airy; elated with mirth.

JO'VIALLY, *ad.* in a merry, airy, or gay manner.

JO'VIALNESS, *s.* the quality or state of being merry.

JO'URNAL, (*júrnal*) *s.* [*journal*, Fr.] a diary; an account of a person's daily transactions; any news-paper published daily or weekly, and containing the news of every day. In navigation, a book wherein is kept an account of the ship's way at sea, the changes of the wind, and other occurrences.

JOU'RNALIST, (*jurnalist*) *s.* a writer of daily news-papers.

JOU'RNEY, (the *o* in this word and its compounds and derivatives is not pronounced, as *júrney, júrneyman*, &c.) *s.* [*journée*, Fr.] the distance travelled in a day. Figuratively, travelled by land, distinguished from that by sea, which is styled a voyage. Passage from one place to another.

To JOU'RNEY, *v. n.* to travel or pass from one place to another.

JO'URNEYMAN, *s.* [*journée*, Fr. and *man*] a person hired to work by the day; at present extended to signify a person who works under a master.

JOU'RNEYWORK, *s.* [*journée*, Fr. and *work*] work performed for hire or wages.

JOUST, (*just*) *s.* [*joust*, Fr.] a tilt or tournament, wherein the combatants fight with spears, &c.

To JOUST, (*just*) *v. a.* [*jouster*, Fr.] to run in the tilt.

JOY, *s.* [*joie*, Fr.] a delight of the mind arising from the consideration of a present, or assured approaching possession of a future, good; the mirth or noise which arises from success; gladness; pleasure; happiness.

To JOY, *v. n.* to rejoice; to be glad. Actively, to congratulate; to affect with joy. To enjoy.

JO'YFUL, *a.* full of joy or pleasure on the possession, or certain expectation, of some good.

JO'YFULLY, *ad.* with gladness or pleasure, on account of possession, or certain expectation of some future good.

JO'YFULNESS, *s.* the quality of receiving or feeling pleasure on the consideration of some present, or certain expectation of some future, good.

JO'YLESS, *a.* without joy; deprived of pleasure; sad.

JO'YOUS, *a.* [*joyeux*, Fr.] glad; gay; merry; delighted.

IPECACUA'NHA, *s.* in the materia medica, is an Indian root, of which there are two kinds, distinguished by their colour, and brought from different places, but both possessing the same virtues, though in a different degree. The one is gray, and brought from Peru; the other brown, and brought from the Brazils. The gray *Ipecacuanha* is preferable to the brown, as the latter is apt to operate more roughly. It is an excellent, mild, and safe emetic, a noble restringent, and the greatest of all remedies for a dysentery.

IPSWICH, an ancient and populous, but irregularly built town of Suffolk, seated on the river Orwell, near the place where the fresh and salt water meet, forming a sort of half-moon, or crescent, on its bank. Across the river there is a bridge leading to suburb Stoke Hamlet. Here are several public buildings and a custom-house, with a good quay. It has declined, however, from its former consequence; the manufactures of broad cloth and canvass are at an end; and its present commerce depends upon the malting and exportation of corn to London, and timber to the different dock-yards It has a considerable coasting trade, and a small share of foreign commerce, and has lately sent ships to Greenland. Vessels of great burden are obliged to stop at some distance below the town. It is 18 miles N. E. of Colchester, and 69 N. E. of London. Markets on Tuesday and Thursday for small meat, on Wednesday and Friday for fish, and on Saturday for provisions of all kinds. This town is noted for being the birth-place of cardinal Wolsey. Pop. 20,454.

IRA'SCIBLE, *a.* [from *irascor* to be angry, Lat.] easily provoked to anger; belonging to the passions of anger.

IRE, *s.* [from *ira* anger, Lat.] hatred arising from considering a thing as capable of affecting, or having affected us, with an injury.

IREBY or *JERBY*, an ancient town of Cumberland, E. of the road between Cockermouth and Wigton, and near the source of the river Elen. It is 10 miles N. E. of Cockermouth, and 299 N. N. W. of London. Market on Thursday

I'REFUL, *a.* angry; raging.

I'REFULLY, *ad.* in a manner which shews great anger.

IRELAND, one of the British islands, lying to the W. of that of Great Britain. It is bounded on the E. by St. George's Channel, or the Irish sea, which separates it from England and Wales; on the N. E. by a channel about 20 miles broad which separates it from Scotland; and on every other side by the ocean. It lies between long. 5. 43. and 10. 38. W. and between lat. 51. 15. and 55. 13. N., being about 287 miles in length, and 155 in breadth. It is divided into four provinces, viz., Ulster, on the north; Munster, on the south; Leinster, on the east; and Connaught on the west. These are subdivided into 32 counties, viz., Carlow, Dublin, Kildare, Kilkenny, King's County, Longford, Lowth, Meath, Queen's County, West Meath, Wexford, Wicklow, in the province of Leinster: Antrim, Armagh, Cavan, Down, Donegal, Fermanagh, Londonderry, Monaghan, and Tyrone, in the province of Ulster: Clare, Cork, Kerry, Limerick, Tipperary, and Waterford, in the province of Munster: Galway, Leitrim, Mayo, Roscommon, and Sligo, in the province of Connaught. The air is mild and temperate, being cooler in summer, and warmer in winter, than in England; though it is not so clear and pure, nor so proper for ripening corn and fruits. It is more humid than in England; but this quality is pretty much mended, and will be more so, when the bogs and morasses are drained. In general, it is a fruitful country, well watered with lakes and rivers; and the soil in most parts, is very good and fertile; even in those places where the bogs and morasses have not been drained, there is good meadow ground. It produces corn, hemp, and flax, in great plenty; and the herds of cattle are so numerous, that their beef and butter are exported into foreign parts; the English, and foreign ships, frequently come to victual in Irish ports. The principal riches and commodities of Ireland are, cattle, hides, wool, tallow, suet, butter, cheese, wood, salt, honey, wax, furs, hemp, and more especially fine linen cloth, which they have brought to great perfection, and their trade in it is vastly increased. This country is exceedingly well situated for foreign trade, and has many secure and commodious bays, creeks, and harbours, especially on the W. coast. Their laws differed but little from those of England; and the national establishment of religion was the same. The members of parliament usually sat for life, unless upon the demise of the king of Great Britain; but, in 1768, their parliaments were made octennial. Formerly this kingdom was entirely subordinate to that of Great Britain, whose parliament could make laws to bind the people of Ireland; and an appeal might be made from their courts of justice to the house of lords in England; but, in 1782, it was declared, that although Ireland was an imperial *crown*, inseparably annexed to that of Britain, (on which connexion the interest and happiness of both nations essentially depended) yet the *kingdom* of Ireland was distinct, with a parliament of its own, and that no body of men were competent to make laws for Ireland, except the king, lords, and commons thereof. And some time after, this declaration being thought insufficient, the British legislature, by an express act of parliament for that purpose, relinquished all claim of right to interfere with the judgment of the Irish courts, or to make laws to bind Ireland in time to come. However, in 1801, an union of the two governments took place, under

IRELAND.
English Miles.
10 20 30 40 50
The Stars attached to Towns, thus * shew the number of Members returned to Parliament.
Longitude West of Greenwich.

London. Published by Thomas Kelly, 17. Paternoster Row.

the title of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. Ireland now sends 4 spiritual and 28 temporal lords, and 100 commoners to meet in the imperial parliament. The lord-lieutenant of Ireland, as well as the council, are appointed, from time to time, by the king. The native Irish are described as impatient of abuse and injury, quick of apprehension, implacable in resentment, ardent in all their affections, and remarkably hospitable. In the country there certainly remains a great deal of this amiable national characteristic, and even in their towns formality and etiquette are often so lost in hearty salutations, and a familiar manner of address, that the stranger soon feels himself at home, and imagines the people about him all relations. There are some considerable mountains in Ireland, the chief of which are the Knock Patrick, Sliew Blocmy, and Curlieu hills. Of all its bogs, that called the *Bog of Allen* is the most considerable. The chief lakes are Lough Lean, Lough Erne, Lough Neagh, and Lough Coribb; and its principal rivers are the Shannon, Boyne, Barrow, Liffey, Nore, and Suir. This country is said to have been formerly full of woods, but the case is now so different, that it has been found necessary to plant new ones, and to give parliamentary encouragement for their preservation and increase. The mineral productions of this country have been little known till of late years, the natives in general having given themselves (at least for some centuries past) little trouble about them. Nevertheless, copper, lead, iron, and even silver ores, have been found in the Irish mines; some vestiges of works of this sort appear at Clontarf, on the edge of Dublin Bay. In the county of Antrim, there is a mine which consists of a mixture of silver and lead; every 30lbs. of lead ore produce about a pound of silver. There is another in Connaught, of the same kind; and one still richer in Wicklow. About 12 miles from Limerick, two mines have been discovered, one of copper, and the other of lead. Iron mines are dispersed all over the kingdom. There are likewise quarries of marble, slate, and freestone, and the earth produces, in various places, coal and turf for firing. Pop. 7,767,401.

I RIS, *s.* [Lat.] the rainbow. In philosophy, an appearance of light resembling the rainbow. In botany, the flower-de-luce. In anatomy, the circle round the pupil of the eye, from whence it receives the appellation of black, blue, &c., according to the colour.

To IRK, *v. a.* [*yrk*, Isl.] to give pain, or make weary, used only impersonally; as, "it *irks* me." *Shak.*

I'RKSOME, *a.* wearisome; affecting with pain or trouble.

I'RKSOMELY, *ad.* in such a manner as to pain, weary, or trouble.

I'RKSOMENESS, *s.* tediousness; wearisomeness.

I'RON, *s.* [*iren*, Sax.] a well-known metal. *Iron* is plentifully and universally diffused throughout nature, pervading almost every thing, and is the chief cause of colour in earths and stones. It may be detected in plants and in animal fluids. It is found in great masses, and in various states, in the bowels of the earth in most parts of the world. Pure iron is soft and ductile, and when dissolved has a sweet and styptic taste, and emits a peculiar smell when rubbed strongly; it is attracted by the magnet and has the property of becoming itself magnetic. It is fused with great difficulty, but it gives fire by collision with flint. Iron is one of the most useful substances in the world, as every thing we possess is manufactured by its means. When converted into steel it is employed in various ways, especially for edge-tools, all which are formed in part with this metal from the ponderous pit-saw to the finest lancet. Its oxydes are used in painting, enamelling, dyeing, and in medicine.—Any instrument or utensil made of iron; as, a flat *iron*, box *iron*, or smoothing *iron*. A chain, shackle, or manacle; as, "he was put in *irons*." In these two last senses it has a plural.

I'RON, *a.* made of iron; resembling iron in colour. Figuratively, harsh; severe; rigid. Indissoluble; unbroken. Hard; impenetrable.

To I'RON, *v. a.* to smooth with an iron; to put on shackles or irons.

IRO'NICAL, *s.* in an ironical or sneering manner.

IRO'NICALLY, *ad.* by the use of irony.

I'RONMONGER, *s.* one who deals in iron.

I'RON-MOULDS, *s.* in mineralogy, yellow lumps of earth or stone found in chalk-pits about the Chiltern in Oxfordshire, and elsewhere; being in reality a kind of pyrites, or indigested iron-ore.

I'RONWOOD, *s.* a hard kind of wood, so ponderous as to sink in water.

I'RONWORT, *s.* a plant with purplish spikes of male and female flowers, found on high chalky pastures and moist meadows; called also burnet.

I'RONY, *a.* made of iron; partaking of iron.

I'RONY, *s.* [*eironeia*, from *eiron* a dissembler, Gr.] in rhetoric, a figure wherein a person means one thing and expresses another; generally used as a sneer, and in commending a person for qualities which he has not.

IRRA'DIANCE or IRRA'DIANCY, *s.* [*irradio*, from *radius* a ray, Lat.] the emission of rays of light on any subject; a sparkling; beams of glittering light emitted or reflected.

To IRRA'DIATE, *v. a.* [*irradio*, from *radius* a ray, Lat.] to brighten. To illumine, applied to the mind. To animate with heat or rays. To adorn with something shining.

IRRADIA'TION, *s.* [*irradio*, from *radius* a ray, Lat.] the act of emiting beams of light, or glittering; the state of a thing made to glitter. Illumination, or knowledge, applied to the mind.

IRRA'TIONAL, (*irráshonal*) *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *ratio* reason, Lat.] void of reason or understanding, void of the powers of reason; absurd or contrary to reason.

IRRA'TIONALITY, (*irrashonálity*) *s.* the quality of being void of reason.

IRRA'TIONALLY, (*irrashonally*) *ad.* in a manner inconsistent with reason; absurdly.

IRRECLAI'MABLE, *a.* not to be altered by instruction, threats or persuasions.

IRRECONCI'LEABLE, *a.* [*irréconciliable*, Fr.] not to be appeased or made to agree.

IRRECONCI'LEABLENESS, *s.* impossibility to be reconciled.

IRRECONCI'LEABLY, *ad.* in a manner not admitting a reconciliation.

IRRECONCI'LED, *a.* not atoned, or expiated.

IRRECO'VERABLE, *a.* not to be regained, restored, or repaired; not to be remedied.

IRRECO'VERABLY, *ad.* in a manner beyond recovery, or past all cure or remedy.

IRREDU'CIBLE, *a.* not to be reduced.

IRREFRAGABI'LITY, *s.* strength of argument not to be refuted.

IRREFRA'GABLE, *a.* [*irréfragable*, Fr.] not to be confuted, applied to argument.

IRREFRA'GABLY, *ad.* in such a manner as not to be confuted.

IRREFU'TABLE, *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *refuto* to refute, Lat.] not to be overthrown or confuted.

IRRE'GULAR, *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *regula* a rule, Lat.] deviating from, or contrary to, any rule,

standard, custom, or nature; immethodical; not consistent with the rules of morality.

IRREGULA'RITY, *s.* [*irrégularité*, Fr.] the act of deviating from, or doing any thing contrary to, a rule; neglect of method or order; an action done contrary to the rules of morality.

IRRE'GULARLY, *ad.* without observation or rule, method or duty.

To IRRE'GULATE, *v. a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *regula* a rule, Lat.] to make irregular; to disturb the order of time.

IRRE'LATIVE, *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *relativus* related, Lat.] having no reference or relation to any thing; single.; unconnected.

IRRE'LEVANT, *a.* unassisting; of no service.

IRRELI'GION, *s.* [*irreligion*, Fr.] contempt or want of religion.

IRRELI'GIOUS, *a.* [*irreligieux*, Fr.] contemning or having no religion; impious; contrary to religion.

IRRELI'GIOUSLY, *ad.* in an impious manner.

IRREME'ABLE, *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *remeo* to return, Lat.] not to be repassed; admitting no return.

IRREME'DIABLE, *a.* [*irrémédiable*, Fr.] admitting no cure or remedy.

IRREME'DIABLY, *ad.* in a manner admitting no cure or remedy.

IRREMI'SSIBLE, *a.* [*irremissible*, Fr.] unpardonable.

IRREMI'SSIBLENESS, *s.* the quality of admitting no pardon.

IRREMO'VEABLE, *a.* not to be moved, changed, or affected.

IRRE'PARABLE, *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *reparo* to repair, Lat.] not to be recovered; not to be restored to its former state.

IRRE'PARABLY, *ad.* in such a manner as not to be recovered or restored to its former state.

IRREPLE'VIABLE, *a.* in law, not be redeemed.

IRREPREHE'NSIBLE, *a.* [*irrépréhensible*, Fr.] not to be blamed.

IRREPREHE'NSIBLY, *ad.* in a manner not to be blamed.

IRREPRO'ACHABLE, (*irrepróchable*) *a.* free from blame or reproach.

IRREPRO'ACHABLY, (*irrepróchably*) *ad.* in a manner not deserving blame or reproach.

IRREPRO'VEABLE, *a.* not to be blamed or found fault with.

IRRESI'STIBI'LITY, *s.* the quality of being above all resistance.

IRRESI'STIBLE, *a.* [*irrésistible*, Fr.] superior to all resistance or opposition.

IRRESI'STIBLY, *ad.* in a manner not to be hindered from effecting its design or end; in a manner not to be opposed.

IRRE'SOLUBLE, *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *resolvo*, to resolve, Lat.] not to be broken or dissolved.

IRRE'SOLUBLENESS, *s.* the quality of having its parts not to be broken or dissolved.

IRRESO'LVEDLY, *ad.* without any fixed, or positive determination of the will.

IRRE'SOLUTE, *a.* [*irrésolu*, Fr.] not constant in purpose; not fixed in one determination; continually varying in one's choice.

IRRE'SOLUTELY, *ad.* without firmness of mind or determination.

IRRESOLU'TION, *s.* [*irrésolution*, Fr.] want of fixed and settled determination of mind.

IRRESPE'CTIVELY, *ad.* without respect to circumstances.

IRRESPE'CTIVE, *a.* having no respect to persons or circumstances.

IRRETRIE'VABLE, (*irretreévable*) *a.* not to be recovered or repaired.

IRRETRIE'VABLY, (*irretreévably*) *ad.* in a manner not to be recovered or repaired.

IRRE'VERENCE, *s.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *revereor* to reverence, Lat.] want of veneration or respect; a state wherein a person has not that respect paid to him which is due to his rank and dignity.

IRRE'VERENT, *a.* [*irrévérent*, Fr.] not paying, expressing, or conceiving the homage, veneration, or respect, due to the character or dignity of a person.

IRRE'VERENTLY, *ad.* without due homage, respect, or veneration.

IRREVE'RSIBLE. *a.* not to be reversed, abrogated, or altered.

IRREVE'RSIBLY, *ad.* in a manner not to be reversed or changed.

IRRE'VOCABLE, *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *revoco* to recall, Lat.] not to be recalled, brought back, or reversed.

IRRE'VOCABLY, *ad.* without recovery or recall.

To I'RRIGATE, *v. a.* [*irrigo*, from *rigo* to water, Lat.] to moisten or water.

IRRIGA'TION, *s.* [*irrigo*, from *rigo* to water, Lat.] the act of watering, wetting, or moistening.

IRRI'GUOUS, *a.* [*irrigo*, from *rigo* to water, Lat.] watery or watered. Dewy or moist.

IRRI'SION, *s.* [from *in* at, and *rideo* to laugh, Lat.] the act of deriding, mocking, or laughing at another.

IRRITABI'LITY, *s.* that peculiar constitution of body, which inclines a person to be easily affected by stimulants. It is often applied to the mind, and is evident in fretful tempers.

I'RRITABLE, *a.* easily irritated.

To I'RRITATE, *v. a.* [from *irrito*, Lat.] to provoke to anger; to tease. To cause an inflammation, applied to wounds. To heighten any quality. "Air *irritateth* cold." *Bacon.*

IRRITA'TION, *s.* [from *irrito* to provoke, Lat.] the act of provoking, exasperating, or stimulating.

IRRU'PTION, *s.* [from *irrumpo* to break in, Lat.] the act of any thing forcing an entrance; an inroad or forcible entry of an enemy into any place.

IS, the third person singular of the present tense indicative, from the verb To BE, borrowed from *is*, Goth., the second person singular of the present tense indicative of *wisan*, Goth. Sometimes the *i* is left out, and expressed by an apostrophe over its place; as, "There's some." *Shak.*

ISA'IAH, THE PROPHECY OF, a canonical book of the Old Testament, and the first of the four greater prophecies. He was of the blood royal, his father Amos being brother of Azariah, king of Judah. The style of this prophet is noble, sublime, and florid. Grotius calls him the Demosthenes of the Hebrews. Isaiah prophesied from the end of the reign of Uzziah till the time of Manasseh, by whose order, according to the Jewish tradition, he was put to death by being sawed asunder.

ISCHIA'DIC, (*iskiádik*) *a.* [from *ischias* one of the bones of the hip, Gr.] in anatomy, a name given to the crural veins, called the greater and the lesser ischias. It signifies also a disease or pain of the hip, and is commonly called *sciatica.*

ISCHU'RY, (*iskúry*) *s.* [*ischouria*, from *ischo* to stop, and *ouron* urine, Gr.] in medicine, a disorder consisting of an entire suppression of urine.

ISH, [*isc*, Sax.] a termination added to words; expresses diminution, or lessening the sense of the word, if joined to an adjective, as, *bluish*, tending to blue. When added to a substantive, it implies likeness, or partaking the qualities of the substantive to which it is added; as, *foolish*, *wolfish*, *roguish*. When added to the name of a country, it implies something belonging to it; as *Swedish*, *Danish*.

I'SINGLASS, *s.* a tough, firm, and light substance, of a whitish colour, and somewhat transparent, resembling glue, but in some degree cleanlier. It is made from the intestines of a cartilaginous, fish, which is a species of sturgeon, grows to eighteen or twenty feet in length, and is found in the Danube, &c. In medicine, it is prescribed in broths and jellies as an agglutinant and strengthener; and by wine-coopers it is used in clearing wines.

I'SINGLASS-STONE, *s.* a fossil found in broad masses, composed of a multitude of extremely fine flakes or plates; the ancients made their windows of it, instead of glass. It is found in Muscovy, Persia, the island of Cyprus, in the Alps and Apennines, and the mountains of Germany.

ISLAND, (*iland*) *s.* [*ealand*, Erse] a tract of land surrounded by water.

ISLANDER, (*ilander*) *s.* one who inhabits an island.

ISLAY, or *ILA*, one of the Western Isles of Scotland, to the S. W. of Jura, from which it is separated by a narrow strait or sound. Its greatest length is 25 miles, and its breadth about 18. The principal village is Bowmore, which is in a manner a new town, and has a convenient harbour. The inhabitants are calculated at 8000. The face of the country is hilly. Here are mines of copper, emery, quicksilver, lead ore, and black lead; with immense stores of lime-stone, marl, coral, and shell-sand for manure. Some corn and flax is raised here, and numerous droves of cattle are annually exported. In this, and some of the neighbouring islands, multitudes of adders infest the heath. On the N. W. side of the island is the cave of Sanegmore, which is a grotto, divided into a number of far-winding passages; sometimes opening into fine expanses; again closing, for a long space, into galleries, and forming a curious subterraneous labyrinth. There are also many other caverns, the haunts of numerous wild pigeons, that lodge and breed in them. The goats that feed among the rocks are so wild, that they are shot like deer.

ISLE, (*ile*) *s.* [*isle*, Fr.] an island, or country surrounded by water. A long walk in a church, corrupted from *aile*, of *aisle*, Fr. a wing, it being originally only a wing or side-walk.

ISLEWORTH, a town in Middlesex, 9 miles W. of London. It is situated on the river Thames, opposite to Richmond. Pop 5590.

ISLIP, a town of Oxfordshire, chiefly noted for the birth and baptism of Edward the Confessor. The chapel wherein Edward was baptized, at a small distance N. from the church, was desecrated during Cromwell's usurpation, and converted to the meanest uses of a farm-yard. It is built of stone, 15 yards long, and 7 broad, and retains traces of the arches of an oblong window at the E. end. At present it has a roof of thatch, and is still called the king's chapel. The manor was given by Edward the Confessor to Westminster Abbey, to which it still belongs. It has also some remains of an ancient palace, said to have been king Ethelred's. By the Oxfordshire canal, it communicates with the late inland navigations. It has a good market for sheep, and is 56 miles N. W. of London. Pop. 695.

I'SMAIL, a town of Bessarabia. It was taken by storm by the Russians under General Suwarrow on the 22d of December, 1790; and it is said, that the long siege and the capture did not cost less than 10,000 men. The most atrocious part of the transaction is, that the garrison (whose firmness would have received, from a less sanguinary foe, the highest applause) were massacred by the merciless conquerors, to the amount of, by their own account, 30,000 men, and the place was abandoned to the fury of the brutal soldiery. Ismail is seated on the N. side of the Dannbe, 140 miles S. W. of Ockzakow. Lat. 45. 11. N., long. 29. 30. E. Pop. 10,000.

ISO'CHRONAL, or ISO'CHRONOUS, (*isókronal*, or *isókronous*) *a.* [from *isos* equal, and *chronos* time, Gr.] is applied to such vibrations of a pendulum as are performed in the same space of time.

I'SOLATED, *a.* a term in architecture, signifying alone, separate, detached.

ISOPERIME'TRICAL, *s.* [from *isos* equal, and *perimetron* a circumference, Gr.] in geometry, are such figures as have equal perimeters or circumferences, of which the circle is the greatest.

ISO'SCELES, *s.* [*isoscèle*, Fr.] applied to a triangle which has two sides.

ISPA'HAN, a celebrated city of Asia, and capital of Persia, thought by some to be the finest city in the East. It stands in the middle of a plain, surrounded on all sides with mountains, at eight miles' distance, which rise gradually in the form of an amphitheatre. There is no river, except a small one, called Senderut, which supplies almost all the houses with water. It is 20 miles in circumference, with well-built houses, and flat roofs, on which they walk, eat, and lie, in the summer-time, for the sake of the cool air. Here are a great number of magnificent palaces, and that of the king is two miles and a half in circumference. There are 160 mosques, 1,800 large caravansaries, about 260 public baths, a prodigious number of coffee-houses, and very fine bazars and streets, in which are canals planted on each side with trees. The streets are not paved, but always clean, on account of the dryness of the air, for it seldom rains or snows here. Near this city, about A. D. 1030, was fought a great battle between Tangrolipix, general of the Turks, and Mahomet, sultan of Persia, (who had revolted from the great caliph of the Saracens,) in which the sultan happening to break his neck by a fall from his horse, the kingdom, by the agreement of both armies, devolved to the Turkish general. This was the beginning of the kingdom of the Seljukian Turks in Persia, which prospered near 200 years, till its overthrow by Hoccatta, the son of Ringis, the great cham of Tartary. It is 265 miles N. E. of Bussorah, 300 S. of the Caspian sea, and 1,400 S. E. of Constantinople. Long. 52. 55. E., lat. 32. 25. N. Pop. 200,000.

I'SRAELITES, *s.* the descendants of Israel or Jacob, who were at first called Hebrews, by reason of Abraham, who came from the other side of the Euphrates, and afterwards Israelites, from Israel the father of the twelve Patriarchs, and, lastly, Jews.

I'SSUE, *s.* [*issue*, Fr.] the act of passing out; passage outwards; an event, or the consequence of any action. In surgery, a hole made in the flesh by incision, for the discharge of humours. Progeny, offspring. The profits growing from an amercement. The point of matter depending on a suit, wherein the parties join, and put the cause to the trial of a jury. Hence, to *join issue*, is to agree upon some particular point, on which the decision of a cause shall rest.

To I'SSUE, *v. n.* [*uscire*, Ital.] to come or pass out at any place. To proceed, applied to offspring. To be produced or gained, applied to funds or trade. To run out in lines. Actively, to send out by authority or judicially, used with *out*; this sense is most common.

I'SSUELESS, *a.* without offspring or children.

I'STHMUS, (*istmus*) *s.* [Lat.] in geography, is a narrow

neck of land that joins two continents, or joins a peninsula to the terra firma, and separates two seas. The most celebrated isthmuses are that of Panama, or Darien, which joins North and South America; and that of Suez, which connects Asia and Africa; that of Corinth, of Crim Tartary, &c,

IT, *pron.* [*hit*, Sax.] the neuter demonstrative, made use of in speaking of things. Sometimes it is used absolutely for the state of a person or affair. "How is *it?*" *Shak.* Sometimes elliptically for the thing, matter, or affair. "*It 's* come to pass." *Shak.* After neutral verbs, it is used either ludicrously, or to give an emphasis. "A mole courses *it* on the ground." *Spect.*

ITALY, a large peninsula of Europe, having the Alps to the N., by which it is separated from France; and it is surrounded on all other sides by the Mediterranean sea. It is the most celebrated country in Europe, having been formerly the seat of the Roman empire, and still that of the pope. It is so fine and fruitful a country, that it is commonly called the Garden of Europe. The air is temperate and wholesome, except in the territory of the church, where it is very different. The soil is fertile, and produces wheat, rice, wine, oil, oranges, citrons, pomegranates, all sorts of fruits, flowers, honey, and silk; and in the kingdom of Naples are cotton and sugar. The forests are full of all sorts of game, and on the mountains are fine pastures which feed a great many cattle. Here are also mines of sulphur, iron, several quarries of alabaster, jasper, and all kinds of marble. Italy is a mountainous country; for besides the Alps, which bound it on the N. there are the Apennines, running quite across it from E. to W. as well as mount Vesuvius, which is a volcano, and vomits flames; besides several others. The principal rivers are the Po, the Tiber or Tevere, the Arno, the Adda, and the Adige. Italy was divided into a great number of states, which differed much in extent and importance. Between the confines of France and Swisserland, on the west and north, where the continental dominions of the king of Sardinia, namely, Piedmont, Savoy, Montserrat, part of the Milanese, and Oneglia. To the north-east are the territories of Venice. South of these were the dominions of the emperor of Germany, namely, part of the Milanese and the Mantuan: and south of these, Modena, Mirandola, and Reggio, belonging to the duke of Modena. West of these, the duchies of Parma, Placentia, and Guastalla. To the south of Parma lies the late republic of Genoa, and south-east of this, that of Lucca. Hence extends, along the coast of the Mediterranean, the grand duchy of Tuscany, formerly annexed to France, as was also the ecclesiastical state, or territory of the pope, lying N. E. and E. of Tuscany, between the Gulf of Venice and the Mediterranean; all S. of this, is the kingdom of the Two Sicilies with its dependent islands. After the conquest of Italy by the French, the greatest part of it, including the pope's dominions, was united in one government, of which Napoleon, emperor of France, was king; but since his deposition, the pope has been reinstated in his former temporalities and territorial possessions, and the other states of Italy were disposed of by the Congress at Vienna in 1815, between Austria, the Empress Maria Louisa and her son, the Prince Eugene Beauharnois, the king of Sardinia, &c. The inhabitants have a great many good qualities, as well as bad ones: they are polite, active, prudent, ingenious, and politic; but then they are luxurious, effeminate, addicted to the most criminal pleasures, revengeful, and use all sorts of artifices to destroy their enemies, which produce a great number of assassinations. Add to these, that they are extremely jealous, and keep their wives and daughters always shut up, insomuch that they cannot go to church without somebody to watch them. However, there is no place in the world where impurity abound, so much as in Italy; for there are great numbers of brothel-houses and courtezans, who were tolerated by the magistrates. The Italians have been the most celebrated of all the moderns for their genius and taste in architecture, painting, carving, and music, and several of them also have been eminent as writers. The women affect yellow hair, as did formerly their predecessors, the ladies of ancient Rome, and make great use of paints and washes for their hands and faces. Pop. 19,990,500.

ITCH, *s.* [*gicha*, Sax.] in medicine, a disease which overspreads the body with pustules, attended with an irritating sensation, and communicated by contact; the sensation of uneasiness caused by the itch, or appeased by rubbing. Figuratively, a constant teasing desire.

To ITCH, *v. a.* to feel an uneasiness in the skin, which is removed by rubbing; to have a long and continual desire and propensity.

ITCHINGTON BISHOP'S, a town of Warwickshire, so called from the bishops of Lichfield and Coventry, once its possessors. It is situated on the river Ichene, to the N. E. of Kineton. This was anciently one of the chief towns in the county; and in the reign of Henry II. was ranked with the boroughs that were to contribute to the marriage of that king's daughter. Market on Wednesday. Pop. 421.

ITCHY, *a.* infected with the itch.

ITEM, *s.* [Lat.] a new article; a hint or innuendo. Used adverbially in wills for *also*. "*Item*, I give and bequeath."

ITERANT, *part.* [*itero* to repeat, from *iter* a journey, Lat.] repeating.

To ITERATE, *v. a.* [*itero* to repeat, from *iter* to journey, Lat.] to repeat the same thing; to inculcate by frequent mention or repetition; to do a second time.

ITERATION, *s.* [*itero* to repeat, from *iter* a journey, Lat.] repetition or recital.

ITINERANT, *a.* [Fr. from *iter* a journey, Lat.] wandering; not settled; travelling.

ITINERARY, *s.* [from *iter* a journey, Lat.] a book of travels.

ITINERARY, *a.* [from *iter* a journey, Lat.] travelling; done on a journey.

ITSELF, pron. [*hit*, and *sylf*, Sax.] the neutral reciprocal pronoun, applied to things.

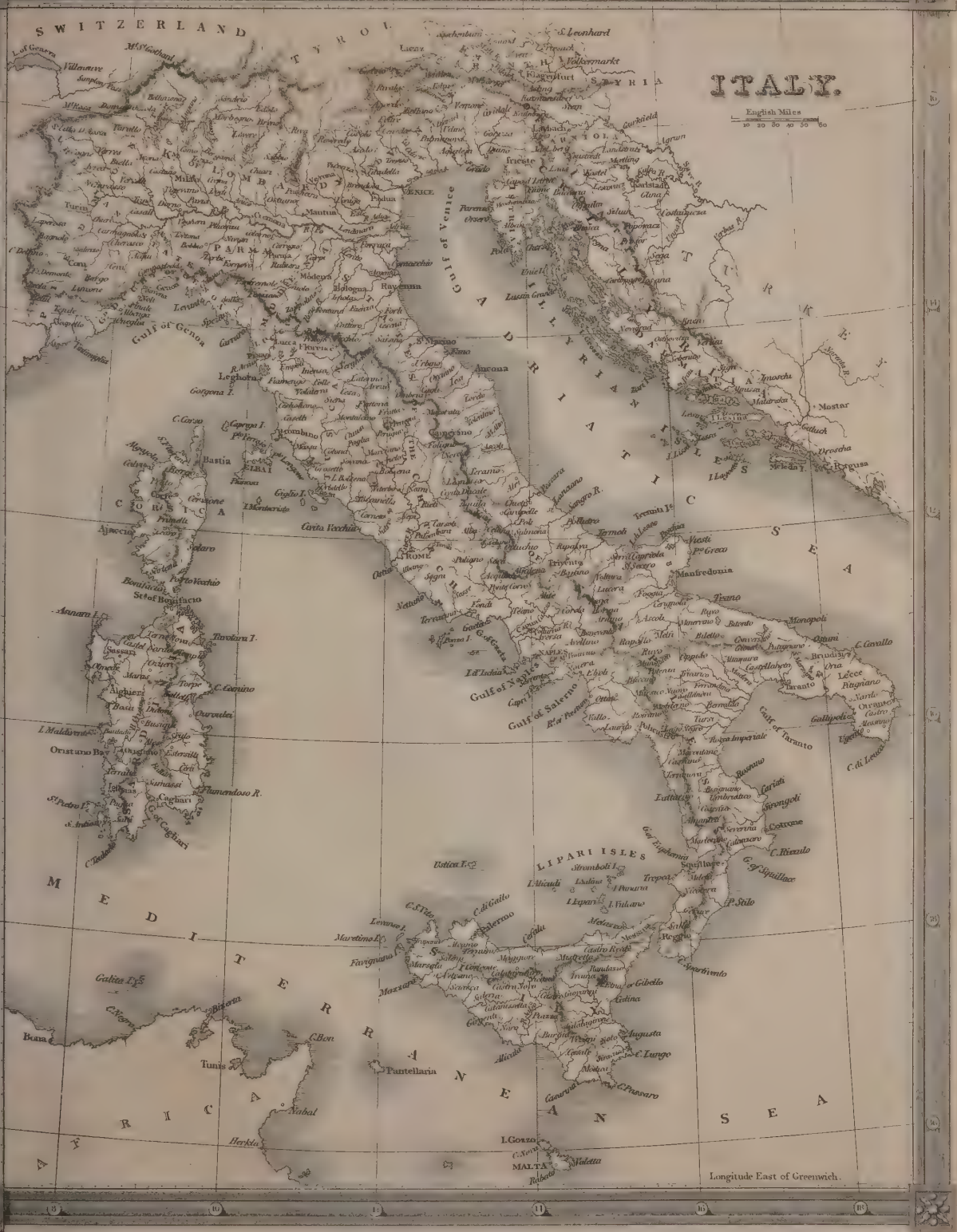
ITTRIA, or YTTRIA, *s.* in mineralogy, is a peculiar earth which has been found only in a black mineral from Sweden, called gadolinite, which besides this earth contains iron, manganese, lime, and silex.

JUAN FERNANDEZ, an island in the S. sea, about 12 miles long and 6 wide. It is 330 miles W. of the coast of Chili, parallel with St. Jago. It is uninhabited, but having a good harbour on the N. coast, called Cumberland Bay, it is found extremely convenient to touch at and water. Lat. 33. 40. S., long. 83. W.

JUBILANT, *part.* [from *jubilo* to shout for joy, Lat.] perhaps from *Jubal*, the inventor of musical instruments, Gen. iv.] uttering songs of triumph.

JUBILATION, *s.* [from *jubilo* to shout for joy, Lat. perhaps from *Jubal*, the inventor of musical instruments, Gen. iv.] the act of uttering songs of triumph, or of declaring triumph.

JUBILEE, *s.* [*jubilé*, Fr. from *jubilo* to shout for joy, Lat.] perhaps from *Jubal*, the inventor of musical instruments, Gen. iv.] a public festivity; a time of rejoicing; a great church festival celebrated at Rome, originally once every hundred years, wherein the pope grants plenary indulgences to all saints, especially such as visit the churches of St. Peter and Paul at Rome. It was first established by Boniface VIII. in 1300. Clement VI. reduced it to 50 years.



London Published by Thomas Kelly, 17, Paternoster Row

Urban VI. to every 25th; and Sixtus IV. to every 23d year.

JUCU'NDITY, *s.* [from *jucundus* pleasant, Lat.] pleasantness, agreeableness.

To JU'DAIZE, *v. n.* [*judaïser*, Fr.] to conform to the manners or customs of the Jews.

JUDE, or, THE EPISTLE OF JUDE, a canonical book of the New Testament, written against the heretics, who by their impious doctrines and disorderly lives, corrupted the faith and good morals of the Christians.

JUDGE, *s.* [*juge*, Fr.] one who is empowered or authorized to hear and determine any cause or question, real or personal, and presides in a court of judicature. Figuratively, one who has skill sufficient to discover and pronounce upon the merit of any thing.

To JUDGE, *v. n.* [*juger*, Fr.] to decide or determine a question; to pass sentence; to discern or distinguish.

JU'DGER, *s.* one who forms an opinion or passes sentence.

JU'DGES, BOOK OF, a canonical book of the Old Testament, so called from relating the state of the Israelites under the administration of several illustrious persons, who were called *Judges*.

JU'DGMENT, *s.* [*jugement*, Fr.] that power of the mind whereby we join ideas together, by affirming or denying any thing concerning them; the quality or power of discerning the propriety or impropriety of things; the right, power, or act of passing sentence; decision; opinion; sentence passed against a criminal; condemnation; or punishment inflicted by Providence for any particular crime; the distribution of justice; the sentence passed on our actions on the last-day; the last doom.

JU'DICATORY, *s.* [from *judico* to judge, Lat.] distribution of justice; a court of justice.

JU'DICATURE, *s.* [*judicature*, Fr.] the power or province of dispensing justice, or hearing causes and passing sentence.

JUDI'CIAL, (*judishial*) *a.* [from *judico* to judge, Lat.] practised in the distribution of justice, or in a court of justice; inflicted as a penalty; belonging to a judge or court of justice.

JUDI'CIALLY, (*judishially*) *ad.* in the forms of legal justice; in a court of justice; before a judge.

JUDI'CIARY, (*judishiary*) *a.* [from *judico* to judge, Lat.] passing judgment upon any thing.

JUDI'CIOUS, (*judishious*) *a.* [*judicieux*, Fr.] prudent; wise; skilful in any affair.

JUDI'CIOUSLY, (*judishiously*) *ad.* in a manner which speaks an extensive judgment or understanding; justly or wisely.

IVES, St., a sea-port town of Cornwall, seated on a bay of the same name, with about 30 ships belonging to its harbour, 8 miles N. E. of Penzance, and 277 W. by S. of London. It is a corporation, and sends two members to parliament. It trades largely in pilchards and Cornish slates. Markets on Wednesday and Saturday. Pop. 4776.

IVES, St., a town of Huntingdonshire, with the largest market in England for cattle, except that of Smithfield. It is an ancient, large, and handsome place, seated on the river Ouse, over which it has a fine stone bridge, six miles nearly E. of Huntingdon, and 59 N. of London. Market on Monday. Pop. 3314.

JUG, *s.* [*jugge*, Dan.] a large drinking vessel with a long neck, swelling out towards the bottom.

To JU'GGLE, *v. n.* [*jougler*, Fr.] to play tricks by sleight of hand; to practise or impose on by artifice and imposture.

JU'GGLE, *s.* a trick performed by sleight of hand; an imposture, fraud, or deception.

JU'GGLER, *s.* one who practises sleight of hand, or performs tricks by nimble conveyance; a cheat or impostor.

JU'GGLINGLY, *ad.* in an unfair or deceitful manner.

JU'GULAR, *a.* [from *jugulum*, the throat, Lat.] situated in, or belonging to, the throat.

IVICA, an island of the Mediterranean, about 15 miles long, and 12 wide, subject to Spain. It is mountainous, but fertile in corn, wine, and fruits; and remarkable for the great quantity of salt made in it. It is 50 miles S. W. of Majorca. The capital is of the same name, seated on a bay, with a good harbour. Lat. 39. 30. N., long. 1. 25. E.

JUICE, (pron. *juce*, both in this word and its derivatives) *s.* [*jus*, Fr., *juys*, Belg.] the liquor, sap, or water of a plant; the fluid or moisture in animal bodies.

JUI'CELESS, *a.* dry; without moisture or juice.

JUI'CINESS, *s.* plenty of juice or moisture, applied both to plants and animals.

JUI'CY, *a.* moist; full of moisture or juice.

IVINGHOE, a town in Buckinghamshire with a manufacture of lace, 6 miles S. W. of Dunstable, and 32 from London. Market on Monday. Pop. 1648.

JU'JUB, or JU'JUBES, *s.* a plant whose flower consists of several leaves, which are placed circularly, and expand in form of a rose; the fruit is like a small plum, but has little flesh upon the stone.

To JUKE, *v. n.* [*jucher*, Fr.] to perch as birds do upon a tree.

JU'LAP, *s.* [*julep*, Fr.] in pharmacy, an agreeable potion usually made of simple and compound waters sweetened, and used sometimes as a vehicle to such medicines as cannot be taken alone.

JU'LIAN YEAR, *s.* is that lately used in England and several other countries, called the old year, introduced by Julius Cæsar, which for three years together has but 365 days, but every fourth year 366 days, upon account that six hours and 365 days was the mean solar year, and four times six hours made one natural day; but this, by experience, is found too much by about 11 minutes; so that in about 134 years, this account will be one day too late, which occasions the difference between the Julian and the Gregorian accounts of the year.

JU'LUS, *s.* July-flower: also those woven like tufts, or palms in willows, hazels, and walnut trees.

JU'LY, *s.* [*Julius*, Lat.] the name affixed to the seventh month of the year from January, by the Romans, in honour of Julius Cæsar, which before his time was named Quintilis, or the fifth, *i. e.*, from March.

JU'MART, *s.* [Fr.] a beast got from a mixture of a bull and a mare.

To JU'MBLE, *v. a.* to mix in a confused and violent manner together. Neuterly, to be agitated or shaken together.

JU'MBLE, *s.* a confused mixture; a violent and confused shaking.

To JUMP, *v. n.* [*gumpen*, Belg.] to move forward by raising one's self from the ground into the air; to leap; to jolt.

JUMP, *s.* the act of springing or raising one's feet from the ground in the air; a leap, or skip. Figuratively, a lucky chance. A kind of loose or limber stays, with a moveable stomacher, usually laced or tied before, from *jupe*, Fr.

JUNCATE, *s.* [*juncade*, Fr.] a cheese-cake; any kind of delicacy; a private or clandestine entertainment; now improperly written *junket*.

JUNCOUS, *a.* [from *juncus* a bulrush, Lat.] full of bulrushes.

JUNCTION, *s.* [*jonction*, Fr.] union; coalition.

JUNCTURE, *s.* [from *jungo* to join, Lat.] the line or part in which two things are joined together; a joint, join-

ing, or articulation; union. A critical point or period of time.

JUNE, *s.* [*Junius*, Lat. because this month was dedicated to Juno; or because it was appropriated to young people (*junioribus*) as May was to old ones] the sixth month of the year from January.

JU'NIOR, *s.* [Lat.] a person younger than another.

JU'NIPER, *s.* [from *juniperus*, Lat.] a plant which produces the berries of which gin is made.

JUNK, *s.* [*junco*, Span.] a small ship used in China; pieces of old cable.

JU'NKET, *s.* See JUNCATE.

JU'NO, in the heathen mythology, a goddess; the daughter of Saturn and Ops, the sister and wife of Jupiter.

JU'NTO, *s.* [Ital.] a company of men combined in any secret design; a cabal.

I'VORY, *s.* [*ivoire*, Fr.] a hard, solid, firm, substance, of a fine white colour, capable of a good polish, and is the tusks of the elephant. Adjectively, it signifies any thing made of ivory; as "an *ivory* ball."

IVORY COAST, a country of Africa, on the coast of the Atlantic, between Cape Apollonia and Cape Palmas. The chief commodities are gold, ivory, and slaves; the former in the greatest plenty.

JU'PITER, or JOVE, in the heathen mythology, the sovereign god of the heathens; the son of Saturn and Ops.

JU'PITER, *s.* [Lat.] in the Newtonian Astronomy, is one of the superior planets. He is about 494 millions of miles from the sun; and by moving at the rate of 29,840 miles every hour in his orbit, completes his periodical revolution in 11 yrs. 315d. 8 h. 58m. 27, .3s. but his sidereal period, or the time in which he moves from one fixed star to the same again, is performed in 11yrs. 317d. 8h. 51m. 25, .6s. His synodic revolution, or the time from one of his conjunctions with the sun to the next, is finished in 398d. 21h. 15m. 45s. at a mean rate. His contents surpass that of all the other planets put together, his diameter being $11\frac{1}{3}$ of the earth's, or about 90,250 miles, and consequently he is 1,479 times larger than our globe. His greatest apparent diameter, as seen from the earth, is about 46″ of a degree. He turns round his axis at the prodigious velocity of about 28,500 miles per hour at his equator, in 9h. 55m. 36s., and therefore there are 10,474. 11-thirty-fifths of such days in one of his years. The place of his aphelion, anno 1800, was in 11 deg. 14′ 11″ of Libra, and his north node in 9 deg. 6′ of Cancer; the annual motion of the former being 1′2″, and of the latter only 1′. His eccentricity is .5 of his mean distance from the sun, and the equation of his orbit 5 deg. 34′ 1″. Viewed from the earth, he appears sometimes to move according to the order of the signs, sometimes to stand still; and at other times to have a retrograde motion; which proves that the earth is not the centre of his orbit. The greatest number of days he can be to retrograde in a synodic revolution is 122, in which time he moves about 13 deg. contrary to the order of the signs. His proportion of light and heat is .037 of the earth's, and density .23 of the same. He is surrounded by faint substances parallel to each other, which astronomers have denominated Belts, and in which so many change appear, that they have been supposed to be clouds by many writers, for some of them have been first interrupted and broken, and then have vanished entirely. They have sometimes been observed of different breadths, and afterwards have appeared of the same breath. Large and various spots have been seen on these belts; and when those parts of the belts vanish, the spots also disappear. Four smaller planets, called satellites, move round this stupendous globe, in shorter or longer periods, as they are nearer to, or farther removed from, his centre; which affords a very strong argument in favour of the laws of gravity. The first, or nearest, makes a revolution round him in 1d. 18h. 27m. 33s., at the distance of 269,000 miles from his centre; the second, at the distance of 428,000 miles, in 3d. 13h. 13m. 42s.; the third at the distance of 683,000 miles, in 7d. 3h. 42m. 33s.; and the fourth, at the distance of 1220,000 miles, in 16d. 16h. 32m. 8s. All of them, by reason of their immense distance from us, seem to keep near their primary, and their apparent motion is like that of a pendulum, going alternately from their greatest distance on one side to their greatest distance on the other, sometimes in a straight line, but more frequently in an elliptic curve. When a satellite is in its superior semicircle, or that half of its orbit which is more distant from the earth than Jupiter is, its motion appears to us direct, according to the order of the signs; but in its inferior semicircle its motion appears retrograde, and both these motions seem quicker the nearer the satellites are to the centre of their primary, slower the more distant they are, and at the greatest distance of all they appear for a short time to be stationary. The synodical revolutions of the 4 satellites respectively are, 1d. 18h. 28m. 36s.—3d. 13h. 17m. 54s.—7d. 3h. 59m. 36s.—and 16d. 18h. 5m. 7s. Their distances from Jupiter in semidiameters of that planet are respectively, 5, .96,59, .494, 15, .141, and 26, .630. From the four satellites, the inhabitants of Jupiter have four different kinds of months; the first divides his year into 2447, 13-fifteenth parts, the 2d into 1218, 23-thirtieth parts, the third into 604, 33-sixty-first parts, and the 4th into 258 1-eighteenth parts; so that the whole number of months in his year will be 4,259, 11-fortieths. The three first satellites are eclipsed in every revolution, but the orbit of the 4th is so much inclined to the plane of Jupiter's orbit, that it escapes being eclipsed 2 years in every 6. The duration of a central eclipse of each of the satellites, beginning with the first, is, respectively, 2h. 15m. 50s.—2h. 51m. 20s.—3h. 34m.—and 4h. 46m. The eclipses of these satellites are of excellent use in determining the longitude of places on land. Obscurations of the sun to this planet happen almost every day, and with very good telescopes the circular shades of the satellites have been observed to pass over certain portions of his enlightened disk, in the same manner that the shade of our moon passes over the earth. Among the alchemists, *Jupiter* signifies the philosopher's stone. Astrologers signify by it, magistrates, scholars, riches, pleasures, religion.

JU'RAT, *s.* [*juratus*, Lat.] a magistrate of the nature of an alderman.

JU'RATORY, *a.* [*juratoire*, Fr.] by means of, or by giving, an oath.

JURI'DICAL, *a.* [from *jus* law or right, and *dico* to speak, Lat.] acting in the distribution of justice; used in the courts of justice.

JURI'DICALLY, *ad.* with legal authority; according to forms of justice.

JURISDI'CTION, *s.* [from *jus* law or right, and *dico* to speak, Lat.] legal authority; extent of power; a district to which authority belongs.

JURISPRU'DENCE, *s.* [from *jus* law or right, and *prudentia* knowledge, Lat.] the science of the law, either civil or common.

JU'RIST, *s.* [*juriste*, Fr.] one who professes the science of the law; a civilian.

JU'ROR, *s.* [from *juro* to swear, Lat.] one who serves on a jury.

JU'RY, *s.* [*juré*, Fr.] a company of men, consisting of twelve or twenty-four, and sworn to deliver truth upon such evidence as shall be laid before them touching the cause they are to decide. The *grand jury* consists ordina-

rily of twenty-four grave and substantial gentlemen, or some of them yeomen, chosen out of the whole shire by the sheriff, to consider of all bills of indictment preferred to the court, which they approve of by writing *billa vera*, or disallow, by writing *ignoramus*, on them.

JU'RYMAN, *s.* one who is impannelled on a jury.

JU'RYMAST, *s.* something set up in the room of a mast lost in a fight or storm.

JUST, *a.* [*justus*, Lat.] unbiassed in distribution of justice; honest in dealing with others; exact, proper, accurate, or agreeable to the standard of justice; virtuous, or living conformably to the laws of morality; true; well grounded; proportionate; regular.

JUST, *ad.* exactly; merely, or barely. "*Just* enough." *Dryd.* Nearly, or not far from. "*Just* at the point of death." *Temple.*

JUST, *s.* See JOUST.

JU'STICE, *s.* [*justitia*, Lat.] the virtue whereby we give every one their due, inflict punishment on those that deserve it, and acquit the innocent after a fair trial. Figuratively, punishment; right, or the act whereby a person asserts his rights. In law, it is a person deputed by the king to administer justice to his subjects. *Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench*, is a lord by his office, and chief of the rest; he determines all such pleas as concern offences committed against the crown, dignity, or peace of the king. *Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas*, is a lord by his office, and formerly did hear and determine all causes in common law; from whence arose his title. *Justice of the Forest*, is a lord by his office, and with his assistants determines all offences within the king's forest, committed against venison and vert. *Justices of Assize*, are such as by special commission are sent into the country to take assizes. *Justices in Eyre*, or itinerant justices, are so called from *erre*, Fr. a journey, and were formerly sent by commission into different counties to try such causes particularly as were termed pleas of the crown. *Justices of Gaol-Delivery*, are such as are commissioned to hear and determine all causes for which persons are cast into gaol. *Justices Nisi Prius*, are the same as justices of the assize, and receive their name from the common adjournment of a cause in the Common Pleas, "NISI PRIUS *Justiciarii venerint ad eas partes.*" *i. e.*, Unless the justices shall come to those parts before. *Justices of the Peace*, are persons appointed by the king's commission to keep the peace of the county in which they reside; and some of these, who are of superior rank or quality, are called *Justices of the Quorum;* and without the presence or assent of these, or at least one of them, no business of importance can be transacted. *A Justice of the Peace* ought to possess an estate of at least 100*l.* per annum in freehold or copyhold, for life, or for the term of 21 years, without incumbrances; and, if a *Justice of the Peace*, not thus qualified, presume to act in that office, he is liable to the penalty of 100*l.*

JU'STICESHIP, *s.* the office, rank, or dignity of a justice. Used generally in a ludicrous sense.

JUSTI'CIARY, or COURT OF JUSTICIARY, *s.* in Scotland, a court of supreme jurisdiction in all criminal cases. The lords of justiciary likewise go circuits twice a year in the country.

JU'STIFIABLE, *a.* to be defended by law or reason; conformable to law or justice.

JUSTIFI'ABLENESS, *s.* the quality of being cleared from an accusation; the quality of being defensible by law or reason.

JUSTIFI'ABLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to be reconciled to law, reason, or justice.

JUSTIFICA'TION, *s.* [Fr.] a defence, vindication, or the act of clearing from an accusation of guilt; absolution from guilt; deliverance or acquittal by pardon from sins past.

JUSTIFICA'TOR, *s.* one who defends, vindicates, or clears from any charge of guilt.

JU'STIFIER, *s.* one who clears both from the charge and punishment of sin by arguments, by imputation of merits, and by pardon.

TO JU'STIFY, *v. a.* [*justifier*, Fr.] to clear from any charge of guilt; to absolve or acquit from any accusation; to vindicate; to free from the guilt or punishment of past sin by pardon.

To JU'STLE, *v. n.* [*jouster*, Fr.] to encounter, clash, or run against each other Actively, to push, drive, or force, by rushing against.

JU'STLY, *ad.* in a manner consistent with rigid justice and honesty. Figuratively, properly; exactly; in due proportion.

JU'STNESS, *s.* the exact conformity of things and actions to any law, rule, or standard; justice, propriety, or exactness.

To JUT, *v. n.* to push or shoot into prominences; to stand out beyond the other parts of the surface.

JU'TLAND, a large peninsula of Denmark, bounded on the S. by the Duchy of Holstein; and on the other sides by the German Ocean and Baltic Sea. It is about 200 miles in length from N. to S., and 95 in breadth from E. to W. The air is very cold, but wholesome, and the soil is fertile in corn and pastures, which feed a great number of horses, beeves, and hogs, which are sent to Germany, Holland, &c. Hence Jutland is commonly called the *land of bacon and rye bread.* This was anciently called the Cimbrica Chersonesus; and is supposed to be the country whence the Anglo-Saxons came that conquered England. It is divided into two parts, called N. and S. Jutland; the latter being the Duchy of Sleswick. North Jutland is composed of four general governments, each of which has its bishop and general governor. They derive their name from the four chief cities, Aalborg, Wiborg, Aarhuys, and Ripen.

JU'TTY, *s.* a part of a building which stands out further than the rest.

JU'VENILE, *a.* [from *juvenis* a youth, Lat.] young, or youthful.

JUVENI'LITY, *s.* the state of youth; youthfulness.

JUXTAPOSI'TION, *s.* [from *juxta* near to, and *positio* position, Lat.] the state of being placed close to each other.

IVY, *s.* [*ifig*, Sax.] a particular plant of the evergreens, that twines about trees, sticks to walls, or creeps on the ground. Its qualities in medicine are drying and astringent; its berries purge upwards and downwards; and a gum, that distils from its trunk, upon being any ways cut, is reckoned a notable caustic, and is said to destroy the nits of the head.

K

K IS the tenth letter, and seventh consonant of our alphabet. Its sound is much the same with that of the hard *c*, in *acre, cure, come*, and of *qu* in *question, quake*, &c., and has before all the vowels one invariable sound; as in *keen, ken, kid, kind.* K is silent in the present pronunciation before *n*: as *know, knife, knee, knave.* It used formerly to be always joined with *c* at the end of words, but is at present very properly omitted: thus for *publick, musick, arithmetick*, &c. we write *public, music, arithmetic*, &c. However, in monosyllables, it is still retained; as in *mock, slack, back, wreck, stick*, &c. The Romans seldom use it, except in proper names, or as a numeral. The French make no use of it, except in proper names of men and places; yet we meet with *risk, burlesk*, in good authors, instead of

risque, burlesque. As a numeral, K denotes 250, and with a dash over it thus $\bar{K}$, 250,000.

KA'LENDAR, *s.* See CALEND, or CALENDAR.

KA'LI, *s.* [Arab.] a plant growing on the sea coasts, whose ashes are of great use in making glass or soap.

KA'LMUCS, a nation of Tartars, who inhabit that part of the Russian government of Caucasus, that lies between the river Volga, and the river Yaick (now Ural) towards the Caspian Sea; in all which immense tract there is not a house to be seen, as they all live in tents, and remove from one place to another, in quest of pasturage for their large herds of cattle, consisting of horses, camels, cows, and sheep. They neither sow nor reap, nor make hay for their cattle, so that they live without bread, or any sort of vegetable; and in the winter, their cattle fare as other wild beasts. Their food is flesh, (especially that of horses) fish, wild fowl, and venison; and they have great plenty of milk, butter, and cheese; but mares' milk is the most esteemed amongst them, and from it they make a strong spirit, of which they are very fond, and which is as clear as water. They are divided into a number of hordes, or clans, each under their own particular khan, and all acknowledging the authority of one particular khan, who is called orchicurtikhan, or king of kings, who derives his pedigree from Tamerlane. All of them, however, have gradually submitted to the government of Russia, or live at present under its protection. They are Pagans. They wear coats of stuff, or silk, above which they wear a large, wide, fur coat of sheep skins, and a cap of the same. Their cattle are large, and their sheep are of the largest kind, having great fat tails, weighing from 25 to 30 pounds; their ears hanging down like our dogs', and, instead of wool, they have soft curled hair, so that their skins are converted into fur coats. Their horses are small, but swift, hardy, and strong; and many of them pace naturally, and trot at an incredible rate. They eat the flesh of camels, cows, and sheep, but universally give the preference to that of the horse. When they go upon an expedition, they have no regard either to bridges or boats; they no sooner come to a river than in they plunge with their horses, and, sliding from their backs, hold fast by the manes till they get over, and then immediately mount again, and proceed. They live but 4 months at most in the deserts, and inhabit a most pleasant country all the rest of the year, (when it is not overflowed) tending their flocks and herds, fishing and hunting. When they go upon an expedition, every one takes a sheep with him for his provision, and three horses, which he rides alternately; and when any of them fail, they kill it, and divide the flesh, putting pieces of it under their saddles, and after riding some time upon it, they eat it without any farther preparation. Their kibbets, or tents, are large, and surprisingly warm, having a fire in the middle, and a hole at the top to let out the smoke; they are 24 feet in diameter, and capable of being enlarged or contracted at pleasure; they are all round, the sides being made of a kind of chequered wicker-work, and the cross sticks neatly jointed, for folding together, or extending. The kibbet withstands wind and rain well, and is erected with greater ease and in less time than we could set up an officer's tent. The small-pox is as much dreaded among the Kalmucs, as the pestilence among us. When any of them are seized with it, they immediately break up their camp and flee, leaving the sick person in one of their kibbets, or tents, with a killed sheep, part of which is roasted and part raw, and a jar of water, and some wood for fire; if they recover, they follow the horde, but this seldom happens, for they mostly die for want of attendance. In an extensive sense, the Kalmucs' country includes the Kalmuc and Mongul Tartars, who both formerly composed one people. The Mongul Tartars are partly independent, partly subject to China.

KAM, *a.* [Erse] crooked; not to the purpose. "This is clean *kam.*" *Shak.*

KAMTSCHA'TKA, a peninsula of Siberia, in the government of Irkutskoi, bounded on the N. by the province of Ochotsk; on the E. and S. by the North Pacific Ocean; and on the W. by the sea of Ochotsk and the Penzinskoe Gulf. It is about 600 miles in length, and from 30 to 200 in breadth. The southern extremity is Cape Lopatka, in lat. 51. 0¼ N., and lat. 156. 43. E., according to Captain King, who visited this country in 1779. The true Kamtschadales are a people of very remote antiquity, and have for many ages inhabited this peninsula. There are, at present, very few idolaters among them, the Russians having bestowed great pains, and been very successful, in converting them to Christianity. Schools are likewise established in many of the Ostrogs, where the children of both the natives and Cossacks are instructed gratuitously in the Russian language. The Russians first discovered the country in the year 1697, and in 1699, 60 Russian soldiers, with as many Cossacks, penetrated into the heart of the peninsula, levying a tribute of furs in their progress. Their government, considered as a military one, is mild and equitable in a high degree. The natives are permitted to choose their own magistrates, with all the privileges they had ever enjoyed, who refer to the governor of Kamtschatka such cases only as, from their intricacy or heinousness, they do not choose to decide upon themselves. Bolcheretsk is the principal place, situated on the S. W. coast, in lat. 52. 55. N., long. 156. 57. E.

KANGAROO', *s.* in zoology, a quadruped which is a native of New South Wales, but has been within a few years imported into this island. It resembles the jerboa by going principally on its hind feet, which are much longer than its fore ones; and the opossum tribe, in having a false belly.

KANTCHEOU, a city of China, of the first rank in the province of Kiangsi. Its jurisdiction contains 12 cities of the third order, and its soil produces the trees from which distils a varnish, reckoned the best in China. It is 840 miles S. of Pekin.

KAOTCHEOU, a city of China, of the first rank in the province of Quangtong. It has within its jurisdiction, 1 city of the second order, and 5 of the third. In this district are a greater number of peacocks, and several sorts of birds of prey. There is also a kind of stone, like marble, which naturally represents landscapes, cascades, &c., of which they make tables, and other curious household furniture. It is situated in a very fruitful country, about 36 miles from the sea, and 1,130 S. S. W. of Pekin.

KASAN, capital of the government of the same name, contains several churches, almost all of which are built with stone, and 11 convents in and near the town. It is seated on the river Casanka, where it falls into the Wolga, 400 miles E. by N. of Moscow.

To KAW, *v. n.* to make a noise like a raven, crow, or rook.

KAW, *s.* [from the sound] the cry of a raven, crow, or rook.

KE'BLA, or KE'BLAH, among the Musselmen, denotes that point, or quarter, to which they turn themselves when they say their prayers.

To KECK, *v. n.* [*kecken*, Belg.] to heave the stomach; to retch at something nauseous or squeamish.

To KE'CKLE, *v. a.* to defend a cable round with rope.

To KEDGE, *v. a.* [*kaghe*, a small vessel, Belg.] in navigation, to bring a ship up or down a narrow river by the wind, though the tide be contrary, by means of the kedge anchor.

KE'DGER, or KEDGE ANCHOR, *s.* a small anchor used in a river.

KE'DLACK, *s.* a weed, the same with the charnock.

KEEL, *s.* [*cœli*, Sax.] a principal piece of timber in a ship, which is usually first laid on the stocks in building. In botany, a name given to the lowermost petal in a butterfly-shaped blossom, from its supposed resemblance to the keel of a ship.

To KEEL, *v. a.* [*cælan*, Sax.] to cool, or prevent from boiling over.

KEE'LFAT, *s.* [from *cælan* to cool, Sax.] a cooler, or vessel, in which wort or other liquor is set to cool.

KEEL-HAU'LING, *s.* a punishment for offences at sea, by dragging the criminal under water on one side of the ship under the keel, and up again on the other.

KEEL-SHA'PED, *a.* in botany, applied to those parts of a flower that are bent like the keel of a ship or boat, as the pointal shaft of the pea, &c.

KEE'LSON, *s.* that piece of timber in a ship which is next to her keel, and lies right over it next above the floor timber.

KEEN, *a.* [*cene*, Sax.] sharp, or cutting easily, applied to the edge of an instrument, and opposed to *blunt*. Severe, piercing, or excessively cold, applied to the winds or weather. Eager, vehement. Of great subtlety, applied to the understanding Acrimonious, or affecting with uneasiness, applied to wit.

KEEN'LY, *ad.* sharply, or cutting easily; vehemently, or eagerly; bitterly, or acrimoniously.

KEE'NNESS, *s.* the quality of being sharp, or cutting easily; rigour of weather, or piercing cold; acrimony; bitterness of mind; eagerness or vehemence.

To KEEP, *v. a.* preter. and part. pass. *kept*; [*cepan*, Sax. *kepan*, old Belg.] to retain, preserve; to hold for another; to copy carefully; to observe time punctually; to hold; to remain in a place; not to reveal or betray a secret; to remain unhurt; to adhere strictly; to practise, or accustom one's self to. "I *keep* bad hours." *Pope.* To celebrate, applied to festivals. To observe without violation, applied to promises, contracts, or laws. To maintain at one's own expense; to have in the house. "*Keep* lodgers." *Shak.* Used with *back*, to restrain from doing an action. "*Keep back* thy servant—from presumptuous sins." *Psal.* xix. 13. To reserve. Joined to *with*, to be often with a person as a lover or suitor. "*Keeping* company *with* men." *Broome.* To *keep in*, to conceal; to forbear telling, applied to secrets. To defend from. "*Keep out* the weather." *Prior.* "*Keep out* hunger." *Dryd.* Used with *pace*, to walk as fast as another. "*Keep pace* with him." To *keep under*, to suppress; to subdue; to tyrannize over, or hold in a state of base subjection. Neuterly, to remain in any state. "To *keep* his bed." *Shak.* SYNON. We *keep* that which is our own; we *detain* that which is another's. We *keep* what we intend not to part with; we *detain* what we purpose not to restore.

KEE'PER, *s.* one who has prisoners committed to his custody; one who holds any thing for the use of another; one who has the care of parks, or the superintendence of another. *Keeper of the Great Seal*, is a lord by his office, and styled Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of Great Britain, and is always one of the privy council. All grants, charters, and commissions of the king under the great seal, pass through the hands of the Lord Keeper; for without that seal many of these grants, &c., would be of no force; the king being, in the interpretation of the law, a corporation, and therefore passes nothing but by the great seal, which is also said to be the public faith of the kingdom, being in the greatest esteem and reputation. *Keeper of the Privy Seal*, is also a lord by his office, through whose hands all grants, pardons, &c., pass before they come to the great seal; and even some things pass his hands which do not pass the great seal at all. He is also one of the privy council; his duty is to put the seal to no grant, &c., without a warrant, nor with a warrant where it is against law, or inconvenient, but shall first acquaint the king therewith.

KEE'PERSHIP, *s.* the office of a keeper.

KEE'PING, *s.* in painting, denotes the representation of objects in the same manner that they appear to the eye at different distances from it; for which the painter should have recourse to the rules of perspective.

KEG, *s.* [*caque*, Fr.] a small barrel.

KEHL, a fortress of Suabia, situated at the conflux of the Kinzig into the Rhine, a mile and a half E. of Strasburg. In their wars with Germany, the French have generally endeavoured to make themselves masters of it, for the sake of transporting troops across the Rhine.

KEIGHLEY, a town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 6 miles S. of Skipton, with a market on Wednesday. Near it is a large cotton manufactory. It stands near the river Aire, and contains about 11,000 inhabitants.

KELL, *s.* See CAUL.

KE'LLINGTON, or *Callington*, a town in Cornwall, with a woollen manufactory. It is situated on the river Tamar, 12 miles S. of Launceston, and 217 W. by S. of London. It is not inferior to the best half of the Cornish boroughs, for wealth and buildings, having one very good broad street, a market-house, and a neat church. Market on Wednesday. Pop. 1388

KELP, *s.* a salt produced from calcined sea-weed.

KE'LPWORT, *s.* a genus of plants, distinguished from others in the same class and order by its seed resembling a snail-shell; there are two species found in England, viz., the prickly glasswort, and the stonecrop.

KE'LSO, a handsome and populous town of Roxburghshire, containing a large market-place, its principal, with 2 small streets, about 500 houses, and 5,000 inhabitants. It has some manufactures of flannels, linen, stockings, and shoes. It is governed by a baron bailey, and 15 stent masters, who have authority to levy a stent, or rate, on the inhabitants, for the supply of water, repairing the streets, &c., the former of whom, and 7 of the latter, are appointed by the duke of Roxburgh, who is lord of the manor. The celebrated and magnificent abbey, the ruins of which still remain, was founded by David I. in 1128. The environs of it are very agreeable. From the Chalkheugh is a beautiful view of the forks of the rivers, Roxburgh, Hill, Springwood Park, and the Fleurs. From Pinnacle Hill is seen a vast extent of country, highly cultivated, watered by long reaches of the Tweed, and well wooded on each margin. Much wheat is raised in this neighbourhood, and the fleeces of the sheep are remarkably fine. Kelso has a good market for corn, and is situated on the river Tweed, over which it has a handsome bridge of six arches, at its conflux with the Tiviot, 20 miles S. W. of Berwick, and 42 S. S. E. of Edinburgh.

KE'LSON, *s.* See KEELSON.

KE'LVEDON, KE'LDON, KILDA'NE, or *EASTERFORD*, a town of Essex, 3 miles from Witham, and 41 from London, on the road to Colchester. Pop. 1,463.

To KEMB, *v. a.* [*cœmban*, Sax.] to comb or disentangle the hair; also, to dress flax, hemp, &c.

KE'MO, *s.* in conchology, an enormous white shell which is found on the coast of Sumatra, frequently three or four feet in diameter.

To KEN, *v. a.* [*sennan*, Sax. *kennan*, Belg.] to descry or see at a distance; to know.

KEN, *s.* view; or the distance within which a person can see an object.

KEN'DAL, also called *Kirby Candale*, (that is, a church in a valley) a handsome town of Westmoreland,

the largest in the county, and much superior to Appleby, in trade, wealth, buildings, and population. It has been long noted for its woollen manufactories; particularly knit stockings, a thick stuff called *cottons*, for the clothing of the people in the West Indies, and for sailors' jackets, and linsey-woolsey. There is likewise a considerable tannery; and fish-hooks, waste silk, and wool cards are manufactured here. The mills for scouring, fulling, and friezing cloth, and for cutting and rasping dyeing-wood, &c., are well worth seeing. So early as the reigns of Richard II. and Henry IV. Kendal was noted for its manufactories, special laws having been enacted in those reigns, for the better regulation of the Kendal cloths; and such has been the spirit and industry of the inhabitants, that they have continued to flourish ever since, notwithstanding the disadvantage of possessing no water-carriage. Kendal is pleasantly situated in a valley, among hills, upon the river Kent, or Kant, over which it has two stone bridges, and one of wood, with a harbour for boats, and communicating by a canal, with all the late inland navigations, 46 miles S. of Carlisle, and 259 N. N. W. of London. Market on Saturday. Pop. 10,015.

KE'NNEL, *s.* [*chenil*, Fr.] a cot or place where dogs are kept; a pack of hounds; the hole of a fox or other beast. The small cavity or hollow in which water runs through a street, from *kennel*, Belg.

To KE'NNEL, *v. n.* to live or lie, applied properly to dogs or foxes, and contemptuously used of men.

KE'NSINGTON, a village and royal palace in the county of Middlesex, with handsome gardens; two miles W. of London. Pop. of parish and village 20,902.

KENT, a county of England, bounded on the W. and S.W. by Surrey and Sussex; on the N. by the Thames; on the E. and S. E. by the German Ocean and the Straits of Dover; and on the S. by Sussex and the English Channel. Its extent from E. to W. is about 58 miles, and from N. to S. 30 to 36. It is divided into five lathes, under each of which are several hundreds, which contain 2 cities, 39 market towns, 1,100 villages and about five hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants. In the soil and face of the country there is great diversity. The banks of the Thames are low and marshy, but backed by a range of chalky eminences, sometimes rising to an immoderate height. This kind of hard chalky soil, inclining to barrenness, extends to the N. E. extremity of the county, and thence round to Dover, exhibiting its nature in the lofty white clifts, which here bound the island, and produce that striking appearance at sea which probably gave it the name of *Albion*. The S. part of Kent, called the Weald, is a flat, woody tract, of a clayey soil; fertile, but unwholesome on account of its moisture. It terminates in the great marsh of Romney. The midland and western districts are a happy mixture of hill and vale, arable and pasture, equal in pleasantness, and variety of products, to any part of England. This county produces, besides the usual objects of agriculture, large quantities of hops; fruit of various kinds, especially cherries and apples, of which there are large orchards for the London markets; madder for dyeing; timber in the woody parts; and birch twigs for brooms, which form no inconsiderable article of commerce for the metropolis. The country inland from Dover, consisting chiefly of open downs, is excellent for feeding of sheep; and many bullocks are fattened to an extraordinary size in Romney marsh. Its manufactures are but trifling. The principal rivers, besides the Thames, are the Medway, Darent, Stour, Cray, and Rother. Maidstone is the county town.

KENTU'CKY, a country of N. America, situated in its central part, near the lat. of 38 deg. N. and 85 W. long. It is bounded on the N. and N.W. by the Ohio; on the E. by Virginia; on the S. by the Tenassee State, including the country of the Upper Cherokees; and on the W. and S. W. by the Mississippi and the Cherokee river. It is about 390 miles in length from E. to W., and from 20 to 150 in breadth from N. to S., and is at present divided into 9 counties, 7 of which are Lincoln, Fayette, Bourbon, Mercer, Jefferson, Nelson, and Maddison. The principal rivers are the Ohio, the Kentucky, the Licking river, the Red river, the Elkhorn, Dick's river, Green river, Salt river, Cumberland, and the Great Kenhaway, or New river. These are all navigable for boats almost to their sources, for the greatest part of the year. The soil is amazingly fertile; the inhabitants distinguish its quality by first, second, and third rate lands; and scarcely any such thing as a marsh or swamp is to be found. This country has a more temperate and healthy climate than the other settled parts of America. Kentucky was purchased, by the State of Virginia, of the Indians, in 1775, and formed into an independent state in 1792. In 1790, the number of inhabitants was 73,677, and from its rapid increase in population, may now probably be estimated at 700,000. There are many considerable towns, the principal of which are Lexington and Washington.

KEPT, preter. and part. pass. of KEEP.

KE'RCHEIF, or KE'RCHIEF, *s.* a head-dress.

KERF, *s.* [*ceorfan*, Sax.] the slit sawn away between two pieces of stuff.

KE'RMAN, a province of Persia, bounded on the N. by Segestan, and part of Korasan; on the E. by Mecran; on the S. by the Persian Gulf; and on the W. by Farsistan. The northern part is barren and nearly desert, without rivers or brooks, and the air unhealthy. Towards the S. the air is more pure and the land fertile. The Guebres are numerous, who are chiefly employed in manufactures of stuffs and silk. Here are some mines of copper, lead, and iron; also sheep which lose their fleeces in spring, and become as naked as sucking pigs; the inhabitants drive a great trade in their wool. Sirgian is the capital.

KE'RMES, *s.* is a roundish body, of the bigness of a pea, and of a brownish red colour, covered, when most perfect, with a purplish gray dust. It contains a multitude of little distinct granules, soft, and when crushed yields a scarlet juice. It is found adhering to a kind of holme-oak. In Spain it is used as a cordial for lying-in women, and prevents abortion; it is also of great use in dyeing. Before the last century it was understood to be a vegetable excrescence; but we now know it to be the extended body of an animal parent, filled with a numerous offspring, which are the little red granules.

KERN, *s.* an Irish foot-soldier; also, a hand-mill, consisting of two pieces of stone, by which corn is ground.

KE'RNEL, *s.* [*cyrnel* a gland, Sax.] that part of a nut which is contained in the shell; any thing included in a husk or skin. The seeds in pulpy fruit; the central part of any thing which is covered with a crust, hard substance, or with a concretion. Hard knobs formed in the flesh; the glands of the throat.

To KE'RNEL, *v. n.* to ripen or grow to kernels.

KE'RNELLY, *a.* full of kernels; resembling kernels.

KE'RNELWORT, *s.* a species of fig-wort.

KE'RRY, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munster; bounded on the W. by the Atlantic Ocean; on the N. by the river Shannon; on the E. by the counties of Limerick and Cork; and on the S. by a part of Cork and the Ocean. It is about 54 miles long, and from 18 to 40 broad. It possesses many fine harbours, and the southern district is plain and fertile; but a large part is full of mountains, almost inaccessible, so that little corn is produced, and grazing is more attended to. Considerable quantities of beef, butter,

hides and tallow are exported. It contains 84 parishes and estimated upwards of 270,000 inhabitants. Iron ore is to be had in most of the southern baronies, and here are several spas, or medicinal springs. The principal rivers are the Blackwater, Feal, Gale and Brick, Cash in Mang, Lea, Flesk, Laune, Carrin, Farthin, Finny, and Roughty. The county town is Tralee.

KE'RSEY, *s.* [*karsaye*, Belg. *carisée*, Fr.] a coarse woollen manufacture between a stuff and a cloth.

KESTE'VEN, one of the three divisions of Lincolnshire, containing the western part of the county, from the middle to the southern extremity. It possesses variety of soil; but, on the whole, though intermixed with large heaths, is a fertile country. Part of the fens of Lincolnshire are in this district; the air of which, however, is more salubrious than that of the district of Holland; and the soil, moreover, is more fruitful.

KE'STREL, *s.* [*quercelle*, Fr.] a little kind of bastard hawk.

KE'SWICK, a small, but neat and well-built town of Cumberland, consisting of one long street. It has considerable manufactures of woollen stuffs, flannels, duffels, &c., and is pleasantly seated in a beautiful and extensive vale, surrounded by hills, through which flows the Derwent, 25 miles N. W. by N. of Kendal, and 287 N. N. W. of London Market on Saturday. Pop. 2159.

KE'SWICK, Vale of, a romantic spot, in the southern part of Cumberland, lately much visited by the admirers of beautiful scenes in nature. Here is the lake of Keswick, or, more properly, the lake of Derwent-water. To the N. of this romantic piece of water soars the lofty mountain Skiddaw, near the foot of which is Basingthwaite-water. To the S. are the craggy hills of Borrowdale, where the eagles build their nests, and whence the Derwent derives its supplies of water.

KETCH, *s.* [*caicchio*, a barrel, Ital.] a small vessel used to bring fish to market, or as a tender to large ships. It has two masts, its main-sail and top-sail standing square as ships do, and its fore-sail and jib like those of hoys.

KE'TTERING, a handsome, populous, trading town, in Northamptonshire, with manufactures of lace, shalloons, serges, tammies, &c., in which near 2,000 hands are said to be employed. It has a sessions-house for the county, and is seated on a river that runs into the Nen, 12 miles N. E. of Northampton, and 75 N. W. of London. Market on Friday. Pop. 4099.

KE'TTLE, *s.* [*cetl*, Belg.] a vessel in which liquor and meat is boiled. The name of *pot* is given to the boiler that bellies out in the middle, and grows narrower towards the top; but that of *kettle*, to the vessel whose sides are straight from the bottom, or grow wider towards the top; authors, however, use these words promiscuously.

KE'TTLEDRUM, *s.* a drum whose body is brass, and resembles the shape of a kettle.

KEW, a village of Surrey, on the banks of the Thames, opposite to Old Brentford, and about 7 miles W. by S. of London. On its green is Kew-house, a royal palace, celebrated for its fine gardens, and the king's exotic garden. The last has been brought to great perfection by the introduction of many new plants from Africa and New South Wales, and is known throughout all Europe by the late Mr. Aiton's Hortus Kewensis. The palace was formerly the seat of Mr Molineaux, secretary to the late king (George II.) when prince of Wales, but afterwards became the residence of the late prince and princess of Wales, who greatly improved both the house and gardens. George the third, also, has considerably enlarged the gardens, and formed a junction with them and those of Richmond. Pop. 878.

KEX, *s.* a provincial term for hemlock.

KEY, *s.* [*cveg*, Sax.] a little iron instrument, formed with holes answering to the wards of a lock, by which the bolt is pushed forward or backward; an instrument by which any thing is screwed, turned, shut, or opened. Figuratively, an explanation of any thing obscure, mysterious, or difficult. The parts of a musical instrument, particularly of a spinet, which are struck by the fingers. In music, a certain fundamental note or tone, to which the whole piece is accommodated, with which it usually begins, and must always end. In architecture, the last stone placed at the top of an arch. In commerce, a bank raised perpendicularly from the water, or a wharf made use of for shipping or unloading goods See QUAY.

KE'YAGE, *s.* money paid for laying, or loading and unloading, goods at a key.

KE'YHOLE, *s.* the aperture in a door, or lock, through which the key is put.

KE'YNSHAM, (proverbially called Smoky, *i. e.*, foggy) a town of Somersetshire, the chief trade of which is malting. In the neighbourhood is a quarry, where stones are often found, of a serpentine form, but without the representation of a head. Every year, in the spring, the river here swarms with millions of little eels, scarcely as big as goose-quills, which the inhabitants catch, on the top of the water, with small nets, and, scouring off their skins by an art which they have, make them into cakes, (reckoned here a dainty) which they fry and eat. It is a great thoroughfare, on the lower road between Bath and Bristol, and is seated on the river Avon, over which it has a bridge of 15 arches, (and another bridge over the Chew) 5 miles S. E. of Bristol and 115 W. of London. Market on Thursday. Pop. 2142.

KE'YSTONE, *s.* the middle or upper stone of an arch.

KIAKING, a city of China, of the first rank in the province of Tchekiang. Canals are cut through all parts of the city and in all the streets there are piazzas, to walk under, free from rain. There are many triumphal arches both within and without the city, and 15 marble towers, on the sides of the canal, by which all the barks pass. There is scarcely a house where they do not breed silkworms. It is 590 miles S. S. E. of Pekin.

KIANG-NAN, a province of China, bounded on the N. by Chantong; on the E. by the Gulph of Nanquin; on the S. by Tchekiang and Kiang Si; and on the W. by Honan and Hou-Quang. It contains 14 cities of the first rank, and 93 of the second and third, which are very populous, and of the greatest note for trade in the empire. It is the rendezvous of all the great barks, being full of lakes, rivers, and canals; and its silks, japanned goods, ink, and paper, are in high esteem. In the city of Changhi, only, there are 200,000 weavers of plain cottons and muslins. Nanking is the capital.

KIANG-SI, a province of China, bounded on the N. by Kiang-Nan; on the S. by Quantong; on the W. by Hou-Quang; and on the E. by Fokien and Tchekiang. The mountains with which the province is surrounded, are either covered with wood, or famous for their minerals, simples, and medicinal plants. Its soil is very rich and fertile, being well watered by brooks, lakes, and rivers, which abound with fish; and there are mines of gold, silver, lead, iron, and tin. The rice and arrack here, are excellent; but it is more particularly noted for its fine porcelain, which is made at Kiang-Teching.

KIBE, *s.* [*kibwe*, Brit.] a chilblain, or chap in the heels caused by cold.

KI'BED, *a.* troubled with kibes or chilblains.

To KICK, *v. a.* [*kauchen*, Teut.] to strike with the foot

KICK, *s.* a blow given with the foot.

KI'CKER, *s.* one who strikes with his foot.

KI'CKSHAW, *s.* [supposed to be corrupted from *quelque chose*, Fr.] something contemptuous, fantastical, or ridiculous; a dish so changed by cookery that it can scarcely be known. The last sense is that which is now in use.

KI'CKSEY-WICKSEY, *s.* a cant word, applied in ridicule and contempt to a wife.

KID, *s.* [*kid*, Dan.] the young of a goat. Figuratively, applied to a young child.

To KID, *v. a.* to bring forth kids, applied to a she-goat.

KI'DDER, or KI'DDIER, *s.* a person who carries corn, dead victuals, or other merchandise, up and down to sell; a pork-butcher.

KI'DDERMINSTER, a town of Worcestershire, the principal manufacturing place in the county, and long celebrated for its different manufactures of woollens, carpets, poplins, crapes, bombazeens, &c. The inhabitants are about 21000. Its former trade of stuffs, however, is much declined, on account of the general use of cotton goods; but its carpet manufactory has greatly increased; and it is still the first market in England for pile, or plush carpets, which, for beauty of colour and patterns, exceed any other. These are frequently called Wilton, from having been first made at that town; but, at present, by much the greater part are made at Kidderminster. The silk and worsted trades have also been introduced here, and employ about 2,000 hands. The goods go chiefly to Portugal, and their carriage has been much facilitated by the late canal communications. It is seated under a hill, on the river Stour, 14 miles S. E. of Bridgenorth, and 125 N. W. of London. Market on Thursday.

KI'DDLE, or KI'DEL, *s.* a dam or wear in a river, with a narrow cut in it, for the laying of pots or other engines to catch fish. They are corruptly called *kettles*, and are much used in Wales and Kent.

To KI'DNAP, *v. a.* [from *kind*, Belg. a child] to steal children, or human beings.

KI'DNAPPER, *s.* one who steals children or human beings.

KI'DNEY, *s.* the etymology unknown.—In anatomy, the kidneys are two in number, one on each side, having the same figure as kidney-beans; their length is four or five fingers, their breadth three, and their thickness two; the right is under the liver, and the left under the spleen. The use of the kidneys is to separate the urine from the blood, which, by the motion of the heart and arteries, is thrust into the emulgent branches, which carry it to the little glands, by which the serosity being separated, is received by the orifice of the little tubes, which go from the glands to the pelvis, and from thence it runs by the ureters into the bladder. —Figuratively, race or kind, in ludicrous language.

KI'DNEYBEAN, *s.* a plant so named from its resembling a kidney.

KI'DNEY-VETCH, *s.* a plant, the same with the ladies-finger, found on dry and chalky pastures.

KI'DNEYWORT, *s.* an herb, called also navelwort, and wall-pennywort. It has alternate leaves, with central leafstocks; a branched stem, and yellowish, or greenish white, spikes of flowers. It grows on old walls and stony places, and flowers from May to July.

KIDWE'LLY, a town of Carmarthenshire, noted formerly for the clothing trade. Here is a castle, the very large remains of which, extremely well preserved, shew it to have been very stately and magnificent. A canal has been cut from hence to some collieries at Puyllgod, about 4 miles distant, whence coal is brought down and exported. It is situated on the Gwandrath Vach, a branch of the Towy, which empties itself into that river, at its efflux into the British Channel, 9 miles S. of Carmarthen, and 224 W. by N. of London. Market on Wednesday and Saturday. Fairs on May 24, July 22, and October 29. Pop. 1425.

KI'LDA, St. a small island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, about 11 leagues W. of North Uist. The inhabitants live chiefly by fishing and catching wild fowls. In the latter employment they are amazingly adventurous, being let down by a rope from the summit of high, precipitous rocks, where they clamber among the rugged cliffs, in search of the eggs and nests of various birds. But the more safe and common method of catching these fowls is, by spreading a large net over the face of the rock where they lodge, in which great numbers are at once entangled, and lowered down into a boat. St. Kilda is the most westerly island of Great Britain. Lat. 55. 48. N., long. 8. 18. W.

KILDA'RE, a county in the province of Leinster, 33 miles in length, and from 12 to 21 in breadth, It is bounded on the W. by King's and Queen's County; on the N. by Meath; on the E. by Dublin and Wicklow; and on the S. by Carlow. It contains one hundred and eight thousand inhabitants, and is a fine, arable, fertile country, well watered by the Barrow, Liffey, Boyne, and other rivers.

KILDA'RE, a town of Leinster, capital of a county of the same name. It is chiefly supported by frequent horse-races, on what is called the *Curragh*, (a fine plain, containing upwards of 3,000 acres) and is 27 miles S. W. of Dublin.

KI'LDERKIN, *s.* [*kindekin*, a baby, Belg.] a small barrel; a liquor measure, containing two firkins, or eighteen gallons, beer measure, and sixteen, ale measure. Two kilderkins make a barrel, and four an hogshead.

KILGA'RREN, a town of Pembrokeshire, seated on the S. side of the river Tyvy, 30 miles N. of Pembroke, and 227 W. N. W. of London. Near it is a remarkable salmon leap, and also large works for the fabricating of tin plates. Market on Wednesday. Pop. 897.

KI'LHAM, a town in the East Riding of Yorkshire, in the Wolds. It is about 4 furlongs in length, and stands in a good soil for corn, 28 miles N. of Hull, and 200 N. of London. Market on Thursday. Pop. 1042.

KI'LKENNY, a county of Leinster, is 35 miles in length and 18 in breadth, and is bounded on the W. by Tipperary, on the N. by Queen's County, on the E. by Carlow and Wexford, and on the S. by Waterford. It contains 147 parishes, and one hundred and seventy thousand inhabitants. The surface is generally level, and the soil fertile, and being proper for tillage, produces corn, wool, marble, and a species of coal, which, like charcoal, burns without smoke, is very durable in burning, and without any blaze, produces an uncommon heat. The county abounds with fine plantations, and is, from the purity of the air, esteemed extremely healthful. The principal rivers are, the Barrow, which bounds it on the E.; the Suir, which forms its southern boundary; and the Nore, which crosses it from N. to S.

KILKE'NNY, a populous trading town of Ireland, capital of a county of the same name. It has a small cathedral, is one of the neatest towns in the kingdom, and contains about 24 000 inhabitants. The borough of St. Canice, or Irish Town, is joined to English Town, which is the principal; and both together form one large town. The manufactures chiefly carried on here, are coarse woollen cloths, blankets of extraordinary fine quality, and considerable quantities of starch. The houses are decorated, with a beautiful black and white marble, dug from quarries near the town, and which is cut and polished by water. It is seated on the river Nore, over which it has two handsome bridges, 26 miles N. of Waterford, 65 N. E. of Cork, and 54 S. W. of Dublin. Lat. 52. 36. N., long. 7. 18. W.

To KILL, *v. a.* [formerly written *quell*, from *cwellan*,

Sax. to murder or deprive of life. Figuratively, to deprive of the power of growing.

KILLALO'E, a city of Clare, in Munster, seated on the river Shannon, over which it has a bridge of 19 arches, 10 miles N. of Limerick, and 86 S.W. of Dublin. Here is a considerable salmon and eel fishery. Pop. of parish 6833.

KILLA'RNEY, a beautiful lake of Kerry in Munster, otherwise called Lough Lean, from its being surrounded by high mountains. It is properly divided into three parts, called the lower, middle, and upper lakes. The northern, or lower lake is about 6 miles in length, and from 3 to 4 in breadth. The country on this and the eastern boundary, is here and there diversified with gentle swells, many of which afford beautiful prospects of the lake, the islands, and the surrounding scenery. The S. shore is composed of immense mountains, rising abruptly from the water, and covered with woods of the finest timber. On the side of one of these mountains is O'Sulivans Cascade, which falls into a lake with a roar that strikes the timid with awe. The view of this sheet of water is uncommonly fine, appearing as if it were descending from an arch of wood, which overhangs it above 70 feet in height from the point of view. Coasting along this shore affords an almost endless entertainment, every change of position presenting a new scene; the rocks hollowed and worn into a variety of forms by the waves, and the trees and shrubs bursting from the pores of the sapless stone, forced to assume the most uncouth shapes, to adapt themselves to their fantastic situations. The promontory of Mucruss, which divides the upper from the lower lake, is a perfect land of enchantment; and a road is carried through the centre of it, which unfolds all the interior beauties of the place. Among the distant mountains, Turk appears an object of magnificence; and Mangerton's more lofty, though less interesting, summit, soars above the whole. The passage to the upper lake is round the extremity of Mucruss, which confines it on one side, and the approaching mountains on the other. Here is that celebrated rock, called the Eagle's Nest, which produces wonderful echoes. A French-horn, sounded here, raises a concert superior to 100 instruments, in some situations; and the report of a single cannon is answered by a succession of peals resembling the loudest thunder, which seems to travel the surrounding scenery, and die away among the distant mountains. The upper lake is about 4 miles in length, and from 2 to three in breadth; it is almost surrounded by mountains, from which descend a number of beautiful cascades. The islands in this lake are numerous, and afford an amazing variety of picturesque views. The centre lake, which communicates with the upper, is small in comparison with the other two, and does not shew an equal variety. The shores, however, are in many places, indented with beautiful bays, surrounded with dark groves of trees, some of which have a very picturesque appearance, when viewed from the water. The eastern boundary is formed by the base of Mangerton, down the steep side of which descends a cascade, visible for 150 yards. This fall of water is supplied by a circular lake near the summit of the mountain, called the Devil's Punch-Bowl; which, on account of its immense depth, and continual overflow of water, is considered as one of the greatest curiosities in Killarney.

K'ILLER, *s.* one who deprives of life, or puts to death.

KILLICRA'NKIE, a noted pass of Perthshire, near the junction of the Tumel with the Garray. It is the grand entrance into the Highlands in those parts, and is formed by lofty mountains impending over the Garray, which rushes through in a deep, darksome, and rocky channel, overhung with trees, forming a scene of horrible grandeur. Formerly this was a pass of much difficulty and danger, a path hanging over a tremendous precipice, threatened destruction to the least false step of the traveller. At present, a fine road, formed by the soldiery lent by government, gives an easy access to the remote Highlands; and the two sides are joined by a fine arch.

KI'LLOUGH, or *PORT ST. ANNE*, a town of Down in Ulster, 76 miles N. by E. of Dublin. It lies N. of St. John's Point, and has a good quay, from which considerable quantities of barley are exported. Here is a profitable manufacture of salt. At a small distance from the town, near the sea is a rock, in which there is an oblong hole, whence a strange noise is heard, at the ebbing and flowing of the tide, somewhat resembling the sound of a huntsman's horn. At the coming in of the tide whilst the waters are beating up under the rock, a cold air bursts from it, with a mixture of spray; but as the waters retire during the ebb, there is a strong draft of air sets in at the hole, to fill up to prevent the vacuum which the retiring of the water would produce. In an open field, about a quarter of a mile from the town, there is a very curious cave, about 27 yards long, which has a winding passage, two feet and a half broad, with three doors in it, besides the entrance leading to a circular chamber, three yards in diameter, where there is a fine, cool, limpid well. Pop. 1162.

KI'LLOW, or CA'LLOW, *s.* an English name for a black earth, of a mixture between the marbles, ochres, and clay, common in many parts of England, Wales, and Ireland.

KILMA'RNOCK, a town of Ayrshire, containing nearly 18100 inhabitants. It is noted for its manufactures of gloves, carpets, stockings, night-caps, bonnets, and other woollen goods, and is 15 miles S. W. of Glasgow.

KILN, *s.* [*cyln*, Sax.] a stove or furnace contrived for admitting heat, and drying or burning such things as are contained in it.

To KI'LNDRY, *v. a.* to dry in a kiln.

KI'MBO, *a.* [*schembo*, Ital.] crooked; bent; with the arms bent, and sticking out from the sides.

KI'MBOLTON, a town of Huntingdonshire, with an elegant castle. It is 8 miles W. S. W. of Huntingdon, and 64 N. of London. Market on Friday. Pop. 1584.

KIN, *s.* [*cynne*, Sax.] of the same family; a relation; of the same race. Used as a termination to express something diminutive; thus *mannikin*, a little man; *minnikin*, a very small pin.

KINCA'RDIN, a shire of Scotland, which sends two members to parliament, viz., one for the shire, and one for the borough of Inverbervie, &c. Pop. 33,052.

KIND, *a.* [from *cynne*, Sax.] behaving with civility to others; benevolent, or filled with general good-will.

KIND, *s.* [*cynne*, Sax.] race; or class containing several species. *Kind*, in Teutonic English, answers to *genus*, and *sort* to *species*; a distinction not always observed. The particular nature of a thing; the natural state of a thing. "Levied in *kind* upon corn." *Arbuth.* Nature, or particular manner. Sort, used with *in*, implying by way of. "In a *kind* of scorn." *Bacon.* Manner; way.

To KI'NDLE, *v. a.* [*cyndelan*, Sax.] to set on fire; to light, or make to burn. Figuratively, to excite, to inflame, or exasperate; to catch fire. To bring forth, applied to rabbits, &c., from *cennan*, Sax.

KI'NDLER, *s.* one that lights or sets fire to. Figuratively, one that inflames or excites disturbances.

KI'NDLY, *ad.* in a civil, good-natured manner.

KI'NDLY, *a.* [from the substantive] of the same nature, homogenial; suiting or agreeing with. Insinuating, mild.

KI'NDNESS, *s.* civil behaviour; favourable treatment, or a constant and habitual practice of friendly offices, and benevolent actions.

KI'NDRED, *s.* [*cynrene*, Sax.] relation by birth or marriage.

KI'NDRED, *a.* native; congenial; agreeing to the nature of a person or thing.

KINE, *s.* the old plural of Cow.

KI'NETON, a town in Warwickshire, held, as its name imports, by the kings of England, if not before, yet certainly by Edward the Confessor, and William the Conqueror. King John kept his court in the castle here. It is 9 miles E. of Stratford, and 88 W. N. W. of London. Market on Tuesday, chiefly for black cattle. Pop. 1102.

KING, *s.* [*cyng*, Sax.] a person who rules singly over a people. In England the king has power of making peace and war, and calling, continuing, proroguing, and dissolving of parliaments; of enforcing old laws, determining rewards and punishments, pardoning offenders, laying embargoes on shipping, and of opening and shutting sea-ports. He is the fountain of honour, and has the sole power of conferring dignities and titles of honour; as creating dukes, earls, barons, &c. In gaming, a card with the picture of a king, in whist, next to an ace. The four kings are, David, Alexander, Cæsar, and Charles, whose names are still printed on the French cards, and are supposed to represent the four monarchies of the Jews, Greeks, Romans, and that of the Franks under Charlemagne. *King at Arms* is a principal officer at arms, that has pre-eminence of the society of heralds; of these there are three named, Garter, Norroy, and Clarencieux.

KINGS, Books of, *s.* two canonical books of the Old Testament, so called, because they contain the history of the kings of Israel and Judah, from the beginning of the reign of Solomon, down to the death of Jehoiachin king of Judah, who was carried captive into Babylon, comprising the space of about 450 years.

To KING, *v. a.* to rule as a king; to raise to the dignity of a king.

KI'NGAN, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Kiangsi. It is situated on the river Kan, in an uneven but fertile and agreeable country, 795 miles South of Pekin.

KI'NGCRAFT, *s.* the art of governing.

KI'NGCUP, *s.* in botany, a kind of crowfoot.

KI'NGDOM, *s.* [*cynedom*, Sax.] the dominion or territories subject to a king. Among naturalists, a class or order of things or beings. Figuratively, a tract or region. Synon. *Empire* conveys an idea of a vast territory, composed of various people; whereas *kingdom* implies one more bounded, and intimates the unity of that nation of which it is formed.

KINGFI'SHER, *s.* in ornithology, a very beautiful bird, which frequents the banks of rivers and feeds upon fish.

KING GEORGE'S SOUND, the name given by Captain Cook, in 1778, to the harbour which he discovered on the W. coast of N. America, at the mouth of a great river in long. 126. 48. W., and lat. 49. 33. N. But the natives called it Nootka, the name now generally adopted by the English. Upon the sea-coast the land is tolerably high and level; but within the Sound, it rises into steep hills, which have an uniform appearance. The trees of which the woods are composed, are the Canadian pine, white cypress, and two or three other sorts of pine. In general, the trees grow here with great vigour, and are of a large size. About the rocks and borders of the woods were seen some strawberry-plants, and raspberry, currant, and gooseberry bushes, all in a flourishing state. The principal animals seen here were racoons, martens, and squirrels. Birds are far from being numerous, and those that are to be seen are remarkably shy, owing, perhaps, to their being continually harassed by the natives, who take them for food, and use their feathers as ornaments. The variety of fish is not very great here, yet they are in greater quantities than birds. The principal sorts are the common herring, a silver-coloured bream, and another of a brown colour. The stature of the natives is, in general, below the common standard; but their persons are not proportionably slender, being usually pretty plump, though not muscular. The women are, in general, of the same size and proportion as the men. Their bodies are always covered with red paint, but their faces are ornamented with a variety of colours, a black, a bright red, or a white colour; the last of which gives them a ghastly and horrible appearance. They appear to be docile, courteous, and good-natured; but they are quick in resenting injuries, and as quickly forget them. A rattle and a small whistle are the only instruments of music that were seen among them. Their houses consist of very long, broad planks, resting upon the edges of each other, tied in different parts with withes of pine bark. Their furniture consists principally of chests and boxes of various sizes, piled upon each other, at the sides or ends of their houses, in which are deposited their garments, and whatever they deem valuable. They have also square and oblong pails, and bowls to eat their food out of, &c. From their curing their fish in their houses, and leaving the bones and fragments in heaps of filth before the doors, and from their houses being without chimnies, their habitations have a strong disagreeable smell of train-oil, fish, and smoke.

KI'NGLIKE, or KI'NGLY, *a.* royal; belonging or suitable to a king.

KI'NGLY, *ad.* with an air of majesty; with superior dignity.

KING'S BENCH, *s.* is a court in which the king was formerly accustomed to sit in person, and on that account was moved with the king's household. This was originally the only court in Westminster-hall, and from this it is thought that the courts of Common Pleas and the Exchequer were derived. As the king in person is still presumed in law to sit in this court, though only represented by his judges, it is said to have supreme authority, and the proceedings in it are supposed to be *coram nobis*, that is, before the king. This court consists of the lord chief justice, and the other justices or judges, who are invested with a sovereign jurisdiction over all matters, whether of a criminal or public nature. It frequently proceeds on indictments found before other courts, and removed by certiorari into this. Persons illegally committed to prison, though by the king and council, or either of the houses of parliament, may be bailed in it; and in some cases even upon legal commitments. Writs of mandamus are issued by this court, for the restoring of officers in corporations, &c., unjustly turned out, and freemen wrongfully disfranchised. This court is now divided into a crown side and plea side; the one determining criminal, and the other civil causes. The officers of this court, on the crown side, are the clerk and secretary of the crown; and on the side of the pleas there are two chief clerks or prothonotaries, and their secretary and deputy, the custos brevium, two clerks of the papers, the clerk of the declarations, the signet and sealer of the bills, the clerk of the rules, clerk of the errors, and the clerk of the bails, to which may be added the filuzers, the marshal of the court, and the crier.

KI'NGSBRIDGE, a pretty town of Devonshire, consisting of a Pop. of 1586. It is seated at the head of a small river which falls into the sea a little below, affording a harbour for boats. Here is a bridge over the Salcomb or Dodbrook. It is 14 miles S. W. of Dartmouth, and 218 W. by S of London. Market on Saturday.

KI'NGSCLEAR, a town in Hants, pleasantly situated

on the edge of the Downs, near Berks, 9 miles N. by W. of Basingstoke, and 56 S. S. W. of London. It was once the seat of the West Saxon kings. Market on Tues. P. 3151.

KING'S COUNTY, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 34 miles in length, and from 13 to 17 in breadth; bounded on the N. by West Meath; on the E. by Kildare and Queen's County; on the S. by Queen's County and Tipperary; and on the W. by the river Shannon and a part of Tipperary. The soil is various; in some parts it is very fertile, in others not so rich nor so well inhabited as some other counties. It contains about one hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants; the capital is Philip's-town.

KING'SEVIL, *s.* a scrophulous distemper, in which the glands are ulcerated; it derives its name from a vulgar opinion that it may be cured by the touch of a king or crowned head.

KI'NGSHIP, *s.* royalty, or the state, office, and dignity of a king.

KI'NGSPEAR, *s.* in botany, the asphodelus.

KING'S SWINFORD, a considerable village of Staffordshire, a little to the N. of Stourbridge, containing about 15,200inhabitants.

KINGSTON. See HULL.

KINGSTON UPON THAMES, a large, populous, well-built town of Surrey, so called from its having been the residence of several of our Saxon kings, some of whom were crowned here, on a stage in the market-place. The Lent assizes for the county are held here. It is seated on the Thames, over which it has a very handsome new bridge 11 miles S. W. of London. Market on Saturday. Pop. 7257.

KINGSTON RUSSEL, a town near Dorchester. Its manor is held by serjeantry, viz., to be cup-bearer to the king at the four principal feasts of the year. Market on Thursday. Pop. 76.

KINGSTON, a sea-port town of Jamaica, in the West Indies, containing about 1,700 houses, besides negro-huts and warehouses. In 1788, the number of white inhabitants was 6,539, of free people of colour 3,280, of slaves 16,659. It is seated on the N. side of the Bay of Port Royal, on the S. coast of the island. It was built after the great earthquake in 1692, and is now a large town, about a mile in length, and half a mile in breadth. It is laid into little squares and cross streets, and is a place of considerable trade and opulence. Many of the houses, in the upper part of the town, are very magnificent; and the markets for flesh, turtles, fish, poultry, fruits, and vegetables, are inferior to none. Lat. 17. 50. N., long. 76. 52. W. Present Pop. 34,500.

KING'S-YELLOW, *s.* among painters, a yellow paint made from orpiment.

KINGTCHEOU, a well-built and populous city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Houquang. It has a great trade, and is situated on the Yangtse river, in a fruitful and pleasant country, with a garrison of Tartars, to whom one part of the town belongs, 620 miles S. S. W. of Pekin.

KINGTON, or *Kyneton*, a pretty large, and well-built town of Herefordshire, with a good trade in narrow cloth. It is seated on the river Arrow, 15 miles N. W. of Hereford, and 149 W. N. W. of London. Market on Wednesday. The markets on Wednesday before Easter, Whitsuntide, and Christmas, are so considerable, for corn, cattle, leather, home-made linen, woollen cloth, and provisions, that they more resemble fairs. Pop. 3111.

KINROSS, a town of Scotland, in the shire of Kinross, seated on the river Leven, not far W of Loch Leven, and 20 miles N. of Edinburgh. The manufactures of this town are linen and cutlery ware. Pop. 2917.

KINROSS, a shire or county of Scotland, surrounded by the shires of Perth and Fife. It is about 30 miles in circuit, its length and breadth being nearly equal. Pop. 8763.

KINSALE, a town of Cork, in Munster, seated on the river Bandon. It is a very populous, trading place, and has a deep, commodious, and secure harbour, 14 miles S. of Cork. Lat. 51. 41. N., long. 8. 28. W. Pop. 6789.

KI'NSFOLK, *s.* [from *kin* and *folk*] relations, or those that are of the same family.

KI'NSMAN, *s.* a man who is related to, or of the same family with, another.

KI'NSWOMAN, *s.* a woman of the same family with another.

KIOF, or *Kiow*, a considerable town of Poland, in a palatinate of the same name, the residence of the great duke till the 12th century. It is the capital of the Russian government of Kiof, and carries on a considerable trade. It is divided into the Old and New town, and is seated on the W. side of the river Dnieper, 180 miles N. E. of Kamanieck, and 335 E. by S. of Warsaw. Lat. 50. 30. N., long. 31. 51. E.

KIOF, *Kiow*, or *Kievskoe*, a government of the Russian empire, lying, for the most part on the E. or left side of the river Dnieper, although Kiof the capital is on the W. It contains 11 districts.

KI'PPERNUT, *s.* a plant, the same with the pignut.

KIRBY LONSDALE, a large and well-built town of Westmoreland, with a woollen manufactory. It is seated on the river Lon, 10 miles S. E. of Kendal, and 253 N. W of London. Market on Tuesday. Pop. 3949.

KIRBY MONKS, a town of Warwickshire, between Coventry and Lutterworth. Market on Tuesday.

KIRBY MOORSIDE, a town in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, seated on the edge of Black Moore, near the river Don, 25 miles N. of York, and 225 N. by W. of London. Market on Wednesday. Pop. 3284.

KIRBY STEVEN, or *Kirby Stephen*, a town of Westmoreland, noted for a manufactory of yarn stockings. It has a good free-school, with 2 exhibitions, and is seated on the W. side of the river Eden, near the hills which separate this county from Yorkshire, 9 miles S. of Appleby and 281 N. N. W. of London. Market on Fri. Pop. 1409.

KIRK, *s.* [*cyrce*, Sax.] a church; obsolete in England, but still retained in Scotland.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT, a sea-port of Scotland, in the county of Kirkcudbright, seated at the mouth of the river Dee, 21 miles S. W. of Dumfries, and 83 S. W. of Edinburgh. It has a fine harbour with depth of water sufficient to admit ships of any burden to come up to the town, and yet has but an inconsiderable trade. The town consists of two streets, which form a right angle with each other, having in the centre the town house. Pop. 3511.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT, a shire of Scotland, once forming, with the county of Wigton, the ancient province of Galloway, is bounded on the N. E. by Ayrshire and Dumfriesshire; on the S. by the Solway Frith and the Irish sea; and on the W. by Wigtonshire and Ayrshire. Its extent from N. to S. is nearly 30 miles, and from E. to W. about 43. Here is a great plenty of fine pasture, and numerous flocks of sheep and small cattle. Pop. 41,099.

KIRKHAM, a handsome town of Lancashire, with a well-endowed free-school, for three masters. It is seated near the Ribble, by which it communicates with all the late inland navigations, 19 miles S, of Lancaster, and 223 N. N. W. of London. It has a considerable manufactory of sail-cloth. Market on Thursday. Pop. 2469.

KIRK-O'SWALD, a town of Cumberland, with a market on Thursday. It is 292 miles from London.

KIRKWALL, a sea-port of Scotland, capital of Orkney, the principal of the islands of that name, is built upon an inlet of the sea, on the E. side of the island. Here is the stately cathedral of St. Magnus. It is 45 miles from Dungsby Head, the most N. E. promontory of Scotland. Lat. 58. 58. N., long. 2. 57. W. Pop. 3065.

KI'RTLE, *s.* [*cyrtel*, Sax.] an upper garment or gown. Not in use.

KIRTON, a town in Lincolnshire, with a truly magnificent church. It is seated on an eminence, on the edge of Lincoln Heath, 20 miles N. of Lincoln, and 151 N. W. of London. It gives name to its hundred, in which are 4 villages of the same name. Market on Saturday. Pop. 2147.

To KISS, *v. a.* [*cusan*, Brit.] to touch with the lips. Figuratively, to treat with fondness; to touch gently or in a loving manner.

KISS, *s.* a salute given by joining the lips.

KI'SSER, *s.* one that kisses.

Kissing goes by favour.

This proverb is a reflection upon partiality, where particular marks of kindness and bounty are bestowed on persons who are favourites, whether they deserve it or not, when persons more meritorious are neglected; but thus it will be, where persons are led more by humour than judgment.

KI'SSINGCRUST, *s.* the thin tender crust of bread, formed where one loaf touches another in the oven.

KIT, *s.* [*kitte*, Belg.] a large bottle; a small fiddle; a small wooden vessel in which Newcastle salmon is sent to town.

KI'TCHEN, *s.* [*kegin*, Brit.] the room in a house where the provisions are dressed.

KI'TCHEN-GARDEN, *s.* a garden wherein, salads, roots, herbs, cabbages, and other esculent plants, are produced.

KI'TCHEN-MAID, *s.* a cook or maid who does the business of the kitchen.

KI'TCHEN-STUFF, *s.* the fat scummed off the pot, or collected from the dripping-pan.

KI'TCHEN-WENCH, *s.* a scullion, or maid employed to clean the vessels or instruments used in cookery.

KI'TCHEN-WORK, *s.* cookery, or work done in a kitchen.

KITE, *s.* [*cyta*, Sax.] a bird of prey that infests farms, and steals chickens. Figuratively, a person of remarkable and notorious rapacity. A play-thing made of paper, and raised into the air by means of a long string, and sailing against the wind.

KI'TESFOOT, *s.* a kind of plant.

KI'TTEN, *s.* [*katteken*, Belg.] a young cat.

To KI'TTEN, *v. n.* to bring forth young cats.

KI'TTIWAKE, *s.* a species of gull; they inhabit the cliffs of Flamborough-head, the Bass-isle, and the rocks on the east coast of Scotland.

To KLICK, *v. n.* [from *clack*] to make a sharp noise like the links of an iron chain beating against each other.

KLIPSPRINGER, *s.* in zoology, a kind of antelope, that inhabits the vicinity of the Cape of Good Hope.

To KNAB, (the *k* before the *n* in this and all the following words is mute) *v. a.* [*knappen*, Belg.] to take a short bite; to bite something brittle that makes a noise between the teeth.

KNACK, *s.* [*cnec*, Brit.] a toy or bauble, which discovers skill or contrivance; a readiness; a peculiar sleight or habitual dexterity in doing any thing; a nice trick.

To KNACK, *v. n.* to make a sharp shrill noise like that of a stick when breaking.

KNA'CKER, *s.* a maker of small work. A rope-maker.

KNAG, *s.* a knob or hard knot in wood.

KNA'GGY, *a.* knotty, or full of knobs.

KNAP, *s.* [*cnap*, Brit.] an eminence; a swelling protuberance.

To KNAP, *v. a.* [*knappen*, Belg.] to bite or break short; to strike so as to make a sharp noise like that of breaking. To make a sharp noise by a sudden clash or breaking.

KNA'PBOTTLE, *s.* a kind of poppy.

To KNA'PPLE, *v. n.* to break off with a short, sharp noise.

KNA'PSACK, *s.* [from *knappen*, Belg. to eat] the bag which a soldier carries at his back; a bag of provisions.

KNA'PWEED, *s.* a genus of plants, of which there are several species; the bluebottle, matfellon, star-thistle, and St. Barnaby's thistle, belonging to this genus.

KNARE, *s.* [*knor*, Teut.] a hard knot.

KNA'RESBOROUGH, a town in the North Riding of Yorkshire, containing about 500 houses. It is pleasantly seated on the river Nid, over which it has a stone bridge, on a rugged, rough rock, 18 miles W. by N. of York, and 211 N. by W. of London. It is famous for 4 medicinal springs, near each other, and yet of different qualities; the sweet spa, or vitriolic well; the stinking, or sulphureous and very fœtid spa; St. Mungo's well, a cold bath; and the dropping well, supposed to be the most petrifying spring in England. The adjacent fields are also noted for liquorice. It has a manufacture of linen cloth, sheeting, &c. Market on Wednesday. Pop. of parish 10,214.

KNAVE, *s.* [*cnafa*, Sax.] a boy or servant; and in the latter sense, in an old translation of the Testament, in Lauderdale's library, we read, "Paul the *knave* of Christ," where, however, this word was inserted purposely. At present it is used in a bad sense, to signify a sly, artful, or dishonest fellow. In gaming, it is applied to a card having a soldier painted on it.

KNA'VERY, *s.* dishonesty; tricks; low cunning; any thing put to an ill use.

KNA'VISH, *a.* dishonest; tricking; waggish; mischievous.

KNA'VISHLY, *ad.* in a sly, cunning, and dishonest manner.

KNA'WEL, *s.* an herb with greenish blossoms, found on sandy ground and in corn-fields.

To KNEAD, (*need*) *v. a.* [*cnœdan*, Sax. *kneden*, Belg.] to beat or mingle any substance. Seldom applied to any thing but the manner of making dough fit for baking, by often rolling it in different forms, and pressing it with the knuckles.

KNEA'DINGTROUGH, (*néeding-troff*) *s.* a trough in which the paste of bread is worked together.

KNE'BWORTH, a town of Herts, situated on a hill, or knap, (from whence it has its name) between Hertford and Hitchen. Market on Friday. Pop. 259.

KNEE, *s.* [*cneow*, Sax. *knee*, Belg.] the joint of the leg whereby it is united to the thigh.

To KNEE, *v. a.* to place the knee upon; to entreat kneeling.

KNEED, *a.* having knees. In botany, having joints. "*Kneed*-grass."

KNEE-DEEP, *a.* rising to the knees; sunk to the knees.

KNEE-HOLM, *s.* a kind of herb.

KNEE-PAN, *s.* a little round bone about two inches broad, convex on both sides, and covered with a smooth cartilage on its foreside, which serves as a pulley to the tendon of the muscles that extend the leg.

To KNEEL, *v. n.* to bend the knee; to touch the ground with the knee, as a sign of subjection and supplication.

KNEE'TRIBUTE, *s.* worship or obeisance shewn by kneeling. "Receive from us *kneetribute*." *Milt.*

KNELL, *s.* [*cnil*, Brit.] the sound of a bell rung at a burial or funeral.

KNEW, the preter. of KNOW.

KNIFE, *s.* plural *knives*, it being a general rule, that nouns ending in *f* or *fe* in the singular, make the plural by changing *f* and *fe* into *ves*; [*cnif*, Sax.] an instrument consisting of a steel blade with an edge on one side, and sometimes with a sharp point, used particularly in cutting meat and killing animals.

KNIGHT, (the *gh* in this word and its compounds and derivatives is mute, and pronounced as if spelt *nite*) *s.* [*cniht*, Sax.] among the Romans, was a person of the second degree of nobility, following immediately that of the senators. At the ceremony of conferring this honour, he had a horse given him, which was kept at the public charge, with which he was to serve in the wars. *Knight*, in a modern sense, properly signifies a person, who, for his virtue and prowess, is by the king raised above the rank of gentlemen, into a higher class of dignity and honour. Knighthood was formerly the first degree of honour in the army, and conferred with much ceremony on those who had distinguished themselves by some notable exploit in arms. The ceremonies at their creation have been various; the principal was a box on the ear, and a stroke with a sword on the shoulder: they put on him a shoulder-belt, a gilt sword, spurs, and other military accoutrements; being thus armed as a knight, he was led to the church. Camden describes the manner of making a knight bachelor among us, which is the lowest and most ancient order of knighthood, to be thus; the person kneeling was gently struck on the shoulder by the prince, and accosted in these words; "Rise, and be a knight, in the name of God." *Knight* is also understood of a person admitted into any order, either purely military, or military and religious; as *Knights* of the Garter, of Malta, of the Holy Ghost, &c.

KNIGHT-E'RRANTRY, *s.* the practice of wandering about in quest of needless encounters.

KNIGHT OF THE POST, *s.* an hireling evidence, or one that will swear any thing if paid for it.

KNIGHTS OF THE SHIRE, *s.* in the British polity, are two knights or gentlemen, who are elected by the freeholders of every county to represent them in parliament. The qualification of a knight of the shire is, to be possessed of 600*l.* per ann. in a freehold estate.

To KNIGHT, *v. a.* to create a person a knight.

KNI'GHTHOOD, *s.* the rank or dignity of a knight.

KNI'GHTLY, *ad.* befitting a knight; beseeming a knight.

KNI'GHTON, a fair, well-built, well-frequented town of Radnorshire, with a considerable trade. It is seated in a valley on the river Tend or Teme, which separates it from Shropshire, 14 miles N. W. of Hereford, and 155 N. W. of London. Market on Thursday. Pop. 1259.

To KNIT, *v. a.* preter. *knit*, or *knitted*: [*cnittan*, Sax.] to form any texture or manufactures on wires or needles without a loom. Figuratively, to interweave. To tie, applied to knots. To join or unite two persons together, applied to matrimony. To join together in friendship. To contract in wrinkles, applied to the forehead, or eye-brows. To join close, or unite. "Our sever'd navy—have *knit* again."

KNIT, *s.* the texture, degree, or fineness of any thing formed by knitting.

KNI'TTER, *s.* one who makes any manufacture by knitting.

KNI'TTING-NEE'DLE, *s.* a wire with which stockings, &c., are made without a loom.

KNI'TTLE, *s.* a string with which the mouth of a purse is gathered and closed.

KNOB, *s.* [*knoop*, Belg.] a protuberance; a part rising bluntly above the surface of a thing.

KNO'BBED, *a.* set with knobs or protuberances.

KNO'BBINESS, *s.* the quality of having knobs or protuberances.

KNO'BBY, *a.* full of knobs. Figuratively, hard or stubborn; alluding to wood, which is not easily bent, when full of knots.

To KNOCK, *v. n.* [*cnucian*, Sax.] to clash; to be driven forcibly together; to beat a door for admittance. *To knock under*, to submit, to pay submission. *To knock down*, to fell or make a person fall, by a violent blow. *To knock on the head*, to kill or destroy by a blow.

KNOCK, *s.* a sudden stroke or blow; a loud stroke made at the door for entrance.

KNO'CKER, *s.* one who makes a noise at a door to gain entrance; the hammer hanging at a door for persons to strike with to gain admission.

To KNOLL, (*nōll*) *v. a.* [from *knell*] to ring a bell for a burial.

KNO'LLES, *s.* the wild turnip.

KNOP, *s.* [a corruption of *knap*] any tufty top. *Ains.* Also a kind of crowfoot.

KNOT, *s.* [*cnotta*, Sax.] a string or wood formed in a hard knob by frequent intersections not easily to be disentangled. Figuratively, any figure formed of lines frequently intersecting each other; any bond of union or association; a difficulty or intricacy not easily resolved; an intrigue, or difficult perplexity; a cluster, or collection. In dress, a ribbon worn by way of ornament on the head of a woman. A hard part of wood, caused by the growing of a bough in that part.

To KNOT, *v. a.* to tie threads or cords in such a manner as to make a hard knob not easily unentangled; to entangle or perplex; to unite.

KNO'TBERRIES, or KNOU'TBERRIES, *s.* the cloudberry-bramble.

KNO'TGRASS, *s.* a plant with white flowers, in naked whorls, and trailing stems, found in wet pastures in Cornwall; also a kind of snakeweed. The German knotgrass is a species of the scleranthus of Linnæus.

KNO'TSFORD, a town in Cheshire, with a silk-mill, and a manufacture of shag-velvets. It is seated on a rivulet called Bicken, which divides it into two parts, 7 miles N. E. of Northwich, and 173 N. N. W. of London. Market on Saturday. Pop. 2873.

KNO'TTED, *a.* full of knots.

KNO'TTINESS, *s.* the quality of abounding in knots; an intricacy or difficulty not easily solved.

KNO'TTY, *a.* full of knots, applied either to threads or trees; hard, intricate, perplexed, difficult.

KNOUT, is the name of a punishment inflicted in Russia, with a kind of whip called *knout*, and made of a long strap of leather prepared for this purpose.

To KNOW, (the *w* in this word and its derivatives is mute, and *o* pron. long) *v. a.* preter. I *knew* or *have known*; part. pass. *known*; [*cnawan*, Sax.] to perceive with certainty; to be acquainted with; to be free from ignorance.

KNO'WABLE, *a.* possible to be discovered or understood.

KNO'WER, *s.* one that has knowledge or skill.

KNO'WING, *a.* skilful; well-instructed; of extensive knowledge or experience; free from ignorance; conscious; intelligent.

KNO'WING, *s.* knowledge, experience, or understanding.

KNO'WINGLY, *ad.* deliberately; wilfully; without being ignorant.

KNO'WLEDGE, or KNO'WLEGE, (*nŏledge*) *s.* [from *know*] the perception of the agreement or disagreement of our ideas, without any mixture of doubt or uncertainty; learning, or improvement of our faculties by reading; experience, or the acquiring new ideas or truths by seeing a variety of objects, and making observation upon them in our own minds; acquaintance with any person or fact.

To KNU'BBLE, *v. a.* [*knipler*, Dan.] to beat.

KNU'CKLE, *s.* [*cnucle*, Sax.] the joints of the fingers which stick out when the hand is shut. The knee-joint of a calf, applied to cookery. The articulation or joints of a plant in botany.

To KNU'CKLE, *v. a.* to put the knuckles close to the ground. Neuterly, to submit used with *under;* I suppose from an odd custom of striking the under side of the table with the knuckles, the confession of an argumental defeat.

KNU'CKLED, *a.* jointed, applied to plants.

KNUR, or KNURLE, *s.* [*knor*, Teut.] a knot; a hard substance.

KNU'TSFORD. See *Knotsford.*

KOEI-TACHEOU, a province of China, one of the smallest in that empire, and full of inaccessible mountains. It is inhabited by a people who are independent, and who would never submit to the laws of the empire. However, the emperor has found means to build forts therein, and garrison some of the towns; but all the taxes they can raise here will not defray the expense. This province is remarkable for its copper-mines, and between the mountains there are several fruitful valleys. They have neither silk nor cotton, and therefore they make their cloth of a sort of grass, like hemp. Their cows, stags, and wild hens are numerous, and the horses are the best in China.

KO'LA, a town of the Russian government of Archangel, and the capital of Russian Lapland. It has a good harbour on the river Kola, near the bay of the same name in the Frozen Ocean, where is a considerable fishery for whales, sea-dogs, and other fish, which the inhabitants cure for sale. Lat. 68. 52. N., long. 33. 1. E.

KO'LYVAN, a government of the Russian empire, bounded on the N. by the government of Tobolsk, on the E. by that of Irkutsk, and on the S. and W. by Tartary. Its capital, of the same name is seated on the Oby, 480 miles S. S. E. of Tobolskoi. This country has produced silver mines, which have been called the Potosi of Russia.

KO'NINGSBERG, a city of the kingdom of Prussia, with an university, and a magnificent palace in which is a hall 270 feet long, and 59 broad, without pillars to support it, and a handsome library. The town-house, the exchange, and the cathedral, are fine structures. The tower of the castle has an extensive prospect. There are 18 churches in all, of which 14 are Lutherans, 3 Calvinists, and 1 is Romish. The number of houses is about 4,000. The town is about 7 English miles in circumference, and, including the garrison of 7,000 men, contains 60,000 inhabitants. It stands on the Pregel, a navigable river, which here falls into the eastern extremity of the Frische Haf, an inlet of the Baltic. No ships drawing more than 7 feet water can pass the bar, and come up to the town; so that the large vessels anchor at Pillau, a small town on the Baltic, which is the port of Koningsberg; and the merchandise is sent up in smaller vessels. On June 16th, 1807, this place fell into the hands of the French, together with vast quantities of military stores (chiefly provided by England) which the allied armies of Prussia and Russia were obliged to abandon, in consequence of the defeat they had sustained on the 14th, in the battle of Friedland. It was, however, restored to Prussia by the peace of Tilsit, which was signed on the 6th July following. The trade of Koningsberg is very considerable. It is 125 miles N. of Warsaw. Lat. 54. 42. N., long. 48. E.

KO'RIACS, a nation on the borders of Kamtschatka, tributary to the Russians. There are two sorts of Koriacs; those who are properly called by that name have a fixed residence; the others are wanderers, and are known by the appellation of Rein-deer Koriacs. Their flocks are very numerous, and they maintain them by conducting them to those cantons that abound with moss. When these pastures are exhausted, they seek for others. In this manner they wander about incessantly, encamping under tents of skin, and supporting themselves with the produce of their deer, which are as serviceable for draught to the Koriacs, as the dogs are to the Kamtschadales. Their country is terminated to the S. by the peninsula of Kamtschatka, and the Gulf of Penginsk; to the E. by the Ocean; to the N. by the country of the Tehoukchis; and to the W. by the Tongouses, the Lamouts, and the Yakous. The number of fixed Koriacs scarcely exceeds, at present, 900; and though it is not easy to calculate that of the wandering Koriacs, it is imagined that they do not much surpass that amount. Their regular occupation is hunting and fishing; but every season will not permit them to follow it. During these intervals, shut up in their profound habitations, they sleep, smoke, and get drunk. Like the Kamtschadales, they live upon dried fish, and the flesh and fat of the whale and sea-wolf. Rein-deer is their favourite dish. Vegetables also form a part of their food; they gather in autumn various sorts of berries, of a part of which they make themselves a refreshing beverage, and the rest is bruised to powder, and kneaded with the oil of the whale or sea-wolf. Their passion for strong liquors, increased by the dearness of brandy, and the difficulty of procuring it, has led them to invent a drink equally potent, which they extract from a red-mushroom, known in Russia as a strong poison, by the name of moukhamorr. The wandering Koriacs have the same characteristic outlines as the Kamtschadales. Among the women, particularly, there are very few who have not sunk eyes, flat noses, and prominent cheeks. The men are almost entirely beardless, and have short hair. The Koriacs acknowledge a Supreme Being, the Creator of all things, and imagine that the sun is his throne or palace. They address no prayer to him; goodness they say is his essence; all the good that exists in the world proceeds from him, and it is impossible that he should do an injury. The principle of evil they consider as a malignant spirit, and, to appease his wrath, offer up, as expiatory sacrifices, various animals newly born; or rein-deer and dogs, also the first-fruits of their hunting and fishing, and whatever they possess that is most valuable.

KOSTRO'MSKOE, a government of the Russian empire, formerly included in that of Moscow; it is bounded on the W. by Jaroslaviskoe, and on the N. by Vologadskoe. The capital Kostrom, is seated on the river Kostroma, at its junction with the Volga, 168 miles N. E. of Moscow.

KRA'KEN, *s.* a monstrous sea animal, of which the following description is given by Pontoppidan, an author of great respectability, in his Natural History of Norway "Our fishermen, (says the author,) unanimously and invariably affirm, that when they are several miles from the land, particularly in the hot summer days, and by their distance, and the bearings of some points of land, expect from 80 to 100 fathoms depth, and do not find but from twenty to thirty; and more especially if they find a more than usual plenty of cod and ling; they judge that the kraken is at the bottom; but if they find by their lines, that the water in the same place still shallows on them, they know he is rising to the surface, and row off with the greatest expedition, till they come into the usual soundings of the place; when, lying on

their oars, in a few minutes the monster emerges, and shews himself sufficiently, though his whole body does not appear. Its back, or upper part, which seems an English mile and a half in circumference (some have affirmed more) looks at first like a number of small islands surrounded with something that floats like sea-weeds; at last, several bright points or horns appear, which grow thicker the higher they emerge, and sometimes stand up as high and large as the masts of a middle-sized vessel. In a short time it slowly sinks, which is thought as dangerous as its rising; as it causes such a swell and whirlpool, as draws every thing down with it, like that of Maelstrom."

KRE'KYTHE, a town of Carnarvonshire, seated on the Irish Sea, near Traeth Amarver Bay, 12 miles S. by E. of Carnarvon, and 237 N. W. of London. Market on Wednesday.

KU'BESHA, a large town of Asia, in the country of the Lesguis, one of the seven Caucasian nations, between the Black Sea and the Caspian. Col. Gaeber, who wrote an account of these countries in 1728, gives the following description of this very curious place: "Kubesha is a large strong town, situated on a hill, between high mountains. Its inhabitants are excellent artists, and make very good firearms, sabres, coats of mail, and several articles in gold and silver, for exportation. They have likewise, for their own defence, small copper cannon, of three pounds calibre, cast by themselves. They coin Turkish and Persian silver money, and even rubles, which readily pass current, because they are of the full weight and value. In their valleys they have pasture and arable land, as well as gardens; but they purchase the greater part of their corn, trusting chiefly for their support to the sale of their manufactures, which are much admired in Turkey, Persia, and the Crimea. They are generally in easy circumstances, and are a quiet, inoffensive people, but high-spirited and independent. Their town is considered as a neutral spot where the neighbouring princes can deposit their treasures with safety. They elect yearly twelve magistrates, to whom they pay the most unlimited obedience; and, as all the inhabitants are on a footing of the most perfect equality, each individual is sure to have, in his turn, a share in the government. In the year 1725, their magistrates, as well as the usnil, or khan of the Caitaks, acknowledged the sovereignty of Russia, but without paying any tribute.

KUPFE'RNICKEL, *s.* in mineralogy, a sulphuret of nickel which is generally a compound of nickel, arsenic, and sulphuret of iron.

KU'RSKOI, a government of the Russian empire, formerly part of that of Bielgorod. It is bounded by Orel on the N. and Voronetz on the E. Its capital, Kursk, is seated on the Sem, 240 miles S. of Moscow.

KY'NETON. See KINGTON

L.

L IS a semi-vowel, or liquid consonant, the eleventh letter of the English alphabet. In the Saxon it was aspirated, as in *hlaf*, Sax. a loaf; as it is at present by the Spaniards, and by the Cambro-Britons, in *llan* a temple. The figure of the capital L we borrow from the Saxons, which is the same as that of the Romans, who likewise seem to have taken theirs from the Λ of the Greeks, with one of its sides placed upon the line, thus, ⊱. It is pronounced by putting the tongue to the palate, and breathing from the throat. At the end of a monosyllable it is always doubled, as in *full*, *kill*, &c., but at the end of a word of two or more syllables it is written single, as in *doubtful;* as it likewise is when it occurs in the middle of compound words; for though we write *skill* and *full*, when they are alone, with a *ll*, yet, when they are conpounded, we leave out an *l* in each, as in *skilful*. When it comes before *e*, at the end of a word, it is pronounced as if the *e* came before it, as in *bible*, *feeble*, *title*. As a numeral, it stands for 50, and when a line is drawn over it thus $\bar{L}$, for 50,000. *L.* also stands for *libra* a *pound;* also for *liber* a *book*.

LA, *interject.* look! behold! see!

LA'BDANUM, *s.* a resin of the softest kind, of a strong and not unpleasant smell, an aromatic, but not of an agreeable taste. It exudes from a low-spreading shrub of the cistus kind in Crete.

To LA'BEFY, *v. a.* to weaken; to impair.

LA'BEL, *s.* [*labellum*, Lat.] a small or narrow slip, scrip, or scroll of writing. In law, a narrow slip of paper or parchment affixed to a deed or writing, in order to hold the seal which is fastened to it; likewise any paper added by way of explanation or addition to a will, called either *label*, or *codicil*. In heraldry, an addition to the arms of a younger brother, to distinguish him from the eldest.

LA'BENT, *a.* [from *labor* to glide, Lat.] falling, gliding, slipping, passing away.

LA'BIAL, *a.* [from *labium* the lip, Lat.] expressed by the lips, applied to letters.

LA'BIATED, *a.* [from *labium* the lip, Lat.] formed with, or having, lips.

LA'BIODENTAL, *a.* [from *labium* the lip, and *dens* a tooth, Lat.] in grammar, formed or pronounced by the cooperation of the lips and teeth, as the *f* and *v*.

LA'BORATORY, *s.* [*laboratoire*, Fr.] the place where a chemist performs his operations. In an hospital, a place where chemical medicines are made. In a camp, the tent where the engineers or fireworkers prepare their works.

LABO'RIOUS, *a.* [from *labor* labour, Lat.] diligent, assiduous, and indefatigable; tiresome; fatiguing.

LABO'RIOUSLY. *ad.* with labour, toil, or fatigue.

LABO'RIOUSNESS, *s.* the quality of requiring great labour, or causing fatigue; diligence; assiduity.

LA'BOUR, (the *u* is usually dropped in pronunciation in this word and its derivatives, as *labör*, &c.) *s.* [*labor*, Lat.] the act of performing something which requires an exertion of strength, or tiresome perseverance; pains; toil; work; exercise; travail, or the state of pain and anguish a woman is in previous to her being delivered of a child.

To LA'BOUR, *v. n.* [*laboro*, Lat.] to toil; to exert strength in the performance of any thing; to do work, or take pains. Figuratively, to move with difficulty. To be oppressed. To be in a state of pain and agony previous to childbirth. To prosecute with great pains.

LA'BOURER, *s.* [*laboureur*, Fr.] one who is employed in coarse and toilsome work; the person who carries mortar, bricks, &c., to builders; one who exerts much strength.

LA'BOURSOME, *a.* done with great exertion of strength.

LA'BRADOR, an extensive country to the E. of Hudson's Bay, in N. America. The climate even about Hay's River, in only lat. 57. N., is excessively cold during winter. The snows begin to fall in October, and continue falling, by intervals, the whole winter; and when the frost is most vigorous, in form of the finest sand. The ice on the rivers is then eight feet thick; port wine freezes in a solid mass; brandy coagulates; and the very breath falls on the blankets of a bed in the form of a hoar frost. The sun rises in the shortest day at five minutes past nine, and sets five minutes before three; in the longest, it rises at three, and sets about nine. The ice begins to disappear in May, and hot weather commences about the middle of June, which, at times, is so violent, as to scorch the faces of the hunters. The animals in these countries are, the moose-deer, stags, rein-

deers, bears, tigers, buffaloes, wolves, foxes, beavers, otters, lynxes, martens, squirrels, ermines, wild cats, and hares. The feathered kinds are, geese, bustards, ducks, partridges, and all kinds of wild fowl. Their fish are whales, morses, seals, cod-fish, and a white fish preferable to herrings; and in their rivers and fresh waters, pike, perch, carp, and trout. All the quadrupeds in these countries are clothed with a close, soft, warm fur; and even the dogs and cats from Britain, that have been carried into Hudson's Bay, on the approach of winter have changed their appearance, and acquired a much longer, softer, thicker coat of hair than they originally had. In summer there is, as in other places, a variety in the colour of the several animals; when that season is over, which holds only for three months, they all assume the livery of winter, and every sort of beasts, and most of their fowls, are of the colour of the snow: every thing animate and inanimate is white. The climate is remarkably healthy, and few parts of the world produce better furs. There are several Moravian settlements on the E. coast, the principal of which is Nain.

LA'BRUS, *s.* in ichthyology, a genus of fishes, which have remarkably thick prominent lips.

LA'BYRINTH, *s.* [*labyrinthos*, Gr.] a winding, mazy, and intricate walk in a garden.

LAC, *s.* [*lacca*, Lat.] a hard, red, brittle, transparent substance, partaking of a middle nature between that of a gum and a resin, supposed to be the comb of an insect resembling an ant; it is brought from Malabar, Bengal, and Pegu, and used in dyeing scarlet, in painting, in making sealing-wax, &c. There is also a white lac which is brought from the East Indies, and has a resemblance to bees' wax. Like the former it is the work of an insect. It is from the white lac that the laccic acid is extracted.

LA'CCIC, *a.* in chemistry, belonging to lac.

LACE, *s.* [*lacet*, Fr.] a string or cord; a snare or gin; a platted string with which women fasten their stays or bodices; a web of thread, or gold and silver, curiously woven, and used as ornaments in dress.

To LACE, *v. a.* to fasten with a platted string running through eyelet-holes; to adorn with gold, silver, or thread webs, curiously wrought. Figuratively, to embellish with ornaments of different colours.

LA'CEMAN, *s.* one who deals in lace.

LA'CERABLE, *a.* liable to be torn.

To LA'CERATE, *v. a.* [*lacero*, Lat.] to tear, rend, or separate by violence.

LACERA'TION, *s.* the act of tearing or rending; a breach made by tearing.

LA'CERATIVE, *a.* tearing; having the power of tearing.

LACE'RTA, in astronomy, the lizard, a constellation of the northern hemisphere.

LACHE'SIS, (*Lakésis*) *s.* one of the three destinies; the others being Clotho and Atropos.

LA'CHRYMAL, (*lákrymal*) *a.* [Fr. from *lachryma* a tear, Lat.] producing or containing tears.

LA'CHRYMARY, (*lakrymary*) *a.* [from *lachryma* a tear, Lat.] containing tears.

LA'CHRYMATORIES, (*lákrymatories*) *s.* [*lachrymatoires*, Fr.] vessels in which the ancients saved the tears of surviving friends and relations, to the honour of the dead.

To LACK, *v. a.* [*laecken* to lessen, Belg.] to want; to be without; to be deficient or wanting.

LACK, *s.* want; defect; failure; need. Both the verb and noun are almost obsolete. In India, a quantity of money; A *lack* of rupees.

LA'CKBRAIN, *s.* one that wants wit.

LA'CKER, *s.* a kind of varnish, which, when spread on a white surface, appears of a golden colour.

To LA'CKER, *v. a.* to smear over with lacker.

LA'CKEY, *s.* [*laquais*, Fr.] a footboy.

To LA'CKEY, *v. a.* to attend as a servant; to wait upon as a footboy. To wait upon in a servile manner.

LACO'NIC, *a.* [*laconicus*, Lat. from *Lacones* the Spartans, who used few words] short; concise; brief; expressed in few words.

LACO'NICALLY, *ad.* in a brief or concise manner.

LA'CONISM, or LACO'NICISM, *s.* [from *Lacon* a Lacedæmonian, Lat., because the Lacedæmonians were accustomed to express themselves briefly] a concise style, expressing much in few words.

LA'CTARY, *s.* [from *lac* milk, Lat.] milky; full of juice resembling milk.

LA'CTARY, [from *lac* milk, Lat.] a dairy-house.

LA'CTATES, *s.* in chemistry, salts formed by the combination of any base with lactic acid.

LACTA'TION, [from *lac* milk, Lat.] in medicine, the act or time of giving suck.

LA'CTEAL, *a.* [from *lac* milk, Lat.] in anatomy, conveying the chyle, a juice resembling milk.

LA'CTEAL, *s.* in anatomy, the vessel that conveys the milky juice called chyle.

LA'CTEOUS, *a.* [from *lac* milk, Lat.] milky; lacteal; conveying the milky juice called chyle.

LACTE'SCENCE, *s.* [from *lac* milk, Lat.] tendency to turn into a liquor like milk.

LACTE'SCENT, *a.* [from *lac* milk, Lat.] producing milk or a white juice.

LA'CTIC, *a.* in chemistry, belonging to milk.

LACTI'FEROUS, *a.* [from *lac* milk, and *fero* to bear, Lat.] in anatomy, conveying or bringing milk.

LAD, *s.* [*leode*, Sax.] a boy, or stripling, in familiar language and pastoral poetry.

LA'DDER, *s.* [*kladre*, Sax.] a frame made with two upright pieces, crossed with others at proper distances, which serve as steps; any thing by which one climbs; a gradual rise.

LADE, *s.* [from the Sax. *lade* a purging or discharging] in composition, implies the mouth of a river, by which its waters are discharged either into a great river or the sea.

To LADE, *v. a.* preter. and part. passive *laded* or *laden*; [*kladen*, Sax.; it is commonly written *load*] to put a burden upon a beast; to burden. To freight, applied to a ship. To heave out, or throw out.

LA'DIESFINGER, in botany, the kidney-vetch.

LA'DIESMANTLE, *s.* in botany, a plant, of which three are natives of England.

LA'DING, *s.* the burden, cargo, or freight of ships.

LA'DLE, *s.* [*hlædle*, Sax.] a large spoon; a vessel with a long handle, used to take liquor out of a pot, &c. The receptacles of a mill-wheel, into which the water falling, turns it.

LADRO'NE, or *Marian Islands*, islands of the N. Pacific Ocean, about 1,800 miles E. of Canton in China, and occupying a space of 150 leagues in extent. They are said to be 16 in number, exclusive of the small islets and rocks, and contain, besides other fruits natural to the soil and climate, that extraordinary and useful plant, the bread-fruit tree, which was first discovered here. The names of the principal islands are Guam, Saypan, Tinian, and Rota.

LA'DY, *s.* [*hlæfdig*, Sax.] a woman of rank, the title belonging properly to the wives of knights, and all degrees above them, and to the daughters of earls; at present used as a ceremonious or respectful expression to women that dress tolerably.

LA'DY-BIRD, LA'DY-COW, LA'DY-FLY, *s.* a small

round insect with wings in a sheath, which is of a reddish colour spotted with black.

LA'DY-DAY, *s.* the festival of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin, kept on the 25th of March.

LA'DY-LIKE, *a.* resembling a person of delicate breeding and constitution; soft; delicate.

LA'DY-SEAL, *s.* a plant with heart-shaped undivided leaves, greenish blossoms, and red berries; the same with the black briony.

LA'DYSHIP, *s.* the title of a lady.

LAG, *a.* [*lagg* the end, Swed.] that is behind, at the latter end, or falls short; sluggish; slow in motion; last or long delayed.

LAG, *s.* the lowest class; he that comes last or stays behind.

To LAG, *v. a.* to loiter, or move slowly; to stay behind, or not come in.

LA'GGER, *s.* a loiterer, or one who moves but slowly.

LA'ICAL, *a.* [*laikos*, from *laos* people, Gr.] belonging to the people, opposed to the clergy.

LAID, *part. preter.* of LAY.

LAIN, *part. preter.* of LIE.

LAIR, *s.* [*lai* a wild beast or forest, Fr.] the couch of a boar or wild beast; the daily harbour for deer; also a shelter for cattle to rest in.

LAIRD, *s.* [*hlaford*, Sax.] the lord of a manor, in the Scottish dialect.

LA'ITY, *s.* [*laos*, Gr.] the people distinguished from the clergy; the state of a layman.

LAKE, *s.* [*lac*, Fr., *lacus*, Lat.] a large collection of waters enclosed in some inland places. Figuratively, a small plash of water. In painting, a middle colour between ultramarine and vermilion. It is made of cochineal.

LA'KEWEED, *s.* a plant; the same with the arsemart.

LA'MA, the title of an order of priests among the western Tartars on the frontiers of China, who are held in great veneration. The grand lama or Dalai lama is not only the chief priest, but king, of Thibet, and is regarded as an incarnation of the Deity.

LAMB, (the *b* is mute) *s.* [Sax. and Goth.] the young of sheep. In Scripture, typically applied to our Lord and Saviour, who is called the *Lamb of God.*

LA'MBATIVE, *a.* [from *lambo* to lick, Lat.] to be taken by licking. Substantively, a medicine taken by licking with the tongue.

LAMBDOI'DAL, *a.* [from *lambda*, a Greek letter, and *eidos* form, Gr.] having the form or shape of the Greek letter Λ *lambda.*

LA'MBENT, *a.* [from *lambo* to lick, Lat.] gliding about; playing about or upon, without doing any harm.

LA'MBETH, a village of Surrey, on the Thames, opposite Westminster. By the vast increase of buildings, it is now joined to the metropolis, in a direction to each of the three bridges. Lambeth palace, in which the archbishops of Canterbury have resided ever since the year 1109, contains stately and magnificent apartments; its gallery is well furnished with the portraits of all the archbishops, and other eminent personages; and its noble library is filled with MSS. of great value. Pop. 87,856.

LA'MBKIN, *s.* a little lamb.

LA'MBORN, a town in Berks, seated on a small river of the same name, (which is remarkable for being high in the summer and low in the winter, and falls into the Kennet below Newbury,) 7 miles N. of Hungerford, and 68 W. of London. Market on Friday. Pop. 1166.

LA'MB'S-LETTUCE, *s.* a species of Valerian.

LA'MBS-WOOL, *s.* a mixture of ale and roasted apples.

LAME, *a.* [*laam*, Sax. *lam.* Belg.] crippled or disabled in the limbs; walking in a hobbling manner. Figuratively, not smooth, or not having its due quantity of feet, applied to verse. Imperfect, unsatisfactory. "A *lame* excuse."

To LAME, *v. a.* to deprive of the use of a limb, either by a blow or by accident.

LAME'LLÆ, *s.* [Lat.] little thin plates, whereof the scales or shells of fishes are composed; also, thin plates of brass used in making toys and nicknacks.

LA'MELLATED, *a.* [from *lamella* a thin plate, Lat.] covered with plates or films.

LA'MELY, *ad.* like a cripple; not being able to walk without hobbling; imperfectly; in a defective manner.

LA'MENESS, *s.* the state of a person who cannot make a perfect use of his legs and other limbs. Figuratively, imperfection; weakness.

To LAME'NT, *v. a.* [*lamentor*, Lat.] to express sorrow for any loss. Neuterly, to mourn.

LAME'NT, *s.* sorrow expressed so as to be heard; grief uttered in complaints and cries.

LA'MENTABLE, *a.* [from *lamentor* to lament, Lat.] to be lamented; causing sorrow; mournful; sad; expressive of sorrow; miserable, pitiful, or despicable.

LA'MENTABLY, *ad.* in a manner which expresses or causes sorrow; in a pitiful or despicable manner.

LAMENTA'TION, *s.* [from *lamentor* to lament, Lat.] expression of sorrow; audible grief. In the plural, a canonical book of the Old Testament, written by Jeremiah.

LAME'NTER, *s.* one who expresses sorrow for the loss of any person or thing in such a manner as may be heard.

LA'MENTINE, *s.* a fish called a sea-cow or manatee, which is nearly twenty feet long, its head resembles that of a cow, and it has two short feet, with which it creeps on the shallows and rocks to get food; but has no fins; the flesh is commonly eaten.

LA'MINA, *s.* [Lat.] a thin plate, applied to substances which consist of scales, or one coat laid over another.

LA'MINATED, *a.* plated, applied to bodies consisting of parts resembling thin plates lying one over another.

To LAMM, *v. a.* to beat soundly with a cudgel.

LA'MMAS, *s.* [so called, according to Skinner, because lambs then grow out of season; according to Somner, from *loafmas*, because our forefathers made an offering of bread made of new wheat on this day. Johnson supposes it may be corrupted from *lattermath;* and Dr. Bernard, that it is likewise a corruption of *latmos* a summer festival] the first day of August.

LAMP, *s.* [*lampe*, Fr.] a light made of oil and a wick. Figuratively, any kind of light, whether real or metaphorical.

LA'MPASS, *s.* [*lampas*, Fr.] a lump of flesh about the size of a nutmeg, which arises in the roof of a horse's mouth between his teeth.

LA'MPBLACK, (*lámblack*) *s.* a black powder, made by holding a lamp or torch under the bottom of a basin, and striking the fur into some receptacle beneath with a feather.

LA'MPING, *a.* [from *lampo* to shine, Gr.] shining; sparkling. Obsolete. "Those *lamping* eyes will deign sometimes to look." *Spenser.*

LAMPOO'N, *s.* [Bailey derives it from *lampons*, a drunken song. It imports, *Let us drink*, from the old French *lamper;* and was repeated at the end of each couplet at carousals] a personal satire, or severe censure, written purely to make a person uneasy.

To LAMPOO'N, *v. a.* to abuse with personal satire.

LAMPOO'NER, *s.* one who abuses with personal satire.

LA'MPREY, *s.* [*lampreye*, Belg.] a well-known fish in Gloucestershire, though caught in other places. It some-

what resembles an eel, but is of superior delicacy and flavour. March, April, and May, are the seasons for them.

LA'MPRON, *s.* a kind of sea-fish.

LA'NCASHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the W. by the Irish Sea, on the N. by Cumberland and Westmoreland, on the E. by Yorkshire, and on the S. by Cheshire. It is 74 miles from N. to S. (including a detached hundred on the north-west, called Furness, which is separated from the rest by a creek, at the head of Morecambe Bay) and from 15 to 44 in its greatest breadth. It is divided into 6 hundreds, which contain 26 market towns, and sends 24 members to parliament and contains a Pop. of 1,667,064. The air, in general, is very healthful, the inhabitants living to a great age. This county comprises a variety of soil and face of country; but, upon the whole, it is one of those which are the least favoured as to natural advantages, a proof of which is the ancient thinness of its population, shewn by the very small number of parishes into which it is divided. The hundred of Furness is a wild and rugged region, stored with quantities of iron ore and slate, and covered with a growth of underwood, which is cut in succession, and made into charcoal for the use of iron furnaces. The eastern part of the county between the Ribble and the Mersey, comprising the ancient forests of Wyresdale and Bowland, is mountainous, and generally barren; but the southern part of this tract between these two rivers is flat, quite from the sea to the commencement of the ridge called Blackstone-edge, that separates this county from Yorkshire. Much of this is a fertile country, though occasionally deformed by the black turf bogs, here called mosses, some of which are of large extent, and absolutely impassable in wet seasons. In the north-east part of this division, are some lofty hills, the most noted of which is Pendle Hill. The remaining part is varied with hill, dale, and moor. The natural products of this county are of little consequence, except the coal and turf with which its southern parts abound. Of the former is a species, called cannel, far exceeding all other, not only in making a clear fire, but for being capable of being manufactured into candlesticks, cups, standishes, snuff-boxes, &c., and of being polished, so as to represent a beautiful black marble. Lancashire is little adapted for a corn country, not only, in many parts, from the nature of its soil, but from the remarkable wetness of its climate; the land, however, is singularly fitted for the growth of the potato. All the rivers afford salmon; and the Mersey is visited by annual shoals of smelts, here called sparlings, of remarkable size and flavour. As a commercial and manufacturing county, Lancashire is distinguished beyond most others in the kingdom. Its principal manufactures are linen, silk, and cotton goods; fustians, counterpanes, shalloons, beys, serges, tapes, small wares, hats, sail-cloth, sacking, pins, iron goods, cast plate glass, &c. Of the commerce of this county, it may suffice to observe, that Liverpool is now the second port in the United Kingdom. The principal rivers are the Mersey, Irwell, Ribble, Lune, Leven, Wyre, Hodder, Roche, Duddon, Winster, Ken, and Calder, and it has two considerable lakes, Winandermere, and Coniston Water. Lancaster is the county town.

LA'NCASTER, the county town of Lancashire, is an ancient, well-built, and improving town. On the summit of a hill stands the castle, which is not ancient, but large and strong, and now serves both as the shire-house and the county-gaol. On the top of this castle is a square tower, called John of Gaunt's Chair, where there is a fine prospect of the mountains of Cumberland, and of the course of the Lune; the view towards the sea extending to the Isle of Man. The town-hall is a handsome structure. Lancaster carries on some foreign trade, especially to the West Indies, America, and the Baltic. The exports are hardware, woollen goods, candles, and cabinet work, for the making of which last it is noted; and it has also a manufacture of sail-cloth. It is seated on the river Lune, which here forms a port for vessels of moderate size, and over which it has a new stone bridge of five elliptical arches, 66 miles S. of Carlisle, and 235 N. N. W. of London. Lat. 54. 4. N., long. 2. 56. W. Markets on Wednesday and Saturday, and one on every other Wednesday for cattle. Pop. 12,613.

LANDA'FF, a city of Glamorganshire, and bishop's see, seated on an ascent of the river Taafe, near Cardiff; the cathedral, formerly a large stately building, is remarkable for having no cross aisle, and is now nearly in ruins. It is a place of good trade, but has no market, and is 30 miles N. W. of Bristol, and 166 W. of London.

LANCE, *s.* [*lance*, Fr. *lancea*, Lat.] a spear bore in the hand, and somewhat resembling the half-pike.

To LANCE, *v. a.* to pierce or cut. In surgery, to open a wound with a lancet, &c.

LANCEPE'SADE, *s.* [*lance spezzate*, Fr.] the officer under the corporal: not now in use among us. "Arm'd like a dapper *lancepesade*." *Cleveland.*

LA'NCET, *s.* [*lancette*, Fr.] a fine small surgeon's knife or instrument, straight-pointed, two-edged, and used in opening veins, &c.

To LANCH, (corruptly written *launch*) *v. a.* [*lancer*, Fr.] to throw like a javelin. To dart or throw.

LAND, *s.* [Sax. and Goth.] a country. Earth, opposed to water. The ground or surface of a place. Used in the plural for an estate consisting in land. Figuratively, a nation or people.

To LAND, *v. a.* to set on shore from a ship or other vessel. Neuterly, to come to shore from a ship or other vessel.

LANDAU', *s.* a kind of coach, whose top may be occasionally opened.

LA'NDED, *a.* set on shore from a ship; having a fortune consisting in lands.

LA'NDFALL, (*lándfaul*) *s.* in law, a sudden translation of property in lands by the death of a person. Among mariners, the action of falling in with the land.

LA'ND-FLOOD, *s.* an inundation or overflowing of land.

LA'ND-FORCES, *s.* forces or soldiers used on land.

LA'NDHOLDER, *s.* one whose fortune consists in land.

LA'NDJOBBER, *s.* one who deals in buying or selling lands.

LA'NDGRAVE, *s.* [*landgraff*, Teut.] a German title of dominion.

LA'NDING, or LA'NDING-PLACE, *s.* the uppermost step of a pair of stairs, or the floor of a room you ascend upon; a place where persons come on shore from a ship or boat.

LA'NDLADY, *s.* a woman who has tenants holding under her; the mistress of a public-house.

LA'NDLESS, *a.* without property.

LA'NDLOCKED, *a.* shut in or inclosed with land.

LA'NDLOPER, *s* [*land* and *loopen*, Belg.] a landman; used by seamen as a term of reproach to those who pass their lives on shore.

LA'NDLORD, *s.* an owner of lands and houses, who has tenants under him; the master of a public-house.

LA'NDMARK, *s.* any thing set up to preserve and mark the boundaries of lands.

LA'NDSCAPE, *s.* [*landschape*, Belg.] the view or prospect of a country. In painting, a piece representing some rural or champaign subject, such as hills, vales, rivers, seats, &c.

LAND'S-END, a promontory of Cornwall, the most

westerly point of Great Britain, and a vast aggregate of moorstone. Lat. 50. 6. N., long. 5. 40. W.

LA'ND-TAX, *s.* a tax laid upon lands and houses.

LA'ND-WAITER, *s.* an officer of the custom-house, set to watch goods, to prevent their being landed without paying duty.

LA'NDWARD, *ad.* towards the land.

LANE, *s.* [*lana*, Sax.] a narrow way between hedges. In cities, a narrow passage with houses on each side, somewhat broader than an alley, and not so wide as a street.

LA'NERKSHIRE, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N. and N. E. by the counties of Dumbarton, Stirling, Linlithgow, and Edinburgh; on the E. by the counties of Peebles and Dumfries; on the S. by Dumfries-shire; and on the W. by the shires of Ayr and Renfrew. Its extent, from N. to S. is about 40 miles, and its mean breadth about 22. The southern part of this county is generally called Clydesdale. The river Clyde divides this county into two equal parts, called the shire of Lanerk and the barony of Glasgow; the one hilly, heathy, and fit for pastures; and the other level and proper for corn. It abounds with coal and limestones; has some lead-mines, and quarries of lapis-lazuli. Returns one member to parliament. Pop. 427,113.

LA'NERK, a borough-town in Scotland, in the county of Clydesdale, seated near the river Clyde, 9 miles S. W. of Hamilton, and 20 S. E. of Glasgow. Pop. 7872.

LA'NGPORT, a well-frequented town of Somersetshire, seated on a hill, on the river Parrot, which is navigable for large coal-barges, &c., to Bridgewater, 10 miles S. E. of Bridgewater, and 128 W. by S. of London. In frosty weather, eels are taken in vast numbers, out of the holes in the banks of its river. Market on Saturday. Pop. 1245.

LA'NGUAGE, (the *u* before the *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, in this, and the following words, is pronounced like *w*; as *lángwage*, *lángwid*, *lángwor*, &c.) *s.* [*langage*, Fr. *lingua*, Lat.] a set of words agreed upon by any peculiar people, to communicate their thoughts; style; peculiar manner of expression.

LA'NGUAGED, *a.* having various languages. "Many *languag'd* nations." *Pope.*

LA'NGUAGE-MA'STER, *s.* now written *master of languages;* [from *maitre des langues*, Fr.] one who professes to teach languages.

LA'NGUEDOC, a ci-devant province in the S. of France, bounded on the E. by the Rhone, and on the S. by Roussillon and the Mediterranean, and on the W. by Gascony. The land is, in general, very fertile in grain, fruits, and wine. Toulouse was the capital of Upper, and Montpellier of Lower Languedoc. It is now divided into 7 departments; the Ardêche, Lozère, Gard, Herault, Tarn, Upper Garonne, and Aude.

LA'NGUET, *s.* [*languette*, Fr.] any thing cut in the form of a tongue.

LA'NGUID, *a.* [from *langueo* to languish, Lat.] wanting force, strength, or spirits. Figuratively, dull; heartless; wanting courage.

LA'NGUIDLY, *ad.* in a weak or feeble manner.

LA'NGUIDNESS, *s.* the quality or state of wanting strength, courage, or spirits.

To LA'NGUISH, *v. n.* [*langueo*, Lat.] to grow feeble; to pine away; to lose spirits, or strength; to lose vigour; to be dejected, or to sink and pine under sorrow, or any slow consuming passion; to look at with melting affection, softness, and tenderness.

LA'NGUISH, *s.* any soft, tender, weak, or feeble appearance.

LA'NGUISHINGLY, *ad.* weakly; feebly; with feeble tenderness. Dully, tediously, applied to time.

LA'NGUISHMENT, *s.* the state of pining either with some slow passion or disease; a soft and melting look of tenderness.

LA'NGUOR, *s.* [*languor*, Lat.] in medicine, a faintness arising from want or decay of spirits.

LA'NJAN, a city of Asia, capital of the kingdom of Laos, or, at least, of the southern division. It is the usual residence of the king, whose palace appears like a city, from its vast extent, and the number of people who inhabit it. The houses of the grandees are very high and elegant, well contrived and ornamented, but those of inferior condition are no better than huts. The priests alone have the privilege of building their houses and convents with brick or stone. It is situated on the W. side of the river Mecon, in lat. 18. 30. N., long. 101. 15 E.

To LA'NIATE, *v. a.* [*lanio*, Lat.] to tear in pieces; to lacerate.

LA'NIFICE, *s.* [from *lana* wool, and *facio* to make, Lat.] woollen-manufacture. "The moth breedeth upon cloth and other *lanifices*." *Bacon.*

LANI'GEROUS, *a.* [from *lana* wool, and *gero* to bear, Lat.] bearing wool.

LA'NK, *a.* [*lancke*, Belg.] loose; limber; wanting stiffness; not curled, but hanging straight, applied to hair. Meagre; slender. Faint or languid.

LA'NKNESS, *s.* the quality or state of being thin, meagre, or slender. The quality of hanging down straight without curls, applied to hair.

LA'NNER, *s.* [*lanier*, Fr.] a species of hawk.

LANSQUE'NET, *s.* [Belg.] a German foot-soldier. A game at cards.

LA'NTERN, (erroneously written *lanthorn*) *s.* [*lanterne*, Fr.] a transparent case in which a candle or other light may be carried about; a light-house, or light hung out to guide ships. A *dark lantern* is a lantern fitted with a moveable slider, which, by being turned round, intercepts the light of the candle. *Magic lantern*, in optics, is a machine, which, in a darkened room, represents various figures on a wall. *Lantern jaws*, a term used to express a meagre countenance.

LANU'GINOUS, *a.* [from *lanugo* down, Lat.] downy; covered with soft hair.

LA'OS, a kingdom of Asia, bounded on the W. by Siam and Ava, on the N. by China, on the E. by Tonquin and Cochin China, and on the S. by Cambodia. The whole region is crossed from N. to S. by one large river, called the Mecon, into which descend an infinite number of rivulets, that render the soil very fruitful, assisted by canals. Lanjan is the capital.

LAP, *s.* [*læppe*, Sax.] the loose part of a garment, which may be doubled at pleasure; that part of the clothes that is spread over the thighs as a person sits down, and will hold any thing laid on it, without letting it roll off; that part of the body which is parallel to the seat of a chair when a person sits down.

To LAP, *v. a.* to wrap or twist round any thing, used with *round*, *in*, or *about*; to cover, wrap, or involve in any thing. Neuterly, to be spread so as to double over.

To LAP, *v. n.* [*lappian*, Sax.] to drink by licking up with the tongue.

LA'PDOG, *s.* a little dog, so called because indulged by the ladies to lie in their laps.

LA'PFUL, *s.* as much as can be contained in the lap.

LA'PICIDE, *s.* [from *lapis* a stone, and *cædo* to cut, Lat.] a stone-cutter.

LA'PIDARY, *s.* [*lapidaire*, Fr.] one who cuts or deals in precious stones.

LAPI'DEOUS, *a.* [from *lapis* a stone, Lat.] stony; of the nature of stone.

LAPIDE'SCENCE, *s.* [from *lapis* a stone, Lat.] a stony concretion.

LAPIDE'SCENT, *a.* [from *lapis* a stone, Lat.] growing or turning to stone.

LAPIDI'FIC, *a.* [*lapidifique*, Fr.] forming stones.

LAPIDIFICA'TION, *s.* [*lapidification*, Fr.] the act of forming stones.

LA'PIDIST, *s.* [from *lapis* a stone, Lat.] one that deals in precious stones.

LA'PIS, *s.* [Lat.] a stone. *Lapis Bononiensis*, is a particular species of stone found in Bologna, which shines in the dark. *Lapis Calaminaris*, the ore of zinc. *Lapis Infernalis*, an artificial caustic stone. *Lapis Lazuli*, or azure stone, is a copper-ore, so hard and compact as to take a high polish, and is worked into a great variety of toys. It is found in detached lumps, of an elegant blue colour, variegated with clouds of white, and veins of a shining gold colour; to it the painters are indebted for their beautiful ultramarine colour, which is only a calcination of it.

LA'PLAND, a large country, in the N. part of Europe, and in Scandinavia, lying between Norway, Sweden, Russia, and the sea. It is divided into Danish, or North Lapland; Swedish, or South Lapland; and Russian, or East Lapland. It is extremely cold, and in some places they never see the sun for three months in the year; and the country is all covered with snow the greatest part of the year. It has, properly speaking, neither spring nor autumn, the seasons change so suddenly. The sky is generally serene, and the air healthy, it being subject to almost continual winds. They sow no corn, but have good pastures, which fatten their cattle speedily. This country is full of rocks and mountains; and the principal animals are foxes, martens, bears, elks, wolves, castors, ermines, and rein-deer. The last is the most useful animal they have; for it serves to draw the sledges over the snow with surprising swiftness; likewise the skin serves them for clothing and the flesh for food. Their huts are made with poles, about 14 feet high, and they fix one end in the earth in a circle, about 12 feet broad. These poles meet at the top, and form a sort of cone; and the outsides are covered with the skins of rein-deer and rags; they are open at the top, to let out the smoke; and here they pass their winter. They are very poorly clad, and often lie upon the snow. When they have a mind to change their habitations, they take away the skins and rags, and leave the poles standing. Their chief merchandises are dried cod, and other fish, and the skins of rein-deer: they have also some furs. They are of a short stature, with a large head, broad forehead, blue eyes, broad flat noses, and short, straight, coarse black hair. They are a rude, brutal sort of people, though some of them have embraced Christianity, which has not mended their morals. They live to a great age without the assistance of physicians, and their hair never turns gray. Instead of bread, they make use of dried fish, which they reduce to powder. They are very fond of spirituous liquors, and are never sober when they can purchase them. They seldom stay long in one place, but rove about continually, leaving the poles of their huts standing, as was before observed.

LA'PPER, *s.* one who wraps or laps up; one who laps or licks.

LA'PPET, *s.* (a diminutive of *lap*) the part of a headdress that hangs loose.

LAPSE, *s.* [*lapsus*, from *labor* to glide, Lat.] a flow or fall of water from a high place. Figuratively, a small error or mistake. In law, a benefice is said to be *in lapse*, when the patron, who ought to present thereto in six months after it is voidable, omits doing it in that time, upon which the bishop or ordinary has the right of presentation.

To LAPSE, *v. n.* to glide slowly; to fall by degrees "To *lapse* into the barbarity of the northern nations." *Swift*. To fail in any thing; to slip; to be guilty of a small or trivial fault through inadvertency or mistake. To lose or let slip the proper time. To fall by the negligence of one possessor to another. "It *lapses* to the king" *Ayliffe*. To fall from perfection, truth, or faith.

LA'PSIDED, *a.* the state of a ship built in such a manner as to have one side heavier than the other, and consequently to retain a constant heel or tendency towards the heavier side, unless when she is brought upright by placing a greater quantity of the cargo or ballast on the other side.

LA'PWING, *s.* a clamorous bird, so named from the length and lapping of the wings.

LA'PWORK, *s.* work in which one part is lapped or folded over another

LAR, a town of Persia, capital of the province of Laristan. It has a considerable manufacture of silk; and its territory abounds in oranges, dates, and very large tamarinds. At the foot of a mountain near the city, is found the substance called mummy. Lat. 27. 30. N., long. 52. 45. E.

LA'RBOARD, (*lárbōrd*) *s.* the left-hand side of a ship, when you stand with your face towards the head; opposed to the starboard.

LA'RCENY, *s.* [*larcin*, Fr.] the felonious taking away a person's goods in his absence. *Great larceny*, is when the goods are above the value of 12*d*. *Petty larceny* is when the value of the goods stolen does not amount to 12*d*.

LARCH-TREE, *s.* [so called from Larissa, a city of Thessaly, where it was first known] a lofty tree bearing leaves like those of the pine, and a sort of mushroom or fruit called agaric. The gum of this tree is the Venice turpentine.

LARD, *s.* [*lardum*, Lat.] the grease of swine; bacon, or the flesh of swine.

To LARD, *v. a.* [*larder*, Fr.] to stuff with bacon. To make fat. Figuratively, to mix with something else by way of improvement.

LA'RDER, *s.* [*lardier*, old Fr.] the room where meat is kept or salted.

LA'RDERER, *s.* one who has the charge of the larder.

LA'RDON, *s.* [Fr.] a bit of bacon.

LA'RES, [Lat.] certain domestic gods of the Romans, called also Penates, shaped like monkeys, or, as others say, dogs, set in some private place of the house, or in the chimney-corner, which the family honoured as their protectors and offered to them wine and frankincense.

LARGE, *a.* [*largus*, Lat.] bulky, or of great dimensions wide or extensive; liberal, abundant, or plentiful. In a diffusive manner, applied to style. "Debated at *large*." *Watts*.

LA'RGELY, *ad.* in a wide or extensive manner. In a copious or diffusive manner, applied to style. In a liberal or bountiful manner, applied to giving. Abundantly, plentifully, or without restraint.

LA'RGENESS, *s.* extent, bulk, or spaciousness, applied to place. Greatness or elevation, applied to the mind. Extent or bulk, applied to things.

LA'RGESS, *s.* [*largesse*, Fr.] a present, gift, or bounty

LA'RGO, *s.* in music, signifies a slow movement, yet one degree quicker than Grave, and two, than Adagio.

LA'RISTAN, a province of Persia, bounded on the N. and E. by Kerman; on the S. by the Persian gulf; and on the W. by Farsistan. It was formerly an independent kingdom, under the descendants of Khosroes king of Persia. The air is unwholesome, and water fit for use is very rare. The principal trade of the inhabitants is in camels. Lar is the capital.

LARK, *s.* [*laverce*, Sax.] a small singing-bird.

LA'RKSPUR, *s.* a flower so called from its resembling the spur of a lark.

LA'RMIER, *s.* [Fr.] in architecture, a flat, square, massive member of the cornice, between the cymatium and the ovolo, so called from its use, which is to disperse water, and cause it to fall at a distance from the wall, drop by drop, or as it were by tears.

LA'RNIC, a sea-port of Cyprus, on the S. E. coast, 30 miles S. W. of Famagosta.

LA'RRIBUNDAR, a sea-port town of Asia, seated at the mouth of the Indus. Long. 67. 0. E. Lat. 25. 0. N.

LA'RVÆ, in antiquity, denoted the ghosts of the deceased, considered as wicked and mischievous. The etymology and use of this term have been urged to prove, that the heathen dæmons were human ghosts. In entomology, a name given by Linnæus to insects in that state, called by other writers eruca or caterpillar.

LA'RVATED, *a.* [from *larva* a mask, Lat.] masked; also frighted with imaginary spirits.

LA'RUM, *s.* [*larwm*, Brit.] any noise made to excite attention, and give notice of danger; a clock which makes a noise at any particular hour to which its index is set.

LARYNGO'TOMY, *s.* [from *larynx* the larynx of the throat, and *temno* to cut, Lat.] in surgery, an operation where the fore part of the larynx is divided, to assist respiration during the existence of tumours, as in the quinsey.

LA'RYNX, *s.* [Gr.] in anatomy, the upper part of the windpipe, which is one of the organs of respiration, as well as the principal instrument of the voice.

LASCI'VIOUS, *a.* [*lascivus*, Lat.] lewd; wanton; behaving indelicately to the other sex; soft; effeminate.

LASCI'VIOUSLY, *ad.* lewdly; in a wanton manner.

LASCI'VIOUSNESS, *s.* the quality of discovering lewdness or lust, either in behaviour or words.

LASH, *s.* [*sehlagen* to strike, Belg.] a stroke or blow given with a whip, or any thing pliant and tough; the thong of a whip with which a blow is given. Figuratively, a stroke of censure or reproach.

To LASH, *v. a.* to strike with a whip, or any thing pliant; to move with a sudden spring or jerk, used with *up*. To beat so as to make a sharp sound, like the lash of a whip, applied to the beating of waves against the shore. Among mariners, to tie or fasten two things together with a rope or cord. Figuratively, to scourge with satire.

LA'SHER, *s.* one who whips, lashes, or satirizes.

LASS, *s.* [according to Dr. Hicks, from *lad*, is formed the feminine *laddess*, which is contracted into *lass*] a girl, maid, or young woman.

LA'SSA, or *LA'HASSA*, otherwise called Baronthala, and in D'Anville's chart of Thibet, Tonker, is the capital of the country of Great Thibet, in Asia. It is not a large city, but the houses are of stone, and are spacious and lofty. About seven miles on the E. side of the city is the mountain of Putala, which contains on its summit, the palace of the grand lama, the high-priest and sovereign of Thibet. Lassa is 24 miles N. E. of the crossing-place of the river Sanpoo, which is seven miles from the foot of mount Kambala; and 250 miles N. E. of Patna. Lat. 30. 34. N., long. 91. 40. E.

LASSI'TUDE, *s.* [from *lassus* weary, Lat.] weariness, or a loss of vigour and strength by excessive labour. In medicine, applied to that weariness which proceeds from a distempered state, and not from exercise, which wants no remedy but rest.

LAST, *a.* [*latest*, Sax.] superlative of *late*; after all others; utmost. *At last*, at the end in conclusion. Next before the present, as, "*last* week."

To LAST, *v. n.* [*læstan*, Sax.] to continue; to endure.

LAST *s.* [*læst*, Sax.] a mould on which shoes are made. A load, from *last*, Tent. A *last* of codfish, white herrings, meal, and ashes for soap, is 12 barrels; of corn or rape-seed, 10 quarters; of gunpowder, 24 barrels, 2,400lb. weight; of herrings, 20 cades; of hides, 12 dozen; of leather, 20 dickers, of pitch or tar, 14 barrels; of wool, 12 sacks; of stockfish, 100; and a *last* of flax or feathers contains 1,700lb weight.

A Shoemaker must not go beyond his Last.

The moral instruction of this Proverb, is, that persons, though *skilful* in their own *arts*, ought not to *meddle* or *make* with things out of their own *sphere*, and not presume to *correct* or *amend* what they do not *understand*. The Proverb is only, the Latin. *Ne sutor ultra crepidam*, in an *English* dress; and first took its authority from a story of the celebrated painter *Apelles*, who having drawn a famous piece, and exposed it to public view, a *Cobbler* came by and found fault with it, because he made too few *latchets* to the *Gotoshoes*; *Apelles* mends it accordingly, and sets it out again, and the next day the *Cobbler* coming again, finds fault with the whole *Leg*; upon which *Apelles* comes out, saying, *Cobbler, go home and keep to your Last.*

LA'STAGE, *s.* [*lestage*, Fr.] custom paid for goods sold by the last, for freightage; or the ballast of a ship.

LA'STING, *part.* continuing; durable; of a long continuance; wearing a long while.

LA'STINGLY, *ad.* durably; perpetually.

LA'STLY, *ad.* in the last place; at last; in the conclusion.

LATCH, *s.* [*letse*, Belg.] the latch of a door, which is moved either by a string or handle.

To LATCH, *v. a.* to fasten by a latch. Figuratively, to fasten or close.

LA'TCHES, *s.* in a ship, small lines like loops, fastened by sewing into the bonnets and drablers of a ship, in order to lace the bonnets to the courses, or the drablers to the bonnets.

LA'TCHET, *s.* [*lacet*, Fr.] the string with which shoes or sandals were fastened.

LATE, *a.* [*læt*, Sax.] that is longer than it should be, or not so soon as expected; last in any place, office, character, or time; deceased or dead, when prefixed to a person's name. "His *late* majesty George the Second." Far advanced in the day or night.

LATE, *ad.* after long delays; after a long time; after its proper time; not long ago. At an unseasonable hour, or far advanced in the day or night.

LA'TED, *a.* surprised by the night.

LA'TELY, *ad.* not long past.

LA'TENESS, *s.* any time far advanced.

LA'TENT, *a.* [from *lateo* to lie hid, Lat.] hidden; concealed; secret.

LA'TER, *a.* (comparative of *late*) happening after a particular period, or after something else.

LA'TERAL, *a.* [from *latus* a side, Lat.] growing out on the side; placed or acting in a direction perpendicular to the horizon.

LATERA'LITY, *s.* the quality of having distinct sides

LA'TERALLY, *ad.* by the sides; sidewise.

A-LA'TERE, *s.* a title applied to such cardinals as are the pope's counsellors in ordinary, and assistants.

LATH, *s.* [*latta*, Sax.] in building, a long, thin, narrow slip of wood, generally nailed on the rafters of a roof, to sustain the tiles or other coverings. A part of a county something larger than a tithing, and less than a hundred, from *læth*, Saxon.

To LATH, *v. a.* to fit up with laths.

LATHE, *s.* a turner's engine, by which he turns about any thing in order to shape it with a chisel.

To LA'THER, *v. n.* [*lethran*, Sax.] to form a froth or foam; to cover with froth made by soap and water.

LA'THER, *s.* a foam or froth made by beating soap with water.

LA'TIN, *a.* [*Latinus*, from *Latium*, the ancient name of that part of Italy, where Rome was built,] written or spoken in the language of the ancient Romans.

LA'TIN, *s.* a translation performed in Latin, and agreeable to the rules and idioms of that tongue.

LA'TINISM, *s.* a manner of expression peculiar to the Latin tongue.

LA'TINIST, *s.* one capable of writing or speaking Latin in its purity, and acquainted with the beauties of the authors that have written in that language.

LATI'NITY, *s.* [from *Latinus*, Lat.] the purity of Latin style.

To LA'TINIZE, *v. a.* [*latiniser*, Fr.] to use words or phrases in another language that are borrowed from the Latin. Neuterly, to give names a Latin termination; to make them Latin.

LATIRO'STROUS, *a.* [from *latus* broad, and *rostrum* a beak, Lat.] broad-beaked.

LA'TISH, *a.* somewhat late; somewhat advanced in the night.

LA'TITAT, *s.* [Lat. he lies hid] in law, a writ, which issues from the King's Bench, so called from a supposition that the defendant *lurks* or *lies hid*, and cannot be found in the county of Middlesex, but is fled to some other county, to the sheriff whereof this writ is directed, commanding him to apprehend the defendant there. *Fitz. Nat. Beev.*

LA'TITUDE, *s.* [*latitude*, Fr. *latitudo*, Lat.] breadth or width; in bodies of unequal dimensions, the shortest space between the two extremes of its surface, or the measure of a straight line drawn through its ends. "Provided the length doth not exceed the *latitude*." *Wotton.* Room, space, or extent. In astronomy, the distance of a star or planet from the ecliptic, either north or south. In geography, the extent of the earth or heavens measured from the equator to either pole. The distance of a place from the equator, either north or south; or an arch of the meridian comprehended between either pole of the heavens and the horizon of the place. Unrestrained or unlimited acceptation. Freedom from any settled rules. Extent or comprehension of any art or science. *He is out of his latitude*, a figurative expression, implying that a person is in a place he is ignorant of, or that he is handling a subject beyond his abilities or comprehension.

LATITUDINAR'IAN, *a.* [*latitudinaire*, Fr.] not confined or restrained, either with respect to actions or opinions.

LATITUDINA'RIAN, *s.* [from *latitudo* breadth, Lat.] a person not conforming to any particular opinion or standard.

LA'TRANT, *a.* [from *latro* to bark, Lat.] barking.

LATRI'A, *s.* [from *latreuo* to worship, Gr.] the highest kind of worship; distinguished by the papists from *dulia*, or inferior worship.

LA'TTEN, *s.* [Brit.] brass; a mixture of copper and calaminaris-stone.

LA'TTER, *a.* not long done or past; towards the last; mentioned the last in order.

LA'TTICE, *a.* [*lattis*, Fr.] a window made of sticks or iron bars crossing each other at small distances.

To LA'TTICE, *v. a.* to mark with cross strokes like a lattice; to mark with sticks or bars crossing each other at small distances.

LA'VA, *s.* a name given by the Italians to the liquid and vitrified matter discharged by Vesuvius, Etna, and other volcanoes, at the time of their eruption.

LAVA'TION, *s.* [from *lavo* to wash, Lat.] the act of washing.

LA'VATORY, *s.* [from *lavo* to wash, Lat.] in medicine, a wash; some liquid with which diseased parts are washed.

LAUD, *s.* [*laus* praise, Lat.] the act of praising for any good, benevolent, or noble deed. In divinity, that part of divine worship which consists in praise.

To LAUD, *v. a.* [*laudo*, Lat.] to praise; to acknowledge or mention with a sense of gratitude.

LAU'DABLE, *a.* [from *laudo* to praise, Lat.] worthy of praise or commendation.

LAU'DABLY, *ad.* in a manner deserving praise.

LAU'DANUM, *s.* a medicine composed of opium, &c., and used to give ease from pain.

LAU'DER, a small town of Berwickshire, but lately much improved. It is seated on the Leader, 22 miles S. E. of Edinburgh. See LEADER.

LAU'DERDALE, a district of Berwickshire, so named from the river Lauder or Leader.

To LAVE, *v. a.* [*lavo*, Lat.] to wash or bathe in any liquid. To throw up; to lade or scoop out water; from *laver*, Fr. Neuterly, to wash, to bathe.

To LAVE'ER, *v. n.* to change the direction often in a course.

LA'VENDER, *s.* [*lavendula*, from *lavo* to wash, Lat.] a sweet-scented plant, of which there are four species in our gardens, which are propagated by planting their cuttings in March, in a shady place. A spirit is distilled from it by the perfumers.

LA'VENHAM, or *LA'NHAM*, a pretty large town of Suffolk, with a considerable manufactory of serges, shalloons, seys, stuffs, and fine spun-yarn. Its church, a very handsome Gothic structure, with its steeple, 137 feet high, are reckoned the finest in the county. It has a spacious market-place, encompassed with 9 streets or divisions, and is pleasantly situated, in a fine healthy air, on a branch of the river Bret, from whence it rises gradually to the top of a hill. 12 miles S. by E. of Bury, and 61 N. E. of London. Markets on Tuesday and Thursday. Pop. 2107.

LA'VER, *s.* [*lavoir*, Fr.] a vessel to wash any thing in.

To LAUGH, (pronounced in this word and its derivatives, *laff*) *v. n.* [*lachen*, Teut. and Belg.] to make a loud and uninterrupted noise of sudden merriment and mirth. Figuratively, to appear gay, favourable, pleasant, or so as to cause joy. Actively, to deride; to ridicule or mock.

LAUGH, *s.* [*hlah*, Sax.] an uninterrupted sound, caused by any object which excites sudden mirth.

LAU'GHABLE, *a.* proper to be laughed at; causing laughter. "A *laughable* writer." *Dryd.*

LAU'GHER, *s.* a person fond of mirth, or easily provoked to laughter.

LAU'GHINGLY, *ad.* in a merry manner; with great pleasantry or mirth.

LAU'GHING-STOCK, a butt; an object of contempt or ridicule.

LAU'GHTER, (*láffer*) *s.* [*hleahter*, Sax.] an expression of sudden mirth, occasioned by a convulsive motion of the præcordia, and muscles of the mouth and face; a continued expulsion of breath, with a loud noise, and shaking of the breast and sides.

LA'VINGTON, MARKET, a town in Wilts, with a great market for corn and malt, 4 miles S. of Devizes and 84 W. by S. of London. Markets on Monday and Wednesday. Pop. 1525.

LA'VISH, *a.* generous or liberal to excess; scattered in waste; profuse. Figuratively, wild or unrestrained.

To LA'VISH, *v. a.* to waste extravagantly; to be profuse.

LA'VISHER, *s.* a prodigal or profuse person.

LA'VISHLY, *ad.* in an extravagant or prodigal manner; with such a degree of liberality as borders on excess and indiscretion.

LA'VISHMENT, or LA'VISHNESS, *s.* an extravagant, prodigal, or indiscreet wasting or giving away what belongs to a person.

LAU'NCESTON, a populous, trading town of Cornwall, where the winter assizes are held. (The summer assizes are held at Bodmin, in pursuance of a late act of parliament.) Leland says, it was walled in his time, and a mile in compass. It had formerly a monastery, and a noble castle, because of its strength called Castle Terrible, the lower part of which is now made use of for the jail. It is seated on the river Tamar, 28 miles N. of Plymouth, and 214 W. by S. of London. Markets on Thursday and Sat. Pop. 2031.

To LAUNCH, *v. n.* [*lancer*, Fr.] to force out to sea. To rove at large; to expatiate. To be diffuse, applied to style. Actively, to push to sea. To dart from the hand.

LAU'NDRESS, *s.* [from *lawn*, a peculiar kind of linen, and *dress*] a woman employed in washing linen.

LAU'NDRY, *s.* a room wherein linen is washed or ironed.

LAVO'LTA, *s.* [Ital.] an odd dance, which consisted in a variety of turnings and caperings; a caper.

LAU'REATE, *a.* [from *laurus* a laurel, Lat.] decked with laurel, crowned with laurel. *A poet laureate*, is one who is in pay from the king, and makes the odes which are performed before him on his birth-day, and on the beginning of the new year.

LAUREA'TION, *s.* in the Scottish universities, the act or state of having degrees conferred, as they have in some of them a flowery crown, in imitation of laurel among the ancients.

LAU'REL, *s.* [*laurus*, Lat.] a tree, sometimes called the cherry bay.

LAU'RELLED, *a.* crowned or adorned with laurel.

LAUSANNE, in Berne, in Swisserland, the principal town of the Pays de Vaud, with a famous college. It contains about 16000 inhabitants; but it is built upon such a steep ascent, and such a very uneven tract, that in some places, the horses cannot, without great difficulty, draw up a carriage; the foot passengers ascend to the upper part of the town by steps, from the heights of which the prospects are very grand and extensive, comprehending the lake of Geneva, the Pays de Vaud, and the rugged coast of Chablais. The town-house and other public buildings are magnificent. It is seated between three hills, in a very pure and healthy air, with plenty of excellent water, and every necessary of life in the greatest abundance; one mile and a half from the lake of Geneva, 30 miles N. E. of Geneva, and 50 S. W. of Berne.

LAW, *s.* [*laga*, Sax.] a rule of action; a precept or command coming from a superior authority, which an inferior is bound to obey; a judicial process; any thing obliged to be done; an invariable conformity or correspondence between a cause and effect. "The *law* of nature." *To take the law*, implies to enter an action against a person.

LA'WFUL, *a.* agreeable to law; that may be done without violating the precepts of superior authority, or incurring any punishment.

LA'WFULLY, *ad.* in a manner conformable to law.

LA'WFULNESS, *s.* legality; allowance of law.

LA'WGIVER, *s.* a legislator, or one who has authority to make laws: a supreme magistrate.

LA'WGIVING, *a.* legislative, or enacting laws.

LA'WLESS, *a.* unrestrained by any law; contrary to law.

LA'WLESSLY, *ad.* in a manner contrary to law.

LA'WMAKER, *s.* a legislator, or one who makes laws

LAWN, *s.* [*lawn*, Brit.] an open space or plain between woods; fine linen, remarkable for being used in the sleeves of a bishop's robe.

LAWRENCE, St., the largest river in North America proceeding from the Lake Ontario, from which it runs a course of about 700 miles to the Atlantic Ocean. It is navigable as far as Quebec, which is above 400 miles; but beyond Montreal it is so full of shoals and rocks, that it will not admit large vessels without danger.

LA'WSUIT, *s.* a process or action in law.

LA'WYER, *s.* a counsellor, or one that is skilled in the law.

LAX, *a.* [*laxus*, Lat.] without restraint, or not confined. Not compact, or not having its parts strongly or closely joined. Vague; not accurate, exact, or composed with any caution. In medicine, loose in body, or frequently going to stool; slack, or not strained.

LAX, *s.* a looseness; a diarrhœa.

LAXA'TION, *s.* [from *laxo* to loosen, Lat.] the act of loosening or slackening; the state of being loosened or slackened.

LA'XATIVE, *a.* [*laxatif*, Fr.] in medicine, having the power to remove costiveness, or to make loose.

LA'XATIVE, *s.* in medicine, a remedy that purges, or removes costiveness.

LA'XATIVENESS, *s.* the quality or power of curing or removing costiveness.

LA'XITY, *s.* [from *laxo* to loosen, Lat.] the state of a body whose parts are not strongly compacted, but may be easily separated; slackness or looseness; openness. Vagueness, applied to the different senses in which words are used.

LA'XNESS, *s.* looseness; vagueness. In medicine, a loose habit of body.

To LAY, *v. a.* preter. *laid*, part. passive, *lain*; [from *legin*, *leggan*, Sax.] to place along upon the ground. To beat down, applied to corn or grass. To put or place. To fix deep, applied to foundation. To put into any state. "*Lay* asleep." *Bac.* To calm, still, quiet, or allay, applied to winds or storms. To set on a table, applied to food. "I *laid* meat unto them." *Hos.* xi. 4. To deposit money in a wager. To bring forth eggs or young, applied to birds. To apply with violence, joined with *siege*. To scheme, contrive, or plan, applied to plots, projects, &c. In law, to exhibit or offer, joined with *indictment*. "He *lays* his *indictment* in some certain county." *Atterb.* Used with *apart* to reject or put away. "*Lay apart* all filthiness." *James* i. 21. Used with *before*, to expose to view; to show; to display. To *lay by*, to keep or reserve for some future occasion. "Let every one *lay by* him in store." 1 *Cor.* xvi. 2. Used with *down*, to deposit as a pledge, equivalent, or satisfaction, generally followed by *for*. To quit or resign. "*Laid down* the sword." *Black.* To lie along a bed, in order to sleep or repose. "I will *lay me down* in peace." *Psalm* xlviii. *To lay hold of*, to seize, catch, or apprehend. *To lay in*, to keep as a reserve; to store or treasure. "To *lay in* timely provisions." *Addis.* To charge with; to accuse of; to impute. "*Lay* the fault on us." *Shak.* *To lay out*, to spend or pay away, applied to money. To plan or dispose. "The garden is *laid out* into a grove." *Broome.* Used with *to* or *unto*, to charge upon, or impute. "It would be *laid to* us." *Shak.* Used with *up*, to confine, applied to diseases. "*Laid up* by that disease." *Temple.* To reserve, store, or treasure against some future time. "Fathers are wont to *lay up* for their sons." *Milt.* Used with *upon*, to impute or charge, applied to faults. "Far from *laying* a

blot *upon* Luther." *Atterb.* To impose or inflict, applied to punishment. "A punishment *laid* upon Eve." *Locke.* Used with *on*, to strike, or beat furiously. "He *lays* me *on*." *Dryd.* To use or take measures. "I *laid* out for intelligence." *Woodw.*

LAY, *s.* [*ley*, *leag*, Sax.] a row or stratum. A wager. Grassy ground; a meadow ground unploughed, and kept for cattle.

LAY, *s.* [*lay*, Fr.] a song or poem. "Tun'd her soft *lays*." *Par. Lost.*

LAY, *a.* [*laicus*, Lat. from *leos* people, Gr.] belonging to the people who follow trades and secular business.

LA'YER, *s.* a bed; a row or stratum of earth, or any other body spread over another. In botany, a sprig, stalk, or branch of a plant, which is laid under the mould, in order to take root and propagate. A hen that lays eggs.

LA'YMAN, *s.* one who follows any trade, and is not in orders, opposed to a clergyman. In painting, an image to draw by.

LA'YSTALL, *s.* a heap of dung.

LA'ZAR, *s.* [from *Lazarus*, mentioned in *St. Luke*] a person afflicted with filthy and pestilential sores and diseases; a leper.

LAZARETTO, or LA'ZAR-HOUSE, *s.* [*lazaretto*, Ital.] an hospital, or house for the reception of the diseased.

LA'ZILY, *ad.* in an idle, inactive, sluggish, or heavy manner.

LA'ZINESS, *s.* idleness; slothfulness; sluggishness; an unwillingness to apply to business or labour.

LA'ZULI, *s.* [Ital. *azure*] a stone, the ground of which is blue, spotted and veined with white, and a glittering or metallic yellow; used much among painters, under the name of *ultramarine*.

LA'ZY, *a.* [*lazig*, Teut.] a person unwilling, or slow and tedious in working. SYNON. *A lazy* man never goes through with an undertaking; an *indolent* man will undertake nothing.

LEA, *s.* [*ley*, Sax.] unploughed ground. See LAY.

LEAD, (this word and its derivatives are pronounced *led*) *s.* [*loed*, Sax.] one of the softest, most ductile, and most heavy metals next to gold, very little subject to rust, and dissolved by the weakest acids. Lead is employed to cover buildings, to form water-pipes, to make a great variety of vessels for economical and chemical purposes; and in refining gold and silver. Its oxydes are used for dyeing and calico-printing; in the manufacture of glass, earthen ware, and porcelain; and in the preparation of various pigments.

To LEAD, *v. a.* to fit or cover with lead.

To LEAD, (this word and its derivatives are pronounced *leed*, preter. *led*) *v. a.* [*ladan*, Sax.] to conduct or guide by holding a person's hand; to conduct to any place; to go before any body of men, as a commander; to guide, or show a person the method of attaining any thing. Used with *on*, to draw on, entice, or allure. To induce or persuade by some pleasing motive. In gaming, to play first.

LE'ADEN, (*léden*) *a.* made of lead. Figuratively; heavy; unwilling, or motionless.

LE'ADER, (*leéder*) *s.* one that goes before to show the way to another. A captain or commander, applied to an army. One at the head of any party or faction.

LE'ADHILLS, a village of Lanerkshire, situated among the mountains of Clydesdale, by some said to be the highest human habitation in Great Britain. Here reside many hundreds of miners with their families. These miners, though in a great measure excluded from society by their situation, not only earn a comfortable subsistence, but pay more attention to the cultivation of the mind, than many of their countrymen, situated in more favourable circumstances for the attainment of knowledge. They are very intelligent, and have provided a circulating library for the instruction and amusement of the little community belonging to the village.

LE'ADING, (*leéding*) *part.* principal or chief.

LE'ADING-STRINGS, (*leéding-strings*) *s.* strings by which children are held when taught to walk.

LEAF, (pronounced *leef*, in this word and its derivatives) *s.* plural, *leaves*: [*lef*, Sax.] a part of a tree or plant extended into length and breadth; the most extreme part of a branch, and the ornament of the twigs, consisting of a very glutinous matter, and furnished every where with veins and nerves. Its office is to subtilize and give more spirit to the sap, and convey it to the buds. In books, it is a part containing two pages. One side of a double or folding door; the flap of a table; any thing beaten thin; hence *leaf* gold and silver.

To LEAF, *v. n.* to bring leaves; to bear leaves.

LE'AFLESS, *a.* without leaves.

LE'AFSTALK, *s.* the footstalk which supports the leaves, but not the flowers.

LE'AFY, *a.* full of leaves.

LEAGUE, (*leeg*) *s.* [*ligue*, Fr.] a confederacy; a combination, or an alliance entered into between princes and states for their mutual aid and defence.

To LEAGUE, (*leeg*) *v. n.* to unite; to confederate or enter into an alliance for mutual aid and defence.

LEAGUE, (*leeg*) *s.* [*ligue*, Fr.] a measure of length by land and sea, containing about three miles.

LE'AGUED, (*leéged*, the *g* pronounced hard) *a.* confederated; united by an alliance for mutual defence and aid.

LE'AGUER, (*leéger*, the *g.* pronounced hard) *s.* [*beleggoren*, Belg.] a siege or investment of a town.

LEAK, (*leek*) *s.* [*leke*, Belg.] a breach or hole which lets water into a ship, and out of a barrel or other vessel. *To spring a leak*, among mariners, is when a ship receives some damage, by which water may enter.

To LEAK, (*leek*) *v. n.* to let water in or out; to drop through a breach.

LE'AKAGE, (*léekage*) *s.* the state of a vessel that lets water in or out through some breach; an allowance of 12 per cent. in the customs, to importers of wine, for waste and damage it may be supposed to have received in its passage; likewise an allowance of two barrels in twenty-two made by the officers of excise to brewers of ale and beer.

LE'AKY, (*léeky*) *a.* full of breaches or chinks which let water in, applied to ships; but full of chinks which let water out, applied to barrels.

To LEAN, (pronounced *leen* in this word and its derivatives) *v. n.* preter. *leaned*, or *leant*. [*Hlinan*, Sax.] to rest against; to be in a bending posture. Figuratively, to have a tendency, inclination, or propensity.

LEAN, (pron. *leen*, with its derivatives) *a.* [*hlœne*, Sax.] thin, or wanting fat or flesh.

LEAN, *s.* that part of flesh which is entirely musculous, without any fat.

LE'ANLY, *ad.* wanting fat or flesh; meagerly; thinly.

LE'ANNESS, *s.* want of flesh; want of fat. Figuratively, want of money.

To LEAP, (pronounced *leep* in this word and its derivatives) *v. n.* [*kleapan*, Sax.] to jump or move forwards with the feet close together; to rush with violence; to throw the whole body forwards by a spring from any place, without any change of the feet; to bound or spring; to fly or start.

LEAP, (*leep*) *s.* a bound or jump. A sudden or abrupt transition

LE'AP-FROG, *s.* a play wherein children leap over each other.

LE'AP-YEAR, *s.* every fourth year, so called from its leaping or advancing a day more that year than any other; so that the year has then 366, and Februrary 29 days. See BISSEXTILE.

To LEARN, (the *a.* is mute in pron. this word and its derivatives; as *lern, lerned, lerning,*) *v. a.* [*leornian,* Sax.] to improve by instruction; to teach; to get intelligence; to take example from. In many European languages the same word signifies to learn and to teach, *i. e.,* to gain and impart knowledge.

LE'ARNED, *a.* having the mind improved by study and instruction, by observing and reading; skilled; skilful; expert; knowing. SYNON. That knowledge which we can reduce to practice, makes us *able;* that which requires speculation, makes us *skilful;* that which fills the memory, makes us *learned.* Thus we say an *able* preacher or lawyer; a *skilful* mathematician or philosopher; a *learned* historian or civilian.

LE'ARNEDLY, *ad.* with great appearance of extensive reading, deep study, and diligent observation.

LE'ARNER, *s.* one who is yet under the tuition of another; one who is acquiring some art or science.

LE'ARNING, *s.* skill in languages or sciences; skill in any thing.

LEASE, (pron. *leese* in this word and its derivatives) *s.* [*leas,* Sax.] a contract by which houses or lands are parted with or granted to another, for a certain term of years. Figuratively, any tenure or right by which a person enjoys a thing.

To LEASE, (*leeze*) *v. n.* [*lesen,* Belg.] to glean, or gather corn that lies scattered after the harvest is carried in.

LE'ASER, (*léezer*) *s.* a gleaner; one who gathers corn after the reapers.

LEASH, (*leesh*) *s.* [*lesse,* Fr. *letse,* Belg.] in hunting, three creatures of the same sort, applied to dogs, hares, &c. Any collection consisting of three in number; a band wherewith any thing is tied.

To LEASH, (*leesh*) *v. a.* to bind; to couple, or hold in a string.

LE'ASING, (*léezing*) *s.* [*lease,* Sax.] lies; falsehood.

LEAST, (*leest*) *a.* the superlative of LITTLE, the comparative of which is *less;* [*læst,* Sax.] smaller than all others; exceeding others in smallness.

LEAST, (*leest*) *ad.* in the lowest degree; less than any other way. *At least,* or *leastwise;* to say no more; to mention only in the lowest degree.

LE'ASY. (*léezy*) *a.* flimsy; of a weak texture. Obsolete.

LE'ATHER, (pron. *lĕther,* in this word and its derivatives and compounds) *s.* [*lether,* Sax. *leadr,* Erse] the hides of beasts dressed and tanned.

LE'ATHERCOAT, *s.* an apple, so called from the roughness of its rind.

LE'ATHERCUP, *s.* a plant classed by botanists among the mosses.

LE'ATHERDRESSER, he who dresses hides and makes leather.

LE'ATHERHEAD, a town in Surrey, had formerly a market, which has been discontinued for about 100 years. Here is a bridge over the river Mole, which having partially sunk into the earth near Mickleham, at the foot of Box Hill, rises again near this town. It is pleasantly situated on a rising ground by the side of the river, in a fine, open, dry, champaign country, 3 miles S. W. of Epsom, and 18 S. W. by S. of London. Pop. 1724.

LE'ATHERN, *a.* made of leather.

LE'ATHERSELLER, *s.* one who sells leather.

LE'ATHERY, *a.* resembling leather.

LEAVE, (pronounced *leeve* in this word and its derivatives) *s.* [*lefe,* Sax.] permission to do any thing; allowance or consent; farewell; adieu; compliment or ceremony paid before a person's departure.

To LEAVE, *v. a.* pret. *I left,* or *have left,* part. pass. *left;* to quit, abandon, depart from, or desert; to appeal to, or to permit without interposition. To cease to do; to desist. *To leave out,* to omit. Used with *to,* to bequeath by will.

LEA'VED, (*léeved*) *a.* covered with leaves; made with folds.

LEA'VEN, (*lĕven*) *s.* [*levain,* Fr.] ferment mixed with any mass to make it light, particularly used of sour dough mixed in a mass of bread. Figuratively, any mixture which makes a general change in a mass.

To LEA'VEN, (*leven*) *v. a.* to ferment by something mixed, applied particularly to that of sour dough mixed with a mass of bread. Figuratively, to taint; to corrupt, or imbue.

LEAVES, *s.* the plural of leaf.

LEA'VINGS, (*léevings*) *s.* a remnant; a residue. Relics, applied to persons. Offals, applied to meat.

To LECH, *v. a.* [*lecher,* Fr.] to lick over.

LE'CHER, *s.* etymology unknown; a whoremaster.

To LE'CHER, *v. n.* to whore.

LE'CHEROUS, *a.* [from *lecher*] lewd; lustful.

LE'CHEROUSLY, *ad.* [from *lecherous*] lewdly; lustfully.

LE'CHERY, *s.* [from *lecher*] lewdness; lust.

LE'CHLADE, a town of Gloucestershire, seated at the confluence of the river Lech with the Thames, 28 miles E. by S. of Gloucester, and 77 W. by N. of London. A canal from the Severn joins the Thames (which is navigable for barges of 50 tons burden) near this town. It has a small market on Tuesday.

LE'CTION, *s.* [from *lego* to read, Lat.] a reading, a variety in the copies of a book.

LE'CTURE, *s.* [Fr. from *lego* to read, Lat.] a discourse upon any subject read or pronounced in public; a sharp reproof or reprimand.

To LE'CTURE, *v. a.* to instruct in a set or public discourse; to reprimand, or reprove, in an insolent or magisterial manner. Neuterly, to read in public; to instruct an audience by a formal explanation or discourse; as, "Wallis *lectured* on geometry."

LE'CTURER, *s.* one who publicly pronounces a discourse on any subject; a person who is chosen by a parish to preach in a church on a Sunday in the afternoon, and paid by voluntary subscription; a person appointed by will to preach at a certain time, with a salary for his trouble.

LE'CTURESHIP, *s.* the employ or office of a lecturer

LED, the part. pret. of *lead.*

LE'DBURY, a fine, well-built town of Herefordshire noted for clothiers. It is seated on a navigable canal, that passes from Gloucestershire to Hereford, 13 miles E. of Hereford, and 123 W. N. W. of London. Market on Tuesday. Pop. 3909.

LEDGE, *s.* [*leggen* to lie, Belg.] a row or layer. A ridge rising above the other parts of a surface; any prominence or rising part; a small narrow shelf fixed against a wall or wainscot.

LE'DHORSE, *s.* a sumpter or state horse.

LEE, *s.* [*lie,* Fr.] dregs or sediment of any liquor; seldom used in the singular. Among sailors, that part which is opposite to the wind. A *lee-shore* is that on which the wind blows. To be under the *lee* of the shore, is to be close

under the weather shore. A *leeward* ship, is one that is not fast by a wind, to make her way so good as she might. To lay a ship by the *lee*, is to bring her so that all her sails may lie against the masts and shrouds flat, and the wind to come right on her broadside, so that she will make little or no way.

LEECH, *s.* [*læce*, Sax.] a physician; a professor of the art of healing; whence we still use cowleech or horseleech. A kind of water worm, used to draw blood in such cases where the lancet might not be safe, or where it might be dreaded too much by the patient. When kept in a glass phial, leeches are said to afford certain indications of the changes of the weather.

LEE'CHCRAFT, *s.* the art of healing. "We *leechcraft* learn." *Davies.*

LEEDS, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, situated in a vale which trade has rendered one of the most populous spots in England. It is the principal of the clothing towns in Yorkshire, and is particularly the mart for the coloured and white broad-cloths, of which vast quantities are sold in its magnificent cloth-halls. That called the mixed-cloth hall, is a building of considerable extent, in which the cloth is placed on benches, for sale, every market-day; and the whole business is transacted within little more than an hour, without the least noise or confusion, and with a whisper only, the laws of the market being observed here with particular strictness. The white-cloth hall is a similar building. The manufactories that supply these two halls extend about 10 miles to the S., 15 to the S. W., and 8 to the N. and W.; the mixed cloths being mostly made in the neighbourhood of the river Air, and the white cloths in that of the Calder. Leeds has a manufactory of camlets, which has declined, and a flourishing one of carpets, resembling those of Wilts and Scotland. Here are also mills for the cutting of tobacco, and a great pottery, with several glasshouses. Within 3 miles of the town are numerous collieries. Of late years the town has been considerably enlarged; and some of the new parts are built, and building, in an elegant style. It is situated on the river Air, by which it communicates with all the various ramifications of the grand canal, and by which, in particular, it enjoys a very considerable trade in coals, from the inexhaustible stores in its neighbourhood, to York, Hull, &c., 24 miles W. S. W. of York, and 192 N. by W. of London. Markets on Tuesday and Saturday. Pop. 123 293.

LEEK, *s.* [*leac*, Sax.] in botany, the porrum.

LEEK, a town in Staffordshire, noted for a manufacture of buttons. By the intervention of a craggy mountain, at a considerable distance westward of the town, the sun sets twice in the evening at a certain time of the year; for after it sets behind the top of the mountain, it breaks out again on the northern side of it, which is steep, before it reaches the horizon in its fall. In its church-yard are the remains of a Danish cross, now upright, and 10 feet high from the ground, beneath which are three steps. In the neighbourhood are some extensive coal mines. It is situated in a barren country, among moorlands and rocky hills, some of which are of a most surprising height, without any turf or mould upon them, on the great road between Manchester, Stockport, and Macclesfield, to the N. W., and Derby, Leicester, &c. to the S. E., 18 miles N. of Stafford, and 154 N. N. W. of London. Market on Wednesday. Pop. 10780.

LEER, *s.* [*hleare*, Sax.] a side-view; the act of looking askaunce, or by a stolen view. Figuratively, a labouring and affected cast of the countenance.

To LEER, *v. n.* to look at by turning the eye-balls to one corner, or by stealing a side-view; to look at with an affected or dissembled cast of the countenance.

LEES, *s.* [*lie*, Fr.] dregs; sediment; it has seldom a singular.

LEET, *s.* a little court held within a manor, and called the king's court, because it originally took its authority of punishing offences from the crown, whence it is derived to inferior persons.

LEE'WARD, *a.* opposite to the wind. See LEE.

LEFT, *a.* [*lævus*, Lat.] that side which is opposite to the right; that side of an animal on which the heart is situated.

LEFTHA'NDED, *a.* using the left hand more frequently than the right.

LEG, *s.* [*leg*, Dan.] the limb by which the body is supported, and by means of which we walk, beginning from the knee, and reaching to the foot. Figuratively, that by which any thing is supported. "The *leg* of a table, or chair."

LE'GACY, [from *lego* to leave by will, Lat.] any thing given by will.

LE'GAL, *a.* [Fr., *legalis*, from *lex* law, Lat.] done or worded agreeably to the laws; lawful.

LEGA'LITY, *s.* [*légalité*, Fr.] the quality of being agreeable to, or consistent with, the laws.

LE'GALLY, *ad.* in a manner agreeable to, or consistent with, the laws.

LE'GATARY, *s.* [*légataire*, Fr. from *lego* to leave by will, Lat.] one who has something left him by will.

LE'GATE, *s.* [*legatus*, from *lego* to send, Lat.] a deputy ambassador, or one commissioned to transact affairs for another; a commissioner deputed by the pope to transact affairs belonging to the holy see.

LEGATEE', *s.* [from *lego* to leave by will, Lat.] one who has something left to him by will.

LE'GATINE, *a.* made by, or belonging to, a legate of the pope.

LEGA'TION, *s.* [from *lego* to send, Lat.] mission; deputation; commission; embassy; or the state of a person sent and authorized to transact business for another.

LEGATO'R, *s.* [from *lego* to leave by will, Lat.] one who makes a will and bequeaths legacies.

LE'GEND, *s.* [*legenda* a thing which ought to be read, from *lego* to read, Lat.] originally a book in the Romish church, containing the lessons that were to be read in divine service; from hence the word was applied to the histories of the lives of saints, because chapters were read out of them at matins; but as the *golden legend* compiled by James de Varase, about the year 1290, contained in it several ridiculous and romantic stories, the word is now used by protestants to signify any incredible or inauthentic narrative.

LE'GENDARY, *a.* what is derived from a legend.

LE'GER, *s.* spelt likewise *ledger*, *leidger*, or *leiger*; [from *legger*, Belg.] any thing that lies or remains in a place. *A ledger-book* is that which lies in a compting-house, containing the journal methodized in such a manner that a person may, at one view, see the state of every person's accompt with whom he has dealings.

LE'GERDEMAIN, *s.* [*légèreté de main* slight of hand, Fr.] the power of deceiving the eye, by the quickness with which a person moves his hands; a trick; a juggle.

LE'GGED, *a.* having legs; supported by legs.

LEGHO'RN, a handsome and regularly-built city of Italy, in the duchy of Tuscany, and a bishop's see, with an inward and outward harbour, in the Mediterranean. The Greeks and Armenians have churches of their own, and the Turks have a mosque. The Jews have a handsome synagogue here, as well as schools. Though subject to heavy imposts, they are very rich, and well pro-

tected. The inhabitants are computed at 65,000, among whom are 20,000 Jews. The streets are wide and straight, and almost all the houses are of the same height. There are so many canals, that some have given it the title of New Venice. Near the harbour is a large building, in which they shut up every night the Turkish and the galley slaves. At a little distance, on a single rock, forming a small island, is a light-house, where, every night, 30 burning lamps are contained in one lantern. The air here was very unhealthy till the marshes about it were drained. The commodities imported hence by the English, in time of peace, are chiefly silk, wine, and oil. In 1741, this city suffered greatly by an earthquake. It is 45 miles S. W. of Florence, and 145 N. N. W. of Rome. Lat. 43. 34. N., long. 10. 17. E.

LE'GIBLE, *a.* [from *lego* to read, Lat.] such as may be read; apparent, discoverable.

LE'GIBLY, *ad.* in such a manner as may be read.

LE'GION, *s.* [*legio*, from *lego* to select, Lat.] a body of soldiers in the Roman army. It consisted both of horse and foot, and contained in it both light and heavy-armed soldiers. Figuratively, an army or military force; any great number.

LE'GIONARY, *a.* [from *legio* a legion, Lat.] belonging to a legion; containing a legion; containing any great or indefinite number.

LEGISLA'TION, *s.* [from *lex* a law, and *latum*, from *fero* to bear, Lat.] the act of giving laws, or the science of government.

LEGISLA'TIVE, *a.* giving or making laws.

LEGISLATOR, *s.* [from *lex* a law, and *latum*, from *fero* to bear, Lat.] a lawgiver, or one who makes laws for any community.

LEGISLA'TURE, *s.* [from *lex* a law, and *latum*, from *fero* to bear, Lat.] the power of making, altering, or repealing laws.

LEGI'TIMACY, *s.* the quality of being born of parents lawfully married; lawfulness of birth.

LEGI'TIMATE, *a.* [*legitimus*, from *lex* a law, Lat.] born in marriage.

To LEGI'TIMATE, *v. a.* [*legitimer*, Fr.] to communicate the rights of a person born in marriage to one that is a bastard. Figuratively, to authorize, or make lawful.

LEGI'TIMATELY, *ad.* lawfully; genuine.

LEGITIMA'TION, *s.* [*légitimation*, Fr.] lawfulness of birth; the quality of being born in marriage.

LE'GUME, or LEGU'MEN, *s.* [*legumen*, from *lego* to gather, Lat.] seeds which are not reaped, but gathered by the hand; pulse, or all larger seeds in general.

LEGU'MINOUS, *a.* [*légumineux*, Fr.] belonging to, or consisting of, pulse.

LE'ICESTER, (*Léster*) the capital of Leicestershire, is an ancient place, and though declined from its former magnitude, is still large and populous, but not a handsome town. In the Saxon Hepturchy it was the see of a bishop, and the chief city of the Mercian kingdom. It was at one time a most wealthy place, and, if we may believe Matthew Paris, had 32 parish churches. At present, it contains 5 churches, near one of which are the famous ruins of a Roman wall, composed of ragstone and Roman brick, and imagined to be a remnant of a temple of Janus, erected on the spot 2,000 years ago. Here is also a Roman milliary, (the oldest known in Britain, and containing the first inscription mentioned in this island,) which was found near Thurmaston, in 1771; it now forms the centre of an obelisk, in one of the principal streets, surmounted with a lamp. The hall and kitchen of its ancient castle, (a prodigious building, where the great duke of Lancaster held his court, who added 26 acres to it, which is inclosed with a brick wall) are still entire. The former is lofty and spacious, and the courts of justice, at the assizes, are held in them. Here is also one of its gateways, with a very curious arch, the tower over which is now turned into a magazine for the county militia. Here is a very spacious market-place, with one of the largest markets in England for corn and cattle. The combing and spinning of wool into worsted, and manufacturing it into stockings, by frames, is the chief business of the town and neighbourhood. In some years 100,000l. have been returned in these articles. Its fairs, which are upon a large scale, for sheep, horses for the collar, cattle, cheese, &c., are on May 12th, July 5th, October 10th, and December 8th. It is seated on the river Soar, which has lately been made navigable from Leicester to Loughborough, 24 miles S. by E. of Derby, and 99 N. N. W. of London. Market on Saturday. Pop. 39,306.

LEI'CESTERSHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the N. W. and N. by Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire; on the E. by the counties of Lincoln and Rutland; on the S. E. and S. by Northamptonshire; and on the S. W. by Warwickshire. It extends about 38 miles from N. to S., and as many from E. to W. in the broadest part. It is divided into 6 hundreds, which contain 12 market towns, and 200 parishes, the air is healthy, and the soil, in general, strong and stiff, composed of clay and marl. It affords great quantities of rich grazing land, and is peculiarly fitted for the culture of beans, for which it is proverbially noted. Toward the N. W. the Baidon Hills rise to a great height; and, in their neighbourhood lies Charnwood, or Charley Forest, a rough and open tract. Farther to the N. W. are valuable coal-mines. The N. E. parts feed great numbers of sheep, which are the largest, and have the greatest fleeces of wool, of any in England; they are without horns, and clothed with thick long flakes of soft wool, particularly fitted for the worsted manufactures. The E. and S. E. part of the county is a rich grazing tract. This county has been long famous for its large black dray-horses, of which great numbers are continually sent up to London, as well as for its horned cattle and sheep, which supply the London markets with the largest mutton; and its reputation has been much extended by the great skill of the late Mr. Bakewell, of Dishley, who bred every species of domestic quadrupeds to the utmost perfection of form and size. The manufacture of stockings is the principal one in this county. Its chief rivers are the Avon · the Soar, anciently the Leire; the Wreke. Pop. 215,855.

LEIGH, (*Lee*) a town of Lancashire, of little or no account; for the market is almost come to nothing, and there are no fairs. It is 200 miles N. W. of London.

LE'IGHTON BEAUDESERT, or *BUZZARD*, a large town in Bedfordshire, seated on a branch of the Ouse, called the Ouzel, over which it has a bridge leading into Buckinghamshire, 18 miles S. of Bedford, and 41 N. W of London. Its market on Tuesday is considerable for fat cattle; and it has a great horse fair on Whit-Tuesday, especially horses of the coach, and cart kind. It has other fairs, on Jan. 25, July 26, and Oct. 24. Pop. 3330

LE'INSTER, a province of Ireland, bounded on the E. and S. by St. George's Channel, on the W. by Connaught and Munster, and on the N. by Ulster. It is about 112 miles in length, and 70 in breadth. It contains 12 counties, and 992 parishes. The counties are, Carlow, Dublin, Kildare, Kilkenny, King's County, Longford, Louth, Meath, Queen's County, West Meath, Wexford, and Wicklow. It is the most level and best cultivated province in the kingdom; but in the early ages was almost one continued forest, the remains of which are still found in the trees which are dug out of the bogs. Dublin is the capital. The

chief rivers are the Barrow, Boyne, Liffey, Neur, Urrin or Slane, May, and Inny. It is, in general, well cultivated, the air is temperate, and the soil very fruitful in corn and pasture. Pop. 1,909,713.

LE'IPSIC, a rich, large, strong, and celebrated city, of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in Misnia, or Meissen, with a castle and a famous university. It is a handsome place, neatly and regularly built, and the streets are lighted in the night; it carries on a great trade, and has a right to stop and sell the merchandises designed to pass through it; and the country for 75 miles round, has the same privilege. There are 3 great fairs every year, at the beginning of the year, Easter, and Michaelmas, which last 15 days each. It is seated in a plain, between the rivers Saale and Mulde, near the confluence of the Pleysse, the Elster, and the Baade; 37 miles S. of Wirtemburg, 40 N. W. of Dresden, and 65 S. by E. of Magdeburg. Long. 12. 21. E., lat. 51. 22. N. A great battle was fought near the town, on October 16 & 18, 1813, in which the French were totally defeated by the emperor of Russia and the allies, with the loss of 60,000 killed and wounded, and 180 pieces of cannon. Pop. 41,000.

LE'ISURABLE, (*lézhurable*) *a.* [from *leisure*] done at leisure; done gradually, or without hurry; enjoying leisure.

LE'ISURABLY, [*lézhurably*] *ad.* at leisure; gradually, or without hurry or tumult.

LE'ISURE, (*léizure*) [*loisir*, Fr.] freedom from business or hurry; vacant time; convenience of time.

LE'ISURELY, (*lézhurely*) *ad.* deliberately; slowly; gradually.

LEITH, a sea-port of Scotland, in Edinburghshire, seated on the Frith of Forth, 2 miles N. of Edinburgh, of which city it is the port. It is a large and populous town, containing many handsome houses; but the greater part of the ancient buildings are neither elegant nor commodious. The number of inhabitants is esteemed at 21,000. As the town is situated on both sides of the harbour, it is divided into N. and S. Leith. The harbour is secured by a grand stone pier, at the mouth of the little river, called the Water of Leith. This harbour is now greatly improved, and accommodated with an elegant draw-bridge and a good quay; and when the proposed new basin and docks are added, this place will become in every respect, a safe, capacious, and convenient station for trading vessels. The commerce of Leith is very considerable; and the vessels employed in the London trade are, in general, of a large size, and constructed with peculiar elegance. The largest ships in this port, however, are those employed in the Greenland whale-fishery. Leith is well situated for the navigation of the eastern seas. To Germany, Holland, and the Baltic, are exported lead, glass ware, linen, woollen stuffs, and a variety of other goods. Whence are imported vast quantities of timber, oak bark, hides, linen rags, pearl-ashes, flax, hemp, tar, &c. From France, Spain, and Portugal, are imported wine, brandy, oranges, and lemons; and from the W. Indies and America, rice, indigo, rum, sugar, and logwood. Ships of considerable size are built at this port; and here are several extensive rope-walks. There are flourishing manufactures of bottle-glass, window-glass, and crystal; also a great carpet manufactory, a soap work, some iron forges, and an ancient hospital for disabled seamen, Lat. 56. 0. N., long. 37. W.

LEITRIM, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, bounded on the N. by Donegal Bay, on the N. E. by Fermanagh, and on the S. E. by Cavan; by Longford on the S., Roscommon on the S. W., and Sligo on the W. It is about 42 miles long, and from 6 to 17 broad, is a fertile, well-cultivated country, and, though the northern parts (which however furnish food for great numbers of young cattle) are mountainous, yet the southern parts are level. It contains 21 parishes, but has few places of note. Leitrim, the county town, is pleasantly seated on the banks of the Shannon, 80 miles N. W. of Dublin. Pop. 141,524.

LE'MAN, *s.* [probably from *l'aimant*, Fr.] a sweetheart, harlot; gallant.

LE'MMA, *s.* [*lemma*, a thing which is assumed from *lambano* to receive, Gr.] in mathematics, a kind of postulation or proposition, previously assumed or laid down, to render any demonstration or problem more clear and easy.

LE'MMING, *s.* in zoology, a kind of rat which inhabits Norway, Lapland and Sweden. They appear in vast numbers once about every ten years when they travel in a direct line devouring all the herbage of the country through which they pass.

LE'MNOS, a celebrated town and island of the Archipelago, now called STALIMENE, situated near the entrance of the Dardanelles. It is about 112 miles in circumference, according to Pliny, who says, that it is often shadowed by Mount Athos, though at the distance of 87 miles. Lemnos is subject to the Turks; but the inhabitants, who are almost all Greeks, are very industrious. The two principal places, and once towns, are Cochino, formerly called Hephestias, and Lemno, or Stalimene, anciently Myrine. It is the see of a Greek archbishop. Lat. 40. 3. N., long. 25. 28. E.

LE'MON, *s.* [*limon*, Fr.] the fruit of the lemon-tree. Linnæus places it in the eighteenth section of his second class joining it with the citron and orange. The species are three

LEMONA'DE, *s.* a liquor made of water, sugar, and the juice of lemons.

LE'MSTER, or *Leominster*, a large and populous town of Herefordshire, trading considerably in wool, fine wheat, flax, gloves, leather, hats, &c., and there are several rivers in and about the town, on which they have mills and other machines. It is a great thoroughfare between S. Wales and London, and is seated on the river Lug, over which it has several bridges: 25 miles W. by N. of Worcester, and 137 W. N. W. of London. Market on Friday. Its fairs, which are noted for horses, black cattle, &c., are on Feb. 13. Tuesday after Midlent Sunday, May 13, July 10, Sept. 4. and Nov. 1. Pop. 5249.

LE'MUR, *s.* in zoology, a genus of animals which bear some resemblance to the monkeys, but differ from them in the lengthened shape of their heads, in the length of their hind legs, and particularly in not having their mischievous disposition.

To LEND, *v. a.* [*lænan*, Sax.] to let a person have any thing on condition of returning it when demanded; to permit a person to use a thing on condition of its being restored.

LE'NDER, *s.* one who permits another to use any thing on condition of returning it when demanded.

LENGTH, *s.* [from *leng*, Sax.] the extent of a thing from one end to another; a certain space, portion, or extent of place or time; long continuance or protraction; reach, extent, or degree; the end or latter part of any time assigned. *At length*, at last.

To LE'NGTHEN, *v. a.* to make longer; to continue or protract the duration of any thing. Sometimes used with *out* by way of emphasis, to protract; to extend to a longer space of time. Neuterly, to grow longer; to increase in length.

LE'NGTHWISE, *ad.* according to the length; with the end foremost.

LE'NHAM, a town of Kent, situated on an eminence near the source of the Len, 10 miles E. of Maidstone, and 47 E. S. E. of London. Market on Tuesday. Pop. 2197.

LE'NIENT, *a.* [from *lenio* to mitigate, Lat.] lessening; rendering less violent. Softening, applied to medicine.

To LE'NIFY, *v. a.* [*lénifier* old, Fr.] to render less painful or violent; to assuage.

LE'NIS, *a.* [Lat.] soft or gentle. In grammar, an accent in this form ['] to denote that the letter under it is not aspirated.

LE'NITIVE, *a.* [*lénitif*, Fr.] lessening pain; softening.

LE'NITIVE, *s.* any thing applied to ease pain; any thing used to palliate.

LE'NITY, *s.* [from *lenio* to mitigate, Lat.] mildness; a tenderness of disposition, exercised in overlooking small faults, and punishing great ones without rigour or severity.

LE'NOX. See DUMBARTONSHIRE.

LENS, *s.* in dioptrics, a small roundish glass of the figure of a lentil, generally applied to a glass that is convex on both sides, but sometimes extended to signify any optical glass whatever.

LENT, *s.* [*lenten* the spring, Sax.] a time set apart for abstinence by the church, consisting of forty days, which receives its name from its happening in the spring.

LE'NTEN, *a.* used in Lent; abstinent or sparing.

LENTI'CULAR, *a.* [*lenticulaire*, Fr.] having the form of a lens, or burning glass.

LE'NTIFORM, *a.* [from *lens* a small round glass, and *forma* a form, Lat.] in the form of a lens; shaped like a lens.

LE'NTIGO, *s.* [Lat.] a freckly eruption upon the skin; such especially as is common to women in child-bearing.

LENTI'GINOUS, *a.* [from *lentigo* a pimple, Lat.] scurfy.

LE'NTIL, *s.* [*lentille*, Fr.] a plant; called also vetches.

LE'NTISC, *s.* [*lentiscus*, Lat.] a beautiful evergreen tree, which produces gum-mastich.

LE'NTOR, *s.* [Lat.] tenacity, or viscosity, applied to the consistence of bodies. Slowness, applied to motion. In medicine, applied to that sizy, coagulated part of the blood, which, in malignant fevers, obstructs the capillary vessels.

LE'NTOUS, *a.* [*lentus*, Lat.] viscous; tenacious, applied to the consistence of bodies.

LEO, *s.* in astronomy, the lion, the fifth of the twelve signs of the zodiac.

LEO MINOR, *s.* in astronomy, a constellation of the northern hemisphere.

LE'OD, *s.* [from the Sax.] in the composition of names, implies the people; as *Leodgar*, one of great interest with the people.

LE'OF, *s.* [from the Sax.] in the composition of names, implies love; thus, *Leofwin*, is a winner of love; *Leoftan*, best beloved.

LEON, a province of Spain, formerly a kingdom, bounded on the N. by Asturias, on the W. by Gallicia and Portugal, on the S. by Estremadura, and on the E. by Old and New Castile. The soil is in general fertile, and produces all the necessaries of life; and the wine is tolerably good. It is divided into nearly two equal parts by the river Duero, or Douro. Leon is the capital. Pop. 245,000.

LEON, an ancient and large city of Spain; capital of the province of that name, built by the Romans in the time of Galba. It has the handsomest cathedral in all Spain; in which are the tombs of 37 kings and 1 emperor, and was formerly richer and more populous than at present; yet it now contains 8 parish churches, 13 convents, 4 hospitals, and about 12,000 inhabitants. It is seated between two sources of the river Esta, 170 miles N. by W. of Madrid. Lat. 42. 45. N., long. 5. 13. W. Pop. 6000.

LE'ONINE, *a.* [*leoninus*, from *leo* a lion, Lat.] belonging to a lion. In poetry, a kind of verses, the middle of which always chimes or rhimes with the end; so named from Leo, the supposed inventor; "Ut vites *pœnam*, de potibus accipe *cœnam*;" or, for an English example, "Without stop or *stay*, down the rocky *way*." *Scott.*

LE'OPARD, (*lepard*) *s.* [from *leo* a lion, and *pardus* a panther, Lat.] in zoology, a swift, fierce, spotted animal, nearly resembling the panther, but inferior in size. It has been observed, when perfectly tamed, to pur like a cat.

LEPA'NTO, a considerable town of Turkey in Europe, in Livadia, built on a mountain, in the form of a sugar-loaf, on the top of which is a castle. Near this town Don John of Austria obtained a very great victory over the Turkish fleet, on October 7, 1571, in which he took 161 of their galleys, and burnt or sunk 40, beside several other smaller vessels. The number of Christians killed in this sea-fight amounted to about 7,566, and of the Turks to about 20,000. Lat. 33. 30. N., long. 22. 0. E.

LE'PER, *s.* [from *lepra* the leprosy, Lat.] a person infected with the leprosy.

LE'PROSITY, *s.* a disease wherein the skin scales off. Applied to metals, the quality of rusting, or wearing away in scales. A foulness.

LE'PROSY, *s.* [*lepra*, Lat.] a foul disease, appearing on the skin in dry, white, scurfy scabs or scales, which cover the whole body, or some part of it.

LE'PROUS, *a.* [from *lepra* the leprosy, Lat.] infected with a leprosy.

LE'PUS, *s.* in astronomy, a constellation of the southern hemisphere.

LERE, *s.* [*loire*, Sax.] lesson, lore, doctrine.

LE'RWICK, the chief town of the Shetland islands, situated on the E. side of the Mainland, as the principal island is called. It is a general rendezvous of the fishing busses from Britain, Holland, Denmark, and other parts. The principal fishery, carried on by the inhabitants, is that of ling and tusk. They are caught in June and July, on long lines, set at the distance of 10 or 12 leagues from all land, by six-oared boats, from 2 to 3 tons burden. The yearly export of this article to foreign markets is, on an average, 800 tons, from all the islands. Lat. 60. 20. N., long. 1. 30. W.

LE'SKARD, a town of Cornwall, gradually improved to be one of the largest and best built in the county. It contains a handsome town-hall, built on stone pillars, a large church, an eminent free-school, and about 1,000 inhabitants. Mr. Norden, however, who surveyed and described this county, in the reign of James I., says, "it is a poor town, whose ruins argue its pristine glory to be great." It has some considerable manufactures of leather and yarn, which last is chiefly sold at Exeter. It is 49 miles W. by S. of Exeter, and 221 W. by S. of London. Market on Saturday.

LESS, a negative and privative termination, [*leas*, Sax.] joined to a substantive, it implies the absence or privation of the thing expressed by that substantive; as, *shameless*, *childless*, *fatherless*.

LESS, *ad.* in a small degree; in a lower degree. "This opinion presents a *less* merry, but not *less* dangerous, temptation to those in adversity." *Decay of Piety.*

LESS, *a.* the comparative degree of *little*; [*leas*, Sax.] that which on comparison is not found as big or great as the thing it is compared with.

LESSEE', *s.* [from *lease*] the person to whom a lease is given.

To LE'SSEN, *v. a.* [from *less*] to diminish the bulk quantity, or quality, of any thing. Neuterly, to grow less shrink, or contract. SYNON. To *abate*, implies a decrease in action; *diminish*, a waste in substance; *decrease*, a decay in moral virtue; *lessen*, a contraction of parts.

LE'SSES, *s.* [*laissées*, Fr.] the dung of beasts, left on the ground.

LE'SSON, *s.* [*leçon*, Fr.] any thing read or repeated to a teacher by a scholar; a precept or notion inculcated by teaching; a portion of Scripture read in divine service; a tune pricked for a musical instrument, and taught by a music-master; a remonstrance, reprimand, or rating lecture.

To LE'SSON, *v. a.* to teach, to instruct.

LE'SSOR, *s.* one who lets any thing by lease.

LEST, *conj.* [from *least*] for fear that; in order to prevent.

LE'STOFF, LAYSTOFF, or *LEOSTOFF,* a town of Suffolk, consisting of about 900 houses, indifferently built; the streets, though pretty well paved, are narrow, and it contains about 4,200 inhabitants. It is seated on the sea-shore, and concerned in the fisheries of the north sea, catching and curing of cod, herrings, mackerel, soles, and sprats, in which business upwards of 30 boats are employed, and 70,000 barrels have been sold to foreign markets, and for home consumption. Here is also a manufactory of coarse china. It is 8 miles S. of Yarmouth, and 117 N. E. of London. Market on Wednesday

LESTWITHIEL, a town of Cornwall, with a market on Friday. It is a corporation, and sends two members to parliament. They also keep courts here belonging to the stannary; and the gaol is likewise here. It is governed by a mayor, 6 capital burgesses, and 17 common-councilmen. It is seated on the river Foy, near its fall into Foy haven, 10 miles W. N. W. of Plymouth; and 230 W. by S. of London. Market on Friday.

To LET, *v. a.* [*lætan*, Sax.] to permit, allow, or grant; to put to hire; to grant a tenant. *To let blood,* to open a vein, so as the blood may flow out. To intrust with; to admit. "*To let into* the secret." *Spect.* No. 489. *To let off,* to discharge, applied to the discharge of artillery. To obstruct; to hinder or oppose, from *lettan*, Sax. "He who now *letteth* will *let*, until he be taken out of the way." 2 Thess. ii. 7. Before the first person singular, it implies resolution, fixed purpose, earnestness, and ardent wish. "*Let me* die the death of the righteous." *Numb.* xxii. 10. Before the first person plural, it implies exhortation. "Rise; *let us* go." *Mark.* Before the third person singular and plural, it implies permission or command. "*Let* the soldiers seize him." *Dryd.* Before a thing in the passive, it implies a positive command. "*Let* this be done." *Dryd.* Neuterly, to forbear, to withhold himself. "Ferdinando—would not *let* to counsel the king." *Bacon.*

LET, *s.* an obstacle, hinderance, or obstruction. "The secret *lets* in public proceedings are innumerable and inevitable." *Bacon.*

LET, used at the end of substantives, is derived from *lyet*, Sax., and it implies little or small. Thus *owl* makes *owlet*, a small owl; and of *eagle* is formed *eaglet*, a small eagle.

LETHA'RGIC, *a.* [*léthargique*, Fr.] sleepy; of the nature of a lethargy.

LETHA'RGICNESS, *s.* sleepiness: drowsiness.

LE'THARGIED, *a.* seized with a lethargy; laid asleep, or entranced.

LE'THARGY, *s.* [from *letho* to forget, Gr.] a disease consisting of a profound drowsiness, or sleep, from whence a person cannot be easily waked.

LE'THE, *s.* [from *letho* to forget, Gr.] oblivion; a state of forgetfulness.

LE'TTER, *s.* [from *let*] one who permits; one who hinders; one who gives vent to any thing, as, a *blood-letter.*

LE'TTER, *s.* [*lettre*, Fr.] a character either in printing or writing, by which is expressed any of the simple sounds of which syllables are composed; a written message; a writing, whereby a person communicates his sentiments to another; any thing to be read; a type with which books are printed. In the plural, learning; a man of *letters.*

To LE'TTER, *v. a.* to mark or stamp with letters.

LE'TTERED, *a.* learned; conversant in, and improved by, reading; marked with letters.

LE'TTERFOUNDER, *s.* one who casts the letters or types used in printing.

LE'TTUCE, *s.* [*lactuca*, Lat.] a plant which derives its name from the milky juice with which it abounds.

LE'VANT, *a.* [*lévant*, Fr.] raising or making turbulent. Eastern. "Forth rush the *levant* and the ponent winds." *Par. Lost.*

LEVA'NT, s. this word properly signifies the EAST; but it is generally used, when speaking of trade, for TURKEY IN ASIA; comprehending Natolia, Syria, Palestine, Egypt, Barka, the island of Candia, and the adjacent parts. The LEVANT SEA means the Eastern part of the Mediterranean.

LEVA'TOR, *s.* [Lat.] a surgeon's instrument, whereby the depressed parts of the skull are lifted up. In anatomy, applied to those muscles which lift up or raise the parts to which they are fastened.

LEUCOPHLE'GMACY, (*leukoflégmacy*) *s.* [from *leukos* white, and *phlegma* a humour, Lat.] a kind of dropsy consisting of a white flabby tumour all over the body.

LEUCOPHLEGMA'TIC, (*leukoflegmátik*) *a.* [from *leukos* white, and *phlegma* a humour, Lat.] troubled with a leucophlegmacy, or white flabby tumour.

LEVE'E, *s.* [Fr.] the time of rising. Figuratively, an assembly of persons meeting together in a great man's house, to pay him compliments at his rising.

LE'VEL, *a.* [*læfel*, Sax.] even, or not having one part higher than another; in the same line with any thing else; equal in perfection or dignity. In botany, applied to the branches or fruit-stalks when they grow to equal heights, so as to form a flat surface at the top, as in the flowers of the Sweet William.

To LE'VEL, *v. a.* to make even or without any inequalities, applied to surface. To make of the same height with any thing else; to make or lay flat; to reduce to a condition equal to that of another. Neuterly, to aim; to point a piece of ordnance in taking aim; to be in the same direction, or even with a mark; to aim or make attempts.

LE'VEL, *s.* a plane; a surface without any inequalities. Figuratively, a rate, standard or condition. "Above my ordinary *level*." *Dryd.* A state of equality. An instrument used by masons to regulate their work. A rule. The line of direction in which any piece of ordnance is placed.

LEVEL, (BEDFORD) a tract of fenny land, consisting of about 300,000 acres, in the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, Huntingdon, Northampton, Lincoln, Cambridge, and the Isle of Ely, which appear to have been dry land formerly, by the ruins of houses, large trees, &c., that have been found in several parts. After divers expensive attempts to drain these fens, in the reigns of Henry VI. and Charles I., William duke of Bedford, and others, 1649, undertook and completed it, so far as to bring about 100,000 acres of good land to use. In these fens are several decoys, where astonishing quantities of wild fowl are taken during the season. One of these, not far from Ely, generally sends 3,000 couple weekly to London, and is let for 500*l.* a year.

LE'VELLER, *s.* one who makes any thing even.

LE'VELLING, *s.* the art or act of finding a line parallel to the horizon, at one or more stations, in order to determine the height of one place with respect to another, for laying grounds even, regulating descents, draining morasses, conducting water, &c.

LE'VELNESS, *s.* evenness or equality

LE'VEN. See LEAVEN

LE'VER, *s.* [*levier*, Fr.] in mechanics, the second, if not the first, of the mechanical powers.

LE'VERET, *s.* [*lièvret*, Fr.] a hare in the first year.

LE'VIABLE, *a.* [from *levy*] that may be levied or forced to be paid.

LEVI'ATHAN, *s.* [Heb.] the crocodile. Commentators are much divided in their opinions concerning this word, some making it the whale; but if we consider the description given of it in *Job* xli., we shall find criteria enough to restrain it to the crocodile.

To LE'VIGATE, *v. a.* [*lævigo*, from *lævis* smooth, Lat.] to grind to an impalpable powder, between two stones; to mix liquors till they become smooth and incorporated.

LEVIGA'TION, *s.* the act of reducing hard bodies, such as coral, into a subtile powder, by grinding them on a marble stone.

LE'VITE, *s.* [from *Levi*, Jacob's third son] one of the tribe of Levi, who was by inheritance an inferior kind of minister in the Jewish tabernacle and temple, having the care of the sacred utensils, and somewhat resembling in degree the deacons among Christians. A priest; used as a word of contempt, when applied to a Christian minister.

LEVI'TICAL, *a.* belonging to, or descended from, the Levites; exercised by, or confined to, the Levites.

LEVI'TICUS, *s.* a canonical book of the Scripture, being the third of the Pentateuch of Moses; thus called, because it contains principally the laws and regulations relating to the priests, the Levites, and sacrifices.

LE'VITY, *s.* [from *levis* light, Lat.] lightness, or want of weight, inconstancy, or changeableness; unsteadiness; trifling gaiety; want of seriousness.

To LE'VY, *v. a.* [*lever*, Fr.] to raise or bring together, applied to armies. To raise or collect money as a tax or fine. In law, to pass; thus to *levy* a fine, is to pass a fine.

LE'VY, *s.* the act of raising men or money. War raised.

LEEUWARDEN, a large, rich, and populous city of the kingdom of the Netherlands, capital of W. Friesland. Its buildings, as well private as public, are magnificent; and it has several canals in the streets, which are a great assistance to their trade; especially as they are continued not only to the sea, but to the most considerable towns in the province. It is situated on the river Ee, in the quarter called Ostergow, 27 miles W. of Groningen, and 65 N. by E. of Amsterdam. Lat. 53. 11. N., long. 5. 42. E.

LEWCHEW, Grand, The island of, is 50 miles long and 15 wide, and the principal of a large cluster of islands in the Yellow Sea, Lat. 26. 14. N., long. 127. 52. E., forming the newly-discovered kingdom of Lewchew. Little or nothing was known of this remote country, or of its singular and amiable inhabitants, till it was visited by the British ships which, in 1815, carried out the ambassador from the court of London to the emperor of China, and, having landed him at Canton, proceeded up the Yellow Sea for the purpose of verifying the reports and theories of former navigators, and touched at this island, where they met with a most hospitable reception. The natives are described as possessing the most singular manners and customs, and a very peculiar language. They are honest, humane, and generous; have no money; and are equally ignorant of the arts of war, and the crimes and vices of more civilized countries. From what little could be gathered of their history, they have been for centuries tributary to China, but their dependence is merely nominal. Their commercial intercourse is confined to China and Japan, and is very limited in its extent. The climate is represented as healthy in an eminent degree, and the soil so fertile as to be capable of yielding the most valued productions of every part of the world. These islands are frequently described under different names, as Lekayo, Lieco-Kieoo, Loochoo, &c.

LEWD, *a.* [*læwede*, Sax.] wicked, bad, or vicious. At present it is confined to signify lustful, or being lost to all sense of modesty.

LE'WDLY, *ad.* wickedly or viciously, lustfully. The last sense seems to be the only one in which it is used at present.

LE'WDNESS, *s.* the quality of giving a loose to lust, or indulging such actions and inclinations as are inconsistent with modesty.

LE'WES, the principal town of Sussex, is a well-built, populous, and ancient place, and is seated on the river Ouse, which is navigable here for barges, 30 miles E. of Chichester, and 49 S. of London. It is finely situated on the declivity of a hill, on which are the remains of an ancient castle, the environs of which command a beautiful view of a richly-varied country, scarcely to be matched in Europe. It takes in the sea for 30 miles W. and an uninterrupted view of Banstead Downs, which is full 40 miles On the river are several iron-works, where cannon are cast for merchant ships, besides other useful works of that kind. The timber hereabouts is prodigiously large, and the soil is the richest in this part of England. Pop. 8592.

LE'WIS, one of the Western Islands of Scotland, which, being connected by a narrow isthmus with Harris, forms but one island, about 40 miles in length, and 13 in its mean breadth. Like most of the Scottish isles, it is greatly intersected by arms of the sea, by which it may be said to be divided into five peninsulas. In general, it is wild, bleak, barren of wood, and little fitted for cultivation; the hills are covered with heath, affording shelter for various sorts of game. The lakes and streams abound with salmon, large red trout, &c. The land-animals here are similar to those of the northern isles, and the fisheries on the coast are not inferior. Stornaway is the only town in Lewis. The island belongs to Ross-shire.

LEWIS or LOUIS-D'OR, (pron. *luée dore*) *s.* [Fr.] a golden French coin, valued at 17*s.* English.

LE'WISHAM, a village in Kent, which gives title to the eldest son of the earl of Dartmouth. It is 5 miles S.E. from London, and contains nearly 10,000 inhabitants.

LEXICO'GRAPHER, *s.* [from *lexicon* a dictionary, and *grapho* to write, Gr.] a compiler of dictionaries or books, wherein the etymologies and meanings of words are explained.

LEXICO'GRAPHY, *s.* [from *lexicon* a dictionary, and *grapho* to write, Gr.] the art of writing dictionaries.

LE'XICON, *s.* [from *lexis* a word, Gr.] a book containing the explanation of words; generally confined to such as explain words in the Greek and oriental languages.

LE'XINGTON, a town of N. America, capital of the state of Kentucky and county of Fayette. It stands on the head of the river Eskhorn, about 480 miles W. S. W. of Philadelphia. Lat. 37. 57. N., long. 84. 43. W.

LEY, LEE, LAY, in composition of names, are derived from *leag*, Sax. and signify a field.

LEY'DEN, a city of Holland, supposed to be the same which Ptolemy calls *Lugdunum Batavorum*, seated in a country full of gardens and meadows, surrounded by ditches and canals, near the ancient bed of the Rhine, which now looks like a canal. It is about four miles and a half in circumference; and its ditches are bordered with rows of trees It has eight gates, and contains 50 islands, and 145 bridges, the greatest part of which are of free-stone. The public buildings are very handsome. There are several large hospitals, and an university, which has generally about 200 students, though there are but two colleges; for the scholars board in the town, and have no dress to distinguish them. The school consists of a large pile of brick building,

three stories high. Adjoining to the school is the physic-garden, where the professor reads lectures in botany. The library contains curious manuscripts; and the theatre for anatomy is the finest in Europe. Here are manufactures of the best cloths and stuffs in Holland. It is 4 miles E. of the sea, 15 S.S.E. of Haarlem, and 20 S.W. of Amsterdam, Lat. 52. 8. and two-thirds N., long. 4. 28. E. Pop. 28,600.

LI'ABLE, *a.* [*liable*, Fr.] subject to; not exempt from.

LI'AR, *s.* one who wilfully and deliberately tells a falsehood; one who wants veracity.

LIBA'NUS, the name of mountains of Turkey, in Asia, which lie between Proper Syria and Palestine, extending from the Mediterranean Sea as far as Arabia. It is composed of four enclosures of mountains, which rise one upon the other. The first is very fruitful; the second very barren; the third enjoys a perpetual spring; and the fourth is always covered with snow. They were formerly famous for cedar-trees, but now there are scarce any remaining. Geographers distinguish them into Libanus and Anti-Libanus; the latter lies on the S. side of the valley, rising near the ruins of Sidon, and terminates in Arabia, in lat. 34. They are separated from each other, at an equal distance throughout, and form a country, called by the ancients Cœlo Syria.

LIBA'TION, *s.* [from *libo* to pour out, Lat.] the act of pouring wine on the ground in divine worship. Figuratively, the wine so poured.

LI'BEL, *s.* [*libellus*, a *diminutive*, from *liber* a book, Lat.] a malicious aspersion in printing or writing, tending to blacken the reputation of a person living, or the memory of one who is dead, in order to expose him to public contempt, hatred, or ridicule. 3 *Inst.* 174. 5 *Rep.* 125. 131. *Hawk.* C. P. *Moor.* 627.

To LI'BEL, *v. a.* to print or publish any thing that shall blacken the character of a person, and expose him to public ridicule, contempt, or hatred; to spread any defamatory report by writing or printing.

LI'BELLER, *s.* one who spreads a report in writing which may blacken a person's character.

LI'BELLOUS, *a.* containing some report which may blacken a person's character.

LI'BERAL, *a.* [*liberalis*, from *liber* free, Lat.] becoming a gentleman; generous; bountiful. *Liberal Arts* are those that polish the mind, such as grammar, rhetoric; also music, painting, sculpture, architecture; in opposition to *mechanical arts*.

LIBERA'LITY, *s.* [*liberalitas*, from *liber* free, Lat. *libéralité*, Fr.] bounty; a generous disposition of mind, exerting itself in giving largely. SYNON. *Liberality* implies acts of mere giving or spending; *generosity*, acts of greatness; *bounty*, acts of kindness. A *liberal* man gives freely; a *generous* man, nobly; and a *bountiful* man, charitably. *Liberality* is a natural disposition; *generosity* proceeds from elevation of sentiment; *bounty* from religious motives. *Liberality* denotes freedom of spirit; *generosity*, greatness of soul; *bounty*, openness of heart.

LI'BERALLY, *ad.* in a large manner; without grudging.

To LI'BERATE, *v. a.* to free from confinement.

LIBERA'TION, *s.* act of delivering, the being delivered.

LI'BERTINE, *s.* one who acts without restraint; one who pays no regard to the precepts of religion. In law, a freed man, or slave who is made free, from *libertinus*, Lat.

LI'BERTINE, *a.* [*libertin*, Fr.] licentious; having no respect to the precepts of religion.

LIBE'RTINISM, *s.* an opinion or practice which is inconsistent with the precepts of religion.

LI'BERTY, *s.* [*liberté*, Fr. *libertas*, from *liber* free, Lat.] the power in any agent to begin to take up any thought, or to forbear any particular action, according to the choice of the mind, whereby it chooses to do one in preference to another. *Political liberty*, is a power of acting agreeably to the laws which are enacted by the consent of a people, and no ways inconsistent with the natural rights of a single person, or the good of society; thus it seems to be freedom opposed to slavery or necessity. A privilege; an exemption; an immunity; a diminution or relaxation of restraint; a leave or permission. "I take the liberty to consider." *Locke*.

LIBI'DINOUS, *a.* [from *libido* lust, Lat.] lewd; given up to lust.

LIBI'DINOUSLY, *ad.* lewdly; in an unchaste manner.

LI'BRA, in astronomy, the balance; one of the twelve signs of the zodiac, thus denominated because, when the sun is in this sign in the autumnal equinox, the days and nights are of equal length as if weighed in a balance.

LIBRA'RIAN, *s.* [*librarius*, from *liber* a book, Lat.] one who has the care of a library.

LI'BRARY, *s.* [from *librairie*, Fr.] a large collection of books, either public or private.

To LI'BRATE, *v. a.* [*libro*, Lat.] to poise, balance, or counterpoise.

LIBRA'TION, *s.* [from *libro* to weigh, Lat.] the state of being balanced. In astronomy, the balancing or trembling motion of the firmament, whereby the declination of the sun, and the latitude of the stars, change from time to time. The apparent irregularity of the moon, by which she seems to librate, or waver about her own axis, sometimes from east to west, and sometimes from west to east.

LIBRA'TOR, *a.* [from *libro* to weigh, Lat.] balancing; playing like a balance.

LIBYA, among the ancients, denoted Africa, a name derived from *lub* thirst; being a dry and thirsty country. See AFRICA.

LICE, plural of LOUSE.

LI'CENSE, *s.* [from *licet*, it is lawful, Lat.] contempt of lawful and necessary restraint; a grant or permission; a liberty or consent: a power or authority given to a person to do some lawful act. In canon or ecclesiastical law, a liberty or power granted to a person to marry without publication of bans. Among publicans, a liberty or power granted by a justice of peace for selling beer, or wine, &c.

To LI'CENSE, *v. a.* [*licencier*, Fr.] to set at liberty; to permit a person to do something which he could not without such grant.

LI'CENSER, *s.* one who grants permission to do a thing.

LICEN'TIATE, (*licenshiate*) *s.* [*licentiatus*, low Lat.] one who uses license, or makes free with the laws. A degree in the Spanish universities. Among the college of physicians, a person who has license given him for practising physic, though not admitted a fellow of the college.

To LICE'NTIATE, (*licénshiate*) *v. a.* [*licentier*, Fr.] to permit; to authorize by license.

LICE'NTIOUS, (the *ti* in this word and its derivatives is pron. like *shi*, as *licénshious*) *a.* *licentia*, licentiousness, Lat.] not restrained by law, morality, or religion; overflowing its bounds. "The Tiber, whose *licentious* waves." *Roscom.*

LICE'NTIOUSLY, *ad.* with too much liberty or freedom; without any restraint from law or morality.

LICE'NTIOUSNESS, *s.* boundless liberty; contempt or neglect of just restraint.

LICH, *s.* [*lice*, Sax.] a dead carcase; hence *Lich-wake*, or the custom of watching the dead every night till the corpse was buried; *Lich-gate*, the gate through which the dead are carried to the grave; *Lich-field*, the field of the dead, a city in Staffordshire, so named from Christians martyred there; *Lich-fowl*, certain birds accounted unluck and ill-boding, as the raven, screech-owl, &c.

LICHFIELD, a large, neat, and well-built city of Staffordshire, containing 3 parish churches, besides a cathedral, a free-school, and 2 hospitals. It is seated in a fine champaign country, on a little river that divides it into two parts, called the City and the Close, and which falls into the Trent 3 miles below; communicating, however, with all the late inland navigations; 14 miles S. E. of Stafford, and 119 N. W. of London. Pop. 6,499.

LI'CHEN, *s.* the plant called also liverwort.

LI'CH-OWL, *s.* a sort of owl, by the vulgar supposed to foretell death.

To LICK, *v. a.* [*liccan*, Sax.] to touch or pass over with the tongue; to move the tongue over any thing; to lap or take in by the tongue. Used with *up*, to devour. "When luxury has *lick'd up* all thy pelf." *Pope.* To smear, or to drink up any moisture. "She *licks up* all the dirt with her clothes." To beat; a vulgar term.

LICK. *s.* a blow. "Give me a *lick* across the face." *Dryd.* The act of smearing or rubbing the tongue over any thing: a low word.

LI'CKERISH, or LI'CKEROUS, *a.* [*liccera* a glutton, Sax.] nice in the choice of food; eager; greedy; nice, or tempting the appetite.

LI'CKERISHNESS, *s.* gluttony; greediness after dainties; niceness of palate.

LI'CTOR, *s.* [Lat.] a beadle, who in ancient Rome attended the consuls, and was employed in apprehending criminals.

LID, *s.* [*hlid*, Sax.] a cover which shuts down close upon, or into a vessel: the membrane which covers the eye when we sleep or wink, called likewise the *eyelid*, from *augan lied*, Teut. In botany, a cover to the tips of several of the mosses, as in the bog-moss.

LIDD, a populous town of Kent, seated in Romney Marsh, 26 miles S. of Canterbury, and 71 S. E. of London. Market on Thursday.

LIDDESDALE, a county of Scotland, which is bounded on the N. by Tiviotdale, on the S. E. by Cumberland, and on the S. W. by Annandale.

LIDNEY, a town of Gloucestershire, noted for the remains of a large Roman encampment, with the ruins of a Roman hypocaust, or bath of an oval form, and the foundations of many Roman buildings. It is seated on the W. bank of the Severn, 8 miles N. E. of Chepstow, 10 S. of Dean, 20 S. W. of Gloucester, and 123 from London. Market on Wednesday. Pop. 1534.

LIE, *s.* [*lie*, Fr.] a liquor impregnated with some other body, such as soap or salt.

LIE, *s.* [*lige*, Sax.] a deliberate, wilful, and criminal falsehood; a fiction. See LYE, which is the most proper spelling.

To LIE, *v. n.* [*leogan*, Sax. *liegen*, Belg.] to be guilty of a wilful and criminal falsehood.

To LIE, *v. n.* preter. I *lay*, have *lain*, or *lien*, but the last preter. is seldom used: [*liegen*, Belg.] to rest horizontally or with a great inclination, upon any thing else; to rest or lean upon; to repose or be in a bed. *To lie by*, to keep in reserve; to preserve. "Divers of which I have yet *lying by me*." *Boyle.* To be placed or situated. "What *lies* beyond our positive idea." *Locke.* To be in a person's power; to depend on a person, used with *in*. "Endeavour as much as *in* thee *lies*." *Duppa. To lie in*, to be in childbed. Used with *on*, to be imputed to. "Let it *lie on* my head." But when joined with *hands*, to be troublesome or tedious. "Those hours that *lie upon* their *hands*." *Guard.*

LIEF, (*leef*) *a.* [*lief*, Belg. *leof*, Sax.] dear or beloved. "My *liefest* liege." *Shak.*

LIEF, (*leef*) *ad.* willingly or readily. "I had as *lief* have the foppery of freedom" *Shak.*

LIEGE, (*leej*) *a.* [*lige*, Fr. and *ligio*, Ital.] bound by some feudal tenure; subject; hence *liegeman*, a subject. Sovereign.

LIEGE, (*Leej*) a large, populous, and rich city of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and capital of a bishoprick of the same name. Here the river Maese is divided into three branches, the Loose, Oorte, and Amblève, which, after having passed through the streets under several bridges, unite again. Here is a famous university; the public structures are very numerous; and on the sides of the rivers are fine walks. This place is about 4 miles in circumference, and has 150 streets, 16 gates, and 10 large suburbs. It is seated on the river Maese, in a valley surrounded by hills, with agreeable and fertile meadows between, 15 miles S. W. of Maestricht, and 62 S. W. of Cologne. Lat. 50. 39. N., long. 5. 31½. E. Pop. 47000.

LIEGE, lately a bishopric of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, bounded on the N. by Brabant and Guelderland; on the E. by Limburg, Juliers, and Luxemburg; on the S. by Luxemburg and the department of the Ardennes; and on the W. by Brabant and Namur. It is fruitful in corn and fruits, and contains mines of iron, lead, and coal, beside quarries of marble. Before the late changes in the German empire, the bishop, who was elected by the canons, was an absolute and considerable ecclesiastical prince, having in his diocese 52 baronies, 18 walled towns, and 400 villages.

LIEGE, (*leej*) *s.* sovereign; a superior lord. Seldom used.

LI'EGEMAN, (*leejman*) *s.* a subject. Not in use.

LIENTE'RIC, *a.* belonging to the lientery.

LIE'NTERY, *s.* [from *leios* smooth, or slippery, and *enteron* a bowel, Gr.] a particular kind of looseness, wherein the food passes through the guts with little or no alteration.

LI'ER, *s.* [from *to lie*,] one that rests, or lies down; one that remains concealed.

LIEU, (*leu*) [Fr.] *s.* place; room; or stead: only used with *in*.

LIEUTE'NANCY, (*lifténancy*) *s.* [*lieutenance*, Fr.] the office of a lieutenant; the body of lieutenants.

LIEUTE'NANT, (*lifténant*,) *s.* [*lieutenant*, Fr.] a deputy, or one that is commissioned to act for another in his absence. In war, one who holds the next rank to a captain, and acts in his stead, when absent, or incapacitated by accidents.

LIEUTE'NANTSHIP, (*lifténantship*) *s.* the rank or office of a lieutenant.

LIFE, *s.* plural *lives:* [from *lifian*, Sax.] the state wherein the soul and body are united and co-operate; the present state, opposed to the future; conduct, or the general manner in which a person behaves with respect to virtue or vice; the continuance or duration of our present state; an exact resemblance of a living form; a state of vegetation, or growing, applied to plants; the general state of mankind. Manners. "Arts that polish *life*." *Par. Lost.* Spirit; vigour; vivacity. Animal beings. "Full nature swarms with *life*." *Thomson.* Also a written narrative of a person's life.

LI'FEBLOOD, *s.* the blood necessary to life.

LI'FEGIVING, *a.* having the power to give life.

LI'FEGUARD, *s.* the guard of a king's person.

LI'FELESS, *a.* deprived of life; dead. Figuratively, without vigour, power, force, or spirit. "A *lifeless* king." *Prior.*

LI'FELESSLY, *ad.* without vigour or strength; jejune; frigid, or without spirit.

LI'FELIKE, *a.* like a living person.

LI'FE-PRESERVER, a popular name for the apparatus invented by captain Manby in 1809, for saving the lives of ship-wrecked seamen. It consists of a shot, frequently a barbed one, with an eye inserted, which is fastened by

means of a platted hide, to a rope, and thrown by a small mortar over the vessel which is in distress. By this means a communication is secured between the vessel and the shore, and either a boat or a cot may be hauled to the assistance of the persons on board the ship; or the rope being fastened round their waists, they are drawn in safety to the shore. He has also invented a cot which may be sent to the ship from the shore, for the removal of helpless women, children, and sick and wounded persons.

LI'FESTRING, *s.* nerve; string imagined to convey life.

LI'FETIME, *s.* the continance or duration of life.

LI'FEWEARY, *a.* tired of living.

To LIFT, *v. a.* [*liffta*, Swed. *loffer*, Dan.] to raise from the ground; to heave or hold on high; to raise or elevate; to raise in esteem, fortune, or dignity. Neuterly, to strive to raise by an effort of strength. SYNON. We *lift*, in taking any thing up; we *raise*, in setting it upright, or placing it according to some order.

LIFT, *s.* the act or manner of raising any thing from the ground, or holding it upwards; an effort or struggle. A *dead lift* implies an effort to raise something that cannot be moved with the whole force; and figuratively, any state of distress, impotence, or inability.

LI'FTER, *s.* one that raises any heavy thing from the ground; one that raises any thing.

To LIG, *v. n.* [*leggen*, Belg.] to lie. "Wild beasts *liggen* in wait." *Spenser.*

LIGAMENT, *s.* [from *ligo* to bind, Lat.] any thing that ties or binds one thing to another. In anatomy, a white, tough, solid, and inflexible part of the body, whose chief use is to fasten the bones together which are articulated for motion.

LIGAME'NTAL, or LIGAME'NTOUS, *a.* composing, or of the nature of, a ligament.

LIGA'TION, *s.* [from *ligo* to bind, Lat.] the act of binding; the state of being bound.

LI'GATURE, *s.* [from *ligo* to bind, Lat.] any thing bound on as a bandage; the act of binding; the state of being bound.

LIGHT, (*lite*) *s.* [*leoht*, Sax.] that sensation occasioned in the mind by the view of luminous bodies; or that property in bodies whereby they are fitted to excite those sensations in us; a certain action of luminous bodies on the medium between them and the eye, whereby they become visible; a state wherein bodies become visible; rays proceeding from a luminous body. Figuratively, illumination, instruction, or the discovery of something before unknown. A point of view; a situation; the direction in which the light falls. "Setting them in their proper *lights*." *Spect.* No. 291. Explanation, or the means of clearing up any difficult passage in writings. "One part of the text could not fail to give *light* to another." *Locke.* Any thing used to give light in the night-time. A person of great parts and eminent abilities, famous for his discoveries, and the communication of them. "One of the *lights* of the age." SYNON. *Light* is the origin or commencement of *brightness*; *splendour* is *brightness* in perfection. The intention of *light* is only to make objects visible; that of *brightness*, to make them clearly distinguishable and known; *splendour* shews them to a great degree of perfection. We attribute *light* to the stars, *brightness* to the moon, and *splendour* to the sun.

LIGHT, (*lite*) *a.* [*leoht*, Sax.] easily raised, or of small weight; not burdensome to be borne, worn, carried, or lifted up. Figuratively, easy to be endured. Easy to be performed. "The task was *light*." *Dryd.* Active or nimble. "*Light* of foot." 2 *Sam.* ii. 18. Slight or trifling. "A *light* error." *Boyle.* Not thick or gross. "*Light* bread. *Numb.* xxi. 5. "*Light* fumes." *Dryd.* Gay; airy; trifling; irregular; unchaste. "A *light* wife doth make a heavy husband." *Shak.* Bright, or shining; clear. Tending to white, applied to colour. "A *light*-coloured clay." *Woodw.*

To LIGHT, (*lit*) *v. a.* [from *light*, substantive] to kindle, inflame, or set on fire; to give light to.

To LIGHT, (*lit*) *v. n.* [from *licht*, Belg.] to fall upon or meet with by chance, used with *upon*. To dismount or descend from a horse or carriage, used with *from*, *off*, and formerly *down*; from *alightan*, Sax. "He *lighted down* from the chariot." 2 *Kings* v. 21. To fall, or strike. "*On* whomsoever it *lighteth*." *Hooker.* To settle; to fix, or rest. "Then as a bee *lights* on that and this." *Dryd.*

LIGHT, *ad.* more properly LIGHTLY, which see. "Shall we set *light* by that custom." *Hooker.*

To LI'GHTEN, (*liten*) *v. n.* [*lichten*, Sax.] to flash, applied to the glare of light occasioned by the explosion of combustible particles in the air, attended with thunder. To fall or light, used with *upon*. "Lord, let thy mercy *lighten upon* us." *Com. Pray.*

To LI'GHTEN, (*liten*) *v. a.* [from *light*, substantive] to illuminate, or make things visible; to disperse any gloom or obscurity; to convey knowledge. "*Lighten* our darkness, we beseech thee, O Lord." *Com. Pray.* To make less heavy, applied to burdens.

LI'GHTER, (*liter*) *s.* a large heavy boat, in which ships are lightened or unloaded.

LI'GHTERMAN, (*liter-man*) *s.* one who owns or works a lighter.

LI'GHTFINGERED, (*lite-fingered*) *a.* nimble at conveyance; thievish.

LI'GHTFOOT, or LI'GHTFOOTED, (*litefútted*) *a.* nimble in dancing, or swift in running.

LI'GHTHEADED, (*lite-hĕded*) *a.* unsteady; loose; thoughtless; giddy. In medicine, delirious, or disordered in the mind by disease.

LIGHTHE'ARTED, (*lite-hárted*) *a.* gay; merry; airy; cheerful.

LI'GHTHOUSE, (*lite-house*) *s.* a high building, at the top of which lights are hung to guide ships at sea.

LI'GHTLEGGED, *a.* nimble; swift.

LI'GHTLESS, (*liteless*) *a.* dark; wanting light.

LI'GHTLY, (*litely*) *ad.* without pressing hard; easily; without uneasiness or affliction; cheerfully. "Seeming to bear it *lightly*." *Shak.* Unchastely; immodestly; nimbly.

LI'GHTMINDED, (*lite-minded*) *a.* unsettled; unsteady; full of levity.

LI'GHTNESS, (*liteness*) *s.* want of weight; agility or nimbleness; inconstancy; unchastity, or levity.

LI'GHTNING, (*litening*) *s.* [from *lighten*, whence *lightening*, and *lightning*,] a flash of light which accompanies thunder. The identity of lightning with the electric fluid was proved by Dr. Franklin in June 1752, when he contrived to bring down lightning from the heavens by means of an electrical kite which he raised on the approach of a storm of thunder, and with the electricity thus obtained charged phials, kindled spirits, and performed several other experiments.

LIGHTS, (*lites*) *s.* the lungs, or organs by which the action of breathing is performed. The word is never used in the singular.

LIGHTSOME, (*litesome*) *a.* luminous; with great appearance of light; gay; airy.

LI'GHTSOMENESS, (*litesomeness*) *s.* luminousness, or the quality of having much light; cheerfulness; levity.

LIGN-A'LOES, *s.* [*lignum aloes*, Lat.] aloes wood. "The trees of *lign aloes* which the Lord hath planted." *Numbers.*

LI'GNEOUS, *a.* [from *lignum*, wood, Lat.] made of wood; resembling wood.

LI'GNUM VITÆ, *s.* [Lat. the wood of life] a very hard wood, called likewise *guaiacum.*

LI'GURE, *s.* a precious stone, mentioned in Scripture.

LIKE, *a.* [*lic*, Sax.] resembling, or having a resemblance; equal; of the same quality or quantity; likely, or in a state that gives probable expectations; but this last sense is improper.

LIKE, *s.* [this substance is seldom more than the adjective used elliptically; *the like*, for *the like thing*, or *like person*] some person or thing resembling another. Near approach; state like to another state.

LIKE, *ad.* in the same manner; in the same manner as. "*Like* as a father pitieth his children." *Psal.* ciii. 13. In such a manner as becomes. "Quit yourselves *like* men." 1 *Sam.* iv. 9. Followed by *enough*, probable or likely. "*Like enough* it will." *Shak.*

To LIKE, *v. a.* [*lican*, Sax.] to approve of; to choose with some degree of preference; to view with approbation, love, or fondness.

LI'KELIHOOD, or LI'KELINESS, *s.* [from *likely*] appearance or show; resemblance; probability, or appearance of truth.

LI'KELY, *a.* such as may be liked; such as may please by their external appearance; probable.

LI'KELY, *ad.* probably.

To LI'KEN, *v. a.* to represent as bearing some resemblance; to compare.

LI'KENESS, *s.* resemblance; one that resembles another.

LI'KEWISE, *ad.* in like manner; also; too; moreover, or besides. SYNON. *Also* relates more to number and quantity, its proper office being to add and augment. *Likewise* is used with more propriety when it refers to similitude or comparison; its particular office is, to denote the conformity and equality of things.

LI'KING, *a.* plump; in a state of plumpness. "Why should he see your faces worse *liking?*" Dan. i. 10.

LI'KING, *s.* a state of trial, wherein a person is placed, that he may see whether he likes, or is approved of. Good state of body, plumpness.

LI'LAC, *s.* [Fr.] a beautiful shrub of the *diandria monogynia* class, frequently cultivated in our gardens, the flowers of which are much admired for their beauty and smell.

LI'LIED, *a.* adorned with lilies; of the whiteness of a lily.

LI'LY, *s.* [*lilium*, Lat.] a flower somewhat resembling the fleur-de-lys, but of various colours.

LI'LY *of the Valley*, *s.* a flower consisting of one petal, shaped like a bell, and divided at the top into six segments; and is very common in shady woods.

LI'LY-LIVERED, *a.* white-livered; cowardly. "A base *lily-livered* action-taking knave." *Shak.*

LI'MA, a city of S. America, capital of Peru, founded by Francis Pizarro in the beginning of the year 1535. It has an university, and gives its name to the principal audience of Peru. The streets are handsome and straight, but the houses are generally only one story high, on account of the earthquakes. However, they are pretty, and much adorned, having long galleries on the front. One part of the roofs is covered with coarse linen cloth, and the others only with reeds, which is not inconvenient, because violent rains are not known here; but the rich inhabitants cover theirs with fine mats, or beautiful cotton cloths. There are trees planted all round their houses, to keep off the heat of the sun. What the houses want in height, they have all in length and depth; for some of them are 200 feet long, and proportionably broad, so that they have 10 or 12 large apartments on the ground-floor. The royal square is very handsome; and in the middle is a fountain of bronze, adorned with the image of Fame, which spouts out water. On the E. and W. sides are the public structures which are well built. The river which crosses Lima forms canals or streams which run to most of the houses, and serve to water their gardens, &c. The city is about 4 miles in length, and 2 in breadth, and is divided into 5 parishes. They make use of mules to draw their coaches, and of these there are about 5,000. The churches and convents are exceedingly rich, and divine service is performed in them with a magnificence scarcely to be imagined. The ornaments, even on common days, exceed, in quantity and richness, those which many cities of Europe display on the most extraordinary occasions. Lima is the seat of the viceroy, whose office is generally triennial, and contains several courts, as that of the viceroy, of the archbishop, of the inquisition, of the consulada or commerce, and of the wills. Earthquakes are here very frequent, and some have done this city a great deal of damage, particularly that in 1746, by which it was almost destroyed. The inhabitants are so rich, that when the viceroy, sent from Spain in 1682, made his public entrance into the city, they paved the street he was to pass through with ingots of silver. It is said, that the inhabitants are very debauched, but at the same time, extremely superstitious, having a strong belief in the power of charms; that about a fourth part of the city consists of monks and nuns, who are not more chaste than the rest; that if any one happen to rival a monk he is in danger of his life, for they always carry a dagger under their frocks; that the most profligate of them think they can atone for all their crimes, by hearing a mass, or kissing the robe of St. Francis or St. Dominic; and that then they return to their former practices. Lima is advantageously seated on the centre of the spacious, fertile, and delightful valley of Rimac or Lima, the whole of which it commands without any difficulty, on a small river of the same name, near the sea. Lat. 12. 5. S., long. 76. 24. W.

LIMB, (*lim*) *s.* [*lim*, Sax. and Scot.] a member; a joint of any animal. An edge or border, used by philosophical writers, from *limbe*, Fr. or *limbus*, Lat. "As its outward *limb*, the red and yellow." *Newt.* Opt. In botany, the upper part of a petal, in blossoms composed of more than one regular petal. Thus, in the wall-flower, the upper flat broad part of the petals is called the limb.

To LIMB, (*lim*) *v. a.* to assume limbs. To tear asunder; to dismember.

LI'MBECK, *s.* [corrupted from *alembic*] a still.

LI'MBED, (*lim'd*) *a.* formed with regard to limbs. "Large *limb'd*." *Pope.*

LI'MBER, [*limp*, Brit.] flexible; easily bent.

LI'MBERNESS, *s.* the quality of being easily bent.

LI'MBO, *s.* [from *limbus* a border, Lat.] a middle state, bordering on hell, in which there is neither pleasure nor pain. Popularly, a prison; any place of misery and confinement.

LI'MBURG, a town of the Netherlands, capital of a duchy of the same name. Here is a manufacture of woollen cloths, and it is famous for its excellent cheese. Near it are many quarries of different kinds of marble; the precipices, mountains, and rocks round about, are romantic; the air is wholesome; and the inhabitants have hardly any diseases except old age. It is seated on an agreeable mountain near the river Wese, 20 miles E. S. E. of Liege, Lat. 50. 38. N., long. 6. 5. E.

LI'MBURG, the duchy of, a province of the Netherlands, bounded on the N. by the duchy of Juliers; on the E. by the electorate of Cologne and duchy of Juliers; and on the S. and W. by the territory of Liege. It is about 30 miles in length, and 24 in breadth. It contains some of the best iron mines in the Netherlands; the soil is fertile for corn, and it abounds in a fine breed of cattle.

LIME, *s.* [*lim*, Sax.] any viscous substance; particularly applied to that which is laid on twigs, and catches or sticks

to the wings and feet of birds that touch it, hence called *birdlime*. In mineralogy, one of the nine primitive earths. It is found in a variety of states, as chalk, marble, limestone, &c., but never pure. When purified by burning, it furnishes the principal material for mortar; is employed by bleachers, tanners, soap-boilers, iron-masters, &c., in their several manufactures, by farmers as a manure, and is of some use in medicine.

LIME, *s.* in botany, called likewise the linden-tree; its wood is much used by carvers and turners. A species of lemon which grows in the West Indies, from *lime*, Fr.

To LIME, *v. a.* to smear with lime, to cement or unite as with mortar. To manure ground with lime. Figuratively, to entangle or insnare. "Oh *limed* soul!" *Shak.*

LI'MEKILN, *s.* a kiln where stones are burnt to lime.

LI'MERICK, a city of Ireland, in the county of Limerick, and province of Munster, about 3 miles in circumference. Within a century it was reckoned the second city in the kingdom; at present it has lost its rank; not because it flourishes less, but because Cork flourishes more. It is divided into the Irish and English towns; the latter, which is the most ancient, is situated on an island, formed by the river Shannon, and called King's Island. It has been dismantled about 30 years, and has increased prodigiously within that period by the addition of handsome streets and quays; and its commerce has kept pace with its size. The linen, woollen, and paper manufactures are carried on here to a great extent; and the exports of beef and other provisions are considerable. It contains many hospitals, some handsome public structures, and about 8,000 houses. The inhabitants are estimated at upwards of 67,000. The country around it is fertile and pleasant, but the air is rather moist. It is 50 miles S. S. E. of Galway, 50 N. of Cork, and 94 S. W. of Dublin.

LIMERICK, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, about 40 miles in length, and 23 in breadth, bounded on the N. and N. W. by Tipperary and Clare; on the W. by Kerry; on the S. by Cork; and on the E. by Tipperary. It contains 125 parishes, and about 250,000 inhabitants, and is a fertile and well-inhabited county, though the S. E. and S. W. parts are mountainous. The soil is particularly rich in pasture, the best cattle slaughtered at Cork being sent from this county. Several rivers water it, the principal of which are the Shannon and the Maig.

LI'MESTONE, *s.* the stone of which lime is made.

LI'MEWATER, *s.* a liquor made by pouring boiling water on unslaked lime, and racking it off when settled.

LI'MEWORT, *s.* a kind of pink.

LI'MIT, *s.* [*limes*, Lat.] a bound; a border; the utmost extent of any place or space.

To LI'MIT, *v. a.* [from *limes* a limit, Lat.] to confine within certain bounds; to restrain. To circumscribe, or prescribe bounds to. "They tempted God, and *limited* the Holy One of Israel." *Psal.* lxxviii. 41. To restrain or confine the sense, applied to words that have various significations.

LIMITA'NEOUS, *a.* belonging to bounds.

LI'MITARY, *a.* placed at the limits or boundaries as a guard. "Proud *limitary* cherub." *Milt.*

LIMITA'TION, *s.* [from *limes* a limit, Lat.] restriction; restraint; a certain time assigned by statute within which an action must be brought.

LIMMINGTON, or *Lymington*, a town of Hampshire, about a mile from the channel that runs between the main land and the Isle of Wight; has a harbour for vessels of considerable burden. The chief trade is making salt. It is seated on a high hill, 97 miles S. W. of London. Market on Saturday. Pop. 3362.

To LIMN, *v. a.* [*enluminer*, Fr.] to draw or paint any thing; to colour or illuminate on prints and maps; to paint in water colours, in crayons, oil colours, &c.

LI'MNER, *s.* [corrupted from *enlumineur*, Fr.] a painter, or one who draws portraits from the life.

LIMOGES, a town in the department of Upper Vienne, containing about 13,000 inhabitants. It was taken from the Visigoths by the Franks, under Clovis; after whose death it came to the dukes of Aquitaine. It is seated on the river Vienne, 50 miles N. N. E. of Perigueux, and 110 N. E of Bourdeaux.

LIMOSIN, a ci-devant province of France, divided into the Upper and Lower, the former of which is very cold, but the latter more temperate. It is covered with forests of chesnut-trees, and contains mines of lead, copper, tin, and iron; but the principal trade consists in cattle and horses. It is now the department of Upper Vienne, of which Limoges is the capital.

LI'MOUS, *a.* [*limosus*, Lat.] muddy and slimy.

LIMP, *a.* [*limpio*, Ital.] vapid, or having no taste.

To LIMP, *v. n.* [*limpen*, Sax.] to halt; to walk lamely.

LI'MPET, *s.* a kind of shell-fish.

LI'MPED, *a.* [*limpidus*, Lat.] clear; pure; transparent.

LI'MPIDNESS, *s.* the quality of being transparent, applied to streams.

LI'MPINGLY, *ad.* in a lame or halting manner.

LI'MY, *a.* [from *lime*] containing lime. Viscous or glutinous.

LI'NCHPIN, *s.* an iron pin that keeps the wheel on the axle-tree.

LI'NCOLN, (*Linkon*) formerly called NICOL, a city, the capital of Lincolnshire; is pleasantly seated on the side of a hill, on the Witham, which here divides itself into three small channels. It is much reduced from its former extent and splendour, (when it contained 52 parish churches, and was one of the most populous cities of England, according to Malmsbury, and a mart for all goods coming by land or water:) and now consists principally of one street, above 2 miles long, well paved, and several cross and parallel streets, well peopled. Here are some handsome modern buildings, but more antique ones. The Romans' northgate still remains under the name of New-port Gate. It is a vast semicircle of stones, of very large dimensions, laid without mortar, and connected only by their uniform shape. Upon the whole, this city has an air of ancient grandeur, arising, in a great measure, from the number of monastic ruins; most of which are now converted into stables, outhouses, &c. The cathedral, a stately Gothic pile, one of the largest in England, is its glory; it stands on so lofty a hill, that it may be seen 50 miles to the N. and 30 to the S., and is particularly admired for its interior architecture, which is in the richest and lightest Gothic style. The famous great bell, called Tom of Lincoln, requires, at least, 15 able men to ring it. The chief trade here is in coals brought by the Trent and Fossdyke; and oats and wool, which are sent by the river Witham. Here is a small manufacture of camlets. It is 32 miles N. E. of Nottingham, and 133 N. of London. Pop. 11,892.

LI'NCOLNSHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the N. by the Humber, which divides it from Yorkshire; on the E. by the German Ocean; on the S. E. by the Wash and part of Norfolk; on the S. by Cambridgeshire and Northamptonshire; on the S. W. by Rutland; on the W. by the counties of Leicester and Nottingham; and on the N. W. by Yorkshire. It is 77 miles from N. to S. and 48 in breadth, where widest. It is divided into three parts, namely, Holland on the S. E., Kesteven on the S. W., and Lindsey on the N. It contains 30 hundreds, 1 city 33

market-towns, 630 parishes, and 362,717 inhabitants. Its principal rivers are the Trent, Humber, Witham, Welland, Ancain, Nen, and Dun. The air is various, according to its three grand divisions. The soil, in many places, is very rich, the inland part producing corn in great plenty, and the fens cole-seed, and very rich pastures; whence their breed of cattle is larger than that of any other county in England, except Somersetshire; their horses are also excellent, and very large; their hunting hounds and hares are peculiarly noted for their extreme swiftness; and their sheep are not only of the largest breed, but are clothed with a long thick wool, peculiarly fitted for the worsted and coarse woollen manufactures.

LI'NCTUS, *s.* [from *lingo* to lick, Lat.] a medicine, so called because licked up by the tongue.

LI'NDEN, [*lind*, Sax.] the lime-tree.

LI'NDSEY, the largest of the principal divisions of Lincolnshire, including all the country that lies N. of the Witham and the Fossdyke. It is the most elevated part of the county; and the air is generally esteemed healthy, especially on the western side. Toward the N. E. part is a large tract of heathy land, called the Wolds, the S. part of which is well inhabited; but the N. is very thin of people. Great flocks of sheep are bred throughout this tract.

LINE, *s.* [*linea*, Lat.] quantity extended in length only, without breadth or thickness; any extension, considered only with regard to length; a slender string; a thread extended as a guide or rule; the string that sustains the hook in angling; a lineament or mark in the face; a single row of letters written or printed from one margin to the other; rank, in an army. A work thrown up, or a breach, applied to fortification. Extension; a limit. In geography, the equator, or equinoctial line. In pedigree, progeny, family, or relations, considered as ascending or descending. In the plural, a letter, or any composition written by an author. "I read your *lines*."

To LINE, *v. a.* [probably from *linum* flax, linen, Lat.] to cover on the inside.

LI'NEAGE, *s.* [*lineage*, Fr.] race; progeny; family.

LI'NEAL, *a.* [from *linea* a line, Lat.] composed of lines delineated. Descending directly, as the son from the father, &c., applied to genealogy. Allied by direct descent.

LI'NEALLY, *ad.* in a direct line, applied to pedigree.

LI'NEAMENT, *s.* [from *linea* a line, Lat.] feature; or any mark, either in the face or form, which distinguishes one person from another.

LI'NEAR, *a.* [from *linea* a line, Lat.] composed of lines, having the form of lines.

LINEA'TION, *s.* [from *linea* a line, Lat.] a draught or appearance of a line or lines.

LI'NEN, *s.* [from *linum* flax, Lat.] cloth made of hemp or flax.

LI'NEN, *a.* [from *linum* flax, Lat.] made of linen; resembling linen in whiteness.

LI'NEN-DRA'PER, *s.* [from *linen* and *draper*, of *drap*, Fr. cloth] a person who sells linen. See DRAPER.

LING, *s.* [*ling*, Isl.] a kind of heath; a kind of sea-fish usually dried and salted, from *linghe*, Belg.

LING, the termination borrowed from the Saxons, commonly implies diminution, and is derived from *klein*, Teut. little; thus *cnæling*, Sax. from *cnæp*, Sax. a boy implies a little boy; *kitling* is a little kitchen. Sometimes it denotes quality, and is then, according to Skinner, derived from *lingen*, Teut. to belong; thus *suckling*, denotes the state of an infant that sucks; and *hireling*, the quality of a person who works for hire.

To LI'NGER, *v. n.* [from *leng*, Sax.] to remain long in a state of languor or pain. Figuratively, to hesitate, or be in a surprise. To wait long in expectation or uncertainty; to remain long in any state as loath to leave it; to be long in producing an effect.

LI'NGERER, *s.* one who does any thing in such a manner as to protract the time, or do it as slowly as he can.

LI'NGERINGLY, *ad.* in a tedious or delaying manner

LI'NGET, *s.* [*lingot*, Fr.] a small mass of metal.

LINGO, *s.* [Port.] language; tongue; or speech; a low cant word.

LINGUADE'NTAL, *a.* [from *lingua* the tongue, and *dens* a tooth, Lat.] in grammar, applied to the letters uttered by the joint action of the tongue and teeth, as *f* and *v*.

LI'NGUIST, *s.* [from *lingua* a tongue, Lat.] a person skilled in languages.

LI'NGWOOD, *s.* an herb.

LI'NIMENT, *s.* [from *linio* to anoint, Lat.] an ointment, or any medicine that may be spread or smeared over a sore.

LI'NING, *s.* [from the verb *line*] the inner covering of any thing.

LINK, *s.* [*gelencke*, Teut.] a single ring of a chain; any thing doubled, or forming a loop resembling the ring of a chain; any thing that connects; a chain. In reasoning, a single part of a series or chain of consequences; a proposition. Joined to a foregoing and following proposition, a series.

To LINK, *v. a.* to connect or join together, as the links of a chain. Figuratively, to unite in concord or friendship; to connect, generally used with *together*.

LINK-BOY, *s.* a boy that carries a torch, or link, to light persons in the night.

LI'NLITHGOW, the county-town of Linlithgowshire, is an ancient, large, regular, and well-built place, and stands on a rising ground, near a lake, remarkable for bleaching. It is 16 miles W. of Edinburgh. Pop. 4784.

LI'NLITHGOWSHIRE, or *WEST LO'THIAN*, a county of Scotland, bounded on the W. by Stirlingshire; on the N. by the Frith of Forth; on the E. by Edinburghshire; and on the S. and S. W. by Lanerkshire. It is about 17 miles long, and 8 in its main breadth. It abounds with corn and pasture, and has also plenty of coal, lime-stone, lead-ore, salt, and river-fish. Pop. 26,848.

LI'NNET, *s.* [*linot*, Fr.] a small singing-bird, about the size of a sparrow, covered with brownish feathers.

LI'NSEED, *s.* corrupted from *lintseed*; the seed of flax.

LI'NSEY-WOO'LSEY, *a.* made of linen and wool mixed together. Figuratively, vile, mean, compounded of different unsuitable parts; mongrel.

LI'NSTOCK, *s.* a staff of wood, with a match at the end, used by gunners in firing cannon.

LINT, *s.* [from *linteum* linen cloth, Lat.] the soft substance called flax; linen scraped into a soft woolly substance, used by surgeons to lay on wounds.

LI'NTEL, *s.* [*linteal*, Fr.] the upper part of a door-frame, crossing the two upright posts.

LI'NTON, a town of Cambridgeshire, 12 miles S. E. of Cambridge, and 46 N. by E. of London. Market on Thursday.

LI'ON, *s.* [*lion*, Fr. *leo*, Lat.] the most majestic, bold, and magnanimous of wild-beasts. It is placed by naturalists at the head of the cat-tribe, and is a native of the interior of Africa, and of the hotter parts of Asia. He is observed to be less courageous in those countries which are pretty fully inhabited than in the deserts where he seldom encounters a human foe. Numerous instances are recorded of lions hav-

ing been tamed, and of their becoming strongly attached to their keepers. A sign in the zodiac, which the sun enters about July 23.

LI'ON-HEA'RTED, *a.* undaunted, like a lion.

LIP, *s.* [*lippe*, Sax.] the edge or outward part of the mouth; that musculous part which shuts and covers the mouth, both above and below. Figuratively, the edge of any thing. *To make a lip*, is to hang the lip, in anger and contempt. In botany, the upper or under division of a gaping blossom.

LI'PLABOUR, *s.* action of the lips, without concurrence of the mind; words without sentiments.

LIPO'THYMOUS, *a.* [from *leipo* to fail, and *thymos* the mind or spirit, Gr.] fainting.

LIPO'THYMY, *s.* [from *leipo* to fail, and *thymos* the mind or spirit, Gr.] in medicine, a sudden diminution or failure of the animal and vital functions; a swoon or fainting fit.

LI'PPED, *a.* having lips.

LI'PPITUDE, *s.* [from *lippus* blear-eyed, Lat.] blearedness of the eyes.

LI'P-WISDOM, *s.* an appearance of wisdom in discourse without practice. "All is but *lip-wisdom*, which wants experience." *Sidney*.

LI'QUATION, *s.* [from *liquo* to melt, Lat.] the act of melting, capacity of being melted.

To LI'QUATE, *v. n.* [*liquo*, Lat.] to melt or turn into liquor.

LIQUEFA'CTION, *s.* [from *liquidus* liquid, and *facio* to make, Lat.] the act of melting; the state of a body melted.

LIQUEFI'ABLE, *a.* [from *liquefy*] capable of being melted.

To LI'QUEFY, *v. a.* [from *liquidus* liquid, and *facio* to make, Lat.] to melt, applied to fire. To dissolve, applied to liquor.

LI'QUID, *a.* [from *liqueo* to be moist, Lat.] fluid, or giving way to the slightest touch. Soft or clear, applied to sound. In grammar, pronounced without any harshness, and applied to the consonants, *l*, *m*, *n*, and *r*.

LI'QUID, *s.* a body which has the property of fluidity, and of wetting other bodies immerged in it. Liquid substances are nothing more than solids converted into liquids by heat, a certain increase of which would convert the liquid into vapour.

To LI'QUIDATE, *v. a.* to clear away or lessen debts. In commerce, to make bills current and payable.

LIQUI'DITY, *s.* subtilty; thinness.

LI'QUIDNESS, *s.* the quality of having its parts easily put in motion, and adhering to any thing immerged.

LI'QUOR, (*likur*) *s.* [*liquor*, Lat.] any thing liquid; generally applied to something which has some inebriating or intoxicating ingredients steeped in it.

To LI'QUOR, *v. a.* to drench or moisten.

LI'QUORICE, *s.* a sweet root used in medicine.

LI'SBON, anciently called Olisippo, and by the Moors Olisibona, the capital of Portugal, a large, rich, and celebrated city, one of the principal in Europe, with an university. The squares, public buildings, and palaces, were magnificent; but it was almost totally destroyed by an earthquake, Nov. 1, 1755. The new town is much more handsome than the former: the plan is regular; the streets, some of which are more than three miles in length, and the squares, are spacious, and the buildings are elegant. The harbour will contain 1,000 sail of ships, which ride in the greatest safety; and the city, being viewed from the southern shore of the river, affords a beautiful prospect, as the buildings gradually rise above each other, in the form of an amphitheatre. The number of inhabitants is estimated at 270,000, of which the negroes and mulattoes make a sixth-part. They reckon here more than 20,000 houses, 40 parish churches, and 50 convents of both sexes. The patriarch, who is generally a cardinal, officiates here in greater pomp than the pope himself; and the rich ornaments of his church seem to have absorbed several years' revenue of the Brazils. It is remarkable, that the pipes of the organ, in the patriarchal church, are placed horizontally. Both the entrances to the harbour, close by the sea, are defended by two forts. Lisbon is seated on the river Tagus, or Tajo, 10 miles from the mouth of it, 178 W. by N. of Seville, and 255 S. by W. of Madrid. Lat. 38. 42. N., long. 9. 9. W.

LISLE, (*Lile*) a large and handsome city in the department of the North, one of the richest and most commercial in France, and before the revolution, the capital of French Flanders. It is situated in a rich, marshy soil, surrounded with walls, and strongly fortified. The citadel is one of the best works of Vauban. They reckon 170 streets, 30 public places, about 9,000 houses, and 70,000 inhabitants. The public structures are, the exchange, a general hospital, and (before the revolution) 3 colleges. Here are various sorts of manufactures, but the principal trade is in camlets. It is seated on the river Deule, 14 miles W. of Tournay, and 130 N. of Paris. Lat. 50. 38. N., long. 3, 4. E.

LI'SMORE, one of the Western Islands of Scotland, seated at the mouth of the bay of Lochoyol, in Argyleshire. It is 8 miles long, and 2 broad, and the soil is pretty fertile. It was formerly the residence of the bishops of Argyle.

LISNE, *s.* a cavity; a hollow. "In the *lisne* of a rock." *Hale*.

To LISP, *v. n.* [*hlisp*, Sax.] to speak with too frequent an application of the tongue to the teeth or palate.

LISP, *s.* the act of speaking with too frequent application of the tongue to the teeth or palate.

LI'SPER, *s.* one who speaks lispingly.

LIST, *s.* [*liste*, Fr.] a roll or catalogue. Enclosed ground, in which tilts are run, and combats fought; from *lice*, Fr. Hence, *to enter the lists*, is to contend with a person, either with bodily strength, or by disputation and argument. A stripe on the extremities of cloth; a border; from *licium*, Lat. Desire; willingness; choice, from *lystan*, Sax.

To LIST, *v. n.* [*lystan*, Sax.] to choose or desire; to be disposed or inclined to.

To LIST, *v. a.* [from *list* a roll] to enlist or register. To retain and enrol as soldiers or sailors. To hearken to; from *listen*.

LI'STED, *a.* striped; marked with lines or streaks of different colours.

LI'STEL, *s.* in architecture, is a small band or kind of rule in the moulding; also the space between the channelings of pillars.

To LI'STEN, *v. n.* [*hlystan*, Sax.] to hearken or give attention to.

LI'STENER, *s.* one who hearkens or attends to what another says.

LI'STLESS, *a.* without any inclination or determination to one thing more than another; careless; heedless.

LI'STLESSLY, *ad.* without thought or attention.

LI'STLESSNESS, *s.* inattention; disregard; want of desire.

LIT, the preterite of light. "I *lit* my pipe with the paper." *Addison*.

LI'TANY, *s.* [from *litaneyo* to beseech, Gr.] a general supplication used in public worship to appease the wrath of the Deity, and to request those virtues which a person wants.

LISBON.

LONDON: PUBLISHED BY THOMAS KELLY, 17, PATERNOSTER ROW

LITCHFIELD. See LICHFIELD.

LI'TERAL, *a.* [from *litera* a letter, pl. learning, Lat.] according to its primary and most obvious sense, opposed to figurative. Following the letter, or word for word, applied to translations. Consisting of letters.

LI'TERAL, *s.* primitive or literal meaning.

LI'TERALLY, *ad.* according to the primary and obvious sense of words, opposed to figuratively. With close adherence to the words or sense of an original, applied to translations.

LI'TERARY, *a.* [from *litera* a letter, pl. learning, Lat.] respecting letters; regarding learning.

LITERA'TI, *s.* [Ital.] the learned. It has no singular.

LI'TERATURE, *s.* [from *litera* a letter, pl. learning, Lat.] learning; erudition.

LI'THARGE, *s.* [from *lithos* a stone, and *argyros* silver, Gr.] lead vitrified either with or without copper.

LITHE, *a.* [*lithe*, Sax.] pliant; easily bent.

LI'THENESS, *s.* the quality of being pliant or easily bent.

LI'THER, *a.* [from *lithe*] soft; pliant; of little or no resistance. Bad; sorry; corrupt.

LITHO'GRAPHY, *s.* [Gr.] the art or practice of engraving upon stones.

LITHOMANCY, *s.* [from *lithos* a stone, and *manteia* divination, Gr.] prediction, or the art of foretelling by stones.

LITHONTRI'PTIC, *a.* [from *lithos* a stone, and *tribo* to beat small, Gr.] medicines which have the power of dissolving the stone in the bladder or kidneys.

LITHO'TOMIST, *s.* [from *lithos* a stone, and *temno* to cut, Gr.] a surgeon who extracts the stone by cutting or opening the bladder.

LITHO'TOMY, *s.* [from *lithos* a stone, and *temno* to cut, Gr.] the art or practice of cutting for the stone.

LITHUA'NIA, or *Litwa*, a large country of Europe, between Poland and Russia. It is about 300 miles in length, and 250 in breadth, and is watered by several large rivers, the principal of which are, the Dnieper, Dwina, Niemen, Pripecz, and Bog. It is a flat country, like Poland, and the lands are very proper for tillage. The soil is not only fertile in corn, but it produces honey, wood, pitch, and vast quantities of wool. They have also excellent little horses, which they never shoe, because their hoofs are very hard. There are vast forests, in which are bears, wolves, elks, wild oxen, lynxes, beavers, gluttons, wild cats, &c., and eagles and vultures are very common. In the forests, large pieces of yellow amber are frequently dug up. The country abounds with Jews, who, though numerous in every other part of Poland, seem to have fixed their head-quarters in this duchy. "If you ask for an interpreter," says Mr. Coxe, "they bring you a Jew; if you come to an inn, the landlord is a Jew; if you want post-horses, a Jew procures them, and a Jew drives them; if you wish to purchase, a Jew is your agent; and this, perhaps, is the only country in Europe where Jews cultivate the ground; in passing through Lithuania, we frequently saw them engaged in sowing, reaping, mowing, and other works of husbandry." The peasants of this country are in a state of the most abject vassalage. The established religion has heretofore been the Roman Catholic, but there are Lutherans, Calvinists, Socinians, Greeks, and even Turks, as well as Jews. It was formerly governed by its own dukes, but afterwards united with the kingdom of Poland; this union was ratified in the diet at Wilna, by a formal instrument, in the year 1401; and in 1569, the two countries were so united as to form but one state, under one prince. It was formerly divided into 9 palatinates, viz., Wilna, Troki, Polotsk, Novogorodeck, Witepsk, Brzesk, Msczislaw, Minsk, and Livonia. In 1772, the empress of Russia forcibly compelled the Poles to cede to her all that part of Lithuania bordering on Russia, including about one-third of the country. This she erected into the government of Polotsk and Mohilof: and, in 1793, in conjunction with the king of Prussia, she extended her dominion over almost the whole of Lithuania. What is called Prussian, or Little Lithuania, about 100 miles in length, and 50 in breadth, was settled, in 1720, by Frederick William, with French, Franconian, and Swiss Protestants, by whose skill and industry this once desolated country has been extremely well cultivated. At present it is under Russia.

LI'TIGANT, *s.* [from *lis* a suit, Lat.] one engaged in a law-suit.

LITIGANT, *a.* [from *lis* a suit, Lat.] engaged in a law-suit.

To LI'TIGATE, *v. a.* [from *lis* a suit, Lat.] to contest in law. Neuterly, to manage a suit; to carry on a cause.

LITIGA'TION, *s.* [from *lis* a suit, Lat.] a suit of law

LITI'GIOUS, *a.* [*litigieux*, Fr.] quarrelsome; wrangling; fond of going to law; disputable; controvertible.

LITI'GIOUSLY, *ad.* in a quarrelsome manner; in a manner which shews a fondness of law-suits.

LITI'GIOUSNESS, *s.* a wrangling disposition; a fondness for debates or law-suits.

LI'TMUS, *s.* a sort of cheap blue paint, which is imported from Holland. It is regarded by chemists as furnishing an excellent test for acids and alkalies.

LI'TTER, *s.* [*litière*, Fr.] a carriage borne by horses containing a bed; the straw laid under animals or plants. A breed of young, generally applied to those of swine. Any number of things thrown carelessly or confusedly together.

To LI'TTER, *v. a.* to bring forth young, applied to swine. To cover with things in a confused and slovenly manner; to supply cattle with straw to lie on.

LI'TTLE, *a.* compar. *less*, superlat. *least*: [*lytel*, Sax.] small in quantity, quality, number, dignity, or importance.

LI'TTLE, *s.* a small space; a small part or portion; a slight affair; not much; scarce any thing. SYNON. The word *little* sometimes signifies only want of bigness, and at other times want of greatness in every sense; whereas that of *small* is the opposite only to bigness, and supposes some kind of length.

LI'TTLE, *ad.* in a small degree or quantity; not much.

LI'TTLENESS, *s.* smallness of bulk or size; meanness; want of grandeur or dignity.

LI'TTORAL, *a.* [from *litus* the shore, Lat.] belonging to the shore.

LI'TURGY, *s.* [*liturgie*, Fr.] a form of prayers used in public worship. The English *liturgy* was first composed, approved, and confirmed in parliament, *anno* 1548, the offices for the morning and evening prayer being then in the same form as they stand at present, excepting that there was no confession and absolution, the office beginning with the Lord's prayer. In the communion the ten commandments were omitted; the offertory was made with bread and wine mixed with water; and in the prayer for Christ's church militant, thanks were given to God for his wonderful grace declared in his saints, in the Blessed Virgin, the patriarchs, prophets, apostles, and martyrs; and the saints departed were commended to God's mercy and peace: to this the consecratory prayer, now used, was joined as a part, only with some words now left out, petitioning that the bread and wine might be to us the body and blood of Jesus, the beloved Son, &c. In baptism, besides the form of the cross made on the child's forehead, another was made on his breast, with an

adjuration of the devil to go out of him, after which the child was dipped three times in the font, if well, but otherwise, sprinkled. Besides these, some other ceremonies were omitted in the office for the sick, as is supposed, in 1551, when the form was altered at the solicitation of Calvin. The last review of the liturgy was in 1661, and the last act of uniformity, enjoining the observance of it, is 13 and 14 of Car. II. cap. 4.

LI'TUUS, *s.* [Lat.] in medals, the staff used by augurs, in shape of a bishop's crosier.

LIVA'DIA, formerly *Achaia*, a province of Turkey in Europe, bounded on the N. by Janna and Albania; on the E. by the Archipelago; on the S. by the Morea; and on the W. by the Mediterranean; about 180 miles in length, and 35 in its main breadth. The province comprehends ancient Greece, properly so called, which included the provinces of Arcania, Etolia, Ozolœa, Locris, Phocis, Doris, Epicnemidis, Bœotia, Megara, and Attica. In this country were the celebrated mountains, Parnassus, Helicon, and Cythæron. The most considerable places at present, are Athens, Lepanto, and Livadia.

LIVA'DIA, an ancient, large, and populous town of Turkey, in the province of that name. It carries on a considerable trade in wool, corn, and rice, with which it furnishes all Greece; and is built round a mountain, which terminates in a peak, having on it a castle. It is situated on the gulf of Lepanto, 28 miles N. of Corinth, and 72 S. W. of Larissa. Lat. 38. 40. N., long. 23. 26. E.

To LIVE, (pronounced with the *i* short, as in *if* or *gift*) *v. n.* [*lyfian*, Sax.] to be in a state wherein the soul and body are united, and do operate together; to pass life in any manner with regard to habit, good or ill, happiness or misery; to continue in life. Followed by *with*, to converse or continue in the same house with another. To be supported; to feed.

LIVE, *a.* (the *i* pron. long, as in *time*) quick; having life; active. Burning, or not extinguished, applied to fire.

LI'VELIHOOD, *s.* [from *lively* and *hood*] support of life; maintenance; sufficient to supply the necessaries of life.

LI'VELILY, or LI'VELY, *ad.* in a brisk, vigorous, and active manner. With a strong resemblance, applied to description or painting.

LI'VELINESS, *s.* appearance of life; vivacity; activity; sprightliness.

LI'VELONG, (*livelong*) *a.* tedious; lasting; durable.

LI'VELY, *a.* brisk; vigorous; gay; airy; vivacious; nearly representing life.

LI'VER, (*liver*) *s.* one who is alive, or continues in life; one who lives in any particular manner with respect to virtue, vice, happiness, or misery. In anatomy, a large and pretty solid mass, of a dark red colour, a little inclining to yellow, situated immediately under the diaphragm, partly in the right hypochondrium, and partly in the epigastrium; its use is to purify the mass of blood, by secreting the bilious humours it contains. In chemistry, a combination of mineral substances, which is supposed to have the colour and general appearance of liver, as *liver of sulphur*, and *liver of antimony*.

LI'VER-COLOUR, *s.* a dark red colour.

LI'VERGROWN, *a.* having a great overgrown liver.

LI'VERHEMP, *s.* a plant, called also hemp agrimony and water hemp.

LIVERPOOL, or *Leverpool*, a large, flourishing, and populous sea-port town of Lancashire, consisting of at least two hundred thousand inhabitants; although, so late as the year 1565, it was a mere fishing hamlet, containing only 138 householders and cottagers; while 12 barks, containing 223 tons, and navigated by 75 men, made up the sum of its maritime riches, and formed the embryo of its present commercial greatness. Respecting the antiquities of this town, hardly any thing is known with certainty; the only monument of the kind now standing is an old tower near the lower end of Water-street, the remains of which have long been used as a prison. The date of its erection is involved in obscurity; but it was long the residence of the earls of Derby. In 1644, this town, then in the hands of the commonwealth, was besieged by prince Rupert, nephew to king Charles I., and taken, after a vigorous defence of one month, during which they often repulsed the besiegers with great slaughter. It was not till the year 1699, that Liverpool became a distinct parish; for before that time, it was only a hamlet to the parish of Walton, about 3 miles off, having only a parochial chapel of ease, the present church of St. Nicholas; it is now, however, become, with respect to extent of commerce, next to the metropolis; as by estimates which have been made, it appears that Liverpool navigates one-twelfth part of the shipping, and has one-fourth of the foreign trade of Great Britain; that it has one-half of the trade of London, and one-sixth of the general commerce of the kingdom. The slave trade (now happily abolished), formed a considerable branch of the commerce of this port, and is computed to have employed one-fourth of the ships belonging to it; that it had five-eighths of Great Britain's share of this iniquitous traffic, and three-sevenths of that of Europe. The trade to Ireland is very considerable; to which country and the Isle of Man several packets, adapted for passengers, sail almost daily; many ships are also sent to the Greenland whale-fishery; the coasting trade hence to London employs a great number; and many good ships have been built here, some for the East India trade. Liverpool communicates, by the rivers Mersey and Irwel, with Manchester; and by the river Weaver with the heart of Cheshire, particularly the salt works of Northwich, Middlewich, Winsford, &c. The Sankey canal facilitates the conveyance of coal from Ravenhead, and the duke of Bridgewater's canal communicates with the Birmingham, Worcester, Staffordshire, and Grand Trunk, to London. The Leeds canal will unite Liverpool and Hull; and the Ellesmere canal has communicated with the Dee, and is shortly expected to do so with the Severn. The docks of Liverpool form a prominent feature of the town, and give this port a decided preference over most others in the kingdom; of these it has 13: 5 wet docks, in which the water is retained by large flood-gates, and the ships kept constantly afloat; 3 others, which are left dry at low water, and called dry docks; with 5 graving docks, in which vessels are repaired; there is also a small dock for the use of the duke of Bridgewater's flats. The construction of the wet docks is laborious and expensive; that called the Old Dock (the first made in Liverpool,) is 200 yards long, and is about 80 wide; with flood-gates 23 feet high, and 34 wide. Its site was a *pool*, which, tradition says, was formerly frequented by a bird of the cormorant kind called a *liver*; and that hence the town was called *Liverpool*, and the liver adopted as its *crest*. The second made was the Salthouse Dock, of an irregular form, but having a length of quay of 640 yards, with flood-gates of the same dimensions as those of the Old Dock. The next made was George's Dock, 250 yards long and 100 broad; with flood-gates 25 feet high, and 38 wide; at the expense of 21,000*l*. To which succeeded the King's Dock, 290 yards long, and 90 broad; with flood-gates 25 feet high, and 42 wide; and finished at the expense of 20,000*l*. The last is that named the Queen's Dock, 270 yards long and 130 broad; with flood-gates the same as the preceding; at the expense of 25,000*l*. Each of these wet docks has a master, with a salary of 100 guineas per annum, whose business is to superintend the ma-

LONDON PUBLISHED BY THOMAS KELLY 17 PATERNOSTER ROW

nagement of the flood-gates, the docking and undocking of the ships at tide-time, &c. The docks have watch, scavengers, and lamps, distinct from those of the town; and the ships are secured against accident by the prohibition of fires, combustible materials, &c., under suitable fines. Liverpool has many public buildings; among which are, the Exchange, or Town-hall, first built in the year 1750, but the interior of which was destroyed by fire in 1795; since which it has been rebuilt in an elegant style, and is now appropriated to the purpose of the judicial and other offices for the police of the town; contiguous to this are the Exchange Buildings, an extensive range, newly built by subscription; in the centre of which is to be erected a monument, commemorative of the victories and death of the gallant Nelson; the prison; so large as to have at one time contained 2,000 prisoners of war;—the Corn Exchange, lately erected in Brunswick-street;—the Custom House, centrally situated, but of mean appearance; the Tobacco Warehouse, rented by government at 500*l.* per annum, and capable of containing 7,000 hogsheads;—the Infirmary, first opened in 1749, and receiving about 1,500 patients annually, besides relieving a great number of out-patients; the two wings of this elegant structure are used as an hospital, for the maintenance of decayed seamen belonging to the town; contiguous to which is the Lunatic Hospital;—the Blue-coat Hospital, for 230 boys and 50 girls;—the Poor-House, a neat building;—the Recovery Ward, for persons infected with fevers;—the Alms-houses, an asylum for poverty and old age;—the Dispensary, for supplying the afflicted poor with medicines and advice;—the School for the Blind, in which music, the making of baskets, floor-cloths, foot-bears, &c. have been successfully taught to this unfortunate class of mankind;—there is also an institution for the restoring of drowned persons, and another called the Ladies' Charity, for the delivery and relief of poor married women in child-bed.—To these may be added the Theatre, in Williamson's Square, built in 1772, at the expense of 6,000*l.*, but lately considerably enlarged;—also the Panorama, Music Hall, and Freemasons' Hall, in Bold-street. The coffee-houses and news-rooms are numerous, among which the Athenæum, Union, and especially the Lyceum, deservedly rank with the first public buildings of the town. Liverpool has 12 churches, namely, St. Nicholas, or the Old Church, St. Peter's, St. George's, St. Thomas's, St. Paul's, St. Anne's, St. John's, Trinity, St. James's, Christ Church, St. Mark's, and All Saints; some of which are neat, and others elegant; besides 4 chapels belonging to the establishment, and one Scotch church, or kirk. The chapels belonging to different denominations of dissenters are numerous; of these are reckoned 3 Independent chapels; 2 Presbyterian, or more properly Socinian; 1 Sandemanian; 4 Baptist; 5 Methodist; 1 Quaker's meeting-house; with 3 Roman Catholic chapels, and 1 Jewish synagogue. Liverpool is situated on the eastern bank of the river Mersey, (which is defended by a fort and several batteries,) and is 18 miles W. of Warrington, and 204 N. W. of London. Lat. 53. 22 N., long. 2. 30. W. From Manchester by railroad 31 miles.

LI'VERWORT, *s.* There is a very beautiful flower of this name, which botanists call by the Latin name *hepatica*, from its resembling the lobes of the liver; besides which, there are two plants called *lichen*. That called ash-coloured ground liverwort is reckoned a great specific for curing the bite of a mad dog.

LI'VERY, *s.* [from *liever*, Fr.] in law, the act of giving or taking possession; a release from a wardship; the writ by which possession is obtained; the state of being kept at a certain rate; clothes given to servants; any particular dress. *To stand at livery*, applied to horses, signifies to be kept in a public stable, where they are supplied with food.

LI'VERYMAN, *s.* a servant who wears clothes of a particular colour, which are given him by his master. In London, a citizen who wears a gown at public cavalcades, and has a liberty of voting for the members that represent the city in parliament, &c.

LIVES, *s.* the plural of LIFE.

LI'VID, *a.* [*lividus*, Lat.] discoloured as with a blow; black and blue.

LIVI'DITY, *s.* [*lividité*, Fr.] discoloration caused by a blow; a black-and-blue colour.

LI'VING, *s.* support; maintenance; livelihood; the benefice of a clergyman.

LI'VING, *a.* [from *live*] in a state of motion or vegetation; alive, or enjoying life.

LI'VINGLY, *ad.* in a living state.

LIVO'NIA, a province of the Russian empire, situated to the E. of the gulf of Riga, which with that of Esthonia, has been reciprocally claimed and possessed by the three bordering powers of Russia, Sweden, and Poland; and, for more than two centuries, was a constant source and perpetual scene of the most bloody wars. It was finally wrested from the Swedes by Peter the Great, and confirmed to the Russians by the peace of Nystadt, in 1721. It now forms the Russian government of Riga or Livonia, of which the town of Riga is the capital. It is about 250 miles from N. to S. and 150 from E. to W. The land is so fertile in corn, rye, and barley, that it is called the granary of the North; and it would produce a great deal more, if it were not so full of woods and morasses. The fish that abound here are salmon, carp, pike, flat-fish, and many others. In the forests are wolves, bears, elks, rein-deer, stags, and hares. The domestic animals are very numerous; but the sheep bear a bad sort of wool, resembling goats' hair. Here are a great number of forests, which consist of birch trees, pines, and oaks; and all the houses of the inhabitants are built with wood. They export vast quantities of flax, hemp, honey, wax, leather, lintseed, skins, and pot-ash. The czar, Peter theGreat perceiving that the inhabitants did not like the change of sovereigns, compelled them to abandon their country, and drove many of them as far as the Caspian Sea; but though he was afterwards persuaded to recall them, most of them perished before the edict was published, so that he was obliged to re-people their country with other nations.

LI'VRE, *s.* [Fr.] a French money of account, consisting of 20 sols, each sol containing 12 deniers; 10½d. sterling.

LIXI'VIAL, *a.* [from *lixivium* lye, Lat.] impregnated with salt; like a lixivium; obtained by calcining vegetables, and mixing their ashes with water; belonging to lye.

LIXI'VIATE, or LIXI'VIOUS, *a.* [*lixivieux*, Fr.] made from burnt vegetables, and extracted by lotion or washing.

LIXIVIA'TION, in chemistry, the solution of an alkali or a salt in water, or in some other fluid, in order to form a lixivium.

LIXI'VIUM, *s.* [Lat.] lye; water impregnated with salts, or ashes; a liquor which has the power of extraction.

LI'ZARD, *s.* [*lizarde*, Fr.] a small creeping creature of a green colour, with four legs, resembling a crocodile; there are some in Arabia a cubit long. In America, they are eaten by the natives of Peru, as appears by Don Juan de Ulloa's Travels.

LI'ZARD, the most southern promontory of England which is not above 36 miles from the Land's End in Cornwall, and 12 S. of Helston. From hence the ships usually

take their departure, when they are bound to the westward.

LI'ZARDSTONE, *s.* a kind of stone.

LLAMA, *s.* in zoology, a species of camel-sheep, found in South America. It is useful as a beast of burden, its wool is employed as a material for cloth, and its flesh is an article of food.

LLANBEDER, a good town of Cardiganshire, consisting of about 1300 inhabitants, and sends one member to parliament. It is seated on the river Tyvy, over which it has a bridge into Carmarthenshire, nearly 24 miles E. of Cardigan and 197 W. N. W. of London. Market on Saturday.

LLANDILOVAUR, a town of Carmarthenshire, with a considerable manufacture of flannel. It is pleasantly situated on an ascent, on the river Towy, over which it has a good stone bridge, 16 miles N. N. E. of Carmarthen, and 196 W. N. W. of London. About a mile S. W. of it stands Dynavour Castle, on a remarkably fine elevation, with the river Towy beautifully meandering at the bottom. It has been occupied by the Rices for several centuries, and is now the seat of Rice, Lord Dynavour. Market on Tuesday and Saturday, and a fair on Wednesday in Whitsun week.

LLANELLY, a town of Carmarthenshire, trading much in pitcoal. It is seated on a creek, or small sea-river, 13 miles S. by E. of Carmarthen, and 206 W. N. W. of London. Market on Tuesday.

LLANGADOCK, an indifferent town of Carmarthenshire, seated between the rivers Brane and Sawthy, which soon after empty themselves into the Towy, 18 miles N. E. of Carmarthen, and 185 W. N. W. of London. Market on Thursday.

LLANGOLLEN, a town of Denbighshire, in N. Wales, seated on the river Dee, over which it has a beautiful bridge of four arches, 7 miles S. of Wrexham, and 184 N. W. of London. The scenes in the vicinity of this place are very romantic and sublime, especially in approaching the lofty Berwyn Mountains which separate the two counties of Denbigh and Merioneth.

LLANIMDOVERY, a town of Carmarthenshire, consisting of about 100 meanly built houses. It had formerly a castle, now in ruins, and is seated near the river Towy, 26 miles N. E. of Carmarthen, and 181 W. N. W. of London. Market on Wednesday and Saturday.

LLANNERCHYMEAD, a small town in the Isle of Anglesey. Market on Wednesday.

LLANRWST, a town of Denbighshire, seated on the river Conway, 15 miles S. W. of Denbigh, and 222 N. W. of London. Though but a small place, it has a good market-house, a good bridge, and a free-school. Market on Tuesday.

LLANTRISSENT, an ancient town of Glamorganshire, seated in a hilly part of the country 10 miles N. W. of Landaff, and 166 W. of London. Its portreeve, or governing officer, is sworn by the deputy constable of the castle, that stands near it. Market on Friday.

LLANVILLING, a neat, little town of Montgomeryshire, seated on a flat, among hills, near the river Cane, 15 miles N. of Montgomery, and 179 N. W. of London. Market on Thursday.

LLANYDLOS, a town of Montgomeryshire, 18 miles S. W. of Montgomery, and 180 W. N. W. of London. A great market for woollen yarn on Saturday.

LLAUGHAM, a small trading town of Carmarthenshire, seated on the W. side of the river Towy, at its mouth, 7 miles S. W. of Carmarthen, and 233 W. N. W. of London. Market on Friday.

LL. D. [*legum doctor*] an abbreviature, signifying doctor of the civil and canon laws.

LO! *interject.* [*la*, Sax.] look! see! behold!

LOACH, (*lōch*) *s.* [*loche*, Fr.] a very dainty fish; it breeds and feeds in little and clear swift brooks or rills, and lives there upon the gravel, and in the sharpest streams; he grows not to be above a finger long, and no thicker than is suitable to that length; he is of the shape of an eel, and has a beard of wattels like a barbel; he has two fins at his sides, four at his belly, and one at his tail, dappled with many black or brown spots; his mouth, barbel-like, under his nose. This fish is usually full of eggs or spawn, and is by Gessner, and other physicians, commended for great nourishment, and to be very grateful both to the palate and stomach of sick persons: it is to be fished for with a small worm, at the bottom, for it seldom rises above the gravel.

LOAD, (*lōd*) *s.* [*hlade*, Sax.] a burden; a weight, or lading; as much weight as any person or animal can bear. Figuratively, any thing that depresses, applied to the mind.

LOAD, (more properly *lode*) *s.* [*lode*, Sax.] the leading vein in a mine.

To LOAD, (*lōd*) *v. a.* to put goods on board a ship, or burden on a man or beast of carriage. Figuratively, to encumber or embarrass. To charge, applied to a gun, or other fire-arms. To make grievous.

LO'ADER, (*lōder*) *s.* a person who puts the freight on board a ship, or a burden on a man, beast, or in a carriage.

LO'ADSMAN, (*lōdsman*) *s.* [from *ladan*, Sax.] a pilot, or a person that conducts into and out of harbours.

LOA'DSTAR, *s.* (more properly, as written by Mandeville, *lodestar*;) [from *lædan*, Sax. to lead] the polestar, so called from its leading and guiding mariners.

LOA'DSTONE, *s.* [plural *lodestone*, or *loding-stone*; [from *lædan*, Sax. to *lead*, and *stone*] the magnet; a peculiar rich iron ore, found in large masses, of a deep iron gray, when fresh broken, and often tinged with a brownish or reddish colour; it is very heavy, and is remarkable for attracting iron, and giving it an inclination or direction towards the North.

LOAF, (*lōf*) *s.* plural, *loaves*; [*hlaf* or *laf*, Sax.] a mass of bread baked; it is distinguished from a *cake* by its thickness. Any mass into which a body is wrought.

LOAM, (*lōm*) *s.* [*laam*, Sax.] the common earth, consisting of clay with a mixture of sand in it; the black earth called mould; a reddish earth used in making bricks; a kind of mortar made of the best earth, by tempering it with water, straw, &c.

To LOAM, (*lōm*) *v. a.* to smear with loam, marl, or clay; to cover with clay.

LO'AMY, (*lōmy*) *a.* marly, or clayey.

LOAN, (*lōn*) *s.* [*hlæn*, Sax.] any thing lent; the interest, premium, or consideration for money lent; any thing given to another, on condition of his returning or repaying it at a certain time.

LO'ANGO, a town, capital of a kingdom of Africa, formerly a part of Congo, but now independent, and lying on the sea-side; about 250 miles in length, and 188 in breadth. The climate is nearly as hot as any under the torrid zone, and much hotter than those of Congo and Angola, yet it is healthy and pleasant. The land is so fruitful, that they have three crops of large and small millet a year; besides which, they have several sorts of peas and beans, with fruits, greens, roots, herbs and vegetables; and here is a great number of trees, such as palm, banana, &c., of the excellent fruits of which they make agreeable wine, while others afford them materials for clothing, as also for building, covering their

houses, making ships, &c. They have but few cattle of any sort, except goats. They have hogs in great plenty; and poultry are so extremely cheap, that six-pennyworth of beads will purchase 30 of them. Pheasants, partridges, and other wild fowl, are in still greater abundance; and hardly bear any price. Their principal trade consists in slaves, elephants' teeth, copper, tin, lead, and iron. The women cultivate the ground, sow, and get in the harvest. There is a great number of towns and villages in this country, of which little is known but their names. The inhabitants are black, and of mild and agreeable manners, but indolent. They are governed by an absolute prince or chief, who is, in some measure, worshipped as a god by his subjects. The town of Loango, in the centre of which is the royal palace, a great square a mile and a half in compass, is situated on a river, about 6 miles from the Atlantic, in lat. 4. 40. S. This country lies between 10 and 19 deg. E. long., and 1 and 5 S. lat.

LOATH, (*lōth*) *a.* [*lath*, Sax.] unwilling; not inclining; averse.

To LOATHE, (*lōthe*) *v. a.* to look on with great disgust or abhorrence; to see food with nauseousness or squeamishness.

LO'ATHER, (*lōther*) *s.* one who considers any thing with abhorrence.

LO'ATHFUL, (*lōthful*) *a.* full of abhorrence, or hating; abhorred or hated.

LO'ATHINGLY, (*lōthingly*) *ad.* in a manner that testifies abhorrence or hatred.

LO'ATHNESS, (*lōthness*) *s.* unwillingness; reluctance; dislike.

LO'ATHSOME, (*lōthsome*) *a.* abhorred; detested; causing satiety, disgust, or nauseousness.

LO'ATHSOMENESS, *s.* the quality of raising hatred, disgust, or abhorrence.

LOAVES, (*lōvz*) *s.* the plural of LOAF.

LOB, *s.* [*lappe*, Teut.] a heavy, dull, or stupid person. *Lob's pound*, a prison; the stocks; or place of confinement.

To LOB, *v. a.* [from the substantive] to let fall in a clownish manner.

LO'BBY, *s.* [*laube*, Teut.] a porch or opening before a room.

LOBE, *s.* [Fr. *lobos*, Gr.] a division or distinct part; usually applied to the two parts into which the lungs are divided, and likewise to the tip of the ear. Used in the plural for those divisions of a gashed leaf which are rounded at the edges and stand distant from each other.

LO'BSTER, *a.* [*lobster*, Sax.] a shell fish, which when caught is blackish, but when boiled is red; a cant-word for a foot-soldier.

LO'BULE, *s.* a small lobe.

LO'CAL, *a.* [from *locus* a place, Lat.] having the properties of a place; relating to place; being in a particular place; confined or appropriated to any particular place.

LOCA'LITY, *s.* existence in place; relation of place or distance.

LO'CALLY, *ad.* with respect to place.

LOCA'TION, *s.* [from *locus* a place, Lat.] situation with respect to place; the act of placing; the state of being placed.

LOCH, (*lok*) *s.* [Scot.] a lake. In medicine, a composition of a middle consistence between a syrup and a soft electuary, used in diseases of the lungs.

LO'CHIA, (*lokia*) *s.* [Gr.] the evacuations consequent on a delivery.

LOCHMA'BEN, a town of Scotland, in the county of Annandale, 15 miles N. E. of Dumfries.

LOCK, *s.* [*loc*, Sax.] an instrument with springs and bolts, used for the security of doors, drawers, &c., the part of a gun by which fire is struck; a quantity of hair or wool hanging together; a tuft or small quantity of hay. In a river, a place where the waters are confined by floodgates, to swell and increase the natural depth and force of the stream, in order to render it navigable. A place where thieves carry or hide stolen goods. An hospital where none but persons affected with the venereal disease are admitted.

To LOCK, *v. a.* to shut or fasten the door, &c., by turning the key round in a lock. *To lock up*, to shut up, or confine; to close. Neuterly, to become fast by a lock; to unite by mutual insertion.

LO'CKER, *s.* any thing that is fastened with a lock; a drawer.

LO'CKET, *s.* [*loquet*, Fr.] a small lock; any catch or spring to fasten a necklace, or other ornament.

LO'CKRAM, *s.* a kind of coarse linen.

LO'CKRON, *s.* a kind of ranunculus.

LOCOMO'TION, *s.* [from *locus* a place, and *motus* motion, Lat.] the power or action of changing place.

LOCOMO'TIVE, *a.* [from *locus* a place, and *motus* motion, Lat.] changing place; having the power of moving from one place to another.

LO'CUST, *s.* [*locusta*, Lat.] an animal somewhat resembling a grasshopper, but considerably larger, and of a brownish colour, very destructive to vegetables, moving in herds, which are headed by a particular one of the species, and therefore not inelegantly compared to an army. According to the Scripture, they are very numerous in the East; and Dr. Pococke informs us, in his Travels into Egypt, that they are eaten by the natives of those parts. Also a tree with butterfly-shaped blossoms, from whose empalement arises the pointal, which afterwards becomes a hard pod with one capsule, including roundish hard seeds, which are surrounded with a fungous stringy substance.

LOCU'TION, *s.* [from *loquor* to speak, Lat.] the manner of speech used in any country.

LO'CUTORY, *s.* [from *loquor* to speak, Lat.] a hall in religious houses, appointed for the meeting of monks, friars, &c., to converse together.

LO'DDON, a town in Norfolk, 10 miles S. E. of Norwich, and 113 N. E. of London. Market on Friday.

To LODGE, *v. a.* [*logian*, Sax. *loger*, Fr.] to supply with a house to dwell in for a certain time; to afford dwelling, or admit a person to lie or dwell in the same house. Figuratively, to place, fix, or plant. Neuterly, to take up residence for a night.

LODGE, *s.* [*logis*, Fr.] a small house in a park or forest; any small house or habitation.

LO'DGMENT, *s.* [*logement*, Fr.] accumulation, or the act of putting in a certain place. In fortification, an encampment made by an army; the possession of an enemy's works.

LO'DGER, *s.* one who lives in an apartment hired in the house of another; one that resides any where.

LO'DGING, *s.* rooms hired in the house of another; a place of residence; a place to lie in; harbour or covert.

LOFT, *s.* [*lloft*, Brit.] a floor; the highest floor in a house; rooms in the highest part of a building.

LO'FTILY, *ad.* on high; in a place at a distance from the ground upward. Figuratively, in a proud, haughty manner; sublimely.

LO'FTINESS, *s.* height or distance from the ground upwards; elevation; sublimity; pride or haughtiness.

LO'FTY, (*lŏfty*) *a.* high; at a distance from the ground; situated on high; sublime; elevated; proud; haughty; SYNON. *Lofty* seems to carry with it an idea of magnificence, which *high* does not; thus we say, a *lofty* room, the *lofty* cedar; but a *high* house, a *high* tree.

LOG, *s.* [*logge*, Belg.] a shapeless bulky piece of wood. Figuratively, a sluggish inactive person. In Hebrew measure, five-sixths of a pint. According to Dr. Arbuthnot, it was a liquid measure, the seventy-second part of the bath or ephah, and twelfth part of the hin. In navigation, a small piece of timber, of a triangular form, having lead at one end to make it swim upright in the water, and a line fixed to the other with knots at about forty-two feet distance from each other; its use is to keep account, and make an estimate of a ship's way, by observing the length of line unwound in half a minute's time, the ship sailing the same number of miles in an hour, as the knots which are run out in half a minute.

LO'GARITHMS, *s.* [from *logos* a word, and *arithmos* a number, Gr.] certain artificial numbers proceeding in arithmetical progression, corresponding to as many others proceeding in geometrical proportion, and so fitted to the natural numbers, that if any two natural numbers are multiplied and divided by one another, the correspondent numbers answer all those conclusions by addition and subtraction; for instance.

0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, &c.
1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, 128, 256, 512, &c.

Where the numbers above, beginning with (0,) and arithmetically proportional, are called *logarithms*. Those now in use have 10 for the common ratio. They were invented by Napier, lord Marchiston, a Scotch baron, and afterwards completed by Mr. Briggs, Savilian Professor at Oxford.

LO'G-BOOK, *s.* at sea, is a book ruled and columned like the log-board. It is used to enter the log-board's account in, every day at noon, with the observations then made, and from hence it is corrected and entered into the journals.

LO'GGATS, *s.* the ancient name of a play or game now called kittle-pins.

LO'GGERHEAD, *s.* [*logge*, Belg., and *head*] a person that is stupid, and of slow apprehension; a blockhead. *To fall to loggerheads*, or *go to loggerheads*, is to scuffle or fight without weapons.

LO'GGERHEADED, *a.* dull; stupid; slow of understanding.

LO'GIC, *s.* [*logike*, from *logos* a word or wisdom, Gr.] the art of using reason well in our inquiries after truth, and our communication of it to others; a particular method of reasoning.

LO'GICAL, *a.* belonging to, or taught in, logic; skilled in, or furnished with, logic.

LO'GICALLY, *ad.* according to the rules of logic.

LOGI'CIAN, (*lojishian*) *s.* [*logicien*, Fr. *logikos*, from *logos* a word or wisdom, Gr.] a professor of logic; a person skilled in logic.

LO'GIST, *s.* [*logista*, Lat. from *logos* a word or wisdom, Gr.] one skilled in computations and arithmetic.

LOGI'STIC, *a.* See LOGIST, in arithmetic, applied to the doctrine of sexagesimal fractions, used by astronomers before the invention of logarithms. A curve, so called from its properties and uses in constructing and explaining the nature of logarithms.

LO'G-LINE, *s.* See LOG, in navigation, a small line fastened to a piece of board, and having knots at certain distances, by which a ship's way is reckoned.

LO'GOGRAPHY, *s.* [from *logos* a word, and *grapho* to write, Gr.] the art of printing with whole words, instead of single letters, attempted some years ago in this country, but disused, as being more troublesome than the usual mode.

LOGO'MACHY, (*lōgomaky*) *s.* [from *logos* a word, and *mache* a fight, Gr.] a contention in words.

LO'GWOOD, *s.* [*looghe*, Belg.] a wood of a very dense and firm texture, brought to us in thick and very large blocks or logs, and is the heart of the tree that produces it. It is very heavy, and remarkably hard, and of a deep strong red colour; has been long known to the dyers, who use it in colouring blue and black; and lately has been introduced into medicine, wherein it is found to be astringent.

LOIN, *s.* [*llwyn*, Brit.] the back of an animal as carved by a butcher. In anatomy, the lower part of the spine of the back.

To LOI'TER, *v. n.* [*loteren*, Belg.] to linger; to make use of idle and lazy delays.

LOI'TERER, *s.* one who passes his time in idleness; one who is sluggish and dilatory.

To LOLL, *v. n.* to lean in an idle or lazy manner against any thing. To hang out, applied to the tongue of a beast.

LO'LLARDS, a sect of Christians that rose in Germany about the beginning of the 14th century, so called from its author *Walter Lollard*. They rejected the mass, extreme unction, and penances for sins. Also, a name of infamy given to Wicliffe and his followers, from an affinity between some of their tenets and those of the *Lollards*, who, in the reigns of Edward III. and Henry V., were accounted heretics.

LO'MOND, BEN, a great mountain in the N. of Stirlingshire, in Scotland, about 3,200 feet above the level of the lake, at its bottom. From this lofty mountain are seen Loch Lomond, the Clyde, the Forth, Edinburgh, the eastern coast as far as the Cheviot Fells, the isles of Bute and Arran, the rock of Ailsa, Ireland, the mountain of Plinlimmon in Wales, and the Skiddaw in Cumberland, and the hills far beyond it.

LO'MOND, LOCH, a beautiful and extensive lake of Dumbartonshire, which descends from the northern point of that country, expanding as it advances southward. It is 28 miles long; its breadth from 7 miles, decreasing three quarters of a mile; and were its windings followed, its circuit would be upwards of 100 miles. There are 33 islands in this lake, several of which are inhabited, and contain antique ruins, concealed among ancient yews. Others rise into high, rocky cliffs, the habitation of the osprey, or sea-eagle.

LOMP, *s.* a kind of roundish fish.

LO'NDON, the metropolis of Great Britain, one of the largest and most opulent cities in the world, is mentioned by Tacitus as a considerable commercial place in the reign of the Roman emperor Nero. In its most extensive view, as the metropolis, it consists of *The City*, properly so called, the city of Westminster, which was once a mile from London, and the borough of Southwark; beside the suburbs in Middlesex and Surrey, within what are called the Bills of Mortality. London and Westminster are situated in Middlesex, on the N. side of the river Thames. Southwark is seated on the opposite bank in Surrey. The extent of the whole from Limehouse and Deptford to Millbank and Vauxhall, is above seven miles; but its breadth is irregular, being not more than two miles at its narrowest part, and nearly four at its widest. With respect to the government of this metropolis, the city is divided into twenty-six wards, each governed by an alderman. From the aldermen the lord mayor is annually chosen. There are likewise two hundred and thirty-six common councilmen; a

ROYAL EXCHANGE.

recorder, two sheriffs, who are also sheriffs of Middlesex, and other officers. The government of Westminster is vested in the high-steward, an under-steward, and the high-bailiff, all chosen also by the dean and chapter. The suburbs are under the jurisdiction of the magistrates of Middlesex. Among the public buildings, St. Paul's cathedral, as the most conspicuous, first claims attention. This beautiful, yet modest fabric, is 2,292 feet in circumference, and 404 in height to the top of the cross. It is inferior to none in Europe, in magnificence and nobleness, except St. Peter's at Rome. Westminster Abbey is a grand specimen of Gothic architecture, said to have been founded by Sebert, king of the East Saxons, in 610. Having been destroyed by the Danes, it was rebuilt by Edward the Confessor, in 1066. Henry III. pulled down the Saxon pile, and began to build the present structure in 1245. The work was carried on slowly by succeeding princes, and can hardly be said to have been finished before the time of Sir Christopher Wren, who built the two towers at the west end. It is 360 feet in length within the walls; at the nave it is 72 broad, and at the cross 195. The chapel of Henry VII. adjoining, Leland calls "The Wonder of the World." St. Stephen's, Walbrook, is a small church of exquisite beauty, the masterpiece of Sir Christopher Wren; perhaps Italy itself can produce no modern building that can vie with this in taste and proportion. Bow-church, in Cheapside; St. Bride's, in Fleet-street; St. Dunstan's, in the East; St. Martin's, in the Fields; and St. Mary-le-bone New Church, are amongst those most distinguished for fine architecture. The parishes, in what are called the Bills of Mortality, amount to 146, namely, 97 within the walls, 16 without the walls, 23 out-parishes in Middlesex and Surrey, and 10 in the city and liberties of Westminster. With respect to palaces, the magnificence of royalty is not to be found in them. That of St. James's was an hospital for leprous females dedicated to that saint. It was surrendered to Henry VIII., who erected on its site the present palace; of which it has been observed, that notwithstanding its mean exterior, it is the most commodious for the parade of royalty of any in Europe. He likewise laid out a large piece of ground adjoining into a park, and formed a canal and walks; calling it, in conformity to the name of the palace, St. James's Park. Charles II. enlarged and improved this spot, adorning it with plantations of trees; but, during the present reign, it has been improved in a still more beautiful degree. The Queen's Palace stands in the most favourable situation that St. James's Park could furnish. It was erected by the duke of Buckingham, in 1703, and called Buckingham-House, until it was purchased, in 1761, for the royal residence; at which time it acquired its present name. This palace has lately been greatly enlarged, and splendid wings added and a magnificent Portico of Marble at an enormous expence, and is now the town residence of her Majesty Queen Victoria and her royal consort Prince Albert. The banqueting-house, at Whitehall, was begun in 1619, from a design by Inigo Jones. It is only a small part of the vast plan of a palace, intended for the residence of the British monarchs, but left incomplete. Beside the royal palaces, there are many fine houses of the princes of the blood, and of the nobility and gentry. Westminster Hall, and some buildings appendant to it, contain the Houses of Lords and Commons, and the superior courts of justice. The great hall, in which are held the trials of peers, and of persons impeached before the lords, exceeds in dimension, any in Europe, which is not supported by pillars. Its length is 270 feet, the breadth 74, and the height in proportion. The Guildhall of the city, situated at the end of King-street Cheapside, was built in 1431. Its great hall is 153 feet long, 50 broad, and 58 high. The front of this hall has been rebuilt in the Gothic style. Here the courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas hold sittings at Nisi Prius: here also the city elections are held, and all the business of the corporation transacted. The Sessions House in the Old Bailey, in which the criminals of both London and Middlesex are tried; and the County Hall for Middlesex, on Clerkenwell Green, are noble structures. Of the buildings appropriated to the great national offices, military, naval, and fiscal, the most ancient is the Tower of London. It is surrounded by a wall and ditch, which also enclose several streets. The circumference is about a mile. It was a palace during 500 years; the monarchs, on their accession to the throne, constantly holding their courts in this fortress: but, after the accession of queen Elizabeth, this custom ceased. The Horse Guards, an elegant structure stands opposite the Banqueting House. The War Office is in this place, and here courts-martial for the army are sometimes held. The Ordnance Office, a spacious and elegant building, completed in 1816, is in Cannon-row, Westminster. The Admiralty is a large structure, in which the higher departments of the business of the navy is transacted, and the lords of the Admiralty have houses. The Navy, Navy Pay, Victualling, and Stamp Offices, are in Somerset Place, a stupendous and magnificent structure, built on the site of the old palace, erected by the first duke of Somerset, in the reign of Edward VI. It was begun during the American war, and was intended to bring into one spot the most considerable public offices; and contains, besides the offices above mentioned, the following, namely, the auditors of imprest, clerk of the estreats, duchy courts of Lancaster and Cornwall, horse duty, lord treasurer's, remembrancer's, lottery, pipe and comptroller of the pipe, salt, sick and hurt, signet, stage-coach duty, surveyor of crown-lands, tax, and wine-license offices; but the terraces and adjacent buildings, are not yet completed. The king's barge-houses are comprehended in the plan, with a dwelling for the barge-master; beside houses for the treasurer, paymaster, and 6 commissioners of the navy; 3 commissioners of the victualling and their secretary; 1 commissioner of the stamps, and 1 of the sick and hurt; with commodious apartments in every office for a secretary, or some other acting officer, for a porter, and their families. In the front towards the Strand, which consists of a rich basement, supporting an excellent specimen of the Corinthian order, and containing a principal and attic story, were apartments for the Royal Academy, and the Royal and Antiquarian Societies. These societies are now removed to Trafalgar Square, where a more appropriate building has been erected from the designs of Mr. Wilkins architect, and designated by the name of the "*National Gallery*" the exhibitions are annual. The front to the Thames is erected on a noble terrace, 53 feet wide; and the building, when finished, will extend 1,100 feet. This terrace, unparalleled for grandeur and beauty of view, is supported on a rough rustic basement, adorned with a lofty arcade of 32 arches, each 12 feet wide, and 24 high. The grand semicircular arch, in the middle of the basement, is that intended for the reception of the king's barges. The Treasury, which has a noble, elevated front, is in St. James's Park; and what is called the "Cockpit," forms a part of this building, and is now the council-chamber for the cabinet-ministers. In the city is the Royal Exchange, originally built in 1567, by Sir Thomas Gresham. Being destroyed by the great fire in 1666, was rebuilt at the expence of 80,000*l*. It was destroyed again by fire Jan. 10, 1838. Sale of materials produced nearly 2000*l*. An act for rebuilding with power to remove two churches &c., having

passed various designs were submitted to the committe for the selection of one, and that of Mr. Tite was considered the most appropriate and adopted. Bank Buildings and part of Threadneedle-street are removed to afford space for this splendid structure. The Bank of England, a magnificent building, is situated in Threadneedle-street. The New Custom-House, a building of immense magnitude, splendour, and convenience, was completed in 1817, the old one having been destroyed by fire, in 1814. The Excise-Office, in Broad-street, is a building of magnificent simplicity, erected in 1768, on the site of Gresham college. The East-India House, in Leadenhall-street, was built in 1726. The original front was very confined; but a new front, much enlarged and improved, has been lately erected, richly furnished in respect to exterior decorations, architectural ornaments, stone sculpture, &c. it has great extent in depth, and contains all the offices necessary for transacting the business of a commercial company. The South-Sea House, in Threadneedle-street, is a handsome building; the General Post-office, in Saint Martin's-le-Grand is a most noble and convenient structure. It was built under the direction of Mr. Smirke architect, was 14 years in completion dating the time from passing the act in 1815. Of the structures which more particularly belong to the city, the most distinguished is the Mansion-House, erected in 1752, for the residence of the lord mayor; it is magnificent, but ponderous. The Monument is a grand fluted Doric column, 202 feet high, erected in commemoration of the great fire in 1666. The bridges are a great ornament to the metropolis. New London Bridge, this noble structure occupied in erection from driving the first pile, March, 15, 1824, seven years, five months and thirteen days, to the ceremony of its opening August, 1, 1831, in the presence of William IV. It consists of 5 semiliptical arches; the whole length is 928 feet; breadth of the road-way 53 the foot-way 9 feet each; it is of the finest granite from the quarries of Aberdeen, Haytor and Penryn. Southwark Bridge, consists of 3 iron arches, its whole length is 708 feet and cost 800,000*l.* It was begun in 1815 and finished in 1819. Westminster Bridge, one of the finest in the world, was built by Labelye, a native of Swisserland. The first stone was laid in 1739, the last in 1747; but on account of the sinking of one of the piers, the opening of the bridge was retarded till 1750. The whole is of Portland stone, except the spandrels of the arches, which are of Purbeck. It is 1,223 feet in length. It has 13 large and 2 small semicircular arches: the centre arch is 76 feet wide; the other arches on each side decreasing in width 4 feet. Blackfriars bridge, built by Mr. Mylne, of Portland stone, was begun in 1760, and completed in 1768. Its length is 995 feet; the breadth of the carriage-way 28, and of the foot-paths 7 each. It consists of 9 elliptical arches, the centre one of which is 100 feet wide; and both this, and the arch on each side, are wider than the celebrated Rialto at Venice; repaired and much improved in 1839, 1840. Waterloo bridge is a most noble structure, and is peculiar for having no ascent or descent, the ground on either side being raised to a level, by stupendous arches, over which the road runs for about a quarter of a mile. It was opened in great state by the Prince Regent in person, on the 18th June 1817. The Iron bridge at Vauxhall is a convenient and elegant specimen of this novel mode of bridge-building. The British Museum, which is opened to the public gratis, was founded by parliament in 1753, in pursuance of the will of Sir Hans Sloane, who directed his executors to make an offer to the public of his collection of natural and artificial curiosities and books, for the sum of 20,000*l.*, and the noble building called Montague House was purchased for their reception. At the same time were purchased the MSS. collected by Edward Harley, earl of Oxford. Here are likewise the collections made by Robert and John Cotton; and large sums have since been voted to augment this noble repository. George II. presented to it the libraries of the kings of England, from the reign of Henry VII. George the Third gave it an interesting collection of tracts published in the reigns of Charles I. and II., and a variety of antiquities brought from Italy, were purchased by parliament, for 8,410*l.* in 1762; other important additions have since been made, particularly the curious natural and artificial productions of the South-Sea Islands, collected by Captain Cooke in his voyages of discovery; the singular specimens of ancient Egyptian sculpture, mummies, &c., collected by the French, on their invasion of that country under Buonaparte, and captured from them after the battle of the Nile,—various articles taken from the ruins of Herculaneum, presented to his majesty,—the celebrated marbles collected in Greece by the Earl of Elgin, and purchased by parliament for 30,000l. and an immensity of other valuable curiosities. Of the inns of court, or societies for the study of the law, the principal are the Inner and Middle Temples, Lincoln's Inn, and Gray's Inn. These are very spacious, and have large gardens, which are open to the public. The others are Clifford's Inn, Clement's Inn, Serjeant's Inn, New Inn, Lyon's Inn, Barnard's Inn, Furnival's Inn, and Staple's Inn. The College of Physicians, unfortunately hidden in Warwick-lane, was built by Sir Christopher Wren. Sion College, near London Wall, founded in 1603, by the Rev. Thomas White, is governed by a president, 2 deans, and 4 assistants; and all the clergy within the Bills of Mortality are its fellows. Here is a library for their use, and almshouses for 10 men and 10 women. The Society for the encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, have a handsome house in the Adelphi. Of public seminaries, the most distinguished are Westminster School, St. Paul's School, the Charter House, and Merchant Taylors' School. The places of diversion are numerous and magnificent. Of the halls of the city companies, the most distinguished in point of architecture are, Surgeons' Hall, in Lincoln's Inn Fields; Goldsmith's Hall, Foster-lane; Ironmongers' Hall, Fenchurch-street; and Fishmongers' Hall, near London bridge. The principal hospitals are Christ's Hospital, near Newgate-street, a royal foundation, for orphans and poor children; St. Bartholomew's Hospital, West Smithfield, another royal foundation for the sick and lame; Bridewell, in Blackfriars, once a royal palace, but now a royal hospital, for the apprenticing of industrious youth, and a prison for the dissolute; the New Bethlehem, a noble and spacious hospital for Lunatics, in Lambeth-road; St. Luke's, in Old-street, also for Lunatics; St. Thomas's, in the Borough, the fourth royal hospital, for the sick and lame: also, for the same purpose, Guy's Hospital, adjoining; the London Hospital, in Whitechapel-road; the Middlesex Hospital, Berners'-street; the Westminster Infirmary, in James-street; and St. George's Hospital, Hyde Park Corner. The Foundling Hospital, in Lamb's Conduit Fields; the Asylum, at Lambeth, for orphan girls; the Magdalen Hospital, in St. George's Fields, and the London Female Penitentiary at Pentonville, for penitent prostitutes; the Marine Society, in Bishopsgate-street; the Smallpox and Fever Hospitals, at Pancras; the Lock Hospital, near Grosvenor Place; the Westminster Lying-in Hospital, and many others for the same purpose, are also excellent institutions; and there are many dispensaries for dis-

pensing medicines to the sick, under the direction of a physician, and proper assistants. The prisons are numerous; the principal are, Newgate, a stupendous structure; the New Compter, Giltspur-street; the Fleet Prison, for debtors; the King's Bench, in St. George's Fields, for the same purpose; a New County Gaol (including a New Sessions House) in Southwark; and a New Penitentiary House, erected in 1816, on Millbank, Westminster. Some of the squares and streets in the metropolis are magnificent; and many of those which cannot boast of grandeur, are long, spacious, and airy. Portland-place forms, perhaps, the most magnificent street in the world; Stratford-place is truly elegant; the new line of buildings now erecting between Pall-Mall and the Regent's Park is splendid in the extreme; and the Adelphi Terrace is the admiration of foreigners, for the noble view which it affords of the river, the bridges, and other public buildings, and of the fine hills beyond Lambeth and Southwark. The broad stream of the Thames flowing between London and Southwark, continually agitated by a brisk current or a rapid tide, brings constant supplies of fresh air, which no buildings can intercept. The country round, especially on the London side, is nearly open to some distance; whence, by the action of the sun and wind on a gravelly soil, it is kept tolerably dry in all seasons, and affords no lodgment for stagnant air or water. The cleanliness of London, as well as its supply of water, are greatly aided by its situation on the banks of the Thames; and the New River, with many good springs within the city itself, further contributes to the abundance of that necessary element. All these are advantages with respect to health, in which this metropolis is exceeded by few. Its situation, with regard to the circumstances of navigation, is equally well chosen; had it been placed lower on the Thames, it would have been annoyed by the marshes, and more liable to the insults of foreign foes; had it been higher, it would not have been accessible, as at present, to ships of large burden. It now possesses every advantage that can be derived from a sea-port, without its dangers; and, at the same time, by means of its noble river, enjoys a very extensive communication with the internal parts of the country. With the great article of fuel, London is plentifully supplied by sea from the northern collieries. Corn and various other articles are with equal ease conveyed to it from all the maritime parts of the kingdom, and great numbers of coasting vessels are continually employed for this purpose. London, therefore, unites in itself all the benefits arising from navigation and commerce, with those of a metropolis at which all the public business of a great nation is transacted; and is, at the same time, the mercantile and political head of the United Kingdom. It is also the seat of many considerable manufactures; some almost peculiar to itself, as ministering to the demands of studied splendour and refined luxury; others, in which it participates with the manufacturing towns in general; with this difference, that only the finer and more costly of their works are performed here. The most important of its peculiar manufactures is the silk weaving, established in Spitalfields by refugees from France. A variety of works in gold, silver, and jewellery; the engraving of prints; the making of optical and mathematical instruments, are likewise principally or solely executed here, and some of them in greater perfection than in any other country. The porter-brewery, a business of very great extent, is also chiefly carried on in London. To its port are likewise confined some branches of foreign commerce, as the vast East India trade, and those to Turkey and Hudson's Bay. Thus London has risen to its present rank of the first city in Europe with respect to opulence; and nearly, if not entirely so, as to the number of its inhabitants. It is estimated, that the residents in London, Westminster, Southwark, and all the out-parishes amount nearly to 1,500,000. London is a bishop's see, and sends 16 members to parliament. To enumerate all the events by which this great capital has been distinguished would greatly exceed our limits; we shall only mention, therefore, the great plague in 1665, which cut off 90,000 people, and the dreadful conflagration in 1666, by which 13,000 houses were destroyed. Lat. 51. 31. N., long. (St. Paul's) 0. 5, four-sixtieths W. from Greenwich.

LONDONDERRY, a county of Ireland in the province of Ulster, 32 miles long, and 30 broad, bounded on the W. by Donegal, on the N. by the ocean, on the S. and S. W. by Tyrone, and on the E. by Antrim. It contains about 251,510 acres. It is a fruitful champaign country, and the greater part of it was given by James I. to an incorporated company of London merchants. The linen manufactory is very flourishing. Londonderry, the capital, contains 20,000 inhabitants, and is situated at the bottom of Lough Foyle. It is a bishopric, and gives title to an earl. It sustained a famous siege in the reign of William III. It has a good port. Long. 7. 5., lat. 55. 4.

LO'NDON, New, a sea-port of North America, in the state of Connecticut, and county of the same name. Its harbour is the best in Connecticut, and as good as any in the United States, and is defended by two forts. It is situated on the W. side of the river Thames, near its entrance, into the Sound, about 75 miles S. S. W. of Boston, and 100 E. N. E. of New York. Lat. 41. 25. N., long. 73. 10. W.

LONE, *a.* [contracted from *alone*] solitary, or without inhabitants; by one's self, or without company.

LO'NELINESS, *s.* want of inhabitants or buildings; want of company.

LO'NELY, *a.* void of inhabitants or buildings; solitary.

LO'NESOME, *a.* unfrequented; void of company, inhabitants or buildings; dismal.

LONG, *a.* [*long*, Fr.] of some continuance, applied to time; dilatory. Of great distance or extent in length.

LONG, *ad.* to a great length or space. For some time, or a great while, applied to time. In the comparative, *longer*, it implies a greater space, or more time; and in the superlative, *longest*, the greatest space, or most time. After *not*, it implies soon. "Not *long* after there arose." *Acts* xxvi, 14. Followed by *ago*, at some period of time far distant. "Spread *long ago*." *Tillots.* All along, or throughout, when followed by a substantive. "Singeth all night *long*." *Shak.*

LONG, *s.* [from *gelang*, Sax.] by the fault; by the failure. "All this coil is *long* of you." *Shak.* This word, though much disused, is purely English.

To LONG, *v. n.* [*gelangen* to ask, Teut.] to desire earnestly; to wish for with a continued and ardent desire.

LONGANI'MITY, (the *g.* pron. hard) *s.* [*longanimitas*, Lat.] a disposition of the mind, which consists in bearing offences with patience.

LO'NGBOAT, *s.* the longest boat belonging to a ship.

LONGE'VITY, (*g* pron. soft) *s.* [from *longævus*, Lat.] length of life; old age.

LO'NGFORD, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, about 21 miles in length, and 14 in its greatest breadth; bounded on the W. by the river Shannon, on the E. and S. by West Meath, and on the N. and N. W. by Leitrim and Cavan. It contains 23 parishes, one hundred and twenty thousand inhabitants; and is a pleasant country, in general flat, in some places apt to be overflowed by the Shannon, and towards the N. mountainous. Large quantities of flax, and of linen, manufactured in this county, are sent to other parts. Longford, the capital, is seated on the river Cromlin, 64 miles N. W. by W. of Dublin,

LONGIMA'NOUS, *a.* [*longimanus*, Lat.] having long hands, or a long reach.

LONGI'METRY, *s.* [*longimétrie*, Fr., from *longus*, Lat. and *metreo*, Gr.] the art or practice of measuring lengths.

LO'NGING, *s.* earnest desire; continual wish.

LO'NGINGLY, or LO'NGLY, (the *g.* pron. hard) *ad.* with incessant wishes, and ardent desires.

LO'NGISH, (the *g.* pron. hard) *a.* somewhat long.

LONG ISLAND, an island of the state of New York, separated from Connecticut by Long-Island Sound, and divided into three counties, King's, Queen's, and Suffolk. It extends N. E. from New York about 140 miles, but is not more than 28 broad on a medium. Hence are exported to the West Indies, &c., whale-oil, pitch, pine-boards, horses, cattle, flax-seed, beef, &c. The produce of the middle and western parts of the island, particularly corn, is carried to New York. This island, in 1792, contained upwards of 30,000 inhabitants; present pop. about 70,000.

LO'NGITUDE, *s.* [*longitude*, Fr. *longitudo*, Lat.] in its primary signification, length. In astronomy, the distance of a star from the first point of Aries forward. In geography, the distance of a place from some of the first meridians. In navigation, the distance of a ship or place, either E. or W. from each other. The finding the *longitude at sea* has perplexed mathematicians of all ages; and the parliament has promised a considerable reward for the invention.

LONGITU'DINAL, *a.* [*longitudinal*, Fr.] measured by the length; lengthwise.

LONGNA'N, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Le-tchuen. It is situated on the river Monqua, 710 miles S. W. of Pekin.

LO'NGSOME, *a.* tedious. Wearisome on account of its length, applied to time.

LONGSU'FFERING, *a.* patient; not easily provoked.

LONGSU'FFERING, *s.* patience under offences; clemency.

LO'NGTONGUED, *a.* loquacious.

LO'NGTOWN, a town in Cumberland, seated on the river Esk, near its confluence with the Kirksop, on the borders of Scotland, 9 miles N. of Carlisle, and 310 N. N.W. of London. Market on Thursday. Pop. 2049.

LO'NGWAYS, or LO'NGWISE, *ad.* in the direction of length; lengthwise.

LO'NGWINDED, *a.* long-breathed; tedious.

LO'NSDALE. See KIRBY-LONSDALE.

LOO, *s.* [*loosen*, Belg.] a game at cards.

LOO'BILY, *a.* awkward; clumsy; clownish.

LOO'BY, *s.* [*llobe*, Brit.] a clumsy clown.

LOO'E, EAST and *WEST*, two small fishing-towns in Cornwall, separated from each other by a creek or river of the same name, over which there is a narrow stone bridge, of several arches, 16 miles W. of Plymouth, and 232 W. by S. of London. Each of them has a market on Saturday. The river Looe is navigable for vessels of 100 tons' burden.

LOOF, *s.* [*lufan*, Sax.] the part of a ship aloft which lies before the chess-trees, as far as the bulkhead of the castle.

To LOOF, *v. a.* to bring the ship close to a wind.

To LOOK, *v. n.* [*locan*, Sax.] to behold, to see, to view, to direct the eye towards any object; to seem; to carry an air, mien, or appearance. "*Looks* very sullen." *Burnet.* *To look after*, to attend to; to take care of. *To look for*, to expect. *To look into*, to examine; to sift; to inspect closely, or observe narrowly. Used with *on*, to respect, regard, esteem, consider, view, or think. "I *looked on* Virgil as a succinct, majestic writer." *Dryd.* *To look out*, to search or seek; to be on the watch.

LOOK, *interj.* properly the imperative of the verb, and sometimes expressed by *look ye*; behold; see; observe.

LOOK, *s.* air of the face, or cast of the countenance; the act of looking; the act of directing the eye towards.

LOO'KER, *s.* a spectator; a beholder. *Looker on*, an idle or unconcerned spectator.

LOO'KING-GLASS, *s.* a glass which represents the form of a person by reflection.

LOOM, *s.* a frame in which manufactures, are woven, Also, a bird as big as a goose, of a dark colour, dappled with white spots on the neck, back and wings; each feather marked near the point with two spots.

To LOOM, *v. n.* [*leoman*, Sax.] to appear at sea.

LOON, *s.* a sorry fellow; a scoundrel.

LOOP, *s.* [from *loopen*, Belg.] a thread or twist, &c., so doubled that a string or lace may be drawn through it.

LOO'PED, *a.* full of holes resembling loops.

LOO'PHOLE, *s.* an aperture in a loop; a hole to give passage. Figuratively, any shift or evasion.

LOO'PHOLED, *a.* full of holes, or void spaces.

LOORD, *s.* [*loerd*, Belg.] a drone. "Thou's but a lazy *loord*." *Spenser.*

To LOOSE, *v. a.* [*lesan*, Sax.] to unbind or untie any thing fastened; to relax, applied to the joints. To free from any obligation, to let go.

LOOSE, *a.* unbound; untied; not restrained, light, or confined. Wanton, or not restrained by the dictates of modesty. Diffuse, applied to style. Disengaged from any obligation, used with *from*, and sometimes *off*. *To break loose*, to get rid of any restraint by force.

LOOSE, *s.* liberty; freedom from any constraint; indulgence, used with *give*.

LOO'SELY, *ad.* in a manner that is not fast or firm, applied to any thing tied. Without any union or connexion. Irregularly, or not restrained by the rules of chastity or virtue.

To LOO'SEN, *v. a.* to undo any thing that is tied; to make less compact or coherent. To separate or divide; to free from restraint, or set at liberty. To remove any obstruction in going to stool; to cure of costiveness.

LOO'SENESS, *s.* the state of things which are moveable, and deprived of their firmness or fixedness. A disposition of mind, or a conduct, not restrained by any principle of law, chastity, morality, or religion, applied to the manners. In physic, a habit of body wherein a person is obliged to go often to stool.

LOO'SESTRIFE, *s.* in botany, a genus of plants of which there are several species; the yellow pimpernel of the woods, and the purple moneywort, belong to this genus.

LOO'VER, *s.* an opening for the smoke to go out at the roof of a house.

To LOP, *v. a.* to cut off the branches of trees. Figuratively, to cut off a part from any thing.

LOP, *s.* that which is cut from trees; a flea, from *loppa*, Swed. or *loup*, Scot.

LOPE, the old preterite of *leap*. "A naked swain—*lope* to a tree." *Spenser.*

LO'PPED, *part. a.* in botany, appearing as if cut off with a pair of scissors; the leaves of the great bindweed are lopped at the base; the petals of the periwinkle at the end.

LO'PPER, *s.* one that cuts branches from trees.

LOQUA'BAR, or *LOCHA'BAR*, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N. by Inverness, on the E. by Badenoch and Athol, on the S. by Lorn, and on the W. by the Western Ocean. It a mountainous country, and so barren that it does not produce corn enough for the inhabitants; but there are large forests, a few mines of iron, and good pastures. The sea, the lakes, and the rivers, yield plenty of fish. In the eastern parts are two large lakes, one of which has the same name as the county, and is 16 miles in length, communicating with the Irish Sea by a long channel; the other is

about 10 miles long, and communicates with it by a channel 3 or 4 miles in length.

LOQUA'CIOUS, (*loquáshious*) *a.* [from *loquor* to speak, Lat.] full of talk; talking to excess; speaking, or vocal; babbling.

LOQUA'CITY, (*loquásity*) *s.* [from *loquor* to speak, Lat.] the quality of talking to excess.

LORD, *s.* [from *hlaford*, Sax. a giver of bread, alluding to the hospitality of our ancient nobles; it was afterwards written *laford*, and thence contracted into *lord*, from *hlaf*, Sax. a loaf of broad, and *ford*, Sax. to supply] a person invested with sovereign power over others; a master. A tyrant, or one who exerts his power to the distress of those that are subject to him. A title of honour given to those that are noble either by birth or creation, and invested with the dignity of a baron; by courtesy, it is applied to all sons of a duke or marquis, the eldest son of an earl, persons in honourable offices, and to one that has a fee, and consequently can claim homage of his tenants. In Scripture, it is peculiarly applied to God, and seems to be a translation of JEHOVAH, the incommunicable name of God. In the New Testament, it is likewise given to Christ, who is co-equal with the Father, as touching his Godhead.

To LORD, *v. n.* to exercise unbounded authority or power. To behave like a tyrant, used with *over*.

LORD HOWE'S GROUP, an extensive group of islands in the S. Pacific Ocean, discovered by Capt. Hunter, in 1791, who, from the mast-head, could distinctly descry 32 of them. They appeared thickly covered with wood, among which the cocoa-nut was very distinguishable. The natives were of a dark copper colour; their hair tied in a knot on the back of the head; and they seemed to have some method of taking off the beard, for they appeared as if clean shaved. They had an ornament, consisting of a number of fringes, like an artificial beard, which they fasten between the nose and mouth, and close under the nose. To that beard hung a row of teeth, which gave them the appearance of having a mouth lower than their natural one. They wore a wrapper round their middle. Lat. 5. 30. S., long. from 159. 14. to 159. 37. E.

LO'RDING, *s.* a lord; used in contempt.

LO'RDLING, *s.* diminutive of *lord*; a little, diminutive, or contemptible lord.

LO'RDLINESS, *s.* dignity; high station. Figuratively, pride or haughtiness.

LO'RDLY, *a.* becoming a lord, in a good sense. Proud, haughty, imperious, insolent, in a bad sense. Used adverbially, imperiously, proudly.

LO'RDSHIP, *s.* dominion; power; seigniory; domain; a title of honour given to a baron; a complimental address to a judge, and some other persons in office.

LORE, *s.* [from *læran*, Sax.] doctrine or instruction.

LORE'TTO, a town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona. They pretend to shew here the Santa Casa, or house of Nazareth, in which Jesus was brought up; and say, that it was carried by angels into Dalmatia, and thence to the place where it now stands. This house is nearly 32 feet long, 13 wide, and 18 feet 9 inches in height, incrusted with marble, with inside walls of brick, and some pieces of stone intermixed. The inner part, or chapel, is very old, but it is surrounded by a marble wall, and within is a church built of freestone. A statue, to represent Mary, the mother of Jesus, with the image of Christ, covered with diamonds, in her arms, stands upon the principal altar: it is of cedar-wood, 3 feet high, but the face can hardly be seen, on account of the smoke of the numerous lamps around it. She is clothed with cloth of gold, set off with jewels, with a triple crown on the head, and the infant is covered with a shirt, holding a globe in its hand, adorned with rich jewels. The sanctuary is perfectly crowded with 62 great lamps of gold and silver; one of the golden ones, which was presented by the Republic of Venice, weighs 37 pounds: there are also angels waiting about the holy image, one of massive gold, and two of silver; and the walls are covered with plates of silver. Christina, queen of Sweden, gave a crown of gold, worth above 100,000 crowns; and Isabella, infanta of Spain, sent a garment which cost 40,000 ducats. Louis XIII. of France, and his queen, sent two crowns of gold, enriched with diamonds. Besides these crowns, they sent an angel of massy silver, holding in its hand the figure of the dauphin, of solid gold. The jewels of the Holy House, however, are nothing in comparison with the treasury, where the number, variety, and richness of the vestments, lamps, candlesticks, goblets, crowns, crucifixes, images, cameos, pearls, gems of all kinds, &c., is prodigious. As for the town itself, exclusive of the chapel, it is neither very considerable nor very agreeable, nor does it contain above 300 inhabitants, who are almost all shoemakers, tailors, or sellers of chaplets; it was taken by the French republican army in 1796, who remained in it till 1799, during which period they, as usual, made very free with the valuables of the chapel of our Lady. Loretto is seated on a mountain, about 3 miles from the Adriatic, 10 S. E. of Ancona, and 112 N. E. of Rome. Lat. 43. 27. N., long. 13. 40. E.

To LO'RICATE, *v. a.* [from *lorica* a coat of mail, Lat.] to plate over.

LO'RIMERS, or LO'RINERS, *s.* [*lormier*, Fr.] bridle-cutters; one of the city companies.

LO'RIOT, *s.* a kind of bird.

LO'RIS, *s.* a nimble little animal of the lemur tribe.

LORN, the north part of Argyleshire, in Scotland, bounded on the N. by Lochabar, on the E. by Breadalbane, on the S. by the rest of Argyleshire, and on the W. by the sea.

LORRA'IN, a ci-devant province of France, abounding in all sorts of corn, wine, hemp, flax, rape-seed, game, fish, and, in general, all the necessaries of life. The air is thick and cold, but healthy, and its lakes abound in fish. Here are fine meadows and large forests, with mines of iron, silver, and copper, and salt-pits. The principal rivers are the Maese, the Moselle, the Seille, the Meurthe, and the Saare. Separated from Bar, it is about 30 leagues in length, and 23 in breadth. It now forms, with the duchy of Bar, the departments of Meuse, Meurthe, Moselle, and Vosges.

To LOSE, (*looz*) *v. a.* preter and passive *lost*: [*leosan*, Sax.] to suffer the want of any thing a person was possessed of before; to mislay, or have any thing gone, so as it cannot be found again. Used with the reciprocal pronouns *himself*, &c., to bewilder; to be embarrassed in an inextricable manner. "Wherein the mind *loses* itself." *Locke*. To possess no longer, opposed to retain. "They *lost* their trade." To miss; to be unable to recover. "Many more are *lost* than killed." *Clarendon*. Neuterly, to be beaten at any game or contest, opposed to *win*.

LO'SABLE, (*loózable*) *a.* subject to privation.

LO'SER, (*loózer*) *s.* one that is deprived of any thing he was in possession of, by accident, fraud, gaming, or mislaying; one that sells for less than he buys.

LOSS, *s.* a diminution of a person's wealth or possessions by fraud, by accident, by mislaying so as not to be able to find again, and by selling for less than prime cost; any detriment sustained; throwing away.

LOST, *part.* and *a.* [from *lose*] not to be found.

LOT, *s.* [*hlot*, Sax.] a die, or any thing used in determining a chance; a condition or chance, determined by lot; destiny, condition, circumstance, or state, assigned by Providence; a portion or parcel of goods; proportion of taxes.

To pay scot and *lot*." SYNON. *Lot* supposes distinctions, and a method of decision; we attribute to it a hidden determination, which keeps us in doubt till the instant in which it shews itself. *Destiny* forms designs, dispositions, and connexions; we attribute to it knowledge, will, and power; its virtues are determined and unalterable. *Lot* decides; *Destiny* ordains.

LOTH, *a.* unwilling; disliking. See LOATH.

LO'THIAN, EAST. See HADDINGTONSHIRE.

LO'THIAN, MID. See EDINBURGHSHIRE.

LO'THIAN, WEST. See LINLITHGOWSHIRE.

LO'TION, (*lósh'n*) *s.* [*lotio*, from *lavo* to wash, Lat.] a medicine compounded of aqueous liquids, and used to wash any part with.

LO'TTERY, *s.* [*lotterie*, Fr.] a kind of public game at hazard, set on foot by authority, in order to raise money for the state, consisting of a number of blanks and prizes, which are determined by tickets put into two opposite wheels, and drawn by different persons, one of which contains all the numbers, and the other all the blanks and prizes; a game of chance; sortilege.

LO'VAGE, *s.* a genus of plants, of which two are native in Britain, the Scotch sea-parsley, and the Cornwall saxifrage.

LOUD, *a.* [*hlud*, Sax.] noisy; striking the drum of the ear with great force; clamorous; turbulent.

LOU'DLY, *ad.* with a great noise; with a great exaltation of voice; in a clamorous or turbulent manner.

LOU'DNESS, *s.* that quality of sound which makes it to be heard at a great distance, and to strike the drum of the ear with great force.

To LOVE, (the *o* in this word and its derivatives and compounds, is pron. short) *v. a.* [*lufian*, Sax.] to regard with great desire and affection; to be pleased with; to be fond of.

LOVE, *s.* [*leof*, Sax.] the ardent desire of an object which seems amiable; gallantry; that passion which is excited at the sight of any object that appears amiable and desirable; it is divided into two species, viz., the love of friendship, and of desire; the one between friends, the other between lovers. When applied to the affection we should have towards our Creator, it is the whole man exerted in one desire. Figuratively, a lover; an object of love. A kind of thin silk, of black colour, used for borders on garments during a person's wearing mourning.

LO'VE-KNOT, *s.* a figure made of many twistings and circumvolutions, to denote the inextricable ardour of a person's affections.

LO'VELILY, *ad.* in such a manner as to excite love.

LO'VELINESS, *s.* qualities of mind or body which excite love.

LO'VELY, *ad.* fitted to excite love.

LO'VER, *s.* one who has an ardent affection for one of another sex; a friend; one who likes any thing.

LO'VESICK, *a.* languishing with love.

LO'VESOME, *a.* lovely; so as to excite love. Obsolete.

LO'VESUIT, *s.* courtship, or the addresses of a person to one whom he loves, in order to gain her affection.

LOUGH, *s.* [Irish] a lake; a large inland standing water; a long bay, or part of the sea that rises up a great way into the land. See LOCH.

LOU'GHBOROUGH, (*Lúff'boro*) a considerable town in Leicestershire, with a large manufacture of stockings, and a very extensive business in the coal-trade, produced by the new canals. It is pleasantly seated among fertile meadows, on the river Soar, which runs here almost parallel with the Fosse, near the forest of Charnwood, 11 miles N. of Leicester, and 110 N. W. by N. of London. Market on Thursday.

LO'VING, *part.* kind, affectionate; expressing kindness and affection.

LO'VINGKINDNESS, *s.* tenderness; favour.

LO'VINGLY, *ad.* in a manner that shews great love, kindness, and affection.

LOU'ISBURGH, a town of N. America, capital of the island of Cape Breton, subject to the English. It has an excellent harbour, about 6 miles in length, from N.E. to S.W., and more than half a mile in breadth, from N. W. to S. E. Its entrance is not above 1,800 feet wide, and is formed by 2 small islands. In the N. E. part is a fine careening wharf, to heave down, very secure from all winds. On the opposite side are the fishing-stages with room for 2,000 boats to cure their fish; the cod being remarkably plentiful here, and, at the same time, better than any about Newfoundland. The fishery may, in general, be continued from April to the close of December, when the harbour becomes impracticable, being entirely frozen, so as to be walked over. The town is about half an English mile in length, and 2 in circuit, built for the most part of stone, and laid out in broad and regular streets. At a little distance from the fort, or citadel, is a large parade, the inside of which is a fine square, near 200 feet every way. This island was taken by Admiral Boscawen and Lieutenant-general Amherst, June 27, 1758, and its fortifications since demolished. Lat. 45. 54. N., long. 59. 54. W. Pop, 10,800.

LOU'IS-D'OR, (*loo-ée-d'ore*) *s.* [Fr.] a golden coin in France, valued at 20 shillings, or 24 livres. It is sometimes, though improperly, spelt LEWIS-D'OR.

LOUISIA'NA, a large country of N. America, now one of the United States, situated on both sides of the Mississippi, and bounded on the E. by Florida, on the S. by the Gulf of Mexico, on the W. by New Mexico, and on the N. by Indian nations. It is agreeably situated between the extremes of heat and cold; its climate varying as it extends towards the N. The southern parts, lying within the reach of the refreshing breezes of the sea, are not scorched like those under the same latitude in Africa; and its northern regions are colder than those in Europe under the same parallels, with a wholesome serene air. From the favourableness of the climate, two annual crops of Indian corn, as well as rice, may be produced; and the soil, with little cultivation, would furnish grain of every kind in the greatest abundance. The timber is as fine as any in the world; and the quantities of live oak, ash, mulberry, walnut, cherry, cypress, and cedar, are astonishing. The neighbourhood of the Mississippi, besides, furnishes the richest fruits in great variety; the soil is particularly adapted for hemp, flax, and tobacco; and indigo is at this time a staple commodity, which commonly yields the planter three or four cuttings a year. Whatever is rich and rare in the most desirable climates in Europe, seems to be the spontaneous production of this delightful country. It is intersected by a number of fine rivers, among which are the Natchitoches, and the Adayes, or Mexicano.

To LOUNGE, *v. n.* [*lunderen*, Belg.] to loiter; to live in an idle and lazy manner.

LOU'NGER, *s.* an idler.

LOUSE, *s.* plural *lice*: [*lus*, Sax.] a small insect which breeds on the bodies of men or animals. The louse affords to the microscopic observer of the works of creation a very delicate and beautiful structure of parts. It has so transparent a shell, that we are able to discover more of what passes within it than in most other creatures. In the head appear two fine black eyes with a horn that has five joints, and is surrounded with hairs standing before each eye: and from the end of the nose there is a pointed projecting part, which serves as a sheath to a piercer which is judged to be 700 times smaller than a hair, and by which alone it

receives its nourishment. It has six legs, each having five joints, and being terminated by two hooked claws. This name is likewise applied to animals that resemble the former; hence we make use of the words *book-lice, wood-lice, &c.*

Sue a Beggar and catch a Louse.

This proverb is a witty lampoon upon all *indiscreet* and *vexatious* law-suits commenced against *insolvent* little people; for what can be more ridiculous than to sue a *beggar*, when the action must needs cost more than he is worth. It puts a man's *prudence* quite out of question, though it puts his *satisfaction* of *revenge* and *malice* quite out of doubt; for according to another proverb, *What can we have of a cat, but her skin?*

To LOUSE, (*louze*) *v. a.* to hunt for lice; to cleanse from lice.

LOU'SEWORT, *s.* the name of a plant; called also rattle and cockscomb.

LOU'SILY, (*lóuzily*) *ad.* in a paltry, mean, base, and scurvy manner.

LOU'SINESS, (*lóuziness*) *s.* the quality of abounding in lice.

LOU'SY, (*lóuzy*) *a.* swarming or over-run with lice. Figuratively, mean; low-born or bred; poor.

LOUT, *s.* [*loete*, old Dutch] a bumpkin; a mean, awkward, stupid, and clownish fellow.

To LOUT, *v. n.* [*hlutan*, Sax.] to bend the body by way of obeisance; to make a bow.

LOUTH, a large and considerable town of Lincolnshire, containing many handsome houses, and about 4,000 inhabitants. It has a large church with a fine steeple, thought by some to be as high as the spire at Grantham which is 288 feet high. From hence there is a canal to the sea, at Tilney, about 8 miles. It is situated on the river Lud, from whence it takes its name; 28 miles N. E. of Lincoln, and 148 N. of London. Markets on Wednesday and Saturday.

LOUTH, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, about 22 miles in length, and from 9 to 14 in breadth; bounded on the W. by Monaghan and Meath, on the N. by Armagh and Carlingford bay, on the E. by St. George's Channel, and on the S. by Meath, from which it is parted by the river Boyne. It is the smallest county in the kingdom, but very fertile and pleasant, and contains 61 parishes, and with a population of about 108,000. Its chief towns are Dundalk, Carlingford, Drogheda, Ardee, and Dunleer.

LOU'TISH, *a.* clownish; awkward.

LOU'TISHLY, *ad.* after the manner of a clown, or an awkward, ill-bred person.

LOUVAIN or *LOEVEN*, a large city of the late Austrian Brabant, with a celebrated university. The walls of this place are near 7 miles in circumference, but within them are a great many gardens and vineyards. The public buildings are magnificent, and the university consists of 60 small colleges, much admired for their situation and architecture, but not sumptuous. They formerly made large quanties of cloth here, insomuch that this city contained, at one time, 150,000 clothiers; but at present their trade is generally decayed, and the place is chiefly remarkable for its good beer, with which it serves the neighbouring towns. In its castle, built originally by the Emperor Arnulph, to defend the country against the Normans, and called at first Loven, and afterwards Cæsar's Castle, the emperor, Charles V. and his sisters were brought up till the year 1510; and formerly the assembly of the states was held there. It is now in ruins. It is seated on the river Dyle, 12 miles N. N. E. of Brussels.

LOW, (*lō*) *a.* [*lagur*, Isl.] applied to situation, implies comparison, and being nearer to the earth than something else; in this sense it is opposed to *high*. Applied to stature, measuring little, and opposed to *tall*. Applied to station or condition, mean, or not above the vulgar. Applied to price, not sold or purchased for much money; cheap. Applied to the mind, depressed or dejected. Applied to sound, scarce audible. Applied to style or sentiment, mean, grovelling, vulgar, base, or dishonourable. In medicine, to make use of abstinence. "To keep the body *low*." *Low in the world*, implies, reduced, or in poor circumstances.

LOW, (*lō*) *ad.* not high, applied to situation. Cheap, or of low price, applied to value. Mean or base, applied to rank, circumstances, thoughts, or expressions. Applied to the voice, in such a manner as scarcely to be heard. In chronology, applied to times approaching to our own. "In that part of the world which was first inhabited, even as *low* down as Abraham's time, they wandered with their flocks and herds." *Locke.*

To LOW, (*lō*) *v. n.* [*hlowan*, Sax.] to bellow, to make a noise, applied to that made by oxen, bulls or cows.

LO'WBELL, *s.* [*lowe* denotes a flame, in Scotland; and *to lowe*, to flame] a kind of fowling in the night in which the birds are awakened by a bell, and lured by a flame into a net.

LOWE, *s.* [from the Sax. *hleaw*, or *hlaiw*, Goth.] signifies a hill, heap, tomb, or barrow, and is used in the names of places.

To LOWER, (*lōĕr*) *v. a.* to humble; to bring down; to bring low; to strike a flag by way of submission; to lessen the value or price of a thing; to make weaker by the addition of some weaker liquor. Figuratively, to depress or lessen a person's pride. Neuterly, to sink; to fall; to grow less. SYNON. We make use of the word *lower*, with respect to the diminishing the height of things, or to certain motions of a body: We *lower* a beam; we *lower* the sails of a ship; we *lower* a building; we *lower* the eyes, the head, &c.—We use the expression, *let down*, with regard to things made to cover others, and which, being lifted up, leave them uncovered: We *let down* the lid of a trunk; we *let down* the eye-lids; we *let down* the lappets, or the gown.

LO'WERMOST, (*lōĕrmost*) *a.* (the superlative of *low*, which is thus compared, *low, lower, lowermost*) below all others in place, circumstances, or rank.

LO'WESTOFF. See LESTOFF.

LO'WLAND, (*lōland*) *s.* a vale, or plain; opposed to an eminence.

LO'WLINESS, (*lōliness*) *s.* a disposition of mind wherein a person thinks humbly of himself; meanness; want of dignity.

LO'WLY, (*lōly*) *ad.* in an humble manner; meanly; or without dignity.

LO'WLY, (*lōly*) *a.* humble; thinking modestly of one's self; of low rank; mean; wanting dignity.

LOWN, (*loon*) *s.* [*loen*, Belg.] a rascal or scoundrel.

LO'WNESS, (*lōness*) *s.* the quality of being near the ground, applied to situation; of short measure, applied to stature. Meanness, applied to condition; want of rank or dignity. Want of loftiness or sublimity, applied to thoughts or style. Dejection or depression, applied to the mind.

To LOWR, (the *ow* is pron. as in *now*) *v. n.* to appear dark, gloomy, or stormy. To be clouded, applied to the sky. To frown, or look sullen; to appear angry, applied to the countenance.

LOWR, (the *ow* is pron. as in *now*) *s.* cloudiness or gloominess, applied to the sky. An appearance of anger, applied to the countenance.

LO'WRINGLY, (see preceding word) *ad.* with cloudiness or gloominess, applied to the sky. With an appearance or air of anger, applied to the countenance.

LOWSPIRITED, (*lō-spirited*) *a.* dejected; depressed; without vigour or vivacity; dull, melancholy, gloomy.

To LOWT, (*ow* pronounced as in *now*) *v. n.* to look sourly, surlily, or clownishly.

LOXODRO'MIC, *s.* [from *loxos* oblique, and *dromos* a course, Gr.] the art of oblique sailing by the rhomb, which always makes an equal angle with every meridian; that is, when you sail neither directly under the equator, nor under one and the same meridian, but across them, hence the table of rhombs, or the transverse table of miles, with the tables of longitudes and latitudes, by which the sailor may particularly find his course, distance, latitude, or longitude, is called *loxodromic.*

LO'YAL, *a.* [*loyal*, Fr.] obedient or true to the duty owing to a prince. Figuratively, faithful in love, or true to a lover.

LO'YALIST, *s.* one who professes an inviolable adherence to a king; a term given to those who adhered to king Charles I.

LO'YALLY, *ad.* with inviolable adherence and fidelity to a king.

LO'YALTY, *s.* [*loyauté*, Fr.] firm and inviolable adherence to a prince. Figuratively, fidelity, or immoveable attachment to a lover.

LO'ZENGE, *s.* [*losenge*, Fr.] a figure consisting of four equal or parallel sides, two of whose angles are acute, and the other two obtuse, the distance between the two obtuse ones being equal to the length of one side. In heraldry, a rhomb, or figure of four equal sides, but unequal angles, resembling a diamond on cards: in this all unmarried gentlewomen and widows bear their arms. In medicine, a remedy made up into small flat pieces, sometimes cut in the form of a lozenge, to be held and chewed in the mouth till dissolved.

LP., a contraction for lordship.

LU'BBARD, *s.* [from *lubber*] a lazy, sturdy fellow.

LU'BBER, *s.* [*lubbed* fat, Dan.] a sturdy drone; an idle, fat, or bulky person.

LU'BBERLY, *a.* lazy and bulky.

LU'BBERLY, *ad.* in an awkward, lazy, and clumsy manner.

LU'BECK, a celebrated sea-port of Holstein, in Lower Saxony. It is a free imperial city, and was long the head of the famous Hanseatic League, which was formed here in 1164. It was likewise the most commercial city and powerful republic of the North. Its fleet set the northern powers at defiance, and rode triumphant in the Baltic. But Lubeck retains scarcely a shadow of its former power. The houses of Lubeck are built all of stone, in a very ancient style of architecture; the doors being so large as to admit carriages into the hall, which frequently serves for a coach-house. The walls of many houses bear the date of the 15th century, and, at that period, no doubt, the town was esteemed very beautiful. The streets are, for the most part, steep, as the city stands on the two sides of a long hill, the eastern part extending towards the Wackenitz, as the western does towards the Trave. Here are 4 parochial churches, besides the cathedral. The town-house is a superb structure, and has several towers. In it is a large hall called *Haansesaal*, where the deputies of the Hans towns used formerly to meet. Here is also a fine exchange, built in the year 1683. The inhabitants are all Lutherans, and there are 21 preachers, whose chief has the title of superintendent. Here were formerly 4 convents: and in that of St. John there are still 22 protestant girls, under the government of an abbess. That of St. Mary Magdalen is turned into an hospital; that of St. Anne is made a house of correction; and of the monastery of St. Catharine, they have made a handsome college. In the great hospital there is always a considerable number of poor men and women. Besides this, there are 14 other hospitals, 1 for lunatics, a pest house, and 4 others for sick persons. Lubeck is seated at the confluence of the rivers Trave, (which is the largest;) the Steckenitz, another navigable stream, by which it communicates with the Elbe; and the Wackenitz, which issues from the lake of Ratzeburgh, and, after joining the Scwartau, falls into the Baltic; by means of which several streams, long and flat-bottomed vessels pass from the Baltic into the German Ocean, 14 miles S. W. of the Baltic, and 40 N. E. of Hamburgh. Travemunde is the port of Lubeck to which it belongs, and is 12 miles N. N. E. of that city. Pop. about 23,000. Lat. 53. 52. N., long. 10. 44. E.

LUBLIN, a city of Poland, capital of a palatinate of the same name, part of which is annexed to the new kingdom of Galicia. It contains several churches and convents, has three annual fairs, which last a month each, and are frequented by great numbers of German, Greek, Armenian, Turkish, Russian, Jewish, and even Arabian merchants, and is situated in a very pleasant and fertile country, on the little river Bystranza, with a castle built on a high rock, 85 miles S. E. of Warsaw.

LU'BRIC, *a.* [*lubricus*, Lat.] slippery, or so smooth a surface that things would slip off with the least sloping; wanton.

To LU'BRICATE, *v. a.* [from *lubricus*, Lat.] to make smooth or slippery.

To LUBRI'CITATE, *v. a.* See LUBRICATE.

LUBRI'CITY, *s.* [*lubricité*, Fr.] slipperiness or smoothness of surface; aptness to glide over any part, or to facilitate motion. Figuratively, uncertainty; slipperiness; instability. Wantonness; lewdness.

LU'BRICIOUS, *a.* [from *lubricus*, Lat.] slippery, smooth; uncertain.

LUBRIFA'CTION, *s.* [from *lubricus* slippery, and *facio* to make, Lat.] the act of making smooth or slippery.

LUBRIFICA'TION, *s.* [from *lubricus* slippery, and *fio* to be made, Lat.] the act of rendering smooth, or so slippery as to render the motion easy.

LU'CCA, a town of Italy, formerly capital of a republic of the same name. It is about 3 Italian miles in circumference. The inhabitants, who are above 40,000, are considerable manufacturers of silk, and gold and silver stuffs; for this reason it is called *Lucca the Industrious.* The state palace is a large building, and includes the arsenal, which has arms for 20,000 men. The houses are handsome, and the streets broad and well paved, but most of them are irregular. It is seated in the middle of a fruitful plain, terminating in pleasant eminences, near the river Serchio, 10 miles N. N. E. of Pisa, 37 W. of Florence, and 155 N. by W. of Rome. Lat. 43. 50. N., long. 10. 35. E.

LU'CENT, *part.* [*lucens*, from *lux* light, Lat.] bright; shining; darting rays.

LU'CERN, one of the 13 cantons of Swisserland, and the most considerable of them except Zurich and Bern. It is bounded on the S. and S. E. by the canton of Zug, Schweitz, and Underwalden; and on all the other sides by the canton of Bern. The inhabitants, who are Romanists, are under the spiritual jurisdiction of the bishop of Constance. It is about 30 miles in length, and 20 in its mean breadth. The soil is fertile, but unequal; the southern parts are mountainous, but without glaciers; and there is a very considerable exportation of cheese. The sovereign power of this republic resides in the council of 100, comprising the senate or little council. The former is the nominal sovereign; but the power resides in the latter, consisting of 36 persons, who are formed into two divisions, which exercise the office by rotation. Although the government appears purely aristocratic, yet this aristocracy is restrained in divers respects; as in the matter of making war or peace, concluding new alliances, acquiring new territories, or imposing new taxes, the consent of all the citizens

must be obtained. The chiefs of the republic are two magistrates called advoyers. Pop. 106,500.

LU'CERNE, *s.* a plant cultivated by our farmers in the manner of clover, and the only plant whose hay is preferable to the saintfoin, for the fattening of cattle.

LUCI'A, St. or *ALOUSIE*, an island of the West Indies, about 22 miles in length, and 15 in breadth, affording amongst other tropical productions, plenty of cocoa and fustic. It is very healthy, and exhibits a variety of hills, yet partly consists of very fertile plains, finely watered with rivulets, and furnished with timber fit for building houses and windmills, and often employed for that purpose both by the French and English planters. It is provided with several good bays and commodious harbours, the chief of which, called the *Little Carenage*, is reckoned the best in all the Caribbee Islands. In it are two remarkable round and high mountains, said to be volcanoes, by which this island may be known at a considerable distance. It was long considered as neutral by the English and French, till it was ceded to France by the peace of 1763. In 1777, it was taken by the English, but restored to the French by the peace of 1783. This island was taken by the English in the year 1798, (also in the late war, soon after its commencement,) and still remains in their possession; it is about 70 miles N. N. W. of Barbadoes, and 38 S. W. of Martinique. Lat. 13. 25. N., long. 60. 54. W.

LU'CID, *a.* [*lucidus*, from *lux* light, Lat.] shining; bright; glittering. Figuratively, transparent. "*Lucid* streams." *Par. Lost.* Without any disorder of the mind, applied to those intervals of sense which are sometimes met with in mad persons.

LUCI'DITY, *s.* splendour; brightness.

LU'CIFER, *s.* [Lat.] in astronomy, is the bright star Venus, which in a morning goes before the sun, and appears at day-break, and in the evening follows the sun, and is then called Hesperus, or the evening star. In Scripture, it signifies the devil.

LUCI'FEROUS, *a.* [from *lux* light, and *fero* to bring, Lat.] bringing light either to the eye or mind.

LUCI'FIC, *a.* from *lux* light, and *facio* to make, Lat.] making or producing light.

LUCK, *s.* [*geluck*, Belg.] any thing which happens unexpectedly in a person's favour; fortune, either good or bad; any event that happens without being designed or foreseen.

Give a Man Luck, and throw him into the Sea.

This Proverb *in terminis*, savours a little too much of *heathenism* or *profaneness*, but it may very well befit a *Christian* mouth, if that which the vulgar call *luck* and the learned *fortune*, be denominated *Providence*, for if that be on a man's side, you may throw him into the sea, and not be actually and legally guilty of murder. This was verified in the prophet *Jonah*.

LU'CKILY, *ad.* in a fortunate manner; by good hap.

LU'CKINESS, *s.* the quality of turning out to a person's advantage, though undesigned or unforeseen by himself; casual happiness.

LU'CKLESS. *a.* unfortunate, or unhappy.

LU'CKNOW, an ancient city of Hindoostan, capital of Oude. It is an extensive place, but poorly built; the houses are chiefly of mud, covered with thatch, and many consist entirely of thatch and bamboos; and are thatched with leaves of the cocoa-nut palm-tree, and sometimes with straw. The houses of the merchants are of brick, lofty and strong, and there are some, but not many, magnificent edifices, Sujah Dowlah, having destroyed most of the ancient palaces, when he erected others. Lucknow is 650 miles N.W. of Calcutta, Lat. 26. 35. N., long. 81. 25. E.

LU'CKY, *a.* [*geluckig*, Belg.] fortunate without any design, or contrary to expectation.

LU'CONIA, or *MANILLA*, the chief of the Philippine Islands in Asia, about 400 miles in length, and 100 in breadth. The produce of this very fertile and healthy island is wax, cotton, wild cinnamon, sulphur, cocoa-nuts, rice, and gold, which is found in every part; horses, buffaloes, game, 40 different sorts of palm-trees, and all sorts of fruits, both of the E. and W. Indies, with some that are to be found no where else. The inhabitants are composed of several nations, besides Spaniards, and they all produce a mixed breed, distinct from any of the rest. The blacks have long hair and good features; and there is one tribe who tattoo themselves, drawing curious figures on their bodies. To this island the Spaniards bring all sorts of commodities, such as silver from New Spain, Mexico, and Peru; diamonds from Golconda; silks, tea, Japan and China-ware, and gold-dust from China and Japan. The Spaniards send hence two large ships every year to Acapulco in Mexico, with merchandise, and return back with silver. There is an inquisition here, but it does not affect the natives and the Mahometans. Manilla is the capital.

LU'CRATIVE, *a.* [*lucratif*, Fr. from *lucrum* gain, Lat.] gainful; profitable; bringing money.

LU'CRE, (*lúker*) *s.* [*lucrum*, Lat.] gain; emolument; profit; increase of money.

LUCRI'FEROUS, *a.* from *lucrum* gain, and *fero* to bring, Lat.] profitable; producing gain.

LUCRI'FIC, *a.* [from *lucrum* gain, and *facio* to make, Lat.] producing gain.

LU'CROUS, *a.* [from *lucrum* gain, Lat.] producing gain or profit.

LUCTA'TION, *s.* [from *luctor*, to wrestle or strive, Lat.] wrestling; striving; struggling.

LU'CTUOUS, *a.* [from *luctus* sorrow, Lat.] sorrowful.

To LU'CUBRATE, *v. a.* [*lucubro*, from *lux* light, Lat.] to watch or study by night.

LUCUBRA'TION, *s.* [from *lucubro* to study by candle-light, Lat.] to study by candle-light; any thing composed by night.

LUCUBRA'TORY, *a.* [from *lucubro* to study by candle-light, Lat.] composed by night or candle-light.

LU'CULENT, *a.* [*luculentus*, from *lux* light, Lat.] certain; plain; evident. Clear. "And *luculent* along the purer rivers flow." *Thomson.*

LU'DICROUS, *a.* [*ludicer*, from *ludus* play, Lat.] burlesque; exciting laughter by its oddity or comicalness; sportive.

LU'DICROUSLY, *ad.* in burlesque; sportively; in a manner that raises laughter by its extravagance or oddity.

LU'DICROUSNESS, *s.* the quality of being ridiculous; the quality of exciting mirth or laughter.

LUDIFICA'TION, *s.* [from *ludus* sport, and *facio* to make, Lat.] the act of mocking or making sport of another.

LU'DLOW, a large, neat, flourishing, and well-built town of Shropshire, seated on the river Teme, near its conflux with the Corve, in a pleasant, fruitful, and populous country, 29 miles S. of Shrewsbury, and 138 N. W. of London. Arthur, prince of Wales, son of Henry VII., held a court and died here; and here Henry VIII. established the council of the Marches, whose lord-lieutenant used to keep his court here, till they were disused in the reign of William III., who appointed two lord-lieutenants of N. and S. Wales. It is a great thoroughfare to Wales, and is much resorted to by the Welsh youth of both sexes for education. it sends two members to parliament. Market on Monday Pop. 5253.

LUES VENEREA, *s.* [Lat.] the foul disease; the clap

LUFF, *s.* [Scot.] the palm of the hand.

To LUFF, *v. n.* [*louvoyer*, Fr.] at sea, to keep close to the wind. See LOOF.

To LUG, *v. a*, [*aluccan*, Sax.] to hale or drag; to pull with great violence. To lug out or draw a sword, in burlesque language.

LUG, *s.* a small fish; a land measure, containing a pole or perch; the ear.

LU'GGAGE, *s.* [from *lug*] any thing cumbrous or unwieldy to carry.

LU'GGERSHALL, a small town in Wiltshire, formerly the residence of several kings. It is seated near the Forest of Chute, in a delightful country, 15 miles N. of Salisbury, and 64 S. by W. of London. Market disused. Pop. 595.

LUGO, a city of Galicia, chiefly celebrated for its warm medicinal springs. It contains 3 parish churches, 4 convents, 2 hospitals, and a seminary, and is situated on the river Minho. 40 miles N. of Orense.

LUGU'BRIOUS, *a.* [*lugubre*, Fr. *lugubris*, Lat.] mournful; sorrowful.

LUKE, St. (one of the four Evangelists) a native, as is generally supposed, of Antioch, the metropolis of Syria, a place renowned for this one peculiar honour, that the disciples of Jesus were here first called Christians. He was by profession, as appears from the mention made of him by St. Paul, a physician; and some will have him also to have been eminent for painting; but of this we have no accounts that can be depended upon. He became afterwards an inseparable companion and fellow-labourer of the Apostle of the Gentiles in the ministry; attending him in all his travels, accompanying him in his dangerous voyage to Rome, and ministering to him in his necessities. There are different accounts concerning the countries where St. Luke afterwards preached the gospel; some say, that leaving St. Paul at Rome, he returned back into the East, and travelled through a great part of it, preaching the gospel in Egypt, and the parts of Lybia, where he converted many to Christianity; but others think he did not wholly leave St. Paul till the latter had finished his course by martyrdom. Some again say, that he first preached the gospel in Dalmatia and Galatia, then in Italy and Macedonia, and that with great diligence and success. The ancients are not at all agreed either concerning the time, or place, or manner of his death; of all which such various accounts are given, that it would be tedious here to insert them. He is universally acknowledged to have been the author of the gospel that goes under his name, and of the book of the Acts of the Apostles, both which he dedicates to Theophilus, whom some writers suppose to have been a person of some eminence, probably at Antioch, converted by St. Luke.

LU'KEWARM, *a.* moderately or mildly warm. Applied to the affections, indifferent; not ardent or zealous.

LUKEWA'RMLY, *ad.* with moderate warmth, applied to things. With indifference, applied to the affections.

LUKEWA'RMNESS, *s.* the quality of being moderately warm, applied to things. Applied to the affections, indifference or want of ardour.

To LULL, *v. a.* [*lulu*, Dan.] to bring on sleep by singing of some agreeable sound; to compose, quiet, or pacify.

LU'LLABY, *s.* [Johnson observes that nurses call going to sleep *by, by;* and consequently *lullaby* implies to *lull* to sleep] a song made use of by nurses to make children sleep.

LUMBA'GO, *s.* [from *lumbi* the loins, Lat.] in medicine, a name given to pains about the loins and the small of the back, generally preceding the fits of a fever or an ague.

LUMBER, *s.* [*geloma*, Sax.] any thing useless and cumbersome.

To LU'MBER, *v. a.* to heap together in a confused manner like useless goods. Neuterly, to move heavily, as burdened with his own bulk. "First let them run at large, nor *lumber* o'er the meads, nor cross the wood." *Dryd.*

LU'MINARY, *s.* [*luminaire*, Fr.] any body which gives light; any thing which makes a discovery, or gives intelligence. Applied by way of eminence to the sun or moon, on account of their extraordinary lustre, and the great light they afford us. Figuratively, a person that makes discoveries and communicates them.

LUMINA'TION, *s.* [from *lumen* light, Lat.] the act of emitting light.

LU'MINOUS, *a.* [*lumineux*, Fr.] shining; giving light; darting rays; enlightened; bright.

LU'MME, *s.* in ornithology, the name of a water-fowl of the diver kind, called by authors colymbus arcticus; common about Iceland and some parts of Norway, and scarcely known in other parts of the world.

LUMP, *s.* [*lompe*, Belg.] a shapeless mass; the whole; all the parts taken together; the gross.

To LUMP, *v. a.* to take in the gross without regard to particulars.

LU'MPFISH, *s.* a fish so named on account of its form.

LU'MPING, *a.* large; heavy; great. A low word.

LU'MPISH, *a.* heavy; gross; bulky, applied to things. Dull or inactive, applied to persons.

LU'MPISHLY, *ad.* in a heavy manner, applied to things. In a stupid manner, applied to persons.

LUMPISHNESS, *s.* stupid or inactive heaviness.

LU'MPY, *a.* full of lumps or of small compact masses.

LU'NACY, *s.* [from *luna* the moon, Lat.] a kind of frenzy usually most violent at full moon. Madness in general, though most properly applied to that species which is subject to intervals of sound memory or judgment.

LU'NAR, or LU'NARY, *a.* [from *luna* a moon, Lat.] relating to the moon; under the dominion of the moon. In chemistry, belonging to silver. *Lunar periodical months* consist each of 27 days 7 hours 43 minutes and 4 three-fifths seconds. *Lunar synodical months* consist of 29 days 12 hours 44 minutes and 3 seconds: and *lunar years* of 354 days 8 hours 48 minutes and 36 seconds, or 12 synodical months.

LU'NARY, *s.* [from *luna* the moon, Lat.] moonwort.

LU'NATED, *a.* [from *luna* the moon, Lat.] formed like a half-moon.

LU'NATIC, *a.* [from *luna* the moon, Lat.] mad; made mad by the influence of the moon.

LU'NATIC, *s.* a person that is sometimes of sound memory, and at other times mad; who, as long as he is without understanding, is in law, said to be *non compos mentis.*

LUNA'TION, *s.* [*lunaison*, Fr.] the synodic revolution of the moon; the period or space of time between one moon and another.

LUNCA'RTY, a town of Perthshire, about 5 miles N. of Perth. It is noted, at present, for one of the most extensive bleaching-grounds in Scotland, and is signalized in Scottish history, for being the place where in the year 970, the gallant Hay turned the tide of conquest in favour of his countrymen, the Scots, in a victory obtained over the Danes.

LUNCH, or LU'NCHEON, *s.* as much food as one's hand can hold; a large piece of bread or meat; usually applied to food eaten between meals.

LUND, a town, the capital of Scania, and the see of an archbishop. It is accounted the most ancient in Sweden, according to an old proverb, that, when our Saviour Jesus Christ was born, Lund was in its glory. Here is an university founded by Charles XI. for 21 professors, and furnished with a good library. The number of students is about 300, and of other inhabitants about 800, who have but little trade. Here likewise a royal physiographical society was instituted in 1776, and incorporated by the king in 1778. The subjects treated of in its acts relate only to natural history, chemistry, and agriculture. The cathedral is an ancient irregular building. It is 20 miles S.S.E. of Landscrona, and 225 S.W. of Stockholm. Lat. 55. 33. N., long. 13. 26. E.

LU'NDY, an island in the mouth of the British Channel, near the middle, between Devonshire and Pembrokeshire. It is about 5 miles long, and 2 broad, and encompassed with inaccessible rocks, so that it has but one entrance, and there scarcely two persons can go abreast. In the N. part of it is a high pyramidical rock called the Constable. Here are horses, kine, hogs, and goats, with great store of sheep and rabbits; but the chief commodity is fowl, with which it abounds much, their eggs being thick upon the ground, at their season of breeding. It had once a fort and a chapel; at present the only inhabitants are a man and his family.

LUNE, *s.* [from *luna* the moon, Lat.] any thing in the shape of a half moon; a fit of phrensy or lunacy, a hawk's leash. In geometry, a plane in form of a crescent or half moon.

LU'NENBURGH, a duchy in the circle of Lower Saxony, which, including Zell, is separated from Holstein and Lawenburg on the N. by the river Elbe; and is bounded on the E. by the duchies of Brunswick and Mecklenburgh. It is about 100 miles in length, and 70 in breadth. It is watered by the rivers Aller, Elbe, Ilmena, Jetze, the Old Mark, the Lahe, the Seeve, and other rivers; and part of it is full of heaths and forests; but, near the rivers, pretty fertile. It abounds with wild boars, which the German nobility come to hunt here for their diversion, at certain seasons. It was long subject to the elector of Hanover. Lunenburgh is the capital.

LUNETTE, *s.* [Fr.] in fortification, a demi-lune, or half moon; an enveloped counterguard or elevation of earth, made in the middle of the ditch before the courtine, consisting of two faces forming a re-entering angle, and serving, like fausse-brays, to dispute the passage of a ditch.

LU'NEVILLE, a town in the department of Meurthe, seated in a marshy country, which has been drained, on the river Meurthe, near its confluence with the Vesouze, 12 miles S. E. of Nanci. In the 6th century it was a county of itself, but in the 12th it was united to Lorrain. Its magnificent castle, where the dukes of Lorrain formerly kept their court, as did afterwards king Stanislaus, is now converted into barracks. Stanislaus founded here a military school, a large library, and a fine hospital.

To LUNGE, *v. a.* [*allonger*, Fr.] in fencing, to make a push.

LUNGE, *s.* in fencing, a push.

LU'NGED, (the *g* is pron. hard) *a.* [from *lungs*] having lungs; resembling the action of the lungs in drawing and forcing out air.

LUNGS, *s.* [*lungen*, Sax.] the lights or that part of the body by which the act of breathing is performed. It has no singular

LU'NGWORT, *s.* in botany, a genus of plants, of which there are two sorts, viz., the broad-leaved, and the sea-bugloss. The tree lungwort, or liverwort, is a kind of lichen found on trunks of trees, particularly those of the oak and ash, on rocks, and sometimes on heaps of stones in shady places. The cow's lungwort is the same with the great white mullein. The golden or French lungwort is a species of hawkweed.

LUNISO'LAR, *a.* [from *luna* the moon, and *sol* the sun, Lat.] compounded of the revolutions of the sun and moon. A *lunisolar* year, is a period made by multiplying 28 (the cycle of the sun) by 19 (the cycle of the moon), and consists of 532 years, in which time both luminaries return very nearly to the same point.

LUNT, *s.* [*lonte*, Belg.] the matchcord with which guns are fired.

LU'PINE, *s.* [*lupin*, Fr. *lupinus*, Lat.] a flower of the butterfly class; the yellow species is much cultivated for its sweetness, though they are of short duration.

LU'PUS (WOLF), in astronomy, a southern constellation, joined to the CENTAUR.

LURCH, *s.* [derived by Skinner from *l'ourche*, Fr. a game of draughts] in gaming, the act of winning, so as that the opposite party shall have gained but little, or not above a certain number. *To be left in the lurch*, is to be deserted in distress.

To LURCH, *v. n.* [*loeren*, Belg.] to shift or play tricks. To lie in wait. See LURK. Actively, to win a game with great advantage; to devour (from *lurcor*, Lat.) Figuratively, to defeat or disappoint. To steal privately; to filch, or pilfer.

LU'RCHER, *s.* one that watches or lies in wait to steal, or to betray, or to entrap; a kind of hound.

LURE, *s.* [*leurre*, Fr.] any enticement; any thing which promises advantage.

To LURE, *v. n.* to call back or reclaim hawks with a lure. Actively, to entice or attract by something which flatters a person's hopes or expectations.

LU'RID, *a.* [*luridus*, Lat.] gloomy or dismal.

To LURK, *v. n.* to lie in wait; to lie hidden or close.

LU'RKER, *s.* a thief that lies in wait for securing his prey.

LU'RKING-PLACE, *s.* a hiding or secret place.

LUSA'TIA, (*Lusashia*) a territory of Germany, about 80 miles long and 40 wide, bounded on the N. by the Mark of Brandenburgh; on the E. by Silesia; on the S. by Bohemia; and on the W. by Meissen. It is about 28 leagues long and 15 wide, and is divided into the Upper and Lower. Upper Lusatia abounds in mountains and hills, in which are found many boggy and moorish tracts. The latter, on the contrary, has a great number of fine woods; the very great heaths themselves being provided with it, even to exuberance. In each of these marquisates, rye, wheat, barley, and oats, are cultivated; as also much buckwheat, together with pease, lentils, beans, and millet. The culture of flax is pretty considerable, and they make some white and red wine. The inhabitants of Lusatia enjoy an important means of subsistence, in the numerous and good manufactures of linen and woollen stuffs. These flourish principally in Upper Lusatia. The cloth manufactures are the oldest, having been in vogue, in several towns, so early as the 13th century. There are also good manufactures of hats, leather, paper, gunpowder, iron, glass, wax-bleaching, black and fine dyeing, &c. &c. The most ancient inhabitants of this country were the Semnones, or Senones, a Suabian nation, who inhabited Upper Lusatia, but, by their custom of wandering, gave place to the Wandalers; and these last again, by a like expedition, in the 7th century, to the Sorber Wends, a Sclavonian people. At present the towns are almost wholly peopled with German inhabitants, but, in the villages, a greater number of Wends

than Germans are to be met with. The principal rivers are the Spree, the Black Elster, and the Pulsnitz. Upper Lusatia formerly belonged to Bohemia. Lower Lusatia, which alone, till the 15th century, was called Lusatia, was erected into a marquisate, in the year 931, by Henry I. emperor of Germany. In the middle of the 16th century, they were both ceded to the elector of Saxony, in consideration of a large sum of money, which the elector had advanced to the emperor, in his war with the Bohemians, with the single condition, that the kings of Bohemia should retain the armorial bearings. The whole country is now divided between Prussia and Saxony. Bautzen and Luckau are the capitals.

LU'SCIOUS, (*lúshious*) *a.* [some derive it from *delicious*, and others from *luxurious*] nauseating with sweetness. Cloying by its richness or fatness, applied to animal food. Pleasing; delightful.

LU'SCIOUSLY, (*lúshiously*) *ad.* in so sweet or rich a manner as to cloy.

LU'SCIOUSNESS, (*lúshiousness*) *s.* the quality of being so sweet or fat as to cloy soon.

LU'SERN, *s.* a lynx.

LUSH, *a.* of a dark, deep, full colour, opposite to pale and faint. "How *lush* and lusty the grass looks." *Shak.*

LUSO'RIOUS, *a.* [*lusorius*, from *ludo* to play, Lat.] used in play.

LU'SORY, *a.* [*lusorius*, from *ludo* to play, Lat.] used in play.

LUST, *s.* [*lust*, Sax. and Belg.] carnal or lewd desire; any irregular or violent desire.

To LUST, *v. n.* to have an unchaste desire for; to desire violently.

LU'STFUL, *a.* lewd; lecherous; libidinous; having strong and unchaste desires; having violent, irregular, or intemperate desires.

LU'STFULLY, *ad.* with sensual concupiscence.

LU'STFULNESS, *s.* libidinousness.

LU'STIHOOD, *s.* vigour; sprightliness; bodily strength.

LU'STILY, *ad.* stoutly or vigorously.

LU'STINESS, *s.* sturdiness; great strength and vigour of body.

LU'STLESS, *a.* not vigorous; weak.

LU'STRAL, *a.* [from *lustro* to purify, Lat.] used in purification.

LUSTRA'TION, *s.* [from *lustro* to purify, Lat.] purification by water.

LU'STRE, (*luster*) *s.* [*lustre*, Fr.] splendour, brilliancy; radiancy; glittering brightness; a sconce made of cut glass for holding a collection of lights; eminence; renown. The space of five years, from *lustrum*, Lat. SYNON. *Lustre*, *brilliancy*, and *radiancy*, rise gradually one upon another, and mark the different degrees of the effect of light. *Lustre* seems to be possessed of polish only; *brilliancy*, of light; but *radiancy*, of fire. *Lustre* shines only; *brilliancy* dazzles; but *radiancy* glares.

LU'STRING, (*lutestring*) *s.* a shining glossy silk.

LU'STROUS, *a.* [from *lustre*] bright; shining. Obsolete.

LU'STWORT, *s.* a herb.

LU'TY, *a.* [*lustig*, Belg.] stout; vigorous; healthy; strong in body.

LU'TANIST, *s.* one who plays on the lute.

LUTA'RIOUS, *a.* [from *lutum* mud or clay, Lat.] living in mud; of the colour of mud. "A scaly tortoise shell of the *lutarious* kind." *Grew.*

LUTE, *s.* [*luth*, Fr.] in music, a stringed instrument. In chemistry, any composition used to fasten the different parts of stills or alembics in distillation or sublimation, from *lutum* mud or clay, Lat.

To LUTE, *v. a.* to close or fasten together with cement or lute.

LU'THERAN, *s.* a person who professes the principles and doctrines of Martin Luther.

LU'THERAN, *a.* belonging to Luther.

LU'THERANISM, *s.* the doctrine of Martin Luther, a famous reformer in the 16th century, who reduced the number of sacraments to two, viz., Baptism, and the Lord's Supper, maintaining the mass to be no sacrament, and exploding the adoration of the host, auricular confession, meritorious works, indulgencies, the worship of images, the fastings of the Romish church, monastical vows, and the celibacy of the clergy. He opposed the doctrine of free-will, holding absolute predestination.

LU'TTERWORTH, a town of Leicestershire, containing about 500 houses, and 2,600 inhabitants. Its rector, the famous reformer John Wickliff, died, and was buried here, in the year 1385; but his bones were taken out of his grave and burnt, 40 years after, by order of the council of Constance. The pulpit in which he preached is still preserved in its church. The Roman Watling-street runs on the W. side of the town. It is situated on the little river Swift, (into which the bones of Wickliff were thrown, after being burnt), in a fertile soil, and pleasant open country, 14 miles S. of Leicester, and 88 N. N. W. of London. Market on Thursday.

LU'TULENT, *a.* [from *lutum* mud or clay, Lat.] muddy.

To LUX, or LU'XATE, *v. a.* [from *luxo*, Lat.] to put out of joint; to disjoint.

LUXA'TION, *s.* [from *luxo* to disjoint, Lat.] the act of disjointing; the slipping of the head of a bone out of its proper place into another; whereby its motion is destroyed; any thing out of joint.

LUXE, *s.* [Fr. from *luxus*, Lat.] luxury; voluptuousness. Not used.

LU'XEMBURG, *The duchy of*, a province of the kingdom of the Netherlands, lies in the centre of the forest of Ardennes, W. of the electorate of Treves, and S. of the territories of Liege, Limburg, and Juliers. In some places it is covered with mountains and woods; but it is, in general, fertile in corn and wine, and has a good breed of cattle, and all sorts of game. Here are also a great number of iron mines and founderies for cannon, which last constitute its greatest riches. It is watered by many small rivers, the principal of which are the Ourt, the Semois, the Laas, and the Chiers, which discharge themselves into the Meuse, with several others which flow into the Moselle In the whole duchy, exclusive of the principal town (Luxemburg,) are twenty-three other small ones. Charles IV. emperor of the Romans, raised the county of Luxemburg, in 1354, to a duchy, but dying without heirs, it came by his will to Wenzel, son to the emperor Charles IV., king of the Romans and Bohemia, who, by way of mortgage, ceded to the princess Elizabeth, daughter to his brother John, duke of Gorlitz, (who first married Anthony duke of Burgundy, and afterwards John of Bavaria,) this duchy, in lieu of a dowry of 120,000 Rhenish florins, which he had promised to give her. In 1444, this princess ceded all her right in the duchy of Luxemburg to Philip duke of Burgundy. By the peace of the Pyrenees, France obtained the districts and towns of Thionville, Montmedy Marville, Chevancy, Carignan, and Damvilliers; and the whole, with its capital, which surrendered by capitulation, June 7, 1795, to the French. In 1815, it was granted to the king of the Netherlands.

LU'XEMBURG, (anciently called *Lucis Burgum*, because the sun was adored here, as the moon was at Aglon,

Jupiter at Carignan, and Mars at Marchen-Famine) a city of the Netherlands, capital of a duchy of the same name. The city of Luxemburg is small, but strong, as well from its situation as its fortifications. Sigefroy I., count of Luxemburg, built a wall round it in the tenth century. The river Alitz runs through it, and divides it into the Upper and Lower Towns, the former almost surrounded with rocks, but the Lower seated on a plain. It is 25 miles S. W. of Treves. Lat. 49. 37. N., long. 6. 17. E. Pop. 11,500.

LUXU'RIANCE, or LUXU'RIANCY, *s.* [from *luxurio* to grow rank, Lat.] abundance, applied to plenty. Exuberance or excess in growing, applied to vegetables.

LUXU'RIANT, *a.* [from *luxurio* to grow rank, Lat.] superfluously plenteous; growing to excess.

To LUXU'RIATE, *v. n.* [*luxurior*, Lat.] to grow or shoot to excess.

LUXU'RIOUS, *a.* [from *luxuria* luxury, Lat.] *luxurieux*, Fr.] indulging in high food or liquors; administering to luxury; lustful, voluptuous. Enslaved to, or softened by, pleasure. Luxuriant.

LUXU'RIOUSLY, *ad.* voluptuously.

LU'XURY, *s.* [*luxuria*, Lat.] a disposition of mind addicted to pleasure, riot, and superfluities; voluptuousness, lust, or lewdness; luxuriance; excess of growth, or plenteousness. Elegance or deliciousness, applied to food. A state abounding in superfluities, or splendour of furniture, clothes, food, buildings, &c. SYNON. *Luxury* implies a giving one's self up to pleasure; *voluptuousness*, an indulgence in the same to excess.

LY, a very frequent termination in names of places, adjectives, or adverbs: in the name of a place, it is derived from *leag*, Sax. a field or pasture: when it ends an adjective or adverb, it is derived from *lich*, Sax., implying likeness, or the same nature or manner; as *beastly*, or of the nature of a beast.

LYE, *s.* and *v.* See LIE.

LYCA'NTHROPY, *s.* [from *lykos* a wolf, and *anthropos* a man, Gr.] a species of madness, wherein persons imagine themselves transformed into, and howl like, wild beasts; of this kind is that disorder which is produced by the bite of a mad dog, and is by some called cynanthropy.

LYCE'UM, *s.* in antiquity, the name of a celebrated school, or academy, at Athens, where Aristotle explained his philosophy. Since applied to buildings for similar institutions.

LY'ING, *s.* [from *lie*] a falsehood; the practice of telling wilful and criminal falsehoods.

LY'ING, *part.* [of *lie*] speaking falsehoods wilfully.

LY'MEGRASS, *s.* in botany, a kind of grass, of which there are three sorts native in England, viz., the sea, dog's and wood lymegrass.

LYME, a town of Dorsetshire, seated in a cavity between two rocky hills, on the river Lyme, which runs through it, at the head of a little inlet, and from which it takes its name. Its harbour is formed by a noble pier, called the Cobb, behind which ships lie in safety; and it has a Newfoundland and coasting trade, but greatly on the decline. It is a place of resort for sea-bathing, and is remarkable for the landing of the duke of Monmouth, in 1685, for the execution of his ill-judged design against James II. It sends one member to parliament. Lyme is 28 miles E. by S. of Exeter, and 143 W. by S. of London. Market on Friday. Pop. 2621.

LYMINGTON. See LIMMINGTON.

LYMPH, (*lymf*) *s.* [*lymphe*, Fr. from *lympha* water, Lat.] in anatomy, a thin, transparent, colourless humour, like water, secreted from the serum of the blood in all parts of the body, returning to it again by its two ducts, called *lymphatics*, and supposed to be the immediate matter of nutrition.

LYMPHA'TIC, (*lymfátick*) *s.* [*lymphatique*, Fr.] a slender, pellucid tube or vessel, whose cavity is contracted at unequal distances, inserted into the glands of the mesentery, and serving to convey the lymph to the blood.

LY'MPHEDUCT, *s.* [from *lympha* water, and *ductus* a conveyance, Lat.] a vessel which conveys the lymph.

LYNN LEGIS, or *King's Lynn*, a populous and flourishing town of Norfolk. The situation of this town, near the fall of the Ouse into the sea, after having received several other rivers, of which some are navigable, gives it an opportunity of extending its trade into eight different counties, by which many considerable cities and towns, viz., Peterborough, Ely, Stamford, Bedford, St. Ives, Huntingdon, St. Neot's, Northampton, Cambridge, St. Edmundsbury, and the N. part of Bucks, as well as the inland parts of Norfolk and Suffolk, are supplied with heavy goods, not only of home produce, as coals and salt from Newcastle, but also of merchandise imported from abroad, especially wine, of which two articles, viz., coals and wine, this is the greatest port for importation of any place on all the eastern coast of England, and those wherein the Lynn merchants deal more largely than any town in England, except London, Bristol, and Newcastle. In return for this, Lynn receives back all the corn which the counties just mentioned produce, for exportation; and therefore sends more of it abroad than any port, except Hull. The foreign trade of the merchants here is very considerable, especially to Holland, Norway, and the Baltic, and also to Spain and Portugal, and formerly they drove a good trade to France, till it was turned off, by treaties on one hand, and prohibitions, high duties, &c., on the other, to Spain and Portugal. The harbour is safe when ships are in it, but difficult to enter, by reason of the many flats and shoals in the passage; but they are well buoyed, and good pilots are always ready. Its air is unwholesome on account of its vicinity to the fens. The streets are narrow, but well paved, and it has a good market-place, and a noble old town-house and exchange. It is distant 42 miles from Norwich, and 106 N. by E. of London. Lat. 52. 45. N., long. 0. 28. E. Markets on Tuesday and Saturday. It sends two members to parliament. Pop, 13,370.

LYNX, *s.* [Lat.] in zoology, an animal of the cat tribe, which inhabits the vast forests in the North of Europe, Asia, and America. It does not attack man, but is very destructive to the rest of the animal creation. A division of the cat tribe with short tails, as the Bay lynx, Caspian lynx, &c. In astronomy, a constellation in the northern hemisphere.

LYONNOIS, a ci-devant province of France, W. of the rivers Saone and Loire, about 30 miles in length, and 17 in breadth. It now forms, including the districts of Beaujelois and Forez, the department of the Rhone and Loire. Lyons is the capital.

LYONS, a large, ancient, and famous city, in the department of Rhone and Loire, the most considerable in the empire, next to Paris, for beauty, commerce, and opulence, and is seated at the confluence of the rivers Rhone and Saone, by the side of two high mountains. It was founded about the year 42 B. C. by the Romans, who made it the centre of the commerce of the Gauls. About the year 145, it was totally destroyed by fire, but was rebuilt by the munificence of Nero. Many antiquities are still observed, that evince its Roman origin. Lyons was the see of an archbishop, and, before the revolution, contained about 160,000 inhabitants, upwards of 30,000 of whom were employed in various manufactures, particularly of rich stuffs of the most exquisite workmanship, in silk, gold, silver, &c.

The houses in general are high and well built, it has 6 gates and 4 suburbs, and had 4 abbeys, 50 convents, 3 public schools, a college of physic, an academy of arts and sciences and belles lettres, a society of agriculture, and a veterinary school. Such was Lyons before the fatal year 1793, when the mischiefs of the revolution were poured upon this devoted city in all their horrors. In June, 1793, the Lyonese revolted against the national convention, and sustained, with great bravery, an active siege of two months. But the inhabitants, who were both unused to arms, and very ill provided with the means of defence, as well as the necessaries of life, were obliged to surrender on the 8th of October following. In the siege a great part of the city was reduced to ashes by an incessant bombardment; and, when taken, it became a prey to the merciless victors, who satiated their rage by barbarities for which language has no name. The miserable victims, who were too numerous for the individual operation of a guillotine, were driven in great numbers, with the most savage and blasphemous ceremonies, into the Rhone, or hurried in crowds to the squares, to be massacred by the more painful operation of fire-arms and artillery. It is supposed that not less than 70,000 persons in this unfortunate city alone were either put to death, or forced into exile. Lyons is a place of very great trade, which is extended not only through France, but to Italy, Swisserland, and Spain. Pop. with its suburbs is now about 190,000. It derives vast advantages from the rivers it stands upon, and is 70 miles S. by W. of Geneva, and 220 S. E. of Paris. Lat. 45. 46. N., long. 4. 55. E.

LYRA, in astronomy, a constellation in the northern hemisphere.

LYRE, *s.* [*lyre*, Fr. *lyra*, Lat.] a harp; the invention of this instrument is ascribed to Jubal by Barnes, who gives us the history of the variations it underwent from his time to that of Anacreon.

LY'RIC, or LY'RICAL, *a.* [from *lyra* a harp, Lat.] something set for, or sounding to, the harp.

LY'RIC, *s.* a species of poetry, consisting of songs set or sung to the lyre, and was something like our airs, odes, or songs; a person who writes lyric poetry, odes, or songs.

LY'RIST, *s.* [from *lyra* a harp, Lat.] a musician, who plays upon the lyre or harp.

LYTCHAM, a small town of Norfolk, between E. Dereham and Castle Rising. It is 24 miles W. of Norwich, and 92 N. N. E. of London. Market disused.

M.

M IS the 12th letter, and 9th consonant, of the English alphabet; it is pronounced by striking both lips together, whereby the breath is intercepted, and strongly forced through the mouth and nostrils jointly. It is one of those consonants called liquids, or half-vowels, and in English words never loses its sound. In the beginning of words it admits no consonant after it, except in some Greek originals, nor does it follow any in that case. In some words, the sound of *n* after it is lost, as in *autumn*, *solemn*, *condemn*, &c. As a numeral it stands for 1,000, and with a dash over it, thus, $\overline{M}$, for a thousand thousand, or a million. In contractions of words we find it thus, M. A. *magister artium*, master of arts; MSS. manuscripts. In physical prescriptions, it signifies *manipulus* a handful; and at the end of a recipe, it means *misce* mix or mingle.

MAC, *s.* an Irish word, signifying a son, and frequently begins surnames.

MACACO, *s.* in zoology, a tribe of animals otherwise called lemurs. See LEMUR.

MACAO, a town of China, in the province of Canton, seated in an island at the entrance of the river Tæ. The Portuguese have been in possession of the town and harbour since the early part of the 17th century. The houses are low, but built after the same manner as in Europe. The Portuguese in this island are properly a mixed breed, having taken Asiatic women to their wives. Here is a Portuguese governor, as well as a Chinese mandarin. The former nation pays a tribute of 100,000 ducats for the liberty of choosing their own magistrates, &c. The city is defended by 3 forts, built upon eminences: the works are good, and well planted with artillery. Lat. 22. 4. N., long. 113. 11½. E.

MACAROON, *s.* [*macarone*, Ital.] a confused heap; a huddle of several things together; a coarse, rude, clownish fellow. "To hear this *macaroon* talk on in vain." *Donne.* Hence the *macaronic style*, in Poetry, is a low style, wherein the language is designedly corrupted, and consists of a hodge-podge of different tongues. A kind of sweet biscuit made of flour, almonds, eggs, and sugar.

MACASSAR, a town and harbour on the S. W. coast of the island of Celebes, capital of the kingdom of the same name. The houses are all of wood, and supported by thick posts to preserve them from inundations; and they have ladders to ascend into them, which they draw up when they have entered. The roofs are covered with very large leaves, so that the rain cannot penetrate. It is seated near the mouth of a large river, which runs through the kingdom from N. to S. The king is in alliance with the Dutch. Lat. 5. 9. S., long. 119. 54. E.

MACA'W, *s.* in ornithology, the name of a large species of parrot, distinguished by the length of its tail. Also, a species of palm-tree, very common in the Caribbee Islands, where the negroes pierce the tender fruit, whence issues a pleasant liquor; and the body of the tree affords a solid timber, supposed by some to be a sort of ebony.

MACCABEES, two apocryphal books of Scripture, containing the history of Judas and his brothers, and their wars against the Syrian kings in defence of their religion and liberties, so called from Judas Matathias, surnamed *Maccabeus*.

MA'CCLESFIELD, a large, handsome town of Cheshire, with manufactures of cotton, mohair, twist, hat-bands, buttons, and thread. Here are several mills, for the winding of silk, and a considerable manufactory of mohair buttons. It is seated at the edge of a forest of the same name, near the river Bollin, 36 miles E. of Chester, and 171 N. W. of London. Market on Monday. Pop. 23,129.

MACE, *s.* [from *massa* a lump, Lat.] an ensign of authority borne before magistrates, made of silver, and sometimes having an open crown at the top. A kind of spice, of a thin, flat, membranaceous substance, an oleaginous and yellowish colour, an extremely fragrant and agreeable smell, a pleasant but acrid and oily taste; being the second covering of the nutmeg, and used in medicine as a carminative, stomachic, and astringent.

MA'CEALE, *s.* ale spiced with mace.

MA'CEBEARER, *s.* one who carries the mace before a magistrate.

MACEDO'NIA, a province of Turkey, bounded by Romania and Bulgaria on the E., the Archipelago and Thessaly on the S., Servia and Bulgaria on the N., and Albania on the W. The air is clear, sharp, and wholesome, and the soil is for the most part fertile. In the inland parts are several uninhabited wastes. Salonichi (anciently Thessalonica) is the most considerable town.

To MA'CERATE, *v. a.* [*macero*, Lat.] to make lean;

to wear away; to mortify; to steep a thing till it is almost dissolved, either with or without heat.

MACERA'TION, *s.* [Fr.] the act of wasting or making lean; mortification. In chemistry, the steeping of a solid body in a fluid in order to soften it, without impregnating the fluid.

MACHIAVE'LIAN, *a.* according to the principles of Machiavel; crafty, subtle, cunning.

MACHIAVE'LIANISM, *s.* the doctrine or principles laid down by Machiavel, in his *Prince*, or the practice of politics; or doing any thing to compass a design, without any regard to the peace or welfare of subjects the dictates of honesty and honour, or the precepts of religion.

MACHI'NAL, (*masheénal*) *a.* [from *machina* a machine, Lat.] relating to machines.

To MA'CHINATE, (*makinate*, or *máshinate*) *v. a.* [from *machina*, a machine, Lat.] to plot, contrive or devise.

MACHINA'TION, (*makĭnashon*, or *mashĭnāshon*) *s.* [from *machina* a machine, Lat.] a plot, artifice, or wicked contrivance.

MACHI'NE, (*masheen*) *s.* [*machina*, Lat.] a contrivance or piece of workmanship, consisting of several parts, composed with art, and made use of to produce motion, so as to save either time or force; an engine.

MACHI'NERY, (*masheénery*) *s.* any workmanship of a variety of parts: an engine, of which several parts are set in motion by some principle contained in itself. In poetry, that part which the deities, angels, or the demons, perform. In theatrical exhibitions, the engine made use of to introduce persons, in a surprising manner, on the stage; or the contrivances made use of to shift the appearance of things, so as to cause astonishment.

MACHINLETH, a town of Montgomeryshire, seated on the river Douay, over which is a large stone bridge, which leads into Merionethshire. Here Owen Glendour, in 1402, accepted the crown of Wales, and assembled a parliament; the house wherein they met is now standing, divided into tenements. It is 30 miles W. of Montgomery, and 198 N. W. of London. Market on Monday. Pop. 2381.

MACKERA'N, or *Mackran*, a province of Persia, bounded on the N. by Segestan and Candahar, on the E. by Hindoostan, on the S. by the ocean, and on the W. by Kerman. The southern part is little more than a desert for 60 leagues together. In the northern parts water is scarce, and deep and moving sands often stop and sometimes overwhelm travellers in their journey. It is the Gedrosia of the ancients. Kidge is the capital.

MA'CKEREL, *s.* [*mackereel*, Belg.] a well-known salt-water fish, commonly in season in the months of May and June.

MA'CKEREL-BACK, *s.* a low word, applied to a person that is tall and slender.

MA'CROCOSM, *s.* [from *makros* great, and *kosmos* the world, Gr.] the great world or universe, in opposition to the microcosm, or the world of man.

MACROULE, *s.* in ornithology, the largest species of coot. It is found in Lancashire and Scotland.

MA'CULA, *s.* [Lat.] a spot. In physic, any spot on the skin.

MACULA'TION, *s.* [from *macula* a spot, Lat.] a stain; a spot; a taint. "There 's no *maculation* in thy heart." *Shak.*

MAD, *s.* [*gemaad*, Sax.] disordered in the mind, or deprived of the use of reason. Figuratively, enraged or hurried away by any violent and unreasonable desire.

To MAD, *v. a.* to deprive of reason; to raise to such a pitch of passion that a person is not under the government of reason; to make furious, or enrage. Neuterly, to run mad, or become furious.

MADAGA'SCAR, an island lying on the eastern coast of Africa, about 800 miles in length, and from 120 to 200 in breadth. The inhabitants in the interior are black. Their hair is long and curled, at least on the coasts; and there are some likewise of a yellowish complexion, who have neater features than the rest. The island is uneven and hilly, but the face of the country is one of the most agreeable in the world. It is extremely populous; yet they have no cities or towns, but a great number of villages, a small distance from each other. Their houses are huts, with doors so low, that a boy of 12 years old cannot enter them without stooping. They have neither windows nor chimneys, and the roofs are covered with reeds or leaves. Their furniture consists of a few baskets, to put their necessaries in, and they can change their habitations when they please. There are a great many petty kings, whose riches consist in cattle and slaves, and they are often at war with each other. Great quantities of iron and steel are found throughout the island; as also three sorts of gold. The rivers and brooks are rich in various kinds of precious stones. The productions of the island are, the *raven*, a kind of palm-tree known only in Madagascar, the top of which is prepared and eaten like the cabbage palm, and of the ribs of its leaves they form the walls of their houses; rice, barley, sugar-canes, white pepper, ginger, cocoa-nuts, grapes, saffron, several kinds of gums, five different kinds of honey, and a variety of plants unknown to Europeans. Buffaloes run in herds, and there are great numbers of sheep, whose mutton is finely tasted, as well as goats, kids and other kinds of useful quadruped animals, but neither elephants, tigers, lions, nor horses. Large crocodiles, monkeys, wild boars, cameleons, lizards, locusts, insects, birds, and fish, are numerous. The chief employment of the inhabitants is in building, in gold and iron works, making of earthenware, spinning, weaving, cordage, fishing, hunting, and mostly in agriculture. The language has a great affinity with the Arabic, the Arabs having made a conquest of the island about 300 years ago. The French have frequently attempted to settle here, but have always been driven hence. Lat. from 12. 0. to 25. 30. S., long. from 44. 30. to 50. 30. E.

MA'DAM, *s.* [*madame*, Fr., my lady] a term of compliment to women of every degree.

MA'DBRAIN, or MA'DBRAINED, *a.* disordered in mind; hot-headed.

MA'DCAP, *s.* a madman; a wild, hot-brained person.

To MA'DDEN, *v. n.* to become wild, furious, or mad. Actively, to make mad; to enrage, or make furious.

MA'DDER, *s.* a plant, with oval perennial leaves, smooth on the upper surface, and four at each joint of the stem; the blossoms are yellow. The great bastard and crosswort madder are species of goosegrass. The little field-madder is a species of redwort.

MADE, *part. pret.* of MAKE.

MADEFA'CTION, *s.* [from *madeo*, to be moist, and *facio*, to make, Lat.] the act of making wet.

MADE'IRA, an island of the Atlantic Ocean, principal of a group called the Madeiras, and subject to the Portuguese. The climate is more temperate than in the Canaries, and the soil more fertile in wine, sugar, fruits, &c.; but less so in corn, though infinitely better watered with springs and rivers. Spring and autumn reign here together, and produce flowers and fruit throughout the year. It abounds in every kind of tropical and European fruits; as oranges of all sorts and dimensions, lemons of a prodigious size, bananas, citrons, peaches, nectarines, apricots, figs, plumbs, melons, apples, and strawberries, that grow wild in the moun-

tains with astonishing profusion; grapes which are as large as our common plums, and remarkable for their peculiar flavour. The oranges are of a sanguine red; this species is produced from the common orange-bud, ingrafted on the pomegranate stock. There is likewise a kind of pear found here, not bigger than a walnut, and very crisp. The sugar-cane also is cultivated with success, though not in any considerable quantity. The cedar-tree is found in great abundance; it is extremely beautiful; most of the ceilings and furniture at Madeira are made of that wood, which yields a very fragrant smell. The dragon-tree is a native of this island, as are also mastic and other gums. Flowers nursed in the English green-houses grow wild here in the fields; the hedges are mostly formed of myrtles, roses, jessamine, and honey-suckle, in everlasting blossom, while the larkspur, the fleur-de-lys, the lupine, &c., spring up spontaneously in the meadows. There are very few reptiles to be seen in the island; the lizard is the most common. Canary-birds and goldfinches are found in the mountains; of the former, numbers are sent every year to England. But Madeira is principally celebrated for its excellent wine, which, moreover, keeps best in the hottest climate under the torrid zone. For this reason the inhabitants of the West India Islands, that can afford it, drink little else; and the Madeira wine that is brought to England is thought to be worth little, unless it has first made a voyage to the E. or W. Indies. These wines are of different kinds, differing both in taste, colour, and strength. The exports of this article, and the profits on it, are immense, and bring a large revenue to the king of Portugal. In Madeira are made the finest sweetmeats in the world; all kinds of fruits being here candied in the most exquisite perfection. Madeira is well watered and peopled; the inhabitants are good-natured, sober, frugal, and indolent. Funchal is the capital of this island, which is about 150 miles in circumference, and lies in 16 deg. W. long., and 33 deg. N. lat. Pop. 100,000.

MA'DELEY, a town in Shropshire, situated near the iron bridge in Colebrook Dale, 8 miles N. N. W. of Bridgenorth, and 147 N. W. of London. Pop. 5822.

MA'DEMOISELLE, *s.* a French appellative, given properly to the wives of gentlemen, but now generally to the younger and unmarried women.

MA'DGEHOWLET, *s.* an owl.

MA'DHOUSE, *s.* a house where mad people are confined.

MA'DID, *a.* [from *madeo* to be moist, Lat.] wet, moist, damp.

MA'DLY, *ad.* in a furious, raging, or lunatic manner.

MA'DMAN, *s.* a person deprived of the use of reason.

MA'DNEP, *s.* a plant of which there are two sorts, one called cow's parsnep, and the other with narrow leaves called the jagged madnep.

MA'DNESS, *s.* the state of a person out of his senses; distraction, fury, wildness, or rage.

MADRA'S, or *Fort St. George*, called by the natives CHINA-PATAM, a fort and town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, on the coast of Coromandel, built in the reign of Charles II., by order of the English East India Company, under the superintendence of Sir William Langhorn; some writers, however, assert, that it was first settled in 1640, and afterwards enlarged in the reign of Charles II. It is the principal settlement of the English on the E. side of the peninsula, and is a fortress of very great extent, including within it a regular well-built city. It is close on the margin of the sea, from which it has a rich and beautiful appearance; the houses being covered with a stucco called chunam, which in itself is nearly as compact as the finest marble, and as it bears as high a polish, is equally splendid with that elegant material. There is a second city, called the Black Town, nearly 4 miles in circuit, separated from Madras by the breadth of a proper esplanade only. Madras, in common with all the European settlements on this coast, has no port for shipping; the coast forming nearly a straight line: and it is incommoded also with a high and dangerous surf. The citadel here, which was planned by Mr. Robins, and is situated in the middle of the White or English Town, is one of the best fortresses in possession of the British nation. The town is also encompassed with a strong wall, of the same stone with which the citadel is built, defended by batteries, bastions, half-moons, and flankers; the whole mounted with upwards of 200 pieces of cannon and mortars. Opposite the west gate of the citadel are barracks, and a convenient hospital for the Company's soldiers; and at the other end of the barracks is a mint, where the Company coin gold and silver. Madras was first settled by the English in 1640, and greatly enlarged in the reign of Charles II. It was taken by the French in 1746, but restored by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. Lat. 13. 5. N., long. 80. 30. E. Pop. 140,000.

MADRID, the capital of Spain, in New Castile, situated on the Manzanares, the banks of which, in the environs, afford an agreeable shade, coolness, and verdure. It was formerly an obscure place, belonging to the archbishop of Toledo; but the purity of the air engaged Charles V. and his successors, to choose it for their residence. It is seated in a large plain, surrounded by high mountains, but has no wall, rampart, or ditch. The houses are all built with brick, and the streets are long, broad, and straight, and adorned at proper distances with handsome fountains. There are above 100 towers or steeples, in different places, which contribute greatly to the embellishment of the city. The royal palace is built on an eminence, at the extremity of the city. The finest square in Madrid is the Plaça Mayor, which is spacious and regular, surrounded with 136 houses, five stories high, and of an equal height. Every stage is adorned with a handsome balcony, and the fronts are supported by columns, forming piazza round the square. Here the market is held, and here they had their famous bull-fights. However, it is observable, that the very finest houses have no glass windows, they being only lattices. The Prado, which is the public airing-place, is shaded with regular rows of poplar trees, and is watered with 23 fountains. Here the stately Spaniards make the most brilliant display of their finery. Philip II. built a large and magnificent bridge over the river, which river being exceedingly small, has occasioned a great many jokes. The city of Madrid contains 15 gates, 18 parishes, 35 convents of monks, and 31 of nuns; 39 colleges, hospitals, or houses of charity, and upwards of two hundred thousand inhabitants. There are four academies in Madrid; the Academy of Belles Lettres; the Academy of Spanish Historical Monuments; the Academy of the Fine Arts, Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture; and the Academy of Medicine; which last is held in no great esteem. Lat. 40. 25. N., long. 3. 32. W.

MA'DRIER, *s.* in war, is a thick plank, armed with iron plates, having a cavity sufficient to receive the mouth of the petard when charged, with which it is applied against a gate, or other thing intended to be broken down.

MA'DRIGAL, *s.* [*madrigal*, Span. and Fr.] originally a pastoral; at present, a little amorous poem or song, containing a certain number of unequal verses, not confined either to the scrupulous regularity of a sonnet, or the subtilty of an epigram, but consisting of some tender and delicate, yet simple thought, properly expressed.

MA'DWORT, *s.* a plant with purple blossoms; called

MADRID.

LONDON, PUBLISHED BY THOMAS KELLY, 17, PATERNOSTER ROW

also small wild bugloss, great goosegrass, and German madwort.

MA'ELSTROM, a very extraordinary and dangerous whirlpool on the coast of Norway, in lat. 68. deg. N. Of the situation of this whirlpool we have the following account from Jonas Ramus: "The mountain of Helfeggen, in Lofoden, lies a league from the island Ver, and betwixt these two runs that large and dreadful stream, called Moskoestrom, from the island Moskoe, which is in the middle of it, together with several circumjacent isles, as Ambaaran, half a quarter of a league northward, Iflesen, Hoeholm, Kieldholm, Suarven, and Buckholm. Moskoe lies about half a quarter of a mile south of the island of Ver, and betwixt them, these small islands, Otterholm, Flimem, Sandflesen, and Stockholm. Betwixt Lofoden and Moskoe, the depth of the water is between 36 and 40 fathoms; but on the other side, toward Ver, the depth decreases so as not to afford a convenient passage for a vessel, without the risk of splitting on the rocks, which happens even in the calmest weather. When it is flood, the stream runs up the country between Lofoden and Moskoe with a boisterous rapidity; but the roar of its impetuous ebb to the sea is scarce equalled by the loudest and most dreadful cataracts, the noise being heard several leagues off, and the vortices or pits are of such extent and depth, that if a ship comes within its attraction, it is inevitably absorbed and carried down to the bottom, and there beaten to pieces against the rocks; and when the water relaxes, the fragments thereof are thrown up again. But these intervals of tranquillity are only at the turn of the ebb and flood, in calm weather, and last but a quarter of an hour, its violence gradually returning. When the stream is most boisterous, and its fury heightened by a storm, it is dangerous to come within a Norway mile of it; boats, ships, and yachts, having been carried away, by not guarding against it before they were within its reach. It likewise happens frequently, that whales come too near the stream, and are overpowered by its violence, and then it is impossible to describe their howlings and bellowings, in their fruitless struggles to disengage themselves. A bear, once attempting to swim from Lofoden to Moskoe, with a design of preying upon the sheep at pasture in the island, afforded the like spectacle to the people; the stream caught him, and bore him down, while he roared terribly, so as to be heard on shore. Large stocks of firs and pine-trees, after being absorbed by the current, rise again, broken and torn to such a degree as if bristles grew on them. This plainly shews the bottom to consist of craggy rocks, among which they are whirled to and fro. This stream is regulated by the flux and reflux of the sea; it being constantly high and low water every six hours. In the year 1645, early in the morning of Sexagesima Sunday, it raged with so much noise and impetuosity, that on the island of Moskoe, the very stones of the houses fell to the ground."

MA'ESTRICHT, a large ancient town of the Netherlands, formerly belonging to the duchy of Lorrain. It was afterwards united to the duchy of Brabant, although insulated in the bishopric of Liege. The town-house and other public buildings are handsome, and the place is so well defended by detached bastions, horn-works, entrenchments, numerous redoubts, ravelins, a good covered-way, &c., that it is justly reckoned one of the strongest fortresses in Europe. Near it are large stone-quarries, in which are subterraneous passages of great extent. It is seated on the river Maese, which separates it from Wyck, and with which it communicates by a handsome bridge, 15 miles N. of Liege, and 46 E. of Brussels. Lat. 50. 51. N., long. 5. 46. E.

MAGADO'XA, or *MOLDO'SCHO*, the capital of a kingdom of the same name in Africa, on the coast of the Indian Sea; seated near the mouth of a river of the same name, with a good harbour. The country of Magadoxa extends from the river Juboo, near the equator, to beyond the fifth degree of N. lat., how far it extends to the westward is but little known. The inhabitants are mostly Mahometans, who came and settled here in the time of the caliphs. Mixed with them are the Bedouin Arabs, who still follow their old pagan superstitions, and a still greater number of Abyssinian Christians. All speak the Arabic tongue. The inhabitants are warlike, and use poisoned arrows and lances. The city of Magadoxa is a place of great commerce, foreign merchants from Aden, and other parts, exchanging cotton, silk, cloth, spices, drugs, &c., for gold, ivory, wax and other commodities. Lat. 2. 30. N., long. 44. 0. E.

MAGAU'RI, *s.* in ornithology, the name of a Brasilian bird of the stork kind.

MA'GAZINE, (*magazéen*) *s.* [*magazin*, Fr.] a storehouse, generally applied to an arsenal, or place wherein military-stores are laid up; a miscellaneous pamphlet, or periodical miscellany, so called from its containing a collection of various pieces, generally published monthly.

MA'GDALEN, *s.* a name applied to a penitent prostitute. Magdalen-houses, or hospitals, are places set apart for the reception of such. It is supposed, however by some, that there is not sufficient authority, from the history of Mary Magdalen in Scripture, to apply this epithet.

MA'GDEBURG, a large, well-built, and trading town of Lower Saxony, capital of a duchy of the same name. In the cathedral is a superb mausoleum of Otho the Great. The cathedral square is ornamented with large elegant houses, and its area is well paved Here are different manufactories of cotton and linen goods, stockings, hats, beautiful leather gloves, tobacco, and snuff; but the principal are those of woollen and silk. It is happily situated for trade, having an easy communication with Hamburgh by the Elbe, and lying on the road between Upper and Lower Germany. It was taken by storm, in 1631, by the imperial general Tilly, who burnt the town and massacred the inhabitants, of whom only 800 escaped out of 40,000; and many young women plunged into the Elbe to escape violation. It is strongly fortified, having among other works, a citadel seated on an island in the river Elbe, and is 52 miles W. S. W. of Potsdam. Lat. 52. 11. N., long. 11. 45. E.

MA'GDEBURG, a duchy in Lower Saxony, about 60 miles in length and 30 in breadth, subject to the king of Prussia. In 1703, it contained 35 towns and 431 villages. It produces fine cattle, and the country affords several mines of pit-coal; and the salt-springs are so rich, that they are able to supply all Germany with that commodity.

MAGE'LLAN, a famous strait of South America, discovered in 1520 by Ferdinando Magellan, a Portuguese in the service of Spain. It has many safe harbours in it with narrow entrances, and vast large bays, sheltered so closely on all sides by high mountains, that ships may ride safely in them without the least anchor. The Spaniards call the country to the N. of the Strait, Terra Magellanica, and reckon it part of Chili. They had a fort and garrison upon this strait, but the men all perished through cold and want of provisions.

MA'GGOT, *s.* [*magrod*, Brit.] a small kind of worm, of a whitish colour, found in nuts, &c., which turns into a fly. Figuratively, a whimsy; caprice; an odd fancy.

MA'GGOTTINESS, *s.* the state of having, or abounding with maggots.

MA'GGOTTY, *a.* full of maggots. Figuratively, whimsical; capricious; fantastical; fanciful. SYNON. *Fantastical* implies a rambling from true taste, through excess of delicacy, or an unseasonable search after something better.

Wanmical means an affectation of singularity. By *maggotty* is understood a great inconstancy, or sudden change of taste. *Fanciful* implies a certain revolution of humour, or a particular way of thinking.

MA'GI, *s.* [Persian] a title given to the ancient philosophers among the Persians, who were the chief personages in the kingdom, and had the whole management of public affairs.

MA'GIC, *s.* [*magicus*, from *Magus* a Persian philosopher, Lat.] in its primary sense, the doctrine of the ancient magi among the Persians; the knowledge of the secret operations of the powers of nature, or a science which teaches to produce surprising and extraordinary effects. A correspondence with bad spirits, by means of which a person was able to perform surprising things; sorcery.

MA'GIC, *a.* acting by the co-operation of evil spirits; acting by irresistible influence.

MA'GICAL, *a.* acting or performed by secret and invisible powers, either of nature, or the agency of evil spirits.

MA'GICALLY, *ad.* by the assistance or co-operation of evil spirits; according to the rules of magic, or to the practice of magicians.

MAGI'CIAN, (*majishian*) *s.* [*magicus*, from *Magus* a Persian philosopher, Lat.] a conjurer; necromancer; enchanter; one skilled in magic.

MAGISTE'RIAL, *a.* [from *magister* a master, Lat.] such as becomes a master; also lofty, arrogant, proud, or imperious. In chemistry, prepared chemically, or after the manner of a magistery.

MAGISTE'RIALLY, *ad.* in a proud, imperious, or insolent manner.

MAGISTE'RIALNESS, *s.* the quality of ordering in a proud, haughty, and insolent manner.

MA'GISTERY, *s.* [from *magister* a master, Lat.] in chemistry, a very fine powder made by solution and precipitation.

MA'GISTRACY, *s.* [from *magister* a master, Lat.] the office or dignity of a person who is charged with authority or government over others.

MA'GISTRATE, *s.* [from *magister* a master, Lat.] a person publicly invested with authority or the government of others.

MA'GNA-CHA'RTA, (*Mágna-Kárta*) *s.* [Lat.] the great charter of the liberties and laws of England: its origin may be derived even from Edward the Confessor, and was continued by Henry I. and his successors, Stephen, Henry II., and king John; but that more particularly meant by this word was granted in the ninth year of Henry III., since which, Sir Edward Coke observes, that even in his day, it had been confirmed above thirty times.

MAGNANI'MITY, *s.* [*magnanimité*, Fr. from *magnus* great, and *animus* mind or courage, Lat.] greatness of soul; a disposition of mind exerted in contemning dangers and difficulties, in scorning temptations, and despising earthly pomp and splendour.

MAGNA'NIMOUS, *a.* [from *magnus* great, and *animus* mind or courage, Lat.] courageous; generous; brave.

MAGNA'NIMOUSLY, *ad.* with greatness of mind and contempt of dangers, difficulties, pleasures, and external pomp.

MAGNE'SIA, *s.* in chemistry, one of the nine primitive earths. It is a very soft, white, light earth, with little taste or smell, unalterable in the fire, and almost insoluble in water. It is useful in medicine, and is employed by the manufacturers of enamels and porcelain.

MAGNE'SIAN, *a.* in chemistry, belonging to magnesia.

MA'GNET, *s.* [from *magnes*, Lat.] the loadstone. There are also artificial magnets which are steel or iron-bars impregnated with the magnetic virtue so as to possess all the properties of the natural loadstone.

MAGNE'TIC or MAGNE'TICAL, *a.* relating to the loadstone; having the quality of attracting bodies like the loadstone.

MA'GNETISM, *s.* the attractive power of the loadstone; the power of attraction. Also, the name given to a species of quackery, introduced some years ago, but now fallen into disrepute, in which the patient was affected by sympathy, and thrown into fainting fits and deliriums, with a view to promote the cure of certain disorders.

MAGNIFI'ABLE, *a.* capable of being extolled or praised.

MAGNI'FIC, or MAGNI'FICAL, *a.* [from *magnus* great, and *facio* to make, Lat.] noted; illustrious; grand; or noble.

MAGNI'FICENCE, *s.* [from *magnus* great, and *facio* to make, Lat.] grandeur of appearance, consisting in buildings, clothes, or furniture; splendour.

MAGNI'FICENT, *a.* from *magnus* great, and *facio* to make, Lat.] grand in appearance; striking the eye with an appearance of richness, pomp, or splendour; fond of splendour or an appearance of riches.

MAGNI'FICENTLY, *ad.* pompously; splendidly.

MAGNI'FICO, *s.* [Ital.] a grandee or noble of Venice.

MA'GNIFIER, *s.* one that praises or extols a person. In optics, a glass which increases the apparent size of any object.

To MA'GNIFY, *v. a.* [from *magnus great*, and *facio* to make, Lat.] to make great; to extol with praise; to exalt; to elevate or raise higher in esteem. In optics, to make a thing appear larger than its real size.

MA'GNITUDE, *s.* [from *magnus* great, Lat.] greatness, applied to size; comparative bulk; size. Grandeur or sublimity, applied to sentiment.

MA'GPIE, *s.* a bird party-coloured with black and white, sometimes taught to talk. Figuratively, a person who talks to excess.

MAHO'GANY, *s.* a well-known wood, in great esteem for its beauty and durability, the produce of a species of the cedar-tree, brought from Honduras and other parts.

MAHO'METANISM, *s.* the system of religion broached by Mahomet and still adhered to by his followers. See ALCORAN.

MAHRA'TTAS, the name of two large states of India, which derive their name from Mahrat, an ancient province of the Deccan. They are called the Poonah, or Western Mahrattas; and the Berar, or Eastern. Collectively, they occupy all the southern part of Hindoostan Proper, with a large proportion of the Deccan. Malwa, Candeish, Visiapour, and part of Orissa; the principal parts of Berar, Guzerat, and Agimere; and a small part of Dowletabad, Agra, and Allahabad, are comprised within their extensive empire, which extends nearly from sea to sea, across the widest part of the peninsula; and from the confines of Agra northward to the river Kistna southward; forming a tract of about 1,000 miles long and 700 broad. The western state, the capital of which is Poonah, is divided among a number of chiefs, or princes, whose obedience to the peishwa, or head, is merely nominal at any time; and, in some cases, an opposition of interests gives rise to wars, not only between the members of the empire themselves, but also between the members and the head. Nagpour is the capital of the Eastern Mahrattas. Both these states, with the Nizam of the Deccan, were in alliance with the English East-India Company, in the war against the late Tippoo Sultan, from whose territories, on the termination of the war, they all gained considerable acquisitions.

MAID, or MA'IDEN, *s.* [*mædan*, Sax.] a virgin · a woman-servant. A fish, a species of skate.

MA'IDEN, *a.* consisting of virgins; fresh, new; unused, unpolluted.

MA'IDEN, *s.* an edged instrument formerly used in some countries, particularly Scotland, for the beheading of criminals. It appears to have been revived in the machine used by the French, and called the guillotine.

MA'IDENHAIR, *s.* in botany, a genus of the ferns. The great golden maidenhair is a species of the hair-moss.

MA'IDENHEAD, *s.* the state or condition of a maid or pure virgin; virginity. Figuratively, newness; freshness; an unpolluted state.

MA'IDENHEAD, anciently *South Ealington*, a town of Berkshire, seated on the river Thames, on the great western road, carrying on a great trade in malt, meal, and timber, in their barges to London. It is 12 miles E. by N. of Reading, and 26 W. of London. Market on Wednesday.

MA'DENLIP, *s.* an herb.

MA'IDENLY, *s.* like a maid; modestly; gently; timorously.

MAIDMA'RIAN, *s.* a kind of dance, so called from a buffoon dressed like a man, who plays tricks to the populace.

MA'IDSERVANT, *s.* a woman or female servant.

MA'IDSTONE, a considerable borough of Kent, which contains above 6,000 inhabitants. It is a large place, consisting of 4 principal streets, which intersect each other at the market-cross, with a jail and county-hall. In the ancient Britons' time, it was reckoned their third chief city, having been a station of the Romans. By means of the Medway, it enjoys a brisk trade in exporting timber, flour, apples, nuts, and other commodities of the county, particularly hops, of which there are numerous plantations around it, as well as orchards of cherries. Here are likewise some capital paper-mills, and a manufactory of linen thread, originally introduced by the Flemings. The tide flows quite up to the town, and brings up barges of 50 or 60 tons. It is seated on the river Medway, a branch of which runs through the town, in a very plentiful country, 9 miles S. of Rochester, 20 W. of Canterbury, and 35 S. E. by E. of London. Market on Thursday, and another market on the second Tuesday in every month.

MAJE'STIC, or MAJE'STICAL, *a.* august; noble; great; stately; pompous; sublime; elevated or lofty.

MAJE'STICALLY, *ad.* with dignity or grandeur; with loftiness of style or sentiment.

MA'JESTY, *s.* [*majestas*, from *magnus* great, Lat.] greatness; dignity; power or sovereignty; the title given to kings and queens.

MAIL, *s.* [*maille*, Fr.] a coat of steel net-work worn for defence; any armour; a bag or postman's bundle of letters.

To MAIL, *v. a.* to arm, or dress in a coat of mail; to cover as with armour.

To MAIM, *v. a.* [*mehaigner*, old Fr.] to cut off any member; to hurt or wound.

MAIM, *s.* the act of cutting off a limb, or disabling a person by a blow.

MAIN, *a.* [*magne*, old Fr.] principal or chief; vast; gross, or containing the chief part.

MAIN, *s.* the gross, bulk, or greatest part Force, from *megen*, Sax. "With might and *main*." *Hudib.* A hand at dice, from *manus*, Lat. The great sea, as distinguished from bays and rivers. The continent.

MAI'NLAND, *s.* the continent.

MAI'NLAND, ORKNEY, or *POMONO*, the principal of the Orkney islands, is 24 miles long, and 9 broad. The general appearance of the country is not very different from the Mainland of Shetland. The soil, however, is more fertile, and, in some parts, better cultivated. Kirkwall is the capital.

MAI'NLAND, the principal of the Shetland isles, is 60 miles long, from N. to S.; its breadth, which varies greatly, seldom exceeds 6 miles. The face of the country exhibits a prospect of black, craggy mountains, and marshy plains, interspersed with some verdant spots, which appear smooth and fertile. Neither tree nor shrub is to be seen, except the juniper and the heath. The mountains abound with various kinds of those animals called game. Lofty cliffs, impending over the sea, are the haunts of eagles, falcons, and ravens. The deep caverns underneath shelter seal and otters; and to the winding bays resort the swans, geese, scarfs, and other aquatic birds. The seas abound with fish, such as the cod, turbot, and haddock; but particularly, at certain seasons, with shoals of herrings, of incredible extent; and they are visited, at the same time, by whales and other fish. Lobsters, oysters, muscles, &c., are also plentiful. The hills are covered with sheep of a small breed, and of a shaggy appearance; but their fleece is commonly very soft, and often extremely fine. From their wool, stockings of a fine texture have been made, that, although of a large size, a pair was capable of passing through a common gold ring. Their horses are of a diminutive size, but remarkably strong and handsome, and are well known by the name of Shelties, from the name of the country. Many rivulets, and considerable lakes, abound with salmon, trout, &c. A mine of copper, and another of iron, have lately been opened near the S. extremity of this island. They are in the hands of the Anglesey company, and are said to be extremely productive. There is an immense store of peat, but no coal. Lerwick is the capital.

MAI'NLY, *ad.* chiefly or principally; greatly or powerfully.

MAI'NMAST, *s.* the chief or middle mast of a ship.

MAI'NPERNOR, *s.* a person to whom one in custody is delivered, upon his becoming bound for his appearance; a surety or bail.

MAI'NPRISE, (the *s* is pronounced like *z*) *s.* [*main* and *pris*, Fr.] in law, the receiving a person into friendly custody, who otherwise must have gone to prison, on security given that he shall be forthcoming at a certain time or place appointed. It differs from *bail*, because a person is in this case said to be at large from the day of his being mainprised until the day of appearance; but where a person is bailed till a certain day, he is in law always accounted to be in the ward of his bail till that time, who may, if he please, keep him under confinement.

To MAI'NPRISE, *v. a.* to receive a person into friendly custody, by giving security for his appearance at a certain time appointed.

MAI'NSAIL, *s.* the sail of the mainmast.

MAI'NSHEET, *s.* the sheet or sail of the mainmast.

To MAINTA'IN, *v. a.* [*maintenir*, Fr.] to preserve or keep; to defend or hold out; to vindicate or justify; to support or keep up; to supply with the conveniencies of life; to assert positively.

MAINTAI'NABLE, *a.* defensible; justifiable.

MAINTAI'NER, *s.* one that supplies another with the conveniencies of life; one that defends a place against an enemy; one that asserts and supports any doctrine.

MAI'NTENANCE, *s.* [*maintenant*, Fr.] a livelihood; a sufficiency to supply the conveniencies or necessaries of life, support, protection, or defence; continuance without failure.

MAI'NTOP, *s.* the top of the mainmast.

MAIN'TOP-GALLANT-MAST, *s.* a mast half the length of the maintop mast.

MAINTOP-MAST, *s.* a mast half the length of the mainmast.

MAI'NYARD, *s.* the yard of the mainmast.

MA'JOR, *a.* [the comparative of *magnus* great, Lat.] greater in number, quantity, extent, equality, or dignity.

MA'JOR, *s.* in the army, an officer above the captain, and the lowest field-officer. In logic, the first proposition in a syllogism. A person who is of age to manage his own affairs; the eldest of two.

MAJORA'TION, *s.* the act of making greater; increase; enlargement.

MAJO'RCA, an island belonging to Spain, in the Mediterranean Sea, between Ivica and Minorca, the largest of those anciently called *Baleares*, about 50 miles in length and 35 in breadth. It is mountainous in the N. and W. parts, but fertile, producing corn, oil, honey, saffron, cattle, fish, rabbits, partridges, deer, wild fowl, horses, &c. The whole island is encompassed with watch-towers. It is temperate and wholesome, but the excessive heat frequently occasions a scarcity. It has no considerable rivers, though there are a great many fine fountains and wells, and several good harbours. The inhabitants are robust, lively, and good sailors. The capital city bears the same name as the island.

MA'JOR DOMO, *s.* [Ital.] one who occasionally holds the place of the master of a house; a master of a family.

MA'JOR-GENERAL, *s.* a general officer of the third rank, who receives the general's orders, gives them to the majors of brigades, and commands on the left when there are two attacks at a siege.

MAJO'RITY, *s.* [from *major* greater, Lat.] the state of being greater; the greater number; full age; office of a major; ancestry.

MAIZE, *s.* Indian corn, formerly the principal grain in many of the American states.

To MAKE, *v. a.* preter. and participle passive *made*; [*macan*, Sax.] to create; to form of materials; to compose; to do, perform, practise, or use; to cause to have any quality, or bring into any state. To compel, or force, followed by a verb. "*Made* to rise." *Locke.* To sell, so as to gain. "He *makes* five marks." *Shak.* *To make away*, to kill or destroy. "*Make away* his brother." *Shak.* To transfer. "Debtors to some friends *make* all away." *Waller.* *To make amends*, to recompense, or repay. *To make free with*, to treat without ceremony. *To make good*, to maintain, defend, justify, fulfil, or accomplish. *To make light of*, to consider as of no importance or consequence. *To make love*, to court. *To make merry*, to feast or partake of a jovial entertainment. *To make over*, to transfer; to settle in the hands of trustees. *To make of*, to produce from; to account, or esteem; to cherish, or foster. *What to make of*, is, how to understand. *To make out*, to clear up, explain, or solve a difficulty; to prove, or evince. *To make sure of*, to look upon, or consider, as certain; to secure the possession of. *To make away*, to force a passage; to introduce; to proceed. "We could *make* little or no way." *To make up*, to get together; to reconcile; to repair; to shape; to supply; to accomplish, conclude, or complete.

MAKE, *s.* form; shape; nature.

MA'KEBATE, *s.* [from *make* and *bate*, or *debate*] a person who excites quarrels.

MA'KER, *s.* the CREATOR; one who produces any thing; one who sets a person or thing in an advantageous state.

MA'KEPEACE, *s.* one that reconciles persons at variance; a peacemaker.

MA'KEWEIGHT, *s.* any thing thrown in to make up weight.

MALA'CCA, called by the ancients the Golden Chersonesus, a large peninsula in Asia, bounded on the N. by Siam; and on all other sides by the ocean; about 500 miles in length, and from 60 to 150 in breadth. It produces few commodities for trade, except tin and elephants' teeth; but there are a great many excellent fruits and roots, which yield good refreshment for strangers that call here. The pine-apple is the best in the world, and the manjostain is a delicious fruit, in the shape of an apple, whose skin is thick and red. The rambostan is of the size of a walnut, with a very agreeable pulp; and the durian, though it has not a pleasant smell, yet has a very delicious taste. They have plenty of cocoa-nuts, whose shells will hold an English quart; besides lemons, oranges, limes, sugar-canes, and mangoes. There is but little corn, and sheep and bullocks are scarce; but pork, poultry, and fish, are pretty plentiful. The religion of the natives is a mixture of Mahometanism. Their language is peculiarly soft, and is as common in the Indies as the French is in Europe, being very easily acquired, because it has no inflections either in nouns or verbs. The interior inhabitants, who are for the most part savages, have abandoned themselves, with desperation, to the most ferocious habits, taking delight in doing mischief to their neighbours. The Dutch have been masters of the town of Malacca, situated on the S. W. coast, since 1640, when they took it from the Portuguese, after a six months' siege. While in possession of the latter, it was famous all over India and Europe, being, after Goa and Ormuz, by far the richest city in the Indies, and a great market for all the different commodities produced in Japan, China, Formosa, Tonquin, Cochin, China, Giam, Lucon, Amboyna, &c. During the late war, it was attacked and taken by the English, but was restored at the peace. Lat. 2. 12. N., long. 104. 12 E.

MA'LACHI, (*Málaki*) a canonical book of the Old Testament, and the last of the twelve lesser prophets. This prophet distinctly pointed out the Messiah, who was suddenly to come to his temple, and to be introduced by Elijah the prophet, that is, by John the Baptist, who came in the power and spirit of Elias, or Elijah.

MA'LACHITE, (*malakite*) *s.* in mineralogy, a green ore of copper. It takes its name from *malache*, the leaf of the mallow, Gr., which it resembles in colour.

MA'LADY, *s.* [*maladie*, Fr.] a disease; a disorder in the body; sickness.

MALA'NDERS, *s.* [from *mal andare* to go ill, Ital.] a disease in horses, consisting of a dry scab above the pastern.

MA'LAPERT, *a.* saucy; quick in making replies; but impudent and saucy.

MA'LAPERTNESS, *s.* liveliness or quickness in making reply, attended with sauciness.

MA'LAPERTLY, *ad.* saucily.

MALA'ETS, *s.* in chemistry, salts formed by the combination of any base with malic acid.

To MALA'XATE, *v. a.* [from *malasso*, Gr.] to soften, or make soft, any body.

MALAXA'TION, *s.* the act of softening.

MA'LDEN, (*Maúlden*) anciently Camelodunum, a populous town of Essex, the first Roman colony in Britain, and the seat of some of the old British kings, situated near the confluence of the Chelmer with the Blackwater. Vessels of 400 tuns burden come up to the haven to unload; the colliers, however, lie in deep water below the town, and the coals are fetched up in lighters. Malden carries on a considerable trade in corn, coals, iron, wine, brandy, rum, deals, and chalk rubbish. The custom of Borough English is kept up here. It is 10 miles E. of Chelmsford, and 37 N. E. of London. Market on Saturday.

MA'LDIVE ISLANDS, a cluster of islands, said to be 1,000 in number, S.W. of Cape Comorin, in the Indian Sea

The northernmost is in lat. 7. 6. N., long. 73. 4. E. The principal of them, called Male, about a league and a half in circumference, is the most fertile, and the residence of the prince; it is situated nearly in the centre. These islands are small, and mostly uninhabited. The inhabitants are a mixture of Arabs and Indians of Malabar. They supply vessels with sails and cordage, cocoa-nuts, oil, honey, dry fish, tortoise-shell, and especially cowries.

MALE, *a.* [*male*, Fr.] belonging to the he-sex, opposed to female.

MALE, *s.* the he of any species.

MALE, in composition, implies ill, and is derived from *male*, Lat. *male*, old Fr.

MALE-ADMINISTRA'TION, *s.* bad conduct or management of affairs.

MALECONTE'NT, *s.* one dissatisfied with the measures of government; a fomenter of sedition in a state.

MALECONTE'NTED, *a.* discontented; dissatisfied.

MALECONTE'NTEDLY, *ad.* in a dissatisfied or discontented manner.

MALECONTE'NTEDNESS, *s.* discontentedness; disaffection to a government.

MALEDI'CTED, *a.* [from *male* ill, and *dico* to say, Lat.] accursed; execrated.

MALEDI'CTION, *s.* [from *male* ill, and *dico* to say, Lat.] a curse; execration; the act of denouncing or wishing evil to a person.

MALEFA'CTION, *s.* [from *male* ill, and *facio* to do, Lat.] a crime. Not in use.

MALEFA'CTOR, *s.* [from *male* ill, and *facio* to do, Lat.] an evil doer; offender against the law; criminal.

MALEPRA'CTICE, *s.* any practice contrary to settled rules or customs.

MALE'VOLENCE, *s.* [from *male* ill, and *volo* to wish, Lat.] ill-will; an inclination to hurt.

MALE'VOLENT, *a.* [from *male* ill, and *volo* to wish, Lat.] ill-disposed towards another; inclined to do another a mischief.

MALE'VOLENTLY, *ad.* after a manner which shews an inclination to hurt.

MA'LIC, *a.* in chemistry, belonging to apples. The malic acid is that which exists in the juice of apples.

MA'LICE, *s.* [Fr. from *malus* evil, Lat.] deliberate mischief; a long-continued desire of hurting others.

MALI'CIOUS, (*malishious*) *a.* [*malitieux*, Fr. from *malus* evil, Lat.] preserving a continual propensity and resolution towards revenge, or injuring others.

MALI'CIOUSLY, (*malishiously*) *ad.* in a manner which shews an habitual thirst of revenge, or a deliberate intention of doing mischief.

MALI'CIOUSNESS, (*malishiousness*) *s.* the quality of brooding long upon injuries, and being obstinately bent for some time to do a person mischief.

MALI'GN, (*malin*) *s.* [from *malus* evil, Lat.] ill-disposed towards any one; strongly and obstinately bent to do a person mischief. In medicine, infectious, pestilential, or fatal to the body.

To MALI'GN, (*malīn*) *v. a.* to regard with envy or malice; to do a mischief; to revenge.

MALI'GNANCY, *s.* malice; unfavourableness. In medicine, a destructive tendency.

MALI'GNANT, *a.* [*malignant*, Fr.] envious; unfavourable; malicious; revengeful. In medicine, mortal, or endangering life.

MALI'GNANTLY, *ad.* in a malicious or mischievous manner.

MALI'GNER, (*malīner*) *s.* one who is obstinately bent to do another a mischief; a person who censures in a sarcastic manner.

MALI'GNITY, *s.* [*malignité*, Fr.] hurtfulness or evilness of nature; a disposition obstinately bad or malicious. In physic, a quality which endangers and threatens life.

MALI'GNLY, (*malīnly*) *ad.* enviously; with malice or an obstinate inclination to do ill.

MA'LKIN, (*maúlkin*) *s.* [from *mal*, a contraction of *Mary*, and *kin*, a diminutive termination] a kind of mop made of clouts, with which bakers clean their ovens. Figuratively, a figure made up of rags; a dirty wench.

MALL, (*maul*) *s.* [*malleus*, Lat.] a stroke or blow. "Give that reverend head a *mall*." *Hudib.* A mallet. A walk where they formerly used to play with malls and ball (and then pronounced *mell*) whence the *mall* in St. James's Park, and *Pall-mall* near his Majesty's palace in St. James's. In this last sense the word is derived from *moll*, Isl., a walk paved with shells.

To MALL, (*maul*) *v. a.* to beat or strike with a mall. See MAUL.

MA'LLARD, *s.* [*malart*, Fr.] the drake or male of the species of wild ducks.

MA'LLEABILITY, *s.* the quality of bearing to be beaten, and spreading under the strokes of the hammer.

MA'LLEABLE, *a.* [*malléable*, Fr.] capable of being variously formed by the strokes of a hammer.

MA'LLEABLENESS, *s.* the quality of being hammered into various forms.

To MA'LLEATE, *v. a.* [from *malleus* a hammer, Lat.] to hammer; to forge or shape by the hammer.

MA'LLET, *s.* [*malleus*, Lat.] a wooden hammer.

MA'LLING, a town in Kent, with a market on Saturday. It is 6 miles W. of Maidstone, and 29 E. by S. of London.

MA'LLOWS, *s.* [*mœlewe*, Sax.] There are several species of this plant; the small, dwarf, common vervain, and musk mallows, are the only species native in England. The sea-tree mallow, is a species of the lavatera of Linnæus.

MA'LMSBURY, originally *Maidulphsburgh*, and by corruption Malmsbury; in an ancient manuscript, however, called *Adhelmsbirig*; an ancient town in Wiltshire, which drives a considerable trade in the woollen manufacture. It was long famous for its abbey, which flourished in great wealth, exceeding all in the county in bigness, revenues, and honour. Its abbot was mitred, and sat in parliament. The memory of Aldhelm, its first abbot, the favourite of the great Saxon king Athelstan, and whom he procured to be canonized after his death, is still kept up by a meadow near this town, called *Aldhelm's Mead*. King Athelstan amply endowed the abbey, granted the town large immunities, and chose it for his burying-place; he was buried accordingly under the high altar of the church, and his monument still remains in the nave of it. It is pleasantly situated on the river Avon, which almost surrounds it, and over which it has six bridges, 26 miles E. by N. of Bristol, and 95 W. of London. Market on Saturday. Pop. 2,293.

MA'LMSEY, *s.* [so called from *Malvasia*, where it is produced] a luscious wine; sack.

MA'LO, *St.*, a sea-port in the department of Ille and Vilaine, on a small island, united to the main land by a narrow mole or causeway, 6 or 700 yards in length: it has a large, well-frequented harbour, but difficult of access, on account of the rocks that surround it, and is a rich trading place, strong by nature and art toward the sea, and defended by a citadel. It is 206 miles N. W. of Paris. Lat. 48. 39. N., long. 1. 57. W.

MA'LPAS, (*Maupas*) a town of Cheshire, with a market on Monday. It is 12 miles S. E. of Chester, and 166 N. E. of London. Pop. 1004.

MALPLA'QUET, a village of the late Austrian Hainault, famous for a dearly-purchased victory, gained Sept. 11th, 1709, by the allies under the duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene, over the French, commanded by the marshals Villars and Boufflers. The confederates took 40 colours and standards, 16 pieces of artillery, and a great number of prisoners. It is 8 miles S. E. of Mons.

MALT, (*mault*) *s.* [*mealt*, Sax.] barley steeped in water till it sprouts, and then dried in a kiln.

MA'LTA, (*Maulta*) an island of the Mediterranean, between Africa and Sicily, 20 miles in length, and 12 in its greatest breadth. It was anciently little else than a barren rock; but such quantities of soil have been brought from Africa and Sicily, that it is now become fertile. It has excellent vines, lemons, fruits, cotton, plenty of honey, good pastures, considerable fisheries, sea-salt, and a profitable coral fishery. However they sow but little corn, because they purchase it cheap in Sicily; and the island is deficient in wood. The number of inhabitants is variously estimated at from 60 to 90,000, who speak a corrupt Arabic, and, in the towns, Italian. After the taking of Rhodes, the emperor Charles V. gave this island to the knights of St. John of Jerusalem. It was attacked by the Turks in 1565, who, after many dreadful assaults, from the 18th of May to the 13th of September, were obliged to abandon the enterprise, after having expended 78,000 great shot, and lost about 24,000 men. The Christians lost about 5,000 men. The whole of this island is extremely well fortified. Malta was taken by Buonaparte on his way to Egypt, in 1798, but was afterwards retaken by the English, and still remains in their possession, though by the articles of the peace of Amiens, it was to have been restored to the knights; the British, however, retained possession, and the war between England and France recommenced; but, by the treaty of Paris, in 1814, this island has been guaranteed to Great Britain. It is about 60 miles S. S. W. of Cape Passaro, in the island of Sicily. Lat. 35. 54. N., long. 14. 34. E.

MA'LTMAN, or MA'LTSTER, (*máultman*, or *máulster*) *s.* one who makes or deals in malt.

MA'LTON, (*Maulton*) a town in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, seated on the river Derwent, which was made navigable to the Ouse, by an act of the 1st of Queen Anne. It is composed of two towns, the New and the Old, and is well inhabited. It is 18 miles N. E. of York, and 216 N. by W. of London. Markets on Tuesday and Saturday. Pop. 4,173 sends two members to parliament.

MALVA'CEOUS, *a.* [from *malva* mallows, Lat.] relating to mallows.

MALVERSA'TION, *s.* [Fr.] a mean, base, wicked, and fraudulent trick or shift.

MALWA, a province of Hindoostan Proper, bounded on the W. by Guzerat; on the N. by Agimere; on the E. by Allahabad and Orissa, and on the S. by Candeish. It is situated nearly under the tropic of Cancer, and is one of the most extensive, elevated, and highly-diversified tracts in Hindoostan, and is divided among the pishwah of the Western Mahrattas, and two of the inferior chiefs, Sindia and Holkar. Ougein is the capital of Sindia, and Indore of Holkar.

MAM, or MAMMA', *s.* [*mam*, *mammag*, *mammwys*, Brit. *mamma*, Lat. This word is used as an address to a mother in almost all languages, and is therefore by Skinner supposed to be the language of nature, and the first word a child pronounces] a mother.

MA'MMEE-TREE, *s.* a tree with a rosaceous flower, which becomes an almost spherical fleshy fruit, containing two or three seeds, enclosed in hard rough shells.

MA'MMET *s.* [a diminutive of *mam*] a puppet or doll.

MA'MMEATED, *a.* [from *mamma* a teat, Lat.] having paps or teats.

MA'MMIFORM, *a.* [*mammiforme*, Fr. from *mamma* a teat, and *forma* form, Lat.] having the shape of a breast, pap, or dug.

MA'MMILLARY, *a.* [from *mammilla* a teat, Lat.] belonging to the paps or dugs.

MA'MMOCK, *s.* a large, shapeless piece; an offal or fragment of meat.

To MA'MMOCK, *v. a.* to tear; to pull into pieces in such a manner as to raise squeamishness in the beholder.

MA'MMON, *s.* [Syr.] the god of riches. Figuratively, riches.

MA'MMOTH, *s.* in natural history, an enormous quadruped which appears now to be extinct, but the bones of which are found in different parts of the world.

MAN, *s.* plural *men*; [*man*, *mon*, Sax.] a human being; a male opposed to a woman. A person full grown, opposed to a boy. A rational creature, opposed to a beast. Used, in a loose sense, for *any one*. "A *man* would expect to find." *Addis.* A moveable piece of wood, used in playing at chess or draughts. A male servant, of *mona*, Span., a slave. A *man-of-war*, is a ship of war.

To MAN, *v. a.* to furnish, supply, or guard with men. Figuratively, to fortify or strengthen.

MAN, an island in the Irish sea, W. of the coast of Cumberland, about 30 miles in length, and from 8 to 15 in breadth. It contains 17 parishes, called kirks, and the chief towns are Ramsey, Douglas, and Peel. The soil varies in different tracts, yet produces more corn than is sufficient to maintain the natives. The air, which is sharp and cold in winter, is healthy, and the inhabitants live to a very great age. The commodities of this island are black cattle, wool, fine and coarse linen, hides, skins, honey, tallow, and herrings. The frosts here are short, and the snow, especially in lands near the sea, lies not long on the ground. Their cattle and horses are small, and they have badgers, foxes, eagles, and mottled hawks. Here are several quarries of stone and thin blue slate, and some mines of lead, copper, and iron. Thin oat cakes are the common bread of the inhabitants. About the rocks of the island breed an incredible number of all sorts of sea-fowl, and especially on the Calf of Man, an island 3 miles in circuit, before the S. promontory of Man, and separated from it by a channel 2 furlongs broad. On this little island 5,000 young puffins are generally taken every year. The bishop is nominated by the duke of Athol, as heir of the eldest branch of the Stanleys, earls of Derby; but the sovereignty of the island was purchased by the English government in 1765, whereby a free trade was permitted with England, and an entire stop put to the clandestine trade which they carried on, with prodigious success, with England and Ireland. He was formerly reckoned a baron, but does not sit in the house of peers, although he is allowed the highest seat in the lower house of convocation. The population is about 40,500. In its civil government, the island is divided into six sheedings, each having its proper coroner, who is intrusted with the peace of his district, and acts in the nature of a sheriff.

To MA'NACLE, *v. a.* to chain the hands; to shackle.

MA'NACLES, *s.* [*manicles*, Fr.] chains for the hands; shackles.

To MA'NAGE, *v. a.* [*menager*, Fr.] to conduct or carry on; to train a horse to graceful airs; to govern; to rule or make tractable; to husband, or make the best of. Neuterly, to superintend or transact.

MA'NAGEABLE, *a.* easy to be used, wielded, or moved; submitting to government; tractable.

MA'NAGEABLENESS, *s.* the quality of being easily

used or moved, or of submitting to instruction, government, or authority.

MA'NAGEMENT, *s.* [*ménagement*, Fr.] conduct; the manner of transacting or conducting any thing; prudence. SYNON. *Management* respects only private things trusted to the care of some one, to be employed for the profit of another, to whom he is to render an account. *Direction* relates to certain affairs, where a distribution either of money, office, or any thing else, is committed to the care of another, to preserve necessary order. *Administration* refers to objects of greater consequence; such as those of justice, or the finances of a state. It supposes a pre-eminence of employ, which gives power, credit, and a kind of liberty in the department in which the person is engaged. *Conduct* points out some knowledge and ability, with respect to things; and a subordination, with regard to persons. *Government* results from authority and dependence, and indicates a superiority of office, with a particular relation to policy.

MA'NAGER, *s.* one who has the direction, conduct, or government of any thing or person; a prudent or frugal person.

MA'NAGERY, *s.* [*ménagerie*, Fr.] conduct; direction; the manner in which any thing is transacted. Husbandry, or frugality.

MA'NCHE, *s.* [Fr.] in heraldry, a sleeve.

MA'NCHESTER, (anciently a Roman station called *Mancunium*) a large, populous, manufacturing town of Lancashire, containing a Pop. of 270,963, sends two members to parliament. Manchester has been the scene of some remarkable events; in the disputes between Charles I. and his parliament, this town taking sides with the latter, was besieged by the earl of Derby, with 4,000 foot, and 300 horse, having 7 pieces of cannon; however, such was the defence of the town, that the earl was compelled to raise the siege, with considerable loss. It is a place of great antiquity, and in the time of Camden was famous for its population, market, and manufactures of stuffs; but it is now principally conspicuous as the centre of the cotton trade, an immense business, extending, in some or other of its operations, from Furness (where great cotton spinning-mills have been established) to Derby north and south, and from Halifax to Liverpool east and west: The labours of a very populous neighbourhood are collected at Manchester, whence they are sent to London, Liverpool, Hull, &c. These consist of a great variety of cotton, silk, linen, and mixed goods, fitted for every market, both at home and abroad, and spreading over a great part of Europe, America, and the coast of Guinea, and bringing back vast profits to the country. To such perfection has the machinery for the spinning of cotton been brought here, that of one pound of that material 300 hanks of yarn have been spun, each hank containing 840 yards in length, making in the whole 252,000 yards, (upwards of 143 miles long.) The average number of hanks to the pound, however, is supposed to be 100, and the spindles employed in the whole town is stated to be 1,515,500, each producing on an average 10 hanks per week, and making an annual aggregate of 377,411,164 miles, sufficient to form a piece of muslin, five quarters wide, that would encompass the planet we inhabit! The manufacture of ticking, tapes, filleting, and other small wares, of silk goods, and of hats, is also carried on at Manchester; from which various sources of wealth it has attained greater opulence than any other trading town in England. Its buildings (especially the more modern ones) are on a proportional scale of size and elegance. Its chief ornaments are, the collegiate church, a venerable pile, with a handsome tower, 8 capital bells, and a set of chimes; having a warden, four fellows, two chaplains, and two clerks:—contiguous to this is Chetham's Hospital, (commonly called the college,) for clothing, educating, and apprenticing 80 boys; to which is also attached a public library, containing 15,000 volumes.—Also the Infirmary, Dispensary, Lunatic Hospital and Asylum, Lying-in-Hospital, House of Recovery for patients afflicted with fevers, and two Poor-Houses, are charities highly honourable to the town, and beneficial to their objects. Here is also a large prison called the New Bailey. This town abounds with libraries, and literary and philosophical institutions, some of which have attained considerable celebrity. Manchester is governed by a headborough, (called the boroughreeve,) and two constables chosen annually from the most respectable inhabitants, by a jury impannelled by the steward, at the Michaelmas court-leet, which is held by the lord of the manor. There are here reckoned 12 churches, and several chapels, of the established religion, and a great number of chapels belonging to every denomination of dissenters. By the river Irwell, over which it has a very ancient stone bridge, it has a communication with the Mersey, and all the late various extensions of inland navigation. It is situated upon the rivers Irk, Medlock, and Irwell, about 7 miles from the junction of the latter with the Mersey, and 185 N. N. W. of London. Lat. 53. 26½. N., long. 2. 10. W.

MA'NCHET, *s.* a small loaf of fine bread.

MANCHINEE'L, *s.* [*manchenilla*, Span.] a tree which is a native of the West Indies, and grows to the size of an oak; its wood is of a beautiful grain, will polish well, and last long, and is therefore much esteemed: in cutting down these trees, the juice of the bark must be burnt out before the work is begun; for it will raise blisters on the skin, and burn holes in linen; and if it should fly into the eyes of the labourers, they are in danger of losing their sight. The fruit is of the colour and size of a golden pippin; many Europeans have suffered, and others lost their lives, by eating it. The leaves abound with a juice of the same nature; cattle never shelter themselves, and but few vegetables grow, under their shade; yet goats eat this fruit without injury.

To MA'NCIPATE, *v. a.* [from *manus* the hand, and *capio* to take, Lat.] to enslave, bind, or tie, used with *to*. Almost obsolete.

MANCIPA'TION, *s.* slavery; involuntary obligation.

MA'NCIPLE, *s.* [from *manus* the hand, and *capio* to take, Lat.] the steward of a society; particularly used for the purveyor of a college.

MANDA'MUS, *s.* [Lat. *we command*] a writ granted by the king, usually directed to the head of a corporation, college, &c., commanding a thing to be done, as the restoring of a deposed officer, &c.

MANDARI'N, *s.* a name given to the grandees or nobility of China. There are nine orders of them, in all supposed to amount to 33,000.

MA'NDATARY, *s.* [*mandataire*, Fr.] he to whom the pope has, by his prerogative and proper right, given a mandate for his benefice.

MA'NDATE, *s.* [from *mando* to command, Lat.] a command; a commission, charge, or precept.

MANDA'TOR, *s.* [Lat.] director.

MA'NDATORY, *a.* [from *mando* to command, Lat.) containing a command, precept or direction.

MA'NDIBLE, *a.* [from *mando* to chew, Lat.] that may be chewed; eatable.

MA'NDRAKE, *s.* [*mandragore*, Fr.] a plant, the flower of which consists of one leaf in the shape of a bell, and is divided at the top into several parts; the root is said to bear a resemblance to the human form.

MA'NDREL, *s.* [*mandrin*, Fr.] a kind of woollen pulley, making a part of a turner's lathe.

MANDUCA'TION, *s.* [from *manduco* to eat or chew. Lat.] eating; chewing, or the action of the lower jaw.

MANE, *s.* [*maene*, Belg.] the long hair which hangs down on the necks of horses or other animals.

MA'NEATER, *s.* one who eats human flesh; a cannibal; an anthropophagite.

MA'NEGE, *s.* the exercise of riding the great horse.

MA'NED, *a.* having a mane.

MA'NES, *s.* [Lat.] a ghost; or that which remains of a person after death.

MA'NFUL, *a.* bold; stout; daring.

MA'NFULLY, *ad.* in a bold, stout or daring manner.

MA'NFULNESS, *s.* the quality of behaving in a manner that shews undaunted courage and invincible resolution.

MA'NGANESE, *s.* in mineralogy, a brilliant metal, of a dark gray colour, of considerable hardness, and difficult fusibility. It is very brittle, and, when in powder, is attracted by the magnet. It is found in Somersetshire and Devonshire, in America, and in various parts of the continent. Its oxydes are used in bleaching, in purifying glass, and in glazing black earthenware.

MANGE, *s.* [*mangéaison*, Fr.] the itch or scab in cattle.

MA'NGER, *s.* [*mangeoire*, Fr.] a place or vessel in which the food of cattle is contained in a stable.

MA'NGINESS, *s.* the quality of having the mange.

To MANGLE, *v. a.* [*mangelen*, Belg.] to cut and hack; to cut and tear piece-meal; to butcher.

MA'NGLER, *s.* one that hacks and destroys in a rude and butcherly manner.

MA'NGO, *s.* [*mangostan*, Fr.] a fruit of the isle of Java, somewhat resembling a melon, brought pickled to Europe.

MA'NGY, *a.* infected with the mange. Scabby, applied to beasts.

MA'NHATER, *s.* one who hates mankind; a misanthropist.

MA'NHEIM, one of the most beautiful cities in the palatinate of the Rhine, in the circle of the Lower Rhine. The streets are all straight, and intersect each other at right angles. The inhabitants are computed at 24,000. The town has three grand gates, adorned with basso-relievos, very beautifully executed. It is almost entirely surrounded by the Neckar and the Rhine, and the country about it is flat. The palace of the elector-palatine is a magnificent structure, containing a gallery for paintings, cabinets of antiquities and natural history, a library, treasury, and menage. Manheim is 6 miles N. E. of Spire, and 10. W. of Heidelberg. Lat. 40. 29. N., long. 8. 32. E.

MA'NHOOD, *s.* virility; the state or condition of a man; human nature. The state of a male, opposed to womanhood. The state of a person full grown, opposed to childhood. Courage; bravery; resolution.

MA'NIA, *s.* [from *mainomai* to be mad, Gr.] madness; a violent delirium without a fever.

MA'NIAC, or MANI'ACAL, *a.* [from *mania* madness, Gr.] raging with madness.

MA'NICHEES, or MANICHÆANS, in ecclesiastical history, an ancient sect of heretics, who asserted that there were two principles from which all things proceeded; the first, a pure and subtile matter which they called light, and which, they contended, did nothing but good; the other a gross and corrupt substance which they called darkness, and, they said, did nothing but evil. The latter, according to them, was the god of the Jews, the former the father of Christ. They denied the doctrine of the resurrection. The name of the sect was taken from Manes a Persian.

MA'NIFEST, *a.* [*manifestus*, Lat.] plain; open; publicly known

MA'NIFEST, *s.* [from *manifestus*, Lat.] a declaration; public protest; a manifesto.

To MA'NIFEST, *v. a.* [from *manifestus*, open, manifest, Lat.] to make appear; to make public; to shew plainly; to discover. SYNON. *Manifest* seems to convey a proof of what is made manifest, meaning to shew incontestably; *publish* denotes only a simple declaration, but general; to *proclaim*, is to make known by a formal and legal publication.

MANIFESTA'TION, *s.* [Fr. from *manifestus* open or manifest, Lat.] a discovery; the act of publishing or making public; clear and undoubted evidence.

MANIFE'STIBLY, *a.* easy to be proved or made evident.

MA'NIFESTLY, *ad.* clearly; plainly; evidently.

MA'NIFESTNESS, *s.* clearness of evidence; public notoriety.

MANIFE'STO, *s.* [Ital.] a public protestation or declaration.

MA'NIFOLD, *a.* of different kinds; many in number; complicated.

MA'NIFOLDLY, *ad.* in many respects.

MANI'GLIONS, in gunnery, two handles on the back of a piece of ordnance cast after the German form.

MA'NIKIN, *s.* [*manniken*, Belg.] a little man. Not in use.

MANI'LLA, a town or city, capital of the island of Luconia, as well as of the Philippine Islands, situated on a bay on the S. W. coast. It contains about 3,000 inhabitants, exclusive of as many Chinese, who live in the suburbs, and about as many more throughout the islands. There are 15 other suburbs, inhabited by Japanese and nations of various mixtures. The streets are broad, but frequent earthquakes have spoiled their uniformity. The citadel is in the shape of a triangle, having one bastion towards the sea, another towards the river, and a third at the W. point, to cover the port, which is only fit for small vessels, and there are good out-works. In 1762, Manilla was taken by the English under rear-admiral Cornish, and colonel Sir William Draper, and, to save it from destruction, it was agreed to pay a million sterling for its ransom; but this agreement was ungenerously disowned by the Spanish court. Lat. 14. 36. N., long. 120. 51. E.

MA'NINGTREE, or *MANNINGTREE*, a town of Essex, with a market on Tuesday. It is 60 miles E. N. E. of London Pop. 1237.

MANIPLE, *s.* [*manipulus*, from *manus* the hand, Lat.] a handful. Figuratively, a small band of soldiers.

MA'NIS, *s.* in zoology, a singular quadruped, which in its manners approaches the ant-eaters, and in its general appearance the lizards. It is covered with sharp scales, which defend it against the most savage inhabitants of the forest.

MA'NKILLER, *s.* a murderer.

MANKI'ND, *s.* the human species.

MA'NLESS, *a.* without men; not manned.

MA'NLIKE, *a.* strong; vigorous; resembling a man full grown, and in his greatest perfection.

MA'NLINESS, *s.* the appearance of a man full grown, and arrived at years of discretion; bravery; stoutness; dignity.

MA'NLY, *a.* becoming a man; stout; brave, or with undaunted courage and resolution.

MA'NNA, *s.* [probably from *manah* a portion, or gift, Heb.] in sacred history, an extraordinary kind of food showered down by the Almighty, for the sustenance of the Israelites when passing through the desert. A gum, which resembles honey that is concreted into a solid form, and seldom so dry but that it adheres more or less to the fingers in handling. Its colour is of a whitish yellow or brown; its taste is as sweet as sugar, with a sharpness that renders it very agree-

able. It is the product of two different trees, but both the varieties of ash. The finest manna is that which oozes out of the leaves of that tree in August. Manna is the mildest and softest of all purges, and may be given to children, women with child, and to persons of the most tender constitutions.

MA'NNER, *s.* [*manier*, Fr.] form, method, custom, habit, fashion. In painting, it is a habitude that a man acquires in the principal parts of painting, the management of colours, lights, and shadows; but the best painter is he who has no manner at all; the good or bad choice he makes is called *goût*. *Manners*, the plural, imports, in poetry, the inclination, genius, and humour, which the poet gives to his persons, and whereby he distinguishes his characters. Also, the general course of life a man leads, his morals or habits. Likewise, ceremonious behaviour; studied civility.

MA'NNERIST, *s.* an artist who performs all his works in one unwearied manner.

MA'NNERLINESS, *s.* the quality of behaving with civility or complaisance.

MA'NNERLY, *a.* [*manierlick*, Belg.] civil; complaisant; well bred. Adverbially, in a civil and complaisant manner.

MA'NNIKIN, *s.* See MANIKIN.

MA'NNISH, *a.* having the appearance of, or becoming, a man. Figuratively, bold; masculine.

MA'NOR, *s.* [*manoir*, old Fr.] in common law, signifies a rule or government which a man hath of such as hold land within his fee. Touching the original of these *manors*, it seems, that in the beginning there was a certain compass or circuit of ground granted by the king to some men of worth, for them and their heirs to dwell upon, and to exercise some jurisdiction. *Cowell.*

MANSE, *s.* [*mansio*, from *maneo* to remain, Lat.] a parsonage-house; farm and land.

MA'NSFIELD, a well-built town in Nottinghamshire, seated on the edge of the forest of Sherwood, is pretty large, has a great trade in corn and malt, and a considerable manufacture of stockings. It is 12 miles N. of Nottingham, and 140 N. by W. of London. Pop. 9426.

MA'NSION, (*mánshion*) *s.* [*mansio*, from *maneo* to remain, Lat.] a place of residence, an abode or house. In law, the lord's chief dwelling-house within his fee.

MANSLA'UGHTER, (*manslaûter*) *s.* in its primary signification, murder, or destruction of the human species. In law, the killing a person without malice prepense, as in a sudden quarrel, &c. See HOMICIDE.

MA'NSLAYER, *s.* one that kills another.

MANSUE'TE, (*mansweét*) *a.* [from *mansuetus*, Lat.] gentle, tractable, good-natured.

MA'NSUETUDE, (*mánswetude*) *s.* [from *mansuetus* gentle, Lat.] gentleness; mildness; clemency.

MANTE'GAR, *s.* in zoology, the tufted ape, a species of monkey.

MA'NTEL, *s.* [*mantel*, old Fr.] work raised before a chimney, to conceal it.

MA'NTELET, *s.* [Fr.] a short kind of a cloak worn by women. In fortification, a kind of moveable penthouse, made of pieces of timber sawed into planks, which being about three inches thick, are nailed one over another to the height of almost six feet; they are generally cased with tin, and set upon little wheels; so that in a siege they may be driven before the pioneers and serve as blinds to shelter them from the enemy's small shot; there are other *mantelets* covered on the top, whereof the miners make use to approach the walls of a town or castle.

MA'NTI'GER, *s.* a large monkey or baboon.

MA'NTLE, *s.* [*mantell*, Brit.] a kind of cloak, or loose cloth or silk thrown over the rest of the dress; worn formerly by generals, and at present used by nurses and midwives to carry infants abroad in.

To MANTLE, *v. a.* to cloak; to cover; to disguise.

To MA'NTLE, *v. n.* to spread the wing as a hawk in pleasure; to joy or revel; to be expanded, or spread luxuriantly. To froth or ferment, applied to liquors.

MA'NTLETREE, *s.* in carpentry, the piece of timber running across the head of the opening of a chimney, and commonly projecting from the wall to hold china, &c.

MA'NTUA, a famous city of Italy, seated on an island in the midst of a lake, and is very strong by situation as well as art, as there is no coming at it, except by two causeways which cross the lake. It is very large, having 8 gates, 4 collegiate churches, 21 parochial, 14 other churches and almshouses, 11 oratories, 40 convents and nunneries; and without the city, 3 parish churches, 2 other churches, and 7 convents; also, a quarter for the Jews to live in, and above 23,000 inhabitants. The streets are broad and straight, and the houses well built. It was greatly noted for its silk, and other manufactures; but they are now inconsiderable, and the air in the summer-time is unwholesome. It is seated on the river Mincio, and has an university; 35 miles N. E. of Parma, 22 S. W. of Verona, and 220 N. by W. of Rome, lat. 45. 10. N., long. 10. 50. E.

MA'NTUA, (*mántŭ*) *s.* [corrupted from *manteau*, Fr.] a woman's gown.

MA'NTUA-MAKER, *s.* (*mántŭ-máker*) *s.* a person who makes gowns for women.

MA'NUAL, *a.* [from *manus* the hand, Lat.] performed by the hand; used by the hand.

MA'NUAL, *s.* [from *manus* the hand, Lat.] a small book, such as may be easily carried in the hand.

MANUDU'CTION, *s.* [from *manus* the hand, and *duco* to lead, Lat.] the act of guiding or leading by the hand.

MANUFA'CTORY, *s.* [from *manus* the hand, and *facio* to make, Lat.] a place wherein great numbers of people are assembled to work upon any particular sort of goods; a commodity, or any sort of work made by the hand.

MANUFA'CTURE, *s.* [from *manus* the hand, and *facio* to make, Lat.] any sort of work made by the hand.

To MANUFA'CTURE, *v. a.* [*manufacturer*, Fr.] to produce or work upon any thing by the hands or by art.

MANUFA'CTURER, *s.* one who performs any thing by labour of the hands; or keeps great numbers of men to work on any particular commodity.

MANUL, *s.* in zoology, an animal of the cat kind, about the size of a fox, which inhabits Siberia, and preys upon the smaller quadrupeds.

MANUMI'SSION, *s.* [from *manus* the hand, and *mitto* to send, Lat.] the act of giving liberty to slaves.

To MANUMI'ZE, or MANUMI'T, *v. a.* [from *manus* the hand, and *mitto* to send, Lat.] to set free or deliver from slavery.

MANU'RABLE, *a.* capable of being rendered better by cultivation.

MANU'RANCE, *s.* agriculture or husbandry. Not in use.

To MANU'RE, *v. a.* [*manouvrer*, Fr.] to cultivate or improve ground by husbandry or manual labour; to dung or fatten land.

MANU'RE, *s.* any thing laid on lands to enrich and fatten them.

MANU'REMENT, *s.* the improvement of land by manual labour, or covering it with dung and other composts.

MANU'RER, *s.* a person who enriches and improves land; a husbandman.

MA'NUSCRIPT, *s.* [from *manus* the hand, and *scribo* to write, Lat.] a written book or copy, generally applied to such books as have never been printed.

MA'NY, *a.* comparat. *more*, superlat. *most*; [*mænig*, Sax.] consisting of a great number; numerous; several. An indefinite number, preceded and followed by *as*; all that. "*As many as* were willing." *Exod.* xxxv. 20.

MA'NYCOLOURED, *a.* having various and different colours.

MA'NYHEADED, *a.* having several or a great number of heads.

Many Hands make light Work.

This Proverb is a proper inducement to animate persons to undertake any *virtuous* attempt; either for the relief of the *distressed*, the succour of the *oppressed*, or the vindication and defence of *Religion* and *Property*, against potent oppressors or invaders; for that, however *difficult* and *insurmountable* the attempt may appear to a feeble *few*, yet an *united* force will make it not only *practicable*, but *easy* too.

MA'NYTIMES, *ad.* often or frequently.

MAP, *s.* [*mappa*, low Lat.] a geographical picture, or projection of the globe, or part thereof, on a plain surface; representing the forms and dimensions of the several countries, rivers, and seas, with the situation of cities, mountains, and other places, according to their respective longitude and latitude.

To MAP, *v. a.* to make a map; to delineate a country, &c., on paper, &c.

MA'PLE, *s.* [*mapul*, Sax.] a tree whose wood is used for many purposes, especially for ornament.

MA'PURITO, *s.* in zoology, a kind of weasel found in New Spain.

To MAR, *v. a.* [*amyrran*, Sax.] to injure; to spoil, hurt, or damage.

MAR, a district of the shire of Aberdeen in Scotland, bounded on the N. by the river Don, on the E. by the German Ocean, on the S. by the river Dee, and on the W. by Badenoch and Athol.

MARANA'THA, *s.* [Syr.] a form of threatening, cursing, and anathematizing, among the Jews.

MARA'SMUS, *s.* [*marasmos*, from *maraino* to waste, Gr.] in medicine, extreme wasting or consumption of the whole body.

MARA'VEDI, *s.* a small Spanish copper coin, worth about half a farthing English.

MARAU'DING, *a.* ranging about for plunder.

MA'RBLE, *s.* [*marbre*, Fr.] a kind of stone found in great masses, and dug out of quarries, of so hard and compact a substance, and so fine a grain, that it readily takes a beautiful polish, and is used in statues, chimney-pieces, &c. Small round stones played with by children. Figuratively, applied to a stone remarkable for sculpture or inscription. "The Arundelian *marbles*."

MA'RBLE, *a.* made of marble; variegated, or of different colours, like marble.

To MA'RBLE, *v. a.* [*marbrer*, Fr.] to paint with veins, clouds, or different colours, in resemblance of marble.

MA'RBLED, *a.* something veined or clouded in imitation of marble.

MA'RCASITE, *s.* [*marcasite*, Fr.] a solid hard fossil of an obscurely and irregularly foliaceous structure, a bright glittering appearance, and found in continued beds among the veins of ores, or in the fissures of stone. It is very frequent in the mines of Cornwall, where the workmen call it modick; but more in Germany, where they extract vitriol and sulphur from it.

MA'RCH, *s.* [from *Mars*, Lat.] the name of the third month of the year, reckoning January as the first. Till the alteration of style in 1564 among the French, and in 1752 in England, it was esteemed the first month, and the year began on the 25th day of it. March is drawn with a fierce aspect, and a helmet on his head.

To MARCH, *v. n.* [*marcher*, Fr.] to journey, applied to an army. To walk in a grave, solemn, and deliberate manner. Actively, to put in motion, or make an army advance; to bring on in regular procession.

MARCH, *s.* a motion, walk, or journey of soldiers; a grave and solemn walk; a tune played on instruments during the march or progress of an army; signals for an army to move. In the plural, borders, limits, or confines of a country.

MARCHE, a ci-devant province of France, about 55 miles in length, and 20 in breadth, not very fertile in corn and wine, but feeding a great number of cattle. It now principally forms the department of Creuse, and part of that of Vienne.

MA'RCHER, *s.* [*marcheur*, Fr.] a president of the marches or borders.

MA'RCHIONESS, (in pronunciation the *i* is mute) *s.* the wife of a marquis.

MA'RCHPANE, *s.* [*massepane*, Fr.] a kind of sweet bread, or biscuit.

MA'RCID, *a.* [from *marceo* to pine, Lat.] lean; pining. Withered, applied to plants.

MA'RCOUR, *s.* [from *marceo* to pine, Lat.] leanness; the state of withering; a consumption or waste of flesh.

MARE, *s.* [*mare*, Sax.] the female of a horse. A kind of stagnation which seems to press the stomach with a weight when asleep; derived from *Mara*, the name of a spirit, supposed by the northern nations to torment persons asleep; it is called the *night-mare*.

MA'RESCHAL, *s.* [Fr.] a chief commander of an army.

MA'RESTAIL, *s.* in botany, a plant with narrow leaves, growing in whorls round the joints, twelve or more at each joint; flowers equal in number to the leaves, consisting of only a chive and a pointal, without blossom or empalement, and a straight stem. It is found in muddy ditches and ponds.

MA'RGARITE, *s.* [*margarita*, Lat.] a pearl.

MA'RGATE, a sea-port of Kent, on the N. side of the Isle of Thanet, within a small bay in the breach of the cliff; it has rapidly increased of late years, by the great resort to it for sea-bathing, the shore being level and covered with fine sand, well adapted for that purpose. Here is a salt-water bath, which has performed great cures in nervous and paralytic cases, and numbness in the limbs. Great quantities of corn are exported hence, and vessels are frequently passing to and from the coast of Flanders. There are, moreover, regular Steam-boats, of 80 or 100 tons burden, to and from London, some of which are elegantly fitted up. It is built on an easy ascent, (the principal street being near a mile in length) 14 miles N. of Deal, and 72 E. by S. of London. Pop. 10,339.

MARGE, MA'RGENT, MA'RGIN, *s.* the last is most in use; [from *margo*, Lat.] the border; a brink, edge, or verge; the border of paper in a book, which surrounds the page; the edge of a wound or sore.

MA'RGINAL, *a.* [*marginal*, Fr.] placed or written on the blank space or border of a book.

MA'RGINATED, *a.* [from *margo* the brink or margin, Lat.] having a margin.

MA'RGRAVE, *s.* [*mark* and *graff*, Teut.] a title of sovereignty in Germany, which signifies literally a keeper of the marches or borders.

MA'RIGOLD, *s.* a yellow flower, so called from being devoted, perhaps, to the Virgin.

To MA'RINATE, *v. a.* [*mariner*, Fr.] to salt fish, and afterwards preserve it in oil or vinegar.

MARI'NE, (*marēen*) *a.* [from *mare* the sea, Lat.] belonging to the sea.

MARI'NE, (*marēen*) *s.* [from *la marine*, Fr.] sea affairs or forces; a soldier taken on board a ship to be employed in descents on land.

MA'RINER, *s.* [from *mare* the sea, Lat.] a seaman or sailor.

MA'RJORAM, *s.* [*marjorana*, Lat.] a fragrant plant. In physic, it is attenuant and detergent, and recommended in nervous cases, in diseases of the lungs, and in epileptic cases. There are two species of this plant native in England.

MA'RITAL, *s.* [Fr. from *maritus* a husband, Lat.] belonging or incident to a husband.

MARI'TIMAL, or MA'RITIME, *a.* [*maritimus*, from *mare* the sea, Lat.] performed at, or belonging to, the sea; bordering on the sea; naval.

MARK's (St.) Gospel, a canonical book of the New Testament, the second of the four Gospels. St. Mark wrote his Gospel at Rome, where he accompanied St. Peter, in the year of Christ 44. He suffered martyrdom at Alexandria in Egypt in the year 68. Some assert, that his remains were afterwards translated with great pomp from Alexandria to Venice. However, he is the tutelar saint and patron of that republic, who have erected a very stately church to his memory.

MARK, *s.* [*marc*, Brit. *mearc*, Sax.] a token by which a thing is known and distinguished from another; an impression; a proof or evidence; any thing which a gun or other missile weapon is directed towards; the sign by which a horse's age may be discovered; a character made by those who cannot write their names. A piece of money valued at 13s. 4d from *marc*, Fr. *A letter of mark* or *marque*, a license given by a king or state, whereby private persons are authorized to fit out ships, and make reprisals on the subjects of another state, from *marque*, Fr.

To MARK, *v. a.* [*marquer*, Fr.] to make an impression, character, or sign, by which a thing may be known or distinguished from others; to note, observe, or take notice of. Neuterly, to observe, or take notice of; to work letters or figures on linen, &c.

MA'RKER, *s.* one who makes some sign, character, or impression on a thing; one that takes notice of a thing.

MA'RKET, *s.* [anciently written *mercat*, of *mercatus*, Lat.] a public time or place wherein things are bought and sold; purchase or sale. Figuratively, price: rate.

To MA'RKET, *v. n.* to deal at market either in buying or selling; to make bargains.

MA'RKETABLE, *a.* such as may be sold commonly in a market.

MA'RKET-BOSWORTH. See Bosworth.

MA'RKET-CROSS, *s.* a cross formerly set up where a market was held.

MA'RKET-DAY, *s.* a day on which things are bought and sold in a market.

MA'RKET-DEE'PING. See Deeping.

MA'RKET-DRAYTON. See Drayton.

MA'RKET-HARBOROUGH. See Harborough.

MA'RKET-JEW, or *Marazion*, a mean town in Cornwall, seated on a dangerous arm of the sea, called Mount's Bay, 3 miles E. of Penzance, and 283 W. by S. of London. Market on Thursday.

MA'RKET-MAN, *s.* a man that goes to the market to buy or sell; one that understands dealing at a market.

MA'RKET-OVERTON, a town in Rutland, 3 miles from Okeham. Market on Tuesday, if not disused.

MA'RKET-PLACE, *s.* a place where a market is held.

MA'RKET-PRICE, or MA'RKET-RATE, *s.* the price at which any thing is commonly sold in or out of a market.

MA'RKET-RAISIN, a town in Lincolnshire, whose market is on Thursday; distant from London 151 miles.

MA'RKET-TOWN, *s.* a town that has the privilege of a stated market.

MA'RKMAN, or MA'RKSMAN, *s.* a person skilled in hitting a mark.

MARL, *s.* [*marl*, Brit.] a mixture of carbonate of lime and clay, which is of great use in agriculture.

To MARL, *v. a.* to manure with marl.

To MARL, *v. a.* [from *marline*] to bind untwisted hemp dipped in pitch round a cable, in order to guard it from friction.

MA'RLBOROUGH, (*Máulbŏrŏ*) an ancient borough of Wiltshire, containing two parish churches, several commodious inns, and a Pop. of 3426, with broad and paved streets. Mr. Camden mentions an ancient custom here, viz., that every freeman, at his admission, gave to the mayor a couple of greyhounds, two white capons, and a white bull. It is seated on the river Kennet, 43 miles E. of Bristol, and 74 W. of London. Markets on Wednesday and Saturday. Sends two members to parliament.

MA'RLINE, *s.* [*mearn*, Sax.] a long wreath of untwisted hemp, dipped in pitch, with which the ends of cables are guarded, to preserve them from friction.

MA'RLINESPIKE, *s.* a small piece of iron, used in fastening ropes together, or in opening the bolt of a rope, when a sail is to be sewed to it.

MA'RLOW, GREAT, a town of Buckinghamshire, seated on the river Thames, over which is a bridge into Berkshire. Its manufactures are, making bone lace, paper, and thimbles, and there are several corn mills on the Loddon, between this town and High Wycombe. It sends two members to parliament. It is 17 miles S. of Aylesbury, and 31 W. of London. Market on Saturday. Pop. 4237.

MA'RLPIT, *s.* a pit out of which marl is dug.

MA'RLY, *a.* abounding with marl.

MA'RMALADE, or MA'RMALET, *s.* [*marmalade*, Fr.] a confection of plums, oranges, quinces, &c., cut and boiled with sugar.

MA'RMORA, or, *The White Sea*, between Europe and Asia, which communicates with the Straits of Gallipoli, and the Strait of Constantinople. It is 90 miles in length, and 44 in breadth, and was anciently called the Propontis.

MARMO'REAN, *a.* [*marmoreus*, Lat.] made of marble.

MA'RMOSET, *s.* [*marmouset*, Fr.] a small monkey.

MA'RMOT, or MARMO'TTO, *s.* [Ital.] in zoology, an animal which bears some resemblance both to the bear and the rat. They live in companies, and make themselves habitations on the sides of mountains, where they pass the winter months in a state of insensibility.

MA'RONITES, in ecclesiastical history, a sect of eastern Christians, who follow the Syrian rite, and are subject to the Pope; their principal habitation being on mount Libanus.

MAROO'NS, a name given to those negroes, who, on the conquest of Jamaica in the time of Cromwell, deserted their Spanish masters, and betook themselves to the mountains, resolving to live in a state of independence. This, in 1738, was confirmed to them by treaty, and a distinct portion of land allowed them for their residence; but as their friendship was never sincere, a general revolt took place in 1795,

which (by the help of blood-hounds!) was quelled in the following year, when 600 of them were transported to Halifax in North America.

MA'RQUESAS, a group of Islands in the South Sea, first discovered by Mendana, a Spaniard, in 1595. They are 5 in number, and named St. Christiana, Magdalena, Dominica, St. Pedro, and Hood. Captain Cook lay some time at the first of these, in 1774. The natives are of a tawny complexion, but look almost black, from being punctured over the whole body. They go almost naked, having only a small piece of cloth, perfectly resembling that made by the people of Otaheite, round their waist and loins. Their beard and hair are of a fine jet black, like those of the other natives of the torrid zone. The island, though high and steep, has many valleys, which widen towards the sea, and are covered with fine forests to the summits of the interior mountains.—The products of these islands are bread-fruit, bananas, plantains, cocoa-nuts, scarlet-beans, paper-mulberries, of the bark of which their cloth is made, causarinas, with other tropical plants and trees, and hogs and fowls. They have also plenty of fish. Captain Foster says, he never saw a single man deformed, or even ill-proportioned, among the natives; all were strong, tall, well-limbed, and active in the highest degree. Their arms were clubs and spears, and their government, like that of the Society Islands, monarchical. But they were not quite so cleanly as the inhabitants of the Society Islands, who, in that respect, surpass, perhaps, any other people in the world. The drink of the Marquesans is purely water, cocoa-nuts being rather scarce. Their music, musical instruments, dances, and canoes, resemble those of Otaheite. Lat. 9. 55. S., long. 139. 9. W.

MA'RQUETRY, *s.* [*marqueterie*, Fr.] chequered work; work inlaid with various colours.

MA'RQUIS, *s.* [*marquis*, Fr.] a title of honour next to a duke. It was introduced into England by Richard III., who created Robert Vere, earl of Oxford, marquis of Dublin, and was only a titular dignity; those who had the care of frontiers, as the word imports, being styled *marchers*, and not marquises.

MA'RQUISATE, *s.* [*marquisat*, Fr.] the seniority or province of a marquis.

MA'RRER, *s.* [from *mar*] one who spoils, damages, or hurts any thing or person.

MA'RRIAGE, *s.* [*mariage*, Fr.] the act or ceremony by which a man and woman are lawfully united for life. This word is very often joined with others in composition, and then takes the nature of an adjective.

MA'RRIAGEABLE, (*marrijable*) *a.* fit for marriage; of an age to be married.

MA'RRIED, *part. a.* conjugal, connubial.

MA'RROW, (*mârrŏ*, the *w* is mute at the end of this word and its derivatives) *s.* [*mero*, Sax.] an oleaginous or fat substance contained in the hollow of a bone. Figuratively, the quintessence, or best part of any thing.

MA'RROWBONE, *s.* any hollow bone of an animal containing marrow.

MA'RROWFAT, *s.* a large kind of pea.

MA'RROWLESS, *a.* without marrow.

To MA'RRY, *v. a.* [*marier*, Fr.] to join a man and a woman together, so that they may cohabit lawfully during life; to dispose of in marriage; to take for a husband or wife. Neuterly, to enter into the state of marriage.

MARS, *s.* in the solar system, is one of the superior planets. His distance from the sun is computed to be near 145 millions of miles, and by proceeding at the immense rate of about 55,000 miles every hour in his orbit, goes round him in 686d. 22h. 18m. 27s. 3-tenths, which is his periodic revolution. He moves from one fixed star to the same again in 686d. 23h. 30m. 43s. 3-tenths, and from aphelion to aphelion in 686d. 23h. 57m. 57s., the former being called his sidereal, the latter his anomalistic period. His synodic revolution, or space of time between each of his conjunctions with the sun, is completed in 779d. 22h. 28m. 26s. at a mean rate. His diameter is 5,340 miles, and by moving at the rate of 680 miles an hour at his equator, makes a complete turn round his axis in 24h. 39m. 22s. which is easily deducible from dark spots on his disk. His year consists of 668 15-24ths of such days. Dr. Herschel has determined the obliquity of his ecliptic to be 28° 42′, only 5° 14′ greater than the earth's; and also that his polar diameter is somewhat shorter than his equatorial, the former being to the latter as 98 to 103, or as 1,272 to 1,355. His solid contents is about 30-100ths of the earth's, and density 729-1000ths of the same. The place of his aphelion, anno 1800, was in 20° 24′ 14″ of Virgo, and ascending node in 18° 10′ of Taurus; the motion of the former being 1° 51′ 40″, and of the latter 1° 6′ 40″, in 100 years. The inclination of his orbit to the plane of the ecliptic, or his greatest heliocentric latitude, is 1° 51′; but his greatest geocentric latitude, on account of his proximity to the earth, amounts sometimes to 4° 45′. His eccentricity is 14,208 of those parts of which the earth's distance from the sun is 100,000, and the greatest equation of his orbit 10° 41′ 47″. On account of his great eccentricity, the length of time he is retrograde in a synodic revolution varies from 59 to 83 days, the arc of retrogradation in the former case, as the planet is in perihelion, being about 10°, and in the latter about 19°. Besides those dark spots on his disk from which the time of his rotation on his axis is determined, former astronomers have taken notice of very large bright ones about both his poles; and these observations have now been confirmed by Dr. Herschel, who has likewise discovered that the centres of them are nearly in his poles, and that they cover very great portions of his polar regions. His other observations concerning these spots, and other peculiarities of this planet, are expressed in the following words: "The analogy between Mars and the earth is perhaps by far the greatest in the whole solar system. Their diurnal motion is nearly the same, the obliquity of their respective ecliptics not very different; of all the superior planets he is by far the nearest alike to that of the earth; nor will the length of the Martial year appear very different from what we enjoy, when compared to the surprising duration of the years of Jupiter, Saturn, and the Georgium Sidus. If then we find that the globe we inhabit has its polar regions frozen, and covered with mountains of ice and snow that only partly melt when alternately exposed to the sun, I may well be permitted to surmise, that the same causes may probably have the same effect on the globe of Mars; that the bright polar spots are owing to the vivid reflection of light from frozen regions and that the reduction of those spots is to be ascribed to their being exposed to the sun. In the year 1781, the south polar spot was extremely large, which we might well expect, as that pole had but lately been involved in a whole twelvemonth's darkness and absence of the sun; but in 1783, I found it considerably smaller than before, and it decreased continually from the 20th of May, till about the middle of September, when it seemed to be at a stand. During this last period the south pole had already been above eight months enjoying the benefit of summer, and still continued to receive the sunbeams, though, towards the latter end, in such an oblique direction as to be but little benefited by them. On the other hand, in the year 1781, the north polar spot, which had then been its twelvemonth in the sunshine, and was but lately returning

into darkness, appeared small, though undoubtedly increasing in size." It has probably a considerable atmosphere; for besides the permanent spots on its surface, Dr. Herschel has often perceived occasional changes of partial bright belts, and also once a darkish one in a pretty high latitude; alterations which we can attribute to no other cause than the variable disposition of clouds and vapours floating in the atmosphere of the planet. Among chemists, it denotes iron, as supposed to be under the influence of that planet. With astrologers, it is the producing cause of wars, troubles, &c. In the heathen mythology, the god of war.

MARS, MARSH, or MAS, in the names of places, are derived from *merse*, Sax. a fen or watery place.

MARSEILLES, a flourishing sea-port of France in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone, formerly an episcopal see. It was so celebrated in the time of the Romans, that Cicero styled it the Athens of Gaul, and Pliny called it the Mistress of Education. It is seated on the Mediterranean, at the upper end of a gulf, covered and defended by many small islands, and is divided into the Old Town or the City, and the New Town. The armoury here is one of the finest, and contains arms for 40,000 men. Here is also a large arsenal, well stored with all the implements for building and fitting out the galleys. The harbour is not deep enough for men of war. Gold and silver stuffs are made here. The inhabitants are estimated at 110,000. With respect to commerce, Marseilles has been eminent, since the days of antiquity, and it is now sometimes called Europe in Miniature, on account of the variety of dresses and languages. In 1649, the plague raged with great violence in Marseilles, and with still greater in 1720, 1721, and 1722, when it carried off 50,000 of the inhabitants. During this last dreadful visitation, M. de Belsunce, (the "Marseilles good bishop," celebrated by Pope) the canon Bourgeret, the magistrate Moustier, and the commandant Langeron, by their intrepid and indefatigable humanity, did the most signal honour to themselves and to human nature. Marseilles is 18 miles N. W. of Toulon, and 362 S. by E. of Paris, lat. 43. 18. N., long. 5. 27. E.

MARSH, *s.* [*merse*, Sax.] a fen, bog, swamp, or tract of land abounding in water.

MARSH, a village of Cambridgeshire, in the isle of Ely, with a market on Friday.

MA'RSHFIELD, a town of Gloucestershire, with a manufactory of broad-cloth, and a considerable trade in malt. It is seated on the Cotswold Hills, 12 miles E. of Bristol, and 102 W. of London. Market on Tuesday.

MA'RSHAL, *s.* [*mareschal*, Fr.] the chief officer of an army. See MARESCHAL. An officer who regulates combats in the lists; any one who regulates the rank or order at a feast or other assembly; one who puts things or persons in proper order; an harbinger, or one who goes before a prince, to give notice of his coming, and prepare for his reception.

To MA'RSHAL, *v. a.* to place in proper ranks or order; to lead as an harbinger.

MA'RSHALLER, *s.* a person that puts things in order.

MA'RSHALSEA, *s.* a prison in Southwark, belonging to the marshal of the king's household.

MA'RSHALSHIP, *s.* the office of a marshal.

MARSH CI'STUS, *s.* the wild rosemary.

MA'RSHLOCKS, *s.* an herb, the same with the purple marsh cinquefoil.

MARSHMA'LLOWS, *s.* a plant with simple downy leaves, and purplish white blossoms; found in flower, in salt marshes, in August.

MA'RSHMOSS, *s.* in botany, a kind of moss, of which there are not less than 21 kinds native in England.

MA'RSHWORT, *s.* a plant with oblong egg-shaped leaves, and white blossoms; called also the round-leaved water pimpernel.

MA'RSHY, *a.* boggy; wet; produced in marshes. SYNON. *Marshy* lands are those that lie low, and are watery; *boggy* lands are those where there are many quagmires.

MART, *s.* [contracted from *market*] a place of public traffic, or trade. Figuratively, a bargain, whether purchase or sale. *Letters of mart*, see MARK.

To MART, *v. a.* to trade; to buy or sell.

MA'RTEN, or MA'RTERN, *s.* [*marte*, Fr.] a large kind of weasel, whose skin or fur is much valued; a kind of swallow that builds in houses, from *martelat*, Fr.

MA'RTIAL, (*mársh*al) *s.* [*martialis*, from *Mars*, the god of war, also a planet, Lat.] warlike; brave; given to war; having a warlike show; used in war. In chemistry, having particles or properties of iron, from *Mars*, the chemical word for iron. Borrowing qualities from the planet *Mars*, applied to astrology.

MA'RTIALIST, *s.* a warrior; a fighter.

MA'RTIN ET, or MA'RTLET, *s.* [*martinet*, Fr.] a kind of swallow. In heraldry, they are represented without feet, and used as a difference or mark of distinction for younger brothers, to put them in mind that they are to trust to the wings of virtue and merit, in order to raise themselves, and not to their feet, they having little land to set their feet on.

MA'RTINETS, *s.* small lines fastened to the leetch of a sail, to bring that part of the leetch next to the yard-arm close up to the yard, when the sail is to be furled.

MA'RTINGAL, *s.* [*martingale*, Fr.] a broad leather thong or strap, fastened at one end to the girth, under the belly of a horse, from whence it passes between his fore legs, and is fastened at the other end to the nose-band of the bridle, to hinder a horse from rearing.

MARTINI'CO, a considerable island of the West Indies, about 44 miles in length, and 120 in circumference. There are 3 high mountains, with numerous hills of a conical form, and several rivers and fertile valleys, but they will not bear either wheat or vines: however, the former is not much wanted, for those that are born here prefer cassava to wheat bread. It possesses many natural advantages, and, in particular, its harbours afford a certain shelter from the hurricanes. It exports sugar, cocoa, cassia, ginger, cotton, indigo, chocolate, aloes, pimento, tobacco, yarn, plantains, molasses, preserved fruits, &c.; is extremely populous, and has several safe and commodious harbours. The principal places are Fort Royal, Fort St. Peter, Fort Trinity, and Fort de Mouillage. In 1794, this island was taken by the English, under Sir J. Jervis and Sir. C. Grey, but restored at the peace. It was again taken by the English in 1809. Fort Royal is in lat. 14. 44. N., long. 61. 11. W.

MA'RTINMAS, *s.* the feast of St. Martin, Nov. 11th.

MA'RTYR, *s.* [Gr.] in its primary sense, a witness; in its secondary sense, a witness of the truth of Christianity; but as the witnessing of its truth was, at first, generally attended with persecution and death, the word is now applied to those only who die in attesting the truth of any doctrine.

To MA'RTYR, *v. a.* to put to death for resolutely maintaining any opinion.

MA'RTYRDOM, *s.* the act of putting to death for resolutely and immoveably maintaining any opinion; the act of enduring death, in attestation of the truth of an opinion or fact.

MARTYRO'LOGIST, *s.* a writer of martyrology

MARTYRO'LOGY, *s.* [from *martyr* a martyr, and *logos*

a discourse, Gr.] a register or catalogue of martyrs; a history of martyrs.

MA'RVEL, *s.* [*merveille*, Fr.] a wonder; any thing that raises wonder or astonishment.

To MA'RVEL, *v. n.* to wonder or be astonished.

MA'RVELLOUS, *a.* [*merveilleux*, Fr.] capable of exciting wonder or astonishment; strange; surpassing credit. Used substantively, to express any thing exceeding natural power, opposed to *probable.*

MA'RVELLOUSLY, *ad.* in a strange, extraordinary, and wonderful manner.

MA'RVELLOUSNESS, *s.* the quality which excites wonder and astonishment.

MA'RY, daughter of Henry VIII., succeeded to the throne of England on the death of Edward VI., which happened July 6, 1553. There were great struggles made at first by the dukes of Northumberland, Suffolk, and others, in favour of lady Jane Grey; but that party being quashed, Mary was crowned October 1; and the parliament, which the court had taken care, by all manner of artifices and even violence, in managing the elections and returns, to have at their devotion, met on the 10th. As to the lords, though they had most of them professed the Protestant religion in the reign of Edward, the greatest part of them appeared zealous Catholics under queen Mary. This parliament immediately repealed the divorce of the queen's mother, by which they a second time declared the princess Elizabeth illegitimate. Then they made void all the laws concerning religion, restored the mass, and brought all things back to the state they were in at the latter end of Henry VIII.'s reign, Gardiner not thinking it advisable as yet to proceed any further; but the queen was impatient to have the pope's full power, and the nation re-united to the holy see. A marriage being in treaty between the emperor's son, Philip of Spain, and queen Mary, the house of commons addressed the queen upon it; at which being offended, she dissolved the parliament. When the parliament was sitting, the convocation decided in favour of transubstantiation, after a sham disputation between the protestant and popish clergy; in which the former, who were but six in the house, were run down with numbers and noise, for want of argument. The treaty of marriage between Philip and Mary was signed January 12, 1554. As soon as it was published, murmurs and complaints were every where heard against it; and an insurrection soon broke out, of which the marriage was either the real or the pretended cause. It was concerted between the duke of Suffolk, Sir Thos. Wyatt, and Sir Peter Carew; but it was soon quelled. On Feb. 12, lady Jane Grey was beheaded, behaving with the utmost resignation and fortitude, after she had seen the headless body of her husband carried along by her from the same execution. And nine days after, the duke of Suffolk, her father, underwent the same fate. In the mean time, Brent, one of Wyatt's captains, was hanged, with 58 of his men; after which, 600 prisoners were brought before the queen, with ropes about their necks, and received their pardon. Wyatt, on his trial, accused the princess Elizabeth as an accomplice in his conspiracy; but, finding he must die, he cleared her of all on his second examination, as also at the place of execution. However, his accusation occasioned the princess to be sent to the tower, where she endured a long and severe confinement, and was afterwards removed a prisoner to Woodstock. A parliament was now to be procured, which should approve of the queen's intended marriage, and restore the pope's authority, both of which the major part of the nation was against, and a great many of those who were for the Roman Catholic religion thought that the pope's authority was by no means necessary to the church. The parliament, meeting on April 2, approved the treaty of marriage between the queen and Philip, who arrived at Southampton, July 19; and they were married by Gardiner on the 25th, Philip being 29 years old, but Mary 38. The same day they were proclaimed king and queen of England, France, and Naples, with other titles. Care was taken, by the articles of marriage, that Philip should have no share in the government of England. The parliament meeting again Nov. 11, Pole was at last sent over, in quality of the pope's legate, and arrived the 24th. He opened his legation before the king, queen, and both houses of parliament, telling them, the design of it was to bring back the straying sheep to the fold of Christ. On Nov. 29, the grand work of reconciling the kingdom to the pope was effected. Popery being now fully established, the spirit of it soon appeared in the most violent and bloody persecution against the protestants. Pole was for reducing them by gentle means, without any force or corporal punishments; but Gardiner's violent counsels were most agreeable to the court, and the rest of the bishops. It was therefore resolved to leave to him the business of extirpating heresy; which he afterwards transferred to Bonner, bishop of London, who was, if possible, more furious and bloody than himself. The first sacrifice to popish zeal and bigotry was Hooper, who had been bishop of Gloucester; and before the end of the year no less than 67 persons were burnt. The so much-expected deliverance of the queen, which had elated the Romish party to the highest degree, proved only a false conception, which cast them down as much. And king Philip, now despairing of issue by his queen, whereby he hoped to have united the monarchies of Spain and England, and growing weary of her, as she was neither young nor handsome, left England on Sept. 4th, to the no small mortification of the queen. Soon after, Gardiner, bishop of Winchester, died. On March 21, 1556, Cranmer was burnt, and 85 perished in the flames under Bonner's management, who discovered on these occasions more than brutal cruelty. Pole succeeded Cranmer in the archbishopric of Canterbury. The following year, 79 protestants underwent the same fiery trial; nor could the dead escape the effects of popish malice. The bones of Fagius and Bucer were dug up and burnt at Cambridge, after they had been ridiculously cited before the commissioners to give an account of their faith. Whilst the queen and court were wholly intent upon these violent methods for suppressing heresy, they suffered themselves to be seduced by Spanish counsels to a rupture with France. They gained a great victory over the French at St. Quintin; but at the same time they lost Calais, which this nation had been in possession of ever since the reign of Edward III., the duke of Guise making himself master of it in the beginning of the year 1558; as also of Guisnes, and the castle of Hames, which were the only remains of the English conquests in France. The loss of Calais occasioned great uneasiness and murmurings among the people; and the queen herself was so sensibly touched with it, that she told those about her, "That she should die; and if they would know the cause, they must dissect her after her death, and they should find Calais at her heart." She died Nov. 17, 1558, in the forty-third year of her age, when she had reigned five years, four months, and eleven days. In the four years in which the persecution lasted, nearly 300 persons were put to death; viz., one archbishop, four bishops, 21 divines, eight gentlemen, 84 artificers, 100 husbandmen, servants, and labourers, 26 wives, 20 widows, nine virgins, two boys, and two infants; besides the above martyrs to popish cruelty, several died in prison and many were whipped, or otherwise ill-treated. The characteristics of Mary were bigotry and revenge; added to this, she was proud, imperious, froward,

avaricious, and wholly destitute of every agreeable qualification.

MA'RYBOROUGH, a small borough, the county-town of Queen's County, in Leinster, considerable for its woollen manufactures. It is 40 miles S. S. W. of Dublin. Pop. 3223.

MA'RYLAND, one of the United States of America, lying about the N. end of Chesapeak Bay, which divides it into two parts, called the eastern and western shores; bounded on the N. by Pennsylvania, on the E. by the state of Delaware, on the S. E. and S. by the sea and Virginia, and on the W. by the interior country of America. It is 174 miles long, and 110 broad. It is divided into 18 counties, 10 of which are on the western and eight on the eastern shore of the Chesapeak. The exports are wheat and tobacco, which are the staple commodities; timber, hemp, flax, and barrelled pork, there being vast numbers of swine, which run wild in the woods, feeding on the mast or nuts of various kinds of trees. The number of inhabitants is about 450,000. The chief towns are Annapolis and Baltimore. The climate of this province, which in most respects resembles Virginia, is generally mild and agreeable.

MA'RYPORT, a town in Cumberland, situated at the mouth of the Ellen. It has 80 or 90 sail of shipping, from 50 to 300 tons burden; some of which sail up the Baltic for timber, flax, iron, &c. The coal and coasting trade and ship-building are carried on pretty extensively, and lately an extensive cotton manufactory has been erected. Here is a furnace, for cast-iron, and one of the finest glass-houses in the British dominions. By a late survey, the number of inhabitants amounted to 3877. It is 7 miles N. W. of Cockermouth, and 307 N. N. W. of London. Market on Friday.

MA'SBROUGH, a village in Yorkshire, on the river Don, adjoining the bridge of Rotheram. There are considerable iron-works where all sorts of hammered and cast-iron goods are made, of all descriptions, and great quantities of cannon made and exported.

MA'SCULINE, *a.* [from *mas*, the male of any creature, Lat.] male; resembling a man; bold. In grammar, the gender appropriated to the male kind, though not always expressing sex.

MA'SCULINELY, *ad.* like a man; boldly.

MA'SCULINENESS, *s.* the quality by which a person resembles a man, applied by way of reproach to women. The figure or behaviour of a man.

MASH, *s.* [*masche*, Belg.) the space between the threads of a net, generally written *mesh*. Any thing mingled or confused together, from *mischen*, Belg. A mixture for a horse.

To MASH, *v. a.* [*mascher*, Fr.] to beat or bruise into a confused mass; to mix water and malt together in brewing.

MA'SHAM, a town in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, with a cotton manufactory. It is seated on the river Ure, 218 miles from London. Market on Tuesday.

MASK, *s.* [*masque*, Fr.] a cover over the face to disguise it; a pretext, or subterfuge. A dramatic piece in a tragic style, without attention either to rule or probability.

To MASK, *v. a.* [*masquer*, Fr.] to disguise or cover with a mask. Figuratively, to cover or hide under some pretence.

MA'SKED, *a.* covered or concealed.

MA'SKER, *s.* one who exhibits in a mask.

MA'SON, *s.* [*maçon*, Fr.] one who builds in stone. A *free* or *accepted* mason is one who belongs to the society of Free Masons, of which there have been great numbers in every part of the civilized world, and are of great antiquity.

MA'SONRY, *s.* [*maçonerie*, Fr.] the craft or performance of a mason.

MASO'RA, *s.* a term in the Jewish theology, signifying a work on the Bible, performed by several learned rabbins, to secure it from any alterations which might otherwise happen. These rabbins are called Masorites.

MASQUERA'DE, *s.* [*mascara*, Arab.] a diversion or public assembly, wherein the company is masked and disguised; a disguise.

To MASQUERA'DE, *v. n.* to go in disguise; to assemble in masks and other disguises.

MASQUERA'DER, *s.* a person in a mask.

MASS, *s.* [*masse*, Fr.] a body; a lump; a large quantity; bulk; a vast body; an assemblage of several things, forming one confused and distinct body; a gross body; the general. In divinity, this word originally implied only a festival, and was in this sense used in the word *Christmas*, long before the introduction of the sacrament of the mass; but at length it was used to signify the Eucharist, and is at present appropriated to the office of public prayers, used by the Romish church in the celebration of the Eucharist.

To MASS, *v. n.* to celebrate mass. Actively; to thicken; to strengthen.

MASSACHU'SETTS, one of the United States of North America, bounded on the N. by New Hampshire and Vermont; on the W. by New York; on the S. by Connecticut, Rhode Island and the Atlantic Ocean; and on the E. by that ocean and the Bay of Massachusetts. It is 120 miles long, and 50 broad; and is divided into 14 counties. It produces Indian corn, flax, hemp, hops, potatoes, beans, peas, fruits, &c. Iron has been found in immense quantities; as likewise copper ore, black lead, alum, slate, &c. This state owns more than one-third part of the trade and shipping belonging to the United States. The negro trade was prohibited by law in 1778. The number of inhabitants, is is about 610,000. Here are 265 towns, the principal of which are Boston and Salem. They have manufactures of leather, linen and woollen cloth, and plenty of beef, pork, fowls, and fish.

MA'SSACRE, *s.* [*massacre*, Fr.] the crime of killing great numbers of persons without any distinction, and not in a condition to defend themselves; carnage; murder.

To MA'SSACRE, *v. a.* [*massacrer*, Fr.] to butcher; to destroy great multitudes.

MA'SSICOT, *s.* [Fr.] ceruse calcined by a moderate degree of fire; of this there are three sorts, arising from the different degrees applied in the operation. *White massicot* is of a yellowish white, and is that which has received the least calcination; *yellow massicot* has received more; and *gold-coloured massicot* still more.

MA'SSINESS, *s.* weight, bulk, or solidity.

MA'SSIVE, *a.* [*massif*, Fr.] heavy; bulky; solid.

MA'SSIVENESS, *s.* the quality of being weighty: bulky, and solid.

MA'SSY, *a.* weighty, bulky, solid.

MAST, *s.* [*mât*, Fr. *mæst*, Sax.] the post standing upright in a ship or vessel, to which the yards and sails are affixed; the fruit of the oak or beech tree.

MA'STED, *a.* carrying a mast.

MA'STER, *s.* [*magister*, Lat.] a person who has servants under him; a ruler; a chief or head; a possessor; the commander of a trading vessel; an officer on board a ship of war; a person subject to no control; a teacher, or instruc-

for; a young gentleman; a title of respect; a person eminently skilled in any trade or science; a title of dignity at the universities.

To MA'STER, *v. a.* to rule, govern, or keep in subjection; to conquer; to perform with skill; to overcome any difficulty, or accomplish any design.

MA'STERDOM, *s.* dominion or rule.

MA'STERHAND, *s.* one eminently skilled in any profession.

MA'STER-JEST, *s.* a principal jest.

MA'STER-KEY, *s.* a key which can open many locks that have different wards.

MA'STERLESS, *a.* wanting a master or owner; not to be governed; unsubdued.

MA'STERLINESS, *s.* eminent skill.

MA'STERLY, *a.* suitable to or becoming a master; artful; shewing great skill; imperious; with the sway of a master. Adverbially, with the skill of a master.

MA'STERPIECE, *s.* a capital performance; a chief or eminent excellence.

MAS'TERSHIP, *s.* dominion; rule; power; a perfect work; a curious and capital performance; skill; knowledge; superiority; or pre-eminence.

MA'STER-STROKE, *s.* a stroke or performance that shews great skill.

MA'STERWORT, *s.* a plant, whose root is used in medicine.

MA'STERY, *s.* dominion; rule; superiority, or pre-eminence; skill.

MA'STFUL, *a.* abounding in mast or fruit, applied to the oak or beech trees.

MASTICA'TION, *s.* [from *mastico* to chew, low Lat.] the act of chewing.

MA'STICATORY, *s.* [*masticatoire*, Fr.] a medicine to be chewed, but not swallowed.

MA'STICH, (*mástik*) *s.* [*mastic*, Fr.] in the Materia Medica, is a solid resin, of a pale yellowish white colour, brought principally from the island of Chios, in drops and tears, as it naturally forms itself in exudating from the tree, about the bigness of a pea. It is detergent, astringent, and stomachic; very good in inveterate coughs, and against spitting of blood; assists digestion, and stops vomiting. Externally, it is used in plasters to the regions of the stomach and intestines.

MA'STIFF, *s.* plural *mastives*; for all nouns ending in *f* or *fe* in the singular, change into *ves* in the plural; [*mastin*, Fr.] a large sized dog, generally used as a guard in houses and yards.

MA'STLESS, *a.* without masts.

MA'STLIN, *s.* [from *mesler*, Fr.] mixed corn, consisting of wheat and rye.

MAT, *s.* [*meatte*, Sax.] a texture of sedge, flags, or rushes. In a ship, plats made of fine nets and thrums, to keep the cordage fast.

To MAT, *v. a.* to cover with mats; to twist, interweave, or join together like a mat.

MA'TACHIN, *s.* [Fr.] an old dance.

MA'TADORE, *s.* [*matador*, Span.] a murderer; the three chief cards at quadrille, so called from the advantage they have over the contrary party, and winning such a number of pieces out of the pool, which on that account are called *matadores* likewise.

MATCH, *s.* [*meche*, Fr.] a small piece of deal dipped in brimstone; any thing that catches fire, particularly applied to a kind of rope slightly twisted, and prepared to retain fire, used in discharging guns, &c. A game; any mutual contest; from *nache*, Gr. a fight. One equal to contest or fight with another. One that suits or tallies with another, from *maca*, Sax. A marriage; one to be married.

To MATCH, *v. a.* to equal; to shew any thing equal or like to; to suit or proportion; to marry, or give in marriage. Neuterly, to be married; to suit; to tally.

MA'TCHABLE, *a.* suitable; resembling perfectly; fit to be joined.

MA'TCHLESS, *a.* without an equal; not admitting comparison.

MA'TCHLESSLY, *ad.* in a manner not to be equalled.

MA'TCHLESSNESS, *s.* the quality of not admitting an equal, or a comparison.

MA'TCHMAKER, *s.* one who is instrumental to a person's marriage; one who makes matches to burn.

MATE, *s.* [*maet*, Belg.] a husband or wife; a companion, whether male or female, the male or female of animals; one that sails in the same ship; one that eats at the same table; one that is the second in rank.

To MATE, *v. a.* to match or marry; to be equal to. To crush; to confound, from *matter*, Fr. or *matar*, Span.

MATE'RIA-MEDICA, *s.* comprehends all the substances either used in medicine in their natural state, or which afford preparations that are so; these belonging partly to the animal, partly to the vegetable, and partly to the fossil kingdom.

MATE'RIAL, *a.* [*matériel*, Fr. from *materia* matter, Lat.] consisting of matter, opposed to spiritual. Important; momentous; essential.

MATE'RIALIST, *s.* one who denies the existence of spirit.

MATERIA'LITY, *s.* [*matérialité*, Fr.] corporeity; material existence, opposed to spirituality.

MATE'RIALLY, *ad.* in the state of matter; essentially or importantly.

MATE'RIALNESS, *s.* the state of consisting of matter. Figuratively, the quality of being important or essential.

MATE'RIALS, *s.* not used in the singular; [*matériaux*, Fr.] the substance of which any thing is made.

MATE'RIATE, or MATERIATED, *a.* [from *materia*, matter, Lat.] consisting of matter.

MATERIA'TION, *s.* [from *materia* matter, Lat.] the act of forming matter.

MATE'RNAL, *a.* [from *mater* mother, Lat.] motherly; becoming or belonging to a mother.

MATE'RNITY, *s.* [*maternité*, Fr.] the character or relation of a mother.

MA'TFELON, *s.* the great knapweed.

MA'TGRASS, *s.* the small matweed; a kind of grass.

MATHEMA'TIC, or MATHEMA'TICAL, *a.* [*mathema* learning, from *manthano* to learn, Gr.] according to the rules of mathematics; belonging to mathematics.

MATHEMA'TICALLY, *ad.* according to the rules of mathematics.

MATHEMATI'CIAN, *s.* [*mathématicien*, Fr.] a person skilled in the mathematics.

MATHEM'ATICS, *s.* [*mathema* learning, from *manthano* to learn, Gr.] the science which considers quantity either as computable or measurable: it is divided into *pure* and *mixed*; the pure considers quantity in the abstract, *i. e.*, without any relation to another; and the mixed, as subsisting in material beings, as length in a road, &c.

MA'THESIS, *s.* [from *manthano* to learn, Gr.] the doctrine or science of mathematics.

MA'TIN, *a.* [*matine*, Fr.] used in, or belonging to, the morning.

MA'TIN, *s.* [Fr.] the morning. In the plural, applied to the prayers used at morning worship.

MA'TLOCK, Derbyshire, near Wirksworth, is situated

on the river Derwent, 17 miles N. of Derby. It has two baths, whose waters are milk warm, and efficacious in cholicky, consumptive, and cutaneous cases. It is an extensive, straggling village, built in a very romantic style, on the steep side of a mountain, the houses rising regularly one above another, from the bottom to nearly the summit. There are good accommodations for the numerous company who resort to the baths; and petrifactions, crystals, and other curiosities, for sale. Notwithstanding the rockiness of the soil, the cliffs of the rocks produce an immense number of trees, whose foliage adds greatly to the beauty of the place. Pop. 3262.

MA'TRASS, *s.* [*matras*, Fr.] in chemistry, a glass vessel for digestion or distillation, sometimes bellied, and sometimes rising gradually taper into a conical figure; a kind of hard bed put under a softer.

MA'TRICE, *s.* [from *mater* mother, Lat.] the womb; a mould giving form to something inclosed.

MA'TRICIDE, *s.* [from *mater* mother, and *cædo* to kill, Lat.] the crime of murdering a mother; a person who kills a mother.

To MATRI'CULATE, *v. a.* to enter as a member of an university; to enlist; to enter into a society by setting down a person's name.

MATRI'CULATE, *s.* a person entered in an university.

MATRICULA'TION, *s.* the act of entering a person as a member of an university.

MATRIMO'NIAL, *a.* [Fr., from *matrimonium* marriage, Lat.] suitable to marriage; belonging to marriage.

MATRIMO'NIALLY, *ad.* according to the manner or laws of marriage.

MA'TRIMONY, *s.* [*matrimonium*, from *mater* mother, Lat.] marriage; the solemn contract between a man and woman to be faithful to each other during life; the state of a married person.

MA'TRIX, *s.* [Lat.] the womb; a place where any thing is generated or formed.

MA'TRON, *s.* [*matrona*, from *mater* mother, Lat.] an elderly lady, or old woman.

MATRO'NAL, *a.* [from *matrona* a matron, Lat.] suitable to a matron; constituting a matron.

MA'TRONLY, *a.* suitable to a matron; elderly; ancient.

MATRO'SS, *s.* in the train of artillery, a soldier next below a gunner, who assists in traversing, sponging, loading, and firing the guns; they carry firelocks, and march along with the store-waggons, both as a guard and to assist in case of accidents.

MATT, *s.* in metallurgy, that mass of metal which separates from the scoriæ in smelting ores without previous roasting.

MA'TTED, *a.* in botany, is applied to those parts of plants that are thickly interwoven together; as the fibres in turf-bogs.

MA'TTER, *s.* [*materia*, Lat.] a solid, hard, massy, impenetrable, divisible, moveable, and passive substance; the first principle of natural things, from the various arrangements and combinations of whose particles arise the different bodies that appear in the universe. Body, opposed to spirit. The materials of which any thing is composed. A subject or thing treated of. An affair or business. The cause of any disturbance. "What 's the *matter?*" *Shak.* Import; consequence; moment or importance, generally preceded by *no*. "*No matter*, now 'tis past." *Granv.* The thing or object which is under particular relation.

To MA'TTER, *v. n.* used impersonally, to signify; to import, or be of importance. In surgery, to generate or produce corruption or pus. Actively, to regard; to look upon, or consider as of any importance.

MA'TTERY, *a.* full of matter, or pus, applied to wounds.

MATTHEW'S, ST., GOSPEL. St Matthew wrote his Gospel in Judea, at the request of those he had converted, and it is thought he began it in the year 41, eight years after Christ's resurrection. It was written, according to the testimony of the ancients, in the Hebrew and Syriac languages, which were then common in Judea; but the Greek version of it, which now passes for the original, is as old as the apostolical times. The most general opinion of both ancients and moderns is, that he preached and suffered martyrdom in Persia, or among the Parthians, in Caramania, which then was subject to the Parthians.

MA'TTOCK, *s.* [*mattuc*, Sax.] a kind of toothed instrument used to grub up trees and weeds, and to pull up wood.

MA'TTRESS, *s.* [*matras*, Fr.] See MATRASS.

MATURA'TION, *s.* [Fr., from *matura* to ripen, Lat.] the act of ripening; the state of growing ripe. In medicine, the suppuration of excrementitious or extravasated juices into matter.

MA'TURATIVE, *a.* [from *maturo* to ripen, Lat.] ripening, or conducing to ripeness. In surgery, promoting the suppuration of a sore.

MA'TURE, *a.* [*maturus*, Lat.] ripe; perfected by time; brought near to completion; fit for execution; well digested; arrived at full age, or years of discretion.

To MATU'RE, *v. a.* [*maturo*, Lat.] to ripen, to advance to ripeness.

MA'TURELY, *ad.* ripely; completely; with deliberation, or in a well-digested manner.

MATU'RITY, *s.* [from *maturo* to ripen, Lat.] ripeness, completion.

MA'TWEED, *s.* Two plants go under this name; the small matweed is a kind of grass: the sea matweed a kind of reed.

MAU'DLIN, *a.* drunk; intoxicated with liquor.

MAU'GRE, (*maúger*) *a.* [*malgré*, Fr.] in spite of; notwithstanding. Seldom used.

To MAUL, *v. a.* to beat. See MALL.

MAUND, *s.* [*mande*, Fr.] a hand-basket.

To MAU'NDER, *v. n.* [*maudrie*, Fr.] to grumble; to murmur.

MAU'NDERER, *s.* one that uses murmuring and provoking words.

MAU'NDY-THU'RSDAY, *s.* [derived by Spelman from *mande*, Sax.] a hand-basket, from which the king is accustomed to give alms to the poor] the Thursday before Good-Friday.

MAURI'TIUS. See ISLE OF FRANCE.

MAUSO'LEUM, *s.* [Lat. a name given by queen Artemisia, of Caria, to a monument she erected in honour of her husband *Mausolus*] a pompous tomb or monument, erected in honour of a person that is dead.

MAW, *s.* [*maga*, Sax.] the stomach of beasts, applied with contempt to that of mankind; the craw or first stomach of birds.

MAWS, St., a straggling town in Cornwall, consisting of only one street, in the parish of St. Just in Roseland in hundred of Pawder Pop. 1558. A castle was built here in the reign of Henry VIII., opposite that of Pendennis, for the better protection of Falmouth haven. It has a governor and a deputy-governor, with two gunners and a platform of guns. It is built under a hill, fronting the sea on the E. side of Falmouth haven, 3 miles from the town, and 250 W. by S. of London.

MA'WKISH, *a.* [perhaps, from *maw*] apt to produce satiety or loathing.

MA'WKISHNESS, *s.* the quality of cloying or producing satiety and loathing.

MA'WMET, *s.* See MAMMET; a puppet or doll; formerly an idol.

MA'WMISH, *a.* foolish; nauseous.

MA'XILLAR, or MA'XILLARY, *a.* [from *maxilla* a jawbone, Lat.] belonging to the jawbone.

MA'XIM, *s.* [from *maximum*, something very great, Lat] an axiom; a general principle; a leading truth.

MAY, an auxiliary verb, by which we from the English potential mood; its preter. is *might* [from *mag*, Goth.] to be possible; to have power. In the imperative mood, or when it is at the beginning of a sentence, it implies a wish that a person should have something in his power. *May be*, used adverbially, implies, perhaps, or it is possible.

MAY, *s.* [so called from *Maia*, the mother of Mercury, who was sacrificed to on the first day] the fifth month in the year, reckoning January the first. *May* is usually drawn with a sweet and amiable countenance, clad in a robe of white and green, embroidered with daffodils, hawthorns, and blue-bottles. Figuratively, the early, gay, and most pleasant part of life.

To MAY, *v. n.* to gather flowers on the first of May.

MA'YBUG, *s.* a chafer.

MAY-GAME, *s.* a diversion or sport; the object of ridicule.

MA'YLILY, *s.* the same with the lily of the valley.

MA'YO, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, 48 miles in length, and 44 in breadth. It contains 76 parishes, 9 market towns, and a pop. of about 369,000. and is bounded on the W. by the Atlantic Ocean, on the N. and N. E. by the ocean and Sligo, on the E. and S. E. by Roscommon and Galway, and on the S. by Galway. The western coast is mountainous, and scarcely inhabited; but in the interior there are good pastures, lakes, and rivers, with several excellent harbours on the coast. Its ancient capital, Mayo, is gone to decay. Ballinrobe is now reckoned the chief town, but the assizes are held at Castlebar.

MA'YPOLE, *s.* a long erect pole, round which persons dance on the first day of May

MA'YOR, *s.* [*maer*, Brit.] the chief magistrate of a city, town or corporation. In London and York, he is called *Lord Mayor*.

MA'YORALTY, *s.* the office of a mayor.

MA'YORESS, *s.* the wife of a mayor.

MA'YWEED, *s.* in botany, a kind of chamomile.

MA'ZARD, *s.* [*maschoire*, Fr.] a jaw; a low word.

MAZE, *s.* [*missen*, Belg.] a labyrinth, or place whose passages are so intricate that it is not easy to get out of them. Figuratively, perplexity, confusion, applied to the mind.

To MAZE, *v. a.* to perplex, bewilder, or confuse.

MA'ZER, [*maeser*, Belg., a knot of maple] a maple cup.

MA'ZY, *a.* having winding and intricate passages; perplexed; confused.

M. A., an abbreviature for *magister artium*, or master of arts.

M. B., an abbreviature for *medicinæ baccalaureus*, or bachelor of physic.

M. D., an abbreviature for *medicinæ doctor*, or doctor of physic.

ME the oblique case of the pronoun *I*. It is used sometimes ungrammatically for *I*; as *methinks*, instead of *I think*.

MEAD, (*meed*), *s.* [*medd*, Brit.] a drink made of honey and water, called likewise *metheglin*.

MEAD, or MEA'DOW, (*meed*, or *médŏ*) *s.* [*mæde*, Sax.] ground somewhat watery, not ploughed, and covered with grass and flowers.

ME'ADOWBOUTS, *s.* a plant with kidney-shaped leaves and yellow blossoms; called also marsh marigold. The flowers, gathered before they expand, and preserved in salted vinegar, are a good substitute for capers. The juice of the petals, boiled with a little alum, stains paper yellow. The remarkable yellowness of butter in the spring is supposed to be caused by this plant; but cows will not eat it unless compelled by extreme hunger, and then, Boerhaave says, it occasions such an inflammation that they generally die.

ME'ADOWGRASS, *s.* the grass that grows in meadows; the reed meadowgrass is found in marshes, and on the banks of rivers.

ME'ADOWPINK, *s.* a name for the campion-cuckoo flower.

ME'ADOWRUE, *s.* the thalictrum of Linnæus; the mountain, lesser, and common meadowrue, are the species found in England.

ME'ADOWSWEET, *s.* in Bot. the spira of Linnæus; the dropwort and queen of the meadows are of this species.

ME'AGER, (*méeger*, with the *g* hard) *a.* [*maigre*, Fr.] lean; wanting flesh. Thin, poor, or hungry, applied to ground. SYNON. *Meager*, *lean*. In that sense in which these two words are reputed synonymous, *meager* signifies want of flesh; *lean*, want of fat.—*Meagerness* supposes a waste of body, owing either to a bad constitution or a scarcity of food; *leanness*, supposes no want of flesh, being opposed only to corpulency or fatness.

ME'AGERNESS, (*méegerness*) *s.* leanness; want of flesh; scantiness; smallness.

MEAK, *s.* a hook with a long handle.

MEAL, (*meel*) *s.* [*male*, Sax.] the act of eating at a certain time; a repast; a part or fragment; the flour of corn.

To MEAL, (*meel*) *v. a.* [*méler*, Fr.] to sprinkle, mingle, or spot.

ME'ALMAN, (*méelman*) *s.* one that deals in flour or meal.

ME'ALTREE, *s.* in botany, the viburnum of Linnæus; the two English species are the way-faring-tree, and water-elder.

MEA'LY, (*méely*) *a.* having the taste or other qualities of meal; besprinkled or spotted as with meal. *Mealy mouthed* implies soft-mouthed; unable to speak through bashfulness.

MEAN, (*meen*) *a.* [*mœne*, Sax.] wanting dignity; of low birth or rank; low-minded; contemptible, or despicable; middle; moderate, or without excess, from *moyen*, Fr. Intervening; intermediate; coming or happening between any two periods of time. In astronomy, when applied to the motion of the sun, moon, or planets, it signifies that which would take place if they moved in a perfect circle, and equally every day.

MEAN, (*meen*) *s.* [*moyen*, Fr.] mediocrity; a middle state between two extremes; a medium; an interval; any thing used to effect an end. Method or manner; used in the plural, and by the best writers, though ungrammatically, with an adjective singular. "Employed as a *means* of doing good." *Atterbury*. *By all means*, signifies without doubt, hesitation, or fail. *By no means*, not in any degree or respect; not at all. *Means* are likewise used for revenue, or fortune; probably from *demesnes*. *Mean time*, or *mean while*, signifies in the intervening time, sometimes an adverbial mode of speech.

To MEAN, (*meen*) *v. n.* preter. and participle *meant*, pron. *mĕnt*; [*meenen*, Belg.] to have in the mind. Actively, to intend; to design; to hint at.

MEA'NDER, *s.* [from *Meander*, a iver in Phrygia, re-

markable for its winding course] a maze; labyrinth; a winding course.

MEA'NDROUS, *a.* having many turnings or windings.

MEA'NING, (*méening*) *s.* purpose or intention; the sense, or thing understood by any expression.

ME'ANLY, (*méenly*) *ad.* moderately; in a low degree; in a poor or base manner; without wealth, dignity, or respect.

ME'ANNESS, (*méenness*) *s.* want of perfection or excellence; defect; want of dignity, birth, or fortune; sordidness; lowness of mind.

MEANT, (*mĕnt*) the perfect and part. passive of MEAN.

ME'ASLED, (*meézled*) *a.* infected with the measles.

ME'ASLES, (*meézles*) *s.* [*messelen*, Belg.] a cutaneous disease, consisting in a general appearance of eruptions, not tending to a suppuration, of the nature of flea-bites, which come out the fourth day after a person is taken ill, and disappear the fourth day after their coming out; so that the distemper bears a near resemblance to the small-pox. A disease in swine, appearing in red spots upon their skin.

ME'ASLY, (*meézly*) *a.* scabbed with the measles.

ME'ASURABLE, (*mézhurable*) *a.* such as may be measured or computed. Figuratively, moderate, or in small quantity.

ME'ASURABLENESS, (*méshurableness*) *s.* the quality of being capable of measure.

ME'ASURABLY, (*mézhurably*) *ad.* in such a manner as may be measured; moderately.

ME'ASURE, (*mézhure*) *s.* [*mésure*, Fr.] that by which the quantity or extent of any thing is found; the rule by which any thing is adjusted or proportioned; proportion, or settled quantity; a sufficient quantity; motion regulated by musical time; the cadence or time observed in poetry, or dancing; syllables limited to certain numbers composing a verse; metre; a tune. *To have hard measure*, is to be hardly dealt by.

To ME'ASURE, (*mézhure*) *v. a.* [*mésurer*, Fr.] to compute the quantity or extent of any thing by some settled rule. To comprehend. "Great are thy works, Jehovah. ——What thought can *measure* thee?" *Par. Lost.* To adjust or proportion; to allot or distribute.

ME'ASURELESS, (*mézhureless*) *a.* not to be measured or comprehended.

ME'ASUREMENT, (*mézhurement*) *s.* the act of finding the quantity or extent of any thing.

ME'ASURER, (*mézhurer*) *s.* one that distributes things in proper quantities.

MEAT, (*meet*) *s.* [*mete*, Sax.] flesh to be eaten; food in general. SYNON. By *meat* is understood any kind of food: but *flesh* signifies only the natural composition of an animal.

ME'ATED, (*méeted*) *a.* fed; foddered; applied to cattle.

MEATH, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 30 miles from N. to S., and from 25 to 35 from E. to W. bounded on the N. by Cavan and Louth, on the E. by the Irish Channel, on the S. by Kildare and Dublin, and on the W. by Longford and West Meath. It contains 150 parishes, 18 baronies, 13 Market towns. Pop. 176,826, and is a fine champaign country, abounding with corn, and fattening numerous flocks and herds. The bogs are neither numerous nor extensive. Much coarse linen is made in this county. Trim is the county town.

MEATH, West, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, bounded on the W. by Longford and Roscommon, on the N. by Longford and Cavan, on the E. by Meath and Kildare, and on the S. by King's County. Its greatest length is 38 miles; its greatest breadth 21. It contains 67 parishes, 12 baronies, 6 Market towns. Pop. 136,872; and besides Loughrea, formed by the Shannon on the western extremity, it is watered by a number of other agreeable lakes; as, the Loughs Leign, Derrivarah, Iron, Ennel, Drin, and Bannean Annagh, the rivers Inny, Brosna, &c. Here is a great proportion of grass land, yet more corn is raised than serves for the consumption of the inhabitants. The chief town is Mullingar, where the second great fair in the kingdom for wool is held.

ME'CCA, a city of Hedjas in Arabia, seated on a barren spot, in a valley, surrounded by little hills, about a day's journey from the Red Sea. It has neither walls nor gates, but the buildings are better here than in any other town of Arabia. What chiefly supports it, is the annual resort of a great many thousand pilgrims at a certain season of the year; for, at other times, the shops are scarcely open. The inhabitants are poor, very thin, lean, and swarthy. The hills about the town are numerous; all consist of a blackish rock; and some of them are half a mile in circumference. The town has plenty of water, and yet little garden-stuff; but there are several sorts of good fruit, as grapes, melons, water-melons, and cucumbers. Numbers of sheep are brought hither to be sold to the pilgrims. Mecca stands in a very hot climate, and the inhabitants usually sleep on the tops of their houses, for the sake of coolness. Among its edifices, the most remarkable is the famous Kaaba, or House of God, held in high veneration by the Arghars, even before the days of Mahomet, and is said to have been Abraham's house of prayer. The Kaaba is a square tower, covered on the top with a piece of black, gold embroidered, silk stuff. It has 42 doors, and resembles, in its form, the Royal Exchange, but is nearly ten times as large. The ground in the middle, or area, is mostly covered with gravel. There are cloisters all round, and in the sides are cells for those that live a monastic life. The arcades round the square are said to be magnificent, and are illuminated with a vast number of lamps, and candlesticks of gold and silver. In the Kaaba is a singular relic, the famous black stones said to have been brought from heaven by the angel Gabriel, which every Mussulman must kiss, or at least touch, every time he goes round the Kaaba. Here is also the well of Zemzem, said to have been that where Hagar quenched the thirst of Ishmael. Lat. 21. 45. N., long. 40. 55. E.

MECHA'NIC, or MECHA'NICAL, (*mékanic*, or *mekanical*) *a.* [from *mechane* art, Gr.] mean; servile; of mean employ, constructed by the laws of mechanics; skilled in mechanics.

MECHA'NIC, (*mekánik*) *s.* a manufacturer, or person engaged in handicraft employments.

MECHA'NICALLY, (*mekánically*) *ad.* according to the laws of mechanism.

MECHA'NICALNESS, (*mekánicalness*) *s.* agreeableness to the laws of mechanism; meanness.

MECHA'NICS, (*mekánics*) *s.* [from *mechane* art, Gr.] the geometry of motion or a mathematical science, which shews the effects of powers or moving forces, as far as they are applied to engines, and demonstrate the laws of motion. *Mechanic powers* are commonly reckoned seven, viz., the *balance*, the *lever*, the *pully*, the *screw*, the *wedge*, the *wheel*, and the *axle*.

ME'CHANISM, (*mékanism*) *s.* action according to mechanic laws; the construction of the parts depending on each other in any engine, or complicated machine.

ME'CKLENBURG, a principality of Lower Saxony, including the duchies of Schwerin and Gustro, which are divided into three circles, Mecklenburg, Wenden, and Stargard. It extends 135 miles in length, and 90 where broadest. It abounds in corn, pastures, and game; and is well seated on the Baltic for foreign trade. The sovereignty of this country is divided between the house of Mecklenburg

Schwerin, (which is the eldest branch, and has a revenue of 300,000 rix-dollars per annum) and the house of Mecklenburg Strelitz, whose revenue amounts to about 126,000 rix-dollars. Pop. 475,500.

MECHO'ACAN, *s.* [from the place] a large root, twelve or fourteen inches long; the plant which affords it is a species of bindweed, and its stalks are angular; the pulverized root is a gentle and mild purgative.

MECO'NIUM, *s.* [from *mekon* poppy, Gr.] expressed juice of poppy; the first excrement of children.

ME'DAL, *s.* [*médaille*, Fr.] an ancient coin; a piece of metal stamped in honour of some extraordinary action or person.

MEDA'LLIC, *a.* belonging to medals.

MEDA'LLION, *s.* [*medaillon*, Fr.] a large antique stamp or medal.

ME'DALLIST, *s.* [*médailliste*, Fr.] a man skilled or curious in collecting medals.

To ME'DDLE, *v. n.* [*middelen*, Belg.] to have to do; to concern one's self about; to interpose or interfere officiously.

ME'DDLER, *s.* one who interposes or busies himself with things that do not concern him.

ME'DDLESOME, *a.* officiously interposing in affairs that do not concern one: intermeddling.

MEDIA'STINE, *s.* [Fr.] in anatomy, the fimbriated membrane, round which the guts are convolved.

To ME'DIATE, *v. n.* [from *medius* in the middle, Lat.] to interpose as an equal friend between two parties; to be between two. Actively, to limit by something in the middle; to effect by mediation.

ME'DIATE, *a.* [*médiat*, Fr.] interposed; coming between; placed between two extremes.

ME'DIATELY, *ad.* by a secondary, or intervening cause.

MEDIA'TION, *s.* [*médiation*, Fr.] interposition or intervention; agency; or a power of acting between; intercession or entreaty for another.

MEDIA'TOR, *s.* [*médiateur*, Fr.] one who acts between two parties, in order to procure a reconciliation; an intercessor for another.

MEDIATO'RIAL, or MEDIA'TORY, *a.* belonging to a mediator.

MEDIA'TORSHIP, *s.* the office of a mediator.

MEDIA'TRIX, *s.* a female mediator.

ME'DICAL, *a.* [from *medeo* to heal, Lat.] physical; relating to medicine; or the art of healing.

ME'DICALLY, *ad.* after the manner of medicine; according to the art of physic.

ME'DICAMENT, *s.* [from *medeo* to heal, Lat.] any thing used in healing; generally applied to external remedies.

MEDICAME'NTAL, *s.* relating to medicines.

MEDICAME'NTALLY, *ad.* after the manner, or with the power of medicine.

To ME'DICA'TE, *v. a.* [from *medeo* to heal, Lat.] to tincture, or impregnate, by infusion of medicines.

MEDICA'TION, *s.* the act of tincturing or impregnating with medical ingredients.

MEDI'CINABLE, *a.* [from *medeo* to heal, Lat.] having the power of physic.

MEDI'CINAL, *a.* at present it is accented on the second syllable; but it is used in the best authors with the accent on the third or last syllable but one; [from *medicinalis*, Lat.] having the power of healing; belonging to physic.

MEDI'CINALLY, *ad.* physically.

ME'DICINE, (usually pron. *médsin*) *s.* [from *medeo* to heal, Lat.] physic; any drug given to cure a disorder; the art of healing.

ME'DICK, *s.* a plant with yellow flowers, called by some butterjags.

MEDINA, a city of Hedjas, in Arabia Felix, celebrated for being the burial-place of Mahomet. It is of moderate extent, is walled round, and has a large mosque, but nothing like the temple of Mecca. In one corner is a place, 14 paces square, with great windows, and brass gates, and in the middle is the tomb of Mahomet, enclosed within iron rails, hung with curtains, and surrounded by a vast number of lamps. The tomb is not exposed to any, except the 40 eunuchs who guard it, and light the lamps. It is placed between two other tombs, in which rest the ashes of the two first caliphs. The story of its being suspended in the air by a loadstone is now well known to be a fable. Provisions are brought to this place out of Nubia, across the Red Sea, in odd sort of vessels, whose sails are made of mats. It is called the City of the Prophet, because here he was protected by the inhabitants when he fled from Mecca; and here he was first invested with regal power. The time of his death was in 637; but the Mahometan epoch begins in 622, from the time of his flight. It is seated on a sandy plain, abounding in palm-trees, 176 miles N. N. W. of Mecca. Lat. 24. 20. N., long. 39. 33. E.

MEDIO'CRITY, *s.* [*médiocrité*, Fr. from *medius* middle; Lat.] a small degree; a middle rate or state; moderation.

To ME'DITATE, *v. a.* [*meditor*, Lat.] to plan, scheme, or contrive; to think on or revolve in the mind. Neuterly, to think or contemplate with intense thought.

MEDITA'TION, *s.* [from *meditor* to meditate, Lat.] deep thought; intense application of the mind.

ME'DITATIVE, *a.* addicted to intense thought; expressing any intention.

MEDITERRA'NE, MEDITERRA'NEAN, MEDITERRA'NEOUS, *a.* [from *medius* in the middle, and *terra* land, Lat.] surrounded with land; remote from the sea. "If we respect the *mediterraneous* mountains." *Burnet.*

MEDITERRA'NEAN, the name of the sea between Asia, Africa, and Europe, communicating with the ocean by the Straits of Gibraltar, and with the Black Sea by the Dardanelles, the Sea of Marmora, and the Strait of Constantinople. Its name, signifying *Middle of the Earth*, was given to it by the ancients, who were then acquainted with little more of the surface of the globe, than the regions which encompass it. There is no tide in it, or at least it is so small that it is scarcely perceptible. Some have puzzled themselves by endeavouring to find out the cause of its keeping to the same level; but the evident reason is its evaporation by the sun, and the particles carried off by the blowing of the winds.

ME'DIUM, *s.* [Lat.] any thing that intervenes or comes between; the middle place or degree. In mechanical philosophy, that space or region which a body passes in its motion towards any point. In arithmetic, a number equally distant from each extreme. Any thing used in ratiocination, in order to a conclusion; the middle term in an argument, by which propositions are connected.

ME'DLAR, *s.* the fruit of the medlar-tree, which is not fit for eating till it begins to decay.

ME'DLEY, or ME'DLY, *s.* a mixture; a miscellany; a confused mass.

ME'DLEY, *a.* mixed, confused.

MEDU'LLAR, or MEDU'LLARY, *a.* [*médullaire*, Fr.] belonging to the marrow.

MEED, *s.* [*med*, Sax.] an old word for reward, recompense, present, gift.

MEEK, *a.* [*mehak*, Sclav.] not easily provoked to anger; bearing insults without resentment.

MEE'KLY, *ad.* in a mild or gentle manner.

MEE'KNESS, *s.* a temper of mind not easily provoked to resentment; mildness.

MEER, *a.* simple; unmixed. See MERE.

MEER, *s.* a lake or boundary. See MERE.

MEET, *a.* proper; qualified; adapted to any use.

To MEET, *v. a.* preter. *I met*, or *have met*, participle *met*. [*metan*, Sax.] to light on; to close or touch; to come face to face; to encounter; to join another in the same place from different parts; to find. Neuterly, to encounter, or come face to face; to assemble; to join. SYNON. We *find* things unknown, or which we sought after; we *meet* with things that are in our way, or which present themselves to us unsought for.

MEE'TER, *s.* one that accosts, finds accidentally, or comes up to a person face to face.

MEE'TING, *s.* an assembly; a congress; the congregation in a place of worship belonging to dissenters.

MEE'TING-HOUSE, *s.* a place where dissenters assemble to worship.

MEE'TLY, *ad.* in a fit or proper manner.

MEE'TNESS, *s.* fitness or propriety.

MEGATHE'RIUM, in natural history, one of those animals which are supposed to be extinct, but of which the bones are occasionally found.

ME'GRIM, *s.* [*mégrain*, Fr.] a disorder of the head, with a sensation of turning round.

ME'LANCHOLIC, (*melankŏlik*) *a.* afflicted with melancholy; fanciful, gloomy, or sad.

ME'LANCHOLY, (*mélankŏly*) *s.* [*mélancolie*, Fr. from *melas* black, and *chole* bile, Gr.] a disease supposed to proceed from a redundance of black bile, but really arises from too heavy and viscid blood. A gloomy, pensive temper.

ME'LANCHOLY, (*mélankoly*) *a.* gloomy; dismal; habitually pensive and dejected.

MELA'SSES, or MOLA'SSES, *s.* the dregs or sediment left by the refining of sugar, and is the common treacle.

ME'LCOMB-RE'GIS, a town of Dorsetshire, situated at the mouth of the river Wey, and joined to Weymouth by a timber bridge, which was erected in 1770, and has a drawbridge in the middle to admit the passage of ships into the western part of the harbour. It is further united to Weymouth as a port, a corporation and a market town, and is 8 miles S. W. of Dorchester, and 129 W. S. W. of London. Market on Tuesday and Friday. Pop. 5126.

MELICE'RIS, (*melèekēris*) *a.* [from *meli* honey, Gr.] a tumour enclosed in a cystis or bag, consisting of matter like honey, whence it derives its name.

ME'LILOT, *s.* [Fr.] a species of trefoil, which grows naturally among corn in many parts of England, and is difficult to be separated from it. A plaster is made from it, which is used as an emollient and digestive.

To ME'LIORATE, *v. a.* [*méliorer*, Fr.] to make better or improve.

MELIORA'TION, *s.* [*mélioration*, Fr.] the act of rendering a thing better.

MELIO'RITY, *s.* [from *melior* better, Lat.] the state of being better.

ME'LKSHAM, a town of Wilts, with a considerable manufactory of fine broad-cloth. It is situated on the river Avon, on the road between Devizes and Bath, 96 miles W. of London. Market on Saturday. Pop. 4722.

MELLIFICA'TION, *s.* [from *mel* honey, and *facio* to make, Lat.] the act of making honey; production of honey.

MELLI'FLUENCE, *s.* [from *mel* honey, and *fluo* to flow, Lat.] a honeyed flow, a flow of sweetness.

MELLI'FLUENT, or MELLI'FLUOUS, *a.* [from *mel* honey, and *fluo* to flow, Lat.] flowing with honey; flowing with sweetness.

ME'LLOW, (*mellŏ*) *a.* soft with ripeness; soft in sound. Fat, applied to ground. Figuratively, drunk.

To ME'LLOW, (*mellŏ*) *v. a.* to ripen; to soften with ripeness; to ripen by age; to bring to maturity. Neuterly, to grow ripe; to be matured.

ME'LLOWNESS, (*mélloness*) *s.* the state of fruits made soft by ripeness or time; maturity; full age.

MELO'DIOUS, *a.* sounding grateful to the ear; harmonious; musical.

MELO'DIOUSLY, *ad.* musically; harmoniously.

MELO'DIOUSNESS, *s.* harmoniousness; sweetness of sound.

ME'LODY, *s.* [from *meli* honey, and *ode* singing, Gr.] the agreeable effect of different musical sounds ranged or disposed in a proper succession, and caused only by one single part, voice or instrument; whence it is distinguished from harmony; though both words are used in discourse and writing as if they were synonymous. Music; an agreeableness of sound that raises pleasure in the mind.

ME'LON, *s.* [Gr. an apple] a plant which runs along the ground, and produces a fruit resembling the cucumber, but far more bulky and more rich in taste.

MELPO'MENE, one of the nine Muses, to whom the invention of tragedy is ascribed.

ME'LROSS, a town in Scotland, where there are the ruins of a very fine abbey, in the county of Merse; seated on the south side of the river Tweed, 27 miles S. from Edinburgh.

To MELT, *v. a.* [*meltan*, Sax.] to dissolve and make liquid, either by fluids or heat; to dissolve or break in pieces. Figuratively, to soften to love or tenderness. Neuterly, to become liquid, or be made fluid. Figuratively, to be softened to pity; to grow tender, mild, or gentle; to be dissolved.

ME'LTER, *s.* one that dissolves metals or other solid substances by heat.

ME'LTINGLY, *ad.* in a tender or affectionate manner.

MELTON-MOWBRAY, a town of Leicestershire, seated on, and almost encompassed with, the little river Eye, over which are two handsome stone bridges. The houses are well built. It is a large town, with a considerable market for provisions, cattle, &c. It is 15 miles S. by E. of Nottingham, and 106 N. by W. of London. Market on Tuesday. Fairs on the first Tuesday after January 17th; Whitsun Tuesday; and August 21st. Pop. 3520.

ME'LWEL, *s.* a kind of fish.

ME'MBER, *s.* [*membrum*, Lat.] a limb or joint of an animal body; a part of a discourse; a head; a clause; a single person belonging to a society or community.

ME'MBRANE, *s.* [*membrane*, Fr. *membrana*, Lat.] a web of several sorts of fibres interwoven together, serving to wrap up some parts in the fabric of an animal.

MEMBRANA'CEOUS, MEMBRA'NEOUS, or ME'MBRANOUS, *a.* [*membraneux*, Fr.] consisting of membranes.

ME'MEL, a town of Prussia, in Lithuania, with the finest harbour in the Baltic, and a very extensive commerce; but it is an ill-built town, with narrow, dirty streets. It is seated on the N. extremity of the Curish Haff, 72 miles N. N. E. of Koningsburg. Lat. 55. 46. N., long. 21. 28. E.

MEME'NTO, *s.* [Lat.] a hint or notice to recall a thing into the memory.

ME'MOIR, *s.* [*mémoire*, Fr.] an account of some transactions written in a familiar manner; a hint, notice, or account of any thing.

ME'MORABLE, *a.* [*memorabilis*, from *memini* to remember, Lat.] worthy to be remembered.

ME'MORABLY, *ad.* in a manner worthy of being remembered.

MEMORA'NDUM, *s.* [Lat.] a note to assist the memory.

MEMO'RIAL, *a.* [from *memini* to remember, Lat.] preserving the remembrance of a thing; contained in the memory.

MEMO'RIAL, *s.* a monument, or something erected to preserve the memory of some great person or action; a hint to assist the memory; the representation of a transaction, by way of remonstrance or complaint from one prince, or his ambassador, to another.

MEMO'RIALIST, *s.* one who makes remonstrances, or sets forth any particular circumstance.

ME'MORY, *s.* [*memoria*, from *memini* remember, Lat. *memoire*, Fr.] the power of reviving those ideas in our minds, which have disappeared or have been laid aside for a time; the act of recollecting things past; the time or period of a person's knowledge.

MEN, the plural of MAN.

To ME'NACE, *v. a.* [*menacer*, Fr.] to threaten.

ME'NACE, *s.* a threat or positive assurance of mischief on certain conditions.

ME'NACER, *s.* one who threatens or denounces mischief to another.

MENA'GE, (*menáwje*) *s.* [Fr.] a collection of animals.

MENA'GERIE, *s.* [Fr.] a place for keeping foreign birds, or any curious animals.

ME'NAGOGUE, *s.* [from *menes* the menses, and *ago* to conduct, Gr.] a medicine that promotes the flux of the menses.

To MEND, *v. a.* [*emendo*, Lat.] to repair or make good any breach or decay; to correct or alter for the better; to help or advance; to improve or increase. Neuterly, to grow better; to be changed for the better.

MENDA'CITY, *s.* [from *mendax* false, Lat.] falsehood.

ME'NDER, *s.* one that repairs breaches or decays; one that alters for the better.

ME'NDICANT, *a.* [from *mendico* to beg, Lat.] begging.

ME'NDICANT, *s.* [Fr. from *mendico* to beg, Lat.] a beggar; a religious sect subsisting by alms acquired by begging.

MENDIP HILLS, in old records, called Moinedrop, a lofty, mineral tract, stretching from E. to W. and from N. to S. of Somersetshire, and abounding in coal, lead, and lapis calaminaris. The lead is of a harder quality than that of Derbyshire, and is mostly exported, or used for making bullet shot, &c. The lapis calaminaris is carried to Bristol, &c., to be used in the making of brass. Copper manganese, bole and red ochre are also found in these hills. On their summits are vast heaths, covered with fern which feed great numbers of sheep and cattle, but in which, however, are some swampy flats, dangerous to cross.

MENDLESHAM, a town of Suffolk, situated near the rise of the river Deben, among deep miry roads, 18 miles E. of Bury, and 82 N. E. of London. Market on Tuesday.

ME'NIAL, *a.* [from *meiny* or *many*; *meni*, Sax. or *mesnie*, old Fr.] belonging to the number of servants; of a low or base employ.

ME'NIAL, *s.* one of the train of servants.

MENI'NGES, *s.* [from *meningos*, Gr.] in anatomy, the two membranes that envelop the brains, which are called the *pia mater* the pious mother, and *dura mater* the hard mother; the latter, being the exterior involucrum, is, from its thickness, so denominated.

MENNONITES, a sect in the United Provinces, in most respects the same with those in other places called Baptists.

ME'NSTRUAL, *a.* [from *mensis* a month, Lat.] monthly; happening every month; lasting a month; belonging to a menstruum.

MEN'STRUOUS, *a.* [from *mensis* a month, Lat.] having a monthly flux.

ME'NSTRUUM, *s.* a liquor used to dissolve any thing, or to extract the virtues of any ingredients by infusion or boiling.

MENSURABI'LITY, *s.* [*mensurabilité*, Fr.] capacity of being measured.

ME'NSURABLE, *a.* [from *mensura* a measure, Lat.] capable of being measured.

ME'NSURAL, *a.* [from *mensura* a measure, Lat.] relating to measure.

To ME'NSURATE, *v. a.* [from *mensura* a measure, Lat.] to measure or take the dimensions of any thing.

MENSURA'TION, *s.* the act or practice of measuring; the dimensions or quantity found out by means of a measure.

ME'NTAL, *a.* [*mentale*, Fr.] existing in the mind; belonging to the mind; internal.

ME'NTALLY, *ad.* in the mind; in thought or meditation.

ME'NTION, (*ménshon*) *s.* [*mentio*, Lat.] a hint; an expression in writing or speaking; a recital of a thing.

To ME'NTION, (*menshon*) *v. a.* [*mentionner*, Fr.] to express in words or writing.

MENTZ, a large populous city in the circle of the Lower Rhine, capital of the electorate of Mentz, with an university and an archbishop's see. The archbishop is an elector and archchancellor of the empire, keeper of the archives, and director of the general and particular assemblies. He also convokes the electorate colleges, and is the first state of the empire after the emperor and king. The chapter consists of 5 prelates and 19 capitulars. This city is finely situated, built, however, in an irregular manner, with narrow streets and old-fashioned houses, and containing, besides the parish churches, 6 monasteries, 5 nunneries, and 6 hospitals. The cathedral is a gloomy fabric. Here are manufactories of stockings and stuffs. Many of the public buildings and private houses have been destroyed, or greatly injured, during the late wars. Mentz is seated on the Rhine (soon after its confluence with the Maine) over which is a bridge of boats communicating with Cassel. It is 20 miles N. of Worms. Lat. 49. 59. N., long. 3. 20. E. Pop. 27,000.

MENTZ, The Archbishopric of, a country of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and lying upon that river. It is about 50 miles in length and 20 in breadth, a very fertile territory, but considerably dispersed. In the whole electoral circle are 41 cities and 21 boroughs. Besides the proper archbishopric, the elector of Mentz is sovereign of the country of Eichsfeld, Eisfeld, or Eifeld, and also the city and territory of Erfort.

MEPHI'TIC, or MEPHI'TICAL, (*mefitio*, or *mefitical*) *a.* [from *mephitis* a strong smell, Lat.] ill-savoured; stinking; poisonous. Mephitic air is that which is polluted by noxious exhalations.

MEQUINEZ, a city of Fez, in the empire of Morocco, 26 miles to the W. of Fez, seated in a pleasant plain, having a very serene and clear air; for which reason the emperor resides in this place in preference to Fez. It is now the capital of the whole empire, to which the bashaws and alcayds resort with the tribute and presents every two or three years. In the middle of the city the Jews have a place to themselves, the gates of which are locked every night; and there is an alcayd to protect them against the people, who otherwise would plunder their substance. It is death for them to curse, or lift up a hand against, a Moor, insomuch that the boys kick them about in the most insolent manner. They are obliged to wear black clothes and caps, and to pull off their shoes whenever they pass by a mosque. Close by Mequinez, on the N. W. side, stands a large negro town, which takes up as much ground as the city, but the houses are not so high, nor so well built. The inhabitants are all blacks, of a dark tawny colour; and thence the emperor recruits the soldiers for his court. The palace stands on the S. side, and is guarded by several hundreds of black eunuchs, who are cleanly

dressed, and their knives and scimitars covered with wrought silver. The houses are very good, but the streets exceedingly narrow, and hardly any of the windows to be seen, except little holes to look out at. The houses are flat at the top; so that, in many places, they can walk a great way upon them. The women live in the upper apartments, and often visit each other from the tops of the houses. When they go abroad, they have their heads covered with their outward garment, which comes down close to their eyes; and underneath they tie a piece of white cloth, to hide the lower part of their faces. They are quite covered all over, except their legs, which are generally naked; but within doors they appear in their hair, and have only a single fillet over their foreheads. Their customs and manners are much the same as those of other Mahometans. Lat. 33. 16. N., long. 6. 6. W. Pop. 112,000.

ME'RCANTANT, *s.* [*mercantante*, Ital.] a foreigner, or foreign trader.

ME'RCANTILE, *a.* belonging to trade; belonging to a merchant; commercial.

ME'RCENARINESS, *s.* a sordid respect to gain.

ME'RCENARY, *a.* [*mercenarius*, from *merces* hire, Lat.] acting only for hire, or from a low and sordid prospect of gain; hired; sold for money.

ME'RCENARY, *s.* [*mercenaire*, Fr.] a hireling; one retained or serving for pay.

ME'RCER, *s.* [*mercier*, Fr.] one who sells silks and stuffs.

ME'RCERY, *s.* [*mercerie*, Fr.] the trade of selling silks and stuffs.

ME'RCHANDISE, (the *s.* in this and the next word is usually pronouncced like *z*) *s.* [*marchandise*, Fr.] traffic, commerce, or trade; wares; any thing bought or sold.

To ME'RCHANDISE, *v. n.* to trade or traffic.

ME'RCHANT, *s.* [*marchand*, Fr.] one who trades with persons in foreign countries.

ME'RCHANTABLE, *a.* fit to be bought or sold.

ME'RCHANT-MAN, *s.* a trading ship.

ME'RCIFUL, *a.* willing to pity, spare, or pardon an offence, or offender; unwilling to punish.

ME'RCIFULLY, *ad.* with pity, or an inclination to spare an offender.

ME'RCIFULNESS, *s.* the quality of pitying or sparing offenders.

ME'RCILESS, *a.* without compassion; cruel; severe.

ME'RCILESSLY, *ad.* in such a manner as neither to pity nor spare an offender.

ME'RCILESSNESS, *s.* the quality of punishing without pity or pardon.

MERCU'RIAL, *a.* [*mercurialis*, from *Mercurius* Mercury, Lat.] formed under the influence of Mercury; active; sprightly; volatile. In medicine, consisting of quicksilver.

MERCURIFICA'TION, *s.* the act of mixing or incorporating with quicksilver.

ME'RCURY, *s.* [*Mercurius*, Lat.] in the solar system, is the nearest planet to the sun. It is from his proximity to the sun that he is so seldom within the sphere of our observation, being lost in the splendour of the solar brightness; yet he emits a very bright white light. This planet is oftener seen in those parts of the world which are more southward than that which we inhabit, and oftener to us than to those which live nearer the north pole; for, the more oblique the sphere is, the more parallel with the horizon is the planet's path in the zodiac. His mean distance from the sun is 387 of those parts of which the earth's distance is 1,000, and therefore in English miles about 37 millions. His periodic, sidereal, and synodic revolutions are 87d. 23h. 14m. 25s. 9-10ths.; 87d. 23h. 15m. 37s.; and 115d. 21h. 3m. 22⅓s. respectively. His hourly motion in his orbit is about 110,000 miles. His rotation round his axis, and consequently the length of his day, is at present unknown to us. His diameter is 3,264 miles, and therefore his solid contents about 7-100ths of the earth's; the inclination of his orbit, or his greatest heliocentric latitude, is 7°; but his greatest geocentric latitude, on account of his much greater nearness to the sun than to the earth, is only about 5°. His eccentricity is 796 of those parts of which the earth's distance from the sun is 10,000, and the greatest equation of his orbit 28° 40′ 49″. The place of his aphelion (1800) was in Sagittarius 14° 31′ 53″, and ascending node in 15° 58′ 45″ of Taurus; the annual motion of the former being 67″, and of the latter 45″. Being an inferior planet, he is never seen in opposition to the sun, as he never recedes from him more than about 23°, and in some of his revolutions scarcely 18°; the former taking place when he is in his aphelion, and the latter when he is in his perihelion, at the time of his greatest elongation. The number of days he is retrograde in a synodic revolution is about 22, in which time the arc of retrogradation is from 9 to 16°, according to his position with respect to his perihelion or aphelion at the time. Mercury changes his phases, like the moon, according to his various positions with regard to the earth and sun; except only, that he never appears quite full, because his enlightened side is never turned directly towards us, unless when he is so near the sun as to be lost to our sight in his beams; and as his enlightened side is always towards the sun, it is plain that he shines not by any light of his own; for if he did, he would constantly appear round. The best observations of this planet are those made when he is seen on the sun's disk, called the *transit;* for in his inferior conjunction, he sometimes passes before the sun like a little black spot, eclipsing a small part of the sun's body, only observable with the telescope. Such phænomena can only happen when the planet is in or near one of his nodes, at that time, which is about the beginning of May and November; for the sun's place in the ecliptic must be the same, or nearly the same, with the planet's ascending or descending node. Dr. Halley has given us several periods from which the times that these phænomena happen may be calculated; and as they are curious appearances which seldom occur, we will note down the times of 2ℭ that happen in 201 years, as deduced from his periods, corrected by observations on the several transits that have happened since the discovery of telescopes.

A Table of the several Transits, for this and the next century, at the Ascending Node in November, N. S.

Year.	Time of the Middle.			Dist. of Centres.			Semidur.	
	DAY.	H.	M.	′	″		H.	M.
* 1802	9	at 9	14 mor.	0	33	N.	2	45½
1815	12	2	46 mor.	8	36	N.	2	20
1822	5	2	55 mor.	14	11	S.	1	20
1835	7	8	27 aft.	6	9	S.	2	33
** 1848	9	1	59 aft.	1	53	N.	2	43½
* 1861	12	7	32 mor.	9	55	N.	2	11
* 1868	5	7	40 mor.	12	52	S.	1	42
1881	8	1	12 mor.	4	49	S.	2	37
* 1894	10	6	45 aft.	3	13	N.	2	41
** 1907	14	12	17 noon.	11	15	N.	1	59
** 1914	7	12	26 noon.	11	32	S.	1	57
* 1927	10	5	58 mor.	3	29	S.	2	40½
1940	11	11	30 aft.	4	33	N.	2	38
* 1953	14	5	3 aft.	12	36	N.	1	46
* 1960	7	5	11 aft.	10	12	S.	2	8½
* 1973	10	10	44 mor.	2	9	S.	2	42½
1986	13	4	17 mor.	5	53	N.	2	33½
1999	15	9	49 aft.	13	56	N.	1	25

The following Transits may be expected to take place at the Descending Node, in May, N. S.

Year.	Time of the Middle.			Dist. of Centres.			Semidur.	
	DAY.	H.	M.	′	″		H.	M.
** 1832	5	12	17 noon.	8	58	N.	3	19
* 1845	8	7	52 aft.	7	56	S.	3	28
* 1858	6	7	27 aft.	6	7	N.	3	43
* 1891	10	3	0 mor.	10	47	S.	2	56
* 1924	8	2	33 mor.	3	16	N.	3	56
** 1937	11	10	9 mor.	13	38	S.	2	6
** 1970	9	9	43 mor.	0	25	N.	4	0¼
** 2003	7	9	16 mor.	14	28	N.	1	39

Those transits that may be seen from beginning to end, in London, are marked with two asterisks, but those that may be seen only in part are marked with one. The third column of the tables denotes the distance of the planet's centre from the sun's, either N. or S. at the time of the middle; and the last, the semiduration of Mercury's centre upon the sun's disk. If you subtract the semiduration of any particular transit noted in the table, from its middle time, the remainder will give the time of the planet's central ingress; and, by adding it, you will have that of his central egress. The duration of a central transit at the ascending node is 5h. 31m., and at the other node about 8h. 1m. The duration of ingress or egress, in the former case, amounts to about 1½ min., and in the latter to about 3 min. M. Cassini, from the duration of the egress of the transit of Nov. 3d. 1697, found Mercury's apparent diameter to be about 11″, from which he deduced his diameter at the other node to be almost 13½″; but later, and probably more accurate observations, have determined that the apparent diameter of this planet at the ascending node does not exceed 9″.—In mythology, a deity held to be the messenger of the other gods, to preside over eloquence and trade, to be the inventor of music, the interpreter of the will of the other deities, and the son of Jupiter by Maia. In chemistry, quicksilver. This metal, in the temperature of our atmosphere, is a fluid having the appearance of melted silver. It is the heaviest of all metals except platina and gold. Mercury is used in large quantities for silvering mirrors, for water-gilding, for making barometers and thermometers, and in the manufacture of vermilion. It has also various and important uses in medicine. In heraldry, purple. In botany, a genus of plants, of which two kinds are native in England; there is also a kind of blight that goes by this name. Figuratively, sprightliness; a newspaper; a carrier of newspapers.

ME'RCY, *s.* [*merci*, Fr.] the act of passing by crimes without punishing them; unwillingness to punish; the act of pitying and pardoning offenders; pardon.

ME'RCY-SEAT, *s.* in the Mosaic institution, was the covering of the ark of the covenant, in which the tables of the law were deposited; it was of gold, and at its two ends were fixed the two cherubim of the same metal, which, with their wings extending forwards, seemed to form a throne for the Majesty of God, who in Scripture is represented as sitting between the cherubim, and the ark was his footstool; it was from hence that God gave his oracles to Moses, or to the high-priest who consulted him.

MERE, *a.* [*merus*, Lat.] entire; only; exclusive of all other persons or things; simple.

MERE, or MER, whether in the beginning, middle, or end of the names of places, is derived from *mere*, Sax., a pool or lake.

MERE, *s.* [*mere*, Sax.] a large pool or lake; a boundary.

MERE, a town of Wiltshire, seated in an angle, bordering upon Somersetshire and Dorsetshire, 28 miles N. W. of Salisbury, and 100 W. by S. of London. Market on Tuesday. Pop. 2705.

ME'RELY, *ad.* simply; only; barely; exclusive of any other thing.

MERETRI'CIOUS, *a.* [from *meretrix* an harlot, Lat.] used by, or belonging to, harlots; seducing or alluring by false shews.

MERETRI'CIOUSLY, *ad.* after the manner of an harlot, with false allurements.

MERETRI'CIOUSNESS, *s.* the quality of using false allurements, like those of harlots.

MERI'DIAN, *s.* [*méridien*, Fr.] noon, or mid-day. In geography, a line drawn from N. to S. which the sun crosses at noon. Figuratively, the highest point of glory or power. Applied to an artificial globe, the brazen circle in which the globe hangs and turns.

MERI'DIAN, *a.* at the point of noon; southern, or extended to the N. and S. Figuratively, raised to the highest point.

MERI'DIONAL, *a.* [*méridionel*, Fr.] southern; situated towards the S.; looking towards the S.

MERIDIONA'LITY, *s.* situated in the S. position of a place so as to look towards the S.

MERI'DIONALLY, *ad.* with a southern aspect.

MERIO'NETH, a town in the county to which it gives name, seated near the sea, 12 miles N. of Aberystwith, and 10 W. of Machynleth.

MERIO'NETHSHIRE, a county of N. Wales, bounded on the N. by Carnarvonshire and Denbighshire; on the E. by the latter county, and that of Montgomery; on the S. by Montgomery and a small part of Cardiganshire; and on the W. by the Irish Channel. It extends 36 miles from N. to S., and is 34 wide in its broadest part. The soil is as bad as any in Wales, it being very rocky and mountainous; however, large flocks of sheep and goats, and large herds of horned cattle, find pretty good pasture in the valleys. The face of the country is awfully and astonishingly romantic, and it is well clothed with wood. The principal rivers are the Dee and Dovy; and it has a great mountain, the Cader Idris, one of the highest in Wales. Merionethshire contains 5 hundreds, 5 market-towns, 37 parishes, and about thirty nine thousand inhabitants. Harlech is the capital.

ME'RIT, *s.* [*mérite*, Fr.] desert; excellence; deserving honour or reward.

To ME'RIT, *v. a.* [*mériter*, Fr.] to deserve; to have a right to claim somewhat, on account of one's excellencies; to earn.

MERITO'RIOUS, *a.* [*méritoire*, Fr.] deserving reward; or great desert.

MERITO'RIOUSLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to deserve reward.

MERITO'RIOUSNESS, *s.* the quality of a thing, action, or person, which gives them a right to approbation and reward.

ME'RLIN, *s.* a kind of hawk.

ME'RMAID, *s.* [from *mer* the sea, and *maid*] a sea-monster, supposed to have a woman's face and shape, but a fish's tail. Several instances have occurred of late in which an animal of this description has been stated to have been seen off the shores of Scotland and England.

ME'RMAID'S TRU'MPET, *s.* a kind of fish.

MERNS, or *KINCA'RDINESHIRE*, a county of Scotland, bounded by Mar, on the N., by the German Ocean on the E., by Angus on the S., and Gowry on the W. It is fruitful in corn and pastures; and the place of chiefest note formerly was the castle of Dunotter. Pop. 31,431.

ME'RRILY, *ad.* in a gay, joyous, or mirthful manner.

ME'RRIMAKE, *s.* a festival; a meeting to be joyous

To ME'RRIMAKE, *v. a.* to feast; to be merry.

ME'RRIMENT, *s.* gaiety; sport that causes laughter.

ME'RRINESS, *s.* the quality of being cheerful, or promoting mirth among others.

ME'RRY, *a.* [*mirig*, Sax.] full of mirth, joy, and laughter; causing laughter; prosperous, or making cheerful. *To make merry*, to junket, drink, and give a loose to laughter and joy with a friend.

ME'RRY-A'NDREW, *s.* a buffoon, or person who endeavours to raise laughter in others by odd gestures and comical expressions.

ME'RRY-THOUGHT, *s.* (*merry-thaut*) a forked bone on the upper part of the breast of fowls, so called because pulled on each side by young persons, from a traditionary opinion, that the person who has the longest side shall be married first.

MERS, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N. by Lothian, on the E. by the German Ocean, on the S. by Northumberland and Tiviotdale, and on the W. by Tweeddale. It is very fruitful in corn and grass, and abounds with seats of persons of quality. The chief place is Duns.

ME'RSEY, a river of England, which runs through Lancashire, and falls into the Irish sea at Liverpool Its inland navigation extends above 500 miles.

ME'RSION, (*mershon*) *s.* [*mersio*, from *mergo* to plunge, Lat.] the act of sinking or plunging over-head.

ME'RTHYR TIDVIL, a village of Wales in Glamorganshire, situate on the river Taafe, 12 miles N. N. W. of Caerphilly. It is eminent for an iron manufactory.

MESCHED, a city of Persia, in the province of Korasan; famous for the magnificent sepulchre of Iman Risa, of the family of Ali, to which the Persian devotees resort. It is seated on a mountain, in which are found fine Turkey stones, 120 miles S. E. of the Caspian Sea. Lat. 37. 12. N., long. 57. 20. E.

MESENTE'RIC, *a.* [*mésenterique*, Fr.] belonging to the mesentery.

MESE'NTERY, *s.* [from *mesos* middle, and *enteron* an intestine, Gr.] in anatomy, a fat membrane placed in the middle of the abdomen, almost of a circular figure, with a narrow production, to which the end of the colon and beginning of the rectum are tied. The intestines are fastened like a border on its circumference.

MESERA'IC, *a.* [*meseraique*, Fr.] belonging to the mesentery.

MESH, *s.* [*maesche*, Belg.] the space or interstice between the threads of a net. See MASH.

To MESH, *v. a.* to catch in a net; to insnare.

ME'SHY, *a.* made of net-work.

ME'SLIN, *s.* [from *mesler* to mix, Fr.] mixed corn, consisting of wheat and rye.

MESNE, (*mēne*) *s.* in law, signifies him who is lord of a manor, and so hath tenants holding of him, yet himself holding of a superior lord.

MESOLE'UCYS, *s.* [from *mesos* middle, and *leukos* white, Gr.] a precious stone, black with a streak of white in the middle.

MESOLO'GARITHMS, *s.* [from *mesos* middle, *logos* a word, and *arithmos* a number, Gr.] the logarithms of the cosines and tangents, so denominated by Kepler.

MESO'MELAS, *s.* [from *mesos* middle, and *melas* black, Gr.] a precious stone with a black vein parting every colour in the middle.

MESS, *s.* [*mes*, old Fr.] a dish; a quantity of food sent to table at once.

To MESS, *v. n.* to eat or feed.

ME'SSAGE, *s.* [*message*, Fr.] an errand; any thing told to another to be related to a third person.

MESSENGER, *s.* [*messager*, Fr] one who is sent on an errand, one who is sent to a third person; a person paid by government to carry despatches relating to affairs of state, and is likewise employed by the secretary's warrants to apprehend and keep in custody persons suspected of high treason; a fore-runner or harbinger.

MESSI'AH, *s.* [Heb. the Anointed] the title given by way of eminence to our Saviour, meaning the same in Hebrew as Christ in the Greek, and alludes to the authority he had to assume the characters of prophet, priest, king, and that of Saviour of the world.

ME'SSIEURS, *s.* [plural of *monsieur*, Fr.] sirs, or gentlemen.

MESSINA, a city of Sicily, in the valley of Demona, about five miles in circumference, with four large suburbs. The public buildings and monasteries, which are very numerous, are magnificent and well endowed, and it contains about 36,000 inhabitants. The harbour, whose quay is above a mile in length, is one of the safest in the Mediterranean, and in the form of a half-moon. It is five miles in circumference, extremely deep, and defended by a citadel and other works. It is a place of great trade in silk, oil, fruit, corn, and excellent wine, especially since it has been declared a free port. This place, in 1783, suffered much by an earthquake, which shook great part of Calabria and Sicily to their foundations, overturned many rich and populous towns, and buried thousands in their ruins. It is seated on the sea-side, 104 miles E. of Palermo. Lat. 38. 10. N., long. 15. 50. E.

ME'SSMATE, *s.* one that eats at the same table.

ME'SSUAGE, *s.* [*messuagium*, law Lat.] in law, a dwelling-house, with lands adjoining.

MET, the pret. and part. of MEET.

METABA'SIS, *s.* [Gr.] in rhetoric, a figure by which the orator passes from one thing to another.

META'BOLA, *s.* [from *metaballo* to change, Gr.] in medicine, a change of time, air, or disease.

METACA'RPAL, *a.* [from *meta* behind, and *karpos* the hand, Gr.] belonging to the metacarpus.

METACA'RPUS, *s.* [from *meta* behind, and *karpos* the hand, Gr.] in anatomy, the wrist, or that part behind the hand and the fingers.

METAGRA'MMATISM, *s.* [from *meta*, a particle implying change, and *gramma* a letter, Gr.] See ANAGRAM.

METAL, *s.* [*metallum*, Lat.] in mineralogy, a hard, firm, bright, opaque, fusible substance. Most metals are both malleable and ductile. The ten malleable metals are gold, platina, silver, mercury, copper, iron, tin, lead, nickel, and zinc. Figuratively, courage or spirit. In the last sense, more properly written *mettle*, which see.

METALE'PSIS, *s.* [from *metalambano* to participate, Gr.] a continuation of a trope in one word through a succession of significations.

META'LLIC, or META'LLICAL, *a.* [*métallique*, Fr.] partaking, consisting of, or containing metal; made of metal.

META'LLINE, *a.* impregnated with or containing metal; consisting or made of metal.

ME'TALLIST, *s.* a worker in metals; a person skilled in metals.

ME'TALLOIDS, *s.* in chemistry, certain metallic substances lately discovered by Sir Humphrey Davy, the properties of which are little known.

ME'TALLURGIST, *s.* [from *metallon* a metal, and *ergon* work, Gr.] a worker in metals.

ME'TALLURGY, *s.* the act of working metals, and separating them from their ores.

To METAMO'RPHOSE, (*metamorfóse*) *v. a.* [from *meta*, a particle implying change, and *morphe* shape, Gr.] to change the shape or form of any thing; to change into a different shape or animal.

METAMO'RPHOSIS, (*metamórfosis*) *s.* [from *meta*, a particle implying change, and *morphe* shape, Gr.] change of shape; the change an animal undergoes both in its formation and growth; the various shapes some insects assume in the different stages of their existence, as the silkworm, &c.

ME'TAPHOR, (*métafor*) *s.* [from *meta* over, and *phero* to carry, Gr.] the application of a word to an use, to which, in its original import, it cannot be put: as, he *bridles* his anger; he *deadens* the sound; the spring *awakes* the flowers. A *metaphor* is a simile comprised in a word.

METAPHO'RIC, or METAPHO'RICAL, (*metafórik* or *metafórical*) *a.* [from *meta* over, and *phero* to carry, Gr.] belonging to a metaphor. Figuratively, not according to the primary and literal sense.

ME'TAPHRASE, (*métafraze*) *s.* [from *meta*, a particle implying change and *phrasis*, a phrase, Gr.] a close and verbal translation from one language into another.

ME'TAPHRAST, (*métafrast*) *s.* [from *meta* change, and *phrasis* a phrase, Gr.] one who translates literally, or word for word, out of one language into another.

METAPHY'SIC, or METAPHY'SICAL, (*metafy'zik* or *metafy'zical*) *a.* versed in metaphysics; abstracted.

METAPHY'SICS, (*metafy'ziks*) *s.* from *meta* above or beyond, and *physis* nature, Gr.] ontology, or the science which treats of being in the abstract, or without being confined to any species. Some extend this word to comprehend the science of immaterial beings, which is properly *pneumatics*.

ME'TAPLASM, *s.* [from *meta* change, and *plasso* to form, Gr.] in grammar, the changing or transposing a letter or syllable in a word. In rhetoric, the placing of words, syllables, or letters, contrary to the natural order.

META'STASIS, (*metástasis*) a translation or removal.

METATA'RSUS, *s.* [from *meta* beyond, and *tarsos* the tarsus, Gr.] in anatomy, that part of a human skeleton, which consists of five bones, and reaches from the heel to the toes, containing the middle of the foot.

META'THESIS, *s.* [from *meta*, a particle implying change, and *thesis* position, Gr.] in grammar, the transposition of the letters or syllables of a word; as *Evandre* for *Evander*.

To METE, *v. a.* [*metan*, Sax.] to measure; to reduce to measure.

METEMPSYCHO'SIS, (*metemsikósis*) *s.* [from *meta*, a particle implying change, and *empsucho* to animate, Gr.] the transmigration of souls after death to other bodies.

ME'TEOR, *s.* [from *meteora*, Gr.] a mixed, changeable, moveable, and imperfect body, appearing in the atmosphere, formed out of the common elements by the action of the heavenly bodies. *Igneous meteors* consist of fat sulphureous smoke set on fire; such as lightning, thunder, falling stars, &c. *Aérial* or *airy meteors* consist of air and spirituous exhalations; such as winds, &c. *Aqueous* or *watery meteors* are composed of vapours, or watery particles, condensed by cold or heat; such are clouds, rainbows, hail, or snow, &c.

METEOROLO'GICAL, *a.* belonging to the doctrine of meteors.

METEORO'LOGIST, *s.* a person skilled in the nature and causes of meteors.

METEORO'LOGY, *s.* [from *meteora* a meteor, and *logos* a discourse, Gr.] the doctrine of meteors; a discourse treating of the cause and nature of meteors.

ME'TER, *s.* a measurer.

METHE'GLIN, *s.* [*meddyglyn*, Brit.] a drink made of honey boiled in water, to which are added, ginger, cloves, and mace; after which it is fermented with yeast and bottled.

METHINKS, [verb imperfect, composed of *me* and *think*] I think, imagine, or suppose.

ME'THOD, *s.* [*méthode*, Fr. from *methodos*, Gr.] the placing of several things or ideas, or performing several operations, in such an order as is most convenient and proper to attain some end; the manner in which a thing is done.

METHO'DICAL, *a.* [*méthodique*, Fr. from *methodos* method, Gr.] ranged or placed in proper or just order; performing things in a regular and orderly manner.

METHO'DICALLY, *ad.* in a manner consistent with regularity and order.

ME'THODISTS, *s.* a term formerly applied, in France and other countries, to certain polemic doctors, for their peculiar method of defending popery against the protestants; but what we now understand by it is, the sect founded about the year 1729 by Messrs. John and Charles Wesley, with whom, in 1735, was associated the celebrated Mr. Whitefield. However, in 1741, a separation took place; Mr. Wesley not holding the doctrines of predestination and irresistible grace, which Mr. Whitefield and his friends strenuously supported.

To ME'THODIZE, *v. a.* to regulate, or dispose in just and proper order.

ME'THWOLD, a town of Norfolk, 15 miles N. W. of Thetford, and 86 E. N. E. of London. Market on Friday.

ME'TONYMY, *s.* [from *meta*, a particle implying change, and *onoma* a name, Gr.] in rhetoric, a figure wherein a word is used instead of another, as the effect for the cause; the thing containing for the thing contained. Thus we say, the *kettle* boils, for the water contained in the kettle.

ME'TRE, (*méeter*) *s.* [*metrum*, Lat. from *metron* a measure, Gr.] a collection of words disposed in lines, of a certain number of syllables, so as to appear harmonious to the ear; measure; verse.

ME'TRICAL, *a.* [from *metron* a measure, Gr.] confined to metre; measured or limited to a certain number of syllables.

METRO'POLIS, *s.* [from *meter* a mother, and *polis* a city, Gr.] the mother city or chief city of any country.

METROPO'LITAN, *s.* [*metropolitanus*, Lat.] from *meter* a mother, and *polis* a city, Gr.] a bishop of the mother church, or of the chief church in the chief city; an archbishop.

METROPO'LITAN, *a.* belonging to, or situated in the metropolis.

METROPOLI'TICAL, *a.* belonging to the chief city. "*Metropolitical* city." *Raleigh.*

ME'TTLE, *s.* [corrupted from *metal*, but not without reason written thus, when used in a metaphorical sense] spirit; sprightliness; courage.

ME'TTLED, *a.* sprightly; courageous; full of spirits or fire.

ME'TTLESOME, *a.* sprightly; lively; gay; courageous; full of spirits; fiery.

ME'TTLESOMELY, *ad.* with sprightliness; vigour; ardour, or courage.

METZ, a large town, capital of the department of the Moselle. The cathedral is one of the finest in Europe, and the square called Coslin, and the house of the governor, are elegant. The Jews, about 3,000, live in a part of the town by themselves, where they have a synagogue. The sweet-

MEXICO &
GUATEMALA.
English Miles.
100 200 300
Reference to the States of Guatemala.
1. Sonsonate
2. Suchitepec
3. Quezaltenango
4. Solola
5. Totonicapan
6. Chimaltenango
7. Sacatepequez
8. Esquintla
9. Sonsonate
10. Chiquimula
11. Vera Paz
12. Honduras
13. St Salvador
14. Nicaragua
15. Remana
16. Caribana
25. Costarica
17. Tinto
18. Carthage
19. Neastra
20. Panamakas
21. Truxillas
22. Cackeras
23. Violana
24. Ramas
Longitude West from Greenwich.
PACIFIC OCEAN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
UNITED STATES
MEXICAN SEA
GULF OF MEXICO
CALIFORNIA
SONORA
CHIHUAHUA
TEXAS
FLORIDA
CUBA
Bahama Islands
Jamaica
HONDURAS
BAY OF
GUATEMALA
Tropic of Cancer
Mexico
Guatemala
Bay of Panama

meats they make here are in high esteem. The inhabitants are computed at 40,000, besides a numerous garrison, who have noble barracks. Metz formerly, for a long time, the capital of Austrasia. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Moselle and Scille, 25 miles N. N. W. of Nanci. Lat. 49. 7. N., long. 6. 16. E.

MEU, *s.* a plant; another name for the common spignel.

MEW, *s.* [*mue*, Fr.] a cage; an enclosure; a place wherein any thing is confined.

To MEW, *v. a.* to enclose in a cage; to shut up; to confine or imprison. To shed the feathers; from *mue*, of *muer*, Fr. to moult. To make a noise like a cat; from *miauler*, Fr.

MEWS, *s.* a prince's or nobleman's stables.

ME'XICO, a city of North America, capital of the province of that name. It was a flourishing place before the Spaniards entered the country, and is seated on several islands in a salt-water lake, to which there is no entrance but by five causeways, three of which are about two miles in length. It formerly contained 80,000 houses, with several large temples full of rich idols, and three palaces where the emperor of Mexico resided. Mexico was taken by Ferdinand Cortez, in 1521, after a siege of three months. As the Mexicans defended themselves from street to street, it was almost ruined, but afterwards rebuilt by the Spaniards. It now contains about 35,000 houses, built of stone and brick, with a suburb of 3,000 houses, inhabited by the native Americans, 29 churches, and 22 monasteries and nunneries. It is the usual residence of the viceroy, whose employment continues three years, and has a royal audience, a university, and the tribunal of the inquisition. All the streets are straight, and exactly disposed in point of regularity, and it is remarkable for having neither gates, walls, nor artillery. The revenue of the cathedral amounts to nearly 80,000l. a year, out of which the archbishop receives annually 15,000l., besides vast sums that arise by perquisites. Mexico enjoys a prodigious commerce, being the centre of all the trade carried on between Spanish America and Europe, and Spanish America and the East Indies. An incredible number of horses and mules are employed in transporting goods from Acapulco to Vera Cruz, and from Vera Cruz to Acapulco. Hither all the gold and silver is brought to be coined; here the king's fifth is deposited; and all that immense quantity of plate wrought which is annually sent to Europe. This place was overflowed by an inundation in October 1629, in which 40,000 persons were drowned. This obliged the Spaniards to make a great conduit through a mountain, in order to empty the lake; which being done, part of the town became seated on dry land. Mexico is supplied with fresh water by an aqueduct of three miles in length. The Spaniards do not make a tenth part of the inhabitants, the others being negroes, mulattoes, native Americans, and a mixture of them all. It is 130 miles W. by N. of Vera Cruz, and 250 N. E. by N. of Acapulco. Lat. 19. 54. N., long. 90. 36. W. Pop. 160,000, in 1820.

ME'XICO, or *NEW SPAIN*, a country of North America, including, in its largest sense, that extensive peninsula situated between Louisiana and unknown countries on the N., and Terra Firma, in South America, on the S.; but the audience of Mexico contains only the provinces of Mexico Proper, Meducacan, Guasteca, Tlascala, Guaxaca, Tabasco, and Yucatan. It is washed on the E. by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the S. and W. by the S. Sea; and is above 2,000 miles in length, and from 60 to 600 in breadth. It is divided into 23 districts or provinces, the principal of which is that of Mexico Proper, and contains mines of gold and silver, of the latter of which they count above a thousand, besides mines of iron, copper, lead, alum, crystal, vitriol precious stones, marble, &c. The soil produces Indian corn, cabbage-trees, cocoa-nuts, vanellas, plaintains, pine-apples, cochineal, cotton, and several other fruits, gums, and drugs, proper to the climate. Before the Spaniards came here, they had a sort of dogs that did not bark, but howled like wolves; gray lions, less formidable than those of Africa; and also small tigers, bears, though uncommon, elks or moose-deer, pecaries, warres, beavers, opossums, armadilloes, guanoes, flying-squirrels, racoons, crocodiles, manattes or sea-cows, monkeys, parrots, macaws, pelicans, cormorants, and a great variety of other birds, snakes, scorpions, and other insects. The Spanish clergy are very numerous, and there are a great number of convents. In general, it is a mountainous country, intermixed with many rich valleys; but the highest mountains are near the coast of the South Sea, many of which are volcanoes. The eastern shore is a flat, level country, full of bogs and morasses, overflowed in the rainy season, which is at the same time as our summer. This province is vastly populous, and the original natives in general pass their lives in easy circumstances. In some places, the collection of the public revenues, and the exercise of the police, are deposited in the hands of their chiefs; and among the inferior orders of Indians, many are admitted to offices in the church, army, and magistracy, in all the principal Spanish towns. In 1824 a federal government was established, but great disturbances have since taken place. Pop. 9,638,226.

ME'XICO, New, a large country of North America, bounded on the W. by the gulf of California; its other limits are uncertain. The soil and climate are as rich, plentiful, and temperate, as any country of America, or any other part of the world. It is inhabited by a great number of people, whose languages and customs are very different; some wander about, and others dwell in towns and villages. The chief divisions are New Mexico Proper, New Leon, New Navarre, and Cahfornia; the principal Spanish colonies are St. Barbe, and Santa Fe, the capital town.

MEZE'REON, *s.* in botany, the daphne of Linnæus.

MEZZOTI'NTO, *s.* [Ital.] a kind of graving upon copper, invented by prince Rupert, which receives its name from resembling painting, and is performed by marking the plate in furrows or cross lines; after which they are rubbed down with a burnisher or scraper, according to the depth or lightness of the shades required.

MI'ASM, *s.* [*miasmos*, from *miaino* to pollute, Gr.] particles or atoms, supposed to arise from distempered persons, and to infect others with the same disorders at a distance.

MICA, *s.* in natural history, a kind of stone which has a spangled appearance like gold or silver, and consists of small plates.

MICAH, in Scripture history, one of the minor prophets, who was contemporary with Isaiah, and whose prophecy, foretelling the captivity of the ten tribes, and the advancement and establishment of the Christian church, very much resembles his.

MICE, the plural of Mouse.

MI'CHAELMAS, (*Mikelmas*) *s.* the festival of the archangel Michael, celebrated on the 29th of September.

MI'CHAEL'S, St. or *MI'TCHEL*, a borough in Cornwall, which was disfranchised by Reform Bill; distant from London 249 miles.

To MICHE, (*mīke*) *v. n.* to be secret, to lie hid.

MI'CHER, (*mīker*) *s.* a lazy loiterer, who skulks about in corners and by-places, out of sight.

MI'CROCOSM, *s.* [from *mikros* little, and *kosmos* the world, Gr.] the little world. Man, so called by some fanciful philosophers.

MICRO'GRAPHY, (*mikrógrafy*) *s.* [from *mikros* little, and *grapho* to describe, Gr.] the description of the parts of such objects as are visible only by means of a microscope.

MICRO'METER, *s.* [from *mikros* little, and *metreo* to measure, Gr.] an astronomical instrument, which, by means of a very fine screw, serves to measure extremely small distances in the heavens.

MI'CROSCOPE, *s.* [from *mikros* little, and *scopeo* to behold, Gr.] a dioptrical instrument, by which very small objects are magnified or shewn very large.

MICROSCO'PIC, or MICROSCO'PICAL, *a.* made by a microscope; assisted by a microscope; resembling a microscope.

MID, *a.* [contracted from *middle*, Sax.] middle; equally between two extremes.

MI'DDAY, *s.* noon.

MI'DDLE, *a.* [*middle*, Sax.] in the centre; equally distant from the two extremes. SYNON. A thing is in the *middle* when it stands at an equal distance from the two extremes; it is in the *midst* when it stands in the centre of a great many.

MI'DDLE, *s.* the centre, or part equally distant from two extremes; the time that passes, or events that happen, between the beginning and end.

MI'DDLE-AGED, *a.* of a moderate age; arrived to an equal distance between childhood and old age.

MI'DDLEBURG, a large commercial town of the Netherlands, capital of Walcheren, and of all Zealand. The town-house, and other public buildings, are magnificent. It contains about 26,000 inhabitants, has a communication with the sea by a canal, which will bear the largest vessels, and is seated in the centre of the island, 72 miles S. W. of Amsterdam. Lat. 51. 30. N., long. 3. 41. E.

MI'DDLEHAM, or *MI'DLAM*, a town in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, noted for a woollen manufactory. It is seated on the river Ure, 10 miles S. of Richmond, and 255 N. N. W. of London. Market on Monday. Pop. 914.

MI'DDLEMOST, *a.* superlative of *middle;* most near to the middle or centre.

MI'DDLESEX, a county of England, bounded on the N. by Hertfordshire, on the E. by Essex, on the S. by Surrey and a corner of Kent, and on the W. by Buckinghamshire. It is one of the least counties in England, being only about 22 miles in length, and 14 in breadth, but is much the richest and most populous, and pays more taxes than any ten beside. It contains 7 market towns, and about 200 parishes, without including those in London and Westminster. The air is healthy; but, the soil in general being a lean gravel, it is naturally a district of little fertility, though, by means of its vicinity to the metropolis, many parts of it are converted into rich beds of manure, clothed with almost perpetual verdure. There are still, however, very extensive tracts of uncultivated heath. Besides the Thames, the Lea, and the Coln, Middlesex is watered by several small streams, one of which, called the New River, is artificially brought from Amwell, in Herts, for the purpose of supplying London with water. Indeed, the whole county may be considered as a demesne to the metropolis, the land being laid out in gardens, pastures, and enclosures of all sorts, for its convenience and support. Pop. 1,576,616.

MI'DDLEWICH, a large town of Cheshire, seated near the conflux of the rivers Croke and Dan, and communicating with all the late inland navigations. Here are two rich salt-water springs, the brine of which is so strong as to produce a full fourth part salt. A cotton manufacture has been lately established here. It is 24 miles E. of Chester, and 167 N. W. of London. Market on Tuesday. Pop. 4785.

MI'DDLING, *a.* [*midlen*, Sax.] of the middle rank: of moderate size, or qualities.

MIDGE, *s.* [*miege*, Sax.] a gnat.

MI'DHURST, a large neat town of Sussex, seated on a hill surrounded with others, having the river Arun at the bottom, 11 miles N. of Chichester, and 50 S. W. of London. It sends one members to parliament. Market on Thursday. Pop. 1478.

MI'DLAND, *a.* remote, or at a distance from the sea-coasts; in the midst of the land.

MI'DNIGHT, (*midnīt*) *s.* the depth of night; twelve at night.

MI'DNIGHT, *a.* being in the middle of the night.

MI'DRIFF, *s.* [*midhrife*, Sax.] the diaphragm.

MID SEA, the Mediterranean Sea.

MI'DSHIPMAN, *s.* a sort of under officer on board a ship, whose station is on the quarter-deck; his business is to mind the braces, look out, give the word of command from the captain and superior officers, and assist on all occasions in sailing the ship, and rummaging the hold.

MIDST, *s.* the middle.

MIDST, *a.* [contracted from *middest*, the superlative of *mid*] midmost; situated in the middle, or nearest to the centre.

MI'DSTREAM, *s.* the middle of the stream.

MI'DSUMMER, *s.* the summer solstice, generally reckoned to fall on the 24th of June; the festival of St. John the Baptist.

MI'DWAY, *s.* the part of a way which is equally distant from the beginning and ending.

MI'DWAY, *a.* in the middle of the way.

MI'DWIFE, *s.* a woman who delivers women in childbed.

MI'DWIFERY, *s.* assistance given in child-birth; the act of production; help in producing; the trade of a midwife.

MI'DWINTER, *s.* the winter solstice, or depth of winter, reckoned to fall on the 21st of December.

MIEN, (*meen*) *s.* [*mine*, Fr.] air; look, manner.

MIGHT, (*mīt*) *s.* [*miht*, Sax.] vigour; power; strength; force.

MI'GHTILY, (*mītily*) *ad.* with great power; powerfully; with efficacy; violently; vigorously; in a great degree.

MI'GHTINESS, (*mītiness*) *s.* the quality of possessing or exercising power, greatness, or dignity; a title given to princes, and formerly applied to the states of Holland.

MI'GHTY, (*mīty*) *a.* [*mihtig*, Sax.] powerful; strong; excellent, or powerful in any act.

MI'GHTY, (*mīty*) *ad.* in a great degree. "*Mighty* thoughtful." *Prior.* Not to be used but in low language.

MIGRA'TION, *s.* [*migratio*, from *migro* to remove, Lat.] the act of changing places of abode.

MI'LAN, a city of Italy, formerly capital of a duchy of the same name. It was the ancient capital of Lombardy, and is the largest city of Italy, except Rome; but although it is thought rather to exceed Naples in size, it does not contain above one-half the number of inhabitants. It is seated in a pleasant plain, between the river Adda and Tesin. It is about 10 miles in circumference, and is called by the Italians, Milan the Great. Here are 22 gates, 230 churches, 90 convents, 100 religious fraternities, 120 schools, and about 150,000 inhabitants. Broad and straight streets are but few in comparison to the narrow and crooked; and the many paper windows, or glass and paper panes intermixed, even in the finest palaces, have a mean appearance. The governor's palace, or the old regency-house, is the most stately

and spacious. The cathedral is a grand structure, being 500 feet long, 200 broad, and 400 high. It stands in the centre of the city, and, next to St. Peter's at Rome, is the largest in Italy. This vast fabric is built entirely of solid white marble, and is supported by 50 columns, said to be 84 feet high. The 4 pillars under the cupola are 28 feet in circumference. The college of St. Ambrose has a library, which, beside some thousands of manuscripts, contains 45,000 printed volumes. In it is an academy of painting. The most considerable commerce of the inhabitants is in grain (especially rice,) cattle, and cheese, which they export; and they have manufactures of silk and velvet stuffs, stockings, handkerchiefs, ribbons, gold and silver lace, and embroideries, woollen and linen cloths, glass, and earthen ware, in imitation of China. Here are several rivers and many canals. It is 65 miles N. of Genoa, 145 N. N. W. of Florence, and 270 N. W. of Rome. Lat. 45. 28. N., long. 9. 16. E.

MI'LBORN-PORT, a borough of Somersetshire, surrounded in a manner by Dorsetshire. The inhabitants are about 2,100. It is no market-town, though it appears in Doomsday book to have had a market once, and 56 burgesses. It is seated on a branch of the river Parret, 2 miles from Sherborne in Dorsetshire.

MILCH, *a.* [*milch*, Teut.] giving milk.

MILD, *a.* [*mild*, Sax.] kind; tender; indulgent; compassionate; not easily provoked to anger; gentle; void of acrimony; free from sharpness or acidity.

MI'LDENHALL, a large populous town in Suffolk, seated on the river Lark, a branch of the Ouse, with a harbour for boats, 12 miles N. W. of Bury, and 69 N. N. E. of London. A well-frequented market on Friday, especially for fish and wild-fowl. Pop. 3267.

MI'LDEW, *s.* [*mildeawe*, Sax.] a disease that happens to plants, caused by a dewy moisture falling upon them, and continuing, for want of the sun's heat to draw it up; spots made in linen, metals, &c., by the dampness of the air.

To MI'LDEW, *v. a.* to spot or infect with mildew.

MI'LDLY, *ad.* with tenderness and gentleness.

MI'LDNESS, *s.* gentleness, tenderness, or clemency, applied to persons. Softness or mellowness, applied to taste.

MILE, *s.* [*meil*, Sax.] a common measure of roads in England, containing 1,760 yards, or 5,280 feet.

MI'LESTONE, *s.* a stone set up on the road, marked with the number of miles from any chief town.

MI'LFOIL, *s.* [from *mille* a thousand, and *folium* a leaf, Lat.] the two English species of this genus are, the spiked water and verticillated water milfoil; also, the common yarrow. The common and lesser hooded milfoil are species of bladder-wort.

MI'LFORD, a town of Pembrokeshire, situated on the N. coast of Milford Haven, 6 miles W. N. W. of Pembroke, and 6 S. S. W. of Haverfordwest. A new quay has been lately built here, and a considerable number of new buildings erected, by a commercial company of Quakers from America.

MI'LFORD-HAVEN, a deep inlet of the Irish sea, on the coast of Pembrokeshire, universally allowed to be the best harbour in Great Britain, and as safe and spacious as any in Europe. It has 16 deep and safe creeks, 5 bays, and 3 roads, all distinguished by their several names, in which 1,000 sail of ships may ride in perfect security, and at sufficient distance from each other. There is no danger in sailing in or out with the tide, by day or night, from whatever point the wind may happen to blow; and if a ship in distress comes in, without either anchor or cable, she may run on shore, on soft ooze, and there lie in safety till she is refitted. The spring tide rises in this harbour 36 feet, so that ships may at any time be laid ashore. The breadth of the entrance, between rock and rock, is but 200 yards at high water, and 112 at low water. One great advantage attending this harbour is, that a ship may be in or out of it in an hour's time, and in 8 or 10 hours may be on the coast of Ireland, or off the Land's End; they may also get out to the W. much sooner than from either Plymouth or Falmouth. The parliament, on April 14th, 1759, granted 10,000*l.* for fortifying this harbour, all of which was expended on the fort at Neyland, which, however, still remains unfinished.

MI'LIARY, *a.* [from *milium* millet, Lat.] small; resembling a millet-seed. *Miliary fever*, in medicine, is a malignant fever, receiving its name from the skin being then sprinkled all over with little purple spots, resembling grains of millet-seed.

MI'LITANT, *a.* [from *miles* a soldier, Lat.] fighting or acting in the character of a soldier. In divinity, engaged in warfare with hell and the world, applied to the church of Christ on earth, as opposed to that which is triumphant in heaven.

MI'LITARY, *a.* [*militaris*, from *miles* a soldier, Lat.] professed or engaged in the life of a soldier; belonging to the army; becoming a soldier; warlike.

MILI'TIA, (*milishia*) *s.* [Lat.] the standing force of a nation; the inhabitants of a country trained to arms, and acting in their own defence.

MILK, *s.* [*meelc*, Sax.] a white juice, liquor, or humour, prepared by Providence in the breasts of women, and dugs of beasts, for the nourishment of their young; any white fluid or liquor resembling milk; an emulsion made by almonds blanched, and bruised in a mortar.

To MILK, *v. a.* [*meolcian*, Sax.] to draw milk from the teats of a beast, or the breast of a woman, with the hand; to give suck.

MI'LKEN, *a.* consisting of milk.

MI'LKER, *s.* one that draws milk from animals.

MI'LKINESS, *s.* the quality of a thing in which it resembles milk.

MI'LKLIVERED, *a.* cowardly or timorous. "*Milk-liver'd* man." *Shak.*

MI'LKMAID, *s.* a woman employed in milking cattle.

MI'LKPAIL, *s.* a vessel into which cattle are milked.

MILKPO'TTAGE, *s.* a kind of food made by boiling milk with water and oatmeal.

MI'LKSOP, *s.* a soft, effeminate, or timorous person.

MILKTEE'TH, *s.* in farriery, are those small teeth which come forth before when a foal is about three months old, and which he begins to cast about two years and a half after, in the same order as they grew.

MILKWHI'TE, *a.* white as milk.

MI'LKWOMAN, *s.* a woman who sells milk.

MI'LKWORT, *s.* a plant; the polygala of Linnæus.

MI'LKY, *a.* made of or resembling milk; yielding milk. Figuratively, soft; gentle; timorous.

MI'LKY-WA'Y, *s.* See GALAXY.

MILL, *s.* [*myln*, Sax.] an engine or machine, in which corn or any other substance is ground; any machine whose action depends on a circular motion; or a machine, which, being put in motion, gives a violent impression on things.

To MILL, *v. a.* to divide into small particles; to grind or divide into small particles in a mill; to beat up or make chocolate froth, by putting its particles into a circular motion with a stick rubbed between the hands; to full, scour, and cleanse woollen stuffs in a mill. In coinage, to stamp the rim of money to prevent clipping it.

MI'LL-COG, *s.* the teeth on the edges of the wheels belonging to a mill, by means of which they lock into each other.

MI'LL-DAM, *s.* the mound, or bank by which water is kept to a proper height for working a mill.

MILLENA'RIAN, *s.* [*millenarius*, from *mille* a thousand, Lat.] one who believes or expects the *millennium*.

MI'LLENARY, *a.* [*millénaire*, Fr. from *mille* a thousand, Lat.] consisting of a thousand.

MI'LLENIST, *s.* [from *mille* a thousand, Lat.] one who holds the doctrine of the millennium.

MILLE'NNIUM, *s.* [Lat.] in divinity, the space of a thousand years, which the righteous, as supposed by some, shall pass with Christ upon earth, at his second coming.

MILLE'NNIAL, *a.* [*millennium*, from *mille* a thousand, Lat.] belonging to the millennium.

MI'LLEPEDE, *s.* in entomology, a well-known insect, thus denominated from the great number of its feet. It is useful in medicine.

MI'LLER, *s.* one who looks after a mill. A fly.

MI'LLER'S-THUMB, in ichthyology, an English name for the fish called also the bull-head.

MILLE'SIMAL, *a.* [from *mille* a thousand, Lat.] thousandth; consisting of thousandth parts.

MI'LLET, *s.* [*milium*, probably from *mille* a thousand, Lat. on account of its producing many grains] a plant brought originally from the east, which produces a very small grain, used in puddings. The millet cyprus-grass is a kind of bulrush.

MI'LLINER, *s.* [Johnson derives this word from *Milaner*, an inhabitant of Milan, as a Lombard is a banker] one who sells ribands, caps, and other coverings belonging to a woman's dress.

MI'LLINERY, *a.* belonging to or sold by a milliner. Used, substantively, for goods or dress sold by a milliner.

MI'LLION, *s.* [*million*, Fr.] the number of an hundred myriads, or ten hundred thousand. Proverbially, any very great number.

MI'LLIONTH, *a.* the ten hundred thousandth.

MI'LLIPES, *s.* [Lat.] the common wood-louse, so called from its numerous feet.

MILL-REE, *s.* [Port.] a Portuguese gold coin, in value 6*s.* 8½*d.*

MI'LLSTONE, *s.* [*mylenstan*, Sax.] the stone of a mill by which corn is ground.

MILT, *s.* [*miltd*, Sax.] in natural history, the soft roe in fish, so called, because it yields a white or milky juice when pressed.

MI'LTHORP, a village in Westmorland, situate on a river near the mouth of the Ken, 7 miles S. of Kendal. It is the only port in the county, and has a great export trade to Liverpool. &c. Pop. 1500.

MI'LTON, or *MILTON ABBEY*, an ancient town in Dorsetshire, chiefly noted for its abbey, now in ruins, built and founded by king Athelstan. It is 14 miles N. E. of Dorchester, and 112 W. by S. of London. Market on Tuesday. Pop. 846.

MI'LTON, or *MILTONROYAL*, a town in Kent, formerly the residence of the kings of Kent, and of king Alfred, who had a castellated palace here, which stood below the church, and it is now famous for its excellent oysters. It is seated on the E. Swale, a branch of the river Medway. It is 14 miles N. E. of Maidstone, and 42 E. of London. Market on Saturday. Pop. 2233.

MI'LTON, a town of Kent, 1 mile E. of Gravesend, but incorporated with it. King Henry VIII. raised a blockhouse and platform here for the defence of this town and Gravesend. Pop. 4348.

MIME, *s.* [from *mimeomai* to imitate, Gr.] a buffoon, who, by mimicking the action or manner of some other person, endeavours to create mirth.

To MIME, *v. n.* to mimic the gestures or manners of another, so as to cause laughter.

MI'MIC, *a.* [*mimicus*, Lat. from *mimeomai*] to imitate, Gr.] imitating or copying the actions of a person, so as to render them ridiculous, and to excite laughter.

MI'MIC, *s.* [*mimicus*, from *mimeomai* to imitate, Gr.] a person who imitates the actions or manner of another so as to excite laughter. Figuratively, a servile imitator.

To MI'MIC, *v. a.* to imitate the actions of another so as to make them ridiculous, and to excite laughter; to imitate.

MI'MICAL, *a.* [*mimicus*, Lat. from *mimeomai* to imitate, Gr.] copying like a mimic.

MI'MICALLY, *ad.* in imitation; in a mimical manner.

MI'MICRY, *s.* the quality or art of assuming the air, looks, manner of expression, and action, of another.

MIMO'GRAPHER, *s.* [from *mimos* a mimic, and *grapho* to write, Gr.] a writer of farces.

MI'NATORY, *a.* [from *minor*, Lat.] containing threats.

To MINCE, *v. a.* [*mincer*, Fr.] to cut into very small bits or pieces; to mention any thing scrupulously, or by a little at a time; to palliate or extenuate. Neuterly, to walk with short steps in an affected manner; to speak with effeminacy, or so as to omit syllables.

MI'NCINGLY, *ad.* in small parts; not fully; with palliation, or extenuation.

MIND, *s.* [*gemind*, Sax.] the rational soul; the understanding; affection; choice; thoughts or sentiments; opinion; memory; remembrance.

To MIND, *v. a.* to take notice of, or observe; to regard; to excite in the mind; to recall to a person's mind, or revive in his memory; to admonish; from *minder*, Belg. Neuterly, to incline or be disposed to.

MI'NDED, *a.* disposed; inclined; affected.

MI'NDEN, a considerable trading town of Westphalia, with a fertile territory of the same name, about 96 miles in circumference, subject to Prussia. On a heath near this town, Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick defeated the French Marshal Contades, in 1759, with the loss of 7,000 men killed, wounded, and prisoners. It is seated on the river Weser, 37 miles S. W. of Hanover.

MI'NDFUL, *a.* attentive; heeding; retaining in the memory.

MI'NDFULLY, *ad.* attentively.

MI'NDFULNESS, *s.* attention; heed, or regard.

MI'NDLESS, *a.* inattentive; regardless; inanimate; not endued with a rational soul.

MINE, *pronoun possessive* [*myn*, Sax.] *Mine* was formerly used always before a vowel; at present, if a substantive precedes we use *mine;* but when it follows *my;* as, "This is *my* book." Or, "This book is *mine*." Belonging to me.

MINE, *s.* [*mine*, Fr.] a place or cavern in the earth containing metals, stone, or coal; a hollow dug under any fortification, that it may sink for want of support, or that powder may be lodged in it, by means of which every thing upon it may be blown up.

To MINE, *v. a.* to dig mines; to form any hollows or cavities under ground by digging. Actively, to sap; to ruin by mines; to destroy by secret means or slow degrees.

MI'NEHEAD, a town of Somersetshire, containing about 500 houses, and 2,000 inhabitants. Here is a safe and commodious harbour for ships of large burden, formed by a pier and quay, to which last a new head has been added,

the beach cleared, &c. It carries on a considerable trade to Ireland and the West Indies, and is 31 miles N. of Exeter, and 161 W. by S. of London. Market on Wednesday.

MI'NER, *s.* [*mineur*, Fr.] one that digs in caverns for metals, stones, or coals; one who is a maker of military mines

MI'NERAL, *s.* [from *minerale*, low Lat.] any body dug out of the earth. Though all metals are *minerals*, yet all *minerals* are not metals. Minerals, in the restrained sense, are bodies that may be melted, but not malleated.

MI'NERAL, *a.* consisting of bodies dug out of the earth; consisting of metalline particles.

MI'NERALIST, *s.* one skilled or employed in extracting ores or minerals.

MI'NERALIZERS, *s.* in chemistry, those substances which are combined with metals in their ores; such as sulphur, arsenic, oxygen, carbonic acid, &c.

MINERA'LOGIST, *s.* [from *minéralogie*, Fr.] one who writes upon minerals.

MINERA'LOGY, *s.* [*minéralogie*, Fr.] the doctrine of minerals.

MI'NERAL WATERS, *s.* waters which hold some metal, earth, or salt, in solution. They are frequently termed medicinal waters.

MINE'RVA, *s.* in mythology, the goddess of wisdom and the arts. She is described with the helmet on her head, a spear in her right hand, and a shield in her left, and was fabled to have been produced out of the head of Jupiter.

MINE'VER, *s.* a skin with specks of white.

To MI'NGLE, *v. a.* [*mingelen*, Teut.] to mix; to join; to unite with something else; to compound. Neuterly, to be mixed or united with.

MI'NGLE, *s.* a mixture; a medley or confused mass.

MI'NGLER, *s.* one who mixes different things together.

MINGRE'LIA, a province of Asia, situated along the E. coast of the Black Sea. The principality is hereditary, and is governed by a prince who takes the title of Dadian, or chief of justice. The tribute exacted by the Turks is a quantity of linen cloth made in the country. The face of this country, its products, and the customs and manners of the inhabitants, are similar to those of Georgia.

MI'NIATURE, *s.* [*miniature*, Fr.] the representation of a thing in a very small size. Gay improperly uses it as an adjective.

MI'NIKIN, *a.* [See *Manikin*] small; diminutive; used in contempt.

MI'NIM, *s.* [from *minimus*, the least, Lat.] a small being or person. Applied in the northern counties to a very small fish.

MI'NIMUS, *s.* [Lat.] a being of the least size.

MI'NION, *s.* [*mignon*, Fr.] a favourite or darling. Generally applied to a person who has the chief place in a prince's or great man's favour, on account of his servile compliances and flattery. With printers, a small sort of printing-letter.

MI'NIOUS, *a.* [from *minium* red-lead, Lat.] of the colour of red-lead or vermilion.

To MI'NISH, *v. a.* [a contraction from *diminish*] to lessen; to lop or impair.

MI'NISTER, *s.* [Lat.] any person employed as an agent, or to transact affairs for another; one employed by a sovereign in the administration of public affairs; an instrument or means applied to accomplish any end; a person who performs the public service in divine worship; an agent from a foreign power, who has not the dignity or credentials of an ambassador.

To MI'NISTER, *v. a.* [from *minister* a servant, Lat.] to serve or attend on God, the public, or a private person.

MINISTE'RIAL, *a.* attendant; acting under superior authority; sacerdotal.

MINISTE'RIALLY, *ad.* in a ministerial manner.

MI'NISTERY, *s.* [now contracted into three syllables, as *ministry*; from *minister* a servant, Lat.] office, service; the discharge of any office, or performance of the orders and employment of another.

MI'NISTRAL, *a.* belonging to a delegate; one employed by another, or a clergyman.

MI'NISTRANT, *a.* [*ministrans*, from *minister* a servant, Lat.] attending upon; acting as subordinate, dependent, or at command.

MINISTRA'TION, *s.* [*ministratio*, from *minister* a servant, Lat.] the office of a person commissioned by, or acting at the command of, another; attendance; intervention; service; office; the employ of a clergyman.

MI'NISTRY, *s.* [contracted from *ministery*] office; service; agency; business; persons employed in state affairs.

MI'NIUM, *s.* [Lat.] lead calcined in a reverberatory furnace till it is of a red colour.

MI'NNOCK, *s.* [perhaps from *mignon*, Fr.] a favourite or darling. Johnson thinks it synonymous with *minx*.

MI'NNOW, *s.* [*menue*, Fr.] a small fresh-water fish.

MI'NOR, *a.* [the comparative of *parvus* little, Lat.] petty or inconsiderable; less; smaller.

MI'NOR, *s.* one not arrived at full age; one under age; one younger than another, when used comparatively. In logic, the least term in a proposition, or the second proposition in a regular syllogism.

To MI'NORATE, *v. a.* [from *minor* less, Lat.] to lessen or diminish.

MINO'RCA, a considerable island in the Mediterranean, lying 24 miles N. E. of Majorca. It is about 30 miles in length, and 12 in breadth, and chiefly valuable for the excellent harbour of Port Mahon. It is a mountainous country, with some fruitful valleys, where there are excellent mules. Rabbits are in great plenty, and here are plantations of palm-trees which bear no fruit, vines, olives, cotton, and capers. The peasants are very dexterous with their slings, and command their cattle with them. The houses on the island are computed at 3,500, and the inhabitants at 30,000. It was taken by the English in 1708, and kept by them till 1756, when the French took it. It was restored to the English by the treaty of 1763, and retaken by the Spaniards in the American war, and confirmed to them by the peace of 1783. Citadella is the capital, besides which there are Port Mahon, Lahor, and Mercadal.

MINO'RITY, *s.* [*minorité*, Fr.] the state of a person who is under age, or not arrived to years of discretion and maturity; the state of being less; the smaller number, opposed to *majority*.

MI'NOTAUR, *s.* [from *Minos*, an ancient king of Crete, who was supposed to keep the Minotaur, and *taurus* a bull, Lat.] a monster supposed to be half man and half beast, as described by the ancients.

MI'NSTER, *s.* [*minstrere*, Sax.] a monastery; a cathedral church.

MI'NSTREL, *s.* [*menestril*, Span.] a musician; one that plays upon musical instruments.

MI'NSTRELSY, *s.* instrumental music; a band of number of persons playing on musical instruments.

MINT, *s.* [*minte*, Sax.] a plant; a place where money is coined. from *mint*. Dan.

To MINT, *v. a.* (see the noun) to coin or stamp money. Figuratively, to invent or forge.

MI'NTAGE, *s.* that which is coined or stamped; the duty paid for coining.

MI'NTER, *s.* a coiner or stamper of money.

MI'NTMAN, *s.* one skilled in coinage.

MI'NTMASTER, *s.* a person who has the management and the care of the coinage. Figuratively, one who invents.

MI'NUET, *s.* [*menuet*, Fr.] a stately regular dance, performed generally by two persons, consisting of a sink, boree, and two straight steps: the figure resembles a capital Z.

MI'NUM, *s.* in music, a note of slow time, two of which make a semi-breve.

MINU'TE, *a.* [*minutus*, from *minuo* to diminish, Lat.] small; diminutive, either in bulk or consequence: little; slender.

MI'NUTE, *s.* [distinguished from the adjective by being accented on the first syllable, *minutum*, Lat.] in geometry, the 60th part of a degree of a circle. Minutes are denoted by one accent, thus (′); as the second, or 60th part of a minute, is by two accents, thus (″); and the third by three (‴), &c. *Minute*, in time, is the 60th part of an hour. In architecture, it usually denotes the 60th, sometimes the 30th part of a module. In writing, it is used for a short memoir, or sketch of a thing.

To MI'NUTE. *v. a.* [*minuter*, Fr.] to set down in short hints.

MI'NUTE-BOOK, *s.* a book of short hints, or memoranda.

MI'NUTE-GLASS, *s.* a glass of which the sand measures a minute.

MINU'TELY. *ad.* with great exactness; without omission of the least circumstance.

MINU'TENESS, *a.* excessive smallness; extreme accuracy or circumstantialness; inconsiderableness.

MINX, *s.* a young, pert, wanton, or affected girl.

MI'RACLE, *s.* [*miraculum*, from *miror* to wonder, Lat.] a sensible effect, either in itself or its circumstances, supernatural; or that which is in some respect or other beside or contrary to the fixed laws of nature, and course of common providence, which not being to be accounted for in a natural way, must be ascribed to the occasional interposition of God himself, or some invisible intelligent agent.

MIRA'CULOUS, *a.* [*miraculeux*, Fr.] done by miracles; effected by power more than natural.

MIRA'CULOUSLY, *ad.* beyond the known powers or laws of nature.

MIRA'CULOUSNESS, *s.* the state of being effected beyond the ordinary powers or laws of nature.

MIRE, *s.* [*moer*, Belg.] mud; dirt moistened with rain or water. An ant; a pismire, from *myr*, Brit.

To MIRE, *v. a.* to daub with mud; to whelm in the mud.

MI'RINESS, *s.* the quality of being muddy.

MI'RROR, *s.* [*miroir*, Fr.] a looking-glass, or any thing which represents objects by reflection; a pattern or exemplar, as being that on which the eye ought to be fixed to transcribe its perfections. In mineralogy, a kind of transparent stone.

MIRTH, *s.* [*myrhde*, Sax.] merriment; gaiety; laughter; a jest which excites laughter.

MI'RTHFUL, *a.* full of joy and gaiety.

MI'RTHLESS, *a.* sorrowful.

MI'RY, *a.* deep in mud; consisting of mud.

MIS, [Sax., from *missa*, Goth.] is an inseparable particle, and in composition denotes defect, error, depravation, corruption, &c.

MISACCEPTA'TION, *s.* the act of taking any thing in a wrong sense.

MISADVE'NTURE, *s.* [*mésaventure*, Fr.] ill-luck; bad fortune. In law, manslaughter.

MISADVE'NTURED, *a.* unfortunate.

MISADVI'CE, *s.* wrong or mistaken advice; bad counsel.

MISADVI'SED, (*misadvīzed*) *ad.* wrongfully counselled.

MISA'IMED, *a.* not aimed rightly.

MISA'NTHROPIST, *s.* [from *miseo* to *hate*, and *anthropos* a man, Gr.] a hater of mankind; one that flies the society of mankind from a principle of discontent.

MISA'NTHROPY, *s.* [from *miseo*, to hate, and *anthropos* a man, Gr.] the act of hating or avoiding the society of mankind.

MISAPPLICA'TION, *s.* an improper application; the act of applying a thing to a wrong use.

To MISAPPLY', *v. a.* to apply improperly, or to wrong purposes.

To MISAPPREHE'ND, *v. a.* to mistake a person's meaning; to understand a thing in a wrong sense

MISAPPREHE'NSION, *s.* a mistake.

To MISASCRI'BE, *v. a.* to ascribe falsely.

To MISASSI'GN, *v. a.* to assign erroneously.

To MISBECO'ME, *v. a.* preter. *misbecame*; to be inconsistent with a person's character; to disgrace; to be unsuitable.

MISBEGO'T, or MISBEGO'TTEN, *a.* unlawfully begotten.

To MISBEHA'VE, *v. n.* to act ill, or inconsistent with a person's character.

MISBEHA'VED, *a.* ill-bred; uncivil.

MISBEHA'VIOUR, *s.* want of decency to others; ill-conduct; want of civility or breeding.

MISBELI'EF, (*misbeléef*) *s.* an erroneous or wrong belief.

To MISBELIE'VE (*misbeléeve*) *v. n.* to distrust.

MISBELIE'VER, (*misbeléever*) *s.* one that holds a false religion, or believes wrongly.

To MISCA'L, (*miskául*) *v. a.* to call by a wrong name.

To MISCA'LCULATE, *v. a.* to be wrong in a computation or reckoning; to reckon wrong.

MISCA'RRIAGE, (*miskárridj*) *s.* want of success; ill conduct; abortion, or the act of bringing forth before due time.

To MISCA'RRY, *v. n.* to fail; to fail of success in an undertaking; to be brought-to-bed before due time.

To MISCA'ST, *v. a.* to add up or compute wrong.

MISCELLA'NEOUS, *s.* [*miscellaneus*, from *misco* to mix, Lat.] mingled; consisting of different kinds.

MI'SCELLANY, *s.* (sometimes accented on the second syllable) a book containing a collection of different pieces, sometimes containing the works of different authors.

MISCHA'NCE, *s.* ill luck; a thing happening amiss, but neither intended nor foreseen.

MI'SCHIEF, (*mischeef*) *s.* [*meschef*, old Fr.] any thing done to harm or injure another; an ill consequence, or vexatious affair.

MI'SCHIEF-MAKER, (*mischeef maker*) *s.* one who promotes quarrels between others, and causes mischief.

MI'SCHIEVOUS, (*mischeevous*) *a.* (sometimes accented on the second syllable) hurtful; injurious; spiteful; malicious.

MISCHIE'VOUSLY, (*mischéevously*) *ad.* maliciously, spitefully; hurtfully.

MISCHIE'VOUSNESS, (*mischéevousness*) *s.* the quality of delighting in doing harm and injury to others.

MI'SCIBLE, *a.* [from *misceo* to mix, Lat.] capable of being mixed.

MISCITA'TION, *s.* a wrong quotation.

To MISCI'TE, *v. a.* to quote words of an author wrong.

MISCLA'IM, *s.* an erroneous or mistaken claim.

MISCOMPUTA'TION, *s.* false reckoning.

To MISCONCE'IVE, (*miskonséeve*) *v. a.* to have a wrong idea of.

MISCONCE'PTION, *s.* a false notion.

MISCO'NDUCT, *s.* ill behaviour.

MISCONJE'CTURE, *s.* a wrong guess.

To MISCONJE'CTURE, *v. a.* to guess wrong.

MISCONSTRU'CTION, *s.* the act of ascribing a wrong sense to words or actions.

To MISCONSTRUE, *v. a.* to interpret wrong.

To MISCOU'NSEL, *v. a.* to advise wrong.

To MISCO'UNT, *v. a.* [*méconter*, Fr.] to reckon wrong.

MI'SCREANCE, or MISCREANCY, *s.* [*mescréance*, Fr.] adherence to a false religion; false faith.

MI'SCREANT, *s.* [*mescréant*, Fr.] in its primary sense, one that holds a false faith, or believes in false gods. Secondarily, a vile and wicked wretch.

MISDE'ED, *s.* a vile action.

To MISDEME'AN, (*misdeméen*) *v. a.* to behave ill.

MISDEME'ANOR, (*misdeméenor*) *s.* a slight offence; something less than a crime.

MISDEVO'TION, *s.* mistaken piety.

To MISDO', *v. a.* preter. *I have misdone;* to do wrong, or commit a crime. Neuterly, to commit faults.

MISDO'ER, *s.* an offender.

MISDO'ING, *s.* offence; deviation from right.

To MISDO'UBT, (*mĭsdoút*) *v. a.* to suspect of deceit or danger.

MISDO'UBT, (*mĭsdoút*) *s.* suspicion of crime or danger; irresolution.

To MISEMPLO'Y, *v. a.* to apply to a wrong use.

MISEMPLO'YMENT, *s.* the act of applying to an improper use.

MISER, (*mizer*) *s.* [from *miser* miserable, Lat.] formerly used for a person in wretchedness or calamity; or for a base and mean person; but at present to one who, though possessed of riches, endures all the hardships of indigence, either to increase or avoid spending them.

MI'SERABLE, (*mizerable*) *a.* [*miserabilis*, from *miser* miserable, Lat.] unhappy; calamitous, or wretched; very bad; saving to excess.

MI'SERABLENESS, (*mizerableness*) *s.* the quality which denominates a person wretched, or an object of pity; excessive parsimony.

MI'SERABLY, (*mizerably*) *ad.* in such a manner as to become an object of compassion; desperately; shockingly; "*Miserably* stabbed to death." *South.* Wretchedly; meanly; covetously; or like a miser.

MI'SERY, (*mizery*) *s.* [*miseria*, from *miser* miserable, Lat.] such a state of wretchedness, unhappiness, or calamity, as renders a person an object of compassion.

MI'SFORTUNE, *s.* want of success; calamity; ill luck, or poverty, not happening by a person's own fault.

To MISGI'VE, *v. a.* to suspect; to presage something ill; to suspect something amiss.

To MISGO'VERN, *v. a.* to govern ill.

MISGO'VERNED, *a.* under no restraint; rude; ill-bred.

MISGO'VERNMENT, *s.* ill administration of affairs; ill management; irregularity; or immodest behaviour.

MISGUI'DANCE, *s.* a false direction.

To MISGUI'DE, *v. a.* to direct wrong; to guide the wrong way.

MISHA'P, (*mis-hap*) *s.* any evil that happens unexpectedly.

MI'SHMASH, *s.* [*mischin*, Belg.] a hodgepodge; a low word.

To MISINFE'R, *v. a.* to draw a wrong inference.

To MISINFO'RM, *v. a.* to deceive by false accounts.

MISINFORMA'TION, *s.* a false intelligence, or account.

To MISINTE'RPRET, *v. a.* to explain in a wrong sense.

MISINTERPRETA'TION, *s.* explanation in a wrong sense.

To MISJO'IN, *v. a.* to join in an improper manner.

To MISJU'DGE, *v. n.* to form false opinions. Actively, to mistake; to judge ill of.

To MISLA'Y, *v. a.* to lay in a wrong place; to put away so as not to be able to find again.

MISLA'YER, *s.* one who puts things in a wrong place.

To MI'SLE. See MIZZLE.

To MISLE'AD, (*misléed*) *v. a.* preter. and part. pass. *misled;* to guide in a wrong way; to betray, to mischief, or mistake, under a pretence of guiding.

MISLE'ADER, (*misleeder*) *s.* one who seduces or leads to ill.

MI'SLETOE. See MISTLETOE.

To MISMA'NAGE, *v. a.* to conduct or manage wrongly.

MISMA'NAGEMENT, *s.* defect of conduct or behaviour.

To MISMA'RK, *v. a.* to mark or distinguish wrong.

To MISMA'TCH, *v. a.* to mistake in matching.

To MISNA'ME, *v. a.* to call by a wrong name.

MISNO'MER, *s.* [Fr.] in law, the mistaking a man's name, or the using of one name for another, which is the cause of abatements of writs.

To MISOBSE'RVE (*misobzerve*) *v. a.* to make a wrong remark.

MISO'GAMIST, *s.* [from *miseo* to hate, and *gamos* marriage, Gr.] one that hates marriage.

MISO'GYNY, *s.* [from *miseo* to hate, and *gune* a woman, Gr.] the act of hating woman kind.

To MISO'RDER, *v. a.* to conduct or manage ill.

To MISPE'L, *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *mispelt.* (This word and its derivatives, should, according to its analogy, be written *mis-spel*) to spell wrong.

To MISPEND, *v. a.* preter. and part. pass. *mispent.* (This word should, according to its analogy, be written *mispend*) to spend ill, waste to no purpose, or throw away. To waste or decay.

MISPE'NDER, *s.* one who applies to a wrong purpose.

MISPERSUA'SION, (*misperswázhion*) *s.* a wrong notion, or false opinion.

To MISPLA'CE, *v. a.* to put in a wrong place.

To MISPO'INT, *v. a.* to set a wrong point or stop after a sentence.

To MISPRI'SE, (*misprize*) *v. a.* sometimes it signifies to mistake, from *misprendre*, Fr. and sometimes to under value, slight, or disdain, from *mépriser*, Fr. Obsolete.

MISPRI'SION, (*misprizhon*) *s.* scorn, slight, or contempt. In common law, a neglect or oversight; as where a person is privy to some treason or felony committed by another, and neglects to reveal it to the king or his council, or to a magistrate; but entirely conceals it. This is called

Misprision of those crimes. In cases of *Misprision* of treason, the offender is to be imprisoned during the king's pleasure, and to forfeit his goods and chattels, with the profits of his lands, &c. But in *Misprision* of felony, the offender is only to be punished with fine and imprisonment, and to remain in prison till the fine is paid.

To MISPROPO'RTION, *v. a.* to join in an unsuitable proportion.

To MISQUO'TE, *v. a.* to cite an author's words wrong.

To MISRECI'TE, *v. a.* to quote or recite wrong.

To MISRE'CKON, *v. a.* to reckon wrong; to compute wrong.

To MISREPO'RT, *v. a.* to give a false account of; to give an account which is both disadvantageous and false.

MISREPO RT, *s.* a false account; a false and malicious representation.

To MISREPRESE'NT, (the last *s* is pron. like *z*) *v. a.* to represent falsely.

MISREPRESENTA'TION, *s.* the act of wilfully representing a thing otherwise than it is.

MISRU'LE, *s.* tumult; confusion.

MISS, *s.* [contracted from *mistress*] a term of compliment used in addressing a young and unmarried lady. Figuratively, a prostitute.

To MISS, *v. a.* preter. *missed*, particip. pass. *mist*; to mistake; to fail hitting a mark; to fail of obtaining; to discover something unexpectedly wanting; to omit; to perceive the want of. Neuterly, to fly wide from; not to hit a mark; to prove unsuccessful; to fail or mistake; to be lost or wanting.

MI'SSAL, *s.* [from *missa* the mass, Lat.] the mass book.

To MISSEE'M, *v. n.* to make a false appearance.

MISSEL-BIRD, in ornithology, the common English name of the larger species of thrush.

To MISSE'RVE, *v. a.* to serve unfaithfully.

To MISSHA'PE, *v. a.* part. *mishaped*, or *mishapen*; to shape or form ill; to deform.

MI'SSILE, *a.* [*missilis*, from *mitto* to send, Lat.] thrown by the hand or from an engine. Striking at a distance, applied to weapons.

MI'SSION, (*mishon*) *s.* [*missio*, from *mitto* to send, Lat.] commission; the state of a person employed by another; persons sent on any account; usually applied to those sent to propagate the gospel in foreign parts. Dismission or discharge.

MI'SSIONARY, or MI'SSIONER, (*mishonary*, or *mishoner*) *s.* [*missionaire*, Fr.] one sent to propagate religion in foreign parts.

MI'SSISSIPPI, a considerable river of North America, which is the great channel of the waters of the Ohio, the Illinois, and their numerous branches from the E., and of the Missouri and other rivers from the W. Its source is unknown, but its length (in a southerly direction) is supposed to be upward of 3,000 miles, in all its windings, to its entrance into the Gulf of Mexico, between the 89th and 90th degrees of W. long. In this river, in lat. 44. 30. N., are the Falls of St. Anthony, where the whole river, which is more than 250 yards wide, falls perpendicularly about 30 feet.

MI'SSIVE, *a.* such as may be sent; such as are flung at a distance by the hand, or from an engine, applied to weapons.

To MISSPE'AK, (*misspéek*) *v. a.* pret. *mispoke*, part. *mispoken*; to speak wrong or amiss.

MIST, *s.* [*mist*, Sax.] a meteor, consisting of a low thin cloud, or small rain, whose drops are not to be distinguished. Figuratively, any thing that darkens, or obscures, applied to the understanding.

To MIST, *v. a.* to cloud; to cover with a steam or moist vapour.

To MISTA'KE, *v. a.* to conceive a wrong idea of; to take a thing for that which it is not, or to take one thing for another. Neuterly, to err; to form a false judgment or idea.

MISTA'KE, *s.* the act of forming a wrong idea, or taking a thing for what it is not.

MISTA'KEABLE, *s.* liable to be mistaken.

To be MISTA'KEN, *v. n.* to err, or to form a wrong opinion or judgment.

MISTA'KINGLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to form a wrong judgment or idea.

To MISTA'TE, *v. a.* to state wrong; to represent in a false light.

To MISTE'ACH, *v. a.* to teach wrong.

To MISTE'L, *v. a.* to relate falsely; to reckon wrong.

To MISTE'RM, *v. a.* to call by a wrong name.

MI'STERY, *s.* [*mestier*, Fr.] in law, an art, trade, or occupation. This word is generally, but improperly, written *mystery*.

To MISTHI'NK, *v. a.* to think ill; to think wrong.

MISTI'ME, *v. a.* to do unseasonably.

MI'STINESS, *s.* cloudiness; the state of being overcast, applied to the sky.

MI'STION, (pron. as spelt) *s.* [from *mistus* mixed, Lat.] the state of being mixed.

MI'STLETOE, MI'SLETOE, or MI'SSELTOE, *s.* a plant of which there is only one kind in Europe, growing, not on the ground, but on other trees, as the oak, apple-tree, pear-tree, white thorn, &c. Some physicians ascribe to it great virtues in the cure of the epilepsy.

MI'STLIKE, *a.* resembling a mist; like a mist.

MISTO'LD, the part. pass. of MISTELL.

MISTOO'K, the part. pass. of MISTAKE.

MI'STRESS, *s.* [*maîtresse*, Fr.] a woman who manages a house, and keeps servants; a woman skilled in any thing; a woman teacher; a woman who is the object of a person's love, in a good sense. A prostitute; used as an address of contempt.

MISTRU'ST, *s.* suspicion; diffidence.

To MISTRU'ST, *v. a.* to doubt.

MISTRUSTFUL, *a.* suspicious.

MISTRU'STFULLY, *ad.* in such a manner as betrays a suspicion.

MISTRUSTFULNESS, *s.* the quality of suspecting the fidelity of another.

MISTRU'STLESS, *a.* confident.

MI'STY, *a.* cloudy; overcast, applied to the sky; obscure; dark.

To MISUNDERSTA'ND, *v. a.* preter. and part. *misunderstood*; to take any person's meaning wrong; to mistake.

MISUNDERSTA'NDING, *s.* a difference, or disagreement, implying that the parties do not understand each other; an error: a false judgment or conception of the meaning of words or sentences.

MISU'SAGE, (*misúzage*) *s.* abuse or bad treatment.

To MISUSE, (*misúze*) *v. a.* [*mésuser*, Fr.] to treat or use in an improper manner; to abuse.

MISUSE, *s.* a bad use or treatment.

MI'SY, *s.* a very beauteous mineral, much resembling golden marcasites.

MITCHAM, a village in Surrey, 8 miles S. W. of London, where are some considerable calico-printing manufactories. It contains about 4,200 inhabitants.

MITCHELDE'AN, a town in Gloucestershire, 116 miles from London, whose market is on Monday.

MITE, *s.* [*mite*, Fr.] a very small insect which breeds in cheese. In weight, the 20th part of a grain. In money, the third part of a farthing. Proverbially, any thing very small; a very small particle or atom.

MI'THRIDATE, *s.* [Fr.] a kind of electuary; one of the

capital medicines of the shops, consisting of a great number of ingredients, and receiving its name from Mithridates, king of Pontus, its inventor. Also, a genus of plants, of which six are British species.

MI'TIGANT, *part.* [from *mitigo* to mitigate, Lat.] lenient, or lenitive.

To MI'TIGATE, *v. a.* [*mitigo*, from *mitis* mild, Lat. *mitiger*, Fr.] to abate, to lessen, applied to rigour or severity. To soften, lessen, or make less, applied to pain. To assuage or calm, applied to the heat and turbulence of factions.

MITIGA'TION, *s.* [*mitigatio*, from *mitigo* to mitigate, Lat.] the act of lessening any punishment, severity, or pain.

MI'TRE, (*miter*) *s.* [*mitre*, Fr. *mitra*, Lat.] a round cap, pointed and cleft a-top, with two pendants hanging down on the shoulders, worn on the head by bishops and abbots on solemn occasions; and, in heraldry, borne as a crest by a bishop and archbishop.

MI'TTAU, an extensive town, pretty well inhabited, and the capital of Courland, and the residence of the duke of the regency of the country. It is situated on the river Aa, in that part of Courland called Semigallia, 140 miles N. N. E. of Koningsberg, and 56 S. S. W. of Riga.

MI'TTENS, *s.* [*mitains*, Fr.] gloves that cover the arms, but not the fingers.

MI'TTIMUS, *s.* [Lat.] in law, a writ for transferring records from one court to another. Likewise, a writ under the hand and seal of a justice of the peace, directed to the gaoler or keeper of a prison, for receiving and safe keeping an offender, till he be delivered by due course of law.

To MIX, *v. a.* [*misschen*, Belg.] to unite different bodies into one mass; to compose of different things.

MI'XEN, *s.* [*mixen*, Sax.] a dunghill; a laystall.

MI'XTION, (pron. as spelt) *s.* [*mixtion*, Fr.] mixture; confusion of one body with another.

MI'XTLY, *ad.* in a mixed manner.

MI'XTURE, *s.* [*mixtura*, from *misceo* to mingle, Lat.] the act of joining or adding several things together; the state of different things united or added together; a mass or liquor formed by uniting different ingredients; any thing added or mixed.

MI'ZMAZE, *s.* [a cant word formed by the reduplication of *maze*] a maze; a labyrinth. "Through the *mizmaze* of variety of opinions." *Locke.*

MI'ZZEN, *s.* [*mezaen*, Belg.] in the sea language, is a particular mast or sail. The *mizzen-mast* stands in the sternmost part of a ship. The sail which belongs to the *mizzen-mast*, is called the *mizzen-sail*; and whenever the word *mizzen* is used at sea, it always means the sail.

To MI'ZZLE, *v. a.* [from *mist*] to rain in small drops, like a thick mist.

MI'ZZY, *s.* a bog; a quagmire.

MNEMO'NICS, (*nemóniks*) *s.* [from *mnaomai* to remember, Gr.] the art of memory.

To MOAN, (*mōn*) *v. a.* [*mœnan*, Sax.] to lament; deplore. Neuterly, to shew sorrow by the looks, a mournful tone of voice, and dismal complaints.

MOAN, (*mōn*) *s.* lamentation; sorrow expressed by words and actions.

MOAT, (*mōt*) *s.* [*motte*, Fr.] a canal, or collection of water, which runs in a ditch or channel round a building.

To MOAT, (*mōt*) *v. a.* [*motter*, Fr.] to surround any building with a canal or water.

MOB, *s.* [contracted from *mobile*, Fr.] the crowd; the vulgar; a tumultuous rout or multitude. In dress, a woman's cap.

To MOB, *v. a.* to harass or overbear by a mob or tumult.

MOBI'LE, (*mobéel*) *s.* [Fr.] the populace or vulgar; a tumultuous assembly of the common and lower order of people.

MOBI'LITY, *s.* [*mobilité*, Fr. *mobilitas*, from *moveo* to move, Lat.] the power of being moved. Figuratively, quickness of motion. In low language, the vulgar or populace. Fickleness or inconstancy, applied to the mind.

MO'CHA STONE, (*móka stōne*) *s.* [from *Mocha*, the place whence it is brought] a stone somewhat of the agate kind, of a clear horny gray, with delineations or figures representing mosses, shrubs, and branches, in black, brown, and red, in the substance of the stone.

To MOCK, *v. a.* [*moquer*, Fr.] to deride, scoff, or laugh at; to defeat; to elude; to disappoint a person's expectations; to beguile or delude with words. Neuterly, to scoff or jest at.

MOCK, *s.* ridicule; a sneer; an act of contempt; an object of ridicule; a contemptuous imitation or mimickry.

MOCK; *a.* counterfeit; false; not real.

MO'CKABLE, *a.* exposed to derision.

MO'CKER, *s.* one that ridicules another; a deceiver; an impostor.

MO'CKERY, *s.* derision; scorn; ridicule; contemptuous mimickry of a person's actions or words; sport; a vain show or counterfeit appearance; disappointment.

MO'CKING-BIRD, *s.* an American bird, which imitates the notes of other birds.

MO'CKINGLY, *ad.* insultingly.

MO'CKING-STOCK, *s.* a subject of derision, or object of ridicule.

MO'DAL, (*mōdal*) *a.* [from *modus* manner or fashion, Lat.] relating to the form only, opposed to essence.

MODA'LITY, *s.* an accidental difference; the quality of an accident.

MO'DBURY, a town in Devonshire, noted for fine white ale. It is 14 miles S. W. of Plymouth, and 208 W. by S. of London. Market on Thursday. Pop. 2116.

MODE, *s.* [*modus*, Lat.] form. In logic, that which cannot subsist in and of itself, but is always esteemed as belonging to, and subsisting by the help of, some substance, which, for that reason, is called its subject. Gradation or degree, "What *modes* of sight." Manner or method. State or appearance. Fashion or custom, from *mode*, Fr.

MO'DEL, *s.* [*modèle*, Fr.] a representation in miniature of some buildings, &c., a copy to be imitated; a mould; a standard by which any thing is measured. See MODULE. SYNON. *Model* is used for relief; *copy*, for painting. A *copy* ought to be faithful; a *model* just.

To MO'DEL, *v. a.* [*modeler*, Fr.] to plan; to shape; to form, mould, or delineate.

MO'DELLER, *s.* a planner or schemer.

MODE'NA, a city of Italy, situated between the rivers Secchia and Tanaro. It is pretty large and populous, having several piazzas; but the streets are narrow, the houses without beauty or symmetry, and the walks low and dark. The churches have little or nothing worth notice, but the ducal palace is large and splendid, and is richly furnished The picture-gallery consists of six rooms, all filled with select pieces of the most famous masters. In a chamber under the cathedral is shewn the so-much-talked-of *Secchia rapita*, or well-bucket, with iron hoops, taken in a petty war from the door of one of the inhabitants of Bologna. The inhabitants are said to be 350,000. It is 22 miles N. W. of Bologna. Lat. 44. 34. N., long. 11. 18. E.

MO'DERATE, *a.* [*moderatus*, from *moderor* to moderate, Lat.] temperate, or between the two extremes. Not hot, applied to temper. Not extravagant, applied to expense. Of the middle rate.

To MO'DERATE, *v. a.* [*moderor*, from *moderatio* due proportion, Lat.] to keep within due bounds and limits; to repress, regulate, or restrain.

MO'DERATELY, *ad.* temperately; mildly; in a middle degree

MO'DERATENESS, *s.* the quality of keeping within any two extremes.

MODERA'TION, *s.* [*moderatio*, from *moderor* to moderate, Lat.] the state of keeping a due mean between extremes; calmness, temperance, or equanimity.

MODERA'TOR, *s.* [*moderator*, from *moderor* to moderate, Lat.] a person or thing which calms or keeps from flying into excess; a person who presides at a disputation, to restrain the contending parties from indecency, confine them to the point in question, and shew the conclusiveness or inconclusiveness of their arguments and responses.

MO'DERN, (*módern*) *a.* [*moderne*, Fr.] late; not long done or existing.

MO'DERNISM, *s.* any thing formed according to the taste of the present age, opposed to that of the ancients. A word coined by Dean Swift in the following passage: "Scribblers send us over their trash in prose and verse, with abominable curtailings and quaint *modernisms*."

MO'DERNS, *s.* those who have lived lately, opposed to the ancients.

To MO'DERNIZE, *v. a.* to form any thing according to the taste of the present age; to translate or alter any thing ancient to the present taste.

MO'DERNNESS, *s.* novelty.

MO'DEST, *a.* [*modeste*, Fr. *modestus*, from *modus* a due proportion, Lat.] humble in opinion of one's own excellencies; free from boasting; reserved, or backward in doing any thing for fear of incurring censure; chaste; free from avoiding every appearance of vice without being carried to excess; moderate.

MO'DESTLY, *ad.* in an humble, chaste, and moderate manner; without excess, forwardness, boasting, or impudence.

MO'DESTY, *s.* [*modestie*, Fr.] a virtue which includes an humble opinion of one's own abilities, an utter abhorrence of the least appearance of vice, and a fear of doing any thing which either has incurred, or may incur, censure; chastity.

MO'DESTY-PIECE, *s.* a narrow lace or border, which runs along the upper part of the stays before, and is part of a woman's tucker.

MO'DICUM, *s.* [Lat.] a small portion or pittance.

MODIFI'ABLE, *a.* capable of receiving a difference with respect to all its modes or accidents.

MODIFICA'TION, *s.* [*modification*, Fr.] the act of giving a thing new accidental differences of form or mode; that which gives a thing any particular manner of being.

To MO'DIFY, *v. a.* [*modifier*, Fr.] to change the form, accidents, or qualities of a thing.

MODILLION, or MODI'LLON, *s.* [Fr.] an ornament in the cornice of the Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite orders, consisting of little inverted consoles or brackets in form of an *S*, serving to support the projecture of the larmier.

MO'DISH, (*módish*) *a.* agreeable to the fashion or reigning custom.

MO'DISHLY, *ad.* fashionably.

MO'DISHNESS, *s.* a strict observance of the fashion.

To MO'DULATE, *v. a.* [*modulor*, from *modulus* a measure, Lat.] in music, to change the key, and to return to it again, without giving offence to the ear.

MODULA'TION, *s.* [Fr. *modulatio*, from *modulus* a measure, Lat.] in music, the art of keeping in, and, on occasion, of changing, the key, and returning to it again, without offence to the ear; sound modulated; agreeable harmony.

MODULA'TOR, *s.* [*modulor*, from *modulus* a measure, Lat.] one that forms sounds to a certain key.

MO'DULE, *s.* [from *modulus* a measure, Lat.] a model, an empty representation, or mere shadow. In architecture, a certain measure, taken at pleasure, for regulating the proportion of columns, and the symmetry or distribution of the whole building.

MO'DUS, *s.* [Lat.] in law, giving money or land to a minister, instead of his tithes in kind.

MO'FFAT, a town in Scotland, famous for a sulphureous well, which has for nearly two centuries been eminent for its virtues in scrophulous diseases; 50 miles S. W. of Edinburgh. Pop. 2221.

MO'HAIR, *s.* [*mohère*, Fr.] thread or stuff made of camels' or other hair.

MOHILEF, one of the 41 governments of the Russian empire, containing 12 districts, part of Lithuania, dismembered from Poland, by the partition treaty of 1772. Its capital is Mohilef, a populous and well-built town, seated on the Dnieper, 35 miles S. of Ortza, and 57 W. of Misciflaff. Lat. 53. 30. N., long. 31. 2. E.

MOI'DERED, *part. a.* crazed.

MOI'DORE, *s.* [Port.] a Portugal gold coin, valued at 27*s.* sterling.

MOI'ETY, *s.* [*moitié*, Fr.] one of two equal parts; a part or portion.

To MOIL, *v. a.* [*mouiller*, Fr.] to daub with dirt; to fatigue or weary. Neuterly, to labour in the mire; to toil, drudge, or labour hard.

MOIST, *a.* [*moiste*, Fr.] wet in a small degree, so as not to be liquid; juicy.

To MOIST, or MOISTEN, *v. a.* to make wet in a small degree.

MOI'STENER, *s.* the person or thing which moistens.

MOI'STNESS, *s.* the quality of being wet in a small degree.

MOI'STURE, *s.* [*moiteur*, Fr.] a small quantity of water or liquid; dampness.

MOLA'SSES. See MELASSES.

MOLDA'VIA, a province of Turkey in Europe, bounded on the N. by Poland; on the E. by Bessarabia and Budziac Tartary; on the S. by Walachia; and on the W. by Transylvania; being 180 miles in its greatest length, and somewhat less in breadth. The principal rivers are the Pruth, Moldau, Bardalach, and Sereth. The soil is rich, and it abounds in good pastures, which feed a great number of horses, oxen, and sheep; it also produces corn, pulse, honey, wax, and fruits, with plenty of game, fish, and fowls. The inhabitants are Christians of the Greek church. The Turks oblige the hospodar, or waiwode, to pay an annual tribute, and to raise a large body of troops at his own expense, in time of war. Jassy is the capital. Lat. 47. 8½ N., long. 27. 5. E. Pop. 300,000.

MOLD, or *MOULD*, a town of Flintshire, in N. Wales, five miles S. of Flint. Its market is on Wednesday, and it is distant from London 201 miles.

MOLE, *s.* [*mæl*, Sax.] in physic, a shapeless concretion of extravasated blood, which grows into a kind of flesh, and is called a false conception; a natural spot on the skin, sometimes having hair in it; a little animal or beast, which casts up the earth in hillocks, formerly thought to be blind, but by modern naturalists proved to have perfect eyes, and holes for them through the skin about the size of a pin's head. A mound, dyke, or port, from *moles*, Lat.

MO'LECULE, *s.* in chemistry, the molecules of bodies are those ultimate particles of matter which cannot be decomposed by any chemical means.

MO'LEHILL, *s.* a hillock thrown up by a mole.

To MOLEST, *v. a.* [*molester*, Fr. from *molestus* troublesome, Lat.] to disturb trouble, or vex.

MOLESTA'TION, *s.* [from *molestus* troublesome, Lat.] disturbance; uneasiness caused by vexation.

MOLE'STER, *s.* one who disturbs.

MO'LINISTS, *s.* a sect in the Romish church who follow the doctrines of the Jesuit Molina, relative to sufficient and efficacious grace. Their great antagonists were the Jansenists.

MO'LLIENT, *part.* [*molliens*, from *mollio* to soften, Lat.] softening or making soft.

MOLLIFIABLE, *a.* capable of being softened or appeased.

MOLLIFICA'TION, *s.* the act of making soft. Mitigation or pacification, applied to anger.

MO'LLIFIER, *s.* that which makes soft or calm.

To MO'LLIFY, *v. a.* [*mollio*, from *mollis* soft, Lat.] to soften. To appease, applied to anger. To moderate, applied to any thing harsh or rigorous.

MOLOSSES, MOLASSES, or MELASSES, that gross, yet fluid, matter remaining of sugar after refining, and which no boiling will bring to a consistence more solid than that of syrup; hence called, also, syrup of sugar.

MO'LTEN, part. pass. of MELT.

MO'LY, *s.* the wild garlic.

MOLYBDATES, *s.* in chemistry, salts formed by the combination of any base with the molybdic acid.

MOLYBDENUM, *s.* in mineralogy, a metal which is fusible with difficulty. It is employed in Germany in dyeing.

MOLYBDIC, *a.* in chemistry, belonging to molybdena.

MOLU'CCAS, or *Spice Islands*, a cluster of small but valuable islands in the Eastern Ocean, lying mostly within sight of each other. The principal are Ternate, Amboyna, Tydore, Machian, Timor or Motyr, Bachian, Bourso, and Ceram. They are situated to the E. and S. of Celebes. Their coasts are rendered very dangerous by sands and shelves. They produce neither corn, rice, nor cattle, except goats; but they have oranges, lemons, coarse tobacco, and, above all, nutmegs, cloves, and other spices. Here are parrots of extraordinary beauty, and many birds of paradise. They have large snakes which are not venomous, but very dangerous lizards, or land crocodiles. The Dutch, who drove out the Spaniards and Portuguese, kept out all other European nations, being jealous of their spice trade. The natives are Pagans, but there are many Mahometans. All the particular kings of these islands are subject to the king of Ternate, who is in alliance with the Dutch. Most, if not all of them, were reduced by the English in the late war, but restored at the peace.

MOME, *s.* a dull, stupid, dronish fellow.

MO'MENT, *s.* [*momentum*, from *moveo* to move, Lat.] consequence, importance, or weight; force or acting power; an indivisible particle of time. SYNON. *Moment, instant.* A *moment* is not long; but an *instant* is still shorter. The word *moment* has a signification more extended. It is taken, sometimes, for time in general, and is used in a figurative sense. That of *instant* is more contracted; it marks the shortest duration of time, and is never used but in the literal sense.

MO'MENTALLY, *ad.* for a moment.

MOMENTA'NEOUS, *a.* [from *momentum* a moment, Lat.] lasting but a moment.

MO'MENTARY, *a.* done in, or lasting a moment.

MOME'NTOUS, *a.* [from *momentum*, that which causes motion, Lat.] of weight, consequence, or importance.

MO'NACHAL, (*monakal*) *a.* [*monachalis*, Lat. *monachos* solitary, from *monos* alone, Gr.] monastic; relating to monks.

MO'NACHISM, (*mónakizm*) *a.* [*monachisme*, Fr.] the state of monks; a monastic life.

MONA'CO, a small but handsome town of Italy, capital of a territory of the same name, with a good harbour. It is very strong by nature, seated on a craggy hill, and had its own prince, under the protection of France. The rock stretches out into the sea, and is 8 miles W. of Ventimiglia, and 12 N. E. of Nice. Lat. 43. 48. N., long. 7. 36. E.

MO'NAD, or MO'NADE, *s.* [from *monas*, Gr.] an invisible thing.

MO'NAGHAN, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 30 miles in length, and from 10 to 20 in breadth; bounded on the W. by Fermanagh; on the N. by Tyrone; on the E. by Armagh; and on the S. E. and S. by Louth and Cavan. It contains 19 parishes. Pop. 195,536, and sends two members to parliament. The soil is, in general, deep and fertile; wet and damp in some places, and hilly in others. The linen manufacture flourishes in the N. and W. parts, and is averaged at 104,000*l* yearly.

MO'NAGHAN, the capital of the county of Monaghan, was fortified with a castle and fort against the Irish, in the reign of Elizabeth. It is 62 miles N. N. W. of Dublin.

MO'NARCH, (*monark*) *s.* [from *monos* alone, and *arche* government, Gr.] a king; a governor invested with absolute authority; any thing superior to others of the same kind.

MONA'RCHAL, (*monárkal*) *a.* governed by a single person or king; suiting a king.

MONA'RCHICAL, (*monarkikal*) *a.* [from *monos* alone, and *arche* government, Gr.] belonging to a single ruler or king.

MO'NARCHY (*mŏnarky*) *s.* [from *monos* alone, and *arche* government, Gr.] the government of a single person; a kingdom.

MO'NASTERY, *s.* [*monasterium*, Lat.] a house for persons to retire to on a religious account; a convent.

MONA'STIC, or MONA'STICAL, *a.* [*monasticus*, Lat. *monachos* solitary, from *monos* alone, Gr.] religiously recluse; belonging to a monk.

MONA'STICALLY, *ad.* after the manner of a monk.

MO'NDAY, (*Múnday*) *s.* [*monandaeg*, Sax.] the second day of the week, so called because formerly dedicated to the moon.

MO'NEY, (the *o* is pronounced like *u* in this word and its following compounds and derivatives; as *múnny, múnneyed* &c.) *s.* It has properly no plural, except when money is taken for a single piece; but *monies* was formerly used for sums, [*mwnai*, Brit.] a piece of metal stamped with some mark or image, whose value is fixed by public authority.

Money makes the Mare to go.

This Proverb is a good lesson of *industry* in our calling and *frugality* in our expenses, intimating its usefulness, in that it *clothes* the naked, *feeds* the hungry, and buys a crutch for the cripple. In a word, it carries on all the business upon earth, and there is nothing to be done without it in any affair either of necessity or convenience, and by its assistance we may almost work miracles.

MO'NEYBAG, *s.* a large purse.

MO'NEYBOX, *s.* a till; a repository of ready coin.

MO'NEYCHANGER, *s.* a broker in money; one who changes one piece of coin for more of less value, or several pieces for one of more value.

MO'NEYED, *a.* rich in coin, opposed to wealth in lands.

MO'NEYLESS, *a.* wanting money; pennyless.

MO'NEYMATTER, *s.* account of debtor and creditor.

MO'NEYSCRIVENER, *s.* one who raises money for others.

MO'NEYSWORTH, *s.* something worth money; something that will bring money.

MO'NEYWORT, *s.* The bastard moneywort is a plant

with pale red blossoms, found in rivulets and springs; the purple moneywort is a species of loosestrife.

MO'NGER, (*múnger*) *s.* [*mangere*, Sax.] a dealer or seller. After the name of any commodity, it implies a person who deals in it, or sells it; thus, *fishmonger* is one who sells or deals in fish.

MO'NGREL, (*múngrel*) *a.* [from *mang*, Sax.] of a mixed breed.

MO'NGULS, a people who inhabit a country to the N. of China. They assume to be the same original as those who accompanied Tamerlane in the conquests of India, Persia, and other countries, and called, in most histories, Moguls. The country is very little known, except that part of it which the caravans pass through in travelling from Russia to China. The Monguls dwell in tents, or little moveable houses, and live entirely on the produce of their cattle, which are horses, camels, cows, and sheep. They exchange their commodities for rice, sugar, tea, tobacco, cotton cloth, and several sorts of household utensils; not knowing the use of money. The religion of the Monguls of the W. is that of the Dalay-Lama, which is full of ceremonies not unlike Popery.

MONI'TION, *s.* [*monitio*, from *moneo* to admonish, Lat.] an information or hint; instruction or advice.

MO'NITOR, *s.* [Lat.] one who warns of faults or informs of duty; one who gives useful hints. In schools, applied to a scholar commissioned by the master to take notice of the behaviour of his school-fellows.

MO'NITORY, *a.* [*monitorius*, from *moneo* to admonish, Lat.] conveying useful instructions or admonitions.

MO'NITORY, *s.* an admonition. Not in use.

MONK, (the *o* pron. like *u* in this and its derivatives, as *munk*, *munkish*, &c.) *s.* [*monec*, Sax. *monachus*, Lat. *monachos* solitary, from *monos* alone, Gr.] a person who retires from the world to give himself wholly up to devotion, and to live in abstinence and solitude.

MO'NKERY, *s.* a monastic life.

MO'NKEY, (*munkey*) *s.* [from *mon* a man, and *kin*, a diminutive termination] an animal which much resembles the human species. The monkey race consist of many different species, and are divided into apes that are destitute of a tail; baboons, which have short tails and muscular bodies; monkeys, whose tails are generally long; and sapajous, which have prehensile tails.

MO'NKHOOD, *s.* the condition, state, or profession of a monk.

MO'NKISH, *a.* taught or professed by monks.

MO'NKSHOOD. *s.* a plant.

MONKS-RHU'BARB, *s.* a species of dock. Its roots are used in medicine.

MO'NMOUTH, the county town of Monmouthshire, pleasantly seated at the confluence of the rivers Wye, Mynnow, and Frothy, which almost surround it. It is a large, handsome town, and carries on a considerable trade with Bristol by the Wye. In its once stately castle, the remains of which shew it to have been very strong, Henry V, from hence called Henry of Monmouth, the conqueror of France, was born. It is 21 miles W. by S. of Gloucester, and 128 W. by N. of London. A plentiful market for corn and provisions on Saturday. Fairs on Whitsun-Tuesday, September 4th, and November 22d. Pop. 4916.

MO'NMOUTHSHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the N. by Herefordshire and Brecknockshire; on the E. by Gloucestershire; on the S. E. by the mouth of the Severn; and on the W. by the counties of Brecknock and Glamorgan. Its extent from N. to S. is about 28 miles, and from E. to W. 20. It is divided into 6 hundreds, and contains 7 market-towns, and 127 parishes, and a population of about 134,349. The air is temperate and healthy, and the soil fruitful, though mountainous and woody. The hills feed sheep, goats, and horned cattle, and the valleys produce plenty of grass and corn. Beside the Wye, the Mynnow, and the Rhyney, or Rumney, this county has almost peculiar to itself the river Usk, which divides it into two unequal portions, the eastern and largest part of which is a tract, fertile, on the whole, in corn and pastures, and well wooded. It abounds with limestone, which is burnt on the spot, for the general manure of the country. The smaller western portion is mountainous, and in great part unfavourable for cultivation; whence it is devoted to the feeding of sheep. It has several long narrow valleys, watered by streams that fall into the Bristol Channel. All the rivers above mentioned, particularly the Wye and Usk, abound with fish, especially salmon and trout. Monmouthshire was formerly reckoned one of the counties of Wales; and, from the names of its towns and villages, its mountainous rugged surface, as well as its situation beyond the Wye, which seems to form a natural boundary between England and Wales in this part, it certainly partakes most of the character of the latter country, though since the reign of Charles II., when it was added to the Oxford circuit, it has been considered as an English county. The people use the Welsh language, but the English tongue is coming into use. The manufacture of this county is flannels.

MONO'CEROS, *Unicorn*, in astronomy, a constellation of the southern hemisphere.

MO'NOCHORD, (*mónokord*) *s.* [from *monos* alone, and *chorde* a string, Gr.] an instrument having but one string.

MONO'CULAR, or MONO'CULOUS, *a.* [from *monos* alone, Gr. and *oculus* the eye, Lat.] one-eyed.

MO'NODY, *s.* [from *monos* alone, and *ode* a song, Gr.] a poem or song sung by a single person and expressive of grief.

MONOEMU'GI, or *Nimaama*, a kingdom of Africa, lying near the equator; said to be bounded by Abyssinia on the N., Mohgallo, Mozambique, and other states of Zanguebar on the E., Monomotapa on the S., and Congo and Angola on the W.; but the real limits are unknown. The sovereign, however, is rich and powerful, having subdued most of the petty princes around. His subjects carry on a commerce with Abyssinia and the eastern coasts in gold, and vast quantities of ivory teeth, as elephants are very numerous here, which they exchange for European and Indian commodities. This is all we can find concerning this unknown empire.

MONO'GAMIST, *s.* [from *monos* alone, and *gameo* to marry, Gr.] one who disallows of second marriages.

MONO'GAMY, *s.* [from *monos* alone, and *gameo* to marry, Gr.] marriage of one wife.

MO'NOGRAM, *s.* [from *monos* alone, and *gramma* a letter, Gr.] a cipher or character compounded of several letters; a sentence in one line; an epigram in one verse.

MO'NOLOGUE, (*monolōg*) *s.* [from *monos* alone, and *logos* a discourse, Gr.] a soliloquy.

MONO'MACHY, *s.* [from *monos* alone, and *machomai* to fight, Gr.] a duel; a single combat.

MONOMOTA'PA, a kingdom of Africa, bounded on the N. by Monomugi; on the E. by Sofala; on the S. by Caffraria; and, on the W. by unknown regions. It is watered by several rivers, of which Zambera is the chief. The air is temperate, and the soil fertile in rice and sugar-canes; which last grow without cultivation. There are a great many ostriches and elephants, with several mines of gold and silver. The houses are built of wood, and covered with plaster, but they have very few towns, of which Monomotapa is the chief. The inhabitants are negroes,

and believe in one God that created the world; but admit of polygamy. The Portuguese had a settlement here in 1560, but they were all destroyed, or driven away soon after. It lies on the sea-shore, in the southern part of Africa, between Lat. 15. 0. and 23. 0. S., and between long. 41. 0. and 56. 0. E.

MONOPE'TALOUS, *a.* [from *monos* alone, and *petalon* a flower leaf, Gr.] in botany, having but one flower leaf.

MONO'POLIST, *s.* [from *monos* alone, and *poleo* to deal, Gr.] one who by engrossing, or patent, has the sole power of vending any commodity.

To MONO'POLIZE, *v. a.* [from *monos* alone, and *poleo* to deal, Gr.] to have the sole power of making or selling any commodity.

MONO'POLY, *s.* [*monopolé*, Fr. from *monos* alone, and *poleo* to deal, Gr.] the sole privilege of making or selling any thing.

MONO'PTOTE, *s.* [from *monos* alone, and *ptosis* a case, Gr.] in grammar, a noun only having one case.

MONOPYRE'NEOUS, *a.* [from *monos* alone, and *pyren* a kernel, Gr.] such fruits as contain only one seed or kernel.

MONO'STICK, (*monóstik*) *s.* [from *monos* alone, and *stichos* a verse, Gr.] a composition consisting of a single verse.

MONOSYLLA'BICAL, *a.* consisting of but one syllable.

MONOSY'LLABLE, *s.* [from *monos* alone, and *syllabe* a syllable, Gr.] a word only of one syllable.

MONOSY'LLABLE, *a.* [from *monos* alone, and *syllabe*, a syllable, Gr.] consisting of words of one syllable.

MONO'TOMY, *s.* [from *monos* alone, and *tonos* a tone, Gr.] a fault in pronunciation, wherein a long series of words are delivered with one unvaried tone, and without any cadence.

MONSO'ON, *s.* [*monson*, Fr.] a species of trade-wind, in the Indies, which for six months blows constantly the same way, and the contrary way the other six months.

MO'NSTER, *s.* [*monstrum*, Lat.] a production or birth, wherein the parts differ from the general figure or form of its species; something horrible for deformity and mischief.

To MO'NSTER, *v. a.* to represent as monstrous.

MONSTRO'SITY, or MONSTRUO'SITY, *s.* (*monstrosity* is most analogous) the state of being out of the common order of nature.

MO'NSTROUS, *a.* [from *monstrum* a monster, Lat.] deviating from the stated order of nature; strange or wonderful, include dislike; irregular or enormous. "No *monstrous* height." *Pope.* Shocking; hateful. "The *monstrous* scorn."

MO'NSTROUSLY, *ad.* in a manner that is out of the common order of nature; terribly; horribly; to a great degree.

MO'NSTROUSNESS, *s.* the quality which renders any thing or action shocking, irregular, or enormous.

MO'NTANT, *s.* [Fr.] a term in fencing.

MONT BLANC, a mountain of the Alps in Savoy, so called from its white appearance; it is 15,362 feet above the level of the sea, and is supposed to be the highest in Europe.

MONTE'RO, *s.* [Span.] a horseman's cap.

MO'NTETH, *s.* [from the name of the inventor] a vessel in which glasses are washed.

MONTGO'MERY, the county-town of Montgomeryshire, a small neat town, with a rich soil, but little trade. The reliques of its castle, which stand on a projecting ridge of a great height and steepness, and towards the end are quite precipitous, impend in a picturesque manner over the town, but are now very small. It is pleasantly seated on a rocky hill, near the Severn, 26 miles S. W. by W. of Hereford, and 161 N. W. of London. Market on Thursday.

MONTGO'MERYSHIRE, a county of N. Wales, bounded on the N. by Merionethshire and Denbighshire, on the N. E. and E. by Shropshire, on the S. by Radnorshire, on the S. W. by Cardiganshire, on the W. by part of Merionethshire. It extends 33 miles from N. to S. and about 24 from E. to W.; and is divided into 7 hundreds which contain 6 market towns, 47 parishes. Pop. 69,220 and sends 1 member to parlnt. The air is pleasant and salubrious; and the country in general mountainous, but fertile, (the S. S. E. and N. E. parts are extremely so, being much more level,) and agreeably interspersed with valleys, hills, meadows, and corn-fields. The hilly tracts are almost entirely sheep-walks; and the flocks, like those of Spain, are driven from distant parts to feed on them during summer. This county also affords mineral treasures, particularly lead; and it abounds with slate and lime; but there is no coal. Its principal rivers are the Severn, Vyrnew, and Tannat, which are remarkable for their great variety of fish, and for salmon in particular.

MONTH, (*múnth*) *s.* [*mona*, Sax. the moon] a space of time measured by the revolution of the sun or moon, and reckoned the twelfth part of the year. A *lunar month*, is the space between two conjunctions of the moon with the sun, or between two moons. A *solar month*, the space of time wherein the sun revolves through one entire sign of the ecliptic. The *calendar months* consist unequally of thirty and thirty-one days, except February, which in leap-years has twenty-nine, but in other years twenty-eight days.

MO'NTHLY, (*múnthly*) *a.* continuing or performed in a month; happening every month.

MO'NTHLY, (*múnthly*) *ad.* once in a month.

MONTO'IR, *s.* [Fr.] in horsemanship, a stone as high as the stirrups, which Italian riding-masters mount their horses from, without putting their foot in the stirrup.

MONTPE'LLIER, a large, rich, and beautiful city of France in the department of Herault. Before the Revolution it had an university, with a celebrated school of medicine, founded by physicians who were expelled from Spain in the year 1180. The scarlet gown of that witty philosopher, Rabelais, with which doctors of physic are or were invested here at taking their degrees, has long since ceased to be an original, the students having, from time to time, cut off little slips, so that the robe now, or lately used, is at least, the third or fourth substitute. Here is also a botanic garden, the first established in Europe, and an academy of sciences. The town-house is remarkable for its halls, which are embellished with fine paintings. It has many fine houses, and several stately edifices, but the streets are very narrow. The number of inhabitants is computed at 40,000, who trade in verdigris, which is the principal manufacture, wool, wine, aqua-vitæ, Hungary-water, cinnamon-water, capillaire, essence of bergamot, and lemons; also, in woollen carpets, dimities, fustians, and silk stockings. These commodities are sent, by the canal, to Cette, which is the sea-port of Montpellier. The air is extremely healthy, and a great number of persons flock hither from all parts to recover their health. Montpellier is pleasantly seated upon a hill, by the river Lez, 5 miles from the Mediterranean, 27 S. W. of Nismes, and 212 S. by E. of Paris. Lat. 43. 36½. N., long. 3. 57. E.

MONTRO'SE, a town of Angus-shire, containing, in 1831, about 12,05 inhabitants. Montrose gives title to a duke of the ancient and noble family of Graham. At high water it is almost surrounded by the sea. The harbour is a fine semicircular basin, with a handsome stone pier; and a great number of trading vessels belonging to this port. The buildings are neat, and many of them in the modern taste. The most remarkable are the town-house, the presbyterian church, and an elegant episcopal chapel. A great quantity

of malt is made here; and there are manufactures of sail-cloth, linen, coloured and white thread, brown sheeting, Osnaburgs, and cotton stockings, as also a tannery and rope-works. The salmon fisheries, on the N. and S. Esk, form a valuable branch of commerce. Montrose is seated on a gentle eminence, in a peninsula, formed by the estuary of S. Esk (over which a new bridge has been lately erected) and the German Ocean, 48 miles N. E. of Edinburgh.

MONTSERRA'T, a well-watered fruitful island in the West Indies, discovered, in 1493, by Columbus, and so named by him from its resemblance to a mountain of the same name in Spain. It is about 9 miles in length, and as much in breadth, and is divided into two parishes. The mountains are covered with cedar, cypress, the iron-tree, with other woods, and some odoriferous shrubs. As to soil, animals, and commerce, Montserrat is much the same as the other Caribbee islands. It is possessed by the English, and is 30 miles S. W. of Antigua. Lat. 16. 49. N., long. 62. 27. W.

MO'NUMENT, *s.* [*monumentum*, from *moneo* to inform, Lat.] any thing by which the memory of persons or things is preserved.

MONUME'NTAL, *s.* preserving the memory or remembrance; belonging to a tomb raised in honour of the dead.

MOOD, *s.* [from *modus* manner or due proportion, Lat.] in logic, the regular determination of propositions according to their quantity or quality, *i. e.*, their universal or particular affirmation or negation. In music, manner or style. In grammar, the different changes a word undergoes, to signify the various intentions and affections of the mind. Temper of mind; state of the mind as affected by passion; anger; rage; from *mod*, Sax. *moed*, Belg. *mod*. Goth. An habitual temper of the mind.

MOO'DY, *a.* angry, or out of humour; mental; intellectual; belonging to the mind.

MOON, *s.* [*mona*, Sax.] in the solar system, is a satellite or secondary planet of the earth, considered as a primary one, about which she revolves in an elliptic orbit, at the distance of about 240,000 miles, at a mean rate. Next to the sun, she is the most splendid and shining globe in the heavens; and by dissipating, in some measure, the darkness of the night, subdividing the year into months, and regulating the flux and reflux of the sea, she not only becomes a pleasing, but a welcome object; affording much for speculation to the contemplative mind, and of real use to the navigator, the traveller, and the husbandman. That the moon appears so much larger than the other planets, is owing to her vicinity to us; for to a spectator in the sun she would be scarcely visible, without the assistance of a telescope. Her distance is but small from us, when compared with that of the other heavenly bodies; which is easily proved from her very great horizontal parallax, which amounts sometimes to 61′ 25″. If the moon were a body possessing native light, we should not perceive any diversity of appearance; but as she shines entirely by light received from the sun, and reflected by her surface, it follows, that, according to the situation of the beholder with respect to the illuminated part, he will see more or less of her reflected beams, for only one half of a globe can be enlightened at once. Hence while she is making her revolution round the heavens, she undergoes great changes in her appearance. In every revolution of the moon about the earth, she turns once round upon her axis, and therefore always presents the same face to our view; and as, during her course round the earth, the sun enlightens successively every part of her globe only once, consequently she has but one day in all that time, and her day and night together are as long as our lunar month. As we see only one side of the moon, we are therefore invisible to the inhabitants, on the opposite side, unless they take a journey to that side which is next to us, for which purpose some of them must travel more than 1,500 miles. And as the earth, from one half of the moon, is never seen, so, from the middle of the other half, it is always seen overhead, turning round almost thirty times as quick as the moon does. To her inhabitants, the earth seems to be the largest body in the universe, her apparent diameter constantly occupying from 1° 47′ 46″ to 2° 2′ 50″ of the lunar celestial regions. Her periodic, sidereal, and synodic revolutions, are, respectively, 27d. 7h. 43m. 4s. 3-5ths; 27d. 7h. 43m. 11⅛s.; and 29d. 12h. 44m. 3s. Her diameter is 2,171 miles; her surface about 3-40ths of the earth's; and her solid contents 1-49th of the same. The moon's apogee is not fixed in any particular point of the ecliptic, but makes a complete revolution, according to the order of the signs, in 3231d. 8h. 34m. 57⅛s. as measured by the equinoxes, but from one fixed star to the same again in 3232d. 11h. 14m. 31s. Her nodes also have a revolution, contrary to the order of the signs, in 6798d. 4h. 52m. 52s. 3-10ths, according to the equinoxes, but in 6803d. 2h. 55m. 18s. 2-5ths, as measured by the stars. The inclination of her orbit to the ecliptic varies from 4° 59′ to 5° 17½′. It is greatest of all at those new or full moons that happen at the nodes, but least of all at those that happen 90° from them. The mean inclination is 5° 8′ 46″. The moon's apparent diameter varies according to her horizontal parallax. Her greatest diameter 33′ 34″ takes place when she is in perigee at the time of full moon, and the least 29′ 25″ when she is in apogee at the time of the change. The moon's horizontal parallax bears a constant proportion to her apparent diameter, and may be found at any time by multiplying it by 1 8248-10000ths. The mean eccentricity of her orbit is 547-10000ths of her mean distance from the earth, and the greatest equation of her orbit 7° 39′. As the moon is a dark body of itself, and has no light but what she receives from the sun, it is evident that when she is at the full, and in the ecliptic, or nearly so, the interposition of the earth must prevent her at that time from being illuminated, causing what we usually term an eclipse of the moon. But when the moon, at the time of her change, is in the plane of the earth's orbit, or nearly so, her interposition between us and the sun must consequently hide the sun from our view, while she is in that position, causing what we improperly call an eclipse of the sun, for it is the earth that is really obscured. Eclipses of the sun, at any particular place, happen much more seldom than those of the moon; for those of the latter, on account of her real deprivation of light, are visible to every part of this globe of which she is above the horizon; but those of the former, on account of the smallness of the moon's body compared to the earth's, are visible to those parts only between which and the sun she is interposed; so that there may be an eclipse of the sun at Edinburgh, and not the least indication of one at London. If the sun at the time of the change be within about 17° of either of the lunar nodes, there will be an eclipse of the sun to some part of the earth; and if, at the time of the full, he is within about 12°, the moon will be eclipsed. The greatest eclipses of the moon take place when she is in one of her nodes at the time of the opposition; but the greatest eclipses of the sun in England only happen when the moon has considerable north latitude, and the sun at the same time above the horizon; though when he is posited in one of the nodes at that time, the eclipse remains longest upon the earth, which is about 5h. 51m. The longest duration of an eclipse of the moon is 3h. 58m. nearly. There will be no total eclipse of the sun during the 19th century. The last great eclipse took place November 19th, 1816. On that day the time of new moon was at 21 minutes past 10 in the morning, quantity eclipsed 8¼ digits

The second eclipse will happen Sept. 7, 1820, new moon at 45 minutes past 1 in the afternoon, digits eclipsed near 11. The face of the moon is greatly diversified with inequalities, and parts of different colours, some brighter and some darker than the other parts of her disk. When viewed through a telescope, her face is evidently diversified with hills and valleys; and the same is also shewn by the edge or border of the moon appearing jagged about the confines of the illuminated part of her disk, when the moon is either horned or gibbous. That the spots in the moon, which are taken for mountains and valleys, are really such, is evident from their shadows; for, in all situations of the moon, the elevated parts are constantly found to cast a triangular shadow in a direction from the sun; and, on the contrary, the cavities are always dark on the side next the sun, and illuminated on the opposite one; which is exactly conformable to what we observe of hills and valleys on the earth; and, as the tops of these mountains are considerably elevated above the other parts of her surface, they are illuminated when they are at some distance from the confines of her enlightened hemisphere; from which circumstance a mean of determining their heights is afforded. The observations of Mr. Schroeter concerning the lunar mountains, are as follow: "The most lofty mountain on the surface of our globe is supposed to be Chimboraco, which is not 20,000 feet in height; but there are many in the moon which are much higher; that which is distinguished by the name of Leibnitz, is not less than 25,000 feet. This elevation will appear more extraordinary, if compared with the moon's diameter, of which it is 1-214ths; whereas Chimboraco is not above 1-1017ths of that of the earth; thus considered, the lunar mountains are near five times as high as any on our globe." As the moon has on her surface mountains and valleys, in common with the earth, some astronomers have discovered a still greater similarity, viz., that some of these are really volcanoes, emitting fires as those of the earth do. An appearance of this kind was discovered some few years ago by Don Ulloa, in an eclipse of the sun. It was a small bright spot like a star near the margin of the moon, and which he at that time supposed to be a hole or valley, with the sun's light shining through it. Succeeding observations, however, have induced astronomers to attribute appearances of this kind to the eruption of volcanic fire; and, on the 19th of April, 1787, Dr. Herschel discovered three volcanoes in the dark part of the moon; two of them seemed to be almost extinct, but the third shewed an actual eruption of fire, or luminous matter resembling a small piece of burning charcoal covered by a very thin coat of white ashes; it had a degree of brightness about as strong as that with which such a coal would be seen to glow in faint day-light. The adjacent parts of the volcanic mountain seemed faintly illuminated by the eruption. A similar eruption appeared on the 4th of May, 1783. On the 7th of March, 1794, a few minutes before eight o'clock in the evening, Mr. Wilkins, of Norwich, an eminent architect, observed, with the naked eye, a very bright spot upon the dark part of the moon: the whole time he saw it, it was a fixed, steady light, except the moment before it disappeared, when its brightness increased; he conjectures that he saw it above five minutes. The same phænomenon was observed by Mr. T. Stretton, in St. John's square, Clerkenwell, London. *Phil. Trans.* 1794. On the 13th of April, 1793, and 5th of Feb. 1794, M. Piazzi, astronomer-royal at Palermo, observed a bright spot upon the dark part of the moon. Several other astronomers and scientific men in the various countries of Europe have observed the same phænomenon. See *Mémoires de Bertin*, for 1778. Figuratively, a month. In fortification, something resembling a crescent or half-moon; this word is generally used in composition, either in the last sense, or for something belonging to the moon.

MOO'N-BEAM, *s.* a ray of light darting from the moon.

MOO'N-CALF, *s.* a monster; a false conception; a dolt; a stupid fellow.

MOO'NEYED, *a.* having eyes affected by the revolutions of the moon. Figuratively, dimsighted; purblind.

MOO'N-FERN, *s.* a plant.

MOO'N-FISH, *s.* a kind of fish, so called because the tanfin is shaped like a half-moon, by which, and his odd-trussed shape, he is sufficiently distinguished.

MOO'NLESS, *a.* not enlightened by the moon.

MOO'NLIGHT, (*moónlīt*) *s.* the light afforded by the moon.

MOO'NLIGHT, (*moónlīt*) *a.* enlightened by the moon. "The *moonlight* shade." *Pope.*

MOO'NSHINE, *s.* the light or lustre of the moon. In burlesque, a month.

MOO'NSHINE, or MOO'NSHINY, *a.* [both these words are derived from a corruption of *moonshining*] during the shining of the moon; by means of moonlight. "You *moonshine* revellers." *Shak.*

MOO'NSTONE, *s.* a kind of stone.

MOO'NSTRUCK, *a.* lunatic; affected by the moon.

MOO'N-TREFOIL, *s.* a plant, so called on account of the shape of its fruit.

MOO'NWORT, *s.* in botany, a kind of fern.

MOOR, *s.* [*moer*, Belg.] a marsh, fen, or tract of low watery land. A negro or black; from *maurus*, Lat.

To MOOR, *v. a.* [*morer*, Fr.] to fasten a vessel by anchors or other means. Neuterly, to be fixed or stationed.

MOO'RCOCK, *s.* in ornithology, the red grouse.

MOO'RHEN, *s.* in ornithology, the water-hen; also the hen of the red grouse.

MOO'RISH, *a.* fenny; marshy; watery.

MOO'RLAND, *s.* a marsh, or watery ground.

MOO'RSTONE, *s.* a species of granite.

MOO'RY, *a.* marshy; fenny; watery.

MOOSE, (*mooz*) *s.* the large American deer.

To MOOT, *v. a.* [*motian*, Sax.] in law, to plead a mock cause; to state a point of law, or argue a case, by way of exercise, for a degree of barrister in the inns of court, called to *argue a moot*. A *moot case*, or *point*, such as may admit dispute.

MOO'TER, *s.* one that argues a moot.

MOP, *s.* [*moppa*, Brit.] pieces of cloth, or locks of wool, fixed to a long handle, used in washing floors.

To MOP, *v. a.* to rub with a mop.

To MOPE, *v. n.* to be stupid; to be drowsy, spiritless, inactive, or dull. Actively, to make one spiritless or delirious.

MOPE-E'YED, *a.* blind of one eye.

MO'PPET, or MO'PSEY, a doll made of rags; a fond name for a child.

MO'PUS, *s.* [a cant word from *mope*] a drone; a dull or inactive person.

MO'RAL, *a.* [Fr. from *mores* manners, Lat.] relating to the actions or conduct of life, or that which determines an action to be good or virtuous; reasoning, so as to promote or instruct in virtue; popular, or generally admitted in the usual occurrences of life. A *moral impossibility* is a very great or insuperable difficulty, opposed to a natural impossibility. A *moral certainty* or *assurance* implies a very strong probability, and is used in contradistinction to mathematical probability. In logic, *a moral universality* is, when the predicate agrees to the greatest part of the particulars contained under the universal subject.

MO'RAL, *s.* morality, or the practice of the duties of

life; doctrine, or instruction, drawn as a corollary from a fable.

To MO'RAL, *v. n.* to moralize; to make moral reflections.

MO'RALIST, *s.* one who teaches the duties of life.

MORA'LITY, *s.* [*moralite*, Fr. from *mores* manners, Lat.] the doctrine of morals, or the art of living well and happily; ethics.

To MO'RALIZE, *v. a.* [*moraliser*, Fr.] to apply to the conduct or regulation of our actions; to explain in such a manner as to convey some practical truths. Neuterly, to speak or write on moral subjects.

MO'RALIZER, *s.* one who moralizes.

MO'RALLY, *ad.* in the ethical sense, according to the common occurrences of life; according to the rules of virtue.

MO'RALS, *s.* (without a singular) the practice of the duties of life; behaviour with respect to others.

MORA'SS, *s.* [*marais*, Fr.] a fen; a bog or tract of land abounding in water.

MORAVIA, The Marquisate of, a province of Germany, surrounded by Silesia, Bohemia, and Austria, and divided into six circles. It is partly mountainous and woody, and partly champaign, with many morasses, bogs, and lakes; and has constantly remained annexed to the crown of Bohemia. It takes its name from the river Morava, or Moraw, which runs through it; it is very fertile and populous; and hence the Unitas Fratrum, or Brethren, called Moravians, take their name, their doctrines having been early promulgated here. Olmutz is the capital.

MO'RBID, *a.* [*morbidus*, from *morbus* disease, Lat.] diseased, opposed to healthy.

MO'RBIDNESS, *s.* the state or quality of being diseased.

MORBI'FIC, or MORBI'FICAL, *a.* [the last word is seldom used; *morbifique*, Fr.] causing diseases; injurious to health.

MORBO'SE, (*morbose*) *a.* [*morbosus*, from *morbus* disease, Lat.] proceeding from disease, unhealthy.

MORDA'CITY, *s.* [*mordacité*, Fr. *mordacitas*, from *mordax* biting, Lat.] of a biting, stinging quality.

MO'RDANTS, *s.* in chemistry, substances which have a chemical affinity for particular colours; they are employed by dyers as a bond to unite the colour with the cloth intended to be dyed. Alum is of this class.

MORDICANT, *a.* [*mordicant*, Fr.] biting; acrid.

MORDICA'TION, *s.* the act of corroding or biting.

MORE, *a.* the comparative of *some*, *many*, or *much*, whose superlative is *most*; greater in number, quantity, or degree.

MORE, *ad.* to a greater degree. Longer, applied to time. Again, or a second time. Used as a particle to form the comparative degree before adjectives, which, for the length of their syllables, or want of harmony, would not admit the addition of *er*.

MORE'A, formerly called *Peloponnesus*, a peninsula in the southern part of Greece, to which it is joined by the isthmus of Corinth, lying between the gulfs of Lepanto and Engia. It is 180 miles in length, and 130 in breadth. The air is temperate, and the soil fertile, excepting the middle, where there are many mountains. Its present name is said to be derived from *morus*, a mulberry-tree, from the great number of mulberry-trees it produces. It is watered by several rivers, of which the Alpheus, the Vasili, Potamo, and the Stromio are the chief. It is divided into four districts. The sangiac of the Morea resides at Modon.

MORE'L, *s.* a plant; likewise a species of large cherry.

MO'RELAND, *s.* [*morland*, Sax.] a mountainous or hilly country.

MOREO'VER, *ad.* besides or beyond what has been mentioned. SYNON. *Furthermore* is properly used, when there is need only to add one more reason to those before mentioned. Its intent is to multiply, and it has no relation but to number. *Moreover* is in its right place, when used to add a reason of a different kind to those that went before. Its chief office is to add, with a particular respect to diversity. *Besides* is used with propriety, when we would strengthen, by a new reason, the force of those that were sufficient of themselves. Its principal office is to enhance by abundance.

MORE'SK-WORK, *s.* in carving or painting, consisting of several pieces in which there is no perfect figure, but a wild representation of birds, beasts, &c.

MO'RETON, a town of Gloucestershire, which has a market on Tuesday. It is seated on the Fosse-way, 29 miles E. S. E. of Worcester, and 82 W. N. W. of London.

MO'RETON-HA'MSTEAD, a pretty large town of Devonshire, with a considerable woollen manufacture. It is seated on a hill near Dartmoor, 14 miles S. W. of Exeter, and 185 W. by S. of London. A noted market for yarn on Saturday.

MORI'AH, a mountain near Jerusalem in Palestine, on one part of which, called Calvary, our Saviour was crucified.

MORI'GEROUS, *a.* [*morigerus*, from *morigero* to obey. Lat.] dutiful, obedient, complaisant.

MO'RION, *s.* [Fr.] a helmet; or armour for the head.

MO'RKIN, *s.* in hunting, a wild beast that has died through sickness or mischance.

MORLA'CHIA, a mountainous country, chiefly in the N. part of Dalmatia, the inhabitants of which are called Morlacks, or Morlacchi, and subject to Austria. They inhabit the pleasant valleys of Koter, along the river Kerha, Cettina, Narenta, and among the inland mountains of Dalmatia. "Friendship," says the Abbé Fortis, "is lasting among the Morlacchi. They have even made it a kind of religious point, and tie the sacred bond at the foot of the altar." The Sclavonian ritual contains a particular benediction, for the solemn union of two male or two female friends, in the presence of the congregation. He was present at the union of two young women, who were made *Posestreme*, in the church of Perussich. "The satisfaction," he continues, "that sparkled in their eyes, when the ceremony was performed, gave a convincing proof, that delicacy of sentiment can lodge in minds not formed, or rather not corrupted, by society which we call civilized. The male friends thus united are called *Pobratimi*, and the females *Posestreme*, which mean half-brothers and half-sisters."

MORLA'IX, a considerable sea-port of France, in the department of Finisterre, with a tide harbour. The Notre-Dame church is a singular structure, and the hospital is very handsome; the inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in linen, hemp, and tobacco. It is seated on a river of the same name, 30 miles N. E. of Brest.

MO'RMO, *s.* [Gr.] a bugbear, or something used to frighten persons.

MORN, *s.* [*marne*, Sax.] the first part of the day from sun-rise to noon. Seldom used but by poets.

MO'RNING, *s.* [*morgen*, Teut.] the first part of the day from the appearance of light till twelve o'clock at noon. Used in composition for any thing belonging to, or used in, the morning; as,

MO'RNING-GOWN, *s.* a loose gown worn before one is formally dressed.

MORNING-STA'R, *s.* the planet Venus, so named when she appears in the morning.

MORO'CCO, an empire of Africa, comprehending a considerable part of the ancient Mauritania, bounded on the W. by the Atlantic Ocean, on the E. by Algiers and Biledulgerid, on the N. by the Mediterranean, and on the S. by Zahara. Its greatest length is about 450 miles; and,

where widest, about 390. The territories of Morocco are formed by the union of several small kingdoms, anciently limited to a single province, and perpetually at variance with each other, till, at last they were all subdued, and united under one sovereign by the sharifs. The S. part of the empire contains the kingdom of Suz, Tarudant, Morocco Proper, Tafiletz, and Segilmessa; and the N. part, those of Fez, Mequinez, and Tremecen; but the latter having been conquered by the Turks of Algiers, is now a part of that regency. The air of the country is very pure, and pretty temperate, especially to the N. of Mount Atlas. The soil though sandy and dry on the Western coast, is exceedingly fertile; the land containing within itself salts sufficient to make it fruitful. The increase of corn is often as sixty to one. The fruits, such as vines, figs, melons, apricots, apples, pears, olives, and the prickly pear, or Barbary fig, the palm-tree, as well as the pastures, are excellent, but dates ripen with difficulty; and, indeed the country, &c., is not properly cultivated, as two-thirds at least of it lie waste. Acorns, which taste like chesnuts, salt, and wax, abound here. The humidity of the atmosphere is so corrosive that it quickly covers with rust, iron, steel, metals, and even the keys and scissors carried in the pocket. The Moors make food of the locusts; prodigious quantities of them are brought to market, salted and dried like red herrings. The inhabitants are Mahometans, of a tawny complexion, robust, and very skilful in managing a horse and wielding a lance. There are two sorts of inhabitants; the Arabs, who dwell in moveable villages, composed of about 100 tents, and the Bereberies, or Brebes, who are the ancient inhabitants, and dwell in cities and towns. There are a great number of Christian slaves, and some merchants, upon the coast, besides a multitude of Jews, who carry on almost all the trade, especially by land, with the negroes, to whom they send large caravans, who travel over vast deserts, almost destitute of water. They carry with them woollen manufactures, silk, salt, &c., and, in return, have slaves, gold, and elephants' teeth. Out of the slaves the emperor recruits his cavalry. They also send large caravans to Mecca every year, partly out of devotion, and partly for trade, consisting of several thousand camels, horses, and mules. Their commodities are woollen manufactures, Morocco leather, indigo, cochineal, ostrich feathers, salt, and wax; in return for which they have silks, muslins, calicoes, coffee, and drugs. In the deserts are lions, tigers, leopards, and serpents of several kinds. The fruits are dates, figs, grapes, almonds, lemons, oranges, melons, pomegranates, apples, pears, &c. They have also flax and hemp, but little timber. The naval force consists chiefly of rovers, who now and then take large prizes, especially those belonging to Sallee. The emperor is absolute, his will being a law, and he often exercises great cruelties. He can bring 100,000 men into the field, half of which are foot, and half horse; but they are poorly armed, and know but little of the art of war.

MORO'CCO, the capital of the empire of Morocco, seated in a beautiful plain, planted with palm-trees, formed by a chain of mountains on the N., having Mount Atlas, from which it is distant about twenty miles, on the S. and E. Though one of the capitals of the empire, (for there are three, Morocco, Mequinez, and Fez,) it has nothing to recommend it but its great extent, and the royal palace. It is enclosed by remarkably strong walls, built of tabby, the extent of which still exists entire, and supposes a city which might contain 300,000 souls; they are flanked by square towers, and surrounded by a wide and deep ditch. The mosques are more numerous than magnificent. The streets are narrow, dirty, and irregular, and many of the houses uninhabited, and falling to ruin. M. Chenier doubts whether Morocco contains 30,000 inhabitants, even when the court is there. The Jews, who are pretty numerous here, have a separate town, walled in, and under the charge of an alcade, appointed by the emperor. They have a market of their own; and when they enter the Moorish town, market, or palace, they are compelled to be barefooted. It has two gates, which are regularly shut every evening at nine o'clock, after which no person can enter or depart, till they are opened the next morning. The palace is a very extensive and solid building, with gates composed of Gothic arches, embellished with ornaments in the Arabian taste. Within the walls are various courts and gardens, elegantly laid out by European gardeners. Lat. 31. 12. N., long. 6. 45. W.

MORO'CCO, or MARRO'QUIN, *s.* the skin of a goat, or some animal resembling it, dressed in sumac or galls, and coloured of any colour at pleasure, much used in bookbinding. The name is derived from the kingdom of Morocco, whence it is supposed the manner of preparing these skins was first borrowed. * We have Morocco skins brought from the Levant, Barbary, Spain, Flanders, and France, in all different colours. The imitations of morocco made in England, are called bastard-morocco, or roan, but are very indifferent.

MORO'SE, *a.* [*morosus*, Lat.] sour of temper; not easily pleased, and soon disgusted.

MORO'SELY, *ad.* sourly; peevishly.

MORO'SENESS, sourness; peevishness.

MORO'SITY, *s.* [from *morosus* sour, Lat.] sourness or peevishness.

MO'RPETH, a town of Northumberland, seated on the river Wansbeck, 28 miles N. of Durham, and 287 N. by W. of London; has a good market on Saturday for corn, cattle, and provisions, and a very large one on Wednesday for live cattle. Fairs on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, before Whitsunday; and the Wednesday before July 22.

MO'RPHEW, *s.* [*morphée*, Fr.] a scurf on the face.

MO'RRIS, or MO'RRIS DANCE, *s.* [for *Moorish*, or *Morisco-dance*] a kind of dance in which the person jingles bells sewed to his clothes; practised by the Moors, and resembling the Pyrrhic dance mentioned by classic authors.

MO'RROW, (*mórrŏ*) *s.* [*morgen*, Sax.] the day after the present day. *To-morrow*, an adverbial expression, implying on the day after the present. It is sometimes used as a substantive. "*To-morrow* is the time." *Spect.*

MORSE, *s.* in zoology, a large amphibious animal which inhabits the northern regions, also called the sea-horse.

MO'RSEL, *s.* [*morsellus*, low Lat. from *mordeo* to bite, Lat.] a small piece; a piece fit for the mouth; a mouthful; a meal; a small quantity.

MO'RSURE, *s.* [*morsura*, from *mordeo* to bite, Lat.] the act of biting.

MORT, *s.* [*morte*, Fr. from *mors* death, Lat.] in hunting, a tune sounded at the death of game. A great quantity, from *morgt*, Isl. great; a low word.

MO'RTAL, *a.* [*mortalis*, from *mors* death, Lat.] subject to death; destructive or causing death; human or belonging to man. "*Mortal taste.*" *Par. Lost* Excessive; violent. "A *mortal* fright." *Dryd.* The last sense is low.

MO'RTAL, *s.* a man or human being.

MORTA'LITY, *s.* subjection to death; the state of being subject to death. Figuratively, death. "Gladly would I meet *mortality* my sentence." *Par. Lost.* Human nature. "*Mortality* cannot bear it." *Dryd.*

MO'RTALLY, *ad.* irrecoverably; so as to be doomed to death; extremely; excessively.

MO'RTAR, *s.* [*mortier*, Fr.] a strong vessel, in which things are pounded with a pestle. In gunnery, a short piece

of ordnance, out of which bombs or carcases are thrown. In architecture, a preparation of lime and sand with water, used as a cement in building walls, &c., from *morter*, Belg.

MO'RTGAGE, (the *t* is usually not pronounced in this word and its derivatives, and the last *g* is soft) *s.* [*mort* and *gage*, Fr.] a pledge or pawn of lands, &c., for money borrowed.

To MO'RTGAGE, *v. a.* to pledge, pawn, or make over to a creditor, as a security.

MORTGAGE'E, *s.* the person who receives land, &c., as a pawn for money lent.

MO'RTGAGER, *s.* a person who mortgages or pawns his lands.

MORTI'FEROUS, *a.* [*mortifer*, Fr., from *mors* death, and *fero* to bring, Lat.] destructive.

MORTIFICA'TION, *s.* [Fr., from *mors* death, and *facio* to make, Lat.] in surgery, a disease wherein the natural juices lose their proper motion, ferment, and destroy the texture of the parts; a gangrene; a destruction of active qualities. The act of keeping in a state of subjection, applied to the passions. The act of subduing the body by abstinence or hardships, in a religious view, in order to lessen the strength of lusts. Any thing or occurrence that fills the mind with vexation or uneasiness.

To MO'RTIFY, *v. a.* [*mortifier*, Fr., from *mors* death, and *facio* to make, Lat.] to rob of the vital qualities. In pharmacy, to destroy the active and essential qualities, applied to the killing of quicksilver, so as to unite it with turpentine or spittle. To destroy active powers. To subdue inordinate passions; to keep the body low by labour and abstinence, in order to render its affections more compliant to reason, and to the dictates of religion; to humble, deject, or vex. Neuterly, to corrupt or turn to a gangrene; to be subdued; to die away.

MO'RTISE, (*mórtiss*) *s.* [*mortaise*, Fr.] in carpentry, a hole cut in wood for another piece to be let into it, and from a joint.

To MO'RTISE, (*mórtiss*) *v. a.* to cut or join with a mortise.

MO'RTLAKE, a beautiful village in Surrey on the banks of the Thames, 6 miles W. of London. Pop. 2698.

MO'RTMAIN, *s.* [*morte* and *main*, Fr.] in law, such a state of possession as makes it unalienable, and therefore said to be in dead hand, because it cannot be restored to the donor, or to any common or temporal use; the word is generally applied to such lands as are given to any religious house, corporation, &c.

MO'RTPAY, *s.* what is not paid.

MO'RTRESS, *s.* a dish composed of meats of various kinds pounded together.

MO'RTUARY, *s.* [*mortuaire*, Fr., from *mortuus* dead, Lat.] in law, a gift left by a person at his death to his parish church, in lieu of personal tithes neglected to be paid in his life-time; in some places a beast, or other moveable chattels, as are, by custom, due on the death of a person, and styled by his name.

MOSA'IC or MOSAIC WORK, *s.* [*mosaique*, Fr.] an assemblage of little pieces of glass, marble, shells, and precious stones of various colours, cemented on a ground of stucco, and imitating pictures in form; natural colours, and the shades used in paintings.

MOSA'MBIQUE, a kingdom of Africa, having Quiloa on the N., the ocean on the E., the river Zambeze on the S., and Monoemugi on the W. In 1497, Vasquez de Gama landed on the coast of Mosambique; after a short stay he seized the capital, called also Mosambique, and the Portuguese have kept possession of it ever since. The air is unwholesome, and nothing but its extensive trade induces the Portuguese to remain here. Long. 41. 8. E. lat. 15. 5. S.

MO'SAMBIQUE, a strait or channel of the Indian Ocean, between the E. coast of Africa, and the island of Madagascar. It is narrowest in the middle, where it is 240 miles over; and in this part, on the continent, is the kingdom of Mosambique.

MOSCHA'TELL, *s.* [*moschatellina*, Lat.] a plant with green blossoms, and reddish berries, found in woods and shady places, flowering in April and May.

MOSCHE'TTO, *s.* a kind of gnat, peculiarly troublesome in the West Indies.

MO'SCOW, one of the most ancient and conspicuous provinces of Russia, formerly a duchy, but now one of the 41 governments of that vast empire. Its capital is of the same name.

MO'SCOW, a large city of the Russian empire, capital of the government of Moscow, and formerly of the whole empire. It may be considered as a town built upon the Asiatic model, but gradually becoming more and more European; exhibiting, in its present state, a motley mixture of discordant architecture. It is distributed into five divisions, viz., 1. Kremlin; 2. The Khitaigorod, or the Chinese Town; 3. The Bielgorod, or White Town; 4. Semlainogorod; 5. The Sloboda or suburbs, which form a vast exterior circle round all the other parts, and are invested by a low rampart and ditch. These suburbs contain, besides buildings of all kinds, corn-fields, much open pasture, and some small lakes which give rise to the Neglina. Moscow exhibits an astonishing degree of extent and variety, irregularity and contrast. The streets, in general, are very long and broad. Some of them are paved; others, particularly in the suburbs, are formed with trunks of trees, or are boarded with planks like the floor of a room. Wretched hovels are blended with large palaces; cottages of one story stand next to the most stately mansions; many brick structures are covered with wooden tops; some of the wooden houses are painted; others have iron doors and roofs. Numerous churches appear in every quarter, built in a peculiar style of architecture; some with domes of copper, others of tin, gilt, or painted green, and many roofed with wood. Moscow is certainly the largest town in Europe; its circumference, within the rampart that incloses the suburbs, being 26 miles; but it is built in such a straggling manner, that its population corresponds in no degree with its extent. It has, however, been pretty well ascertained; it contains, within the ramparts, about 300,000 souls. It is still the most populous city in the empire, notwithstanding the residence of the court is at Petersburgh. The places of public worship in Moscow, including chapels, amount to above 1,000; of these, 484 are public churches, 199 of which are of brick, stuccoed, or white-washed; and the others of wood painted red. Some of their bells are of a stupendous size; they hang in belfries detached from the church, are fixed immoveably to the beams, and are rung by a rope tied to the clapper. It has always been esteemed here a meritorious act of religion to present a church with bells; and the piety of the donor has been measured by their magnitude. Accordingly, Boris Godunuf, who gave a bell of 288,000 pounds to the cathedral of Moscow, was the most pious sovereign of Russia, till he was surpassed by the empress Anne, who presented a bell that weighs 432,000 pounds, and is the largest in the known world. Among the public institutions in Moscow, is the Foundling Hospital, endowed in 1764, by Catharine, and supported by voluntary contribution; to encourage which, she granted to all benefactors some valuable privileges, in proportion to the extent of their liberality; and it is remark-

Drawn by [illegible]

[illegible] Gow.

London, Published by Thomas Kelly, 14, Paternoster Row

able, that a private merchant, named Dimidof, has expended on this charity 200,000*l.* The gardens hereabouts yield the famous transparent apple, called by the Russians Naliwi, with a variety of other fruits. Moscow is the centre of the inland commerce of Russia, particularly connecting the trade between Europe and Siberia. The navigation to this city is formed solely by the Moskva, which rises near Ruza, and falling into the Occa, near Colomna, communicates, by that river, with the Volga. But as the Moskva is navigable in the spring only, upon the melting of the snows, the principal merchandise is conveyed upon sledges in winter. The streets in general are long and broad, and the suburbs contain, besides buildings of all kinds, corn-fields, much open pasture, and some small lakes. Such was Moscow previous to 1812, when hostilities with France commenced, and Napoleon invaded Russia with upwards of 600,000 men, and having defeated her armies in successive battles, advanced to Moscow for the purpose of wintering his immense forces; but a sad reverse of fortune here overtook him. The houses of Moscow being built of wood, the desperate resolution was formed of setting the city on fire, and this act of barbarous self-devotion was carried into effect just as the French army, worn out by fatigue, arrived under its walls. In this dreadful conflagration more than 30,000 sick and wounded soldiers perished, besides great numbers of the inhabitants, and more than three-fourths of the city was reduced to ashes. The invaders, however, lingered among its ruins till the winter set in, and then commenced their retreat, which was marked by the most dreadful afflictions recorded in history, the whole army being nearly annihilated by the elements, by the sword, and famine. From this disastrous retreat may be dated the commencement of a series of reverses, which led (in 1814) to the final overthrow of the imperial power of France. This city is 460 miles S. E. of Petersburgh, and 1,200 N. by E. of Constantinople. Lat. 55. 45¼. N., long. 37. 51. E. Moscow is now rebuilding, and rising, like a phœnix, from its ashes, in renovated splendour.

MOSQUE, (*mosk*) *s.* [moschit, Turk.] a temple, wherein the Mahometans perform their devotions.

MOSS, *s.* [*meos*, Sax.] though formerly supposed to be only an excrescence produced from the earth and trees, yet it is no less a plant than those of greater magnitude, having roots, flowers, and seeds, yet cannot be propagated from seed by any art. The tree-moss is a kind of lichen.

To MOSS, *v. a.* to cover with moss.

MO'SSBERRIES, *s.* the fruit of the cranberry whortle; called by some moor-berries.

MO'SSINESS, *s.* the state of being covered with moss.

MO'SSY, *a.* overgrown with moss; covered with moss.

MOST, *a.* the superlative of *some, many, much.* Such words as consist of many syllables, or would sound harsh with the addition of *est*, receive this word before them in the superlative; as, *pitiful, more pitiful, most pitiful*; consisting of the greatest number, quantity, or degree.

MOST, *ad.* [*mæst*, Sax.] in the greatest degree. Sometimes used as a substantive, and is either singular or plural. Followed by *of*, and used positively, it signifies the greater number, and is plural. "*Most* of the churches." *Addis.* Used with *make*, it signifies the greatest value, or advantage, and is singular. "*Makes* the *most* of what he has." *L'Estrange.* When preceded by *at*, it signifies the greatest degree or quantity. "Some months *at the most.*" *Bac.*

MO'STIC, *s.* [*mohlen*, Teut.] a painter's stick, on which he leans his hand when he paints.

MO'STLY, *ad.* for the greatest part; generally.

MOTE, *s.* [*mot*, Sax.] a small particle of matter; an atom: In law books, it signifies a court or convention, as a ward-*mote*, burgh-*mote*, swain-*mote*, &c.

MOTH, *s.* [*moth*, Sax.] a small winged insect which eats clothes or hangings; a winged insect of divers colours, distinguished from a butterfly by its horns, which run tapering from their root.

MO'THER, (the *o* is pron. like *u* in this word and its derivatives and compounds; as *mŏther, mŏtherly,*) *s.* [*mothor*, Sax.] a term of relation, denoting a woman who has borne a child. Used figuratively, it denotes whatever gives origin to other things of the same kind: thus we say a *Mother*-church, a *Mother*-tongue or language, &c. In medicine, it signifies hysteric fits or passions. A familiar term of address to an old woman. Also, a thick substance concreting in liquors, or the scum, from *modder*, Belg., mud.

MO'THER-IN-LAW, *s.* the mother of a husband or wife.

MOTHER OF PEARL, *s.* a kind of coarse pearl made of the shell of such fishes as generate pearls.

MOTHER OF THYME, *s.* a plant with trailing branches, which are not so woody and hard as those of thyme, but in every other respect the same.

MO'THERHOOD, *s.* the office, condition, state, or quality of a mother.

MO'THERLESS, *a.* having no mother.

MO'THERLY, *a.* belonging to, or becoming a mother.

MO'THERLY, *ad.* after the manner of a mother.

MO'THER-WATERS, or MO'THERS, *s.* in chemistry the liquors left after the crystallization of any salts.

MO'THERWORT, *s.* a plant with purplish blossoms, and spear-shaped stem-leaves, found amongst rubbish. A plant called also mugwort.

MO'THERY, *a.* full of dregs; having white concretions, applied to liquors.

MO'THY, *a.* full of moths.

MO'TION, (*mŏshon*) *s.* [*motio*, from *moveo* to move, Lat.] the act of changing place; the manner of moving the body; gait; change of posture, or action; thought or tendency of mind: a proposal; an impulse communicated. *Natural motion* is that which has its moving force or principle within the moving body. *Violent motion* is that whose principle acts from without. *Absolute motion* is the change or absolute space in any moving body, whose celerity is measured by the quantity of absolute space which the moveable body runs through. *Relative motion* is the change of a relative or vulgar space of the human body, whose celerity is measured by the quantity of relative space run through.

MO'TIONLESS, (*mŏshŏnless*) *a.* without motion.

MO'TIVE, *a.* [*motivus*, from *moveo* to move, Lat.] causing motion; having the power to move or change place.

MO'TIVE, *s.* [*motif*, Fr. from *moveo* to move, Lat.] that which fixes the choice, or incites to action; a mover.

MO'TLEY, *a.* [supposed to be corrupted from *medley*] of various colours.

MO'TOR, *s.* [Lat.] a mover.

MO'TORY, *a.* [*motorius*, Lat.] causing motion.

MO'TTO, *s.* [Ital.] a sentence added to a device.

To MOVE, (the *o* in this word and its derivatives and compounds is pronounced like *oo*; as *moŏver, moŏveables, moŏving*, &c.) *v. a.* [*moveo*, Lat.] to put out of one place into another; to put in motion. To give an impulse to. To propose; to recommend. To persuade, or prevail on, applied to the mind. To affect; to excite tenderness, or any passion. To make angry. To put into commotion. "All the city was *moved*." *Ruth* i. 9. Neuterly, to go from one place to another; to walk; to forward; to march as an army; to change the posture of the body in ceremony.

MO'VEABLE, *a.* capable of being moved, or carried from one place to another. Changing, or not always happening on the same day of the month or year, applied to the feasts observed by the church.

MO'VEABLES, *s.* it has no singular: [*meubles* Fr.] goods or furniture: distinguished from lands, or other hereditary possessions.

MO'VEABLENESS, *s.* the quality of being possible to be moved.

MO'VEABLY, *ad.* so as that it may be moved.

MO'VELESS, *a.* unmoved; not to be put out of its place.

MO'VEMENT, *s.* [*mouvement*, Fr.] the manner of moving; motion; any thing which moves; generally applied to the parts of a watch, or other machine.

MO'VENT, *part.* [*movens*, Lat.] in motion.

MO'VENT, . that which puts any thing into motion.

MO'VER, *s.* the person or thing that gives motion; something in motion; a proposer.

MO'VING, *part.* in motion. Figuratively, pathetic, or causing pity and compassion.

MO'VINGLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to cause pity and compassion.

MOULD, (the *ou* in this word and its following derivatives is usually pronounced like *o* in *cold*; as *mōld*, *mōlder*, *mōldy*, &c.) *s.* [*moegel*, Swed.] a kind of concretion on the top of such things as are damp, and without motion, at present discovered by microscopes to be a perfect plant. Earth in which any thing grows, from *mold*, Sax. Matter of which any thing is made; the matrix in which any thing is cast or shaped, from *molde*, Span. *moule*, Fr. Cast, or form. The suture of the skull, wherein the several bones meet.

To MOULD, *v. n.* to contract concreted matter; to gather mould. Actively, to cover with mould; to corrupt by mould.

To MOULD, *v. n.* to form; to shape; to model.

MO'ULDABLE, *a.* capable of being formed or shaped; liable to be mouldy.

MO'ULDER, *s.* one that shapes or fashions.

To MO'ULDER, *v. n.* [*molde*, Sax.] to be turned to dust; to waste away. Actively, to turn to dust, or crumble.

MO'ULDINESS, *s.* the state of being mouldy, or contracting a whitish concretion on account of being in a damp place.

MO'ULDINGS, *s.* ornamental cavities cut in wood or stone. In architecture, the jettings or projectures beyond the level of a wall, &c., the assemblage of which forms cornices, door-cases, and other decorations.

MO'ULDY, *a.* covered with a kind of white down by standing in a moist place.

To MOULT, (*mōlt*) *v. n.* [*muyten*, Belg.] to shed or change feathers, applied to birds.

MOULTAN, a province of Hindoostan Proper, bounded on the N. by Lahore, on the E. by Delhi and Agimere, on the S. by Guzerat, and on the W. by Persia and Candahar. Its products are cotton, wine, sugar, opium, galls, brimstone, &c. It is, or has been subject to the Seiks; but its capital, Moultan, has been garrisoned by the king of Candahar, ever since 1779.

MOULTAN, one of the most ancient cities of Hindoostan, capital of the province of the same name. Thevenot describes it as a city of small extent, having a Hindoo temple of great celebrity. He describes the river that led to Moultan as having been partly choked up in his time, (1665) and that this had greatly lessened its trade. He also takes notice of a particular sect of Hindoos in this city, called *Catry;* a tribe, which he elsewhere explains to mean *Rajpoots*, or warriors; that is the *Kuttry* tribe, which Rennel supposes to be the *Catheri*, or *Cathei*, with whom Alexander warred on the banks of the Malli. Moultan is seated on one of the branches of the Indus, 200 miles S. W. of Lahore, and 800 miles from the sea by the course of the river. Lat. 29. 52. N., long. 70. 40. E.

MOULTON, SOUTH, a town of Devonshire, seated on the river Moul, 12 miles S. E. of Barnstaple, and 179 W. by S. of London. Here is a regular market on Saturday, besides two considerable ones, viz., Saturday before April 10, and Saturday before Michaelmas-day. Both N. and S. Moultan are considerably engaged in the manufacture of serges, shaloons, felts, &c. Pop. 3836.

MOUNCH, *v. a.* to chew, eat.

MOUND, *s*, [*mundian*, to defend, Sax.] a bank, rampart, or other fence of earth. In heraldry, a globe with a cross upon it; from *monde*, Fr.

To MOUND, *v. a.* to fortify or defend with a rampart or bank of earth.

MOUNT, [*mont*, Fr.] a mountain, or small hill; an artificial hill in a garden; the painted paper or leather glued to the sticks of a fan.

To MOUNT, *v. n.* [*monter*, Fr.] to ascend, or rise upwards; to tower, or be built to a great height; to get on horseback. To come to, when added together, from *amount*. "See to what they *mount*." *Pope*. Actively, to raise in the air; to lift or force upwards; to ascend or climb; to place on horseback; to ornament. *To mount guard*, to do duty, to watch at any particular place. *To mount canon*, to set a piece on its wooden frame.

MO'UNTAIN, *s.* [*montagne*, Fr. from *mons*, Lat.] a part of the earth rising to a considerable height above its surface. Mountains are divided into primitive and secondary; the former containing no organic remains, and being supposed the most ancient. Mountains are useful, not only on account of the mineral treasures they contain, but also as giving origin to rivers.

MO'UNTAIN, *a.* built on a mountain; growing or situated on mountains; belonging to a mountain.

MOUNTAINE'ER, *s.* one who lives on a mountain; a savage rustic or free-booter.

MO'UNTAINET, *s.* a hillock or small mountain. Johnson recommends this word as elegant, though not in use.

MO'UNTAINOUS, *a.* hilly, or full of mountains. Figuratively, large; huge; in bulk as big as a mountain.

MO'UNTAINOUSNESS, *s.* the state of being full of mountains.

MO'UNTAIN-PARSLEY, *s.* a kind of spignel; an umbelliferous plant.

MO'UNTANT, *a.* [*montant*, Fr.] rising upwards.

MO'UNTEBANK, *s.* [*montare in banco*, Ital.] a person who vends medicines in public places, and harangues the mob from a bench or stage; any vain pretender.

MO'UNTER, *s.* one that mounts.

MO'UNTING, *s.* in mechanics, is something that serves to raise or set off a work;—thus the frame and its dependencies make the *mounting* of a looking-glass; the hilt, the *mounting* of a sword; the fust, or butt, the *mounting* of a carbine, musquet, &c.

MOUNT-SO'RREL, a town in Leicestershire, so named from a high mount, or solid rock, adjoining to the town, (of a dusky red, or sorrel-coloured stone, extremely hard) and which had a castle on it in the reign of Henry III., but which the country people besieged and demolished. The town is built of rough stones hewn out of this rock. It is seated on the river Stour, or Soare, 8 miles N. of Leicester and 105 N. W. by N. of London. Pop. 1602.

MO'UNTY, *s.* [*montée*, Fr.] the ascent of a hawk.

To MOURN, (the diphthong *ou* in this word and its derivatives is pron. like the *o* in *hold*, as *mōrner*, *mōrning*, &c.) *v. n.* [*murnan*, Sax.] to grieve or be sorrowful; to wear the dress of sorrow; to preserve an appearance of grief. Actively, to grieve for or lament.

MOURNE, *s.* [*morne*, Fr.] the round end of a staff; the

part of a lance to which the steel part is fixed, or where it is taken off.

MO'URNER, *s.* one that shews grief or sorrow; one that follows a funeral in black.

MO'URNFUL, *a.* causing sorrow; feeling sorrow; having the appearance of sorrow; dismal or expressive of grief.

MO'URNFULLY, *ad.* in a sorrowful manner.

MO'URNFULNESS, *s.* sorrow; the appearance of sorrow.

MO'URNING, *s.* sorrow; grief; a dress worn by persons when they have lost a relation, &c., by death. *Mourning*, among the ancients, was expressed by very different signs, as by tearing their clothes, wearing sackcloth, laying aside crowns, and the ensigns of honour, &c. The colours of the mourning dress are different in different countries. In Europe, the ordinary colour for mourning is black; in China, it is white; in Turkey, blue or violet; in Ethiopia, brown; in Egypt, it is yellow; and kings and cardinals mourn in purple.

MO'URNINGLY, *ad.* in a sorrowful manner.

MOURZOOK, the capital of Fezzan, in Africa, situated on a small river, and supplied with water from a multitude of springs and wells. Being formerly built of stone, it still retains the appellation of a Christian town; and the medley which it presents to the eye of the vast ruins of ancient buildings, and the humble cottages of earth and sand that form the dwellings of its present Arab inhabitants, is singularly grotesque and strange. It is surrounded by a high wall, which enables the government to collect, at its three gates, a tax on all goods (provisions excepted) that are brought for the supply of its people. A caravan sets out annually from Mesurata to this place; and hence, the Fezzanners themselves despatch, every year, a caravan to Cashna, and another to Bornou. Mourzook is 262 miles S. of Mesurata, 650 N. W. of Bornou, and 710 N. by E. of Cashna. Lat. 27. 20. N., long. 15. 5. E.

MOUSE, *s.* plural *mice;* [*mus*, Sax. and Lat.] a little animal haunting houses and corn-fields.

To MOUSE, (*mouze*) *v. n.* to catch mice; to be sly, insidious, or upon the catch.

MO'USE-EAR, *s.* a genus of plants, distinguished from the spurrey by its cloven petals; the English species are seven.

MO'USEHOLE, *s.* a small hole.

MO'USER, *s.* (*moúzer*) one that catches mice.

MO'USETAIL, *s.* a plant with a simple stem, narrow, strap-shaped root leaves, and greenish blossoms; found in gravelly meadows.

MO'USETRAP, *s.* a snare or gin in which mice are taken.

MOUTH, *s.* [*muth*, Sax.] in anatomy, that part of the face which consists of the lips, gums, and the inside of the cheek, at which the food is received; an opening, or that part of a vessel by which it is filled or emptied; that part of a river by which it is entered from the sea. In botany, the upper part of the tube of blossoms, consisting of a single petal, as borage, houndstongue, deadnettle, &c. Figuratively, a speaker or orator.—*To make mouths*, is a distortion of the features; a wry face made in contempt. *Down in the mouth*, implies dejected.

To MOUTH, (the *th* is pron. harder in this and the next word than in the substantive) *v. a.* to utter with a voice affected.y big, applied to speech. To chew or grind in the mouth, applied to eating. To seize in or with the mouth; to form by the mouth.

MO'UTHED, *a.* having a mouth; delivered with an affected bigness of voice. In composition, *foul-mouthed* implies using abusive language; *mealy-mouthed;* bashful.

MO'UTHFUL, *s.* as much as the mouth can contain; any small quantity.

MO'UTHLESS, *a.* without a mouth.

MOW, (the *ow*, in this and the next word, is pron. as in *now*) *s.* a loft or chamber where hay or corn is laid up. Hay in *mow*, properly signifies hay laid in a house. Hay in *rack*, that which is heaped together in a field.

To MOW, *v. a.* to heap together, or put in a mow. Neuterly, to gather the harvest.

To MOW, (*mō*) *v. a.* preter. *mowed*, participle passive *mown;* [*mawan*, Sax.] to cut with a scythe. Figuratively, to cut down with speed or violence.

MO'WER, (*mōer*) *s.* one who cuts with a scythe.

MO'XA, *s.* an Indian moss, used in the cure of the gout, by burning it on the part aggrieved.

MOYLE, *s.* a mule.

MUCH, *a.* [*mucho*, Span.] large, applied to quantity; long, applied to time; many, applied to number.

MUCH, *ad.* in a great degree; by far; to a certain degree. Often or long, applied to time.

MUCH, *s.* a great deal. Multitude, applied to number; abundance, applied to quantity. Something strange, uncommon, or deserving notice. "It is *much* that one," &c. *Bac.* *To make much of*, signifies to treat with great respect, fondness, or tenderness. *Much at one*, means of equal value; of equal influence.

Much falls between the Cup and the Lip.

This Proverb is a good dehortation from too sanguine a dependence upon future expectations, though very promising; intimating, that the most promising hopes are often dashed in pieces by the intervention of some unforeseen and unexpected accident.

MU'CID, *a.* [from *mucus* filth discharged from the nose, Lat.] slimy, musty.

MU'CIDNESS, *s.* sliminess or mustiness.

MU'CILAGE, [Fr. from *mucus* filth discharged from the nose, Lat.] a slimy or viscous matter.

MUCILA'GINOUS, *a.* [*mucilagineux*, Fr.] slimy; viscous. *Mucilaginous glands*, are of two sorts; some are small, and, in a manner, miliary glands; the other sort are conglomerated, or many glandules collected and planted one upon another.

MUCILA'GINOUSNESS, *s.* the quality of being slimy or viscous.

MUCITES, *s.* in chemistry, salts formed by the combination of any base with the mucous acid.

MUCK, *s.* [*meox*, Sax.] dung used for improving lands; any thing mean or base. *As wet as muck*, or to be *muck-wet*, implies being wet with water or rain. *To run a muck*, to attack all in the way.

To MUCK, *v. a.* to dung; to manure with muck.

MU'CKENDER, *s.* [*mocadero*, Span.] a handkerchief.

MU'CKINESS, *s.* nastiness, filth.

MU'CKSWEAT, (*múckswēt*) *s.* a profuse sweat.

MU'CKWORM, *s.* a worm that lives in dung; a miser; a curmudgeon.

MU'CKY, *a.* nasty or filthy.

MU'COUS, *a.* [from *mucus* filth discharged from the nose, Lat.] slimy or viscous.

MU'COUSNESS, *s.* the quality of being slimy or viscous.

MU'CRO, *s.* [Lat.] a point.

MU'CRONATED, *a.* [from *mucro* a dagger, Lat.] pointed.

MU'CUS, *s.* [Lat.] a mucilaginous liquor, separated by the mucus glands and the nostrils; it is likewise used for any other slimy liquor or moisture.

MUD, *s.* [*mud*, Brit.] the slime, or moist earth at the bottom of water; the dust or dirt of roads wet with rain or water.

To MUD, *v. a.* to bury in slime or mud; to make the water foul by disturbing the mud; to dash or daub with mud.

MU'DDILY, *ad.* with foulness, or disturbed mud and sediment.

MU'DDINESS, *s.* foulness caused by mud; dregs or sediment.

To MU'DDLE, *v. a.* to make muddy or foul; to make half drunk; to cloud or stupify.

MU'DDY *a.* soiled or daubed with mud; dark; cloudy, or drunk.

To MU'DDY, *v. a.* to make muddy; to cloud, to disturb.

MU'DSUCKER, *s.* a sea-fowl, with two toes joined; so called from its manner of life.

MU'DWALL, *s.* a wall built without mortar, by throwing on mud, and suffering it to dry.

MU'DWEED, *s.* a plant common in places liable to be flooded; called also bastard plantain.

To MUE, *v. a.* [*muer*, Fr.] to moult or change the feathers.

MUFF, *s.* [*muff*, Swed.] a covering of hair or feathers, to keep the hands warm in winter.

MUFFETE'E, *s.* [diminutive of *muff*] a kind of short muff, worn upon the wrist to keep that part of the shirt clean.

MU'FFIN, *s.* a kind of light cake, made of the best flour, mixed with milk, &c.

MU'FFLE, *s.* a semi-cylindrical utensil, resembling the tilt of a boat, made of baked clay; its use is that of a cover to cupels in the assay furnace, to prevent the charcoal from falling upon the metal, or whatever is the subject of experiment.

To MU'FFLE, *v. a.* [*muffler*, Fr.] to cover from the weather; to blindfold; to fasten up the mouth of a dog with leathern thongs to prevent his biting; to hide, conceal, or involve.

To MU'FFLE, *v.n.* [*muffelen*, Belg.] to speak inwardly; to speak inarticulately.

MU'FFLER, *s.* a cover for the face; a cover made of thongs, put over a dog's mouth to prevent his biting.

MU'FTI, *s.* [Turk.] the high-priest of the Mahometan religion.

MUG, *s.* a vessel to drink in.

MUGGLETO'NIAN, *s.* a professor of the principles of Ludowic Muggleton, a journeyman tailor, who lived about 1657, and, with his associate Reeves, set up for great prophets, pretending to an absolute power of saving and damning whom they pleased; asserting that they were the two last witnesses of God which should appear before the end of the world. This sect is nearly extinct.

MU'GGY, *a.* moist; dampish; mouldy; gloomy.

MU'GIENT, *part.* [*mugiens*, from *mugio* to bellow, Lat.] bellowing.

MU'GWORT, *s.* a plant which grows naturally on banks and the sides of foot-paths, in most parts of England. The dried herb is used in medicine in certain nervous cases. The common wormwood.

MULA'TTO, *s.* [Span.] a name given, in the Indies, to those who are begotten by a negro man on an Indian woman; or an Indian man on a negro woman.

MU'LBERRY-TREE, *s.* [*morberig*, Sax.] a tree bearing a fruit formed somewhat like a pine apple, and affording a delicious juice.

MULCT, *s.* [*mulcta*, Lat.] a fine, or sum of money, which a person is sentenced to pay.

To MULCT, *v. a.* [*mulcto*, Lat.] to sentence a person to pay or forfeit a sum of money.

MULE, *s.* [*mula*, Lat.] an animal generated by an ass and a mare, or by a horse and a she-ass.

MULETE'ER, *s.* [*muletier*, Fr.] one that drives mules.

MULHAU'SEN, an imperial city of Germany, in Thuringia, under the protection of the elector of Saxony; seated in a fertile country, on the river Unstrutht, 15 miles N.E. of Eisenach, and 45 E. by S. of Cassel. Lat. 51. 13. N., long. 10. 49. E.

MULHAU'SEN, a considerable town of Alsace, in Germany. It is the capital of a republic which is in alliance with the Swiss, and is 15 miles N.W. of Basle. Lat. 47. 48. N., long. 7. 24. E.

MULIE'BRITY, *s.* [from *mulier* a woman, Lat.] womanhood; the condition of a woman.

MU'LIER, *s.* [Lat.] in law, a person begotten before, but born after marriage, and reckoned lawful or legitimate.

MULL, one of the western Islands of Scotland, about 25 miles in length, and, in some places, of an equal breadth. There are many good natural harbours; but there is only one village, which is called Tobermorey. The soil is unfavourable for corn, being, for the most part, rocky and barren. The mountains, however, abound with springs, and are covered with cattle, of which a great number are annually exported. These, with fish, and a considerable quantity of kelp are the only articles of commerce.

To MULL, *v. a.* [from *mollio*, Lat.] to soften or dispirit, as wine is when heated or sweetened. "*Mull'd*, deaf, sleepy," &c. *Shak.* To warm any liquor, but especially wine, &c.

MU'LLAR, *s.* [*mouleur*, Fr.] a stone flat at the bottom, and roundish at the top, with which any powder is ground on a marble; at present, improperly called a *mullet*. An instrument used by glass-grinders.

MU'LLEIN, *s.* there are four species of this plant native in England; the great, hoary, black, and yellow moth mullein.

MU'LLET, *s.* [*mulet*, Fr.] a sea-fish. In heraldry, a bearing in form of a flat-rowel spur, having five points.

MU'LLINGAR, the county town of Westmeath, in Leinster. It holds a great wool-mart, is a place of good trade, and is seated on the river Foyle, 38 miles W. of Dublin. Lat. 53. 30. N., long. 7. 50. W.

MU'LLYGRUBS, or MU'LLGRUBS, *s.* a twisting of the guts; a low word.

MULSE, *s.* [*mulseo* to make mild, Lat.] a liquor made of wine, or water and honey boiled together.

MULT, a syllable used in composition, contracted from *multus* much, Lat.

MULT'ANGULAR, *a.* [from *multus* many, and *angulus* a corner, Lat.] having many angles or corners.

MULTA'NGULARLY, *ad.* with many corners or angles.

MULTA'NGULARNESS, *s.* the quality of having many angles or corners.

MULTICA'PSULAR, *a.* [from *multus* many, and *capsula* a cell, Lat.] having many capsules or cells.

MULTICA'VOUS, *a.* [from *multus* many, and *cavus* hollow, Lat.] full of holes.

MULTIFA'RIOUS, *a.* [from *multifarius*, low Lat.] various; complicate; having great diversity in itself.

MULTIFA'RIOUSLY, *ad.* in a complicate manner.

MULTIFA'RIOUSNESS, *s.* multiplied diversity, or variety.

MULTI'FID, or MULTI'FIDOUS, *a.* [*multifidus*, from *multus* many, and *findo* to split] having many partitions, divided into many branches.

MU'LTIFORM, *a.* [from *multus* much, and *forma* a shape, Lat.] having various shapes, forms, or appearances.

MU'LTILA'TERAL, *a.* [from *multus* many, and *latus* a side, Lat. having many sides.

MULTINO'MIAL, or MULTINO'MINAL, *a.* [from *multus* many, and *nomen* a name, Lat.] having many names.

MULTI'PAROUS, *a.* [from *multus* many, and *pario* to bring forth, Lat.] bringing many at a birth.

MULTIPA'RTITE, *a.* [from *multus* many, and *partio* to divide, Lat.] divided into many parts.

MU'LTIPEDE, *s.* [from *multus* many, and *pes* a foot, Lat.] an insect with many feet; a sow, or woodlouse.

MU'LTIPLE, or MU'LTIPLEX, *a.* [Lat.] manifold. In arithmetic, applied to a number which contains another several times; thus six is the multiple of two, containing it three times.

MULTIPLI'ABLE, *a.* [*multipliable*, Fr.] capable of being multiplied.

MULTIPLI'ABLENESS, *s.* the quality of being capable of being multiplied.

MULTI'PLICABLE, *a.* [from *multiplico* to multiply, Lat.] in arithmetic, capable of being multiplied.

MULTIPLICA'ND, *s.* [*multiplicandus*, from *multiplico* to multiply, Lat.] the number given to be multiplied.

MULTI'PLICATE, *a.* [*multiplicatus*, from *multiplico* to multiply, Lat.] multiplied; consisting of more than one.

MULTIPLICA'TION, *s.* [*multiplicatio*, from *multiplico* to multiply, Lat.] the act of increasing any number by adding more of the same kind. In arithmetic, the increasing any one number by another, as often as there are units in the number by which it is increased.

MULTIPLICA'TOR, *s.* [from *multiplico* to multiply, Lat.] the number given to multiply another by.

MULTIPLI'CIOUS, *s.* [from *multiplex*, Lat.] manifold. "*Multiplicious*, or many." *Brown.*

MULTIPLI'CITY, *s.* [*multiplicité*, Fr., from *multiplex* manifold, Lat.] more than one of the same kind; state of being many.

To MU'LTIPLY, *v. a.* [*multier*, Fr., from *multiplico*, Lat.] to increase in number by the addition or production of more of the same kind; to work a sum in multiplication. Neuterly, to propagate or increase in number.

MULTIPO'TENT, *a.* [from *multus* many, and *potens* powerful, Lat.] having a manifold power, or power to perform many different things.

MULTIPRE'SENCE, *s.* [from *multus* much, and *præsentia* presence, Lat.] the power or act of being in several places at one and the same time.

MULTI'SCIOUS, *a.* [from *multus* many, and *scio* to know, Lat.] having a variety of knowledge.

MULTISI'LIQUOUS, *a.* [from *multus* many, and *soliqua* a pod, Lat.] having many pods. In botany, applied to such plants as have, after each flower, many distinct pods, or seed-vessels.

MULTI'SONOUS, *a.* [from *multus* many, and *sonus* a sound, Lat.] having many sounds.

MU'LTITUDE, *s.* [*multitudo*, from *multus* many, Lat.] a great number; a crowd or throng of several persons assembled together; the vulgar.

MULTITU'DINOUS, *a.* having the appearance of a great number or multitude; manifold.

MULTIVA'GANT, or MULTIVA'GOUS, *a.* [from *multus* much, and *vagor* to wander, Lat.] that wanders or stays much abroad.

MULTI'VIOUS, *a.* [from *multus* many, and *via* a way, Lat.] having many ways.

MULTO'CULAR, *a.* [from *multus* many, and *oculus* the eye, Lat.] having many eyes.

MUM, *interj.* (when pronounced, it leaves the lips closed, and may, on account of that circumstance, be used to command silence) silence! hush!

MUM, *s.* [*mumme*, Teut.] a strong pleasant liquor, brewed at Brunswick, from wheat, oats, and ground beans.

To MU'MBLE, *v. n.* [*monpelen*, Belg.] to speak inwardly; to mutter; to chew in an awkward manner, for want of teeth; to bite softly; to eat with the lips closed. Actively, to mutter with a low, indistinct voice.

MU'MBLER, *s.* one that chews awkwardly for want of teeth; one that grumbles or mutters.

MU'MBLINGLY, *ad.* in an inarticulate or muttering manner.

To MUMM, *v. a.* [from *mumme*, Dan.] to mask; to frolic or play tricks in masquerade.

MU'MMER, *s.* a masker; one who performs tricks in masquerade.

MU'MMERY, *s.* [*momerie*, Fr.] masquerade; frolic at a masquerade; foolery; mimickry.

MU'MMY, *s.* [*mumie*, Fr.] a dead body embalmed, and preserved after the Egyptian manner. In medicine, the flesh of a body that has been embalmed, or the liquor running from embalmed bodies when newly prepared. Among gardeners, a sort of wax used in the planting and grafting of trees. *To beat to mummy*, is to beat so as the flesh shall appear much bruised.

To MUMP, *v. a.* [*mompelen*, Belg.] to nibble, bite quick, or to chew with a continued motion; to talk low and quick. To go a begging, in cant language.

MU'MPER, *s.* a cant word; a beggar.

MUMPS, *s.* [*mompelen*, Belg.] sullenness; silent anger, or discontent. In medicine, the squinancy.

To MUNCH, *v. a.* [*manger*, Fr.] to chew by great mouthfuls. Neuterly, to chew ravenously.

MU'NCHER, *a.* one that eats greedily.

MUND, in proper names, is derived from *mundt*, Sax., peace; thus *mundbrech*, signifies a breach of the peace. Eadmund, now written Edmund, signifies happy peace from *ead*, Sax. happy, and *mundt*, Sax., peace.

MU'NDANE, *a.* [from *mundus* the world, Lat.] belonging to the world.

MU'NDATORY, *a.* [from *mundus* clean, Lat.] having the power to cleanse.

MU'NDIC, *s.* a kind of marcasite found in tin mines and so named in Cornwall.

MUNDIFICA'TION, *s.* [from *mundus* clean, and *facio* to make, Lat.] the act of cleansing any body from dross.

MUNDI'CATIVE, *a.* having the power to cleanse.

To MU'NDIFY, *v. a.* to cleanse, purify, or make clean.

MUNDIVA'GANT, *a.* [from *mundus* the world, and *vagor* to wander, Lat.] wandering through the world.

MUNDU'NGUS, *s.* stinking tobacco. A cant word.

To MU'NERATE, *v. a.* [from *munus* a gift, Lat.] to reward.

MUNERA'TION, *s.* a reward.

MU'NGREL, *a.* generated between animals of different species; base-born; degenerate. See MONGREL.

MU'NICH, (*Münich*) one of the most pleasant and handsome cities in Germany, capital of the kingdom of Bavaria, and containing about 41,000 inhabitants. The houses are high, and the streets large and spacious, with canals in many of them. The palace of the late electors of Bavaria is a stupendous structure, magnificently adorned. The cabinet of curiosities, in which are 200 marble statues and busts of Roman emperors, and some other antiques, mostly brought from Italy, the museum, the library, and the ducal gardens, attract the attention of travellers. The cathedral contains 25 chapels, and 30 altars; but the two steeples, and the tomb of one of the emperors, of black marble, adorned with statues of bronze, are the most remarkable things belonging to it. There are many other fine buildings, both ecclesiastical and civil, in this city, and the streets are straight and broad. The market-place is very beautiful; and here are manufactures of silk, velvet, woollen-cloth, and tapestry.

It is seated on the river Iser, 15 miles S. E. of Augsburg, and 62 S. S. W. of Ratisbon. Lat. 48. 7½. N., long. 11. 37. E.

MUNI'CIPAL, *a.* [*munus* a gift or right, and *capio* to take, Lat.] in the Roman civil law, is an epithet which signifies invested with the rights and privileges of Roman citizens. Thus the *municipal* cities were those whose inhabitants were capable of enjoying civil offices in the city of Rome. Among us, it is applied to the laws that obtain in any city or province. And those are called *municipal* officers, who are elected to defend the interest of cities, to maintain their rights and privileges, and to preserve order and harmony among the citizens.

MUNI'CIPALITY, *a.* a corporate body of civic officers, the word is principally used in France.

MUNI'FICENCE, *s.* [from *munus* a gift, and *facio* to make, Lat.] the act of giving money or presents, or doing acts of liberality.

MUNI'FICENT, *a.* [from *munus* a gift, and *facio* to make, Lat.] liberal; generous.

MUNI'FICENTLY, *ad.* liberally.

MU'NIMENT, *s.* [from *munio* to fortify, Lat.] a fortification or strong hold, support or defence.

MUNI'TION, *s.* [from *munio* to fortify, Lat.] a fortification or strong hold; ammunition, or stores for carrying on war.

MU'NNION, *s.* the upright post that divides the several lights in a window-frame.

MU'NSTER, a sovereign bishopric in Westphalia, 120 miles in length and 80 in breadth. The country is level and fruitful, and has fine woods, turfs, &c. The principal rivers are the Ems, the Lippe, the Vecht, and the Berkel. It lies E. of the Dutch States, and the county of Bentheim, and S. of E. Friesland and Oldenburgh.

MU'NSTER, a large, rich, populous, and famous city of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, capital of the bishoprick of the same name, and of all Westphalia. The cathedral is a stately fabric, and the houses, in general, are of freestone, and well-built. It is seated on the river Aa, 70 miles N. by E. of Cologne, 77 S. by W. of Bremen, and 77 N. W. of Cassel.

MU'NSTER, one of the four Provinces of Ireland; bounded on the N. and N. E. by Leinster and Connaught, and on all other sides by the Ocean. It is about 135 miles in length and 120 in breadth. The chief rivers are the Suier, the Audluffe, the Lee, the Bande, the Leane, and the Cashon. There are a great many bays and harbours, and many rich towns, and the air is mild and temperate. Some places are mountainous, but the valleys are embellished with corn-fields. The most general commodities are corn, cattle, wood, wool, and fish. It contains the counties of Clare, Tipperary, Waterford, Cork, Limerick, and Kenny. It contains 820 parishes. Pop. 2,227,152. It gives the title of Earl to Fitzclarence the eldest son of William IV.

MU'RAL, *a.* [from *murus* a wall, Lat.] belonging to a wall. *Mural crown*, was an honorary reward given by the ancient Romans to the soldiers who first scaled the walls of an enemy's city.

MU'RCIA, a province, formerly a kingdom of Spain, on the coast of the Mediterranean. It is about 62 miles in length, and 58 in breadth. Its principal river is Segura. The soil is dry, because it seldom rains here, and therefore produces little corn or wine; but there are plenty of oranges, citrons, lemons, olives, almonds, mulberries, rice, pulse, and sugar. It has also a great deal of silk. The air is very healthful, and the principal town is of the same name.

MU'RCIA, a large, handsome, and populous city of Spain, capital of a province of the same name. It has a superb cathedral, the stairs of whose steeple are so contrived, that a man may ride up to the top either on horseback or in a coach. It is seated in a plain, which abounds in fine gardens about the city, in which are the best fruits in Spain. It is seated on the river Segura, 27 miles N. of Carthagena, and 212 S. E. of Madrid. Lat. 38. 2. N., long. 0. 36. W.

MU'RDER, *s.* [*morthor*, or *morther*, Sax.] the act of wilfully killing a person upon malice or fore-thought.

To MU'RDER, *v. a.* to kill a man wilfully, feloniously and of malice forethought; to destroy or put an end to.

MU'RDER, *interj.* an outcry when life is in danger.

MU'RDERER, *s.* one who murders.

MU'RDERESS, a woman who commits murder.

MU'RDEROUS, *a.* guilty of murder; cruel; bloody, addicted to shedding blood.

To MURE, *v. a.* [from *mur*, Fr., or *murus* a wall, Lat.] to build a wall; to enclose within or by walls.

MU'RIATES, *s.* in chemistry, salts formed by the combination of any base with muriatic acid.

MURIA'TIC, *a.* belonging to sea-salt or to brine from *muria*, Lat.] brine or pickle.

MU'RKY, *a.* darkish; obscure; cloudy.

MU'RMUR, *s.* [*murmur*, Lat.] a low rough noise; complaint not openly expressed.

To MU'RMUR, *s.* [from *murmur* a murmur, Lat.] to make a low, rough sound; to grumble, or utter discontent.

MU'RMURER, *s.* one who repines, grumbles, or expresses discontent by muttering, or by some indirect manner.

MU'RRAIN, *s.* the plague in cattle.

MU'RRAYSHIRE, or *E'LGINSHIRE*, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N. by the Frith of Murray, on the E. by Bamffshire, on the S. by a point of Aberdeenshire and by Inverness-shire, and on the W. by that county and Nairnshire. It extends from S. W. to N. E. about 50 miles, and along the coast about 20. Some parts of it are hilly; but its soil, for the greatest part, is rich, and produces wheat, barley, oats, and flax. The principal rivers are the Spey, Findhern, Lossie, and Nairn, all which abound in salmon. The county town is Elgin. Pop. 36,994.

MU'SCADEL, or MU'SCADINE, *s.* [*muscadel*, Fr.] a kind of sweet grape, sweet wine, and sweet pear.

MU'SCLE, (*mussle*) *s.* [from *musculus*, Lat.] a fleshy, fibrous part of the body of an animal, the organ or instrument of motion. A bivalve shell-fish.

MUSCO'SITY, *s.* [from *muscus* moss, Lat.] mossiness.

MU'SCULAR, *a.* [from *musculus* a muscle, Lat.] belonging to the muscles; performed by the muscles.

MU'SCULARITY, *s.* the quality which shews that a thing is of the nature of a muscle.

MU'SCULOUS, *a.* [from *musculus* a muscle, Lat.] full of muscles; having large and swelling muscles; brawny; belonging to, or partaking of, the nature of a muscle.

MUSE, (*muze*) *s.* deep thought or study; a close and intense application of the mind to any object. "With admiration and deep *muse*." *Milt.* A deity, supposed by the heathens to preside over works of genius, and to aid the writer in any particular branch of science, when addressed to; from *musa*, Lat. The *Muses* were certain fabulous divinities among the pagans, supposed to preside over the arts and sciences. Some reckon no more than three of them, viz., Mnemo, Aæde, and Melete; *i. e.*, memory, singing, and meditation: but Homer and Hesiod reckon nine, viz., Clio, which means glory; Euterpe, pleasing; Thalia, flourishing; Melpomene, attracting; Terpsichore, rejoicing the heart; Erato, the amiable; Polyhymnia, a multitude of songs; Urania, the heavenly; and Calliope, sweetness of voice. To Clio they attribute the invention of history; to Melpomene, tragedy; to Thalia, comedy; to Euterpe, the use of the flute; to Terpsichore, the harp, to Erato,

the lyre and lute; to Calliope, heroic verse; to Urania, astrology; and to Polyhymnia, rhetoric.

To MUSE, (*muze*) *v. n.* [from *Musæ* the Muses, Lat.] to apply the mind with intenseness to any subject; to study or revolve in the mind; to be absent of mind; to ponder.

MU'SEFUL, (*múzeful*) *a.* full of thought.

MU'SER, (*múzer*) *s.* a plodding person; or one that thinks intensely.

MU'SETTE, (*múzette*) *s.* [Ital. a diminutive, from *musa* a song, Lat.] a short air or song.

MUSE'UM, (*muzéum*) *s.* [from *Musæ* the Muses, Lat.] a name which originally signified a part of the palace of Alexandria, which took up at least one-fourth of that city. This quarter was called the *Museum*, from its being set apart for the Muses and the study of the sciences. Here were lodged and entertained the men of learning, who were divided into many companies or colleges, according to the sciences of which they were professors; and to each of these houses or colleges was allowed a handsome revenue. The foundation of this establishment is attributed to Ptolemy Philadelphus, who here placed his library. Hence the word *Museum* is now applied to any place set apart as a repository for things that have an immediate relation to the arts. The *Museum* at Oxford, called Ashmolean *Museum*, is a noble pile of building erected for that purpose. And the *Museum* of the late Sir Hans Sloane contains a noble and valuable collection of the productions of nature and art, and has been purchased by the public for the benefit of the nation.

MU'SHROOM, *s.* [*muscheron*, Fr.] in botany, the champignon. Botanists have enumerated 58 British species. Figuratively, an upstart; a person that rises to grandeur from a mean and poor birth.

MUSHROOMSTO'NE, *s.* a kind of fossil.

MU'SIC, (*muzick*) *s.* [from *Mousa* a Muse, Gr.] one of the liberal sciences, belonging to the mathematics, which considers the number, time, and tune of sounds, in order to make delightful harmony: the art of singing, and playing upon all sorts of musical instruments.

MU'SICAL, (*muzical*) *a.* [Fr. from *Mousa* the Muse, Gr.] harmonious; belonging to music.

MU'SICALLY, (*múzikally*) *ad.* harmoniously; with sweet sound.

MU'SICALNESS, (*muzikalness*) the quality of sounding sweetly, harmoniously, or melodiously.

MUSI'CIAN, (*muzishian*) *s.* [*musicien*, Fr.] one skilled in harmony, or who plays on musical instruments.

MUSK, *s.* [*musc*, Fr.] a dry, light, and friable substance, of a dark brown colour, tinged with purple; it is a perfume of a very strong scent, and only agreeable when in a very small quantity, or moderated by the mixture of some other perfume. It is found in a kind of bag or tumour, which grows under the bellies of a tribe of animals which are called musk animals or musks. They bear some resemblance to the antelopes, but have no horns. They are gentle but extremely timid. Some of them are as large as a small deer, and others do not exceed the size of a rabbit. Also, the grape hyacinth, or grape flower, from *musca*, Lat.

MU'SKCAT, *s.* the animal from which musk is got.

MU'SKET, *s.* [*mousquet*, Fr.] a fire-arm borne on the snoulder, used in war, and, before the invention of firelocks, fired by the application of a lighted match; at present the word is promiscuously used for a firelock or fusee. A male hawk of a small kind, from *mosquetto*, Ital. a small hawk.

MUSKETE'ER, *s.* a soldier who carries a musket.

MUSKETO'ON, *s.* [*mousqueton*, Fr.] a fire-arm, shorter and thicker than a firelock; a blunderbuss.

MU'SKINESS, *s.* the quality or scent of musk.

MUSKME'LON, *s.* a fragant melon.

MUSKOGEE, MUSKOGULGE, or CREEK INDIANS, a confederacy of various tribes of North American Indians, inhabiting a hilly country in the middle parts of Georgia, united for their common defence against the Choctaws, Chickasaws, &c. They are tall, well made, and active; warm and faithful friends, but inveterate enemies. Their union has rendered them formidable to the surrounding nations.

MUSKUT, *s.* a delicious grape, having the flavour of musk; also a kind of sweet pear.

MU'SKY, *a.* fragrant; sweet-scented.

MU'SLIN, (*múzlin*) *s.* [*mousseline*, Fr.] a fine stuff made of cotton, and imported from India, &c.

MU'SLIN, (*múzlin*) *a.* made of muslin.

MU'SROL, *s.* [*muserole*, Fr.] the nose-band of a horse's bridle.

MU'SSEL, *s.* in natural history, a fish with two shells, of a dirty bluish colour.

MU'SSULMAN, *s.* [Arab.] a word used by the Mahometans to signify a true believer.

MUST, *verb. imperf.* [*mussen*, Belg.] obliged. It is of all persons and tenses, used of persons and things, and placed before a verb.

MUST, *s.* [*mustum*, Lat.] new wine, new wort.

TO MUST, *v. a.* [*mws* stinking, Brit.] to give an ill scent or stink to a thing, generally applied to casks. To make mouldy. Neuterly, to contract an ill scent, applies to vessels that are not in use; to grow mouldy.

MUSTA'CHES, *s.* [*moustaches*, Fr.] whiskers or hair growing on the upper lip.

MU'STARD, *s.* [*mwstard*, Brit.] a plant producing a small and warm seed; sauce made of the flower of mustard-seed mixed with water, &c.

To MU'STER, *v. a.* [*mousteren*, Belg.] to review an army; to collect or bring together. Neuterly, to assemble, in order to form an army.

MU'STER, *s.* a review of an army; a register of forces mustered; a collection. "A *muster* of peacocks." *To pass muster*, signifies to be allowed. This word is used in composition.

MU'STERBOOK, *s.* a book in which the names of the soldiers are registered.

MU'STERMASTER, *s.* one who superintends the muster, to prevent frauds.

MU'STERROLL, *s.* a register of forces.

MU'STILY, *ad.* with an ill scent.

MU'STINESS, *s.* damp foulness; a bad scent.

MU'STY, *a.* mouldy; spoiled with dampness; ill scented; stale, spoiled with age. Figuratively, dull; heavy; wanting activity or experience.

MUTABI'LITY, *s.* [from *muto* to change, Lat.] the quality of not continuing long in the same state. Inconstancy or fickleness.

MU'TABLE, *a.* [from *muto* to change, Lat.] changeable; inconstant, fickle or unsettled.

MUTA'TION, *s.* [from *muto* to change, Lat.] the act of changing or altering.

MU'TCHKIN, *s.* a liquid measure used in Scotland, containing four gills; it is the fourth part of a Scotch pint.

MUTE, *a.* [*mutus*, Lat.] silent; dumb; unable to say any thing. SYNON. By *mute*, is understood incapability of speech; by *silent*, a voluntary forbearance.

MUTE, *s.* one that cannot speak. In grammar, a letter which cannot be pronounced when by itself, when before a liquid, or without a vowel. B, C, D, F, G, J, K, P, Q, T V, are mutes in the English alphabet.

MU'TELY, *ad.* in a silent manner: without speech.

To MU'TILATE, *v. a.* [from *mutilus* broken, Lat.] to deprive of some essential part or limb.

MUTILA'TION, *s.* [Fr. from *mutilus* broken, Lat.] the loss of any essential part or limb.

MUTINE'ER, *a.* a person who causes or joins in sedition.

MU'TINOUS, *a.* [*mutiné*, Fr.] seditious; turbulent; resisting lawful authority.

MU'TINOUSLY, *ad.* in a seditious manner.

MU'TINOUSNESS, *s.* the quality of causing sedition, or disobeying lawful authority.

To MU'TINY, *v. n.* [*mutiner*, Fr.] to rise against or resist persons in authority; to move sedition.

MU'TINY, *s.* insurrection; sedition.

To MU'TTER, *v. n.* [from *mutio*, Lat.] to grumble; to murmur. Actively, to utter discontent in an imperfect manner.

MU'TTER, *s.* a murmur; or the act of expressing discontent in a low and almost inarticulate voice.

MU'TTERER, *s.* one that utters discontent in a low and almost in an articulate voice.

MU'TTERINGLY, *ad.* expressing discontent with a low and inarticulate voice.

MU'TTON, *s.* [*mouton*, Fr.] the flesh of sheep. In ludicrous language, a sheep.

MU'TUAL, *s.* [*mutuus*, Lat.] reciprocal; acting so as to perform the same action by turns.

MU'TUALLY, *ad.* in return; reciprocally.

MU'TUALITY, *s.* reciprocation; return.

MU'ZZLE, *s.* [*museau*, Fr.] the mouth of any thing; a fastening of thongs, to hinder a dog or other animal from biting.

To MU'ZZLE, *v. n.* to bring the mouth near; to mouth. "The bear *muzzles* and smells to him." *L'Estrange.* Actively, to bind the mouth; to restrain from hurt.

MY, *pron. possessive.* When the substantive follows, we use *my*, and when it goes before, *mine*; as likewise in answering a question: as, "This is *my* book." "This book is *mine*." Whose book is this? Answ. *Mine.*

MY'NCHEN, *s.* [Sax.] a nun.

MYO'GRAPHY, (*myógrafy*) *s.* [from *mys* a muscle, and *grapho* to write, Gr.] a description of the muscles.

MYO'LOGY, *s.* [from *mys* a muscle, and *logos* a discourse, Gr.] the description and doctrine of the muscles.

MY'OPS, *s.* [from *myo* to shut, and *ops* the sight, Gr.] a person who is short-sighted.

MY'OPY, *s.* [from *myo* to shut, and *ops* the sight, Gr.] shortness of sight.

MY'RIAD, *s.* [from *myrias*, Gr.] the number of ten thousand. Figuratively, a great number.

MY'RMIDON, *s.* [Gr.] a ruffian, so named from the soldiers of Achilles.

MYROBALAN, *s.* [*myrobalanus*, Lat.] a dried fruit, from the East Indies, having a stone, kernel, and pulp, of an austere and acrid taste.

MYRO'POLIST, *s.* [from *myron* an ointment, and *poleo* to deal, Gr.] one who sells ointments.

MYRRH, (*mir*) *s.* [*myrrha*, Lat. *myrrhe*, Fr.] a vegetable product of the gum-resin kind, of a reddish brown colour, with more or less of a mixture of yellow; its taste is bitter and acrid, its smell strong; it is brought from Ethiopia, but the tree which produces it is unknown.

MY'RRHINE, *a.* [*myrrhinus*, Lat.] made of myrrhine stones, in great repute among the ancient Romans, but at present unknown to us.

MY'RTIFORM, *a.* [from *myrtus* and *forma*, Lat.] having the shape of myrtle.

MY'RTLE, *s.* [*myrtus*, Lat. *myrte*, Fr. a low fragrant shrub with small leaves.

MYSE'LF, a *reciprocal pronoun*, [*minsylfe*, Sax.] used by a person to shew that a thing relates to him only, exclusive of any other.

MYSO'RE, a kingdom in the peninsula of Hindoostan lately subject to Tippoo Sultan. It includes generally besides Mysore Proper, the countries of Bednore, Coimbettore, Canara, Dindigul, Meritz, Soonda, Ghitteldroog, Harponelly, Sanore, Bancapour, Roydroog, Gooty, Condanore, Canoul, and Cuddapah. Its extent from N. to S. is near 500 miles; its breadth in the widest place (the N. part of the peninsula) 330 miles, but proceeding to the south it diminishes, till it ends in a point. The country in general is dry, rugged, mountainous, and barren, insomuch that sustenance for men and animals cannot be raised upon it, but by the most persevering industry. See SERINGAPATAM.

MY'STAGOGUE, (*mystagōg*) *s.* [from *mystes* a mystic, and *ago* to lead, Gr.] one who interprets divine mysteries; one who keeps relics, and shews them to strangers.

MYSTE'RIARCH, (*mysteriark*) *s.* [from *mysterion* a mystery, and *arche* government, Gr.] one who presides over mysteries.

MYSTE'RIOUS, *a.* [*mysterieux*, Fr.] not to be comprehended or discovered by the human understanding; artfully perplexed.

MYSTE'RIOUSLY, *ad.* in a manner not to be discovered by reason, or to be comprehended by the understanding; in an obscure or perplexed manner.

MYSTE'RIOUSNESS, *s.* that quality which renders any truth or doctrine above the discovery of reason, or comprehension of the understanding.

To MY'STERIZE, *v. a.* to explain as enigmas.

MY'STERY, *s.* [*mysterion*, from *myeo* to initiate, Gr.] in its primary sense, originally used for some sacred rite or doctrine communicated only to a few chosen persons by the ancient priests. A truth revealed by God, which is above the power of our natural reason, either to find out, or to comprehend when it is revealed. Any thing artfully made difficult. A trade or calling; in the last sense it should be written *mistery*.

MYSTICS, or MYSTICI, a kind of religious sect, distinguished by their professing pure, sublime, and perfect devotion, with an entire disinterested love of God, free from all selfish considerations.

MY'STIC, or MY'STICAL, *a.* [*mysticus*, Lat. from *myo* to imitate, Gr.] obscure, emblematical, or including second or secret meaning under the form of a picture.

MY'STICALLY, *ad.* in a manner which conveys some secret meaning.

MY'STICALNESS, *s.* the state of conveying some secret meaning.

MYTHOLO'GICAL, *a.* [from *mythos* a fable, and *logos* a discourse, Gr.] relating to the application or explanation of fabulous history.

MYTHOLO'GICALLY, *ad.* in a manner suitable to the system of fables.

MYTHO'LOGIST, *s.* [from *mythos* a fable, and *logos* a discourse, Gr.] one who explains the fables of the ancient heathens.

To MYTHO'LOGIZE, *v. n.* [from *mythos* a fable, and *logos* a discourse, Gr.] to relate or explain the fabulous histories of the heathens.

MYTHO'LOGY, *s.* [from *mythos* a fable, and *logos* a discourse, Gr.] a system of fables; an explanation of the fables or fabulous history of the ancient heathens.

N.

N IS a liquid consonant, and semi-vowel, the thirteenth letter in the English alphabet, having an invariable

sound; after *m* it is almost lost, as in *condemn*. In the beginning of words or syllables, it suffers no consonant immediately after it; nor any before it, except *g*, *k*, and *s*, as in *gnaw*, *know*, *snail*, &c. In composition, before an *l*, *b*, *p*, and *m*, the *n* is frequently changed into an *m*, and before an *l* and *r*, into an *l* and *r*, according to the custom of the Romans, as *illicit*, for *inlicit*; *impress* for *inpress*; *irreverent*, for *inreverent*. When used for a numeral, N stands for 600, and with a dash over it thus, $\bar{N}$, for 600,000. In the abbreviations it is likewise used for *numero*, or number, No. V., *i. e.*, number 5.

N. B., (a contraction for *nota bene*) mark well; take notice; observe.

NA'BOB, *s.* the name of a viceroy or governor of one of the provinces of the Mogul's empire in India. Vulgarly, any person who has made a fortune in India.

NA'DIR, *s.* [Arab.] in astronomy, is that point of the heavens which is diametrically opposite to the zenith, or point directly over our heads. The zenith and nadir are the two poles of the horizon.

NAFF, *s.* a kind of tufted sea-bird.

NAG, *s.* [*nagge*, Belg.] a small or young horse. In familiar language, a horse.

NA'GPOUR, the capital of that part of Berar, a soubah of the Deccan of Hindoostan, which is subject to Moodajee Boonslah, the chief of the Eastern Mahrattas. It is a city of modern date; but though extensive and populous, is poorly built; and is nearly open and defenceless. It is 560 miles W. by S. of Calcutta. Lat. 21. 8. N., long. 79. 46. E.

NA'HUM, the seventh of the twelve lesser prophets, a native of Elkoshai, a little village of Galilee, the ruins of which were to be seen in the time of St. Jerome. The particular circumstances of this prophet's life are unknown.

NA'IADS, *s.* [*naiades*, Gr.] in mythology, nymphs of the fountains.

NAIL, *s.* [*nægal*, Sax., *nagel*, Teut.] in anatomy, a kind of horny substance upon the ends of the fingers and toes; talons, or a horny substance at the extremity of the toes of birds and beasts; a spike of metal with a sharp point, and sometimes a flat head, used to fasten things together; a stud or boss; a measure containing two inches and a half. *On the nail*, implies immediately or without delay. "We want our money *on the nail*." *Swift*.

To NAIL, *v. a.* to fasten any thing with small spikes of iron called nails; to stud with nails.

NA'ILER, *s.* a nail-maker.

NA'IRNE, a borough and sea-port town of Scotland, the capital of a county of that name, seated on the Frith of Murray, 18 miles E. of Inverness, and 104 N. of Edinburgh.

NAI'RNESHIRE, a populous county of Scotland, bounded on the N. by the Frith of Murray, and enclosed on every side by the counties of Inverness and Murray. Its extent from N. to S. is about 12 miles, and its breadth about ten. The soil, though rocky, is fertile, and in general well-cultivated. It contains several lakes which abound in fish, and some forests of firs. Nairne is the county town.

NA'KED, *a.* [*nacod*, Sax.] without clothes or covering. Figuratively, unarmed; defenceless; unprovided. Plain, or evident, applied to truth. Mere; bare; simple; without any additional circumstances.

NA'KEDLY, *ad.* without clothes, covering, or disguise.

NA'KEDNESS, *s.* the state of a person without clothes or covering; plainness; evidence; freedom from disguise.

NALL, *s.* [*naal*, Isl.] an awl made use of by collar-makers.

NAME, *s.* [*nama*, Sax., *naem*, Belg.] denotes a word whereby men have agreed to express some idea; or which serves to signify a thing or subject spoken of. This the grammarians usually call a noun, though their noun is not of quite so great an extent as our *name*. *Names* are either proper or appellative. Proper names are those which represent some individual thing or person, so as to distinguish it from all other things of the same species; as Cicero, which represents a certain orator. Appellative names are either called Christian, as those given in baptism, or surnames; the first imposed for the distinction of persons answering to the Roman *Prænomen*; the second for the distinction of families, answering to the *Nomen* of the Romans, and the *Patronymicum* of the Greeks. Figuratively, reputation or character. Renown; honour or glory; memory or remembrance. Power given to a person to act for another. Appearance, or an assumed character. "In the *name* of Brook."

To NAME, *v. a.* [*naman*, Sax.] to apply a word constantly to distinguish a person or thing from others; to mention the word applied to any being; to specify or distinguish by mentioning the word applied to express any person or idea; to utter or mention. SYNON. We *name*, to distinguish in conversation; we *call*, as for help, when wanted.

NA'MELESS, *a.* [*namleas*, Sax.] having no word by which it may be expressed; one whose name is not known or expressed.

NA'MELY, *ad.* [*naumlich*, *nahmlich*, Belg.] particularly; specially; to mention by name.

NA'MESAKE, *s.* one that has the same name with another.

NA'MPTWICH, a large well-built town of Cheshire, with very regular streets, and manufactures of cotton (lately established) and of shoes. It has salt-springs, which lie on the banks of a fresh-water stream, from which they make great quantities of fine white salt. The principal dairies of Cheshire are about this town. It is a great thoroughfare to Ireland, and is 26 miles S. E. of Chester, and 162 N. W. of London. A large market on Saturday for corn, cattle, &c.

NA'MUR, a city of the kingdom of the Netherlands, said to take its name from an ancient idol called *Nam*, supposed to be Neptune. It has, or had a very strong castle, built on the opposite side of the Sambre, on a sharp rock, and defended by Fort William, and many other considerable forts, so as to be supposed almost impregnable. It is seated at the confluence of the Maese and Sambre, 25 miles S. W. of Liege. Lat. 50. 28. N., long. 4. 53. E.

NA'MUR, a county of the kingdom of the Netherlands, one of the ten catholic provinces, lying between the rivers Sambre and Maese. It is pretty fertile; has several forests, marble quarries, and mines of iron, lead, and coal, and is about 30 miles in length, and 20 in breadth. Namur is the capital.

NA'NCI, a large and handsome city, capital of the department of Meurthe. It contains about 34,000 inhabitants, and is divided into the Old and New Town, which are separated by a canal. The first though irregularly built, is rich and populous, and contains the palace of the ancient dukes of Lorrain. The New Town, whose streets are as straight as a line, was already one of the finest in Europe, before the magnificent works with which Stanislaus I., titular king of Poland, and duke of Lorrain, enriched it. Before the revolution, it had an university, an academy of sciences, and a medical college. It is 10 miles E. of Toul, and 20 S. of Metz. Lat. 48. 42. N., long. 6, 17 E.

NA'NKING or *KIANGNIN*, a city of China, capital of the province of Kiangnan, and formerly the imperial city. It is the largest in China, being 17 miles in circumference, and about 3 miles distant from the great river Yang-tse-Chiang, from which canals are cut, so large, that vessels may enter the town. This place is greatly fallen from its ancient splendour; for it had a magnificent palace, not a vestige of which is now to be seen, as well as temples, tombs of the emperors and other ancient monuments. A

third part of the city is desolate, but the rest is extremely populous, well-inhabited, and full of business. The streets are narrow, but handsome and well paved, and on each side are shops, neatly furnished. The public buildings are mean, except a few temples, the city gates, and the famous tower of porcelain, 200 feet high, and divided into 9 stories, by projections, &c., covered with green varnished tiles. They have several manufactures in silk and wool. The number of the inhabitants is said to be 1,000,000, without comprehending the garrison of 40,000 men. Here the physicians have their principal academy. It is seated near the river Yantsckiang, 500 miles S. S. E. of Pekin. Lat. 32. 4. 2-thirds, N., long. 118. 53. E.

NA'NTES, an ancient and pretty large city in the department of Lower Loire. It is one of the most considerable places in the empire, and contains the richest merchants. The bridges over the river Loire, in which are some islands, are almost a league in length. The suburbs are so large, that they exceed the city. The inhabitants are computed at 80,000. Before the revolution, here was an university, a society of agriculture and arts, and a school of anatomy and surgery; and merchants also had commonly, on their own account, more than 120 ships for Guinea, the French West India islands, Spain and the Spanish colonies; indeed this port, in respect of the slave-trade, might, before that time, be considered as the Liverpool of France. Vessels were fitted out here for the cod-fishery in N. America, and Nantes had a considerable share in the commerce with the United States. A great quantity of salt is made in the territory of Nantes, both at the Bay of Bourgneuf, and in the salt-marshes of Guerande and Croisic. Large vessels can come no higher than Paimbœuf, which is some miles below Nantes. It is 37 miles S. W. of Angers, and 217 S. W. of Paris. Lat. 47. 13. N., long. 1. 28. W.

NA'NTCHANG, a city of China of the first rank, capital of the province of Kiangsi. It is 695 miles S. of Pekin.

NA'NTWICH. See NAMPTWICH.

NANYA'NG, a city of China, of the province of Honan, of the first rank. It is 462 miles S. S. W. of Pekin.

NANYO'NG, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Quantong. It is 902 miles S. of Pekin.

NAP, *s.* [*hnæppan*, Sax.] a slumber; a short sleep; the soft or downy part of woollen cloth above the surface. In botany, the catmint.

To NAP, *v. n.* to sleep; to be drowsy; to be in a state of seeming security.

NA'PAUL, (a kingdom of Hindoostan Proper, bounded on the N. W. by Sirinagur; on the N. E. and E. by the mountainous ridge of Himalaya, by which it is separated from the Thibet; on the S. by Bahar, on the W. by Oude and the country of the Rohillas. Catamandu is the capital.

NAPE, *s.* the joint of the neck behind.

NA'PHTHA, *s.* [Lat.] a very pure, clear, and thin mineral fluid, of the bituminous kind, of a very pale yellow, with a cast of brown; it is found floating on the waters of springs, and is mostly used externally in paralytic cases.

NA'PKIN, *s.* linen used at table to lay in the lap, and wipe the hands.

NA'PLES, a kingdom of Italy, bounded on the N. W. by the pope's territories; on the S. and W. by the Mediterranean; and on the E. by the Adriatic. Its greatest length, from N. W. to S. E. is upwards of 300 miles, and from N. E. to S. W. from 96 to 100; its breadth is variously estimated at from 90 to 30. It is divided into 12 provinces, namely, Terra di Lavoro, which was the ancient Campania Felix, and of which the city of Naples is the capital; Principato Citeriore and Ulteriore (hither and farther;) Molise; Basilicata; Calabria Citenore and Ulteriore; Abruzzo Citeriore and Ulteriore; Capitanata; Terra di Bari; and Terra di Otranto; the last three forming the ancient Apulia (now called Puglia) on the E. side of the kingdom.—The climate is extremely hot in summer; but the most disagreeable part of the climate is the sirocco, or S. E. wind, which is very common in spring, and is still more relaxing. In winter there is seldom any ice or snow, except on the mountains. On account of its fertility, the country has been termed a terrestrial paradise; it abounds with all sorts of grain, the finest fruits, and vegetables of all kinds, with rice, flax, oil, wine, saffron, and manna; poultry; game, and fish, are also plentiful and cheap. It affords also alum, vitriol, sulphur, rock-crystal, marble, and several sorts of minerals, together with fine wool, and silk. Besides these products, waistcoats, caps, stockings, and gloves, are also made of the hair of the filaments of a shell-fish, which are warmer than those of wool, and of a beautiful glossy green. The principal mountains are the Apennines, which traverse it from N. to S., and the celebrated volcano, Mount Vesuvius. One of the greatest inconveniencies to which this kingdom is exposed, is earthquakes, which the eruptions of Mount Vesuvius contribute, in some measure, to prevent. The established religion is the Roman Catholic; and the clergy and convents possess two-thirds of the whole kingdom; but the Jews are allowed to settle here. The inhabitants of this country have, at all times, borne but an indifferent character among other nations; gluttony is here a predominant vice, while instances of ebriety are said to be comparatively rare. In the female sex the passion for finery is almost superior to any other; and chastity is not accounted the characteristic virtue of the country. In 1734, the Spaniards made themselves masters of Naples and Sicily, for the Infant Don Carlos, and in 1736, the emperor, by a formal instrument, ceded both these kingdoms to his heirs male and female, and in default thereof to his younger brothers and sisters. However, in the beginning of the year 1806, this dynasty was expelled by the French, who invaded this kingdom with a powerful army, with the avowed intention of transferring the Neapolitan throne to a French prince. Accordingly, after the subjugation of the country, which was principally effected in the month of February, Joseph Buonaparte was created king of Naples—but resigned the kingdom to Joachim Murat, the brother-in-law of the French emperor, in June, 1808; on his being created king of Spain. The reign of Joachim, however, was but of short duration, for in 1815, having involved himself in an ill-advised war with Austria, his kingdom wa overrun by the Austrian troops, and the ports and fortresses taken possession of by the British; and on the 20th of May, the war was closed by a military convention, by which the kingdom, its fortresses, arsenals, and resources, were surrendered to the allied sovereigns, to be restored to the exiled king Ferdinand IV., who thus re-ascended the throne. Murat afterwards appeared in one of the provinces, and, having endeavoured to effect a rising in his behalf, was taken prisoner, treated as a rebel, and shot without a trial.

NA'PLES, the capital of the above kingdom, and one of the finest cities in the world, is the see of an archbishop, the seat of an university, and defended by thick walls, strong towers, and fortified castles. It is about 15 miles in circumference, and has seven large suburbs, containing together 300,000 inhabitants. The palace-royal is a spacious and convenient building; but the most magnificent are the cathedral and the chapel of St. Januarius, where they pretend the blood of that saint is preserved. The air of Naples is serene and healthy, and the winter mild. The harbour is capable of containing 500 vessels, which may ride with safety. It is 108 miles S. E. of Rome. Lat. 40. 50½. N., long. 14. 24. E.

NAPLES.

LONDON : PUBLISHED BY THOMAS KELLY, 17, PATERNOSTER ROW.

NA'PLESS, *a.* worn threadbare.

NA'PPINESS, *s.* the quality of having a nap.

NA'PPY, *a.* frothy; spumy; from *nap:* whence apples and ale are called lamb's wool.

NA'PTAKING, *s.* a surprise, or unexpected seizure and attack.

NA'RBARTH, a town of Pembrokeshire, in S. Wales, with a market on Wednesday. It is 12 miles N. E. of Pembroke, and 222 W. by N. of London.

NA'RBONNE, an ancient city in the department of Aude: in the time of the Romans, the capital of that part of Gaul called Gallia Narbonensis: some Roman inscriptions, in different parts of the city, are still visible; and the canal from the river Aude, through the city, to the Mediterranean, was cut by them. Narbonne is famous for its honey. It is 5 miles from the Mediterranean, and 75 E. by S. of Toulouse. Lat. 43. 11. N., long. 3. 6. E.

NARCI'SSUS, *s.* [Lat] a daffodil.

NARCO'SIS, *s.* [from *narke* torpor, Gr.] a privation of sense, as in a palsy or by taking opium.

NARCO'TIC, *a.* [from *narke* torpor, Gr.] procuring sleep; stupifying; or causing stupefaction.

NARCO'TICS, *s.* [from *narke* torpor, Gr.] medicines which take away the senses or stupify.

NARD, *s.* [from *nardos,* Gr., *nardus,* Lat.] a fragrant ointment called spikenard; a sweet-scented shrub.

NA'RRABLE, *a.* [from *narro* to relate, Lat.] capable of being told or related.

To NARRA'TE, *v. a.* [*narro,* Lat.] to tell or relate.

NARRA'TION, *s.* [*narratio,* Lat.] an account, relation, history, or description of any action, or series of actions.

NA'RRATIVE, *a.* [*narratif,* Fr.] relating; giving an account of facts as they happened; fond of telling stories, or relating things past. "*Narrative* old age." *Pope.*

NA'RRATIVE, *s.* a relation; an account or recital of a fact as it happened.

NARR'ATIVELY, *ad.* by way of narrative.

NARRA'TOR, *s.* [*narrator,* Lat., *narrateur,* Fr.] one that relates any fact.

NA'RROW, (*nárrŏ*) *a.* [*nearu,* Sax.] of small breadth; containing a small distance from one extreme to another. Short, applied to time. Niggardly, or covetous, applied to the mind. Contracted; of confined sentiment; ungenerous. Near, or within a small distance. "Miss'd so *narrow,*" *Dryd.* Close; vigilant; attentive. "With *narrow* search."

To NA'RROW, (*nárrŏ*) *v. a.* [*nearwian,* Sax.] to lessen the breadth or width of a thing; to shorten the space between any two things.

NA'RROWLY, (*nárrŏly*) *ad.* with a small space between the sides; of little breadth; contractedly; without extent or generosity of sentiment; closely or attentively; scarcely; in an avaricious or niggardly manner.

NA'RROWNESS, (*nárrŏness*) *s.* having its extremities at a small distance from each other. Want of extent or generosity, applied to the mind. Meanness, poverty, or a state of uneasiness, applied to condition. Want of capacity, applied to the understanding.

NA'RWHALE, *s.* in zoology, a kind of whale, armed with a strong horn, whence it is called the sea-unicorn.

NA'RVA, a town of Ingria, in Russia, in the government of Revel. The houses are built of brick, stuccoed white; and it has more the appearance of a German than of a Russian town. In the suburbs, called Ivangorod, or John's Town, the stupendous remains of an ancient fortress, built by Ivan Vassilievitch the Great, impend, in a picturesque manner, over the steep banks of the river. The principal exports from it are hemp, flax, timber and corn. Near it is the celebrated spot where Charles XII. of Sweden, in his 12th year, gained a complete victory over the Russian army in 1700. It is situated on the river Narova, 8 miles from its mouth, in the Gulf of Finland, 68 miles S. W. of Petersburgh. Lat. 59. 23¼. N., long. 28. 27. E.

NA'SAL, *a.* [from *nasus,* Lat.] belonging to the nose. In grammar, pronounced through the nose.

NASICO'RNOUS, *a.* [from *nasus* the nose, and *cornu* a horn, Lat.] having a horn on the nose. "*Nasicornous* beetles." *Brown.*

NA'SSAU, a very fertile county in the Wetterau, circle of Upper Rhine, containing mines of iron, copper, and lead. The princes, among whom this country was divided, were, Nassau Weilburg, Nassau Saarbruck Usingen, and Nassau Saarbruck Saarbruck. The town of Nassau is seated on the river Lahn, 22 miles N. W. of Mentz. Near it, on a high mountain facing the town, formerly stood *Nassauberg-ra,* a place of very great antiquity, and the original house of the Nassau family, but now a fief of Treves.

NA'STILY, *ad.* in such a dirty, filthy, or polluted manner, as to raise nauseousness.

NA'STINESS, *s.* the quality of being so dirty and filthy as to raise nauseousness. Obscenity, grossness, applied to words and ideas.

NA'STY, *a.* [*nast* wet, Teut.] raising disgust from dirt; nauseous; filthy. Figuratively, obscene, or lewd, applied to language.

NA'TAL, *a.* [*natalis,* from *nascor* to be born, Lat.] native; relating to the time when, or place where, a person was born.

NATA'TION, *s.* [*natatio,* Lat.] the act of swimming.

NA'THLESS, *ad.* [*natheless,* Sax.] nevertheless; notwithstanding; not the less. "*Nathless,* he so endur'd." *Par. Lost.*

NA'TION, (*náshŏn*) *s.* [*natio,* Lat.] a considerable number of people inhabiting a certain extent of ground, and under the same government; a government or kingdom.

NA'TIONAL, (*náshŏnal*) *a.* [*national,* Fr.] public, general, opposed to particular; bigoted to one's country; confined to a particular country.

NA'TIONALLY, (*náshŏnally*) *ad.* as a nation; generally.

NA'TIONALNESS, (*náshŏnalness*) *s.* reference to the people in general.

NA'TIVE, *a.* [*nativus,* from *nascor* to be born, Lat.] produced by nature; natural, opposed to artificial; agreeable to nature; belonging to the time or place of a person's birth; original, or that from which a thing is made originally.

NA'TIVE, *s.* one born in any place; an original inhabitant; offspring.

NA'TIVENESS, *s.* the quality of being produced by nature, opposed to artificial.

NATI'VITY, *s.* [*nativité,* Fr., from *nascor* to be born, Lat.] birth; time, place, or manner of birth; the state or place of being produced.

NATO'LIA, or *ANADO'LI,* a country formerly called Asia Minor; the most western part of Turkey in Asia; it is a large peninsula, extending from the river Euphrates, as far as the Archipelago, the Sea of Marmora, the Dardanelles, and the straits of Constantinople, which separate it from Europe on the W. It is bounded on the N. by the Black Sea, and on the S. by the Mediterranean. In its modern division it comprehends the provinces of Anatolia, Caramania, Amasia, and Aladulia. Anciently it contained Bithynia, Paphlagonia, Galatia, Phrygia, Mysia, Eolia, Ionia, Lydia, Caria, Doris, Pisidia, Lycia, and Pamphylia. It is now governed by a beglerbeg, who resides at Kiutaja, under whom are several sangiacks. The air is temperate and wholesome, the soil, in general fertile, and the commerce

considerable, particularly in carpets, leather, drugs, cotton and silks. It is crossed by a chain of mountains, formerly called Taurus, from E. to W., and watered by a great number of rivers.

NA'TRON, *s.* in natural history, a brownish kind of salt, taken out of certain lakes in Egypt.

NA'TURAL, *s.* [*naturel*, Fr., *naturalis*, from *natura* nature, Lat.] produced or effected by nature. In law, illegitimate, begotten by parents not joined in wedlock. Bestowed by nature, applied to the faculties of the mind. Unaffected; according to truth and reality. Proceeding from natural causes, opposed to violent; as, "A *natural* death." *Natural functions* are those actions whereby the aliments are changed and assimilated so as to become a part of the body. *Natural history* is a description of the productions of the earth. *Natural inclinations* are the tendencies of our minds towards things seemingly good. *Natural philosophy* is that which considers the powers and properties of natural bodies, and their mutual actions on one another.

NA'TURAL, *s.* a person who has not the use of reason.

NA'TURALISM, *s.* the doctrine which accounts for the phænomena and creation of the world from the operation of nature, exclusive of a supreme intelligent Creator, separate from, and the author of, matter.

NA'TURALIST, *s.* a person who studies, and is versed in, the works of nature.

NATURALIZA'TION, *s.* the act of giving foreigners the privileges of natives.

To NA'TURALIZE, *v. a.* to adopt into a community, or invest with the privileges of native subjects; to familiarize; to make easy, as if taught by nature.

NA'TURALLY, *ad.* without instruction, or being taught; by the impulses of unassisted nature, according to nature; without affectation; spontaneously.

NA'TURALNESS, *s.* the state of being given or produced by nature; conformity to truth, reality, or the nature of things.

NA'TURE, *s.* [*natura*, from *nascor* to be born, Lat.] the system of the world; the machine of the universe; the assemblage of all created being. "Most beautiful thing in *nature*." *Glanv.* A distinct species or kind of being. Human *nature*. The essential properties of a thing, or that by which it is distinguished from all others.—"Man participating of both *natures*." *Hale.* The established order and course of material things; the series of second causes, of the laws which God has impressed on matter. "My and was wrought by *nature*." *Shak.* The constitution, or the aggregate of the powers of an animal body. "*Nature* being oppressed." *Shak.* The action of Providence, or that spiritual power diffused throughout the creation, which moves and acts in all bodies, and gives them certain properties. Figuratively, disposition of mind, or temper. "Whose *nature* is so far from doing harm." *Shak.* Natural affection and reverence, or the principles implanted in us by the Deity. "Have we not seen the sun—through violated *nature* force his way." *Pope.* Sort, kind, or species, "A dispute of this *nature*." *Dryd.*

NATU'RITY, *s.* the state or quality of being produced by nature.

NA'VAL, *a.* [*navalis*, from *navis* a ship, Lat.] consisting of ships, belonging to ships.

NAVA'RRE, a country of Europe, and formerly a kingdom, lying partly in France and partly in Spain, and divided into the Upper and Lower. The Upper, which belongs to Spain, extends about 54 miles in length, and 45 in breadth. The air is more mild, temperate, and wholesome, than in the neighbouring provinces of Spain; and though a mountainous country, it is pretty fertile, abounding in good corn, excellent wine, venison, and wild fowl, good pastures, exceedingly well stocked with sheep and goats; and also in iron mines. Lower Navarre is subject to France, and now forms the department of the Lower Pyrenees. It is separated from Spanish Navarre by the Pyrenees, and is a mountainous barren country, about 20 miles in length, and 12 in breadth.

NAVE, *s.* [*naf*, Sax.] the middle part of a wheel, in which the axle moves, and the spokes are fixed; the middle or body of a church, from *navis*, *nave*, old Fr.

NA'VEL, *s.* [*nafela*, or *navela*, Sax.] a point in the middle of the belly, by which infants communicate with, and before their birth are nourished by, their mothers. Figuratively, the inward part or middle.

NAVELGA'LL, in farriery, a bruise on the top of the chine of the back, behind the saddle, right against the navel, occasioned either by the saddle being split behind, or the stuffing being wanting, or by the crupper buckle sitting down in that place, or some hard weight or knobs lying directly behind the saddle.

NA'VELWORT, *s.* a plant, called also wall-pennywort, and kidneywort.

NA'VEW, *s.* a kind of cabbage, found on ditch-banks, and among corn.

NAU'FRAGE, *s.* [*naufragium*, from *navis* a ship, and *frango* to break, Lat.] shipwreck.

NAUGHT, (*naut*) *a.* [*naht*, Sax.] bad; worthless. "Thy sister's *naught*." *Shak.*

NAUGHT, (*naut*) *s.* nothing. Improperly written *nought*.

NAU'GHTILY, (*náutily*) *ad.* badly; viciously; wickedly; corruptly.

NAU'GHTINESS, (*naútiness*) *s.* [*nahtiness*, Sax.] depravity; a slight degree of wickedness.

NAU'GHTY, (*naúty*) *a.* bad; vicious; wicked; corrupt

NAVI'CULAR, *a.* [from *navis* a ship, Lat.] *naviculaire* Fr.] formed like a ship, applied to the third bone in each foot, situated between the astragalus and ossa cuneiformia.

NA'VIGABLE, *a.* [from *navigo* to sail, Lat.] capable of being passed by ships or boats.

NA'VIGABLENESS, *s.* the quality of being capable to be passed by ships or boats.

To NA'VIGATE, *v. n.* [from *navis* a ship, Lat.] to sail; to pass in a vessel. Actively, to pass over in a ship or boat.

NAVIGA'TION, *s.* [Fr. from *navigo* to sail, Lat.] the act of passing by water; the art or act of conducting any vessel by water from one place to another, the most commodious way.

NAVIGA'TOR, *s.* [*navigateur*, Fr.] from *navigo* to sail, Lat.] a sailor, or person who passes from one place to another by water; one that works a ship.

NAVIGA'TORS' ISLANDS, a cluster of islands in the S. Pacific Ocean. The inhabitants are very stout, and accounted a handsome race of men, scarcely one to be seen among them less than six feet high, the women delicately beautiful; their canoes, houses, &c., well constructed; and they are much more advanced in internal policy and order than any of the islands in this ocean. They are surrounded by a coral reef; but boats may land with great safety. Lat. 14. 19. S., long. 169. 0. W.

NAU'LAGE, *s.* [*naulum*, from *navis* a ship, Lat.] the freight of passengers in a ship.

NAU'MACHY, *s.* [*naumachie*, Fr.; from *naus* a ship, and *mache* a fight, Gr.] a mock sea-fight.

To NAU'SEATE, *v. a.* [*nauseo*, Lat.] to loathe; to reject with disgust; to affect with loathing. Neuterly, to grow squeamish; to turn away with disgust.

NAU'SEOUS, *a.* disgustful. loathsome

NAU'SEOUSLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to cause loathing or disgust.

NAU'SEOUSNESS, *s.* the quality which causes loathing and disgust.

NAU'TIC, or **NAU'TICAL**, *a.* [from *nauta* a sailor, Lat.] belonging to sailing.

NAU'TILUS, *s.* [Lat.] a shell-fish in the Mediterranean, which moves with something resembling oars and a sail.

NA'VY, *s.* [from *navis* a ship, Lat.] a fleet or collection of ships, generally applied to men-of-war.

NAY, *ad.* [*na*, Sax.] a word used to imply denial or refusal. What is still more—used in amplification. "Yea, when absent; *nay*, when dead." *B. Jonson.*

NA'YLAND, or ***NE'YLAND***, a town of Suffolk, with a manufacture of soap, bays, and says. It is seated on the river Stour, which divides it from Essex, 6 miles N. of Colchester, 16 S. W. of Ipswich, and 56 N. E. of London. Market on Friday. Pop. 1047.

NA'YWORD, *s.* a refusal. A by-word. A watch-word.

NA'ZARETH, a town of Palestine in Asia, famous for being the residence of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ in the early part of his life. It is greatly reduced in size. Lat. 32. 30. N., long. 35. 20. E.

NA'ZARITE, or **NA'ZARENE**, in the Old Testament, is used for a person distinguished and separated from the rest by something extraordinary, either his sanctity, dignity, or vows.

To **NEAL**, (*neel*) *v. a.* [*onælan*. Sax.] to temper by heating and cooling gradually. Neuterly, to be tempered by fire.

NEAP, (*neep*) *a.* [*nepflod*, Sax.] low; decreasing, applied only to the tide, and sometimes used as a substantive. *Neap-tides* are those which happen when the moon is about 9 or 24 days old.

NEAR, (*neer*) *prep.* [*ner*, Sax. *naer*, Belg. and Scot.] at a small distance from; close to.

NEAR, *ad.* almost at hand; not far off. After *go*, not to want much, or not far off. "It will *go near* to ruin him." *Spec.*

NEAR, *a.* not far off; advanced towards the end of a design or undertaking; affecting; dear. "Of so great and *near* concernment." *Locke.* Inclining to covetousness. "A *near* man."

NEARLY, (*neérly*) *ad.* at no great distance; affectingly; pressingly; closely, used with *concern*. In a niggardly manner.

NE'ARNESS, (*neérness*) *s.* the quality of being at a small distance, or almost close to, applied to situation. Alliance of blood or affection, applied to relations or friends. Too great care of money, applied to expense.

NEAT, (*neet*) *s.* [Sax. *naut*, Isl. and Scot.] black cattle and oxen, used collectively; a cow or ox.

NEAT, (*neet*) *a.* [*net*, Fr.] made with skill and elegance, but void either of splendour or dignity; cleanly. In trade, pure; unadulterated; not spoiled by foreign mixtures, *Neat* or *net product*, is that which is gained after all expenses are paid.

NEATH, a town of Glamorganshire; seated on a river of the same name, over which is a bridge, where a number of small vessels come to load coal. In the neighbourhood are iron-forges, extensive tin-works, smelting-works for copper, and many coal-mines. A navigable canal, 12 miles in length, has been lately cut from hence to the county of Brecon. It is situated near the Bristol Channel, 32 miles N. W. of Llandaff, and 200 W. by N. of London. Market on Wednesday and Saturday. Pop. 4043.

NE'ATHERD, (*neétherd*) *s.* [*neathyrd*, Sax.] one that keeps black cattle.

NEA'TLY, (*neétly*) *ad.* in a cleanly manner; in such a manner as discovers skill and elegance, free from pomp, and without dignity.

NE'ATNESS, (*neétness*) *s.* spruceness; elegance, without pomp, affectation, or dignity; the quality of being free from adulteration.

NEB, *s.* [*nebbe*, Sax.] nose; beak; mouth.

NE'BULA, *s.* [Lat.] an appearance like a cloud in a human body; a film on the eye.

NE'BULOUS, *a.* [from *nebula* a mist, Lat.] misty; cloudy.

NECESSA'RIANS, *s.* those who are advocates for the doctrines of philosophical necessity.

NE'CESSARIES, *s.* such things as a person cannot live without; things necessary for the support of life.

NE'CESSARILY, *ad.* indispensably; by inevitable consequence.

NE'CESSARINESS, *s.* that quality of a thing which renders it such that it cannot be without it.

NE'CESSARY, *a.* [from *necesse* necessary, Lat.] that which must be indispensably done or granted; that without which a thing cannot exist; impelled by an irresistible principle; conclusive; followed by inevitable consequence.

To **NECE'SSITATE**, *v. a.* [from *necesse* necessary, Lat.] to make necessary; to deprive of choice; to compel by irresistible force.

NECESSITA'TION, *s.* the act of making necessary, or compelling in such a manner as cannot be resisted.

NECE'SSITOUS, *a.* oppressed with want or poverty.

NECE'SSITOUSNESS, *s.* poverty; want of things essential to the support of life.

NECE'SSITUDE, *s.* [from *necesse* necessary, Lat.] want; need.

NECE'SSITY, *s.* [from *necesse* necessary, Lat.] irresistible power; the state of being free from dispensation or choice; a state of poverty, or want of those things without which life cannot be supported; irresistible force of arguments or inevitable consequence.

NECK, *s.* [*neck*, Belg. *hneca*, Sax.] that part of the animal frame which supports the head, and is between it and the body. A long narrow part. "A *neck* of land." *Bacon. On the neck*, means immediately after, from one thing following another closely.

NE'CKCLOTH, *s.* a piece of linen worn round the neck.

NE'CKERCHIEF, *s.* a gorget; a handkerchief for a woman's neck.

NE'CKLACE, *s.* a string of beads or jewels worn by way of ornament round a woman's neck.

NE'CROMANCER, *s.* [from *nekros* dead, and *mantis* a soothsayer, Gr.] the art of revealing future events by conversing with the dead; enchantment.

NE'CTAR, *s.* [Gr.] a liquor said to be drunk by the gods, and that whoever drank of it should be immortal.

NE'CTARED, *a.* tinged, mingled, or abounding with nectar.

NECTA'REOUS, *a.* [from *nektar* the drink of the gods, Gr. *nectareus*, Lat.] resembling nectar; as sweet as nectar,

NE'CTARINE, *s.* [Fr. from *nektar* the drink of the gods, Gr.] a delicious fruit of the plum or peach kind.

NEED, *s.* [*neod*, Sax., *nood*, Belg.] a pressing difficulty; want; distressful poverty; want of any thing useful or serviceable.

Need makes the old Wife trot.

Whether we borrowed this Proverb of the French. *Besoin fait vieille trotter*, or the Italian, *Bisogno fa trotar la vecchia*, I shall not determine, being all three the same *verbatim*, but it intimates the great power of *necessity*, which does not only make the *young* and *lusty*, go a trotting to relieve their *necessities*, but also makes *old people*, who hav

one foot in the grave, to bestir their stumps. *Necessity* makes the *weak* strong, the *decrepit* active and nimble, the *cripple* walk; it gives vigour and life to the most languishing and feeble *starveling;* makes the *lame* find his legs, excites the most *obstinate* to lead or drive at the will and pleasure of his master.

To NEED, *v. a.* to want; to require; to be in want of. Neuterly, to be wanted, or necessary.

NEE'DER, *s.* one that wants, or cannot do without a thing.

NEE'DFUL, *a.* necessary; not to be done without; indispensably requisite.

NEE'DFULLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to be necessary.

NEE'DFULNESS, *s.* the quality of being necessary to an effect or end.

NEEDHAM, a town of Suffolk, with some trade in Suffolk blues and cloths; the poorer sort of women are employed in spinning and weaving bonelace. It is seated on the river Orwell, 10 miles N. W. of Ipswich, and 73 N. E. of London. Market on Wednesday. Pop. 1884.

NEE'DILY, *ad.* in poverty, poorly.

NEE'DINESS, *s.* the quality of being in want of things essential to the support of life.

NEE'DLE, *s.* [*nadl*, Sax.] a small slender piece of steel, used in sewing; the small steel bar which points towards the north, in the sea compass.

NEE'DLES, two sharp-pointed rocks at the N. W. end of the Isle of Wight, so called from their sharp extremities. Lat. 50. 40. N., long. 1. 29. W.

NEE'DLEFISH, *s.* a kind of sea-fish.

NEE'DLEFUL, *s.* as much thread as generally is used with a needle.

NEE'DLER, or NEE'DLEMAKER, *s.* a person that makes needles.

NEE'DLEWORK, *s.* any work performed with a needle; embroidery.

NEE'DLESS, *a.* unnecessary; not requisite; not wanted.

NEE'DLESSLY, *ad.* without obligation or necessity.

NEE'DLESSNESS, *s.* the quality of being unnecessary.

NEEDS, *ad.* [*nedes*, Sax.] necessarily; by irresistible force or compulsion; indispensably.

NEE'DY, *a.* distressed; wanting the necessaries of life.

NE'ER, a contraction of NEVER.

To NEESE, (*neeze*) *v. n.* [*nyse*, Dan.] to discharge breath violently, and by a convulsive motion, through the nose.

NEFA'RIOUS, *a.* [from *nefas* wickedness, Lat.] excessively wicked. In law, unlawful.

NEGA'TION, *s.* [*negatio*, from *nego* to deny, Lat.] denial, opposed to affirmation or assent. Refusal, opposed to consent. The absence of that which does not naturally belong to the thing we are speaking of, or which has no right, obligation, or necessity, to be present with it.

NE'GATIVE, *a.* [*negativus*, from *nego* to deny, Lat.] denying, opposed to affirming. Implying the absence of something; having the power to withhold, though not to compel.

NE'GATIVE, *s.* a proposition by which something is denied. In grammar, a particle made use of to imply denial, as, *not*.

NE'GATIVELY, *ad.* with denial; in the form of a denial.

To NEGLE'CT, *v. a.* [*negligo*, Lat.] to omit by carelessness; to refuse; to treat with scornful heedlessness; to postpone something that should be done.

NEGLE'CT, *s.* [*neglectus*, from *negligo* to neglect, Lat.] inattention; careless treatment, or scornful heedlessness, omission of something which ought to be done.

NEGLE'CTER, *s.* one who wilfully, scornfully, or heedlessly, omits doing something which he ought to do.

NEGLE'CTFUL, *a.* heedless; omitting through scorn, heedlessness, or inattention.

NEGLE'CTFULLY, *ad.* so as to omit some duty for want of attention or caution; treating in a cold and indifferent manner.

NEGLE'CTIVE, *a.* inattentive to, regardless of.

NE'GLIGENCE, *s.* [Fr. *negligentia*, from *negligo* to neglect, Lat.] the habit of omitting some duty by heedlessness, or want of attention; want of care or caution.

NE'GLIGENT, *a.* [Fr. *negligens*, from *negligo* to neglect, Lat.] careless; heedless; inattentive; scornfully regardless.

NE'GLIGENTLY, *ad.* in a careless, heedless, or unexact manner.

To NEGO'TIATE, (*negóshiate*) *v. n.* [*négocier*, Fr. from *negotium* business, Lat.] to carry on the trade of a merchant; to traffic; to enter into treaty with a foreign state; to pass a bill or draught for money.

NEGOTIA'TION, (*negoshiáshion*) *s.* a treaty of business; a treaty with a foreign state.

NEGOTIA'TOR, (*negoshiator*) *s.* [*négotiateur*, Fr.] one employed to treat with others; one who transmits or pays away bills drawn on foreigners.

NEGO'TIATING, (*negoshiating*) *part.* employed in treating with others; passing bills drawn on foreigners.

NE'GRO, *s.* [Span.] a blackmoor.

NE'GROLAND, or *NIGRI'TIA*, a country of Africa, which lies between 18 deg. W. and 15 deg. E. longitude, and between 10 deg. and 20 deg. of N. latitude, the great river Niger running through it. It is bounded by Zaara, or the Desert, on the N., by unknown countries on the E., by Guinea on the S., and by the Atlantic Ocean on the W.

NE'GROPONT, an island of Turkey in Europe, near 100 miles long, and from 8 to 16 broad. It abounds exceedingly in corn, wine, oil, fruits, flesh, fish, and fowls, and provisions are very cheap. It has a Greek archbishop's see. The captain-bashaw resides here, who commands the whole island. The bridge reaches from the city to the continent, across the Strait of Negropont; the irregularities of which have baffled the researches of both ancients and moderns, to account for it satisfactorily. In the first eight days of the month, viz., from the 14th to the 20th, and also in the three last days, the tide is regular both in its ebb and in its flood; but on the other days, the ebb and flood return 10, 11, 12, 13, and even 14 times within 24 or 25 hours. Lat. 38. 30. N., long. 24. 8. E.

To NEIGH, (*ney*) *v. n.* [*hnœgan*, Sax.] to make a noise like a horse or mare.

NEIGH, (*ney*) *s.* the noise made by a horse.

NEI'GHBOUR, (*néybur*) *s.* [*nehgebur*, Sax.] one who lives near to another; one familiar to another; any thing situated near or next to another; intimate; confidant. In divinity, one partaking of the same nature, and therefore entitled to good offices.

To NEI'GHBOUR, *v. a.* to adjoin to; to confine on; to acquaint with; to make near to.

NEI'GHBOURHOOD, (*néyburhŭd*) *s.* [*nehgeburhade*, Sax.] a place situated near another; the state of being near to each other; those that live near one another.

NEI'GHBOURLY, (*neyburly*) *ad.* in the manner of a neighbour; in a social and civil manner.

NEISSE, a city and principality of Prussian Silesia. The bishop of Breslaw generally resides here, and has a magnificent palace. The air is very wholesome, provisions are cheap, and the inhabitants carry on a considerable trade

in linens and wine. It is seated on the river Neise, 44 miles S. of Breslaw. Lat. 50. 19. N., long. 17. 35. E.

NEI'THER, *conj.* sometimes pronounced *nither*, and by others *nether*; [*nawther*, Sax.] not either. When used in the first branch of a negative sentence, it is answered by *nor*. "Fight *neither* with small *nor* great." 1 *Kings* xxii. 31. Sometimes it is used as the second branch of a negative sentence; as "Ye shall *not* eat of it, *neither* shall ye touch it." *Gen.* iii. 3. Sometimes it follows a negative at the end of a sentence; and often, though not grammatically, yet emphatically, after another negative. "Men come not to the knowledge, till they come to the use of reason, *nor* then *neither*." *Locke.*

NEI'THER, *pron.* not either; not one nor the other; not this nor that.

NE'LSON, an English settlement in North America, on the W. side of Hudson's Bay, seated on the mouth of the river Nelson, 600 miles N. W. of Rupert-fort, and 250 S. E. of Churchhill-fort. It belongs to the Hudson's Bay Company. Long. 91. 5. W., lat. 57. 25. N.

NE'OPHYTE, *s.* [Fr. from *neos* new, and *phyo* to generate, Gr.] one regenerated; a convert.

NE'OTERIC, *a.* [*neotericus*, Lat. from *neos* new, Gr.] modern; novel; late.

NE'OTS, *ST.* a town of Huntingdonshire, with a market on Thursday. It is 17 miles W. S. W of Cambridge, and 51 N. N. W. of London. Pop. 2317.

NEPE'NTHE, *s.* [from *ne* without, and *penthos* sorrow, Gr.] in antiquity, a magic potion or opiate, which rendered persons insensible to, or made them forget, all their pains and grief.

NE'PHEW, (*névew*) *s.* [*néveu*, Fr.] a brother or sister's son.

NEPHRI'TIC, (*nefritic*) *a.* [from *nephros* the groin, Gr. *nephriticus*, Lat. belonging to the kidneys, reins, or vessels that convey the urine; troubled with the stone; good against the gravel and stone.

NE'POTISM, *s.* [*népotisme*, Fr. from *nepos* a grandson or nephew, Lat.] fondness for nephews. This word is chiefly used to express the extravagant power given by the ruling popes to their nephews, or other relations, in ecclesiastical affairs.

NE'PTUNE, *s.* in mythology, the god of the sea. He was the brother of Jupiter and Pluto, and the son of Saturn and Ops. He is represented riding upon the waves, armed with a trident, and sitting in a chariot drawn by sea-horses.

NEPTU'NIAN, *a.* in geology, belonging to Neptune or the sea.

NERVE, *s.* [*nervus*, Lat. *nerf*, Fr.] in anatomy, a round, white, long body, like a cord, composed of several threads or fibres, deriving its origin from the brain or spinal marrow, and distributed through all parts of the body, serving as the organ of sensation or motion, and supposed by some anatomists to contain a juice called the animal spirits, or some electrical fluid, by means of which the impression of objects is conveyed instantaneously to the brain, or the soul resident therein. A sinew or tendon. In poetry, any thing which gives strength or is essential.

NE'RVELESS, *a.* faint; without strength; weak.

NE'RVOUS, *a.* [from *nervus* a nerve, Lat.] well strung; strong; vigorous; relating to the nerves; having its seat in the nerves. Having weak or disordered nerves, in medical cant.

NE'SCIENCE, *s.* [from *ne*, a negative particle, and *scio* to know, Lat.] ignorance; the state of not knowing. "Sat down in a professed *nescience*." *Glanville.*

NESS, a termination, added to an adjective, by means of which it is changed to a substantive, signifying state or quality in the abstract. Thus *good* is changed into *goodness*. When used at the end of the names of places, it is derived from *neso*, Sax., a nose, promontory, or headland; as *Inverness*.

NEST, *s.* [Sax.] a bed or repository formed by a bird or fowl, for laying, hatching, and feeding her young in; any place where animals are produced; the young of a nest. A receptacle or place of residence. "A *nest* of rogues." A collection of drawers, boxes, or pockets that communicate with each other, or belong to the same frame.

To NEST, *v. n.* to build nests.

NE'STEGG, *s.* an egg left in the nest to keep the hen from forsaking it.

To NE'STLE, *v. n.* to settle, harbour, or lie close and snug like birds in a nest. Actively, to house, as in a nest; to cherish, as a bird does her young in a nest. "She like his mother *nestles him*." *Chapman.*

NE'STLING, *s.* a bird just taken out of the nest.

NET, *s.* [*net*, Sax.] a texture woven or knit with large interstices, or meshes, used as a snare for birds, fishes, &c. Any thing made with interstitial vacuities.

NE'THER, *a.* [*neother*, Sax.] lower, opposed to upper; situated in a lower place, or in the infernal regions.

NE'THERLANDS, *The*, anciently called Belgia, but since denominated Low Countries, or *Netherlands*, from their low situation, are situated between 2 and 7 deg. E. long., and between 50 deg. and 53 deg. 30 min. of N. lat. They consisted formerly of 17 provinces; 10 of which were called the Austrian and French Netherlands, and the other 7 the United Provinces, which were erected into the kingdom of the Netherlands by the Congress of Vienna, in 1814, under the dominion of the Prince of Orange Nassau, formerly the Stadtholder. The French were expelled from Holland, 1813.

NE'THERMOST, *a.* the superlative of *nether*; lowest; below any thing that is compared with.

NE'TTING, *s.* a piece of net-work.

NE'TTLE, *s.* [*netel*, Sax.] a stinging herb.

To NE'TTLE, *v. a.* to sting, irritate, or provoke.

NE'TWORK, *s.* the work with which a net is made; any thing made with interstices resembling the meshes of a net.

NE'VER, *ad.* [*næfre*, Sax.] at no time, either past, present, or to come; in no degree. "*Never* the worse." None, or not a single one. "He answered him to *never* a word." *Matt.* xxvii. 14. Johnson observes that this word is used in a form of speech, which though handed down by the best writers, and but lately censured, is justly reckoned a solecism; as in, "He is mistaken, though *never* so wise;" which should properly be expressed, "He is mistaken, though *ever* so wise." Or else by supplying the ellipsis, thus; "He is mistaken, though there *never* was a person so wise." In this sense, it should be remarked, it always includes a comparison, and is followed by *so*.

NE'VERTHELESS, *ad.* notwithstanding.

NEUFCHA'TEL, a country of Switzerland, having Franche Comté on the W., Basle on the N., and Berne and Friburg on the E. and S. It is about 40 miles long, and 20 broad. The state of Neufchatel was formerly governed by its own counts, the last of whom dying without issue in 1694, it descended to Mary of Orleans, duchess of Nemours, his only sister, who died without issue in 1703, when there were 13 competitors; but at an assembly of the states in 1707, they unanimously chose the king of Prussia for their sovereign; who governed the country by a viceroy. The air is healthy and temperate, but the soil is not every where alike fertile; it produces, however, a good deal of wine, both white and red. The religion is Protestantism, except in two small villages, where that of the church of Rome is observed Pop. 50,000

NEUFCHATEL, the capital of the above country, is situated at the end of the lake of the same name. It is 25 miles W. of Berne. Lat. 47. 5. N., long. 7. 0. E.

NEVIN, or *NEWIN*, a very poor town of Carnarvonshire, seated on the Irish Channel, opposite to Pulhelly. Here Edward I., in 1284, on the conquest of Wales, held a round table, in imitation of king Arthur, and celebrated it with a dance and tournament. The concourse was prodigious; not only the chief nobility of England, but numbers of others from foreign parts, graced the festival with their presence. It is 20 miles S. W. of Carnarvon, and 249 N. W. of London. Market on Saturday.

NEVIS, an island of America, and one of the Caribbees, divided from the E. end of St. Christopher's by a narrow channel. Here are springs of fresh water, and a hot bath, much of the same nature as those of Bath in England. It is a small island, but very fruitful, and a colony of the English. Long. 62 deg. W., lat. 17. 30. N.

NEUROLOGY, *s.* [from *neuron* a nerve, and *logos* a discourse, Gr.] a description of, or discourse concerning, the nerves.

NEUTER, *a.* [Lat.] indifferent; not engaged on, or taking part with, either side. In grammar, applied to a noun which implies no sex; applied to a verb, that which signifies neither action nor passion, but some state or condition of being; as *I sit*.

NEUTER, *s.* one indifferent, or not engaged in any party.

NEUTRAL, *a.* [from *neuter* neither, Lat.] indifferent; not acting; not engaged on either side; neither good nor bad. In medicine, neither acid nor alkaline.

NEUTRAL, *s.* one who does not act or engage on either side.

NEUTRALITY, *s.* a state of indifference, of neither friendship nor hostility; a state between good and evil.

NEUTRALIZE, *v. a.* to render neutral.

NEUTRALLY, *ad.* in an indifferent manner; on neither side.

NEW, *a*, [*neow*, Sax.] lately made or had; fresh; not used; modern; having the effect of novelty; not accustomed or familiar; renewed or repaired, so as to cover its first state; fresh after any cessation or impediment; of no ancient extraction. Generally applied to things in the same sense as *young* is to persons. In composition, it signifies newly, or lately. "The *new*-heal'd wound." *Shak.*

NEWARK-UPON-TRENT, a town of Nottinghamshire seated on the river Trent, over which is a large bridge into a small island, made by the river. Here is a handsome and most spacious market-place. They trade chiefly in corn, cattle, wool, &c., and there is a considerable manufacture of malt, and a small one of sacking. It once had a magnificent castle of great importance, now in ruins. It is 20 miles N. E. by E. of Nottingham, and 124 N. by W. of London, on the York road. Pop. 9557.

NEWBOROUGH, a small town of N. Wales, in the Isle of Anglesea, once the residence of the princes of Wales, but now principally supported by making mats with sea-reed grass. It is seated on the river Brant, 15 miles S. W. of Beaumaris, and 257 N. W. of London. Market on Tuesday.

NEW-BRITAIN. See BRITAIN.

NEWBURY, a large well-frequented town in Berkshire, ith a handsome market-house, seated on the river Kennet, on the great road between London and Bristol. It was formerly eminent for the clothing manufacture, but is much declined in this respect, yet many of the people are employed in spinning. It is 16 miles W. of Reading, and 56 W. of London. Market on Thursday. Pop. 5977.

NEWCASTLE (*NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE*), the largest and most populous town in Northumberland, situated among steep hills, on the Tyne, which is here a fine and deep river, so that ships of three or four hundred tons burden, may safely come up to town, though the large colliers are stationed at Shields. It is so secure a haven, that vessels when they have passed Tynemouth-bar, are in no danger either from storms or shallows. It is defended by Clifford's Fort, which effectually commands all vessels that enter the river. The town may be considered as divided into two parts, of which Gateshead, on the Durham side, is one; and both were joined by a strong bridge, which had stood above 500 years. It originally consisted of 12 arches, but by the embankment of the river, for the purpose of forming the quays on the N. side, they were reduced to nine. On this bridge were houses, which, in general, stood at some distance from each other. In 1771, a dreadful flood carried away four of these arches, with the houses that stood upon them. This part of the bridge was rebuilt in 1779. The town rises on the N. bank of the river, where the streets, upon the ascent are exceedingly steep. Many of the houses are built of stone, but some of them of timber, and the rest of brick. Through this town went part of that wall which extended from sea to sea, and was built by the Romans to defend the Britons against the incursions of the Picts, after all their trained youth had been drawn from the kingdom to recruit the armies of their conquerors. The castle, which is old and ruinous, overlooks the whole town. The exchange, church-houses, and other public buildings, are elegant; and the quay for landing goods, is long and large. Here is a hall for the surgeons, a large hospital, built by the contributions of the keel-men, for the maintenance of the poor of their fraternity; and several charitable foundations, situated in the centre of their great collieries, which have for centuries supplied London, all the eastern, and most of the midland and southern parts of the kingdom with coal. This trade has been the source of great opulence to Newcastle; which, besides, exports large quantities of lead, salt, salmon, butter, tallow, and grindstones; and imports wine and fruit from the S. of Europe, and timber, iron, hemp, &c., from the Baltic and Norway. Ships are sent hence to the Greenland fishery. It also possesses manufactories of steel, iron, and woollen cloth; and in the town and neighbourhood are several glass-houses. The streets in the old part of Newcastle are unsightly and narrow, (so narrow indeed are some of them that the passenger in going through them, may extend his hands, and nearly his elbows to the opposite sides of the street, and these are called *chairs*,) and the buildings greatly crowded together; but some of the newer parts are handsome and commodious. The suburbs are chiefly inhabited by keel-men; a rough and sturdy race, employed in carrying the coal down the river in keels, or lighters, to the large ships. Newcastle was made a borough by William the Conqueror, and the first charter which was granted to the townsmen for digging coal was by Henry III. in 1239; but, in 1306, the use of coal for fuel was prohibited in London, by royal proclamation, chiefly because it injured the sale of wood for fuel, great quantities of which were then growing about that city; but this interdiction did not long continue, and we may consider coal as having been dug and exported from this place for more than 400 years. Newcastle is 14 miles N. of Durham, 94 N. of York, and 271 N. by W. of London, on the great road to Edinburgh. Market on Tuesday and Saturday Pop. 42,760.

NEWCASTLE (*NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LINE*), a considerable and well-built town in Staffordshire, with a manufactory of cloth and a large one of hats, here being an incorporated company of felt-makers. In the neighbourhood are many manufactories of stone-ware, the sale of which is supposed to average annually 100,000*l*. It is seated on

a branch of the Trent, 15 miles N. of Stafford, and 149 N. W. of London. Market on Monday. Pop. 8,192.

NE'WEL, *s.* the compass round which a staircase is carried.

NEW-E'NGLAND. See ENGLAND.

NE'WENT, a town of Gloucestershire, seated on a branch of the Severn, navigable for boats, 8 miles N. W. of Gloucester and 114 W. N. W. of London. Some valuable mines of excellent coal, the beds of which are of great magnitude, have been lately discovered in this parish. A navigable canal has been making from hence to Hereford. Market on Friday. Pop. 2,859.

NEWFA'NGLED, *a.* formed with a vain love of novelty.

NEWFA'NGLEDNESS, or NEWFA'NGLENESS, *s.* a vain or foolish love of novelty.

NEW FO'REST, a part of Hampshire, lying on the English channel, opposite to the Isle of Wight; now appropriated by act of parliament for the production of oaks, to be employed in building the royal navy.

NEWFOUNDLAND, a triangular island on the eastern coast of N. America, remarkable for its cod-fishing, between 47 and 52 degrees of N. latitude, and 54 and 60 degrees of W. longitude. It is bounded by the narrow Straits of Bellisle on the N., by the Atlantic Ocean on the E. and S., and the Bay of St. Lawrence on the W. It is 350 miles in length from N. to S. and 200 in breadth, at the base from E. to W. There is great plenty of venison, fish, and fowls, but very little corn, fruit, or cattle; upon which account the inhabitants have not only their clothes and furniture, but provisions, from England.

NEWHAVEN, a small but populous town of Sussex, seated at the mouth of the river Ouse. It has a little, though convenient harbour, enclosed with timber piers, and a quay on the E. side, and is 7 miles S. of Lewes, and 56 S. of London. Pop. 904.

NE'WIN. See NEVIN.

NE'WLY, *ad.* lately; not long ago.

NEWMA'RKET, a town in Cambridgeshire, on the borders of Norfolk, consisting chiefly of one long well-built street, the N. side in Suffolk, and the S. side in Cambridgeshire. It is chiefly celebrated for horse-races (its heath being the finest course in England) and the two meetings in April and October, are the first in the kingdom, or, perhaps in the world. It is a great thoroughfare in the road from London to Norfolk, and is situated in a healthy air, 14 miles N. N. E. of Cambridge, and 60 N. by E. of London. Markets on Tuesday and Thursday. Pop 2,858.

NEWMA'RKET, a small town of Flintshire, in N. Wales, 4 miles N. E. of St. Asaph, and 206 N. W. of London.

NEWN, a town in Montgomeryshire, N. Wales. See NEWTON.

NE'WNESS, *s.* freshness; the quality of being lately made, discovered, or possessed.

NE'WNHAM, a town of Gloucestershire, seated on the W. side of the Severn, over which it has a ferry. It has to this day the sword of state which king John gave with their charter. It is 10 miles S. W. of Gloucester, and 112 W. N. W. of London. Market on Friday. Pop, 1,074.

NE'WPORT, a large well-frequented town of Hampshire, in the Isle of Wight, with a manufacture of starch. It is called in Latin, Medina, from whence the whole island, on the E. and W. sides of it, is called E. and W. Medina. It is situated almost in the centre of the island, on the river Cowes, (which falls 7 miles below it into the sea, and which is navigable up to the quay here for small vessels,) 6 miles S. of Cowes, and 91 S. W. of London. Markets on Wednesday and Saturday. Pop. 4,081.

NE'WPORT, a town in Shropshire. It has a handsome free-school and a market-house; and is 17 miles E. of Shrewsbury, and 140 N. W. of London. Market on Saturday. Pop. 2,745.

NE'WPORT, a town of Monmouthshire seated on the river Usk, over which is a handsome bridge. It has a good harbour, whence it has its name; and is 19 miles S. S. W. of Monmouth, and 152 W. by N. of London. Market on Saturday. An extensive new dock. Pop. 13,500.

NE'WPORT, a town of Pembrokeshire, seated at the bottom of a high hill, on the Nevern, a fine navigable river, at the bottom of a bay of the same name, 18 miles N. E. of St. David's and 235 W. N. W. of London. Market on Saturday. Pop. 1,798.

NE'WPORT, a town in Cornwall, whose market is disused; but it sends two members to parliament. It is 3 miles N. of Launceston, and 214 W. by S. of London.

NE'WPORT-PAGNEL, a town of Buckinghamshire, seated on a small river, which soon after falls into the Ouse. It is noted for the manufacture of bone-lace, for which it is a sort of staple, and it flourishes considerably on that account. It is 14 miles E. N. E. of Buckingham, 15 S. S. E. of Northampton, and 51 N. N. W. of London. A market on Wednesday for lace, and another on Saturday for corn and provisions. Pop. 3385.

NE'WRY, a considerable town of Down, in Ulster, situated on the side of a steep hill, at the foot of which is the Newry Water, having over it two stone bridges, and there is a third bridge over a navigable canal, open for vessels of 70 tons burden, by which it has a communication with Lough Neagh and Carlingford Bay. Newry is so much improved in its shipping trade, buildings, and the linen manufacture, that it is now the largest town in the county. It is 49 miles N. of Dublin. Pop. 25,117.

NEWS, *s.* without a singular; fresh account of something; something not heard of before; papers which give an account of the transactions of the present times, both at home and abroad.

NE'WSMONGER, *s.* one who deals in newspapers; one who makes it his business to hear and tell news.

NEWT, *s.* [Sax. supposed to be contracted from *an evet*] an evet; a small lizard. They are supposed to be appropriated some to the land, and some to the water.

NE'WTON, a small town of Lancashire, communicating with all the late inland navigations. It is 5 miles N. of Warrington, and 190 N. W. of London. Market on Saturday. Fairs on August 12, and May 17. Pop. 4377.

NE'WTON, a town of Montgomeryshire in N. Wales, seated on the river Severn, trading in flannels. It is 7 miles S. W. of Montgomery, and 169 W. N. W. of London. Market on Tuesday.

NE'WTON, a town of Hampshire, in the Isle of Wight. Its creek, or haven, at high-water, is able to receive vessels of 500 tons burden, and affords the best security for shipping of any in the island. It is 14 miles S. of Southampton, and 93 miles W. by S. of London. Market disused.

NE'WTON BUSHEL, a large, but meanly-built town in Devonshire, seated on the river Teign, 15 miles S. by W. of Exeter, and 188 W. S. W. of London. Market on Wednesday. Pop. 2191.

NEXT, *a.* the superlative of *near*; [*next*, Sax.] nearest, applied to place. Immediately succeeding, applied to order. Nearest in degree.

NEXT, *ad.* at the time or turn immediately succeeding

NI'AS, *a.* [*niais*, Fr.] simple, silly, foolish.

NIB, *s.* [*neb* the face, Sax. *nebbe* the bill, Belg.] the bill or beak of a bird; the point of any thing, as that of a pen.

To NIB, *v. a.* to cut the point of a pen.

NI'BBED, *a.* having a point; having the point cut.

To NI'BBLE, *v. a.* to bite by little at a time; to eat slowly; to bite, as a fish does at the bait. Neuterly, to bite at. Figuratively, to carp at or find fault with.

NI'BBLER, *s.* one who bites by little at a time.

NICARA'GUA, a maritime province of Mexico, having Honduras on the N., the North Sea on the E., Costa Rica on the S. E., and the South Sea on the S. W. It is about 400 miles long, and 120 broad. The air is wholesome and temperate, and the soil fertile, producing vast quantities of sugar, cochineal, and fine chocolate.

NICE, an ancient and considerable sea-port on the confines of France and Italy, formerly capital of a county of the same name, under the protection of the king of Sardinia, but in 1792, united with the French republic. It is very agreeably situated on a sharp rock, with a strong citadel, at the mouth of the river Paglion, 83 miles S. by W. of Turin, and 83 E. of Aix. Lat. 43. 42. N., long. 7. 23. E.

NICE, *a.* [*nese* soft, Sax.] accurate in judgment to minute exactness and culpable delicacy; delicate; scrupulously captious; squeamish; refined.

NI'CELY, *ad.* in such a manner as discovers the greatest accuracy, delicacy, and the most scrupulous exactness.

NI'CENESS, *s.* the quality of being minutely exact, superfluously delicate, and excessively scrupulous.

NI'CETY, *s.* minute accuracy of thought or performance; squeamishness; minute observance, or critical exactness; delicate and cautious treatment; effeminacy. In the plural, dainties or delicacies in eating.

NICHE, *s.* [Fr.] a hollow in which a statue may be placed.

NICK, *s.* [*nicke* the twinkling of the eye, Teut.] that exact point of time in which a thing is most proper or convenient to be done; a notch cut in any thing; a lucky cast; a score or reckoning.

To NICK, *v. a.* to hit; to touch luckily; to perform at that point of time which is most proper and convenient; to cut in nicks or notches; to suit like tallies cut in notches; to defeat or cozen; to disappoint by some trick.

NI'CKEL, *s.* in metallurgy, is a fine white metal ductile and malleable, but of difficult fusion. It is attracted by the magnet, and has itself the property of attracting iron. It is procured from various parts of Germany, but is not much used in this country.

NI'CKNAME, *s.* a name given to a person or body of men in scoff or contempt.

To NI'CKNAME, *v. a.* to call by some reproachful name.

NICOLAITANES, in ecclesiastical history, a sect of heretics who are condemned in the book of Revelation. They are said to have holden the community of wives. Whether or not they were the disciples of Nicolas, one of the seven deacons, has been much disputed.

To NICTA'TE, *v. n.* [from *nicto*, Lat.] to wink.

NI'DGET, *s.* [*niding*, Sax.] a term with which a person was formerly branded, who did not repair to the royal standard in times of danger; a coward.

NIDIFICA'TION, *s.* [*nidificatio*, from *nidus* a nest, and *facio* to make, Lat.] the act of building nests.

NIDORO'SITY, *s.* belching, attended with the taste of undigested roast meat.

NI'DOROUS, *a.* [from *nidor*, Lat.] resembling the smell or taste of roasted fat.

NIDULA'TION, *s.* [*nidulor*, from *nidus* a nest, Lat.] the time of remaining in the nest.

NIECE, (*neece*) *s.* [Fr.] the daughter of a brother or siste .

NI'GER, a river, supposed to be one of the largest in Africa. Its rise and termination are unknown; but its course is said to be from E. to W., running S. of the kingdom of Cashna towards Tombuctoo, in the sands of which country it is supposed to be lost.

NI'GGARD, *s.* [*ninggr*, Isl.] a person who gives or spends little, or with unwillingness.

NI'GGARD, *a.* sordid; avaricious; parsimonious.

NI'GGARDISH, *a.* somewhat inclined to avarice or parsimony.

NI'GGARDLINESS, *s.* avarice.

NI'GGARDLY, *a.* avaricious; sparing; wary.

NI'GGARDLY, *ad.* in a sparing or grudging manner.

NIGH, (the *gh* in this word and its following derivatives is mute in pronunciation; as *nī*, *nīly*, &c.) *prep.* [*nyh*, Sax.] not far from. SYNON. I will leave it to the decision of the curious, whether or no the word *near* is not a corruption of *nigher*, the comparative of *nigh*. Be this as it may, *near*, in my opinion, implies a less distance than *nigh*. Thus I should say, When we come *nigh* to such a place, we shall be *near* home: the *nigher* the enemy, the *nearer* the danger. As a farther proof of this, speaking of the close ties of kindred, we use the word *near*, in preference to that of *nigh*, as implying a less distance, or greater degree of consanguinity between the two persons. Thus, my brother's child is my *near* relation, or is nearly related to me.

NIGH, *ad.* at no great distance; a place not far off.

NIGH, *a.* near, at no great distance. Allied closely by blood, applied to kindred.

NI'GHLY, *ad.* nearly; within a little.

NI'GHNESS, *s.* nearness; proximity.

NIGHT, (this word, and its following compounds and derivatives, is pronounced with the *gh* mute; as, *nīt*, *nītly*, *nītingale*, &c.) *s.* [*niht*, Sax.] the time when the sun is below our horizon. Much used in composition.

TO-NIGHT, *ad.* this night.

NI'GHTCAP, *s.* a cap worn in bed, or in undress.

NI'GHTCROW, *s.* a bird that cries in the night.

NI'GHTDOG, *s.* a dog that hunts in the night, used by deer-stealers.

NI'GHTDRESS, *s.* a dress worn at night.

NI'GHTED, *a.* blind. "His *nighted* life." *Shka.* Black. "Cast thy *nighted* colour off." *Shak.*

NI'GHTFARING, *s.* travelling in the night.

NI'GHTFOUNDERED, *a.* distressed for want of knowing the way in the night.

NI'GHTHAG, *s.* a witch, supposed to wander in the night.

NI'GHTINGALE, *s.* [from *night*, and *galan* to sing, Sax.] a small bird that sings in the night, and remarkable for its melody; a word of endearment.

NI'GHTLY, *ad.* in the night; by night; every night.

NI'GHTLY, *a.* done or acting by night.

NI'GHTMAN, *s.* one who cleanses jakes, or carries away their ordure by night.

NI'GHTMARE, *s.* See MARE and INCUBUS.

NI'GHTPIECE, *s.* a picture so coloured as to be supposed to be seen by candle-light, not by day-light; a description of some scene in the night.

NI'GHTRAIL, *s.* [*regl*, Sax., and *night*] a cover thrown over the dress by night to keep it clean.

NI'GHTRULE, *s.* a tumult in the night. "What *nightrule* now." *Shak.*

NI'GHTSHADE, *s.* [*niht seada*, Sax.] a plant of two kinds, one called the common, and the other the deadly nightshade.

NI'GHTSHINING, *a.* glittering or shining by night.

NI'GHTWALKER, *s.* one who roves in the night upon ill designs; a prostitute.

NI'GHTWARD, *a.* approaching towards night.

NI'GHTWATCH, *s.* a part or time of night distinguished by a change of the watch

NI'HILLS, or NI'CHILS, in law, issues which the sheriff says are nothing worth and illeviable, from the insufficiency of the parties that should pay them.

NIHI'LITY, *s.* [*nihilité*, Fr. from *nihilum* nothing, Lat.] nothingness; nonentity; non-existence.

NILE, a great river of Africa, which rises in the mountains of Abyssinia, called the *Mountains of the Moon*, near the village of Geesh, in lat. 10. 59. N., long. 36. 55. E. In some parts of this river there are rocks, whence the water falls several feet, and these are called the cataracts of the Nile. It overflows regularly every year, from the 15th of June to the 17th of September, when it begins to decrease. The fertility of Egypt depends upon the overflowing of the Nile; and they reckon it will be a bad year when it is less than 14 cubits, and above 18; but that 16 is the proper height, and when this happens they make public rejoicings throughout the Delta. This inundation of the Nile is caused by the periodical rains which fall every year between the tropics and more particularly in Abyssinia. Off the mouth of this river, August 2, 1798, Sir Horatio (afterwards Lord) Nelson, took, or destroyed, a French fleet of 13 sail of the line and 2 frigates. The British fleet consisted of thirteen 74 gun ships, and one of 50 guns; in the French line of battle were, 1 of 120 guns, l'Orient, Admiral Brueys, burnt and blown up, 3 of 80 guns, 9 of 74, and 4 frigates. The French armament was directed against Egypt, where Buonaparte had previously landed with a considerable military force. The source of this famous river was first discovered by that enterprising traveller, James Bruce, Esq., of Kinnaird.

To NILL, *v. a.* [*nillan*, Sax.] to reject; to refuse.

NILL, *s.* the shining sparks of brass in trying and melting the ore.

To NIM, *v. a.* [*nemen*, Belg.] to take. In cant language, to steal.

NI'MBLE, *a.* [*numan*, tractable, Sax.] moving or acting with quickness or swiftness.

NI'MBLENESS, *s.* the quality of acting or moving with swiftness or quickness.

NIMBLEWITTED, *a.* too quick in displaying one's own wit and eloquence.

NI'MBLY, *ad.* in a quick, swift, or active manner.

NI'MMER, *s.* See NIM; a thief; a pilferer.

NI'NCOMPOOP, *s.* [a corruption of the Lat. *non compos*] a fool or silly person.

NINE, *a.* [*niun*, Goth.] a number consisting of one more than eight, or one less than ten.

NI'NEFOLD, *s.* nine times.

NI'NEPINS, *s.* a play wherein nine pieces of wood are set in a square in three rows, and knocked down with a bowl.

NI'NETEEN, *a.* a number consisting of nine and ten added together.

NINETEE'NTH, *a.* next to the eighteenth, or eighteen beyond the first.

NI'NETIETH, *a.* the ordinal of ninety, or the tenth nine times told.

NI'NETY, *a.* nine times ten.

NI'NNY, *s.* [*nino*, a child, Span.] a fool or simpleton.

NI'NNYHAMMER, *s.* a simpleton or fool.

NINTH, *a.* [*negotha*, Sax.] an ordinal, implying that a thing is the next in rank, order, or number, beyond the eighth.

To NIP, *v. n.* [*nijpen*, Belg.] to pinch off with the nails; to bite off with the teeth; to cut off by slight means; to blast; to pinch.

NIP, *s.* a pinch with the nails or teeth; a small cut, a blast.

NI'PPERS, *s.* an instrument to cut the nails with, somewhat resembling pincers.

NI'PPLE, *s.* [*nypele*, Sax.] the teat which infants, &c., take into their mouths when sucking.

NI'PPLEWORT, *s.* a plant with yellow terminating blossoms, and slender fruit-stalks, very much branched, called also dock-cresses.

NISAN, in Jewish chronology, a month of the Hebrews, answering to our March, and sometimes taken from February, or April, according to the course of the moon.

NISHNEI, NOVOGOROD, or *NISHGOROD*, a populous town of Russia, with a considerable trade, capital of the government of the same name. As it was the appendage and place of residence of the ancient Russian princes, many of them lie buried here. It is seated at the confluence of the Volga and Occa, 220 miles E. by N. of Moscow. Lat. 56. 18. N. long., 46. 30. E.

NI'SI-PRIUS, *s.* [Lat.] a judicial writ, so called from the first words in it, *Nisi apud talem locum prius venerint*; i. e., "unless the justice, to take the assizes, come to such a place before that day;" by means of which all easy pleas may be tried in the country, before the justices of assize: it is directed to the sheriff to cause men to be impannelled to determine the cause there, in order to ease the county, by saving the parties, jurors, and witnesses, the charge and trouble of attending at Westminster.

NIT, *s.* [*hnitu*, Sax.] the egg of a louse or small animal.

NI'TENCY, *s.* [from *niteo* to shine, Lat.] lustre; clear brightness; endeavour; spring to expand itself: "*Nitency* to fly wider open." *Boyle.*

NI'THSDALE, a district of the county of Dumfries in Scotland.

NI'TID, *a.* [*nitidus*, from *niteo* to shine, Lat.] a bright shining. "A clean and *nitid* yellow." *Boyle.*

NI'TRATES, *s.* in chemistry, salts formed by the combination of any base with nitric acid.

NI'TRE, (*niter*) *s.* [*nitre*, Fr. *nitrum*, Lat.] a crystalline, pellucid, and somewhat whitish substance, of an acrid, bitterish taste, impressing the sensation of a remarkable coldness upon the tongue, and properly called salt-petre. Though by means of fire, it affords an acid spirit, yet in its crude state it contains no acidity at all. The earth from which it is made, in Persia and the East Indies, is a kind of yellowish marl, found in the bare cliffs on the sides of hills exposed to the northern and eastern winds.

NI'TRIC, *a.* in chemistry, belonging to nitre.

NI'TROGEN, *s.* in chemistry, the basis of the nitric acid.

NI'TROUS, *a.* [*nitreux*, Fr.] impregnated with nitre; consisting of nitre.

NI'TRY, *a.* impregnated with, or consisting of, nitre.

NI'TTY, *a.* abounding in nits, or the eggs of lice.

NI'VAL, *a.* [*nivalis*, from *nix* snow, Lat.] abounding with snow.

NI'VEOUS, *a.* [*niveus*, from *nix* snow, Lat.] snowy; resembling snow.

NIVERNOIS, a ci-devant province of France. It is pretty fertile, contains mines of iron, and is watered by a great number of rivers, of which the Loire, Allier, and Yonne, are the principal. It is now chiefly in the departments of Nievre and Yonne.

NI'ZY, *s.* a simpleton; a dunce. A low word. "True critics laugh, and bid the trifling *nizy* go read Quintilian." *Anon.*

NO, *ad.* [*na*, Sax.] a word used to signify denial, refusal, and resolution not to do or consent. Sometimes it is used to confirm a former negative. "*Never* more this hand shall combat—*No*, let the Grecian powers." *Dryden.* Some-

times it strengthens a negative that follows it. "*No* not the bow which so adorns the skies." *Waller.* In a period which consists of several negative sentences, it is placed in the first, and is answered by *nor* in the following ones; as, "*No*, I will not; *nor* am I able, if I would."

NO, *a.* not any; none. It is generally placed in the first sentence of a negative period, and answered by *nor* in the subsequent sentences. "*No* man, *nor* woman, *nor* child, *nor* beast."

To NOBI'LITATE, *v. a.* [from *nobilis* noble, Lat.] to make noble; to ennoble.

NOBI'LITY, *s.* [from *nobilis* noble, Lat.] antiquity and dignity of family; the chief persons of a kingdom, or those who, by their honours and titles, are exalted above the commons; dignity; grandeur; greatness.

NO'BLE, *a.* [*nobilis*, from *nosco* to know, Lat.] of an ancient and splendid family; belonging to the peerage; great; worthy; illustrious; exalted; elevated; sublime; magnificent; stately; pompous, or becoming a nobleman. "A *noble* parade." Figuratively, free; generous; liberal.

NO'BLE, *s.* a peer, or one of high rank. In coinage a piece of money valued at six shillings and eight pence.

NO'BLEMAN, *s.* one who, by birth, office, or patent, is above a commoner.

NO'BLENESS, *s.* the quality which denominates any thing or person great, worthy, generous, magnanimous, or above the vulgar; splendour of descent or pedigree.

NOBLE'SS, *s.* [*noblesse*, Fr.] nobility; the collective body of nobles or noblemen.

NO'BLY, *ad.* of an ancient family, applied to descent; in a manner worthy of a person of ancient birth, high office, and lofty sentiments; in a magnificent and splendid manner.

NO'BODY, *s.* not any one; no one.

NO'CENT, *a.* [*nocens*, from *noceo* to hurt, Lat.] guilty; criminal; hurtful; mischievous.

NOCTA'MBULO, *s.* [from *nox* night, and *ambulo* to walk, Lat.] one who walks in the night in his sleep.

NOCTI'DIAL, *a.* [from *nox* night, and *dies* a day, Lat.] containing or consisting of a night and a day.

NOCTI'FEROUS, *a.* [from *nox* night, and *fero* to bear, Lat.] bringing night.

NOCTI'VAGANT, *a.* [from *nox* night, and *vagor* to wander, Lat.] wandering in the night.

NO'CTUARY, *s.* [from *nox* night, Lat.] an account of what passes by night.

NO'CTURN, *s.* [*nocturnus*, from *nox* night, Lat.] an office of devotion performed in the night.

NOCTU'RNAL, *a.* [*nocturnus* from *nox* night, Lat.] nightly; in the night.

NOCTU'RNAL, *s.* an instrument by which observations are made in the night.

To NOD, *v. n.* [*nod*, Brit.] to decline or bend down the head with a quick motion; to make a short or slight bow; to bend downwards by a quick motion; to give a sign by bending the head downwards; to be drowsy.

NOD, *s.* a quick motion of the head downwards. A motion made with the head as a sign, or to shew assent; the motion of the head in drowsiness; a slight bow.

NODA'TION, *s.* [from *nodus* a knot, Lat.] the state of being knotted, or act of making knots.

NO'DDER, *s.* one who makes nods.

NO'DDLE, *s.* [*knol*, Sax.] the head, used in contempt.

NO'DDY, *s.* [*naudin*, Fr.] a fool; an idiot.

NODE, *s.* [*nodus*, Lat.] a knot; a knob; a swelling on a bone. In astronomy, applied to the two points wherein the orbits of the moon or planets intersect the ecliptic.

NODO'SITY, *s.* [from *nodus* a knot, Lat.] a complication, or something in the nature of a knot.

NO'DUS, *a.* [from *nodus* a knot, Lat.] knotty, or full of knots.

NO'DULE, *s.* [from *nodus* a knot, Lat.] a small knot,

NO'GGEN, *a* hard; rough; harsh. "He put on a hard, coarse, *noggen* shirt of Pendrels." *Escape of King Charles.*

NO'GGIN, *s.* [*nossel*, Teut.] a small mug.

NO'GGING, *s.* in building, a partition framed of timber scantling, with the interstices filled up by bricks.

NOISE, (*noize*) *s.* [*noise*, Fr.] any kind of sound, generally applied to that made by brutes, or inanimate bodies, and implying excessive loudness; an outcry, clamour, or boasting and impertinent talk.

To NOISE, (*noize*) *v. n.* to sound loud, or so as to be heard at a great distance. Actively, to spread by rumour or report; generally followed by *abroad.*

NOI'SEFUL, (*noizeful*) *a.* loud.

NOI'SELESS, (*noizeless*) *a.* silent, or without sound.

NOI'SINESS, (*noiziness*) *s.* loudness of sound; loud clamour by importunity.

NOI'SOME, *a.* [*nojoso*, Ital.) noxious; unwholesome; offensive; disgusting.

NOI'SOMELY, *ad.* with such a stench or steam as is offensive and unwholesome.

NOI'SOMENESS, *s.* the quality of occasioning disgust.

NOI'SY, (*noizy*) *a.* sounding loud; clamorous.

NO'LI ME TA'NGERE, *s.* [Lat. do not touch me] a cancerous swelling, exasperated by applications; a plant of the sensitive kind.

NOLI'TION, *s.* [*nolitio*, from *nolo* to be unwilling, Lat.] the act of refusing or rejecting, opposed to volition.

NOLL, *s.* [*knol*, Sax.] a head; a noddle.

NO'MANCY, *s.* [*nomance*, Fr. from *nomen* a name, Lat. and *manteia* soothsaying, Gr.] the art of foretelling the fate or fortune of a person from the letters which compose his name.

NO'MBLES, *s.* the entrails of deer.

NOMENCLA'TOR, *s.* [Lat. *nomenclateur*, Fr.] one who calls persons or things by their proper names.

NOMENCLA'TURE, *s.* [Fr. from *nomen* a name, Lat.] the act of telling the names of persons or things; a vocabulary or dictionary.

NO'MINAL, *a.* [from *nomen* a name, Lat.] referring to names rather than things; not real; merely titular.

NO'MINALLY, *ad.* by name; with respect to its name; titularly.

To NO'MINATE, *v. a.* [from *nomen* a name, Lat.] to name; to mention by name; to entitle; to set down, or appoint by name.

NOMINA'TION, *s.* [*nomination*, Fr.] the act of mentioning by name; the power of appointing by name.

NO'MINATIVE, *s.* [*nominatif*, Fr. *nominativus*, from *nomino* to nominate, Lat.] in grammar, the first case of all declinable nouns, whence all the other cases are derived; it is placed before a verb personal, and is called by grammarians the right case, in contradistinction to the others, which are termed oblique ones.

NON, *ad.* [Lat.] an inseparable particle, which signifies, when joined to words, the absence or denial of what they would imply, if it were not joined to them.

NO'NAGE, *s.* in law, generally signifies all the time a person continues under the age of 21; but, in a special sense it is all the time a person is under the age of 14.

NONCE, *s.* [from *once*] purpose; design. Not in use.

NON COMPOS ME'NTIS, *s.* in law, is used to denote a person's not being of a sound memory and understanding. Of these persons there are four different kinds; an idiot; a madman; a lunatic who has lucid intervals, and a drunkard, who deprives himself of reason by his own act and deed. In

all these cases, except the last, one that is *non compos mentis* shall not lose his life for felony or murder; but the drunkard can have no indulgence on the account of the loss of his reason; for, in the eye of the law, his drunkenness does not extenuate, but aggravate his offence.

NONCONFO'RMIST, *s.* one who refuses to join the established worship. Principally applied to protestant dissenters.

NONCONFO'RMITY, *s.* the act of refusing compliance; refusal to conform to the forms used in the established worship.

NONE, *s.* [*ne ane*, Sax.] not one or any; no. "Tis *none* other." Nothing.

NONE'NTITY, *s.* non-existence; a thing that does not exist.

NONEXI'STENCE, *s.* the state of not existing; inexistence.

NONJU'RING, *a.* [from *non* not, and *juro* to swear, Lat.] belonging to those English who will not swear allegiance to the Hanoverian family.

NONJU'ROR, *s.* one who imagines that James II. was unjustly deposed, and therefore refuses to swear allegiance to any of the family who have succeeded him on the English throne.

NONNA'TURALS, *s.* without a singular; such things as, being neither naturally constitutive nor destructive, do, notwithstanding, both preserve and destroy in certain circumstances; these physicians call the *air*, *meat* and *drink*, *sleep* and *watching*, *motion* and *rest*, *retention* and *excretion*, and the *passions of the mind*.

NONPARE'IL, *s.* [Fr.] matchless excellence. A kind of apple. A small kind of printing type, with which small Bibles and Common Prayers are usually printed.

NO'NPLUS, *s.* [*non* and *plus*, Lat.] a state of perplexity, in which a person cannot either do or say more.

To NO'NPLUS, *v. a.* to confound or perplex, so that the mind is at a stand, and cannot proceed, and the person cannot either speak or do any more.

NONRE'SIDENCE, *s.* the act of not residing on an ecclesiastical benefice.

NONRE'SIDENT, *s.* one who neglects to live in his parish, applied to clergymen.

NONRESI'STANCE, *s.* the principle of not opposing the king in any case; ready obedience to a superior.

NO'NSENSE, *s.* unmeaning or ungrammatical language; trifles, or things of no importance.

NONSE'NSICAL, *a.* without meaning.

NONSE'NSICALNESS, *s.* the quality of having no meaning.

NONSO'LVENT, *s.* one who cannot pay his debts.

NONSO'LVENT, *a.* incapable of paying debts.

NONSOLU'TION, *s.* failure of explaining.

NO'NSUIT, *v. a.* to set aside an action at law, on account of some error in the plaintiff's proceedings.

NO'NSUIT, *s.* the dropping or renouncing of a suit or action upon the discovery of some error in the plaintiff's management, or his being absent from court when called upon to hear the verdict, or being not ready for trial on the swearing of the jury.

NOO'DLE, *s.* a fool; a simpleton.

NOOK, *s.* [*een hoeck*, Teut.] a corner; a covert made by an angle or intersection.

NOON, *s.* [*non*, Sax.] the middle hour of the day; twelve; the time when the sun is in the meridian.

NOO'NDAY, *s.* mid-day.

NOO'NDAY, *a.* about noon.

NOO'NTIDE, *s.* [*non-tide*, Sax.] mid-day.

NOO'NTIDE, *a.* about noon.

NOOSE, *s.* a running knot, which the more it is drawn binds the faster; a snare.

To NOOSE, (*nooze*) *v. a.* to tie or catch in a noose; to entrap, or insnare.

NOO'TKA SOUND. See KING GEORGE'S SOUND.

NOPE, *s.* a bird called a bulfinch or redtail.

NOR, *conj.* [*næ* and *or*, Sax.] a particle used in the second branch of a negative proposition. In poetry, it is sometimes used in the first branch for *neither*. "I *nor* love myself, *nor* thee." *Ben Jonson.*

NO'RFOLK, a county of England, bounded on the N. and E. by the German Ocean; on the W. by Cambridgeshire, Lincolnshire, and the Wash; and on the S. and S. E. by Suffolk. It extends 70 miles from E. to W. and 40 from N. to S. It contains 33 hundreds, 1 city, 32 market-towns, 660 parishes, and about 412,000 inhabitants. The face of this county varies less than in most tracts of equal extent in England. Not one hill of any considerable height is to be seen in the whole county; yet, in most parts, its surface is broken into gentle swells and depressions. At the western extremity, is a considerable tract of flat fenny land; and, on the east, a narrow tract of marches runs from the sea, near Yarmouth, to some distance up the country. Several of the western hundreds, from Thetford northward, are open and bare, consisting of extensive heaths, the soil of which is a light sand or hungry gravel. The rest of the county, in general, is arable land, varying in its degrees of fertility. To the N. E. the soil is a light sandy loam, remarkably easy of tillage. The S. E. has a richer and deeper soil. The middle and south abound in clay; and various parts yield chalk and marl. The products of the county vary according to the soil and situation. The lighter arable lands produce barley in great plenty. Wheat is cultivated in the stronger soils. But turnips are more generally grown here than in any other part of the kingdom, and form the basis of the Norfolk husbandry. The peculiar excellence of this culture is, that the ground never lies fallow, as the turnips serve to prepare it for corn, beside fattening great numbers of cattle. Much buck-wheat is also grown in the light soils, and used for feeding swine and poultry. The fenny parts yield great quantities of butter, which is sent to London under the name of Cambridge butter. The sheep are a hardy small breed, much valued for their mutton. Turkeys are reared here to a larger size than elsewhere. Rabbits are extremely numerous on the sandy heaths; and there is likewise abundance of game, especially of pheasants. On the sea-coast, herrings and mackerel are caught in great plenty; and Yarmouth, in particular, is noted for the curing of red herrings. The air of this county is sharp and piercing, which throws the seasons more backward than in other counties under the same latitude; but it is very wholesome, particularly in the inland parts. Its principal rivers are the great Ouse, Nen, Little Ouse, Waveney, Yare, and Bure. Norwich is the capital.

NORFOLK ISLAND, an island in the S. Pacific Ocean, lying E. of New South Wales, and settled by a colony of convicts subordinate to that government. It is a fertile spot and very hilly. Among its most valuable productions are the flax plant and a very large species of pine-tree. The island is well supplied with streams of good water which abound with very fine eels. The settlement is formed in Sydney Bay; on the S. side of the island. Lat. 29. 30. S., long. 168. 12. E.

NORMANDY, a ci-devant province of France, on the English Channel and Atlantic Ocean, about 150 miles in length, 80 in breadth, and 600 in circumference. It is one of the most fertile tracts in France, and abounds in all

its productions except wine, but they supply that defect by cider and perry. It contains iron, copper, and a great number of rivers and harbours. The Normans, a people of Denmark and Norway, having entered France under Rollo, Charles the Simple ceded this country to them in 912, which from that time, was called Normandy. Rollo was the first duke, and held it as a fief of the crown of France, and several of his successors after him, till William, the seventh duke, conquered England in 1066, from which time it became a province of England, till it was lost in the reign of king John, and reunited to the crown of France; but the English still keep the islands on the coast of Normandy. It now forms the departments of Calvados, Eure, the Channel, Orne, and Lower Seine.

NO'RREY, or NORRO'Y, *s.* the title of the third king at arms. His jurisdiction lies on the north side of the river Trent.

NORTH, *s.* [*north*, Sax.] one of the four cardinal points. The point opposite to the sun when he is in the meridian.

NORTH, *a.* situated to the north; northern.

NORTHA'LLERTON, a well-built trading town in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, consisting of only one street about half a mile long. It is situated in a district called Alvertonshire, on a small brook, which, a mile below, runs into the river Wisk. It is 30 miles N.N.W. of York, and 223 N. by W. of London. A good market on Wednesday for cattle, corn, &c. Fairs on Jan. 2, and on St. Bartholomew's day. Pop. 3004.

NORTHA'MPTON, the county town of Northamptonshire, seated on an eminence, gently sloping to the river Nen, which is joined here by another rivulet, and has been made navigable to Lynn. It contains about 2,000 houses, and 16,000 inhabitants. Its principal manufacture is that of boots and shoes, of which many are made here, and in other parts of the county for exportation. Some stockings and lace are also made here. The horse-fairs of this place are reckoned to exceed all others in the kingdom. It is a handsome, well-built town, and has a regular, spacious, market place, one of the finest in England, a good free-school, and a county infirmary and gaol. Within half a mile of Northampton is a fine Gothic structure, called Queen's Cross, erected by Edward I. in memory of his queen Eleanor, who, at the hazard of her own life, had saved his, by sucking the poison from a wound which he received in the Crusades. This town is a great thoroughfare both in the N. and W. roads, and is 50 miles W. of Cambridge, 30 S.E. of Coventry, and 66 N.W. by N. of London. Markets on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. Fairs on Feb. 20, April 15, May 4, August 5 and 26, Sept. 19, November 28, and December 19.

NORTHA'MPTONSHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the N.W. by Leicestershire and Rutlandshire; on the N. by Lincolnshire; on the E. by the counties of Cambridge, Huntingdon, and Bedford; on the S. by Bucks and Oxfordshire; and on the W. by that county and Warwickshire. It is divided into 20 hundreds, containing a city, 13 market-towns, 336 parishes, about 40,000 houses, and 199,000 inhabitants. The air of this county is very healthy, except in the N. E. part near Peterborough, which being surrounded and intersected by rivers, is very liable to inundations, and forms the commencement of the fenny tract extending to the Lincolnshire Washes. With this single exception, Northamptonshire is, in a manner, proverbially regarded as a fine and pleasant county; an opinion, confirmed by the number of seats of the people of wealth which it contains. Its greatest defect is a scarcity of fuel: this is but scantily supplied by its woods, which, like those in all other parts of the kingdom, have been much diminished by agriculture; and though coal is brought into this county by the river Nen, it is at a very dear rate. Northamptonshire, however, possesses some considerable remains of its old forests, particularly those of Rockingham on the N.W., and of Salcey and Whittlebury on the S. In this last, that fiercest of British animals of prey, the wild cat, is still found. There is but one piece of waste ground in this county, and that is a barren heath near Whittering. The products of this county are, in general, the same with those of other farming countries. It is, indeed, peculiarly celebrated for grazing land; that tract especially, which lies from Northampton northward to the Leicestershire border. Horned cattle, and other animals, are here fed to extraordinary sizes; and many horses of the large black breed are reared. Wood for the dyers is cultivated in this part; but the county is not distinguished for manufactures, excepting the trifling one of bone lace. The principal rivers are the Nen and Welland; beside which it is partly watered by the Ouse, Leam, Cherwell, and Avon. The county-town is Northampton.

NORTH CURRY, a pretty considerable town of Somersetshire, seated on the river Tone. It is 20 miles S.W. of Wells, and 134 W. by S. of London. Markets on Tuesday and Saturday.

NORTHE'AST, *s.* [*nordest*, Teut.] the point between the north and the east.

NO'RTHERLY, *a.* being towards the north.

NO'RTHERN, *a.* in the north.

NO'RTHING, *s.* in navigation, the difference of latitude which a ship makes in sailing towards the north.

NORTHLEECH, a town of Gloucestershire. It has several alms-houses, and a free grammar-school, and is seated on or near the river Leech, 25 miles E. of Gloucester, and 80 W. by N. of London. Market on Wednesday.

NO'RTHSTAR, *s.* the polestar, or the last star in the constellation, named the Little Bear.

NO'RTHOP, a town of Flintshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is 205 miles from London.

NORTHU'MBERLAND, a county of England, receiving its name from being situated to the N. of the Humber. In the Saxon heptarchy it was a part of the kingdom of the Northumbrians, which contained not only the county now called Northumberland, but also Yorkshire, Lancashire, Durham, Cumberland, and Westmorland. It is seated in the extremity of England next to Scotland, and is bounded on the E. by the German Ocean, on the S. by the bishopric of Durham, on the W. and S.W. by Cumberland, and on the N.W. and N. by Scotland, from which it is separated by the river Tweed. It extends about 70 miles in length from N. to S., and 50 in breadth from E. to W., and contains 12 market-towns, 460 parishes, and 250,268 inhabitants. The air is not so cold as might be imagined from the latitude in which it lies; for its situation between two seas, in the narrowest part of England, gives it the advantage of having the cold moderated by the temperate breezes of each; and for this reason, the snow seldom lies long in Northumberland, except on the tops of high hills; while in summer, from the same causes, excess of heat is seldom experienced, and many of the inhabitants enjoy health to a very great age. The soil is various; the eastern part being fruitful, having very good wheat and most sorts of corn, with rich meadows on the banks of the rivers; but the western part is generally barren, it being mostly heathy and mountainous. The S. E. parts abound with pitcoal; the S.W. angle has very rich lead mines, but very little wood. This county is well watered by rivers, the principal of which are the Tyne, Tweed, and Coquet. Alnwick is the county-town; but the largest and richest is Newcastle.

NO'RTHWARD, *a.* towards the north.

NO'RTHWARD, or NO'RTHWARDS, *ad.* towards the north.

NORTHWE'ST, *s.* the point, or rhumb, in the middle between the north and west.

NO'RTHWICH, a town of Cheshire, seated near the river Dane, is a handsome place, and chiefly noted for its salt-works. Vast pits of fossil rock-salt have been dug here to a great depth, from which immense quantities are raised, partly to be purified on the spot by re-dissolving and boiling, and partly to be exported in its crude state. Most of the latter goes to Liverpool by the river Weeve. The clear annual duty received by government for Cheshire salt amounted to 200,000*l.* Northwich is 20 miles N. E. of Chester and 173 N. W. of London. Market on Friday. Pop. 1481.

NORTH-WI'ND, *s.* the wind blowing from the north.

NO'RTON, or *CHI'PPING NORTON*, a town of Oxfordshire, with manufactures of horse clothing and harrateens. It is situated on the great post-road between Worcester and Oxford, 12 miles S. W. of Banbury and 73 N. W. of London. Market on Wednesday. Pop 2637.

NO'RWAY, a kingdom in the N. of Europe, the most westerly part of the ancient Scandinavia. It is formed naturally into two neat divisions; namely, Northern, and Southern, or Norway Proper, separated from each other by the small Swedish province of Herndahl. Northern Norway is a long and narrow slip of land, extending as far as Cape North, the most northern point of Europe, beyond 71. 0. deg. N. lat., and bounded on the W. and N. by the Northern Ocean, by Swedish and Russian Lapland on the E., and by Sweden on the S. It is divided into Nordland and Finmark, and comprehended in the government of Drontheim. Southern Norway is bounded on the N. and E. by Sweden, and on the S. and W. by the Northern Ocean. It is divided into the four governments of Aggerhuys or Christiana, Christiansand, Berghen, and Drontheim. From its rocky soil and northern position, Norway is not populous in proportion to its extent. Coxe has calculated the number of inhabitants to be 750,000, who, like the Swiss mountaineers, are exceedingly attached to their country. The horses are small, but strong, active, and hardy. In Norway they have a particular code, called the Norway Law, compiled by Grieffelfeld, at the command of Christian V., the great legislator of this country. By this law, the palladium of Norway, peasants are free, a few only excepted, on some aristocratic estates near Fredericstadt; and the benefits of this code were visible in the great difference of appearance, between the free peasants in Norway and the enslaved vassals of Denmark, when both were living under the same government. The Norwegian peasants possess much spirit and fire in their manner; are frank, open, and undaunted, yet not insolent; never fawning yet paying proper respect. The country does not yield corn sufficient for its inhabitants, but is exceedingly rich in pasture, and produces much cattle. There are large fisheries on the western coast, principally for the cod, the ling, and the whiting. The extensive forests abound with oak and pine, and with the birch, which not only supplies fuel, but a kind of wine which is produced by boring a hole in the trunk. The general exports of Norway are tallow, butter, salt, dried fish, timber, and planks, horses, and horned cattle, silver, alum, Prussian blue, copper, and iron. Norway abounds in lakes and rivers; the former so large that they appear like inlets of the sea; but the bays are so small that they appear like lakes. Norway was anciently an independent kingdom, but became united to Denmark on the accession of Orlof V. in 1380, and remained subject to that crown till 1814, when certain pretensions to it were advanced by Sweden, which were countenanced by the Allied Powers in return for the part taken by that country in the coalition against France.—Some opposition was, however, manifested, not only on the part of Denmark, but also by the Norwegians themselves, who elected the crown Prince of Denmark to the throne, but, the Swedes marching in great force into Norway, and the allied troops into the Danish territories, resistance became hopeless, and Norway was finally ceded to Sweden by the treaty of Kiel, in January, 1814; a very mild constitution was, however, adopted, and perfect tranquillity has been restored. Christiana is the capital.

NO'RWICH, an ancient, large, and populous city of Norfolk, seated on the river Yare, which runs through it, and is navigable hence to Yarmouth, without locks. It has a stately ancient castle, on a hill, which commands a fine view of the city: this castle is the shire-house for the county, and the county gaol; the assizes for the city being held at the Guildhall. Norwich has a good public library, a city and county hospital, a lofty market-house of free-stone, and a bridewell built of flints, remarkable for being beautifully cut into regular little squares, without any visible cement. It had formerly 58 parochial churches, besides monasteries; and has now 36 churches, beside the cathedral, chapels, and dissenting meeting-houses. It is computed that stuffs, such as damasks, camlets, black and white crapes, to the amount of 700,000*l.*, have sometimes been manufactured here in a year. Norwich has 6 bridges over the river Yare, and contains about 62,000 inhabitants. It is 43 miles N. of Ipswich, and 109 N. E. by N. of London. Markets on Wednesday and Saturday.

NOSE, (*noze*) *s.* [*næze*, or *nosa*, Sax.] that part of the human body which is prominent in the middle of the face, and is the organ of smelling, and the emunctory of the brain. The end of any thing which is perforated or hollow. "The *nose* of a bellows." Scent, or the power of distinguishing or discovering by the smell. "We are not offended with a dog for a better *nose* than his master." *Collier.* *To lead by the nose*, signifies to drag by force, alluding to the manner of leading a bear, by means of a ring fixed to his nose; to have so much influence over a person as to make him do what you please. "*To thrust one's nose into the affairs of another*, is to concern ourselves with the affairs of another without being invited, or to be officious, or a busy-body. *To put one's nose out of joint*, is to deprive us of the affections of another.

NO'SEBLEED, *s.* a kind of herb.

NO'SEGAY, (*nózegay*) *s.* a bunch of flowers.

NO'SELESS, (*nózeless*) *a.* without a nose.

NO'SLE, (*nózzle*) *s.* [a diminutive of *nose*] the extremity of a thing which is hollow; as, "the *nosle* of a pair of bellows."

NO'SOLOGY, *s.* [from *nosos* a disease, and *logos* a discourse, Gr.] the doctrine of diseases.

NOSOPOE'TIC, *a.* [from *nosos* a disease, and *poieo* to make, Gr.] producing diseases.

NO'STOCH, *s.* in natural history, a remarkable substance which is sometimes found, and by its striking difference from vegetable bodies, has occasioned endless conjecture. It is a substance of an irregular figure, of a greenish brown colour, and somewhat transparent. It trembles at the touch like a jelly, but does not melt in the hand. It is found only in the summer months, and retains its perfect figure so long as it is a moist season, but immediately dries up and withers away when affected by the sun or wind.

NO'STRIL, *s.* [*nos*, Isl., and *thryl* a hole, Sax.] the hollow or cavity of the nose.

NO'STRUM, *s.* [Lat. it is our own] a medicine not made public with respect to its ingredients.

NOT, *ad.* [*ne auht*, Sax., *niet*, Belg.] a particle used in

denoting denial and refusal; in a negative proposition it is placed in the first branch, and is answered by *nor*. SYNON. *Not* barely expresses the negation; *no* strengthens, and seems to affirm it. The first often denies the thing in part only, or with limitation; the second denies it always absolutely, wholly, and without reserve. Thus we say, he has *not* money; he has *not* patience; meaning he is not overburdened with either; but when we say he has *no* money, he has *no* patience, we would be understood to say he has none at all. It is on account of this limitation that the word *not* is generally used in company with those words that mark either the degree, or quality, or quantity; such as *much*, *very*, *one*, and the like. There is *not*, commonly, *much* money to be found in the possession of men of letters. The major part of those who frequent divine service are *not very* devout. It often happens that he, who has *not one* single penny in his pocket, is *much* happier than many rich men.

NO'TABLE, *a.* [from *noto* to mark or express, Lat.] worthy of notice.

NO'TABLENESS, *s.* the quality of deserving notice.

NO'TABLY, *ad.* in a remarkable manner, in a manner that deserves notice.

NOTA'RIAL, *a.* taken by a notary.

NO'TARY, *a.* [*notarius*, from *noto* to mark or express, Lat.] a person or scrivener who takes notice of any particulars which concern the public, and frames short draughts of contracts, obligations, charter-parties, &c. A *notary public* is one who publicly attests deeds, in order to make them authentic in other nations, and is principally employed by merchants in noting or making a mark on such bills as are refused to be paid, and in making protests on that account.

NOTA'TION, *s.* [*notatio*, from *noto* to mark or express, Lat.] the act of describing any thing by figures and letters. In arithmetic and algebra, the method how to write down numbers by figures and letters, and to declare their value when so described.

NOTCH, *s.* [*nocchia*, Ital.] a nick cut in any thing.

To NOTCH, *v. a.* to cut into small hollows.

NO'TCHWEED, *s.* the herb orache.

NOTE, *s.* [*nota*, Lat.] a mark or token; a notice; heed; reputation, fame, or character. Tune, applied to the voice, or instrumental music. A single sound, applied to music. A state of being observed; a short hint, or minute; an abbreviation; a short letter; an explanation at the bottom or in the margin of a book. A *promissory note* is a writing under a person's hand, by which he engages to pay to another, or order, a sum of money. SYNON. *Notes* imply a shortness and precision; *remarks*, a choice and distinction; *observations*, something farfetched and critical.

To NOTE, *v. a.* [from *nota* a mark, Lat.] to observe; to remark; to take notice of; to set down; to mention; to charge with a crime publicly. In traffic, to have a bill witnessed by a notary public, that the person on whom it is drawn refuses to accept or pay it. In music, to set down the characters used to express any tune.

NO'TEBOOK, *s.* a memorandum book.

NO'TED, *a.* remarkable; celebrated.

NO'TER, *s.* one who takes notice of any thing.

NO'THING, *s.* [*nothing*, Scot.] nonentity; negation of being; that which has no existence; no other thing; no quantity or degree.

NO'TICE, *s.* [Fr. *notitia*, from *nosco* to know, Lat.] a remark made by attention and observation; heed; regard; information or intelligence.

NOTIFICA'TION, *s.* [*notification*, Fr.] the act of making known; any thing represented by marks or symbolical characters.

To NO'TIFY, *v. a.* [from *notus* known, and *facio* to make, Lat.] to make known; to publish.

NO'TION, (*nōshon*) [Fr. *notio*, from *nosco* to know, Lat.] a thought; an idea or representation of any thing in the mind.

NO'TIONAL, (*nōshonal*) *a.* imaginary; existing only in the mind or idea.

NOTORI'ETY, *s.* [*notoriété*, Fr.] the quality of being universally known, used in a bad sense.

NOTO'RIOUS, *a.* [*notorius*, from *nosco* to know, Lat.] publicly known; evident; generally in a bad sense.

NOTO'RIOUSLY, *ad.* in a public, or open manner.

NOTO'RIOUSNESS, *s.* the quality of being universally or generally known.

NO'TTINGHAM, the county town of Nottinghamshire, takes its name from the Saxon, Snottengaham, or House of Dens, so called from the spacious vaults dug in the rock, in which the ancient Britons are supposed to have resided. It is pleasantly seated on a rocky eminence, above the meadows bordering the Trent; on the highest part of which stands the castle, a large, elegant and noble palace, belonging to the duke of Newcastle, with a most extensive prospect. It is a large, populous, and handsome town, with a spacious market-place, and considered as one of the principal seats of the stocking manufacture, particularly of the finer kinds, as those of silk and cotton. It has also a manufactory of glass and coarse earthenware, and a considerable trade in malt. It is remarkable for its vaults or cellars, cut in the rock. It contains about 51,000 inhabitants, and is 16 miles E. of Derby, and 123 N. by W. of London. Markets on Wednesday and Saturday. Fairs on Friday after January 13th, Thursday before Easter, May 7th, and October 2d.

NO'TTINGHAMSHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the N. by Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, on the E. by the latter county, on the S. by Leicestershire, and on the W. by Derbyshire. Its greatest length is 43 miles; and its greatest breadth about 20. It is divided into 8 hundreds, and contains 13 towns, 168 parishes, and about 250,000 inhabitants. The principal rivers are the Trent and Idle. Almost the whole of the middle and western parts of the county were formerly occupied by the extensive forest of Sherwood, which is the only royal forest N. of the Trent; but the wood has in many parts been cleared, and the extent of the forest much contracted. The chief products of this county are corn, malt, pit-coal, of which there is great plenty; and a kind of stone somewhat like alabaster, but not so hard, which, when burnt, makes a plaster harder than that of Paris, with which the inhabitants generally plaster the floors of their upper rooms, instead of boarding them. Their other commodities are malt, wool, liquorice, wood, fish, and fowl. Their manufactures chiefly consist of frame-work, knitting, glass, and earthen-ware. The principal town is Nottingham.

NO'TWHEAT, *s.* a kind of unbearded wheat.

NO'TUS, *s.* [Lat.] the south wind.

NO'TWITHSTANDING, *conj.*, without any hindrance or obstruction. "Their gratitude made them, *notwithstanding* his prohibition, proclaim the wonders." *Dec. of Piety.* Although. "*Notwithstanding* it will weaken him." *Addison.* Nevertheless, however. "They that honour the law, are *notwithstanding* to know." *Hooker.*

NOVA'TION, [*novatio*, Lat.] the introduction of something new.

NO'VA SCO'TIA. See ACADIA.

NO'VEL, *a.* [*novellus*, Lat., *nouvelle*, Fr.] new; lately made or done; unusual. In the civil law, appendant to the code, and of later enaction.

NO'VEL, *s.* [*nouvelle*, Fr.] relation of an adventure or intrigue; a romance. In jurisprudence, it is a term used for the constitutions of several emperors, viz., Justin, Tiberius II., Leo, and particularly Justinian: they were so called, either for their making a great alteration in the face of the ancient law, or because made on new cases not yet considered.

NO'VELIST, *s.* an innovator; an assertor of something new; one who writes tales called *novels*.

NO'VELTY, *s.* [*nouveauté*, Fr.] newness; the state of a thing unknown before.

NOVE'MBER, *s.* [Lat.] the eleventh month of the year, reckoning January the first. November is drawn in a garment of changeable green, and black on his head.

NO'VENARY, *s.* [from *novem* nine, Lat.] a number or collection consisting of nine.

NOVE'RCAL, *a.* [from *noverca* a step-mother, Lat.] like a step-mother. Figuratively, cruel, or wanting the tenderness of a natural mother.

NOUGHT, (*nawt*) *s.* [*ne auht*, Sax. See *Naught*] not any thing; nothing. *To set at nought*, signifies to slight, disregard, scorn.

NO'VICE, *s.* [Fr. from *novus* new, Lat.] one not acquainted with any thing; a fresh man; one in the rudiments of any thing; one who is entered into a religious house, but has not taken the vow.

NOVI'CIATE, (*novishiate*) *s.* [*noviciat*, Fr.] the state of a novice; the time in which the first rudiments of any science are taught; the time spent in a religious house by way of trial, before taking the vow.

NOUN, *s.* [*noun*, old Fr. from *nomen* a name, Lat.] a word by which any thing, quality, or accident is expressed.

NO'VOGOROD, once an independent republic, finally reduced by Ivan Vassilivitch II. in 1570, and united to the Russian empire, of which it now forms a government. It is bounded on the N. by the government of Olanetz, and on the S. W. by the government of Pskov. The capital is of the same name.

NO'VOGOROD, one of the most ancient cities of Russia, in the government of the same name. It was formerly called Great Novogorod, to distinguish it from other Russian towns of the same appellation. It was, for a long time, governed by its own dukes; and was, in fact, a republic, under the jurisdiction of a nominal sovereign. It was the great mart of trade between Russia and the Hanseatic cities, and made the most rapid advances in opulence and population. Its territory extended to the N. as far as the frontiers of Livonia and Finland; comprising great part of the province of Archangel, and a large district beyond the N. W. limits of Siberia. But in the 16th century, this independent republic was obliged to submit to the arms of Ivan Vassilivitch I., grand duke of Russia. An enormous bell, denominated by the inhabitants *eternal*, and revered by them as the palladium of their liberty, was removed by their conqueror from Novogorod to Moscow. It continued, nevertheless, the largest and most commercial city in Russia, and contained at least 400,000 people. It was first desolated, in a manner, by the cruelties exercised here by Ivan Vassilivitch II.; but its splendour was not totally eclipsed until the Czar Peter built Petersburgh, to which favourite capital he transferred all the commerce of the Baltic that had before centred here. It now contains scarcely 7,000 people; but a vast number of churches and convents stand melancholy monuments of its former magnificence. The town stretches on both sides of the Volkoff, a beautiful river of considerable depth and rapidity, which separates into two divisions; namely, the Trading Part and the quarter of St. Sophia. Novogorod is situated near the lake Ilmen, 125 miles S. by E. of Petersburgh. Lat. 58. 20. N., long 32. 45. E.

To NOU'RISH, (the *o* is mute in pron. this word and its derivatives; as, *nŭrrish*, *nŭrrisher*, *nŭrriture*, &c.) *v. a.* [*nourrir*, Fr.] to increase or support by food; to maintain, to encourage or foment; to train up or educate. Neuterly, to gain nourishment. Seldom used in this last sense.

NOU'RISHABLE, *a.* capable of affording nourishment; capable of increasing the growth, or supporting strength; capable of having its growth or strength supported by food.

NOU'RISHER, *s.* the person who supports or maintains; the thing which increases growth or strength.

NOU'RISHMENT, *s.* [*nourissement*, Fr.] that which is given or received in order to promote the growth, or support the strength of a person or thing; nutrition; supply of necessaries.

NOU'RITURE, *s.* [*nourriture*, Fr.] education; institution.

NOW, *ad.* [*nu*, Sax.] at this time; a little while ago; but. When beginning several branches of a sentence, it implies the present time in the first, and another time in the subsequent branches. In familiar speech it implies the present state of things. *Now and then* implies at different times. SYNON. The doing of a thing *now* expresses the taking it in hand at the very instant: *instantly*, *immediately*, and *presently*, express a time farther and farther off. *Instantly*, implies without any perceptible intervention of time; *immediately* means without delay; and by *presently* is understood soon after.

NOW, *s.* the present moment.

NO'WADAYS, *ad.* in the present age.

NO'WED, *a.* [*noué*, Fr.] knotted; inwreathed. "Dan, a serpent *nowed*." *Brown*.

NO'WHERE, *ad.* [*nowhær*, Sax.] not in any place.

NO'WISE, *ad.* [*no* and *wise*, Belg.] not in any manner or degree.

NO'XIOUS, *a.* [from *noxa* damage, Lat.] hurtful; destructive; unwholesome. In law, guilty or liable to punishment.

NO'XIOUSLY, *ad.* hurtfully; in such a manner as to be pernicious.

NO'XIOUSNESS, *s.* the quality of being hurtful, mischievous, destructive, or unwholesome.

NO'ZLE, *s.* [a diminutive of *nose*] the nose, snout, or end of any hollow thing. See NOSLE.

NU'BIA, a kingdom of Africa, bounded on the N. by Egypt, on the E. by the Red Sea, on the S. by Abyssinia, and on the W. by Bornou. The river Nile runs through it, on the banks of which, and those of the other rivers, it is pretty fruitful, but in other places barren, sandy, and in want of water. Money is of no use in this country in the way of trade, it being all carried on by way of exchange. Their bread and drink are made from a small round seed called doca, or seff. Their houses have mud walls, being very low, and covered with reeds. The habit of the rich is a vest without sleeves, and they have no coverings for their heads, legs, and feet; others wrap a piece of linen cloth about them, and the children go quite naked. They profess to be Mahometans. The productions of this country are gold, elephants' teeth, civet, and sandal wood, and they sell men into Egypt. The principal towns known to the Europeans are Dangola and Sennar.

To NU'BBLE, *v. a.* (properly *knobble*) to bruise with the fist.

NU'BILE, *a.* [*nubilis*, from *nubo* to marry, Lat.] fit for marriage.

NUBI'FEROUS, *a.* [*nubifer*, from *nubes* a cloud, and *fero* to bear, Lat.] bringing clouds.

To NU'BILATE, *v. a.* [*nubilo*, from *nubes* a cloud, Lat.] to cloud.

NU'CLEUS, *s.* [Lat.] in botany, the kernel or edible part of a nut, or stone-fruit; any fruit contained within a husk or shell. In astronomy, the body of a comet, by some called its head, in contradistinction to its tail. In surgery, any thing about which matter is gathered, and closely adheres.

NUCI'FEROUS, *a.* [from *nux* a nut, and *fero* to bear, Lat.] bearing nuts.

NUDA'TION, *s.* [Fr. from *nudus* naked, Lat.] the act of making bare or naked.

NU'DITY, *s.* [*nudité*, Fr. from *nudus* naked, Lat.] naked parts.

NUGA'TION, *s.* [from *nugor* to trifle, Lat.] the act or practice of trifling.

NU'GATORY, *a.* [from *nugor* to trifle, Lat.] trifling; insignificant.

NUI'SANCE, (*núsance*) *s.* [Fr.] something pernicious and offensive. Any thing which annoys the neighbourhood.

To NULL, *v. a.* [from *nullus* no one, Lat.] to annul; to deprive of efficacy or existence. To set aside, applied to laws.

NULL, *a.* [from *nullus* no one, Lat.] void; of no force or efficacy.

NULL, *s.* something that has no power or meaning. The marks in ciphered writings which stand for nothing, are *nulls*.

NULLIBI'ETY, *s.* [from *nullibi* nowhere, Lat.] the state of being nowhere.

To NU'LLIFY, *v. a.* to make void; to annihilate.

NU'LLITY, [*nullité*, Fr.] want of force or efficacy; want of existence.

NUMB, (*num*) *a.* [*benumed*, Sax.] deprived of feeling in a great measure, and the power of motion; producing such a chillness as almost deprives of the power of motion and feeling; torpid.

To NUMB, (*num*) *v. a.* to make dull of motion and feeling; to deaden, or stupify.

NU'MBEDNESS, *s.* torpor; interruption of sensation.

To NU'MBER, *v. a.* [from *numerus* a number, Lat.] to count, reckon, or tell how many are contained in any collection or sum.

NU'MBER, *s.* [*nombre*, Fr. *numerus*, Lat.] that species of quantity which answers to the question, *How many?* Any particular collection of units. Many; more than one. Harmony, or proportion calculated by numbers. In poetry, a verse. In grammar, the variation or termination of a noun, by which it signifies a single one, or more than one.

NU'MBERER, *s.* one who counts how many single ones are in any collection.

NU'MBERLESS, *a.* not to be counted; not to be expressed by numbers.

NU'MBERS, *s.* a canonical book of the Old Testament, which receives its denomination from the numbering of the families of Israel by Moses and Aaron.

NU'MBLES, *s.* [*nombles*, Fr.] the entrails of a deer.

NU'MBNESS, (*númness*) *s.* the state of being, in a great measure, deprived of the sense of feeling, and the power of motion.

NU'MERABLE, *a.* [*numerabilis*, from *numerus* a number, Lat.] capable of being counted, or expressed by figures.

NU'MERAL, *a.* [Fr. from *numerus* a number, Lat.] belonging to, or consisting of, numbers.

NU'MERALLY, *ad.* according to number.

NU'MERARY, *a.* [from *numerus* a number, Lat.] any thing belonging to a certain number.

NUMERA'TION, *s.* [*numeratio*, from *numerus* a number, Lat.] the art of numbering. In arithmetic, the rule which teaches to express any number in figures, and to read any number written in figures.

NUMERA'TOR, *s.* [Lat.] one that numbers; the upper figure in a vulgar fraction, which shews how many parts the integer is supposed to be divided into, as expressed by the fraction; thus in the fraction $\frac{3}{4}$ the figure 3 is the numerator.

NU'MERICAL, *a.* [from *numerus*, a number, Lat.] denoting number; belonging to number; the same in kind or species, and likewise in number.

NU'MERICALLY, *ad.* with respect to sameness in number.

NU'MERIST, *s.* one that deals in numbers.

NUMERO'SITY, *s.* [*numerosus*, from *numerus* a number, Lat.] number; multitude; the state of being numerous. Harmony, or agreeable flow.

NU'MEROUS, *a.* [from *numerus* a number, Lat.] containing or consisting of many.

NU'MEROUSNESS, *s.* the quality of consisting of many. The quality of exciting a sensation of harmony or melody.

NU'MMARY, *a.* [from *nummus* money, Lat.] relating to money.

NU'MMULAR, *a.* [*nummularius*, from *nummus* money, Lat.] relating to money.

NU'MSKULL, *s.* [probably from *numb* insensible, and *skull*] a dunce, blockhead, dullard.

NU'MSKULLED, *a.* dull, stupid.

NUN, *s.* [Sax.] a female belonging to a religious house, by her vow debarred from any converse with the male sex. In natural history, a kind of bird.

NU'NCIATURE, *s.* [from *nuncio* to announce, Lat.] the office of a nuncio.

NU'NCIO, (*núnshio*) *s.* [Ital. from *nuncio* to announce, Lat.] a messenger; an envoy or ambassador from the pope.

NUNCUPA'TIVE, or NUNCUPA'TORY, *a.* [*nuncupatus*, from *nuncupo* to pronounce, Lat.] publicly or solemnly declared; pronounced by words.

NUNEATON, a town of Warwickshire, with a manufactory of woollen cloth. It is seated on the river Anker, 8 miles N. by E. of Coventry, and 99 N. N. W. of London. Market on Saturday. Pop. 7799.

NU'NNERY, *s.* a house for th reception of religious females, who by vow are obliged to have no commerce with men.

NU'PTIAL, (*nupshial*) *a.* [*nuptialis*, from *nubo* to marry, Lat.] belonging to marriage.

NU'PTIALS, (*nupshials*) *s.* [it has no singular, *nuptiæ*, from *nubo* to marry, Lat.] marriage.

NU'REMBURG, or *NU'RENBURG*, a free imperial city of Germany, capital of Franconia, and one of the most handsome, strong, and flourishing towns in the empire. It is a very large place, being two miles and 468 paces in length, one mile and 36 paces in breadth, and about 6 miles in circumference. The best toys are made here, which are commonly known in England by the name of Dutch toys. Long. 11. 5. E., lat. 49. 27. N.

NURSE, *s.* [*nourrice*, Fr.] a woman who brings up a child, or has the care of a sick person; one that breeds, educates, or protects. "Rome, the *nurse* of judgment." *Shakspeare*. The state of being nursed. In composition, applied to any thing that supplies food.

To NURSE, *v. a.* [*nourrir*, Fr. or by contraction from

nourish] to bring up a child; to feed, keep, or maintain; to take care of a sick person; to cherish.

NU'RSER, *s.* one that nurses or takes care of an infant or sick person; one that encourages or foments.

NU'RSERY, *s.* the act or office of bringing up a child, or attending a sick person; that which is the object of a nurse's care; a plantation of young trees to be transplanted; the place where young people are taken care of; the place or state where any thing is fostered or brought up.

NU'RSLING, *s.* [a diminutive of *nurse*] one brought up by a nurse; a fondling.

NU'RTURE, *s.* [contracted from *nouriture*] food; diet; education; institution; any thing which supports life, or promotes growth.

To NU'RTURE, *v. a.* to educate or bring up.

NU'SANCE, *s.* so spelt in law writings. See NUISANCE.

To NU'STLE, *v. a.* to fondle or cherish.

NUT, *s.* [*hnut*, Sax.] the fruit of a tree, consisting of a kernel covered by a hard shell; the worm of a screw.

NU'TBROWN, *a.* brown as, or of the colour of, a nut kept long.

NU'TCRACKERS, *s.* an instrument used in cracking the shells of nuts.

NU'TGALL, *s.* the excrescence of an oak.

NU'THOOK, *s.* a stick with a hook at the end, used in pulling down the boughs of a tree to gather nuts.

NU'TMEG, *s.* [*nut*, and *muguet*, Fr.] the kernel of a large fruit not unlike a peach, separated from the mace, which surrounds it. It is of a roundish oval figure, of a compact or firm texture, furrowed in its surface, of an agreeable smell and aromatic taste. The male is long and cylindrical, but less aromatic than the female, which is shaped like an olive. The tree resembles our pear-tree, its leaves have a fragrant smell whether green or dry, and the trunk or branches, when cut, produce a red liquor like blood.

NU'TRIMENT, *s.* [*nutrimentum*, from *nutrio* to nourish, Lat.] that which feeds or nourishes.

NUTRIME'NTAL, *a.* having the qualities of food; affording nourishment.

NUTRI'TION, *s.* [*nutritio*, from *nutrio* to nourish, Lat.] the act of supporting strength, and increasing growth.

NUTRI'TIOUS, (*nutrishious*) *a.* [from *nutrio* to nourish, Lat.] having the quality of supporting strength, or increasing growth.

NU'TRITIVE, *a.* [from *nutrio* to nourish, Lat.] having the power to nourish.

NU'TRITURE, *s.* the power of nourishing. Not used.

NU'TSHELL, *s.* the hard shell or substance which encloses the kernel of a nut.

NU'TTREE, *s.* a tree that bears nuts.

To NU'ZZLE, *v. a.* to nurse or foster; to go with the nose down like a hog.

NYLG'HAU, *s.* in zoology, a large animal of the antelope kind. They were introduced into England in 1767.

NYMPH, (*nymf*) *s.* [from *nympha* a bride, Gr. *nympha*, Lat.] in ancient mythology, a goddess of the woods, meadows, or waters. In poetry, a young lady, generally applied to one that is a virgin.

NY'MPHAL, (*ny'mfal*) *a.* belonging to nymphs.

O.

O IS the fourteenth letter, and fourth vowel of our alphabet. Its sound is formed by the breath flowing out of the mouth through the cylindrical concavity of the tongue, and round configuration of the lips. It has its proper sound in the words *those, nose,* &c. It sounds long in *drone, stone, alone;* and short in *got, not, pot, shot.* It is usually denoted long by a servile *a* subjoined, as in *moan, groan,* or by *e* at the end of a syllable, as *bone.* The sound of *o* is often so soft as to require it double, as *goose, reproof, soon,* &c.; and in some words *oo* is pronounced like *u* short, as in *flood, blood,* &c. The single *o* has the sound of *oo* in some words, as in *Rome, womb, tomb, move, reprove,* &c.; and in some words its sound is dropt, as in *people;* and sounds like *u* obscure in *iron, citron, saffron,* &c. As a numeral, O stands sometimes for 11, and with a dash over it, thus $\bar{O}$, for 11,000.

O, *interj.* [*O*, Goth.] of wishing, or exclamation, or a sensation of pain. Used, substantively, for a circle. "Within this wooden *O.*" *Shak.*

OAF, (*ōf*) *s.* [written likewise *auf, ofe, oph,* Belg.] a changeling; a foolish child left by the fairies; an idiot.

OA'FISH, (*ōfish*) *a.* stupid; silly; doltish.

OA'FISHNESS, (*ōfishness*) *s.* stupidity; dulness.

OAK, (*ōk*) *s.* [*ac* or *æc*, Sax.] a well-known tree, whose timber is much used in buildings, and for other purposes. The sea oak is a species of oarweed, found on rocks and stones in the sea.

OA'KAPPLE, *s.* a kind of spungy excrescence on the oak.

OA'KEN, (*ōken*) *a.* [*æcan*, Sax.] made of oak.

OA'KENPIN, *s.* a sort of apple.

OA'KHAM. See OKEHAM.

OA'KHAMPTON, or *OCKINGTON*, a town of Devonshire, with a manufacture of serges. It is seated on the river Oke, on the road between Launceston and Crediton, 24 miles W. of Exeter, and 195 W. by S. of London. Market on Saturday. Pop. 2055.

OA'KINGTON. See OKEINGHAM.

OA'KUM, (*ōkum*) *s.* ropes untwisted, and reduced to hemp, which are used to caulk, or stop the leaks of ships.

OAR, (*ōr*) *s.* [*are*, Sax.] a long pole with a broad thin end, by which boats, &c., are rowed.

To OAR, (*ōr*) *v. n.* to row. Actively, to move by rowing, or by means of oars.

OA'RWEED, *s.* a genus of plants classed by botanists among the fucus. The British species are not fewer than forty-four. The several species are serviceable in manuring land, and an impure fossil alkali, named kelp, may be made by burning them.

OA'RY, *a.* having the form or use of oars.

OA'TCAKE, *s.* cake made of the meal of oats.

OA'TEN, (*ōten*) *a.* made of oats or of the stalk of oats.

OATH, (*ōth*) *s.* [*ath*, Sax.] a solemn affirmation, wherein we appeal to God as a witness of the truth of what we say. In judicial appeals of this nature, an oath contains likewise a clause which becomes a curse, in case of wilful falsity, as we beg to be saved only in proportion to the truth of our evidence.

OA'THBREAKING, (*ōth-breaking*) *s.* perjury, or the violation of an oath.

OA'TMEAL, (*ōtmeel*) *s.* flour made by grinding oats.

OATS, (*ōts*) *s.* [*aten*, Sax.] a kind of bearded grain, of which bread is made in some countries, and used likewise for food for horses.

OBADI'AH, a canonical book of the Old Testament, contained in one single chapter. When this prophet lived or prophesied is wholly uncertain.

To OBDU'CE, *v. a.* [from *ob* over, and *duco* to lead or draw, Lat.] to draw over as a covering.

OBDU'RACY, *s.* inflexible wickedness; impenitence; hardness of heart.

OBDU'RATE, *a.* [from *durus* hard, Lat.] impenitently wicked; immoveably cruel. Harsh; rugged.

OBDU'RATELY, *ad.* in a stubborn, inflexible, or impenitent manner.

OBDU'RATENESS, *s.* stubbornness; impenitence; obstinacy.

OBDURA'TION, *s.* hardness of heart; stubbornness.

OBDU'RED, *a.* [from *durus* hard, Lat.] hardened; inflexible; impenitent.

OBE'DIENCE, *s.* [Fr. from *obedio* to obey, Lat.] the performance of the commands of a superior.

OBE'DIENT, *a.* [*obediens*, from *obedio* to obey, Lat.] obsequious; submissive to authority.

OBEDIE'NTIAL, (*obedi*ė*nshal*) *a.* [*obédientiel*, Fr.] according to the rules of obedience.

OBE'DIENTLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to perform the commands of a superior.

OBEI'SANCE, (*obē'sance*) *s.* [Fr.] a bow, applied to a man; a courtesy, applied to a woman.

O'BELISC, or O'BELISK, *s.* [*obeliscus*, Lat.] a pyramid very slender and high, having four faces, lessening gradually upwards, till it terminates in a point, generally raised as an ornament in some public place. In printing, a mark, thus, †.

OBERRA'TION, *s.* [from *oberro* to wander, Lat.] the act of wandering about.

OBE'SE, *a.* [*obesus*, Lat.] fat; corpulent.

OBE'SENESS, or OBE'SITY, *s.* morbid fatness, or excessive corpulency.

To OBE'Y, *v. a.* [*obéir*, Fr. *obedio*, Lat.] to perform the commands of a superior.

O'BJECT, *s.* [from *ob* before, and *jacio* to cast, Lat.] that about which any of the senses or mind may be employed; something apprehended and presented to the mind by the imagination; the matter of an art or science, or that about which it is employed.

O'BJECT-GLASS, *s.* the glass of a telescope which is nearest the thing to be viewed, and farthest from the eye.

To OBJE'CT, *v. a.* [*objicio*, Lat.] to oppose. To propose scruples against any thing as not consistent with reason or law, used with *to* or *against*.

OBJE'CTION, *s.* [from *ob* before, and *jacio* to cast, Lat.] the act of placing any thing in opposition; the act of opposing any argument, or charging with a crime; an argument produced in opposition to something already asserted.

OBJE'CTIVE, *a.* [*objectif*, Fr.] belonging to or contained in the object.

OBJE'CTIVELY, *ad.* in the manner of an object; in the state of opposition.

OBJE'CTIVENESS, *s.* the state of being an object.

OBJE'CTOR, *s.* one who raises difficulties against an opinion or assertion.

O'BIT, *s.* [a corruption from *obiit* he died, Lat.] funeral obsequies, or an office performed at the interment of a corpse.

OBI'TUARY, *s.* [*obituarium*, from *obeo* to die, Lat.] a funeral register, sometimes called *mortuaries*, but more frequently *necrologies*.

OBJURGA'TION, *s.* [*objurgatio*, from *objurgo* to rebuke, Lat.] reproof; reprehension.

OBLA'TE, *a.* [*oblatus*, from *latus* broad, Lat.] flatted at the poles, applied to a spheroid. "*Oblate* spheroidical figure of the earth." *Cheyne.*

OBLA'TION, *s.* [Fr. from *offero* to offer, Lat.] any thing offered to God as a sacrifice, or an act of worship.

OBLECTA'TION, *s.* [from *oblecto* to delight, Lat.] recreation, pleasure, delight.

To O'BLIGATE, *v. a.* [*obligo*, from *ligo* to bind, Lat.] to bind by contract, kindness, or duty.

OBLIGA'TION, *s.* [*obligo*, from *ligo* to bind, Lat.] the necessity of doing or omitting any action in order to be happy; the binding power of an oath, vow, duty, or contract; an act which binds to some performance; a favour which binds a man to gratitude. In law, a bond wherein is contained a penalty conditioned for the payment of money.

O'BLIGATORY, *a.* [*obligatoire*, Fr.] binding, or having the power to enforce the performance or omission of something: coercive.

To OBLI'GE, (pron. with its derivatives *oblige* or *obleege*, the *g* soft) *v. a.* [*obligo*, from *ligo* to bind, Lat.] to bind or compel to something; to indebt, or lay obligations of gratitude; to please or gratify.

OBLIGE'E, *s.* the person bound by a legal and written contract.

OBLI'GER, *s.* he who binds by contract.

OBLI'GING, *part.* and *a.* [*obligans*, Lat.] civil; complaisant; engaging; respectful.

OBLI'GINGLY, *ad.* in a kind, civil, and engaging manner.

OBLI'GINGNESS, *s.* the quality of being civil, complaisant; obligation, force.

OBLIQUA'TION, *s.* [*obliquus* aslant, Lat.] declination from straightness or perpendicularity; obliquity. "The change made by the *obliquation* of the eyes." *Newton.*

OBLI'QUE, (*obleék*) *a.* [*obliquus*, Lat.] aslant; not straight, or perpendicular; indirect. *Oblique ascension*, is an arc of the equinoctial contained between the first degree of Aries, and that point of it which rises with the centre of the sun or a star. *Oblique sphere*, is that position of the globe in which either of the poles are elevated less than 90 degrees. In grammar, applied to all cases of nouns, excepting the nominative.

OBLI'QUELY, (*obleékly*) *ad.* not directly; nor perpendicularly, nor in a straight line; not in the direct meaning

OBLI'QUENESS, (*obleékness*) or OBLI'QUITY, *s.* [*obliquité*, Fr.] deviation from natural rectitude, from perpendicularity, and from moral rectitude.

To OBLI'TERATE, *v. a.* [from *ob* out, and *litera* a letter, Lat.] to efface any thing written; to wear out, destroy, or efface from the memory.

OBLITERA'TION, *s.* [from *ob* out, and *litera* a letter, Lat.] the act of effacing any thing written, or rendering any thing forgotten.

OBLI'VION, *s.* [from *obliviscor* to forget, Lat.] forgetfulness. Amnesty, or, *An act of oblivion*, wherein a general pardon is proclaimed for offences against a state.

OBLI'VIOUS, *a.* [from *obliviscor* to forget, Lat.] causing forgetfulness.

O'BLONG, *a.* [*oblongus*, from *longus* broad, Lat.] longer than broad.

O'BLONGLY, *ad.* in an oblong form.

O'BLONGNESS, *s.* the quality or state of being longer than broad.

O'BLOQUY, *s.* [from *obloquor* to reproach, Lat.] censorious speech; language by which any person or thing is represented to its disadvantage; slander; the cause of reproach.

OBMUTE'SCENCE, *s.* [*obmutesco*, from *mutus* dumb, Lat.] loss of speech.

OBNO'XIOUS, *a.* [*obnoxius*, from *noxa* danger, Lat.] subject or liable to be punished; liable, exposed.

OBNO'XIOUSLY, *ad.* in a state of subjection, or of being liable to punishment.

OBNO'XIOUSNESS, *s.* the state of being subject or liable to punishment.

To OBNU'BILATE, *v. a.* [*obnubilo*, from *nubes* a cloud, Lat.] to cloud; to make obscure.

O'BOE, the same as HAUTBOY, which see.

O'BOLE, *s.* [from *obolus*, a small piece of ancient money, Lat.] in pharmacy, twelve grains.

OBRE'PTION, *s.* [*obreptio*, from *obrepo* to creep in, Lat.] a stealing or creeping in.

To O'BROGATE, *v. a.* [*obrogo*, from *rogo* to ask or proclaim, Lat.] to proclaim a contrary law for the dissolution of the former.

OBSCE'NE, *a.* [*obscœnus*, Lat.] immodest; smutty; raising unchaste ideas. Offensive or disgusting; inauspicious.

OBSCE'NELY, *ad.* in an immodest, unchaste, or smutty manner.

OBSCE'NENESS, or OBSCE'NITY, *s.* [*obscénité*, Fr.] impurity or immodesty, in thought, word, or deed.

OBSCURA'TION, *s.* [*obscuratio*, from *obscurus* obscure, Lat.] the act of darkening or being deprived of light.

OBSCU'RE *a.* [*obscurus*, Lat.] dark; gloomy; living in the dark; abstruse or difficult, applied to writings. Not noted or famous. "He is an *obscure* person." *Atterb.*

To OBSCU'RE, *v. a.* [from *obscurus* obscure, Lat.] to darken; to make less visible. Figuratively, to render less easy to be understood, applied to the mind; to eclipse beauty or dignity, applied to rank.

OBSCU'RELY, *ad.* in such a manner as to shew want or privation of light; in a dark and gloomy manner; out of sight; in a mean, private manner; in a station neither conspicuous nor famous.

OBSCU'RENESS, or OBSCU'RITY, *s.* [*obscurus* obscure, Lat.] a state of darkness, or that wherein is a privation of light; privacy; a state wherein a person lives unobserved or unknown. Darkness of meaning, applied to words.

OBSECRA'TION, *s.* [from *ob* for, and *sacer* holy, Lat.] entreaty or supplication.

O'BSEQUIES, *s.* [probably from *obsequium*, from *obsequor* to follow or obey, Lat.] the funeral rites or solemnities. Milton and Crashaw use it in the singular, which Johnson supposes more proper. "With silent *obsequy*, and funeral train." *Milt. Agonist.*

OBSE'QUIOUS, *a.* [*obsequium*, from *obsequor* to follow, Lat.] obedient; complaisant. Funeral. "*Obsequious* sorrow." *Shak.*

OBSE'QUIOUSLY, *ad.* obediently; with compliance.

OBSE'QUIOUSNESS, *s.* obedience or compliance.

OBSE'RVABLE, *a.* [the *s* in this and the following words derived from *observo*, Lat. is usually pronounced like *z*; as *obzérvable, obzérvant, obzérving*, &c. &c.] remarkable; deserving notice; eminent.

OBSE'RVABLY, *ad.* in a manner worthy of notice.

OBSE'RVANCE, *s.* [*observance*, Fr.] respect; ceremonial reverence; attentive practice; a law or rule for practice; careful obedience; attention; regard; religious rite.

OBSE'RVANT, *part.* attentive; diligent; watchful; obedient; respectfully attentive; submissive; respectful.

OBSERVA'TION, *s.* [from *observo* to observe, Lat.] the act of taking notice of things and persons; a remark; an animadversion; a notion gained by observing. In sea language, the act of taking the sun or any star's meridian altitude, to find the latitude of a place.

OBSERVA'TOR, *s.* one who observes; a remarker.

OBSE'RVATORY, *s.* a place built for making astronomical observations.

To OBSE'RVE, (*obzérve*) *v. a.* [*observo*, Lat.] to watch; to look at, to regard with attention; to obey; to follow; to perceive by attention; to regard or keep religiously. Neuterly, to apply with attention; to remark.

OBSE'RVER, *s.* one who looks vigilantly or attentively at persons or things; one who remarks, looks on, or beholds; one who practises any rite, custom, or law.

OBSE'RVINGLY, *ad.* with attention, heed, or care.

OBSE'SSION, *s.* [*obsessio*, from *obsideo* to besiege, Lat.] the act of besieging. In divinity, the first attack of Satan, antecedent to possession.

OBSI'DIONAL, *a.* [*obsidionalis*, from *obsideo* to besiege, Lat.] belonging to a siege.

O'BSOLETE, *a.* [*obsoletus*, from *soleo* to use, Lat.] not in use; worn out of use; unfashionable.

O'BSOLETENESS, *s.* the quality of being no longer used, or of being out of fashion.

O'BSTACLE, *s.* [Fr. from *obsto* to oppose, Lat.] something which opposes the exertion of any power, either of body or mind.

OBSTE'TRIC, *a.* [from *obstetrix* a midwife, Lat.] belonging to a midwife.

OBSTETRICA'TION, *s.* [from *obstetrix* a midwife, Lat.] the office of a midwife.

O'BSTINACY, *s.* [from *obstino* to be obstinate, Lat.] stubbornness; pertinacity, contumacy, persistency.

O'BSTINATE, *a.* [from *obstino*, to be obstinate, Lat.] refusing to act or assent; immoveably resolved.

O'BSTINATELY, *ad.* in such a manner as to remain culpably fixed or resolute; in such a manner as to be inflexibly resolute.

O'BSTINATENESS, *s.* stubbornness, wilfulness, contumacy.

OBSTIPA'TION, *s.* [from *obstipo* to stop up, Lat.] the act of stopping up any passage.

OBSTRE'PEROUS, *a.* [from *obstrepo* to make a noise, Lat.] loud; noisy; turbulent; clamorous; vociferous.

OBSTRE'PEROUSLY, *ad.* in a noisy or clamorous manner.

OBSTRE'PEROUSNESS, *s.* loudness, clamour, turbulence, noise.

OBSTRI'CTION, *s.* [*obstrictus*, from *obstringo* to tie hard, Lat.] obligation; bond. "National *obstriction*." *Milt.*

To OBSTRU'CT, *v. a.* [*obstruo*, from *ob* against, and *struo* to build, Lat.] to block up; to hinder, bar, or be in the way of; to oppose or retard.

OBSTRU'CTER, *s.* one who hinders or opposes.

OBSTRU'CTION, *s.* [*obstruo*, from *ob* against, and *struo* to build, Lat.] any hinderance, difficulty, obstacle, or impediment. In medicine, the stoppage or blocking up of any canal or passage in the human body, so as to prevent the flowing of any fluid through it. A heap. "To lie in cold *obstruction*." *Shak.*

OBSTRU'CTIVE, *a.* [*obstructif*, Fr.] causing hinderance or impediment.

OBSTRU'CTIVE, *s.* any thing that hinders or impedes.

O'BSTRUENT, *part.* [*obstruens*, from *ob* against, and *struo* to build, Lat.] hindering or blocking up any passage.

OBSTUPEFA'CTION, *s.* [from *obstupefacio* to stupify, Lat.] the act of inducing stupidity, or interruption of the mental powers.

OBSTUPEFA'CTIVE, *a.* [from *obstupefacio* to stupify, Lat.] stupifying, or obstructing the vigour of the mind.

To OBTA'IN, *v. a.* [*obtineo*, Lat.] to gain, acquire, or procure; to impetrate; to gain by the concession or excited friendship of another. Neuterly, to continue in use; to be established; to prevail or succeed.

OBTA'INABLE, *a.* capable of being procured.

OBTA'INER, *s.* one who obtains.

To OBTE'MPERATE, *v. a.* [from *obtempero* to obey, Lat.] to obey, or be at command.

To OBTE'ND, *v. a.* [from *ob against*, and *tendo* to stretch, Lat.] to oppose; to hold out in opposition; to pretend; to make use of as the reason of any thing. Seldom used.

OBTENEBRA'TION, *s.* [from *tenebræ* darkness, Lat.] darkness; the state of being darkened; the act of darkening; cloudiness.

To OBTE'ST, *v. a.* [from *obtestor*, Lat.] to beseech or implore.

OBTESTA'TION, *s.* [from *obtestor* to beseech, Lat.] the act of beseeching or supplicating.

OBTRECTA'TION, *s.* [from *obtrecto* to slander, Lat.] slander; calumny; detraction.

To OBTRU'DE, *v. a.* [*obtrudo*, from *trudo* to thrust, Lat.] to force into any place or state by violence or imposture; to offer with unreasonable importunity.

OBTRU'DER, *s.* one who obtrudes.

OBTRU'SION, (*obtruzhon*) *s.* [*obtrudo*, from *trudo* to *thrust*, Lat.] the act of obtruding.

OBTRU'SIVE, *a.* inclined to force one's self, or any thing else upon another.

To OBTU'ND, *v. a.* [*obtundo*, from *tundo* to beat, Lat.] to blunt, dull, quell, or deaden.

OBTURA'TION, *s.* [from *obturo* to stop up, Lat.] the act of stopping up any thing by smearing something over it.

OBTU'SANGULAR, *a.* [from *obtusus* blunt, and *angulus* a corner, Lat.] having angles larger than right ones.

OB'TUSE, *a.* [from *obtundo* to blunt, Lat.] not pointed or sharp, blunt. Figuratively, dull, stupified; not quick; obscure; not shrill. "An *obtuse* sound."

OBTU'SELY, *ad.* without an edge or point; in a dull, stupid manner.

OBTU'SENESS, *s.* bluntness; dulness.

OBTU'SION, *s.* the act of dulling or blunting; the state of being made dull.

To OBVE'RT, *v. a.* [from *verto* to turn, Lat.] to turn toward.

To O'BVIATE, *v. a.* [from *ob* against, and *via* a way, Lat.] to meet in the way; to prevent.

O'BVIOUS, *a.* [from *ob* against, and *via* a way, Lat.] meeting any thing; opposed in front to any thing. Figuratively, open; exposed. "*Obvious* to dispute." *Par. Lost.* Easily discovered, or plain, applied to sentiment.

O'BVIOUSLY, *ad.* evidently; plainly.

O'BVIOUSNESS, *s.* the state of being evident, apparent, or easily discovered.

To OBU'MBRATE, *v. a.* [*obumbro*, from *umbro* a shadow, Lat.] to shade, cloud, or make any thing less visible.

OCCA'SION, (*okázhon*) *s.* [from *ob* upon, and *cado* to fall, Lat.] an incident; opportunity; convenience; occurrence casual; an unforeseen opportunity; an accidental cause; casual need or exigence.

To OCCA'SION, (*okázhon*) *v. a.* to cause without design; to cause or produce; to influence.

OCCA'SIONAL, (*okázhonal*) *a.* casual: incidental; producing without design; produced by occasion or incidental exigence.

OCCA'SIONALLY, (*okáshonally*) *ad.* casually, or on account of some unforeseen emergency.

OCCECA'TION, (*oksekáshon*) *s.* [*occæcatio*, from *cæcus* blind, Lat.] the act of blinding or making blind.

O'CCIDENT, (*óksident*) *s.* [*occidens*, from *occido* to set, Lat.] the west. Not in use.

O'CCIDENTAL, (*óksidental*) *s.* [*occidentalis*, from *occido* to set, Lat.] western.

OCCI'DUOUS, (*oksíduous*) *a.* [*occiduus*, from *occido* to set, Lat.] western.

OCCI'PITAL, (*oksípital*) *a.* [*occipitalis*, from *occiput* the hind part of the head, Lat.] placed in the hinder part of the head.

O'CCIPUT, (*óksiput*) *s.* [Lat.] the hinder part of the head.

OCCI'SION, (*oksíshon*) *s.* [*occisio*, from *occido* to kill, Lat.] the act of killing or slaying.

To OCCLU'DE, *v. a.* [from *ob*, which here strengthens the signification, and *claudo* to shut, Lat.] to shut up.

OCCLU'SE, *s.* [from *ob*, which here strengthens the signification, and *claudo* to shut, Lat.] shut up; closed.

OCCU'LT, *a.* [from *occulto* to hide, Lat.] secret; hidden; unknown; undiscoverable.

OCCULTA'TION, *s.* [from *occulto* to hide, Lat.] in astronomy, the time a star or planet is hid from our sight, when eclipsed by the interposition of the body of the moon, or some other planet, between it and us.

OCCU'LTNESS, *s.* the state of being secret, hid, or not discoverable.

O'CCUPANCY, *s.* [*occupans*, from *occupo* to occupy, Lat.] the act of taking possession.

O'CCUPANT, *s.* [from *occupo* to occupy, Lat.] one that takes possession.

To O'CCUPATE, *v. a.* [*occupo*, Lat.] to possess, hold, take up.

OCCUPA'TION, *s.* [Fr. *occupatio*, from *occupo* to occupy, Lat.] the act of taking possession. An employment, business, trade, or calling.

O'CCUPIER, *s.* a possessor; one that takes possession; one who follows any employment.

To O'CCUPY, *v. a.* [*occuper*, Fr. *occupo*, Lat.] to possess, keep, or take up; to employ and busy; to follow as a trade or business; to use, or expend. "All the gold that was *occupied* for the work." *Exod.* xxxviii. Neuterly, to practise or follow any business. "*Occupy* till I come." *Luke* xix. 13.

To OCCU'R, *v. n.* [from *ob* to, and *curro* to run, Lat.] to present to the memory or attention; to appear in different places; to meet, clash, or strike against. To obviate, or oppose.

OCCU'RRENCE, *s.* [*occurrence*, Fr.] an incident; accidental event; occasional presentation.

OCCU'RRENT, *s.* [*occurrens*, from *occurro* to occur, Lat.] any event or thing that happens.

OCCU'RSION, *s.* [from *ob* to, and *curro* to run, Lat.] a clash, hurt, or blow, by the meeting of two bodies together.

O'CEAN, (*óshean*) *s.* [*ocean*, Fr. *oceanus*, Lat.] in geography, is that vast collection of salt and navigable waters, in which the two continents, the first including Europe, Asia, and Africa, and the last America, are enclosed like islands. The ocean is distinguished into three grand divisions: 1. The Atlantic Ocean, which divides Europe and Africa from America, and is generally about 3,000 miles wide; 2. The Pacific Ocean, or South Sea, which divides America from Asia, and is generally about 10,000 miles over; and, 3. The Indian Ocean, which separates the Indies from Africa, and is 3,000 miles over. The other seas, which are called oceans, are only parts or branches of these, and usually receive their names from the countries they border upon. Any immense expanse. "The boundless *ocean* of eternity." *Locke.*

O'CEAN, (*óshean*) *a.* belonging to the main sea.

OCE'LLATED, *a.* [from *oculus* the eye, Lat.] resembling the eye.

O'CELOT, *s.* in zoology, an animal of the cat kind, which inhabits Mexico, and is covered with more beautiful spots than even the leopard.

O'CHIMY, (*ókimy*) *s.* [formed by corruption from *alchemy*] a mixed base metal.

O'CHRE, (*óker*) [Fr. *ochra*, Gr.] in mineralogy, a combination of an earth with oxyde or carbonate of iron. Ochres are of several kinds, distinguished by their colours.

O'CHREOUS, (*ókreous*) *a.* consisting of ochre.

O'CHREY, (*ókrey*) *a.* partaking of ochre.

O'CTAGON, *s.* [from *okto* eight, and *gonia* a corner, Gr.] in geometry, a figure of eight sides and angles.

OCTA'GONAL, *a.* having eight sides and angles.

OCTA'NGULAR, *a.* [from *octo* eight, and *angulus* a corner, Lat.] having eight angles.

OCTA'NGULARNESS, *s.* the quality of having eight angles.

O'CTANT, or O'CTILE, *a.* [from *octo* eight, Lat.] in astrology, applied to a planet in such a position with respect to another, that their places are only one-eighth of a circle, or 45 degrees distant from each other.

O'CTAVE, *s.* [Fr., from *octo* eight, Lat.] the eighth day after some particular festival. In music, an eighth, or interval of eight sounds.

OCTA'VO, *s.* [Lat.] applied to a book, whose leaves are one-eighth of a sheet of paper.

OCTE'NNIAL, *a.* [from *octo* eight, and *annus* a year, Lat.] happening every eighth year; lasting eight years.

OCTO'BER, *s.* [Lat.] the tenth month in order from January. October is drawn in a garment of yellow and carnation; upon his head a garland of oak leaves; in his right hand the sign Scorpio, in his left a basket of services.

O'CTONARY, *a.* [from *octo* eight, Lat.] belonging to the number eight.

OCTONO'CULAR, *a.* [from *octo* eight, and *oculus* the eye, Lat.] having eight eyes. "Spiders are *octonocular*." *Derh.*

OCTOPE'TALOUS, *s.* [from *okto* eight, and *petalon* a flower-leaf, Gr.] having eight flower-leaves.

O'CTOSTYLE, *s.* [from *okto* eight, and *stylos* a column, Gr.] the face of a building having eight columns.

O'CTUPLE, *a.* [*octuplus*, Lat.] eight fold.

O'CULAR, *a.* [*oculaire*, Fr., from *oculus* an eye, Lat.] depending on the eye; known by the eye.

O'CULARLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to be visible to the eye.

O'CULATE, *a.* [from *oculus* an eye, Lat.] having eyes; knowing or perceiving by the eye.

O'CULIST, *s.* [from *oculus* the eye, Lat.] one who professes to cure the disorders of the eye.

O'CZAKOW, or *Ochzakoff*, a town lately of Turkey in Europe, but now included in New Russia, or the government of Catherinenslaf. It is seated at the mouth of the river Dnieper, opposite Kinburn, 190 miles N. by E. of Constantinople. Lat. 46. 50. N., long. 33. 16. E.

ODD, *a.* [*od*, Brit.] not even; not to be divided into even numbers; more than a round number, or the number mentioned. Particular; strange; uncouth; whimsical; fantastical; uncommon; unlucky; unlikely; singular.

O'DDLY, *ad.* in a strange, or unaccountable manner; in such a manner as not to be divided into an even number.

O'DDNESS, *s.* the state of being uneven; singularity, peculiarity, strangeness, or uncouthness.

ODDS, *s.* the excess of two, compared with each other; advantage or superiority for or against a thing; a quarrel, debate, dispute, or difference.

ODE, *s.* [Gr.] a song, or poetical composition, to be sung or set to music. An *Ode* may be either sublime or of the lower strain, jocose or serious, mournful or exulting, even sometimes satirical, but never epigrammatical; and, in short, it may consist of wit, but not of that turn which is the peculiar characteristic of an epigram. At first, indeed, the verse of the ode was but of one kind; but for the sake of pleasure, and to adapt it to Music, the poets so varied the numbers and feet, that their kinds are now almost innumerable. One of the most considerable is the Pindaric, distinguished by its boldness, and the rapidity of its flight.

O'DIHAM, a town of Hampshire. It is a corporation, and the place where David, king of Scotland, was kept prisoner. It is situated on a navigable canal, from the Wye and Thames, to Basingstoke, 24 miles N. E. of Winchester, and 42. W. by S. of London. Market on Saturday.

O'DIN, *s.* in mythology, the god of war, among the ancient inhabitants of the N. of Europe. He was otherwise called Woden, and the Wednesday was dedicated to his honour.

O'DIOUS, *a.* [*odiosus;* from *odi* to hate, Lat., *odieux*, Fr.] exposed to hate; causing hate; hateful, abominable, detestable.

O'DIOUSLY, *ad.* hatefully, abominably, invidiously.

O'DIOUSNESS, *s.* the quality which renders a person or thing the object of hatred; the state of being hated.

O'DIUM, *s.* [Lat.] hatred; the quality of provoking hatred.

ODONTA'LGIC, *a.* [from *odon* a tooth, and *algos* pain, Gr.] pertaining to the toothach.

O'DORATE, *a.* [from *odor* a scent, Lat.] scented; having a strong scent.

ODORI'FEROUS, *a.* [from *odor* a scent, and *fero* to bring, Lat.] giving scent; fragrant; perfumed.

ODORIFEROUSNESS, *s.* sweetness of scent; fragrance.

O'DOROUS, *a.* [from *odor* a scent, Lat.] sweet-scented; fragrant; perfumed,

O'DOUR, *s.* [*odor*, Lat.] a scent or smell, whether good or bad; but most properly applied to a sweet one.

Œ, a dipthong borrowed from the Greeks, (pron. like an *E* in the following words) but not properly belonging to our language.

ŒCONO'MICS, *s.* [from *oikos* a house, and *nomos* law, rule, Gr.] the management of household affairs.

ŒCONO'MIST, *s.* [from *oikos* a house, and *nomos* law, rule, Gr.] one who manages a family; one who conducts his affairs wish prudence and discretion.

ŒCO'NOMY, *s.* [from *oikos* a house, and *nomos* law, rule, Gr.] the act of prudently managing affairs; thriftiness; good husbandry. Also, the particular order of things established among the Jews and Christians by divine authority.

ŒCUME'NICAL, *a.* [*oikoumene*, the whole inhabited world, Gr.] general; respecting the whole habitable world.

ŒDE'MA, *s.* [*oidema*, from *oideo* to swell, Gr.] a swelling, confined by surgeons to a white, soft, insensible tumour, proceeding from cold and aqueous humours, such as hydropic constitutions.

ŒDE'MATIC, or ŒDE'MATOUS, *a.* [*oidema*, from *oideo* to swell, Gr.] appertaining to an œdema.

ŒI'LIAD, *s.* [from *oeil*, Fr.] a glance; wink; token given by the eye.

O'ER, contracted in poetry for *over*.

ŒSO'PHAGUS, *s.* [from *oisos* a cord or pipe, and *phago* to eat, Gr.] in anatomy the gullet, or membranous pipe or passage, whereby our food is conveyed from the mouth to the stomach.

OF, (*ov*) *prep.* [*af*, Sax.] a particle used to express the genitive in English, and expresses property. From. "Called Corcyra *of* Corcyra." *Shak.* Relating to; concerning. "All have this sense *of* war." *Smallridge.* Among. "Any clergyman *of* my own acquaintance." *Swift.* According to. "They do *of* right belong to you." *Tillots.* Used with the reciprocal pronoun, it implies power, ability, choice, or willingness. "*Of* himself is none, by that eternal infinite and one." *Dryd.* Applied to families, being born of; extraction. "A man *of* an ancient family." *Clar.* Sometimes it signifies the matter of which any thing is made. "The chariot was all *of* cedar. When put before an indefinite expression of time, it gives an adverbial signification. "*Of* late," *i. e.* lately. In almost all these senses it seems to

have been borrowed from, or used in imitation of, the Latin prepositions *a*, *ab*, *abs*, *ex*, and *de*.

OFF, *ad.* [*af*, Belg.] the chief use of this word is to conjoin it with the verbs, *come*, *fly*, *look*, and *take*, and is generally opposed to *on*, and then signifies separation, disunion, breach of continuity. When applied to measure, it signifies distance. "Scarcely *off* a mile." *Shak.* In painting or statuary, projection or relief. After *go*, it implies vanishing, absence or departure. Absolutely, it implies disappointment, defeat or interruption, as, "The affair is *off*." When opposed to *on*, it implies in behalf or favour. When applied to any action, it implies change, alteration, or diversion. *Off hand*, signifies without study or premeditation.

OFF, *interj.* an expression of abhorrence, or command to depart.

OFF, *prep.* is opposed to *on* or *upon*. At a distance, applied to place. "Two miles *off* this town." *Addison.*

O'FFAL, *s.* [*perhaps*, from *offa* a *collop* of meat, Lat. Skinner derives it from *off* and *fall*] that which is not eaten at table; carrion or coarse flesh; refuse, or that which is thrown away; any thing of no esteem; the entrails.

OFFE'NCE, *s.* [from *offendo* to offend, Lat.] any thing which may cause disgust, on account of being contrary to law, or the inclination of another; any thing that may injure or displease.

OFFE'NCELESS, *a.* without doing injury, or any thing that may cause displeasure; innocent, harmless, inoffensive.

To OFFE'ND, *v. a.* [*offendo*, Lat.] to irritate, or make angry; to attack; to assail; to transgress; to injure; to violate. Neuterly, to be criminal; to provoke to anger; to be guilty of a transgression of any rule.

OFFE'NDER, *s.* a criminal; transgressor; one who has done an injury.

OFFE'NSIVE, *a.* [from *offendo* to offend, Lat.] causing anger, displeasing, painful, assailant; disgustful; injurious.

OFFE'NSIVELY, *ad.* in such a manner as to displease, or cause uneasiness or hatred.

OFFE'NSIVENESS, *s.* mischief; cause of disgust.

To O'FFER, *v. a.* [*offero*, Lat. *offrir*, Fr.] to present to a person; to hold so as a person may receive. To sacrifice, or immolate. To bid, applied to price. To attempt; to commence. To propose. Neuterly, to be present, or to present itself; to make an attempt.

O'FFER, *s.* [*offre*, Fr.] proposal of an advantage to another; a proposal made; the price bid at a sale or market; attempt or endeavour; first advance.

O'FFERER, *s.* one who makes a proposal; one who sacrifices, or dedicates in worship.

O'FFERING, *s.* any thing sacrificed on a religious account.

O'FFERTORY, *s.* [*offertoire*, Fr.] the thing offered; the act of offering; the place where alms are offered.

O'FFICE, *s.* [*office*, Fr., *officium*, Lat.] any public charge or employment; agency; peculiar use; act of good or ill, voluntarily proffered; private employment; act of worship; formulary of devotions; place appropriated to particular business; a place where business is transacted.

O'FFICER, *s.* [*officier*, Fr.] this word has a double signification; it is applied to a person acting in a civil or military situation under government. *Civil officers* are all those employed in the conduct of the government, in the collection and appropriation of the revenue, and in the administration of the laws, and comprise a variety of ranks and grades, from the lord-high-Chancellor and other great officers of the crown to the agents of police employed in the apprehension and punishment of criminals. Officers, in a military sense, are also of several ranks and denominations, viz., *Commissioned Officers* are those appointed by the king's commission; such are all from the general to the cornet and ensign, both inclusive: those persons are also called commissioned officers, that act under the signature of the lord-lieutenants of counties, or under that of the colonel or commandant of a regiment, as in the militia, volunteer and yeomanry corps. *Warrant-Officers*, are those who have no commissions, but only warrants, from such boards, or persons as are authorized by the king to grant them. *Non-commissioned-Officers* are serjeant-majors, quarter-master-serjeants, serjeants, drum and fife majors, who are appointed by the commanding officers of regiments, and by them may be reduced without a court-martial. *General-Officers* are those whose command extends to a body of forces, composed of several regiments: such are the general, lieutenant-general, major-general, and brigadier-general. *Field-Officers* are such as command a whole regiment; as the colonel, lieutenant-colonel, and major. *Staff-Officers* are the quarter-master-general, and the adjutant-general, brigade officers and aides-de-camp; also, the quarter-masters, adjutants, physicians, surgeons and chaplains. *Subaltern-Officers* are lieutenants, cornets, and ensigns; and with respect to the grand total of an army, all officers under the rank of major. *Flag-Officers* are admirals who hoist flags at the mast heads. *Sea-Officers* are, in general, all those who have any command in the navy.

O'FFICERED, *a.* supplied with commanders.

OFFI'CIAL, (*offishial*) *a.* [Fr.] conducive towards performing any public charge.

OFFI'CIAL, (*offishial*) *s.* a person commissioned to judge causes in an ecclesiastical court.

OFFI'CIALTY, (*offishialty*) *s.* [*officialté*, Fr.] the charge or post of an official.

To OFFI'CIATE, (*offishiate*) *v. n.* to discharge any office, generally applied to acts of worship; to perform an office for another. Actively, to give in consequence of office. "Merely, to *officiate* light." *Milt.*

OFFICI'NAL, *a.* [from *officina*, Lat.] among apothecaries, used in shops.

OFFI'CIOUS, (*offishious*) *a.* [from *officium* office, duty, Lat.] doing good offices, or acts of kindness, in a good sense. Assisting, or intermeddling with the affairs of another, without being invited or welcome; forward, in a bad sense.

OFFI'CIOUSLY, (*offishiously*) *ad.* in such a manner as to be too fond of assisting a person, or intermeddling in his affairs without being asked or welcome. Kindly, or with unasked kindness, in a good sense.

OFFI'CIOUSNESS, (*offishiousness*) *s.* too great a readiness to assist or oblige another, commonly used in a bad sense. Service, in a good sense.

O'FFING. *s.* in sailors' language, is the open sea, or far from land. When a ship is sailing to sea, they say, she stands for the *Offing*.

O'FFSET, *s.* a sprout, a shoot of a plant.

O'FFSCOURING, *s.* a part rubbed off in cleaning or scouring; refuse.

O'FFSPRING, *s.* the thing propagated or generated; children, descendants; a production of any kind.

OFT, *ad.* [*oft*, Sax.] frequently; several times; often.

O'FTEN, (usually pronounced as if spelt *ŏfn*) *a.* in the comparative, *oftener*, in the superlative, *oftenest*; many times; frequently.

O'FTENTIMES, *ad.* many times; more than once or twice; frequently.

O'FTTIMES, *ad.* many times; frequently

OGE'E, or OGI'VE, in architecture, a moulding, consisting of a round and a hollow, almost in the form of an S.

To O'GLE, *v. n.* [*oogh*, Belg.] to view with stolen glances in order to escape notice.

O'GLER, *s.* [*vogheler*, Belg.] one that views another by side or stolen glances.

OGRE'SSES, *s.* in heraldry cannon-balls of a black colour.

OH, *interj.* an exclamation made use of to express sorrow, pain, or surprise.

OHETERO'A, one of the Society Isles in the South Sea, about 12 miles long, and 6 wide, inhabited by people of a very large stature. Lat. 22. 26½. S., long. 150. 43. W.

OHI'O, a river of North America, which rises in the Allegany mountains, and falls into the Mississippi in about 37 degrees of N. latitude.

OIL, *s.* [*œl*, Sax.] a fat, unctuous, thin, and inflammable juice, drawn from several bodies, either by expression or distillation.

To OIL, *v. a.* to smear with oil.

OI'LCOLOUR, *s.* colour made by grinding coloured substances in oil.

OI'LINESS, *s.* greasiness; unctuosity; the quality approaching to, or like that of, oil.

OI'LMAN, *s.* one who trades in oils, pickles, &c.

OI'LSHOP, *s.* a shop where oils, pickles, and other commodities, are vended.

OI'LY, *a.* fat; greasy; resembling oil.

To OINT, *v. a.* [from *oint*, Fr.] to anoint; to smear with something greasy.

OI'NTMENT, *s.* a medicine made of unctuous, oily, or greasy substances.

O'KEHAM, the county town of Rutlandshire, is pretty well built, and has a free-school, and an hospital. The first time any peer of the realm comes within the precinct of his lordship, he forfeits a shoe from the horse he rides on to the lord of the manor, unless he commutes with it for money. It is seated in a rich valley called the Vale of Catmos, 28 miles S. by E. of Nottingham, and 98 N. by W. of London. Market on Saturday. Pop. 2590.

O'KEINGHAM, O'KINGHAM, or *WO'KINGHAM*, a corporate town of Berkshire. Here all the courts for Windsor forest are held, and 4 miles to the S. E. are vestiges of some Roman entrenchments called Cæsar's Camp. It is 8 miles S. E. of Reading, and 32 W. of London. Market on Tuesday. Pop. 3139.

O'KER, *s.* See OCHRE.

OLD, *a.* [*eald*, Sax. *alt*, Teut.] advanced in years, or beyond the middle age of life. Of long continuance; begun long ago; not new; ancient; not modern; subsisting before something else, opposed to last; long practised, or veteran. In familiar or burlesque language, more than enough; a frequent repetition of the same thing. *Of old*, signifies long ago, or in times long past.

OLDFA'SHIONED, *a.* made in a form at present laid aside, or not used.

O'LDHAM, a town in Lancashire, 6 miles E. S. E. of Manchester. It contains about 4,090 acres, and has a population of 32,381 inhabitants. The chief manufactures are hats and strong fustians. The town is pleasantly situated on an eminence commanding a delightful view of the adjacent country. Sends 2 members to parliament.

OLDNESS, *s.* old age; antiquity.

OLEA'GINOUS, *a.* [*oleaginus*, from *olea* an olive, Lat.] oily; unctuous.

OLEA'GINOUSNESS, *s.* oiliness.

OLEA'NDER, *s.* [*oleandre*, Fr.] the plant rosebay.

OLEO'SE, *a.* [*oleosus*, from *olea* an olive, Lat.] oily.

OLFA'CTORY, *a.* [*olfactoire*, Fr.] having the sense of smelling.

O'LID, or O'LIDOUS *a.* [*oliaus*, from *olea* an olive, Lat.] stinking.

OLIGA'RCHICAL, (*oligarkikal*) *a.* [*oligarchicus*, Lat.] from *oligos* a few, and *arche* government, Gr.] belonging to an oligarchy.

O'LIGARCHY, (*oligarky*) *s.* [from *oligos* a few, and *arche* a government, Gr.] a form of government, which places the supreme power in a small number, generally nobles; aristocracy.

O'LIO, *s.* [*olla*, Span.] a rich dish made of different sorts of meat; a medley.

O'LITORY, *a.* [from *olitor* a gardener, Lat.] belonging to the kitchen garden.

OLIVA'STER, *a.* [*olivastre*, Fr. from *oliva* an olive tree, Lat.] darkly-brown, tawny. "*Olivaster* and *pale*." *Bac.*

O'LIVE, *s.* [*olea*, Lat.] a tree producing an oblong fruit, about the size of a damascene, which is pickled; it is famous for its oil, and was formerly held as an emblem of peace.

O'LLERTON, a small town of Nottinghamshire, with a market on Friday. Distant from London 138 miles.

O'LMUTZ, a trading town of Germany, capital of Moravia, and a circle of the same name, with a college, a riding academy, and a learned society. It is well built, populous, and fortified, and is seated on the river Morawa, 80 miles N. by E. of Vienna, and 97 S. S. E. of Breslaw.

O'LNEY, a town of Bucks, with a considerable manufacture of bonelace. It is seated on the river Ouse, 12 miles S. E. of Northampton, and 56 N. N. W. of London. Market on Monday. Pop. 2344.

OLONE'TZ, a town of Russia, famous for its mines of iron, and its mineral water. It is situated in the government of the same name, on the river Olonza, which falls into the E. side of the lake Ladoga. Lat. 61. 26. N., long. 34. 20. E.

OLONE'TZ, a government of Russia, included formerly in that of Novogorod. Here are some considerable iron works.

OLY'MPIAD, *s.* [from *Olympus*, a town in Greece where the Olympic games were celebrated, Gr.] in chronology, the space or period of four years, whereby the Greeks reckoned their time.

OLY'MPUS, a mountain of Asia Minor. It is one of the highest and most considerable mountains of Asia; and its summit is always covered with snow.

O'MBRE, (*ómber*) *s.* [*hombre*, Span.] a game of cards played by three persons.

ÔME'GA, *s.* [Gr.] the last letter of the Greek alphabet. In Scripture it is an appellation given to GOD, who calls himself *the Alpha* and *the Omega*, the Beginning and the End.

O'MELET, *s.* [*omelette*, Fr.] a pancake of eggs.

O'MEN, *s.* [Lat.] any sign or token by which a future event may be foretold.

O'MENED, *a.* containing prognostics, or signs by which future events may be foretold.

OME'NTUM, *s.* [Lat.] in anatomy, the cawl that covers the guts, called also *reticulum*, from its structure resembling that of a net.

O'MER, *s.* [Heb.] a Hebrew measure containing about three pints and a half English.

O'MER, ST., a large and populous town in the department of the straits of Calais. The hospital and college here are worthy of notice. It is 135 miles N. of Paris.

To O'MINATE, *v. a.* [from *omen*, a token of good or bad luck, Lat.] to foreshew; to prognosticate; to foretoken.

O'MINATION, *s.* [from *omen*, a token of good or bad luck, Lat.] a prognostic.

O'MINOUS, *a.* foreshewing something future, mostly used in a bad sense. Containing signs of something good or ill.

OMINOUSLY, *ad.* with a good or bad omen.

OMINOUSNESS, *s.* the quality of betokening some future ill or good.

OMI'SSION, (*omishon*) *s.* [*omissio*, Lat.] the act of forbearing to do something that ought to be done; a neglect of duty, opposed to a commission of evil.

To OMI'T, *v. a.* [*omitto*, Lat.] to leave out; not to mention; to neglect doing what ought to be done.

OMI'TTANCE, *s.* forbearance. Not in use. "*Omittance* is not quittance." *Shak.*

OMNIFA'RIOUS, *a.* [*omnifarius*, from *omnis* all, Lat.] of all kinds of varieties.

OMNI'FEROUS, [from *omnis* all, and *fero* to bear, Lat.] all-bearing.

OMNI'FIC, *a.* [from *omnis* all, and *facio* to make, Lat.] all-creating.

O'MNIFORM, *a.* [from *omnis* all, and *forma* shape, Lat.] of all shapes.

OMNI'GENOUS, *a.* [from *omnis* all, and *genus* a kind, Lat.] consisting of all kinds.

OMNIPA'RITY, *s.* [from *omnis* all, and *par* equal, Lat.] general equality.

OMNIPOTENCE, OMNI'POTENCY, *s.* [from *omnis* all, and *potens* powerful, Lat.] almighty power.

OMNI'POTENT, *a.* [from *omnis* all, and *potens* powerful, Lat.] all-powerful, almighty.

OMNIPRE'SENCE, *s.* [from *omnis* all, and *presens* present, Lat.] ubiquity; unbounded presence.

OMNIPRE'SENT, *a.* present every where; ubiquitary.

OMNI'SCIENCE, or OMNI'SCIENCY, (*omnishience*) *s.* [from *omnis* all, and *scio* to know, Lat.] the knowledge of all things; infinite knowledge.

OMNI'SCIENT, (*omnishient*) *a.* [from *omnis* all, and *scio* to know, Lat.] knowing every thing; of infinite knowledge, and all-knowing.

OMNI'SCIOUS, (*omnishious*) *a.* [from *omnis* all, and *scio* to know, Lat.] knowing all things; all-knowing.

OMNI'VOROUS, *a.* [from *omnis* all, and *voro* to devour, Lat.] all-devouring.

O'MNIUM, [from *omnis* all, Lat.] a term of finance denoting all the particulars included in the contract between government and the public for a loan, such as stock at 3 or 4 *per cent*, lottery tickets at a stipulated price, annuities for a certain term, &c.

OMO'PLATE, *s.* [from *omos* the shoulder, and *platus* broad, Lat.] the shoulder-blade.

OMPHALO'PTIC, *s.* [from *omphalos* the navel, and *aptikos* belonging to sight, Gr.] an optic glass that is convex on both sides, commonly called a convex lens.

O'MRAHS, the title of the great lords of the Mogul's court.

ON, *prep.* [*æn*, Belg. *an*, Teut.] upon; supported by; or covered with. The subject of action. Dependence or reliance. "*On* God's providence." *Smallridge.* The motive or occasion of any thing. As soon as any thing is done. "*On* the receipt of a letter. *Dryd.* The period at which any thing happens. In threats, it is put before the thing threatened, and implies it will be in danger for want of compliance. "*On* thy life." *Dryd.* The state of any thing. "The heav'ns *on* fire." *Shak.* A condition of a bargain or sale. "*On* more easy terms." *Dryd.* Sometimes it is used to imply distinction or opposition. "The Rhonians *on* the other side." *Knolles.* When used by contraction before *it*, it signifies *of*. "A gamester has but a poor trade *on't*." *Locke.* SYNON. *On*, *Upon*. These two words are indiscriminately used one for another, on all occasions; but with great impropriety. *On* rather signifies *by*; as, on my word, *on* my honour, &c.; whereas *upon* means *up*, on the top of, and is applied to matter; as, *upon* the table, *upon* the chair, *upon* the house, &c.

ON, *ad.* forward; in succession or progress; without ceasing; upon the body. "Her patches and jewels *on*." *Prior.* Resolution to advance, used elliptically for *go on*.

ON, *interj.* a word of incitement or encouragement to proceed, or attack, used elliptically instead of *go on*.

ONCE, (*wonce*) *ad.* only one time; a single time. Used with *at*, the same time. In an indivisible point of time. Formerly. "My soul had *once* some foolish fondness for thee." *Addis.* It is to be remarked that this word seems to be rather a noun than an adverb, when it has *at* before it, or when it is joined with an adjective: as, *At once*, or *this once*.

ONE, (*wŏn*) *a.* [*æne*, Sax.] single; any thing expressed by an unit; any. Used with *another*, belonging to both. Opposed to *another*, different. Opposed to *other*, one of the two certain, or particular. Used with *day*, in a past tense; otherwise it signifies some time to come, when used with a future tense. "Shall *one* day faint." *Davies.*

ONE, (*wŏn*) *s.* followed with *by one*, it implies singly, or a single person. "Raising *one* by *one* the suppliant crew." *Dryd.* A single thing. A person. Concord; agreement. A person of a particular character. "*One* that loved not wisely." *Shak.* This word is used in the plural, either when it stands for persons indefinitely; as, "The great *ones* of the world; or when it relates to something going before, or is used instead of a noun plural; as "These successes are more glorious—than such ruinous *ones*." *Glanv.* Sometimes it is used before an impersonal verb, to signify any person, or man; this was by the Saxons expressed by *man*; but as Dr. Hickes judiciously observes, our use of this word is either borrowed from the Italian *uno*, or *un*, Fr. "*One* would imagine." *Atterb.*

O'NEBERRY, *s.* the herb paris, called also true-love.

O'NEEYED, (*wŏn-eyed*) *a.* having one eye; monocular.

ONEIROCRI'TIC, *s.* [from *oneiros* a dream, and *krisis* judgment, Gr.] an interpreter of dreams.

ONEIROCRI'TICAL, *a.* [from *oneiros* a dream, and *krisis* judgment, Gr.] belonging to the interpretation of dreams.

O'NENESS, (*wŏnness*) *s.* unity; the quality of being one.

O'NERARY, *a.* [*onerarius*, from *onus* a burden, Lat.] fitted for carriage or burdens; comprising a burden.

ONERA'TION, *s.* [from *onus* a burden, Lat.] the act of loading.

O'NEROUS, *a.* [from *onus* a burden, Lat.] burdensome. Figuratively, oppressive.

O'NGAR, a town of Essex, with a market on Saturday. It is 21 miles E. N. E. of London. Pop. 798.

O'NION, (*ŭnĭŏn*) *s.* [*oignon*, Fr.] an aromatic strong-scented plant, with a bulbous, coated, and orbicular root.

O'NLY, *a.* from *one*, *only*, or *onelike*, whence by contraction *onely*; [*onlic*, Sax.] single, without any other of the same kind or species; this above all others; this without any more. SYNON. When speaking of a thing we make use of the word *only*, we mean there is no other of the same kind; when that of *alone*, that it is not accompanied with any other.

O'NLY, *ad.* singly; simply, barely; thus and no otherwise; without any more.

O'NOMANCY, *s.* [from *onoma* a name, and *manteia* divination, Gr.] divination by names.

ONOMA'NTICAL, [from *onoma* a name, and *manteia* divination, Gr.] belonging to divination by names.

O'NSET, *s.* the first attack or assault; aggression; ornamental appendage.

O'NSLAUGHT, (*ónslaut*) *s.* attack; assault. Not in use.

ONTO'LOGIST, *s.* [from *onta* beings, and *logos* a discourse, Gr.] a metaphysician, or one who considers the properties of being in general.

ONTO'LOGY, *s.* [from *onta* beings, and *logos* a discourse, Gr.] the science of the affections of being generally; metaphysics.

O'NWARD, *ad.* [*ondweard*, Sax.] forward; progressively; somewhat farther.

O'NYCHA, (*onyka*) *s.* in Scripture, the odoriferous snail, or shell of the onyx-stone. Most of the commentators are for the onyx, or odoriferous shell, which is like that of the fish called purpura. The onyx is fished for in the East in watery places where the spikenard grows, which is its food, and makes its shell so aromatic.

O'NYX, *s.* [Gr.] a semi-pellucid gem of a dark horny colour, with a plate of bluish white, and sometimes of a red: when a plate of a reddish or flesh colour lies on one or both sides of the white it is called a sardonyx.

OOZE, *s.* [*waes* wetness, Sax.] soft mud; mire at the bottom of water; slime; a soft flow or spring. "From his first fountain and beginning *ooze*." *Prior.* The liquor of a tanner's vat.

To OOZE, *v. n.* to flow by stealth; to run gently; to slip away.

OO'ZY, *a.* miry; muddy; slimy.

To OPA'CATE, *v. a.* [from *opacus* dark, Lat.] to darken, cloud, shade, or obscure.

OPA'CITY, *s.* [from *opacus* dark, Lat.] cloudiness; want of transparency.

OPA'COUS, *a.* [from *opacus*, Lat.] dark; void of light; not to be seen through.

O'PAL, *s.* [*opalus*, Lat.] an elegant and singular stone, which, on account of its opacity and softness, is scarcely to be reckoned among the pellucid gems. It is naturally bright, smooth and glossy, and displays its beauties without the art of a lapidary; in colour it resembles the finest mother-of-pearl, consisting of a bluish or greyish white; but when turned differently to the light, reflects all the colours of the rainbow, amongst which the green, blue, and red, are particularly beautiful. The best stones come from the East Indies.

OPA'QUE, (*opáke*) *a.* [from *opacus*, Lat.] dark; having no light in itself; not to be seen through.

To OPE, or O'PEN, *v. a.* [*open*, Sax.] to unlock; to unclose; to lay open; to discover; to divide or cause a breach, by which a thing may be seen. "The cathedral church was *opened* by an earthquake." *Addison.* To explain; to disclose by degrees. In law, to begin. The *opening* of your cause." In anatomy, to make an incision. Neuterly, to separate or unclose; to cease to be shut. In hunting, to bark.

OPE, or O'PEN, (the *e* is mute in pronouncing this word and its following derivatives and compounds; as *ōpn*, *ōpner*, *ōpning*, &c.: *ope* is used only by old authors, and by them only in its primitive sense) *a.* unclosed; not locked or shut. Figuratively, plain; apparent; public; without art, disguise, or reserve. Applied to the season, not cloudy or gloomy. Free, unconfined, or without cover, applied to the air. Exposed, or without defence, applied to danger or injuries. Attentive, applied either to the eyes or ears, and followed by *unto* or *upon*.

O'PENER, *s.* one that unlocks or makes open. Figuratively, one that explains or interprets; any thing that separates or divides.

OPENEY'ED, *a.* watchful; vigilant.

OPENHA'NDED, *a.* generous, liberal, munificent.

OPENHEA'RTED, *a.* (*ōpnhárted*) *a.* generous; candid; void of base reserve or subtlety.

OPENHE'ARTEDNESS, (*ōpnhártedness*) *s* generosity, liberality, munificence.

O'PENING, *s.* a breach or hole, aperture. Figuratively, the sight of a thing at a distance; a faint, imperfect or confused knowledge.

O'PENLY, *ad.* in sight; plainly; without subterfuge, reserve, or disguise.

O'PENMOUTHED, *a.* greedy; clamorous; unable to keep a secret.

O'PENNESS, *s.* freedom from obscurity or ambiguity; clearness; plainness; freedom from disguise, subterfuge, or artifice.

O'PERA, *s.* [Ital.] a poetical tale or fiction, performed with vocal and instrumental music, and adorned with scenes, machines, and dancing.

O'PERABLE, *a.* [*operor*, from *opus* work, Lat.] capable of being done.

O'PERANT, *a.* [*opérant*, Fr.] active; having power to produce any effect.

To O'PERATE, *v. n.* [from *opus* a work, Lat.] to act; to produce an effect; with *on*, before the subject of operation.

OPERA'TION, *s.* [Fr. *operatio*, from *opus* work, Lat.] agency; influence; action; an effect. Figuratively, an effect. In surgery, that part of medicine, or the art of healing, which depends on the use of instruments. The motions or employments of an army.

O'PERATIVE, *a.* having the power of acting; efficacious; active; vigorous.

O'PERATOR, *s.* [Lat.] one that performs any act by the hand; one that produces any effect.

OPERO'SE, *a.* [*operosus*, from *opus* work, Lat.] laborious; full of trouble and tediousness.

OPHIO'PHAGOUS, *a.* [from *ophis* a serpent, and *phago* to eat, Gr.] serpent-eating.

OPHI'TES, (*ofítez*) *s.* [from *ophis* a serpent, Gr.] marble of a dusky, greenish ground, with oblong, and usually square spots of lighter green.

OPHTHA'LMIC, (*ofthálmick*) *a.* [from *ophthalmos* the eye, Gr.] belonging to the eye.

O'PHTHALMY (*ófthalmy*) *s.* [from *ophthalmos* the eye, Gr.] a disease in the eye, being an inflammation in its coats.

O'PIATE, *s.* [from *opium*, Lat., a medicinal drug] a medicine that causes sleep.

O'PIATE, *a.* soporiferous; causing sleep.

OPI'FICER, *s.* [*opifex*, from *opus* a work, and *facio* to make, Lat.] one that performs any work; an artist. This word is not received.

OPINA'TOR, *s.* [Lat.] one who holds an opinion.

To OPI'NE, *v. n.* [*opinor*, Lat.] to be of opinion; to guess.

OPI'NIATIVE, *a.* obstinate in opinions already received; imagined; not proved.

OPINIA'TOR, *s.* [from *opiniâtre*, Fr.] one fond of his own notions; inflexible from his own opinion.

OPINIATRE, (*opiniâter*) *a.* [Fr.] obstinate; stubborn.

OPI'NION, *s.* [Fr. *opinio*, from *opinor* to think, Lat.] a persuasion of the mind without proof, or certain knowledge; sentiment; judgment; notion; a favourable judgment.

OPI'NIONATIVE, *a.* fond of notions we have already espoused or assented to; stubborn.

OPI'NIONATIVELY, *ad.* stubbornly.

OPI'NIONATIVENESS, *s.* the quality of adhering inflexibly to preconceived notions.

OPI'NIONIST, *s.* [*opinioniste*, Fr.] a person fond or conceited of his own notions.

O'PIUM, *s.* [Lat.] a juice produced from the white ar-

den poppy, partly of a resinous, partly of a gummy kind; its colour is a dark, brownish yellow; its smell dead, faint, unpleasant; and its taste very bitter and acrid. A moderate dose makes the patient cheerful, as if he had drunk wine, removes melancholy, and dissipates all sense of danger; but an immoderate dose brings on a kind of drunkenness, which occasions sleep, and often death.

OPODE'LDOC, *s.* the name of a plaster said to be invented by Mindererus, though often mentioned by Paracelsus. There is a popular medicine of this name, used in bruises, numbness, and weakness of the joints.

OPOPO'NAX, *s.* [Lat.] a gum resin, of tolerably firm texture, strong disagreeable smell, and an acrid and extremely bitter taste.

OPO'RTO, or *PO'RTO*, a handsome city and sea-port of Douro, in Portugal, with an excellent harbour. It is noted for its strong wines, upwards of 80,000 pipes of which are exported annually; whence all red wines that come from Spain or Portugal to England, are called Port wines. Next to Lisbon, it is the richest, most populous, and most commercial town in the kingdom. It is seated on the declivity of a mountain, about 3 miles from the mouth of the Douro, and 147 N. by E. of Lisbon. Lat. 41. 10. N., long. 8. 17. W.

OPO'SSUM, *s.* in zoology, an animal having a pouch or false belly, into which its young ones retire for protection. There are various species of opossums, from the size of a badger to that of a rat. They are most of them natives of New Holland.

To OPPI'GNERATE, *v. a.* [*oppignero*, from *pignus* a pledge, Lat.] to pledge, pawn, or give, as a security.

OPPILA'TION, *s.* [from *oppilo* to obstruct, Lat.] obstruction; matter heaped together.

O'PPILATIVE, *a.* [from *oppilo* to obstruct, Lat.] obstructive.

OPPO'NENT, *s.* [from *oppono* to oppose, Lat.] an adversary; antagonist. In the schools, one who raises objections to the opinions or doctrines of another.

OPPO'NENT, *v.* opposite; adverse.

OPPORTU'NE, *a.* [*opportune*, Fr. *opportunus*, Lat.] seasonable; fit; well-timed.

OPPORTU'NELY, *ad.* seasonably; timely.

OPPORTU'NITY, *s.* [*opportunité*, Fr.] the proper season for doing a thing, or rendering it successful.

To OPPO'SE, (*oppóze*) *v. a.* [from *ob* against, and *pono* to put, Lat.] to act against; to hinder or resist; to put in opposition; to offer as an antagonist or rival; to place as an obstacle; to place in front; to raise objections in disputations.

OPPO'SER, (*oppózer*) *s.* one who opposes; an antagonist; enemy; rival; one who raises objections in a dispute.

O'PPOSITE, (*óppŏzite*) *a.* [Fr. from *oppono* to oppose, Lat.] placed in front; facing each other; contrary; repugnant; adverse.

O'PPOSITE, (*óppŏzite*) *s.* an adversary; opponent; antagonist; enemy.

O'PPOSITELY, (*óppŏsitely*) *ad.* in such a position as to front each other; adversely.

O'PPOSITENESS, (*óppositeness*) *s.* the quality of facing or fronting; the quality of being contrary.

OPPOSI'TION, (*oppozishon*) *s.* [*oppositio*, from *oppono* to put, Lat.] situation of facing or fronting another; resistance; contrariety of interest, measure, or meaning. In astronomy, applied to the moon when she is at the full; to the planets when they are six signs distant from the sun, or from one another.

To OPPRE'SS, *v. a.* [*opprimo*, Lat.] to crush by hardship or unreasonable severity; to overpower, subdue.

OPPRE'SSION, *s.* [*oppressio*, from *opprimo* to oppress, Lat.] the act of oppressing; cruelty; severity; hardship; calamity; dulness of spirits, or fatigue of body.

OPPRE'SSIVE, *a.* cruel; inhuman; rigorous in exacting; heavy; overwhelming.

OPPRE'SSOR, *s.* [Lat.] one who harasses or afflicts another with unreasonable severity.

OPPRO'BRIOUS, *a.* [*opprobrium*, from *probrum* a reproachful action, Lat.] reproachful; scurrilous; disgraceful; causing infamy.

OPPRO'BRIOUSLY, *ad.* in a reproachful or scurrilous manner.

OPPRO'BRIOUSNESS, *s.* scurrility, or reproachfulness; that which causes infamy or disgrace.

To OPPU'GN, (*oppún*) *v. a.* [*oppugno*, from *ob* against and *pugno* to fight, Lat.] to oppose, resist, or attack.

OPPU'GNANCY, *s.* opposition.

OPPU'GNER, (*oppúner*) *s.* one that opposes or attacks.

OPSI'MATHY, *s.* [from *opse* late, and *manthano* to learn, Gr.] late education; late erudition.

OPSONA'TION, *a.* [from *obsonium* provisions, Lat.] catering, or buying provisions.

O'PTATIVE, *a.* [from *opto* to wish, Lat.] wishing. In grammar, the mood which expresses desire.

O'PTIC, *a.* [*optikos*, from *optomai* to see, Gr.] used in seeing; producing sight; relating to the science of optics.

O'PTIC, *s.* [*optikos*, from *optomai* to see, Gr.] an instrument or organ of sight. In the plural, applied to the science which explains the laws of vision.

O'PTICAL, *a.* [*optikos*, from *optomai* to see, Gr.] relating to the science of optics.

OPTI'CIAN, (*optishian*) *s.* one who is skilled in the nature and laws of vision, or one who makes instruments to assist the sight, or to explain the doctrine of vision.

O'PTIMACY, *s.* [from *optimus* the best, Lat.] nobility; the body of nobles.

O'PTIMISM, *s.* [from *optimus* the best, Lat.] the doctrine that the present system of things, or created beings, is the best that God could make.

O'PTIMIST, *s.* [*optimiste*, Fr.] a person who asserts that the present system is absolutely the best, and that a better could not possibly be.

OPTI'MITY, *s.* [from *optimus* the best, Lat.] the state of being best.

O'PTION, (*ópshon*) *s.* [*optio*, from *opto* to wish, Lat.] choice; election.

O'PULENCE, or O'PULENCY, *s.* [*opulentia*, from *opes* riches, Lat.] wealth; riches; affluence.

O'PULENT, *a.* [Fr., *opulentus*, from *opes* riches, Lat.] rich; wealthy; affluent.

O'PULENTLY, *ad.* richly; splendidly.

OR, *conj.* [*other*, Sax.] a particle used to signify distribution or opposition. Sometimes it answers to *either*. "He must *either* fight or die." Before *else*, it is redundant, or has no meaning. *Or ever* signifies *before ever*.

OR, (*ore*) *s.* [Fr.] in heraldry, gold, or gold colours. It is represented in engraving by small points or dots, scattered all over the field or bearing.

O'RACH, *s.* a sort of plant.

O'RACLE, *s.* [*oraculum*, Lat.] an answer supposed to be given by the ancient deities, about the success of a future event; something delivered by supernatural wisdom; the place where, or person of whom, any determinations of Heaven were given, any person or place where certain decisions are obtained. Figuratively, one so famed for wisdom, that his decisions are held without dispute.

To O'RACLE, *v. n.* to utter oracles. Not used.

ORA'CULAR, or ORA'CULOUS, *a.* uttering oracles; like an oracle; authoritative; magisterial.

ORA'CULOUS LY, *ad.* in the manner of an oracle.

ORA'CULOUSNESS, *s.* the state or quality of resembling an oracle.

O'RAISON, *s.* [Fr. *oratio*, from *oro* to pray, Lat. frequently, but not so properly, written *orison*] prayer.

O'RAL, *a.* [Fr. from *os* the mouth, Lat.] delivered by the mouth; not written.

O'RALLY, *ad.* by mouth; without a writing.

O'RANGE, *s.* [*orange*, Gr.] the fruit of a tree; a colour made of a yellow and red mixed together.

O'RANGERY, *s.* [*orangerie*, Fr.] a plantation of orange-trees.

O'RANGEMUSK, *s.* a species of pear.

O'RANGEWIFE, *s.* a woman who sells oranges.

ORA'TION, (*oráshon*) *s.* [*oratio*, from *oro* to speak, Lat.] a speech according to the laws of rhetoric; harangue.

O'RATOR, *s.* [from *oro* to speak, Lat.] a public speaker; a man of eloquence. A petitioner in Chancery.

ORATO'RICAL, *a.* rhetorical; becoming or belonging to an orator.

ORATO'RIO, *s.* in the Italian music, is a sort of sacred drama of dialogues; the subjects of which are usually taken from the Scriptures, or from the life of some saint. They are much used at Rome in time of Lent, and, of late years, in England.

O'RATORY, *s.* [from *oro* to speak, Lat.] eloquence; rhetorical skill; the exercise of eloquence. In the Romish church, a place set apart purely for praying.

ORB, *s.* [*orbis*, Lat.] a round or spherical body; a celestial body, or planet. Figuratively, a wheel, or rolling body. A circle; a circular path described by any of the celestial bodies. A period, or revolution. A sphere of action. The eye so called on account of its form, and its furnishing the body with light. "A drop serene hath quenched their *orbs*." *Par. Lost.*

O'RBED, *a.* round; circular; rounded.

ORBI'CULAR, *a.* [*orbiculaire*, Fr. from *orbis* a circle, Lat.] spherical; round; circular.

ORBI'CULARLY, *ad.* spherically; circularly.

ORBI'CULARNESS, *s.* the quality of being circular.

ORBI'CULATED, *a.* [*orbiculatus*, from *orbis* a circle, Lat.] moulded into an orbit.

O'RBIT, *s. orbite*, Fr. from *orbis* a circle, Lat.] the line or path described by a planet in its revolution.

ORC, *s.* [*orca*, Lat.] a sort of sea-fish.

O'RCHAL, *s.* (*órkal*) a stone, of which a blue colour is made.

O'RCHARD, *s.* [*ortgeard*, Sax.] a garden of fruit-trees.

O'RCHESTRA or O'RCHESTRE, (*órkestra*, or *orkestre*) *s.* [from *orcheoma* to dance, Gr.] in the ancient theatres, was a place in the form of a semicircle, where the dancing was performed; and among us, the place where the musicians sit.

ORD, *s.* in old English signifies *beginning*; whence probably the proverbial phrase *odds* [*ords*] and *ends*, for scraps and remnants.

To ORDA'IN, *v. a.* [from *ordo* order, Lat.] to appoint; decree; to establish; institute; to commission; to act as a clergyman.

ORDAI'NER, *s.* one who ordains, decrees, or commissions another to assume an office.

O'RDEAL, *s.* [*ordal*, Sax.] a method of trying a person suspected of any crime, wherein the person accused was obliged to pass blindfold through a path crossed by red-hot bars of iron, or else swallow a certain quantity of water, or plunge his arm or leg into scalding water, or be thrown into cold water. The innocence of the person was judged of by his escaping unhurt from the hot iron or water, and by his body being borne up by the cold water.

O'RDER, *s.* [*ordo*, Lat. *ordre*, Fr.] a method or regular disposition; the established manner of performing a thing; the proper state, applied to the mind or body; a precept or command; a rule; regular government; a class or division of the members of a state; a religious society; the office of a clergyman. In astronomy, direct progress, opposed to retrograde motion. In war, an arrangement of the parts of any force, either by sea or land; or the distance of one rank or file from another. In architecture, a system of the several members, ornaments, and proportions of columns and pilasters; or a regular arrangement of the projecting parts of a building, especially of a column, so as to form one beautiful whole.

To O'RDER, *v. a.* to regulate or conduct; to manage or procure; to direct or command; to commission; to ordain to sacerdotal functions. Neuterly, to give command; to give direction.

O'RDERER, *s.* one who regulates, reduces to method, or disposes in a regular manner.

O'RDERLESS, *a.* without order; in a confused manner.

O'RDERLINESS, *s.* regularity; methodicalness.

O'RDERLY, *a.* methodical, regular.

O'RDINABLE, [from *ordo* order, Lat.] such as may be appointed.

O'RDINAL, *a.* [*ordinal*, Fr.] denoting order.

O'RDINAL, *s.* [from *ordo* order, Lat.] a ritual, a book containing orders.

O'RDINANCE, *s.* [*ordonnance*, Fr.] a law, rule, or prescript; the observance of a command; an appointment. A cannon, but now generally written for distinction *ordnance*: its derivation is not certain.

O'RDINARILY, *ad.* according to established or settled rules; commonly.

O'RDINARY, *a.* [*ordinarius*, from *ordo* order, Lat.] established; usual; common; mean; of low rank or value. Ugly, or not handsome. This term is variously applied; thus, an ambassador or envoy *in ordinary*, is one sent to reside statedly, and for a number of years, in the court of some foreign prince or state, to watch over the interest of his own nation. It is also applied to several officers of the king's household, who attend on common occasions. Thus we say, physician *in ordinary*, chaplain *in ordinary*, &c. SYNON. Though *ordinary* and *common* have been reputed synonymous in two senses, as implying frequent use, and meaning of little or no value, yet they are different in both. In the first sense, *ordinary* seems best applied when the repetition of actions is in question; *common*, when a multitude of objects. In the second sense, that which is *ordinary* has nothing to distinguish it; that which is *common* has nothing to make it sought after.

O'RDINARY, *s.* an established judge in ecclesiastical causes; an appellation generally given to the bishop of a diocese; a settled establishment; an actual and constant office; a regular price of a meal; a place of eating, where a person pays a settled price for eating. One who officiates as chaplain at a prison; as, the *ordinary* of Newgate.

To O'RDINATE, *v. a.* [*ordino*, from *ordo* order, Lat.] to appoint.

O'RDINATE, *a.* [*ordinatus*, from *ordo* order, Lat.] regular; methodical. *Ordinate figures*, are such as have all their sides and angles equal.

ORDINA'TION, *s.* [*ordinatio*, from *ordo* order, Lat.] an established order or tendency; used with *to*. "An *ordination* to happiness." *Norris.* The giving a person authority to act as a clergyman.

O'RDNANCE, *s.* cannon, or great guns.

ORDO'NNANCE, *s.* [Fr.] the disposition of figures in a picture.

O'RDURE, *s.* [Fr.] dung; excrements; filth.

ORE, *s.* [Sax.] a metallic earth, which frequently contains sulphur, arsenic, or other extraneous matters. Figuratively, metal.

O'RFGILD, *s.* the restitution of goods or money taken away by a thief by violence, if the robbery was committed in the day-time.

O'RFORD, a sea-port of Suffolk, seated on the sea-coast between two channels, was formerly a good fishing-town, but has lost its trade. Here is a handsome church, whose steeple is a good sea-mark, and near it are the ruins of an old castle, as also of a priory, St. George's chapel, and a house where seamen's wives used to go to pray for the safety of their husbands. It is said to have been once very large, and to have had 12 churches; but it has now only a Pop. of 1302. It is 18 miles E. by N. of Ipswich, and 88 N. E. of London. Market on Monday. It gives title to an earl. Sir Robert Walpole was first earl of Orford.

O'RGAL, *s*, lees

O'RGAN, *s.* [from *organon*, any thing made for a particular purpose, Gr.] such a part of the animal body as is capable of performing some perfect act or operation; thus, the eye is the organ of seeing; the ear, of hearing; the nose, of smelling; the tongue of speaking, &c. In music, an instrument, consisting of pipes filled with wind, and of stops touched by the hand; from *orgue*, Fr.

ORGA'NIC, or ORGA'NICAL, *a.* [*organicus*, Lat. from *organon*, any thing made for a particular purpose, Gr.] consisting of various parts co-operating with each other; instrumental; made or designed for some certain end.

ORGA'NICALLY, *ad.* by means of organs or instruments; by an organical disposition of parts.

O'RGANISM, *s.* the structure of the several parts of any animal, &c., so as to operate to a certain end.

O'RGANIST, *s.* [*organiste*, Fr.] one who plays on the organ.

ORGANIZA'TION, *s.* [*organisation*, Fr.] construction in which the parts are so disposed as to be subservient to each other.

To O'RGANIZE, *v. a.* [*organiser*, Fr.] to construct so that the parts shall be mutually subservient to each other.

O RGANLOFT, *s.* the loft where an organ stands and is played upon.

O'RGANPIPE, *s.* the pipe of a musical organ.

O'RGASM, *s.* [from *orgao* to swell, Gr.] a sudden violence, impulse, or appetite.

O'RGIES, *s.* [it has no singular; *orgia*, Lat.] the mad rites performed to Bacchus. Figuratively, any frantic revels.

O'RICHALCH, *s.* [*orichalcum*, Lat. from *oros* a mountain, and *chalcos* brass, Gr.] brass. "Costly *orichalch*." *Spenser*.

O'RIENT, *a.* [*oriens*, from *orior* to rise, Lat.] rising as the sun; eastern; bright; shining; glittering.

O'RIENT, *s.* [Fr.] the east, or part where the sun first appears.

ORIE'NTAL, *a.* [*oriental*, Fr.] eastern; placed in the east; proceeding from the east.

ORIE'NTAL, *s.* an inhabitant of the eastern parts of the world.

ORIE'NTALISM, *s.* the manner of speaking peculiar to those who live in the east.

ORIENTA'LITY, *s.* the state of rising or being in the east.

O'RIFICE, *s.* [Fr. *orificium*, from *os* a mouth and *facio* to make, Lat.] any opening, hole, or perforation.

O'RIGAN, *s.* [*origanum*, Lat.] wild marjoram.

O'RIGIN, or ORI'GINAL, *s.* [from *origo*, Lat.] the beginning or first existence; a fountain, or source, of existence; a copy, or that from which any thing is transcribed, translated, or imitated; in this sense *original* only is used. Derivation or descent.

ORI'GINAL, *a.* [from *origo* an origin, Lat.] primitive, or primary; first; pristine.

ORI'GINALLY, *ad.* in its first state; primarily; at first.

ORI'GINALNESS, *s.* the quality or state of being the first or original.

ORI'GINARY, *a.* [*originaire*, Fr.] productive, or causing existence; primitive. Seldom used.

To ORI'GINATE, *v. a.* to produce as a cause; to bring into existence.

ORIGINA'TION, *s.* [*originatio*, from *origo* an origin, Lat.] the act of producing as a first cause, or of bringing into existence.

ORI'ON, *s.* [Gr.] a southern constellation in the heavens.

O'RISONS, (*orizons*) *s.* [not used in the singular; *oraison*, Fr. from *oro* to pray, Lat. This word is accented by Milton and Crashaw on the first syllable; by Shakspeare both on the first and second, and by others on the second] prayers.

ORI'SSA, a province of the peninsula of Hindoostan, bounded by Bahar and Bengal on the N., by Berar on the W., by Golconda on the S., and the Bay of Bengal on the E. The districts of Midniapour, in this province, are subject to the English East India Company; but all the rest belongs to the Berar Mahrattas. The soil is flat and moist, but fertile, and the heat is excessive.

O'RKNEYS, or *ORCADES*, a cluster of islands on the N. of Scotland, from which they are separated by a channel, 20 miles in length, and 6 in its nearest breadth. Their number has generally been reckoned 30, of which 26 are inhabited; the rest are called holms, and are used only for pasturage. The principal one, called the Main Land, or Pomona, greatly exceeds the others in extent. Beyond this island, to the N. E. are seen, among others, Rowsay and Westra Shappinsha, and Edda, Stronsa, Sanda, and N. Ronalsha. To the S. appear the isles of Hoy and S. Ronalsha, with others of inferior note. The principal trade of these islands is with Leith, Hamburgh, and Bergen. The chief exports are linen and woollen yarn, stockings, butter, dried fish, herrings, oils, feathers, with skins of various kinds, and kelp. The Orkneys contain about 60,000 inhabitants, who are divided into 3 presbyteries and 18 ministeries.

ORLE'ANOIS, a ci-devant province of France, which, with the Blaisois and Chartrain, is divided into the three departments of Loire and Cher, Loiret, and Eure and Loire. It is divided by the river Loire into the Upper and Lower, and is a very plentiful country. Orleans is the capital.

ORLE'ANS, an ancient city of France, containing about 40,000 inhabitants, who trade largely in corn, brandy, and wine. It is 68 miles S. S. W. of Paris. Lat. 47. 54 one-sixth N., long. 2. 0. E.

ORLE'ANS, NEW, a city of N. America, capital of Louisiana. In 1788, seven-eighths of it were destroyed by fire; but great progress has been since made in rebuilding it. Here are two convents, a parish church, magazines, forges, and some public buildings. The houses are chiefly of wood on foundations of brick. It never contained above 1,500 inhabitants, and is seated in a rich fertile soil, and with an excellent climate, on the E. side of the Mississippi, 54 miles from its mouth. Lat. 30. 2. N., long. 89. 53. W.

O'RLOP, *s.* [*overloop*, Belg.] the main deck of a ship.

O'RMSKIRK, a town of Lancashire, with a market on

Tuesday. It contains about 14,000 inhabitants, and is 13 miles N. of Liverpool, and 211 N. N. W. of London.

O'RMUS, a small island of Asia, at the bottom of the gulf of the same name, at the entrance of the Gulf of Persia. Here is neither sweet water nor grass, it being a kind of salt sulphureous soil. It was formerly frequented by a vast number of merchants who were extremely rich; the houses were 4,000 in number and contained 40,000 inhabitants. But it is now almost deserted; for it produces nothing but salt, which is sometimes two inches deep upon the surface of the earth. However, here is a commodious harbour. Lat. 27. 20. N., long. 56. 25. E.

O'RNAMENT, *s.* [from *orno* to embellish, Lat.] embellishment, decoration, honour.

ORNAME'NTAL, *a.* serving to decorate or embellish.

ORNAME'NTALLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to embellish or set off.

ORNAME'NTED, *a.* embellished, adorned, or set off.

O'RNATE, *a.* [from *orno* to embellish, Lat.] fine, adorned.

O'RNATENESS, *s.* finery.

O'RNATURE. *s.* decoration.

ORNI'SCOPIST, *s.* [from *ornis* a bird, and *skopeo* to inspect, Gr.] one who examines the flight of birds, in order to foretell some future event.

ORNITHO'LOGY, *s.* from *ornis* a bird, and *logos* a discourse, Gr.] a discourse on birds.

O'RPHAN, (*órfan*) *s.* [*orphanos*, Gr.] a child who has lost either one or both its parents.

O'RPHAN, (*órfan*) *a.* [*orphanos*, Gr.] deprived either of one or both parents by death.

O'RPHANAGE, or O'RPHANISM, (*órfanage* or *órfanism*) *s.* the state of a child who has lost either one or both of its parents.

O'RPHANOTROPHY, *s.* [from *orphanos* an orphan, and *trope* nourishment, Gr.] an hospital for orphans.

O'RPIMENT, *s.* [Fr.] a foliaceous fossil, of a fine texture, remarkably heavy, and of a bright and beautiful yellow, like gold, very tough, and bending easily without breaking, melting readily, and soon burning away; it is used by painters for a gold colour. It is a combination of sulphur and arsenic.

O'RRERY, *s.* an instrument which represents the revolutions of heavenly bodies; invented by Mr. George Graham, and named from the earl of Orrery, the patron of a Mr. Rowley, of Litchfield, who copied Mr. Graham's invention. A splendid orrery upon an immense scale has since been constructed by Mr. Walker, lecturer in Astronomy.

O'RRIS, *s.* [*orris*, Lat.] a plant or flower. A kind of gold or silver lace; from *orris*, old Fr.

O'RTHODOX, or ORTHODO'XAL, *a.* [from *orthos* right, and *doxis* doctrine, Gr.] sound in opinion or doctrine, applied to religious principles.

O'RTHODOXLY, *ad.* with a soundness of opinion or doctrine.

O'RTHODOXLY, *s.* [from *orthos* right, and *doxis* doctrine, Gr.] soundness of doctrine or opinion in matters of religion.

ORTHODRO'MICS, *s.* [from *orthos* right, and *dromos* a course, Gr.] the art of sailing in the arc of some great circle, which is the shortest or straightest distance between any two points on the surface of the globe.

O'RTHODROMY, *s* [from *orthos* right, and *dromos* a course, Gr.] the act of sailing in a straight course.

O'RTHOGON, *s.* [from *orthos* right, and *gone* an angle, Gr.] a rectangled figure.

ORTHO'GONAL, *a.* [*orthogonel*, Fr.] rectangular.

ORTHO'GRAPHER, (*orthógrapher*) *s.* [from *orthos* right, and *grapho* to write, Gr.] one who spells according to the rules of grammar.

ORTHOGRA'PHIC or ORTHOGRA'PHICAL, (*orthográfik* or *orthográfikal*) *a.* rightly spelt; relating to the spelling; delineated according to the elevation, not the ground plot. In geography, the *orthographic projection* of the sphere, is a representation of the several points of its surface on a plane, which cuts it in the middle, the eye being supposed to be placed at an infinite distance, vertical to one of its hemispheres.

ORTHOGRA'PHICALLY, *ad.* according to the rules of spelling; according to the elevation.

ORTHO'GRAPHY, (*orthógrafy*) *s.* [from *orthos* right, and *grapho* to write, Gr.] that part of grammar, which teaches how words should be spelt; the art of spelling. In architecture, the elevation of a building delineated. In geometry, the art of expressing or drawing the fore-sight plan, or side, of any object. In fortification, the profile or plan of any work.

ORTHOPNŒ'A, (*orthopnéa*) *s.* [from *orthos* upright, and *pneo*, to breathe, Gr.] in medicine, a disorder in which a person cannot breathe unless he is in an upright posture.

O'RTIVE, *a.* [*ortivus*, from *orior* to rise, Lat.] relating to the rising of any planet or star.

O'RTOLAN, *s.* [Fr.] a small bird, accounted very delicious food.

O'RTON, a town of Westmoreland, 12 miles S. W. of Appleby, and 271 N. N. W. of London. Market on Wednesday. Pop. 1501.

ORTS, *s.* [*orda*, Ir.] refuse; scraps of meat; mammocks.

O'RVAL, *s.* [*orvala*, Lat.] the herb clary.

ORVIE'TAN, *s.* [*orvietano*, Ital., so called from a mountebank at Orvieto in Italy] an antidote or medicine used to prevent the effects of poison.

OSCHEO'CELE, (*oskósele*) *s.* [from *oscheon* the private parts, and *kele* a tumour, Gr.] a kind of hernia or rupture, when the intestines break into the scrotum.

OSCILLA'TION, *s.* [from *oscillum*, an image which was hung on ropes and swung up and down in the air, in honour of some pagan deities, Lat.] the act of moving backwards and forwards like a pendulum.

OSCILLA'TORY, *a.* [from *oscillum*, an image which was hung on ropes and swung up and down in the air, in honour of some pagan deities, Lat.] moving backwards and forwards like a pendulum.

O'SCITANCY, *s.* [from *oscito* to yawn, Lat.] the act of yawning; unusual sleepiness; carelessness.

O'SCITANT, *a.* [*oscitans*, from *oscito* to yawn, Lat.] yawning; unusually sleepy; sluggish; careless.

OSCITA'TION, *s.* from *oscito* to yawn, Lat.] the act of yawning, Figuratively, carelessness.

OSCULA'TION, *s.* [*osculatio*, from *osculor* to kiss, Lat.] kissing.

O'SIER, (*ózier*) *s.* [Fr.] a tree of the willow kind, growing by the water, the twigs of which are used in making baskets.

O'SMUND, *s.* a plant sometimes used in medicine.

O'SNABURGH, a province of Westphalia, bounded on the N. and W. by Munster, and on the S. by the county of Ravensburgh, about 40 miles in length, and from 16 to 24 in breadth. It is divided into 7 bailiwicks, and abounds in cattle and hogs, almost half of the province consisting of heath lands. The chief occupation of the inhabitants is spinning of yarn and manufacturing a coarse kind of linen, which is conveyed by the English, Dutch and Spaniards, to Guinea, and America, and annually brings into the country about a million of rix-dollars. Osnaburgh is the capital Lat. 52. 16¼ N., long. 7. 53. E.

O'SNABURGH, a town of Westphalia, capital of a bishopric of the same name, with an university. The beer of this place is highly esteemed in the other parts of Germany. It is seated on the river Haze, 35 miles N. E. of Munster and 75 W. of Hanover. Lat. 52. 24. N., long. 8. 20. E.

O'SNABURGHS, *s.* a kind of coarse linen imported from Germany, of which there are two kinds, the white and brown. The manufacture of the white is well understood in this country, but that of the brown is still a secret.

O'SPRAY, *s.* the sea-eagle, of which it is reported, that when he hovers in the air, all the fish in the water turn up their bellies, and lie for him to choose which he pleases. *Han.*

O'SSICLE, *s.* [*ossiculum*, from *os* a bone, Lat.] a small bone.

OSSI'FIC, *a.* [from *os* a bone, and *facio* to make, Lat.] having the power of turning into bone.

OSSIFICA'TION, *s.* change of fleshy parts into bones.

O'SSIFRAGE, *s.* [from *os* a bone, and *frango* to break, Lat.] a kind of eagle, so called because it breaks the bones of animals, in order to come at the marrow.

To O'SSIFY, *v. a.* [from *os* a bone, and *facio* to make, Lat.] to change into bone.

OSSI'VOROUS, *a.* [from *os* a bone, and *voro* to devour, Lat.] devouring bones.

O'SSUARY, *s.* [*ossuarium*, from *os* a bone, Lat.] a charnel house; a place where the bones of the dead are kept.

OST, or OUST, *s.* a vessel upon which hops or malt are dried.

OSTE'NSIBLE, *a.* what is proper or intended to be shewn, or demonstrated.

OSTE'NSIVE, *a.* [from *ostendo* to shew, Lat.] shewing, betokening.

OSTE'ND, a large and populous sea-port of Flanders, famous for the long siege it sustained against the Spaniards from July 5th, 1601, to September 22d, 1604, when it surrendered by an honourable capitulation, the Spaniards having lost nearly 80,000 men before it. It is seated in a marshy soil among a number of canals, and almost surrounded by two of the largest of them. Ships of great burden enter these canals with the tide. It is 22 miles N. E. of Dunkirk. Lat. 51. 14. N., long. 3. 1. E. It is now belonging to the kingdom of Belgium. Population 10,500.

OSTE'NT, *s.* [from *ostendo* to shew often, to boast, Lat.] an appearance, air, or mien; shew or token. These senses are peculiar to Shakspeare. A portent or prodigy; accented on the last syllable.

OSTENTA'TION, [from *ostento* to shew often, to boast, Lat.] boast; outward shew; a display of any thing shewing vanity or ambition.

OSTENTA'TIOUS, (*ostentáshious*) *a.* boasting; fond of shewing any thing which may give the public an advantageous opinion of one's wealth and abilities.

OSTENTA'TIOUSLY, (*ostentáshously*) *ad.* shewing or displaying in such a manner as declares ambition or vanity.

OSTENTA'TIOUSNESS, (*ostentáshiousness*) *s.* the act of displaying with vanity or ambition.

OSTENTA'TOR, *s.* [*ostentateur*, Fr. from *ostento* to shew often, to boast, Lat.] one that displays through ambition or vanity.

OSTEOCO'LLA, *s. osteocolle*, Fr., from *osteon* a bone, and *kollao* to stick, Gr.] a spar generally coarse, concreted with earthy and stony matter precipitated by water, and incrusted upon sticks, stones, &c.; famous for bringing on callus in bones, but seldom used in modern practice.

O'STEOCOPE, *s.* [from *osteon* a bone, and *kopto* to cut, Gr.] pains in the bones, or rather in the nerves and membranes that encompass them.

OSTEO'LOGY, *s.* [from *osteon* a bone, and *logos* a discourse, Gr.] a discourse or description of bones.

O'STIARY, *s.* [*ostium*, from *os* a mouth, Lat.] the opening at which a river discharges itself into the sea.

O'STLER. See HOSTLER.

O'STRACISM, *s.* [from *ostrakon*, a shell, Gr.] a manner of sentence, a shell on which a person's name was written who was acquitted or condemned; a method taken by the Athenians to banish such persons in their state, whose great power, abilities, or merit, rendered them capable of attempting any thing which might endanger the constitution. Figuratively, banishment, or public censure.

OSTRACI'TES, *s.* the common oyster in its fossil state; a petrified oyster.

O'STRICH, *s.* [*austruche*, Fr.] the tallest of all birds. It measures 7 or 8 feet, when it stands erect; it is covered with a kind of feathers which resemble camels' hair; its legs are long and naked, and its feet have only two toes. The feathers of its wings are in great esteem as ornaments. They are hunted by way of course, for they never fly, but use their wings to assist them in running. They swallow bits of iron in the same manner as other birds do gravel or stones, to assist in digesting their food. They lay their eggs on the ground, hide them under the sand, and leave them to be hatched by the sun.

O'SWESTRY, a very old and decayed town of Shropshire, with a market on Monday. It is seated at the head of a small river, near the canal between the Severn and Mersey. It has some trade from Wales in flannels; and is 18 miles N. W. of Shrewsbury, and 174 N. W. of London.

OTACOUS'TIC, *s.* [from *ota* the ears, and *akouo* to hear, Gr.] a medicine to cure deafness; an instrument used by the deaf to make them hear better.

OTAHEITE', one of the Society Islands in the S. Pacific Ocean, about 90 miles in circumference, first discovered to the English by captain Wallis, in 1767, who called it George the Third's Island. Captain Cook, in the Endeavour, came hither, in 1769, to observe the transit of Venus, and visited it twice afterwards. It consists of two peninsulas, great part of which is covered with woods and forests, consisting partly of bread-fruit trees, palms, cocoa-nut trees, plantains, bananas, mulberries, sugar-canes, and other fruits peculiar to that climate. The people have mild features, and a pleasing aspect, are gentle, good-natured, and hospitable. The houses of the natives consist only of a roof, thatched with the long prickly leaves of the palm-nut trees, and supported by a few pillars made of the bread-fruit tree. The cloth of the natives is made of the fibrous bark of the mulberry-tree, which is beaten with a kind of mallet; and a glue, made of the hibiscus esculentus, is employed to make the pieces of the bark cohere together. Some of these pieces are two and three yards wide, and fifty yards long. It is remarkable, that though the natives of this island far excel most of the Americans in the knowledge and practice of the arts of ingenuity, yet they had not invented any method of boiling water; and having no vessel that could bear the fire, they had no more idea that water could be made hot, than that it could be made solid. The only quadrupeds found upon the island are, hogs, domestic dogs, and rats, which the inhabitants suffer to run about at pleasure, without ever trying to destroy them. Otaheite lies in about 18 degrees S. lat., and 150 degrees W. long.

OTHER, *pron.* [Sax.] applied to things different, opposed to *this*. Applied to persons, not one's self, but somebody else. Used with *side*, the contrary. Used with *each*.

it implies reciprocation. Sometimes besides, or more. The next. After *next*, it implies the third, joined with *day*. Sometimes it is used elliptically for *other thing*, or something different.

O'THERGUISE, *a.* [*other* and *guise*. This is often mistaken, and sometimes written *otherguess*] of another kind.

O'THERWISE, (*ótherwise*) *ad.* differently; by other means or causes; in other respects.

O'TLEY, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, seated on the river Wherf, under a high craggy cliff, 25 miles W. of York, and 202 N. N. W. of London. Market on Friday.

O'TRANTO, a city of Naples, capital of Terra d'Otranto, is a large, handsome place, with a commodious harbour; but it has suffered greatly by the pirates. It is seated on the gulf of Venice, 37 miles S. E. of Brindisi, and 60 S. E. of Tarento. Lat. 40. 20. N., long. 18. 35. E.

O'TTER, *s.* [*oter*, Sax.] in zoology, an amphibious animal that preys upon fish. It is exceedingly pernicious in ponds, as it kills, not merely from necessity but for amusement. Some otters have been tamed and taught to catch fish for their masters.

O'TTERY, or *OTTERY ST. MARY*, a town of Devonshire, seated on the small river Otter, 10 miles E. of Exeter, and 162 W. by S. of London. Market on Tuesday.

O'TTOMAN, *s.* an appellation given to the Turkish emperor from Othomaanus, or Osmanhus, the first emperor of the present family, who died in A. D. 1328.

O'VAL, *a.* [*ova'e*, Fr. from *ovum* an egg, Lat.] oblong; resembling an egg when cut in two the longways.

O'VAL, *s.* a roundish figure, whose length is greater than its breadth.

OVA'RIOUS, *a.* [from *ovum* an egg, Lat.] consisting of eggs.

O'VARY, *s.* [*ovaire*, Fr. from *ovum* an egg, Lat.] that part of the body of an animal wherein the eggs are lodged, and impregnation is performed.

OVA'TION, *s.* [from *ova*, to celebrate the lesser triumph, Lat.] a lesser triumph among the Romans, allowed to those that defeated an enemy without much bloodshed, or conquered one less formidable.

O'UBAT, or O'UBST, *s.* a sort of caterpillar.

OUCH, *s.* a spangle or glittering ornament made of small plates of gold and silver, or of jewels. Obsolete.

OUDE, a soubah, or province of Hindoostan Proper, subject to a nabob, whose dominions lie on both sides of the Ganges, occupying (with the exception of the district of Rampour) all the flat country between that river and the northern mountains, as well as the principal part of that fertile tract, lying between the Ganges and Jumna, and known by the name of Dooab, to within 40 miles of the city of Delhi. The dimensions of Oude and its dependencies, are estimated at 360 miles in length from E. to W., and in breadth, from 150 to 180. The capital is Lucknow.

OUDE, an ancient city of Hindoostan Proper, in the soubah of Oude, the remains of which are seated on the Ganges, nearly adjoining Fyzabad. It is said to have been the first imperial city of Hindoostan, and to have been built by their hero Krishnus.

OVEN, *s.* [*ofen*, Sax.] an arched cavity heated with faggots, and used in baking.

O'VER, *prep.* [*ofre*, Sax.] superior to, or above, applied to excellence, dignity, authority, or place. Upon. Across, or from one side to the other. "He leaped *over* the brook." Through. "All the world *over*." *Hanmer.*

O'VER, *ad.* above the top; more than a quantity assigned; from side to side; from one to another; from a country beyond the sea; on the surface; past. To *read over*, is to read throughout. *O'er and o'er* denotes repetition; to excess. *Over and above*, implies besides, or more than what was at first supposed, or immediately intended. *Over against*, opposite; or facing in front. In composition, its significations are various; but it generally implies excess, more than enough, or too much.

To OVERABO'UND, *v. a.* to abound more than enough.

To OVERA'CT, *v. a.* to carry any character too far; to act more than enough.

To OVERA'RCH, *v. a.* to cover with an arch.

To OVERA'WE, *v. a.* to keep in awe.

To OVERBA'LANCE, *v. a.* to weigh down or preponderate.

OVERBA'LANCE, *s.* something more than equivalent.

To OVERBE'AR, (*overbáre*) *v. a.* to bear down; to repress, or whelm.

To OVERBI'D, *v. a.* to offer more than equivalent.

To OVERBLO'W, (*óverblō*) *v. a.* to drive away the clouds before the wind. Neuterly, to be past its violence.

O'VERBOARD, (*overbōrd*) *ad.* off or out of a ship.

To OVERBU'LK, *v. a.* to oppress by bulk. "To *overbulk* us all." *Shak.*

To OVERBU'RDEN, *v. a.* to load with too great weight.

To OVERCA'ST, *v. a.* to cloud, or darken; to cover; to rate too high.

To OVERCHA'RGE, *v. a.* to oppress, cloy, or surcharge with too much food; to load or crowd to excess; to rate too high; to fill too full; to load with too great a charge.

To OVERCLO'UD, *v. a.* to cover with clouds.

To OVERCO'ME, *v. a.* preter. I *overcame*, part. pass. *overcome*; [*overcomen*, Belg.] to subdue, conquer, or vanquish in battle or by calamity; to overflow.

OVERCO'MER, *s.* one that conquers.

To OVERCOU'NT, *v. a.* to rate above the true value.

To OVERDO', *v. a.* to do to excess.

To OVERDRE'SS, *v. a.* to adorn too much.

To OVERDRI'VE, *v. a.* to drive too hard, or beyond strength.

To OVERFLOW, (*overflō*) *v. n.* to be too full to be contained within the brim; to abound to excess. Actively, to fill beyond the brim; to deluge, drown, or cover with water. Figuratively, to overpower.

O'VERFLOW, (*óverflō*) *s.* inundation; such a quantity as flows over; too great an abundance.

OVERFLO'WING, (*overflōing*) *s.* the act of exceeding limits, applied to water. Too great a plenty or abundance.

OVERFLO'WINGLY, (*overflōingly*) *ad.* in such a manner as to exceed any limits.

OVERFO'RWARDNESS, *s.* too great a quickness or forwardness.

To OVERFRE'IGHT, *v. a.* preter. *overfreighted*, part. *overfraught*; to load too heavily.

To OVERGO', *v. a.* to surpass; to excel.

To OVERGO'RGE, *v. a.* to eat or swallow too much.

To OVERGRO'W, (*overgró*) *v. a.* preter. *overgrew*, part. pass. *overgrown*; to cover by growth; to raise above. Neuterly, to grow beyond the usual standard, or natural size.

OVERGRO'WTH, (*overgrōth s.* excessive growth.

To OVERHA'LE, (*overhául*) *v. a.* to spread over; to examine a second time.

To OVERHA'NG, *v. a.* to jut or hang over.

To OVERHA'RDEN, *v. a.* to make too hard.

O'VERHEAD, (*óverhed*) *ad.* aloft; above; in the ceiling; over a person's head.

To OVERHE'AR, (*overhéer*) *v. a.* to hear those who do not intend to be heard.

To OVERHE'AT, (*overhéet*) *v. a.* to heat to excess.

To OVERJOY, *v. a.* to transport; to affect with too much joy.

OVERJO'Y, *s.* excess of joy; transport.

To OVERLA'DE, *v. a.* to oppress with too heavy a burden.

OVERLA'RGE, *a.* larger than enough.

To OVERLA'Y, *v. a.* to oppress with too much weight or power; to smother with too much covering; to cloud; to cover the surface; to join by something laid over.

To OVERLE'AP, (*overléep*) *v. a.* to lead over, or across.

O'VERLEATHER, (*overlether*) *s.* the upper leather, or that part of a shoe which covers the foot.

To OVERLI'VE, *v. a.* to live longer than another.

To OVERLO'AD, (*overlōd*) *v. a.* to burden with too great a load.

To OVERLO'OK, *v. a.* to view from a higher place; to peruse; to superintend; to review; to neglect; to slight.

OVERLOO'KER, *s.* one that sees over any thing below; one that passes by a thing without observing it.

OVERMA'STED, *a.* too much masted.

To OVERMA'TCH, *v. a.* to be too powerful; to conquer.

OVERMA'TCH, *s.* one of superior power.

OVERME'ASURE, (*overmĕzhure*) *s.* more than measure.

O'VERMOST, *a.* highest, or superior to others in authority.

OVERMU'CH, *a.* more than enough.

OVERMU'CH, *ad.* in too great a degree.

OVERNI'GHT, (*overnīt*) *s.* (this word is used only as a compound noun by Shakspeare; but by Addison as a noun, with a preposition) night before bed-time.

To OVERNA'ME, *v. a.* to name in a list.

OVER-OFFI'CIOUS, (*over-offishious*) *a.* too busy; too fond of assisting; too importunate.

To OVERPA'SS, *v. a.* to pass over or across; to overlook or slight; to omit in a reckoning; to omit without receiving.

OVERPA'ST, *part. a.* gone; past.

To OVERPA'Y, *v. a.* to pay too much.

O'VERPLUS, *s.* that which remains above what is sufficient.

To OVERPOI'SE, (*overpóize*) *v. a.* any weight which is heavier than, or outbalances, another.

To OVERPO'WER, (*ow* pron. as in *know*) *v. a.* to conquer, or oppress by greater power.

To OVERPRE'SS, *v. a.* to crush or bear upon with irresistible force.

To OVERPRI'ZE, *v. a.* to value at too high a rate.

OVER-RA'NK, *a.* too rank.

To OVERRA'TE, *v. a.* to rate or value too high.

To OVERREA'CH, (*over-reéch*) *v. a.* to rise above; to stretch one's self too much in reaching; to deceive or impose upon by superior cunning. Neuterly, to bring the hinder feet too far forwards, or strike the toes against the fore shoes, applied to a horse.

OVERREA'CHER, *s.* a cheat, a deceiver.

To OVERRI'PEN, *v. a.* to make too ripe.

To OVERRO'AST, *v. a.* to roast too much.

To OVERRU'LE, *v. a.* to influence by superior authority; to govern with excess of authority. In law, to supersede or reject as incompetent.

To OVERRU'N, *v. a.* to wander through a country by force of arms; to exceed in running; to overspread or cover all over; to pester or harass by numbers. Neuterly, to flow over; to be more than full.

To OVERSE'E, *v. a.* to superintend; to pass by without taking notice; to omit.

OVERSE'EN, *part.* mistaken or deceived.

OVERSE'ER, *s.* one who is employed to see that others perform their duty; an officer employed to collect and take care of the money collected for the poor of the parish.

To OVERSE'T, *v. a.* to turn the bottom of a vessel upwards. Figuratively, to be hurried away by an impetuous passion. Neuterly, to fall off its basis.

To OVERSHA'DE, *v. a.* to cover with any thing that causes darkness.

To OVERSHA'DOW, (*overshădō*) *v. a.* to cast a shadow over any thing; to shelter or protect.

To OVERSHO'OT, *v. n.* to fly beyond the mark. Actively, to shoot beyond the mark; to venture too far; to go beyond one's abilities.

O'VERSIGHT, (*óversīt*) *s.* superintendence; a mistake or error owing to inadvertence.

To OVERSKI'P, *v. a.* to pass by leaping; to pass over. Figuratively, to escape.

To OVERSLE'EP, *v. a.* preter. and part. pass. *overslept*; to sleep too long.

To OVERSLI'P, *v. a.* to pass without doing, or taking notice of; to neglect.

OVERSO'LD, *part.* sold at too high a price.

OVERSO'ON, *ad.* too soon.

OVERSPE'NT, *a.* wearied; fatigued.

To OVERSPRE'AD, (*overspréd*) *v. a.* to cover, spread, or scatter over.

To OVERSTA'ND, *v. a.* to stand too obstinately upon conditions.

To OVERSTO'CK, *v. a.* to crowd or fill too full.

To OVERSTO'RE, *v. a.* to store with too much.

To OVERSTRA'IN, *v. a.* to stretch any part by making too violent efforts. Actively, to stretch too far.

To OVERSWA'Y, *v. a.* to over-rule; to bear down.

To OVERSWE'LL, *v. a.* to swell over, or rise above.

O'VERT, *a.* [*ouvert*, Fr.] open; public; apparent.

To OVERTA'KE, *v. a.* to catch in pursuit; to come up to something going before. To take by surprise, followed by *in*.

To OVERTA'SK, *v. a.* to exact too great labour or duties.

To OVERTHRO'W, (the *w* is mute in this and the two following words) *v. a.* pret. *overthrew*, part. *overthrown*; to turn upside down; to throw down, or demolish; to destroy. To conquer, or defeat, applied to an army.

O'VERTHROW, *s.* the state of being thrown down, or tumbled upside down; ruin; destruction; degradation; a defeat.

OVERTHRO'WER, *s.* one that beats down, ruins, or defeats.

OVERTHWA'RT, *a.* opposite, or over against. Crossing any thing. Perverse, applied to humour.

OVERTHWA'RT, *prep.* across. "He laid a plank *overthwart* the brook."

OVERTHWA'RTLY, *ad.* across; transversely.

OVERTHWA'RTNESS, *s.* pervicacity; perverseness.

O'VERTLY, *ad.* openly.

OVERTO'OK, preter. and part. pass. of OVERTAKE.

To OVERTO'P, *v. a.* to raise above the top. Figuratively, to excel or surpass; to obscure; to make of less importance by superior excellence.

To OVERTRA'DE, *v. a.* to deal for more than one's stock will carry on.

To OVERTRI'P, *v. a.* to trip or walk lightly and nimbly over.

O'VERTURE, *s.* [*ouverture*, Fr.] an opening or disclosure; a proposal; a piece of music, usually ending with a fugue.

To OVERTU'RN, *v. a.* to throw down; to ruin; to subvert. Figuratively, to overpower, surmount, or conquer.

OVERTU'RNER, *s.* a subverter.

To OVERVA'LUE, *v. a.* to rate too high.

To OVERWA'TCH, *v. n.* to watch too long.

To OVERWE'EN, *v. n.* to think too highly or arrogantly.

OVERWE'ENINGLY, *ad.* with too much arrogance.

To OVERWEI'GH, (*overwéy*) *v. a.* to weigh down; to weigh more; to preponderate.

O'VERWEIGHT, (*óverweyt*) *s.* preponderance; the quantity given above the neat weight.

To OVERWHE'LM, *v. a.* to crush under something violent or heavy; to look gloomy; to beat down by force of water.

OVERWHE'LMINGLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to beat down and overcome, applied primarily to water, and figuratively, to calamity or the passions.

OVERWISE, (*overwize*) *a.* affectedly wise; conceited; wise to affectation.

OVERWROUGHT, (*over-rót*) *a.* laboured too much; wrought all over.

OVERYSSEL, a province of the kingdom of the Netherlands, divided into three distinct parts, which are, the territories of Trente, Twente, and Salland. There are many morasses in this province, and but few inhabitants in comparison of the rest. Its greatest riches consist in turfs, which are dug up here, and sent to the neighbouring provinces, particularly to Holland.

OVERZEA'LOUS, (*over zélous*) *a.* zealous too much.

OUGHT, (*aut*) *s.* [Sax. *awhit*. This word is therefore more properly written *aught*] any thing.

OUGHT, (*aut*) *verb imperf.* Owed; was bound to pay, or indebted; to be obliged by duty; to be fit or necessary.

O'VIFORM, *a.* [from *ovum* an egg, and *forma* shape, Lat.] having the shape of an egg.

OVI'PAROUS, *a.* [from *ovum* an egg, and *pario* to bring forth, Lat.] bringing forth eggs; not viviparous.

OUNCE, *s.* [*once*, Fr., *uncio*, Lat.] a weight, the twelfth part of a pound, containing twenty pennyweights in troyweight. In avoirdupois weight, the sixteenth part of a pound. In zoology, an animal of the cat tribe, which inhabits Barbary, Persia, and China. It is about the size of the leopard, but is easily tamed, and is employed in hunting antelopes.

OU'NDLE, a pretty little town in Northamptonshire, with a market on Saturday. It is noted for a well that sometimes makes a drumming noise. It is seated on the river Nen, 26 miles N. E. of Northampton, and 83 N. by W. of London. Pop. 2450.

OUPHE, (*ouf*) *s.* [*auff*, Teut.] a fairy; an imaginary being called a goblin.

OU'PHEN, *a.* elfish. "You *ouphen* heirs of fixed destiny. attend your office." *Shak.*

OUR, *pron. possessive*, [*ure*, Sax.] pertaining or belonging to us; of the same country with us. When the substantive goes before, we write *ours*. "Edmund, you shall be *ours*." *Shak.*

OURSE'LVES, *reciprocal pron.* the plural of *myself*; we, exclusive of others. *Ourself* is used in the singular by kings.

OUSE, a river in Yorkshire, flowing from the Ure, and Swale in Richmondshire; it forms a junction with the Trent, on the borders of Lincolnshire, and the united streams form the Humber.

OUSE, (*ooze*) *s.* [*oost*, Teut.] tanners' bark.

OU'SEL, (*oozel*) *s.* [*osle*, Sax.] the blackbird.

To OUST, *v. a.* [*ouster*, *ôter*, Fr.] in law, to put out, or deprive of.

OUT, *ad.* [*ut*, Sax. *uyt*, Belg.] not in a place, generally opposed to *in*. In a state of disclosure. "The leaves are *out*." *Bac.* Absent from a place or home. From an inner to a more public part. Exhausted, applied to liquors. Discarded by the court. Loudly, or so as to be heard, after the verbs *speak*, *read*, *laugh*, &c. Let to another, applied to lands. In an error, applied to the judgment. At a loss, applied to the understanding. *Out at elbow*, signifies torn or worn in holes, applied to dress, or in a state of poverty, applied to condition. This word is used emphatically before *alas*, and after verbs signifying discovery.

OUT, *interj.*, an expression of abhorrence, signifying be gone immediately.

OUT OF, *prep.* Johnson observes, that *of* seems to be the preposition, and *out* only to modify the sense of *of*; from, applied to produce. Not in, or excluded from, applied to place. Beyond, applied to power. Not in, applied to season. From, applied to the things or materials of which any thing is made. From, or discharge, applied to duty. Inconsistent with, applied to character. Past, without, applied to hope. By means of, applied to cause. In consequence of. *Out of hand*, implies immediately, or without delay.

To OUT, *v. a.* See OUST. To expel; to deprive.

OUT, in composition, generally implies comparison, and signifies something beyond another, or more than usual.

To OUTA'CT, *v. a.* to act to excess.

To OUTBA'LANCE, *v. a.* to overweigh; to preponderate.

To OUTBI'D, *v. a.* to bid more than another person.

OUTBI'DDER, *s.* one that bids more than another.

OU'TBOUND, *a.* bound to sail to some foreign country.

To OUTBRA'VE, *v. a.* to bear down and disgrace by superior courage, insolence, or show.

To OUTBRA'ZEN, *v. a.* to get the better of by impudence.

O'UTBREAK, (*outbreaker*) *s.* an eruption.

To OUTBRE'ATHE, (*outbréethe*) *v. a.* to weary by having better breath; to expire; to breathe out.

OU'TCAST, *part.* thrown away as refuse; banished, expelled, exiled.

OU'TCAST, *s.* one rejected or expelled.

To OUTCRA'FT, *v. a.* to excel in cunning.

OU'TCRY, *s.* noise, a cry of distress, or a clamour of detestation; public sale, auction.

To OUTDA'TE, *v. a.* to antiquate.

To OUTDO', *v. a.* to excel; to perform beyond another.

OU'TER, *a.* without, opposed to *inner*.

OU'TERLY, *ad.* towards the outside.

OU'TERMOST, *a.* superlative of *outer*; farthest from the middle.

To OUTFA'CE, *v. a.* to brave, or bear down by a show of magnanimity or impudence; to stare out of countenance.

To OUTFLY', *v. a.* to leave behind; to go beyond in flight.

OUTFORM, *s.* external appearance.

To OUTFRO'WN, *v. a.* to overbear by frowns; to frown down.

To OUTGI'VE, *v. a.* to exceed another in giving.

To OUTGO', *v. a.* preter. *outwent*, participle *outgone*; to surpass or excel; to go beyond, or leave behind; to overreach, to circumvent.

To OUTGRO'W, (*outgró*) *v. a.* to surpass in growth, or to grow too great or too old for any thing.

OU'TGUARD, *s.* one posted at a distance from the main body, as a defence.

To OUTJE'ST, *v. a.* to overpower by jesting.

To OUTKNA'VE, (*outnáve*) *v. a.* to surpass in knavery.

OUTLA'NDISH, *a.* not native; foreign; alien.

To OUTLA'ST, *v. a.* to exceed in duration.

OU'TLAW, *s.* [*utlaga*, Sax.] one excluded from the benefit of the law.

To OU'TLAW, *v. a.* to deprive of the benefits of the law.

OU'TLAWRY, *s.* a decree by which any person is deprived of the protection of the laws, and cut off from the community.

To OUTLE'AP, (*outleép*) *v. a.* to pass in leaping; to start beyond.

OUTLE'AP, (*outleép*) *s.* a sally; flight; escape.

OU'TLET, *s.* a passage outwards; a passage by which any thing may go out.

OU'TLINE, *s.* the contour or line with which any figure is bounded; an extremity.

To OUTLI'VE, *v. a.* to live longer; to survive.

OUTLI'VER, *s.* a survivor, or one that lives longer than another.

To OUTLOO'K, *v. a.* to face down; to browbeat.

To OUTLU'STRE, (*outlúster*) *v. a.* to surpass in lustre or brightness.

OUTLY'ING, *particip.* and *a.* not in the common course; removed from something else.

To OUTMA'RCH, *v. a.* to leave behind in a march.

OU'TMOST, *a.* at the greatest distance from the middle.

To OUTNU'MBER, *v. a.* to exceed in number.

To OUTPA'CE, *v. a.* to leave behind in walking or riding.

OU'TPARISH, *s.* a parish lying without the walls.

OU'TPART, *s.* a part remote from the centre or main body.

To OUTPOU'R, *v. a.* to emit; to pour forth as in a stream.

To OUTPRI'ZE, *v. a.* to exceed in the value set upon it.

To OU'TRAGE, *v. a.* [*outrager*, Fr.] to injure in a violent, contumelious, rough, or inhuman manner. Neuterly, to be guilty of excesses of turbulence and inhumanity.

OU'TRAGE, *s.* an open violence or mischief committed in a tumult; a commotion.

OUTRA'GIOUS, *a.* [*outrageux*, Fr.] violent; furious; turbulent; tumultuous; exceeding reason or decency; enormous, atrocious. Johnson thinks this word should be written *outrageous*, but says the custom is otherwise.

OUTRA'GIOUSLY, *ad.* in a violent, furious, or boisterous manner.

OUTRA'GIOUSNESS, *s.* fury; violence; raging; disorder and inhumanity.

To OUTRE'ACH, *v. a.* to reach beyond.

To OUTRI'DE, *v. a.* to leave behind in riding.

OUTRI'GHT, (*outrīt*) *ad.* immediately, or without delay; entirely; completely.

OU'TRODE, *s.* excursion. "That——they might make *outrodes* upon the ways of Judea." 1 *Maccabees.*

To OUTRO'OT, *v. a.* to root out.

To OUTRU'N, *v. a.* to leave behind in running. Figuratively, to exceed.

To OUTSA'IL, *v. a.* to sail faster.

OU'TSCAPE, *s.* power of escaping. "It past our powers to lift aside a log so vast, as barr'd all *outscape*." *Chapman.*

To OUTSCO'RN, *v. a.* to bear down with scorn; to despise or slight.

To OUTSE'LL, *v. a.* to sell for more than another; to get a higher price.

To OUTSHI'NE, *v. a.* to excel in lustre; to emit lustre.

To OUTSHOO'T, *v. a.* to exceed in shooting; to shoot beyond.

OU'TSIDE, *s.* the surface, or that part which is exposed to sight; the extreme part, or that which is farthest from the middle; external appearance. The part not within or enclosed, opposed to *inside*. SYNON. *Outside*, is the external part of a thing; *appearance*, the effect produced by, or the idea we form of, the view of that thing.

To OUTSI'T, *v. a.* to sit beyond time.

To OUTSLE'EP, *v. a.* to sleep beyond.

To OUTSPE'AK, (*outspeék*) *v. a.* to speak somewhat beyond; to exceed.

To OUTSPO'RT, *v. a.* to sport beyond.

To OUTSPRE'AD, (*outspréd*) *v. a.* to extend, or spread out.

To OUTSTA'ND, *v. a.* to support or resist; to stand beyond the proper time. Neuterly, to protuberate; to be prominent.

To OUTSTA'RE, *v. a.* to vanquish or exceed in staring.

OU'TSTREET, *s.* a street in the extremities of a town.

To OUTSTRE'TCH, *v. a.* to extend or spread out.

To OUTSTRI'P, *v. a.* [derived by Skinner from *out*, and *spritzen*, to spout, Teut., but Johnson suggests that it might have been originally *out-trip*, the *s* being afterwards inserted] to go faster or beyond another.

To OUTSWE'ETEN, *v. a.* to spoil by excess of sweetness.

To OUTSWE'AR, (*outswáre*) *v. a.* to overpower by swearing.

To OUT-TO'NGUE, (*out-túng*) *v. a.* to bear down by noise.

To OUT-TA'LK, (*out-taúlk*) *v. a.* to exceed in talking.

To OUTVA'LUE, *v. a.* to surpass in value.

To OUTVE'NOM, *v. a.* to exceed in poison.

To OUTVI'E, *v. a.* to exceed or surpass.

To OUTVI'LLAIN, *v.* to exceed in villainy.

To OUTVO'ICE, *v. a.* to exceed in strength of voice or clamour.

To OUTVO'TE, *v. a.* to exceed in number of voters.

To OUTWA'LK, (*outwaúlk*) *v. a.* to walk faster.

OUTWA'LL, (*outwaúll*) *s.* the outward part or wall of a building; external appearance.

OU'TWARD, *a.* [*utweard*, Sax.] on the surface; exposed to the sight, opposed to inward. Foreign, opposed to intestine. Tending to the outparts.

OU'TWARD, *s.* external form.

OU'TWARD, or OU'TWARDS, *ad.* to foreign parts. "*Outward* bound." To the outer parts.

OU'TWARDLY, *ad.* externally, evidently. In appearance only.

To OUTWE'AR, (*outware*) *v. a.* to pass tediously. To last longer than something else.

To OUTWE'IGH, (*outwey*) *v. a.* to exceed in weight, value, or importance.

To OUTWI'T, *v. a.* to cheat or deceive with superior cunning.

OU'TWORK, *s.* that part of a fortification which is nearest the enemy.

OUTWO'RN, *part.* consumed or destroyed by use.

OUTWRO'UGHT, (*outrót*) *part.* exceeding in efficacy or art.

To OUTWO'RTH, *v. a.* to exceed in value.

To OWE, (ō) *v. a.* [*egg*, *aa*, I owe, or I ought, Isl.] to be indebted, or obliged to pay; to be obliged to as a cause or benefactor; to derive from a cause.

OWYHE'E, the easternmost and largest of the Sandwich Islands. Its greatest length is 85 miles, and its breadth 72. Part of the coast presents a very dreary prospect to the spectator; the whole country appearing to have undergone a total change from the effects of some dreadful convulsion. The soil, however, in many places, is exceedingly fertile; and where that is the case the inhabitants have not neglected to lay it out in plantations. There are supposed to be about 150,000 inhabitants on this island. It was here, on Feb. 14, 1779, that the celebrated captain Cook fell a sacrifice to a sudden impulse of revenge in the natives, with whom he unfortunately had a misunderstanding or dispute. Lat. of the eastern extremity, 19. 28. N., long. 156. 0. W.

THE UNIVERSITY AND CITY OF OXFORD,

LONDON PUBLISHED BY THOMAS KELLY, 17, PATERNOSTER ROW.

O'WING, (ō'ing) *part.* following as a consequence; due, as a debt or duty; imputable to, as the agent.

OWL, or O'WLET, (the *ow* pron. as in *how*) *s.* [*ule*, Sax.] a bird, remarkable for hiding itself all day, appearing at night, and catching mice.

O'WLER, *s.* a smuggler. Also, a provincial name for the common alder.

OWN, (ōn) *s.* [*agen*, Sax. *eggen*, Belg.] this word is generally added to the pronouns possessive, *my, thy, his, our, your, their*, and implies property. Sometimes it implies action, to distinguish it from that of any other, and sometimes is used by way of opposition, for something peculiar to a person; as, it is his *own*, not yours.

To OWN, (ōn) *v. a.* to acknowledge; to confess to be one's property, or performance; to possess, claim, or hold by right. To confess, opposed to deny. To avow.

O'WNER, (ōner) *s.* one to whom any thing belongs; rightful possessor; master.

O'WNERSHIP, (ōnership) *s.* a lawful possession.

OWRE, *s.* [*urus*, Lat.] a buffalo.

OX, *s.* plural *oxen*; [*oxa*, Sax. *oxe*, Dan.] the general name for black cattle; properly a castrated bull. There are some wild oxen in Poland, as also in lord Tankerville's park at Chillingham, near Berwick upon Tweed. It is remarkable that when any one of them happens to be wounded, or is grown weak through age or sickness, the rest of the herd gore it to death.

O'XALATES, *s.* in chemistry, salts formed by the combination of any base with the oxalic acid.

OXA'LIC, *a.* in chemistry, belonging to sorrel. The oxalic acid is found in the juice of sorrel in combination with potash.

O'XEYE, *s.* in botany, a species of the chrysanthemum of Linnæus; the greater daisy. The common oxeye is a species of chamomile.

O'XFLY, *s.* a fly troublesome to oxen.

O'XFORD, the capital of Oxfordshire, is seated at the confluence of the Thames and Cherwell, on an eminence almost surrounded by meadows, except on the E. side. The whole town, with the suburbs, is of a circular form, 3 miles in circumference. It consists chiefly of two spacious streets, which cross each other in the middle of the town. The university is said to have been founded by Alfred, but is generally supposed to have been a seminary of learning before his time, although it owed its revival and consequence to his liberal patronage, receiving from him grants of many privileges and large revenues. About the middle of the 12th century, public lectures on the civil law were read here not more than ten years after a copy of Justinian's Institutes had been found in Italy. In the reign of Henry III. there were said to be 15,000 scholars, if they deserve that name, the sole object of many being only to read and write, while the greatest number attained to neither, and the most learned acquired only bad Latin and logic. Here are 20 colleges, and 5 halls, several of which stand in the streets, and give the city an air of magnificence, which remind the traveller of the ancient cities of Greece and Rome. It is thought, that there is not such another group of buildings, nor such another university, at this day, in the world. The colleges are provided with sufficient revenues for the maintenance of a master, fellows, and students. In the halls, the students live, either wholly, or in part, at their own expense. Among the libraries in the university, the most distinguished is the Bodleian, founded by Thomas Bodley; those of All Souls College, Christ Church, Queen's New College, St John's, Exeter, and Corpus Christi, Among other public buildings, are the Theatre, the Ashmolean Museum, the Clarendon Printing-House, the Radcliffe Infirmary, and a fine observatory. It is 54 miles S. W. of London. Sends two members to parliament. Pop. 20,649. Lat. 51. 45. N., long. 1. 10. W.

O'XFORDSHIRE, a county of England, 47 miles in length, and 29 in breadth, bounded on the E. by Buckinghamshire, on the W. by Gloucestershire, on the S. by Berkshire, and on the N. by Warwickshire and Northamptonshire. It is divided into 14 hundreds, which contain one city, 12 market-towns, 280 parishes, 451 villages, and a population of about 162,000. The air is sweet, mild, pleasant, and healthy, for which reason it contains several gentlemen's seats; and the soil, though various, is fertile in corn and grass, and the hills are shaded with woods. It is also an agreeable sporting country, there being abundance of game.

O'XGANG, *s.* twenty acres of land.

O'XIDE, *s.* in chemistry, any substance combined with oxygen, in a proportion not sufficient to produce acidity.

To O'XIDIZE, *v. a.* in chemistry, to combine oxygen with a body without producing acidity.

O'XIDIZEMENT, *s.* in chemistry, the operation by which any substance is combined with oxygen, in a degree not sufficient to produce acidity.

O'XLIP, *s.* the same with cowslip.

OXSTA'LL, (*oxstaúll*) *s.* a stand for oxen.

O'XTONGUE, *s.* in botany, a genus of plants, of which two are British species, viz., the yellow succory, and common oxtongue.

O'XYCRATE, *s.* [from *oxys* sharp, and *kerannumi* to mix, Gr.] a mixture of water and vinegar.

O'XYGEN, *s.* in chemistry, a simple substance composing the greatest part of water and part of atmospheric air.

O'XYGENIZABLE, *a.* in chemistry, that which will combine with oxygen, and does not emit flame during the combination.

To O'XYGENIZE, *v. a.* in chemistry, to acidify a substance by oxygen.

O'XYGENIZEMENT, *s.* in chemistry, the production of acidity by oxygen.

O'XYMEL, *s.* [from *oxys* sharp, and *meli* honey, Gr.] a mixture of vinegar and honey.

OXYMO'RON, *s.* [from *oxys* sharp, and *moros* foolish, Gr.] a figure in rhetoric, in which an epithet of a contrary signification is added, as, "*Painful* pleasure."

OXYRRHO'DINE, *s.* [from *oxys* sharp, and *rodon* rose, Gr.] a mixture of two parts of oil of roses with one of vinegar of roses.

O'YER, *s.* [old Fr. to hear] in law, heard; thus a court of *oyer* and *terminer*, is a place where causes are heard and determined.

O'YES, *s.* [*oyez*, Fr. hear ye] a word used and repeated three times by a public crier in a court of justice, and in delivering a proclamation, to demand silence.

O'YSTER, *s.* [*æster*, Belg.] a shell-fish having two shells.

O'YSTERWENCH, or O'YSTERWOMAN, *s.* a woman who sells oysters. Figuratively, a low, mean, and vulgar woman.

OZÆ'NA, *s.* [from *ozo* to stink, Gr.] in surgery, is a foul and malignant ulcer of the nose, distinguished by its stench, and often accompanied with a caries of the bones of the nose.

O'ZIER, *s.* See OSIER.

P.

P IS the fifteenth letter, and eleventh consonant of our alphabet, and is formed by a slight compression of the anterior part of the lips, as *pull, put, pot*, and has nearly the sound of *b*. When *p* stands before *s* or *t*, its sound is lost;

as in *psalms, psuedo-prophets, Ptolemy, ptisan,* &c. When it stands before *h*, it has the sound of *f*; as in *physic, philosopher, phosphorus,* and in most other words; but in *phthisic,* and some Greek words, the *ph* is not pronounced. Used as a numeral letter, it stood for 400, but with a dash on the top, thus, P̄, for 400,000. Among medical writers it stands for *pugil,* or the eighth part of a handful. In Italian music it stands for *piano,* or soft, and shews that the force of the voice or instrument is to be lessened. P P implies *piu piano,* more soft, and P P P *pianissimo,* the softest possible. P. M., in astronomy, stands for *post meridiem,* or afternoon.

PA'BULAR, *a.* [from *pabulum* food for cattle, Lat.] affording aliment or provender.

PABULA'TION, *s.* [from *pabulum* food for cattle, Lat.] the act of feeding or procuring provender.

PA'BULOUS, *a.* [from *pabulum* food for cattle, Lat.] affording aliment or provender.

PA'BULUM, *s.* [Lat.] among physicians, such parts of our common food as are necessary to recruit the animal fluids; as also any matter that constitutes the cause of a disease.

PACA'TION, *s.* [from *paco* to appease, Lat.] appeasing, pacifying, or assuaging.

PACE, *s.* [*pas,* Fr.] a step or single motion of the foot in walking. The gait or manner of walking. Degree of quickness; hence, to *keep pace with,* is to equal a person either in walking or riding. A measure of five feet. In the manage it is of three kinds, viz., walk, trot, and gallop; to which may be added an amble.

To PACE, *v. n.* to move on slowly. To move. Applied to horses, to move by raising the feet on the same side together. Actively, to measure by steps.

PA'CED, *a.* having a particular gait or manner of walking.

PA'CER, *s.* a horse that raises the two legs on the same side together.

PACI'FIC, *a.* [*pacifique,* Fr. from *pax* peace, and *facio* to make, Lat.] mild; making peace; gentle; appeasing.

PACIFICA'TION, *s.* [Fr. from *pax* peace, and *facio* to make, Lat.] the act of making peace. The act of appeasing.

PACIFICA'TOR, *s.* [*pacificateur,* Fr. from *pax* peace, and *facio* to make, Lat.] a peace-maker.

PACIFICA'TORY, *a.* tending to make peace.

PACI'FIC OCEAN, otherwise called the South Sea, lies between Asia and America, and is upwards of 10,000 miles in breadth. It had its name from the moderate weather the first mariners who sailed in it met with between the tropics.

PA'CIFIER, *s.* one who appeases.

To PA'CIFY, *v. a.* [from *pax* peace, and *facio* to make, Lat.] to reconcile, appease, or quiet an angry person.

PACK, *s.* [Belg. and Teut.] a large bundle of any thing prepared for carriage. A burden or load. A certain number of cards, generally 52. A number of hounds hunting together. A number of persons united in some bad design. Any great number or quantity.

To PACK, *v. a.* [*packan,* Belg.] to bind up for carriage; to despatch in haste, used with *off*; to sort cards iniquitously. Neuterly, to tie up goods; to remove in haste; to associate in bad designs.

PA'CKCLOTH, *s.* [*packleed,* Belg.] a cloth in which goods are bundled or tied up.

PA'CKER, *s.* one who packs goods.

PA'CKET, *s.* [*pacquet,* Fr.] a small pack: a mail of letters. A vessel that carries a mail. A small bundle, as of a mountebank's medicines.

To PA'CKET, *v. a.* to bind up in parcels.

PA'CKHORSE, *s.* a horse employed in carrying burdens of goods.

PA'CKSADDLE, *s.* a saddle on which burdens are laid.

PA'CKTHREAD, (*packthread*) *s.* strong thread used in packing or tying up parcels.

PA'CKWAX, *s.* the strong aponeuroses on the sides of the neck in brutes.

PACO, *s.* in zoology, a species of camel sheep in South America, which has an exceedingly fine fleece.

PACT, *s.* [*pactum,* from *pango* to strike a bargain, Lat.] a contract, bargain, or covenant.

PACTI'TIOUS, (*pactishous*) *a.* [*pactio,* from *pango* to strike a bargain, Lat.] settled upon condition.

PAD, *s.* [*paad,* Sax.] the road; a foot-path. An easy-paced horse. A robber on foot. A soft saddle; properly a saddle or bolster stuffed with straw. A kind of bolster used by crooked people to conceal their deformity.

To PAD, *v. n.* to travel gently. To rob on foot. To make a way smooth and level. To conceal any deformity with a kind of bolster.

PA'DAR, *s.* grouts; coarse flour.

PA'DDER, *s.* one who robs on foot.

To PA'DDLE, *v. n.* [*patouiller,* Fr.] to row; to beat the water as with oars; to play with, or in the water. To finger.

PA'DDLE, *s.* [*pattle,* Brit.] a short oar used by a single rower in a boat. Any thing broad like an oar.

PA'DDLER, *s.* one that paddles.

PA'DDLE-STAFF, *s.* a staff headed with broad iron.

PA'DDOCK, *s.* [*padde,* Belg. *pada,* Sax.] a great frog, or toad. A small enclosure, corrupted from *park, parrack, paddock.*

PADE'LION, *s.* [*pas de lion,* lion's foot] an herb.

PA'DERBORN, a bishoprick in Westphalia. It is bounded by the county of Lippe on the N., and by the duchy of Westphalia, and the principality of Waldeck on the S. In the middle of it are high mountains, containing iron mines; but the rest of the country is fertile in corn and pasture. It is most remarkable for its bacon, or hams, and venison.

PA'DERBORN, a considerable city of Westphalia, capital of a bishopric of the same name, and formerly one of the Hanse Towns. The rivulet Pader rises here under the high altar of the cathedral. It is a celebrated university, and is 37 miles S. W. of Minden, and 43 E. S. E. of Munster. Lat. 51. 46. N., long. 8. 55. E.

PA'DLOCK, *s.* [*padde,* Belg.] a lock hung on a staple to fasten a door, box, &c.

PA'DOWPIPE, *s.* lion's-foot, a herb.

PA'DSTOW, a town in Cornwall, is a place of some trade to Ireland, Bristol, and London. The harbour is capable of containing vessels of 500 tons at high water, but is of dangerous access without a skilful pilot, being rocky on the E. side, and barred with sea-sand on the W. The chief business here, and along this coast, next to the trade in slate-tiles, is fishing for herrings which come up the channel in October. It is 26 miles S. S. W. of Launceston, and 243 W. by S. of London. Market on Saturday. Pop.1822.

PA'DUA, an ancient, large, and celebrated city of Italy, with an university. It is the capital of the Paduano, but is much less considerable than it was formerly; for great part of the circuit within the walls is unbuilt, and the town in general so thinly inhabited, that grass is seen in many places, in the interstices of the stones with which the streets are paved. The houses are built on piazzas, which when the town was well inhabited, and in a flourishing state, may have had a magnificent appearance; but they now rather give it a more gloomy air. The hall of the town-house is

one of the largest in Europe, and contains the cenotaph of Livy, the historian, who was a native of Padua. The university, formerly so celebrated, is now, like every thing else in this city, on the decline. Here is a cloth manufactory; and it is said that the inhabitants of Venice wear no other cloth than what is made here. The city, however, swarms with beggars, who do not ask charity in the name of God, but in the name of St. Antonio. Padua is seated on the rivers Brenta and Bachiglione, in a fine plain; and is about 7 miles in circumference, 22 miles W. of Venice. Lat. 45. 22. N., long. 12. 1. E. Pop. 31,000.

PADUA'NO, a small province of Italy, in the territory of Venice, bounded on the E. by the Dogado, on the S. by the Polesino di Rovigo, on the W. by the Veronese, and on the N. by the Vicentino. Its soil is well watered, and is one of the most fertile in Italy, being about 40 miles in length, and 35 in breadth. Padua is the capital town.

PÆ'AN, *s.* [from the songs sung to Pæan or Apollo, beginning with *Io Pæan*] a song of triumph.

PÆDO-BA'PTISM, *s.* [from *pais* a child, and *baptismos* baptism, Gr.] infant baptism. Pædo-baptists are those who maintain that baptism should be administered to infants.

PA'GAN, *a.* [from *pagus*, Lat. a village; the villages continuing heathen after the cities were Christian] idolatrous; heathenish.

PA'GAN, *s.* a heathen.

PA'GANISM, *s.* [*paganisme*, Fr.] heathenism.

PAGE, *s.* [*page*, Fr.] one side of the leaf of a book. A youth attending on a great person.

To PAGE, *v. a.* to mark the pages of a book with figures. To attend as a page.

PA'GEANT, *s.* a statue in a public show. Any show or spectacle of entertainment.

PA'GEANT, *a.* showy; pompous; gaudy.

To PA'GEANT, *v. a.* to exhibit in show; to represent.

PA'GEANTRY, *s.* pomp; show.

PA'GINAL, *a.* [from *pagina*, Lat.] consisting of pages.

PA'GOD, *s.* an Indian idol or temple.

PAID, *preter.* and *part. pass.* of pay.

PAI'GLE, *s.* a name for the cowslip.

PAIL, *s.* [*palia*, Span.] a vessel in which milk or water is carried.

PAI'LFUL *s.* the quantity that a pail will hold.

PAIN, *s.* [from *pœna* punishment, Lat.] punishment threatened. A sensation of uneasiness. Uneasiness applied to the mind. In the plural, labour; task. The throes of child-birth.

To PAIN, *v. a.* to make uneasy. Used with the reciprocal pronoun, to labour hard, or to hurt in making an effort.

PAI'NFUL, *a.* miserable; afflictive; causing an uneasy sensation; difficult; laborious; industrious.

PAI'NFULLY, *ad.* with great pain, affliction, labour, or diligence.

PAI'NFULNESS, *s.* affliction, sorrow, grief; industry.

PAI'NIM, *s.* [*payen*, Fr.] an infidel; a pagan.

PAI'NIM, *a.* pagan; heathenish.

PAI'NLESS, *a.* without pain.

PAINSTA'KER, *s.* a laborious person.

PAINSTA'KING, *a.* labouring hard and diligently.

PAI'NSWICK, a town of Gloucestershire, has a manufacture of white cloths for the army, and for the India and Turkey trade; and from hence is brought a stone, remarkable for its beauty and neatness, for the pavement of floors. It is 7 miles S. E. of Gloucester, and 101 W. by N. of London. Market on Tuesday. Pop. 4099.

To PAINT, *v. a.* [*peindre*, Fr.] to represent in colours. To cover with colours. Figuratively, to describe; to colour, or diversify. Neuterly, to lay colours on the face.

PAINT, *s.* colours used in representing likenesses.

PAI'NTER, *s.* [*peintre*, Fr.] one who professes the art of representing things in colours.

PAI'NTING, *s.* the art of representing things in colours. A picture. Colours laid on.

PAI'NTURE, *s.* [*peinture*, Fr.] the art of painting. A French word.

PAIR, *s.* [*paire*, Fr.] two things suiting one another. A man and wife. Two of a sort. Two similar parts joined together, and composing one thing. "A *pair* of bellows."

To PAIR, *v. n.* to be joined in parts. To suit or resemble. Actively, to join in couples; to unite as correspondent or opposite.

PAISLEY, a large manufacturing town of Scotland, in the county of Renfrew, which had formerly a celebrated abbey. It is seated on the river White Cart, three miles from Renfrew, and six from Glasgow. The principal manufactures are silk and thread gauze. Pop. 31,456.

PA'LACE, *s.* [*palais*, Fr., *palatium*, Lat.] a house in which a great person resides. A splendid house.

PALA'CIOUS, *a.* royal; noble; magnificent.

PALA'NQUIN, *s.* a kind of covered carriage used by persons of distinction, and supported on the shoulders of slaves in the East.

PA'LATABLE, *a.* agreeable to the taste.

PA'LATE, *s.* [*palatum*, Lat.] the upper part or roof of the mouth. The organ of taste. In botany, the inner part of the mouth of a gaping blossom.

PA'LATIC, *a.* belonging to the palate.

PALA'TINATE, a considerable province of Germany, divided into the Upper and Lower. The Upper Palatinate is also called the Palatinate of Bavaria: see BAVARIA. And the Lower, or Palatinate of the Rhine, is (or lately was) an electorate. It is bounded on the N. by the archbishoprics of Mentz and Triers, on the E. by the circles of Franconia and Suabia, and on the W. and S. by Alsatia. It is about 100 miles in length, and 70 in breadth, and consists of 13 bailiwicks. The revenue of the elector is about 300,000*l.* a year, and in the time of peace he maintains a body of about 6,000 men.

PA'LATINE, *s.* [*palatin*, Fr.] one invested with royal rights and privileges.

PA'LATINE, *a.* possessing royal privileges.

PALE, *a.* [*pale*, Fr., *pallidus*, Lat.] of a white colour; not high-coloured; of a faint lustre; dim.

To PALE, *v. a.* to make whitish or pale.

PALE, *s.* [*palus*, Lat.] a narrow piece of wood joined above and below to a cross-beam, to enclose grounds. Any enclosure or district. In heraldry, a stake placed upright from the top of the chief to the point.

To PALE IN, *v. a.* to enclose with pales. To encompass.

PA'LED, *a.* in botany, applied to such flowers as have leaves surrounding a head or thrum; as the marigold.

PALE-EY'ED, *a.* having dim eyes.

PALE-FA'CED, *a.* having the face whitish, or without any ruddy colour.

PA'LELY, *ad.* wanly, not ruddily.

PA'LENESS, *s.* want of colour; want of lustre.

PA'LENDAR, *s.* a coasting vessel. Not in use.

PA'LEOUS *a.* [from *palea* chaff, Lat.] husky; chaffy.

PALE'RMO, an ancient, rich, and beautiful city of Sicily, in the Val-di-Mazara; situated near the extremity of a kind of natural amphitheatre, formed by high and rocky mountains; but the country that lies between the city and

these mountains, is one of the richest and most pleasant spots in the world: the whole appearing a magnificent garden, filled with fruit-trees of every species, and watered by clear fountains and rivulets, that form a variety of windings through this charming plain. From the singularity of this situation, as well as from the richness of the soil, Palermo has had many flattering epithets bestowed upon it, particularly by the poets, who have denominated it the Conca d'Oro, the Golden Shell, which is at once expressive both of its situation and richness. It has likewise been styled Aurea Valle, Hortus Siciliæ, &c. The inhabitants of Palermo are estimated by Brydone, at 150,000. Two great streets intersect each other in the centre of the city, where they form a handsome square, called the Ottangolo, adorned with elegant uniform buildings. From the centre of this square is seen the whole of these noble streets, and the four great gates of the city which terminate them. About a mile from Palermo, is a celebrated convent of Capuchins, in which is a vault made use of as a receptacle for the dead. It consists of four wide passages, each about 40 feet in length, into which the light is admitted by windows at the ends. Along the sides of these are niches, in which the bodies are set upright, clothed in coarse garments, with their heads, arms, and feet bare. They are prepared for this situation by broiling them six or seven months upon a grid-iron, over a slow fire, till all the fat and moisture are consumed. The skin, which looks like pale-coloured leather, remains entire, and the character of the countenance is in some degree preserved. Palermo is seated on the N. side of the island, at the bottom of the gulf of the same name, 110 miles W. of Messina, 162 S. by W. of Naples, and 235 S. by E. of Rome. Lat. 38. 15. N., long. 13. 23. E.

PALE'STRICAL, *a.* [from *palæstra*, a place for wrestling, Lat.] of or belonging to wrestling.

PA'LESTINE, a country of Turkey in Asia, so called from the Philistines who inhabited its sea-coast. It is also called Judea, from the patriarch Judah; the land of Canaan, and the Promised Land. From its having been the scene of the birth, ministry, and death of Jesus, it has superstitiously been denominated the Holy Land. It is divided from Syria on the N. by Mount Libanus, or Lebanon; from Arabia Deserta on the E. by the mountains of Seir; and it has the deserts of Arabia Petræa on the S.; and the Mediterranean on the W. It is, in general, a fertile country, abounding, where cultivated, with corn, wine, and oil; and it might supply the neighbouring country with all these, as it anciently did, were the present inhabitants equally industrious. The parts about Jerusalem, its capital, are the most mountainous and rocky; but they feed numerous herds and flocks, and yield plenty of honey, with excellent wine and oil; and the valleys produce large crops of corn.

PA'LETTE, *s.* [Fr.] a light board, with a hole, through which the thumb passes, used by a limner to place his colours on.

PA'LFREY, (*pâufrey*) *s.* [*palffrai*, Brit.] a small horse, used by ladies; a state horse with trappings.

PA'LINDROME, *s.* [from *palin* again, and *dromos* a course, Gr.] a word or sentence that reads the same backwards as forwards; as *madam*.

PALINGENESIA, *s.* [from *palin* again, and *genesis* a generation, Gr.] among divines, signifies the same as regeneration. Also, the migration of the soul of a defunct into another body.

PA'LINODE, PA'LINODY, *s.* [from *palin* again, and *ode* a song, Gr.] a recantation.

PALISA'DE, PALISA'DO, *s.* [*palisade*, Fr., *palisado*, Span.] pales set by way of enclosure or defence.

PA'LISH, *a.* somewhat pale or wan.

PALL, (*paull*) *s.* [*pallium*, Lat.] a cloak, or mantle of state. An episcopal vestment, of white woollen cloth about the breadth of a border, made round and thrown over the shoulders, shorn from two lambs offered by the nuns of St. Agnes on the day of her feast. A covering of black velvet, sometimes edged with white silk, thrown over a coffin when carried to interment.

To PALL, (*paull*) *v. a.* to cloak or invest.

To PALL, (*paull*) *v. n.* [*pallu*, Brit. or from *pale*] to grow vapid or tasteless. Actively, to make insipid or vapid; to damp or dispirit. To impair or weaken. To cloy.

PALLA'DIUM, *s.* a security or safeguard. In antiquity, a statue of the goddess Pallas, preserved in Troy, whereon the fate of the city is said to have depended.

PA'LLET, *s.* [from *paille* straw, Fr.] a small or mean bed. A small measure formerly used by chirurgeons, from *palette*, Fr. In heraldry, a little post.

To PA'LLIATE, *v. a.* [from *pallium* a cloak, Lat.] to cloak, cover, or extenuate any crime by excuses or favourable representations; to ease without radical cure.

PA'LLIATION, *s.* [*palliation*, Fr.] the act of covering or extenuating a crime. An imperfect and temporary cure.

PA'LLIATIVE, *a.* [*palliatif*, Fr.] extenuating by excuses and favourable representations.

PA'LLIATIVE, *s.* something that extenuates a crime or alleviates pain.

PA'LLID, *a.* [*pallidus*, Lat.] pale; wan; not high coloured. This adjective is seldom used but of the face.

PALLI'LOGY, *s.* [from *palin* again, and *logos* a discourse, Gr.] a figure in rhetoric, in which the same word is repeated.

PALL-MALL, (*pell-mell*) *s.* [from *pila* a ball, and *malleus* a mallet, Lat., *paille-maille*, Fr. See MALL and MELL] a play in which a ball is struck through an iron ring with a mallet.

PALM, *s.* [*palma*, Lat.] a tree whose branches are worn in token of victory. The hand spread out, or the inside of the hand. In measure three inches.

To PALM, *v. a.* to conceal in the palm. To impose on, used with *upon*. To handle. To stroke with the hand.

PA'LMER, *s.* a pilgrim, so called from the custom of bearing branches of palm by those who had visited the Holy Land. A crown encircling a deer's head.

PA'LMERWORM, *s.* a worm covered with hair, supposed to be so called because he wanders over all plants.

PALME'TTO, *s.* a palm-tree, with the leaves of which women's hats are made.

PALMI'FEROUS, *a.* [from *palma* a palm, and *fero* to bear, Lat.] bearing palms.

PA'LMIPEDE, *a.* [from *palma* a palm, and *pes* a foot, Lat.] web-footed; having the toes joined by a membrane.

PA'LMISTER, *s.* [See PALMISTRY] one who professes palmistry.

PA'LMISTRY, *s.* [from *palma* a palm, Lat.] the cheat of telling fortunes by the lines of the palms.

PALM-SU'NDAY, *s.* the Sunday next before Easter; so called from palm-branches being strewed on the road by the multitude when our Saviour made his triumphal entry into Jerusalem.

PA'LMY, *a.* bearing palms.

PA'LMYRA, formerly a magnificent city of Asia, in the deserts of Arabia, of which Zenobia was queen, who held it out a long time against the Romans, but was at length taken captive, and led in triumph through the streets of Rome. The stupendous ruins of this city were visited by Wood and Dawkins, 1751; and a splendid account of them

published, illustrated by plates, in 1753. This place, which is likewise called by the Arabs Tadmor in the Desert, appears from what we read in the Scriptures to have been originally built by Solomon, though the architecture of its admired remains is probably Grecian, coeval with the time of the Seleucidæ. The present inhabitants, consisting of 30 or 40 families, have erected their mud cottages within the spacious court of a magnificent temple of the sun. Palmyra is situated in the midst of a large sandy plain, surrounded on three sides by a long chain of mountains, 90 miles E. of Damascus. Lat. 33. 20. N., long. 38. 50. E.

PALPABI'LITY, *s.* the quality of being perceivable to the touch.

PA'LPABLE, *a.* [Fr. from *palpo* to stroke with the hand, Lat.] to be perceived by the touch. Gross; coarse; easily detected. Plain or easily perceived.

PA'LPABLENESS, *s.* the quality of being perceived by the touch. Grossness, plainness.

PA'LPABLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to be perceived by the touch. Grossly, plainly.

PA'LPATION, *s.* [from *palpo* to stroke with the hand, Lat.] the act of feeling.

To PA'LPITATE, *v. a.* [*palpito*, Lat.] to beat like the heart; to flutter.

PALPITA'TION, *s.* [*palpitation*, Fr.] the increased motion of the heart, occasioned by fright or disorder.

PA'LSGRAVE, (*páulsgrave*) *s.* [*paltsgraff*, Teut.] a count or earl who has the superintendence of a prince's palace.

PA'LSIED, (*páulsied*) *a.* afflicted with the palsy.

PA'LSY, (*páulsy*) *s.* [*paralysis*, from *paralyo* to relax, Gr. whence *paralysy*, *palasy*, *palsy*,] a disease, wherein the body or some of its parts loose their motion, and sometimes their sensation.

To PA'LTER, (*páulter*) *v. n.* [from *poltron*, Fr.] to prevaricate; to shift or dodge. Actively, to squander; to trifle.

PA'LTERER, (*páulterer*) *s.* an insincere dealer; a shifter.

PA'LTRINESS, (*páultriness*) *s.* meanness.

PA'LTRY, (*páultry*) *a.* [from *poltron*, Fr. a cheat] sorry; worthless; contemptible; mean.

PA'LY, *a.* pale. Used only in poetry.

PAM, *s.* [perhaps from *palma*, Lat. victory, as *trump* is from *triumph*] the knave of clubs.

To PA'MPER, *v. a.* [*pamberare*, Ital.] to fill with food, or feed luxuriously; to glut.

PA'MPHLET, (*pámflet*) *s.* [written by Caxton *paunflet*, from *par un filet*, Fr. by a thread] a small book not bound, only stitched.

To PA'MPHLET, *v. a.* to write small books or pamphlets.

PAMPHLETE'ER, *s.* a scribbler of small books.

PAN, *s.* [*pfan*, Teut.] an earthen vessel broad and hollow. The part of a gun-lock that holds the powder. Any hollow or cavity. "The brain *pan*." In the heathen mythology, the god of shepherds.

PANACE'A, *s.* [from *pan* all, and *akacomia* to cure, Gr.] an universal medicine.

PANA'DA, or PANA'DO, *s.* [*panade*, Fr.] food made by boiling bread, till it is in a manner dissolved in water.

PANA'MA, a rich and handsome town of S. America, capital of a jurisdiction of the same name, with elegant public buildings. The merchandise of Chili and Peru is brought to this place, particularly the gold and silver, and the commodities brought from Europe. The ships unload at a small island, three miles from this place, because the water is so shallow that it will not admit them to come nearer. Old Panama was burnt by Henry Morgan, a bucanier, and the present town is four miles distant from it, and has a more advantageous situation. It stands on a bay of the same name. Lat. 8. 48. N., long. 80. 15. W.

PA'NARY, *a.* in chemistry, belonging to bread.

PA'NCAKE, *s.* a kind of cake or pudding made in a frying-pan.

PA'NCHRESTA, (*pankrestra*) *s.* [from *pan* all, and *chrestos* useful, Gr.] medicines that are supposed efficacious in all diseases.

PANCRA'TICAL, *a.* [from *pan* all, and *krateo* to overcome, Gr.] very strong, or excelling in all gymnastic exercises.

PA'NCREAS, *s.* [from *pan* all, and *kreas* flesh, Gr.] the part called the sweetbread; a conglomerate gland, situated between the bottom of the stomach and the vertebræ of the loins, and affording a juice of great service in assisting digestion.

PANCREA'TIC, *a.* belonging to the pancreas.

PA'NDECT, *s.* [*pandecta*, Lat.] a treatise that comprehends the whole of any science. A digest of civil law.

PANDE'MIC, *a.* [from *pan* all, and *demos* the people, Gr.] incident to a whole people.

PA'NDER, *s.* [from *Pandarus*, the pimp in the story of *Troilus* and *Cressida*, and should be written *Pandar*] a pimp, a male bawd, or a man that procures prostitutes for another.

To PA'NDER, *v. a.* to pimp. To be subservient to lust or passion.

PA'NDERLY, *ad.* pimping; pimplike.

PANDICULA'TION, *s.* [from *pandiculor* to yawn, Lat.] the restlessness, stretching, and uneasiness, usually accompanying the cold fits of an intermitting fever.

PANE, *s.* [*paneau*, Fr.] a square piece of glass; a piece mixed in variegated works with other pieces.

PANEGY'RIC, *s.* [*panégyrique*, F.] a piece written in praise of a person or thing.

PANEGY'RIC, or PANEGY'RICAL, *a.* praising; in the nature of a panegyric.

PANEGY'RIST, *s.* [*panégyriste*, Fr.] one that writes praise; an encomiast.

PA'NEL, *s.* [*panellum*, Lat., *paneau*, Fr.] a square or piece of any matter inserted among others. A square piece in a wainscot. In law, it signifies a schedule, or small roll of parchment, containing the name of the jurors returned by the sheriff to pass upon a trial; so that the impanelling a jury is no more than the sheriff's entering them upon a panel or roll.

PANG, *s.* [*peine*, Fr.] excessive pain; a sudden pain or torture; throes in child-bearing.

To PANG, *v. a.* to torment cruelly.

PA'NGOLIN, *s.* in zoology, an animal of the manis tribe.

PA'NIC, *a.* [from *Pan*, who is supposed to occasion groundless fear] violent without reason, applied to fear.

PA'NICGRASS, *s.* in botany, the panicum of Linnæus; the great loose cocksfoot, and creeping panicgrass, are the British species.

PA'NICLE, *s.* [*panicula*, Lat.] in botany, an assemblage of flowers growing without any very regular order, upon fruitstalks that are variously subdivided; as in the oats. It is said to be *spreading*, when the partial fruitstalks diverge and stand wide asunder, as in the common and reed meadow-grass; *compact*, when they stand near together, as in the sheep's fescue and purple hairgrass. A *panicled bunch*, is an assemblage of flowers partaking of the properties of a panicle and a bunch, as in the golden rod. A *panicled spike*, is an assemblage of flowers partaking of the properties of a panacle and a spike; in the wall fescue and the manured canary-grass, in which the collection of florets resemble a spike in their general appearance, but the

florets are furnished with fruit-stalks shorter than themselves.

PA'NNADE, *s.* the prancing of a high-bred horse.

PA'NNEL, *s.* [*panneel*, Belg. *paneau*, Fr.] a kind of clumsy saddle. In falconry, the stomach of a hawk.

PA'NNIER, *s.* [*panier*, Fr.] a basket or wicker vessel hung on the side of a horse.

PA'NOPLY, *s.* [from *pan* all, and *oplon* a weapon, Gr.] complete armour.

PANORA'MA, *s.* a word derived from the Greek, now in common use, expressing a painting in oil or water colours, representing a view of any country, city, &c.

PA'NSY, or PA'NCY, *s.* a flower, heart's-ease.

To PANT, *v. n.* [*panteler*, old Fr.] to fetch the breath short, when frightened or out of breath. To play with intermission, applied to the wind. To wish or long for.

PANT, *s.* the palpitation of the heart.

PANTALOO'N, *s.* [*pantalon*, Fr.] a man's garment, in which the breeches and stockings are all of a piece.

PANTHEO'LOGY, *s.* [from *pan* all, and *theologia* divinity, Gr.] the whole sum or body of divinity.

PANTHE'ON, *s.* [from *pan* all, and *theos* a god, Gr.] a temple at Rome dedicated to all the gods.

PA'NTHER, *s.* [Gr.] in zoology, an animal which bears a near resemblance to the leopard, but is superior in size.

PA'NTILE, *s.* a gutter-tile.

PA'NTINGLY, *ad.* with a palpitation; breathing short.

PA'NTLER, *s.* [*panetier*, Fr.] a person who keeps the bread in a great family.

PANTO'FLE, *s.* [*pantoufle*, Fr.] a slipper.

PA'NTOMIME, *s.* [Fr. *pan* all, and *mimeomai* to imitate, Gr.] one who can express his meaning by mute actions. A farce consisting in gesture and dumb show. A mimic.

PA'NTON, *s.* a shoe made to recover a narrow and hoof-bound heel.

PA'NTRY, *s.* [*paneterie*, Fr.] the room in which victuals are kept.

PAP, *s.* [*pappe*, Belg. *papa*, Ital. *papilla*, Lat.] the nipple of the breast. Food made for infants, of bread boiled in milk or water. The pulp of fruit.

PAPA', *s.* [Lat. *papas*, Gr.] a name of fondness used by a child to its father.

PA'PACY, *s.* [from *papa* the pope, Lat.] the office or dignity of a pope.

PA'PAL, *a.* [*papal*, Fr.] belonging to the pope.

PAPA'VEROUS, *s.* [from *papaver* a poppy, Lat.] belonging to or resembling poppies.

PA'PER, *s.* [*papyrus*, Lat. *papier*, Fr.] the reed of the Nile, on which they wrote before the invention of paper; a substance on which we write or print, made of linen rags ground, macerated in water, and formed into thin sheets by means of a sieve. A piece of paper. A single sheet printed or written, usually applied to journals, or essays published in single sheets.

PA'PER, *a.* any thing slight or thin, made of paper.

To PA'PER, *v. a.* to cover or wrap in paper. To register.

PA'PERMAKER, *s.* one who makes paper.

PAPE'SCENT, *a.* tending towards or resembling pap.

PAPI'LIO, *s.* [Lat.] a moth of various colours, by some called a butterfly.

PAPILIONA'CEOUS, [from *papilio* a butterfly, Lat.] in botany, applied to such flowers as represent a butterfly with its wings expanded, as in the pea, broom, gorse, &c.

PAPI'LLARY, PAPI'LLOUS, *a.* [from *papilla* a pap, Lat.] having emulgent vessels resembling paps.

PA'PIST, *s.* [*papiste*, Fr.] one that adheres to the communion of the pope and church of Rome.

PAPI'STICAL, *a.* popish; adhering to the pope.

PA'PISTRY, *s.* popery: the doctrine of the church of Rome.

PA'PPOUS, *a.* [from *pappus* down, Lat.] in botany, applied to seeds covered with a light thin down, as in the dandelion, thistle, &c.

PA'PPY, *a.* soft; juicy. Easily divided.

PAPULO'SITY, *s.* [from *pappus* down, Lat.] fulness of blisters or pimples.

PAR, *s.* [Lat.] the state of equality, or equal value.

PA'RABLE, *s.* [from *paraballo* to compare, Gr.] a similitude; a fable or story made use of to convey some important truth, and originally borrowed from the hieroglyphic characters.

PARA'BOLA, *s.* [Lat.] in geometry, a conic section arising from a cone's being cut by a plane parallel to one of its sides.

PARABO'LIC, or PARABO'LICAL, *a.* [*parabolique*, Fr.] expressed in parables, or by similitudes. In geometry, having the form or properties of a parabola.

PARABO'LICALLY, *ad.* by way of parable, or similitude. In the form of a parabola.

PARA'BOLISM. *s.* in algebra, is the division of the terms of an equation, by a known quantity that is involved or multiplied in the first term.

PARA'BOLOID, *s.* [from *parabole*, a parabola, and *eidos* form, Gr.] a paraboliform curve in geometry, whose ordinates are supposed to be in subtriplicate, subquadruplicate, &c., ratio of their respective abscissæ. There is another species; for if you suppose the parameter, multiplied into the square of the abscissa, to be equal to the cube of the ordinate, then the curve is called a semicubical *paraboloid*. *Harris.*

PARACENTE'SIS, *s.* [from *para* with, and *kenteo* to prick, Gr.] in surgery, an operation for the dropsy, called tapping.

PARACE'NTRIC, PARACE'NTRICAL, *a.* [from *para* from, and *kentron* the centre, Gr.] deviating from the centre.

PARACLE'TE, *s.* [from *parakaleo* to comfort, Gr.] an advocate or comforter; generally applied to the third person in the Holy Trinity.

PARA'DE, *s.* [Fr.] an ostentatious show or display. Military order. A place where troops are drawn up for duty. A guard, or a posture of defence.

PA'RADIGM, *s.* [from *paradiknymi* to shew near at hand, Gr.] an example.

PA'RADISE, *s.* the garden of bliss in which our first parents were placed. Any place which affords exquisite happiness.

PARADISI'ACAL, *a.* suiting, resembling, or forming paradise.

PA'RADOX, *s.* [*paradoxe*, Fr. from *para* from or contrary, and *doxa* opinion, Gr.] a tenet contrary to a received opinion, and which at first appears absurd, but is actually true.

PARAD'OXICAL, *a.* of the nature of a paradox.

PARADO'XICALLY, *ad.* after the manner of a paradox.

PARADOXO'LOGY, *s.* [from *paradoxos* a paradox, and *lego* to speak, Gr.] speaking in paradoxes.

PARAGO'GE, *s.* [from *parago* to prolong, Gr.] a figure whereby a syllable or letter is added to the end of a word; as, *vast, vastly.*

PA'RAGON, *s.* [*paragone*, Ital.] a model; pattern; something superlatively excellent; fellow, equal.

To PA'RAGON, *v. a.* to compare; to equal.

PA'RAGRAPH, (*paragraf*) *s.* [from *para* from, and *grapho* to write, Gr.] a distinct part of a discourse. In printing, a mark used to signify the beginning of some other subject, and formed thus ¶.

PARAGRA'PHICALLY, (*paragráfically*) *ad.* with distinct breaks or sentences.

PARAGUA'Y, a large country of S. America, bounded on the N. by Amazonia, on the E. by Brasil, on the S. by Patagonia, and on the W. by Chili and Peru. It contains six provinces; namely, Paraguay Proper, Parana, Guaria, Uraguay, Tucuman, and La Plata, from which the whole country is also called La Plata. It has numerous lakes and rivers. Of the latter, the three principal are the Paraguay, Uraguay, and Parana, the united streams of which form the celebrated Rio-de-la-Plata. These rivers annually overflow their banks; and, on their recess, leave them enriched by a slime which renders the soil extremely fertile. This vast country is far from being wholly subdued, or planted by the Spaniards; many parts being still unknown to them, as well as to every other European nation. The principal province of which we have any knowledge is that which is called La Plata, toward the mouth of the river of that name. This province, with all the adjacent parts, is one continued plain for several hundred miles; extremely fertile, and producing cotton in great abundance, tobacco, and the valuable herb called Paraguay, which is peculiar to this country, and the infusion of which is drunk in all the Spanish provinces of S. America, instead of tea. They have also a variety of fruits, and very rich pastures; but the country has but few woods or forests. The air is remarkably sweet and serene. The Spaniards discovered this country, by sailing up the Rio-de-la-Plata in 1515, and founded the town of Buenos Ayres, on the S. side of the river. In 1580 the Jesuits were admitted into these fertile regions, where they afterwards founded, at the commencement of the 17th century, and with the permission of Philip III., the famous missions of Paraguay; which were a number of colonies, each governed by two Jesuits, one of whom was rector, and the other his curate. They undertook not only to make proselytes to the church, but to open a new source of wealth to the mother country. To this end they represented, that they ought to be independent of the Spanish governors; and that, as the vices of the Europeans might contaminate their new converts, and destroy the great objects of the missions, no other Spaniards should be permitted to enter the country. To these terms the court agreed; they consented to a certain capitation-tax on the natives, and to some other stipulations in favour of the crown. In process of time, the Jesuits, by the most wonderful address and persevering patience, and without the least degree of force, acquired the most absolute dominion, both ecclesiastical and civil, over the natives, whom they even instructed in military discipline. The first of the missionaries, zealous and pious men, underwent the greatest hardships; and many of them were killed by the suspicious Indians, before they could obtain their confidence, and convince them that they wished only to do them good. In 1757, the king of Spain exchanged the colonies of the E. shore of the river Uraguay for the Portuguese colony of St. Sacrament, which caused that river to become the boundary of the respective possessions of the two crowns. This produced an insurrection of the Indians, who were defeated by the Spanish governor, with the loss of 2,000 of them killed. In 1767, the court expelled the Jesuits from S. America, and the natives, after this expulsion, were put upon the same footing with the other Indians of the Spanish part of that vast continent.

PARALI'PSIS, *a.* [from *paraleipho* to pass over, Gr.] a figure in rhetoric, wherein that thing is let pass, which nevertheless is intended to be insisted on at large.

PARALLA'CTIC, PARALLA'CTICAL, *a.* belonging to a parallax.

PA'RALLAX, *s.* [from *parallatto*, to differ, Gr.] with astronomers, is of several kinds. The *diurnal parallax*, is the difference between the true place of a celestial body, as seen from the earth's centre, and its apparent one, as seen from her surface. It is greatest of all in the horizon, and then called the *horizontal parallax;* but it decreases gradually as the body ascends above the horizon, called its *parallax in altitude*, till it vanishes in the zenith. The parallax of a star in a vertical circle changes its place with regard to the other circles of the sphere, and makes its visible longitude, latitude, and right ascension, different from the true ones; and hence arise what is termed *parallax in latitude, longitude,* or *right ascension.* The diurnal parallax always makes the object to appear lower than its true place; and according to the number of times the planet or star's distance from the earth is increased, so many times less will be the parallactic angle. The *parallax of the grand orb,* or *the annual parallax,* which is called by Ptolemy *prostaphæresis orbis,* and by Copernicus, *commutation,* is the angle under which the semidiameter of the earth's orbit appears, when viewed from a superior planet or star.

PA'RALLEL, *a.* [from *parallelos* equi-distant, Gr.] extended in the same direction; preserving always the same distance. Having the same tendency; continuing the resemblance through several particulars; like.

PA'RALLELS, *s.* lines continuing their course, and equally distant from each other. Lines on the globe, which distinguish the latitude. Direction conformable to that of another line. Resemblance; likeness. A comparison. Any thing resembling another.

To PA'RALLEL, *v. a.* to place so as to keep the same direction with, or be at the same distance from, another line. To correspond to. To compare. To bear resemblance to.

PARALLE'LISM, *s.* the state of being parallel.

PARALLE'LOGRAM, *s.* [*parallelos* equi-distant, and *gramma* a figure, Gr.] in geometry a right-lined quadilateral figure, whose opposite sides are parallel and equal.

PARALLELOGRA'MICAL, *a.* having the properties of a parallelogram.

PARALLELOPI'PEDON, *s.* [*parallelopipède*, Fr.] a solid figure contained under six parallelograms, whose opposite sides are equal and parallel.

PARA'LOGISM, *s.* [from *para* from, or contrary, and *lego* to speak, Gr.] a false argument.

PARA'LOGY, [from *para* from, or contrary, and *lego* to speak, Gr.] a false reasoning.

PARA'LYSIS, *s.* [from *paralyo* to relax, Gr.] the palsy.

PARALY'TIC, or PARALY'TICAL, *a.* [from *paralyo* to relax, Gr.] affected with the palsy.

PARAMARI'BO, the principal town and seat of government in the province of Surinam, in South America, It is a very flourishing and lively place, abounding in every thing which can indicate wealth. The town is very extensive, and remarkably clean, and the houses, which are about 14,000 in number, are extremely well built. Rows of orange and lemon trees, &c., are planted in the streets, at the distance of ten or twelve feet from the houses, which, in the months of May and June, diffuse a most delicious fragrance. Lat. 5. 48. N., long. 55. 11. W.

PARAMA'TTA, the second town in magnitude of the British Colony in New South Wales.

PARA'METER, *s.* a constant right line in each of the three conic sections, called likewise the *latus rectum.*

PA'RAMOUNT *a.* [*paramont*, old Fr.] having the chief or highest authority. Eminent, or of the highest order.

PA'RAMOUNT, *s.* the chief, supreme lord.

PA'RAMOUR, *s.* [*par* and *amour*, Fr.] a lover; a mistress.

PA'RANYMPH, (*paranymf*) *s.* [from *para* with, and *nymphe* a bride, Gr.] a brideman. One that countenances another.

PA'RAPEGM, *s.* [from *parapegnymi* to fix, Gr.] a brazen table fixed to a pillar, on which laws and proclamations, the rising and setting of stars, and other astronomical observations, were formerly engraven.

PA'RAPET, *s.* [Fr.] a wall breast-high.

PARAPHERNA'LIA, (*parafernália*) *s.* [Lat. from *para* over, and *pherne* a dower, Gr.] goods in the wife's disposal.

PARAPHIMO'SIS, (*parafimósis*) *s.* [from *para* much, and *phimoo* to bind, Gr.] a disease wherein the prepuce cannot be drawn over the glans.

PA'RAPHRASE, (*párafraze*) *s.* [from *para* about, and *phrazo* to speak, Gr.] a loose interpretation, wherein more regard is had to an author's meaning than his words.

To PA'RAPHRASE, (*parafraze*) *v. a.* [from *para* about, and *phrazo* to speak, Gr.] to interpret freely, so as to give the sense of a passage, but not the meaning of every word.

PA'RAPHRAST, (*parafrast*) *s.* [from *para* about, and *phrazo* to speak, Gr.] one who expounds in many words.

PARAPHRA'STIC, PARAPHRA'STICAL, *a.* explained in a free or loose manner; not literal.

PARAPHRENI'TIS, (*parafrenítis*) *s.* [a secondary phrensy, Gr.] an inflammation of the diaphragm, accompanied with a violent fever, and great pain in expiration.

PARAPLE'GIA, *s.* [from *para* much, and *plesso* to strike, Gr.] a palsy which seizes all parts of the body, except the head.

PA'RASANG, *s.* a Persian measure of length.

PARASIOPE'SIS, *s.* [from *para* much, and *siopao* to be silent, Gr.] a figure in rhetoric, which signifies keeping silence.

PA'RASITE, *s.* [Fr., from *parasitos* an attendant upon the priests, Gr.] a term of reproach used for a flatterer or mean dependant.

PARASI'TIC, or PARASI'TICAL, *a.* [from *parasitos*, an attendant upon the priests, Gr.] flattering or wheedling. In botany, applied to those vegetables that do not take root in the earth, but grow upon other plants or trees; thus the mistletoe is found to grow upon the apple-tree, the pear, the lime, the elm, the poplar, the hawthorn, and the buckthorn, but never upon the ground.

PARASO'L, *s.* [from *para* from, Gr., and *sol* the sun, Lat.] a small canopy or umbrella, used to defend the head from the heat of the sun.

PARASYNE'XIS, *s.* [from *parasynago* to gather together, Gr.] in the civil law, a conventicle or unlawful meeting.

PARATHE'SIS, *s.* [from *para* with and *tithemi* to put, Gr.] a figure in grammar, where two or more substantives are put in the same case. In rhetoric, a small hint of a thing. In printing, the matter contained within two crotchets, marked thus [ ].

To PA'RBOIL, *v. a.* [*parbouiller*, Fr., or from *part-boil*,] to half-boil.

To PA'RBREK, *v. n.* [*brecker*, Belg.] to vomit.

PA'RCÆ, *s.* [Lat.] the poetical Fates and Destinies, daughters of Erebus and Nox: they are three in number, viz., Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos; whereof the first holds the distaff, the second draws the thread of human life, and the last cuts it off.

PA'RCEL, *s.* [*parcelle*, Fr.] a small bundle. A part taken separately. A quantity or mass. A number of persons or things, used in contempt.

To PA'RCEL, *v. a.* to div de into separate portions. To make up into a mass.

PA'RCENER, *s.* in law, applied to a man's sisters or daughters, who become possessed as joint tenants or co-heirs of a man's estate, by his dying without issue male.

PA'RCENERY, *s.* holding or occupying of lands by joint tenants, otherwise called coparceners.

To PARCH, *v. a.* to scorch or burn slightly. To dry up. Neuterly, to be scorched or dried.

PA'RCHMENT, *s.* [*parchemin*, Fr., *pergamena*, Lat., because invented at Pergamus] sheep-skins dressed for writing.

P'ARCITY, *s.* [*parcitas*, Lat.] frugality; sparingness.

PARD, PA'RDALE, *s.* [*pardus*, *pardalis*, Lat.] the leopard; in poetry, any spotted beast.

To PA'RDON, *v. a.* [*pardonner*, Fr.] to excuse an offender, forgive a crime, or remit a penalty. *Pardon me*, is a phrase of civil denial, or slight apology.

PA'RDON, *s.* [*pardon*, Fr.] the act of forgiving an offender a crime, or of remitting a penalty. Forgiveness received; exemption from forgiveness.

PA'RDONABLE, *a.* excusable, venial.

PA'RDONABLENESS, *s.* the quality of being possible to be forgiven, venialness.

PA'RDONABLY, *ad.* in such a manner as may be forgiven; venially.

PA'RDONER, *s.* one who forgives. One of the fellows that carried about the pope's indulgences, and sold them to such as would buy them, against whom Luther incensed the people of Germany.

To PARE, *v. a.* to cut off the outward coat or surface; to cut off extremities by little and little.

PARE'CBASIS, *s.* [Gr.] in rhetoric, the exaggeration of a crime.

PAREGO'RIC, *a.* [from *paregoreo* to mitigate, Gr.] having the power in medicine, to comfort, mollify, or assuage.

PARE'NCHYMA, (*parenkyma*) *s.* [from *parenchyo* to pour forth, Gr.] a spongy or pory substance; a part through which the blood is strained for its better fermentation and perfection.

PARENE'SIS, *s.* [from *paraineo* to admonish, Gr.] persuasion.

PA'RENT, *s.* [*parens*, from *pario* to bring forth, Lat.] a father or mother.

PA'RENTAGE, *s.* [*parentage*, Fr.] extraction; birth; condition with respect to rank of parents.

PARE'NTAL, *a.* becoming or belonging to parents.

PARENTA'TION, *s.* [*parento*, to perform rites in honour of the dead, Lat.] something done or said in honour of the dead.

PARE'NTHESIS, *s.* [from *para* over, *en* in, and *tithemi* to put, Gr.] in grammar, a sentence which may be left out without spoiling the sense of the period; in printing, marked thus ( ).

PARENTHE'TICAL, *a.* pertaining to a parenthesis.

PARE'NTICIDE, *s.* [from *parens* a parent, and *cædo* to kill, Lat.] the killing a father or mother.

PA'RER, *s.* an instrument used to cut away the surface.

PA'RERGY, *s.* [from *para* over, and *ergon* work, Gr.] something unimportant or done by the by.

PA'RGET, *s.* a plaster laid on the ceiling of a room.

PA'RGET, *v. a.* to cover with plaster.

PARHE'LION, *s.* [from *para* near, and *helios* the sun, Gr.] a mock sun.

PARIETAL, *a.* [from *paries* a wall, Lat.] constituting the sides or walls.

PA'RING, *s.* rind, that which is pared off any thing.

PA'RIS, the capital of France, one of the largest, finest, and most populous cities of Europe. The river Seine, which crosses it, forms 3 small islands, called the island of Louviers, the Notre Dame, and the Palace, which last is the ancient city of Paris. The inhabitants are computed at 800,000.

PARIS.

LONDON PUBLISHED BY THOMAS KELLY, PATERNOSTER ROW

It is 2 leagues in diameter, and 6 in circumference, including the suburbs. It is supposed to contain 875 streets, and 24,000 houses, among which are many of five, six, and even seven stories. There are nine principal bridges in Paris. two of which occupy the whole breadth of the Seine, namely, the Pont Neuf, and the Pont Royal. The public fountains are very numerous, and on some of them is displayed very elegant sculpture. The public places, squares, &c., are also numerous and elegant, among which may be noticed the Place de Louis XV., of an octagon form, in which was an equestrian statue in bronze, of that monarch. This square, lately called the Place de-la-Révolution, was the fatal scene of the execution of the unfortunate Louis XVI., and afterwards of his unhappy consort; Marie Antoinette, the former on the 21st of January, and the latter on the 16th of October, 1793. The cathedral of Notre-Dame, a Gothic structure, is one of the largest in Europe, and contains 45 chapels. The 4 principal palaces are, the Louvre, the Thuilleries, the Palais-Royal, lately called le Palais d'Egalité, and the Luxembourg. The Louvre is distinguished into the Old and New. The Old Louvre was begun by Francis I., in 1528; and the grand gallery, 1,362 feet long, and 30 broad, which joins it to the Thuilleries, was begun under Charles IX., and finished by Louis XIV., who likewise built, in 1665, the New Louvre. But it is still an unfinished structure. The Thuilleries, begun in 1564 by Catharine de Medicis, continued by Henry IV., and completed by Louis XIV., takes its name from its situation in a place in which were formerly many tile-kilns (*tuileries*) which, for three or four centuries, furnished the greatest part of the tiles used in Paris. The garden of the Thuilleries, in front of the palace, and on the banks of the Seine, is unquestionably the finest public walk in Paris. The Palais-Royal, in the interior, has been recently embellished with many beautiful buildings, with shops, coffee-houses, and a garden, which render it like a perpetual fair, and one of the most pleasing walks in the city. The gardens of the palace of Luxembourg, also form a fine promenade. Paris is the see of an archbishop, and, before the revolution, contained 51 parochial, 21 subsidiary, and 17 collegiate, churches; among which were 13 chapters, 40 chapels, 3 abbeys, 22 priories, and 50 convents for men, ecclesiastical and secular; 7 abbeys, 6 priories, and 53 convents for women; 12 seminaries, and 16 hospitals, 6 of which were appropriated to deserted children. Paris forms, with a small district round it, one of the departments of France, and is 245 miles S. E. of London, 625 N. W. of Vienna, and 630 N. E. of Madrid. Lat. 48. 50¼. N. The difference of longitude of the observatories of Greenwich and Paris, from many astronomical observations, is 2°. 20′, the latter being to the East. Paris was taken by the allied powers at war with Buonaparte, in 1814, and then became the seat of the government of Louis XVIII., who was recalled to the throne of France, on this occasion; but, in March 1815, experienced a new revolution in the return of Napoleon from Elba; and, in May following, was the theatre of the splendid and imposing spectacle of the celebrated *Champ de Mai*—but the power of Napoleon being completely annihilated by the memorable battle of Waterloo, in June 1815, the Bourbons again returned to Paris, and resumed the government of France.

PA′RISH, *s.* [*paroisse*, Fr.] a district belonging to the same church, and under the care of the same priest.

PA′RISH, *a.* belonging to, or having the care of, the parish; maintained by the parish.

PARI′SHIONER, (*parishŏner*) *s.* [*paroissien*, Fr.] one that belongs to a parish.

PA′RITOR, *s.* a beadle or summoner of the courts of civil law.

P′ARITY, *s.* [*parité*, Fr.] equality; likeness.

PARK, *s.* [*pearruc*, Sax., *parc*, Fr.] a piece of ground enclosed and stored with beasts of chase.

To PARK, *v. a.* to enclose as in a park.

PARKGA′TE, a sea-port of Cheshire, from whence packet boats regularly sail to Ireland. It is seated on the N. E. coast of the river Dee, 12 miles N. W. of Chester, and 193 N. W. of London.

PA′RLE, *s.* [from *parler*, Fr.] conversation. The act of treating by word of mouth.

To PA′RLEY, *v. n.* [from *parler*, Fr.] to treat by word of mouth; generally used in war of the treaties carried on by enemies during a suspension of arms for that purpose.

PA′RLEY, *s.* a treaty carried on by word of mouth. To *beat* or *sound a parley*, signifies to give the signal for a conference, by beat of drum or sound of trumpet.

PA′RLIAMENT, *s.* [*parlement*, Fr.] the assembly of the king, lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, for debating of matters touching the commonwealth, and the making or correction of laws.

PARLIAMEN′TARY, *a.* enacted by, suiting, belonging to, or performed by the parliament.

PA′RLOUR, *s.* [*parloir*, Fr.] in monasteries, a room where the religious meet and converse. In houses, a room furnished for reception and entertainment.

PA′RLOUS, *a.* [perhaps from *parler* to speak; but Junius derives it from *perilous*, used in the same sense as the Latin *improbus*] keen; sprightly; waggish. "A *parlous* wit."

PA′RLOUS, *a.* [from *peerless*] incomparable; matchless.

PA′RLOUSNESS, *s.* quickness; keenness.

PA′RMA, a principality of Italy, bounded on the N. by the Po; on the N. E. by the Mantuan; on the E. by the duchy of Modena; on the S. by Tuscany; and on the W. by Placentia. The air is very wholesome, and the inhabitants live to a great age. The soil is very fertile in corn, wine, oil, and hemp; the pastures feed a great number of cattle, and the cheese is in very high esteem. Here are mines of copper and silver, and an abundance of truffles. Parma is the capital town. By the treaty of Fontainebleau, 1814, Parma was given, in full sovereignty, to Maria Louisa, the ci-devant empress of France, daughter of the emperor of Germany, and her heirs. Lat. 44. 45. N., long. 10. 26¼. E.

PA′RMA, an ancient, rich, populous, and handsome town of Italy, capital of the principality of the same name, with an university. It has a magnificent cathedral, and the largest opera-house in Europe, which has seats for 8,000 people. The dome and the church of S. John, are painted by the famous Corregio, who was a native of this place. The Don Carlos, king of the Two Sicilies, carried away a library from this place to Naples, which contained 18,000 volumes, and a very valuable cabinet of curiosities, as also the rich collection of medals. It is 60 miles S. E. of Cremona, and 60 S. E. of Milan. Lat. 44. 50. N., long. 10. 30. E.

PA′RMESAN, *s.* is a name given to a kind of cheese, much esteemed among the Italians, and made at Parmesan, from whence it is sent to various parts of Europe. It is said to be made of skimmed milk.

PARNA′SSUS, now called *Parnasso*, a famous mountain of Turkey in Europe, in Livadia, near the ruins of Delphos. It has two heads, one of which was formerly very famous for being consecrated to Apollo and the Muses, and the other to Bacchus. It is the highest in Greece, and from the top there is a prospect as far as Corinth. The Turks call it Licaoura.

PARNA′SSUS, *s.* See GRASS OF PARNASSUS.

PARO′CHIAL, (*parókial*) *a.* [*parochialis*, from *parochia*, in modern Latin, a parish; in ancient Latin, houses

and lands given to old captains for their maintenance, Lat.] belonging to a parish.

PA'RODY, *s.* [*parodie*, Fr., from *para* contrary, and *ode* a song, Gr.] a kind of writing, wherein the words of an author are applied to another subject; generally applied to the turning something serious into burlesque; travesty. Popular maxim; adage.

To PA'RODY, *v. a.* [*parodier*, Fr.] to apply the words of an author to a different subject, generally in order to cause pleasantry.

PAROE'MIA, *s.* [from *para* near to, and *oime* the way, Gr.] a proverb. In rhetoric, a proverbial manner of speaking.

PAROLE, *s.* [Fr.] a word given by way of assurance. A promise given by a prisoner not to go away.

PARONOMA'SIA, *s.* [from *para* near, and *onoma* a name, Gr.] in rhetoric, a figure wherein words alike in sound, but of a different sense, are alluded to.

PARONY'CHIA, (*paronykia*) *s.* [Gr.] a swelling under the root of the nail of a finger; a whitlow, or felon.

PARO'NYMOUS, *a.* [from *para* near, and *onoma* a name, Gr.] resembling another word.

PA'ROQUET, *s.* [*parroquet*, or *perroquet*, Fr.] a small parrot.

PARO'TID, *a.* [from *para* near, and *ota* the ears, Gr.] belonging to the salivary glands, which are behind the ears.

PARO'TIS, *s.* [from *para* near, and *ota* the ears, Gr.] a tumour in the glandules behind and about the ears, generally called the emunctories of the brain; though, indeed, they are the external fountains of the saliva of the mouth.

PARO'XYSM, *s.* [from *para* much, and *oxys* acute, Gr.] a severe fit of a disease, in which it grows more violent and dangerous.

PA'RRICIDE, *s.* [Fr., from *pater* a father, and *cædo* to kill, Lat.] one who destroys a father. Figuratively, one who invades his country, or kills one whom he ought particularly to reverence. The murder of a father, or one to whom reverence is due, from *parricidium*, Lat.

PARRICI'DAL or PARRICI'DIOUS, *a.* [from *pater* a father, and *cædo* to kill, Lat.] relating to, or committing parricide.

PA'RROT, *s.* [*perroquet*, Fr.] in ornithology, a numerous tribe of birds, many species of which are very beautiful, besides attracting attention by the exercise of speech.

To PA'RRY, *v. n.* [*parier*, Fr.] to put by thrusts in fencing; to fence.

To PARSE, *v. a.* [from *pars* a part, Lat.] in grammar, to resolve a sentence into its different parts of speech.

PARSIMO'NIOUS, *a.* frugal; niggardly; stingy; covetous.

PARSIMO'NIOUSLY, *ad.* in a frugal, sparing, or covetous manner.

PARSIMO'NIOUSNESS, *s.* a disposition of sparing or saving.

PA'RSIMONY, *s.* [*parsimonia*, from *parco* to spare, Lat.] frugality; stinginess; covetousness.

PA'RSLEY, *s.* [*persli*, Brit., *persil*, Fr.] an herb, principally used with us in sauces, but supposed to be possessed of diuretic powers in a considerable degree.

PA'RSLEYPIERT, *s.* a plant with trailing leafy stems, jagged leaves divided into three lobes, and small greenish white blossoms; found in corn-fields and dry gravelly soils, in abundance. It flowers in May.

PA'RSNIP, or PA'RSNEP, *s.* a root of a light yellow colour.

PA'RSON, *s.* [derived either from *persona* a person or part, because the parson *omnium personam in ecclesiâ sustinet*, sustains the part of all in the church, or from *parochia* a parish, Lat.] a clergyman; a parish priest. SYNON. There are three ranks of *clergymen* below that of a dignitary, viz., parson, vicar, and curate. *Parson* is the first; meaning a rector, or he who receives the great tithes of a benefice. *Clergyman* may imply any person ordained to serve at the altar. *Parsons* are always priests; whereas *clergymen* are only deacons.

PA'RSONAGE, *s.* the benefice of a parish.

PART, *s.* [*pars*, Lat.] something taken from and less than a whole; a portion; a number. A share or concern. A side or party. In the plural, qualities, powers, or faculties; regions, districts. Applied to the mind, accomplishments.

PART, *ad.* partly; in some measure.

To PART, *v. a.* [*partior*, Lat.] to divide; to separate; to keep asunder. Neuterly, to quit each other; to take leave of; to have share; to go away. To set out; from *partir*, Fr.

PA'RTABLE, *a.* capable of having its parts separated.

To PARTA'KE, *v. n.* preter. I *partook*, part. passive, *partaken*; to share; to have something of the property, nature, claim, or right; to be admitted to; not to be excluded; to combine, or enter into a design.

PARTA'KER, *s.* a sharer in any thing. An accomplice, associate.

PA'RTER, *s.* one who separates or divides.

PARTE'RRE, *s.* [Fr.] a level division of a garden, generally furnished with flowers, &c.

PA'RTIAL, (*párshial*) *a.* [Fr., from *pars* a part or party, Lat.] inclined to favour one side more than another.

PARTIA'LITY, (*parshiálity*) *s.* [*partialité*, Fr.] the act of favouring one party more than another.

To PARTIA'LIZE, (*parshialize*) *v. a.* [*partialiser*, Fr.] to make a person favour one side more than another.

PA'RTIALLY, (*párshially*) *ad.* with favour or dislike to one more than another.

PARTIBI'LITY, *s.* divisibility; separability.

PA'RTIBLE, *a.* [from *pars* a part, Lat.] capable of being separated; divisible.

PARTI'CIPABLE, *a.* such as may be shared among several.

PARTI'CIPANT, *a.* [Fr., from *pars* a part, and *capio* to take, Lat.] sharing; having a share or part.

To PARTI'CIPATE, *v. n.* [from *pars* a part, and *capio* to take, Lat., *participer*, Fr.] to enjoy in common with others. To have a part of more things than one; to receive part or share.

PARTICIPA'TION, *s.* [Fr., from *pars* a part, and *capio* to take, Lat.] the state of sharing or enjoying something in common. Distribution or division into shares.

PARTICI'PIAL, *a.* [from *pars* a part, and *capio* to take, Lat.] having the nature of a participle.

PARTICI'PIALLY, *ad.* in the sense or manner of a participle.

PA'RTICIPLE, *s.* [*participium*, from *pars* a part, and *capio* to take, Lat.] a word which partakes of the nature both of a verb and an adjective, signifying time and action, like the verb, and being declined with cases like an adjective.

PA'RTICLE, *s.* [*particule*, Fr., from *pars* a part, Lat.] any small part or portion of a greater substance. In grammar, a word unvaried with cases, whereby the mind signifies what connexion it gives to several affirmations and negations, that it unites in one continued reasoning or negation.

PARTI'CULAR, *a.* [*particulier*, Fr.] single, or relating to a single person. Any thing peculiar to, or which distinguishes a person or thing.

PARTI'CULAR, *s.* a single instance or point. An individual or single person. A minute detail of things enumerated distinctly. Distinct recital.

PARTICULA'RITY, *s.* [*particularité*, Fr.] the quality

which distinguishes a person or thing from others, sometimes including the idea of affectation. A distinct notice of particular circumstances.

To PARTI'CULARIZE, *v. n.* [*particulariser*, Fr.] to mention distinctly or minutely.

PARTI'CULARLY, *ad.* distinctly; singly. Above all others; in an extraordinary manner or degree.

PA'RTING, *s.* in chemistry, the operation of separating gold from silver by means of nitrous acid, and other mediums.

PA'RTISAN, or PA'RTIZAN, *s.* [*pertuisan*, Fr.] a kind of pike or halberd. One who belongs to a faction; a commander of a party detached from the main body upon some sudden excursion. A commander's leading staff.

PARTI'TION, *s.* [from *partio* to divide, Lat.] the act of dividing; the state of being divided. Separation; division; distinction. A part divided from the rest. That by which different parts or chambers are separated. The place or part where separation is made.

To PARTI'TION, *v. a.* to divide into distinct parts.

PAR'TLET, *s.* a name given to a hen; the original signification being a ruff, or band, or covering for the neck.

PA'RTLY, *ad.* in part; in some measure or degree.

PA'RTNER, *s.* one that partakes or enjoys any thing in common with another. One who is joined in trade with another. One who dances with another.

PA'RTNERSHIP, *s.* joint interest or property. The union of persons in the same trade.

PARTO'OK, the preterite of PARTAKE.

PA'RTRIDGE, *s.* [*pertris*, Brit.] a bird of game.

PARTU'RIENT, *a.* [from *parturio* to bring forth, Lat.] ready or about to bring forth.

PARTURI'TION, *s.* [from *parturio* to bring forth, Lat.] the state of being about to bring forth.

PA'RTY, *s.* [*parti*, Fr.] a number of persons united in one common design. One of two adversaries. An accomplice, or one concerned in an affair. A cause, or side. A particular person. In war, a detachment of soldiers.

PA'RTY-COLOURED, *a.* having different colours.

PA'RTY-JURY, *s.* a jury consisting of half foreigners and half natives.

PA'RTY-MAN, *s.* a factious person, or abettor of a party.

PA'RTY-WALL, a wall that separates one house from another.

PA'RVIS, *s.* [Fr.] a church or church-porch, applied to the mootings in the inns of court, and also to that disputation in Oxford, called *Disputatio in parvis*.

PA'RVITUDE, *s.* [from *parvus* little, Lat.] littleness, smallness, minuteness. Not used.

PA'RVITY, *s.* [from *parvus* little, Lat.] littleness. Not used.

PAS, (*pau*) *s.* [Fr.] precedence; right of going foremost.

PA'SCHAL. (*páscal*) *a.* [from *pascha* the passover, Lat.] relating to the Passover or Easter.

PASH, *s.* [*paz* a kiss, Span.] a face.

To PASH, *v. a.* [*perssen*, Belg.] to strike; to crush.

PA'SQUE-FLOWER, *s.* the passion-flower. Also a kind of anemone.

PA'SQUIL, PA'SQUIN, PASQUINA'DE, *s.* a mutilated statue at Rome, in a corner of the palace of Ursini. It takes its name from a cobbler of that city called Pasquin, famous for his sneers and gibes on all the people that went through that street. After his death, as they were digging up the pavement before his shop, they found in the earth the statue of an ancient gladiator, well cut, but maimed and half spoiled. This they set up in the place where it was found, and by common consent named it *Pasquin*. Since that time all satires are attributed to that figure, and are either put into his mouth, or pasted upon it; and these are addressed by *Pasquin* to *Marforio*, another statue at Rome. When *Marforio* is attacked, *Pasquin* comes to his assistance; and *Marforio* assists him in his turn.

To PASS, *v. n.* [*passer*, Fr.] to move from one place to another. To make way through. To make a transition from one thing to another; used with *from*. To vanish; to be lost. To be enacted. To exist. To be effected. To be supremely excellent. "Sir Hudibras's *passing* worth." *Underwood*. To be in a tolerable state. To be spent, or intervene, applied to time. To become current, applied to money. In fencing, to thrust or make a push. In gaming, to refuse playing or taking the lead. *To pass away*, to be lost, glide off, or vanish. To transgress, or go beyond any limits. Actively, to go beyond. To go through; as "the horse *passed* the river." To spend; to live through; "I should *pass* my time extremely ill without him." *Collier*. To carry hastily. To transfer to another proprietor. To utter ceremoniously. To put an end to. To surpass; to excel. To omit, or neglect. To enact a law. To impose fraudulently. To send from one place to another; as, *pass* that beggar to his own parish. *To pass away*, to spend, to waste. *To pass by*, to decline punishing; to excuse, or forgive. *To pass over*, to neglect or disregard.

PASS, *s.* in war, a narrow entrance or defile. A passage or road. A permission to go and come any where. An order by which vagrants are sent to their proper parish. In fencing, a push or thrust.

PA'SSABLE, *a.* [*passable*, Fr.] that may be passed or travelled; capable of being admitted. Indifferent, though not perfect.

PASSA'DO, *s.* [Ital.] a push or thrust.

PA'SSAGE, *s.* [*passage*, Fr.] the act or state of a person travelling. A road. Liberty of going in or coming out. Entrance or admission to the mind. An occurrence. An unsettled state. An incident. Management; conduct. A single sentence or paragraph in a book.

PA'SSAU, the bishopric of, a territory of Germany, in Bavaria, and lies between lower Bavaria, Austria, and Bohemia. Its largest extent is no where above 20 miles, and has no considerable place, except Passau the capital.

PA'SSAU, an ancient, handsome, and celebrated city of Germany, in Lower Bavaria. The houses are well built, and the cathedral is thought to be the finest in all Germany. It is divided into four parts, namely, the town of Passau, Instadt, Iltzstadt, and the quarter wherein the bishop's palace is situated. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Inn and Iltz, 62 miles E. by S. of Ratisbon, and 135 W. of Vienna. Lat. 48. 28. N., long. 13. 37. E.

PA'SSENGER, *s.* a person who is travelling in any vehicle, either by land or water.

PA'SSER, *s.* one that is upon the road, or passes by another.

PASSIBI'LITY, *s.* [*passibilité*, Fr.] the quality of receiving impressions from external agents.

PA'SSIBLE, *a.* [*passibilis*, from *patior* to suffer, Lat.] susceptible of impressions from external agents.

PA'SSIBLENESS, *s.* the quality of receiving impressions from external agents.

PA'SSING, *part. a.* supreme, or surpassing others. Exceeding.

PA'SSINGBELL, *s.* the bell which rings at the death of a person.

PA'SSION, (the *ssi*, in this word and its derivatives and compounds, is pron. like *sh*; as, *páshŏn*, *páshŏnate*, &c.) *s.* [*passio*, Lat.] an effect caused by an external agent. A commotion of the soul, arising from the manner in which it considers things as amiable or hateful. Anger, in a popular

and vulgar sense. Zeal, or ardour. Love. Eager desire or fondness. In Scripture, applied to the last agonies and sufferings which closed the life of our blessed Saviour.

PA'SSION-FLOWER, *s.* a flower, so called from an imaginary resemblance it bears to the crown of thorns and other instruments of the passion of our blessed Saviour.

PA'SSION-WEEK, *s.* the week immediately preceding Easter; so called, because the sufferings and crucifixion of our blessed Saviour happened in that week.

PA'SSIONATE, *a.* [*passioné*, Fr.] moved by, or expressive of, passion. Easily moved to anger; choleric.

PA'SSIONATELY, *ad.* with great affection, commotion of the mind, or anger.

PA'SSIONATENESS, *s.* state of being subject to passion; vehemence of mind.

PA'SSIVE, *a.* [*passif*, Fr., *passivus*, from *patior* to suffer, Lat.] receiving impressions; suffering, opposed to acting; unresisting. In grammar, applied to such verbs as signify passion, or the effect of action.

PA'SSIVELY, *ad.* in such a manner as to make no resistance.

PA'SSIVENESS, *s.* the quality of receiving impressions from external agents; passibility, or suffering without resistance.

PASSI'VITY, *s.* passiveness. An innovated word.

PA'SSOVER, *s.* a feast instituted among the Jews in commemoration of the slaughter of the first-born of the Egyptians, when the angel *passed over* the houses of the Israelites. The sacrifice killed at the feast of the passover.

PA'SSPORT, *s.* [*passeport*, Fr.] a permission to pass.

PAST, part. preter. of *pass*; something which has been. Spent or expired.

PAST, *prep.* beyond, applied to time or place; out of the reach of, applied to state. Above, applied to measure.

PASTE, *s.* [*paste*, Fr.] any thing mixed so as to be moist and viscous; flour and water boiled together, so as to form a cement. An artificial mixture made to represent precious stones.

To PASTE, *v. a.* to fasten with paste.

PA'STEBOARD, *s.* a thick paper, formed either of several sheets pasted together by paper macerated in water and cast in moulds, or by old cordage pounded and cast into forms. Adjectively, made of pasteboard.

PA'STERN, *s.* [*pasturon*, Fr.] the joint next the foot of a horse. In contempt, the leg of a human creature.

PA'STIL, *s.* [*pastille*, Fr., from *pastillus* a little round ball, Lat.] a crayon for painting; a composition of perfumes.

PA'STIME, *s.* a sport, diversion, or amusement.

PA'STOR, or PA'STOUR, *s.* [*pastor*, from *pasco* to feed cattle, Lat.] a shepherd. Figuratively, a clergyman.

PA'STORAL, *a.* [*pastor*, from *pasco* to feed cattle, Lat.] rural; resembling shepherds. Figuratively, relating to a clergyman, or the cure of souls.

PA'STORAL, *s.* a poem which contains some scene in the country; a bucolic.

PA'STRY, *s.* [*pastissarie*, Fr.] the art of making pies. Pies, or baked paste. The place where pastry is made.

PA'STRY-COOK, *s.* a person whose trade is to make and sell pies, tarts, &c.

PA'STURABLE, *a.* fit for pasture.

PA'STURAGE, *s.* [*pasturage*, Fr.] the business of feeding cattle; lands grazed by cattle; the use of pasture.

PA'STURE, *s.* [Fr., *pastura*, from *pasco* to feed cattle, Lat.] food, or the act of feeding. Ground on which grass grows, and cattle are fed. Human culture. Not used in the last sense.

To PA'STURE, *v. a.* to place in a pasture. Neuterly, to graze on the ground.

PA'STY, *s.* [*pasté*, Fr.] a pie made of raised crust without a dish.

PAT, *a.* [from *pas*, Belg.] fit, proper, or exactly suitable, applied either to time or place. A low word.

PAT, *s.* [*patte*, a foot, Fr.] a light, quick blow or tap. A small lump of matter beat into shape with the hand.

To PAT, *v. a.* to strike slightly; to give a slight blow or tap.

PA'TACHE, *s.* a small ship.

PATACO'ON, *s.* a Spanish coin worth four shillings and eight-pence English.

PATAGO'NIA, a large country of South America, having Paraguay on the N., the Atlantic Ocean on the E., Terra del Fuego on the S., and Chili and the South Sea on the W. As no European nation has made any settlement on this country, but little is known respecting it or its inhabitants. It is a mountainous country, covered with snow great part of the year, and consequently excessively cold. The natives live in thatched huts, and wear no clothes, notwithstanding the rigour of the climate, except a mantle made of seal-skin, or the skin of some beast, and that they throw off when they are in action. Many of them are of large stature, between six and seven feet in height.

To PATCH, *v. n.* [*pudtzer*, Dan.] to cover by sewing on a piece. To mend in a clumsy manner. To make up with shreds of different sorts. To lay small spots of black silk on the face.

PATCH, *s.* [*pezzo*, Ital.] a piece sewed on to cover a hole. A piece laid in, in Mosaic work, or in work consisting of pieces of different colours. A small piece of black silk worn by ladies on their faces as an ornament. A small particle. A parcel of land. A paltry person, supposed to be a patch in the creation. "Thou scurvy *patch*." *Shak.* The last sense is obsolete.

PA'TCHER, *s.* one who patches; a botcher.

PA'TCHWORK, *s.* work made of different colours.

PATE, *s.* [probably from *tête*, Fr. by corruption; or from *patina*, Lat. a pan, in which sense we call the skull the *brain pan*] the head.

PA'TED, *a.* headed; used in composition; as, *long-pated*, or cunning; *shallow-pated*, or foolish.

PATEFA'CTION, *s.* [from *pateo* to be open, and *facio* to make, Lat.] act or state of opening.

PA'TEN, *s.* [*patina*, Lat.] a plate.

PA'TENT, *s.* [*patens*, from *pateo* to be open, Lat.] a writ by which a person enjoys a right or privilege exclusive of others.

PA'TENT, *a.* [*patens*, from *pateo* to be open, Lat.] containing a patent or exclusive privilege. Appropriated by letters patent.

PATENTEE', *s.* the person who has a letter patent.

PA'TER-NO'STER, *s.* [Lat.] the Lord's Prayer; so called from the two first words of it in the Latin.

PATE'RNAL, *a.* [from *pater* father, Lat.] having the relation or affection of a father. Received by descent from one's father.

PATE'RNITY, *s.* [*paternité*, Fr., from *pater* a father, Lat.] the relation of a father; fatherhood.

PATH, *s.* [*path*, Sax.] a road; track; passage.

PA'THE'TIC, or PATHE'TICAL, *a.* [from *pathos* a passion, Gr. *pathétique*, Fr.] affecting the passions; moving.

PATHE'TICALLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to affect the passions.

PATHE'TICALNESS, *s.* the quality of affecting the passions.

PA'THICS, *s.* [from *pascho* to suffer, Gr.] calamities.

PA'THLESS, *a.* untrodden. Without tracks or paths.

PATHOGNOMO'NIC, *a.* [from *pathos* a passion or

disease, and *gnomon* a sign, Gr.] such signs of a disease as are proper and inseparable, designating the real essence or nature of the disease; not symptomatic.

PATHOLO'GICAL, *a.* [from *pathos* a disease, and *logos* a discourse, Gr.] relating to the tokens or discoverable effects of a disorder.

PATHO'LOGIST, *s.* [from *pathos* a disease, and *logos* a discourse, Gr.] one who treats of pathology.

PATHO'LOGY, *s.* [from *pathos* a disease, and *logos* a discourse, Gr.] is that part of medicine which relates to the distempers, with their causes, differences and effects, incident to the human body.

PATHOPOE'IA, *s.* [from *pathos* passion, and *poieo* to make, Gr.] the rising of a passion. In rhetoric, a method of moving the mind to anger, hatred, compassion, &c.

PA'THOS, *s.* [from *pasko* to suffer, Gr.] a Greek term. literally signifying passion; is sometimes used for the energy of a discourse, or its power to move the passions.

PA'THWAY, *s.* a narrow way to be passed on foot.

PA'TIBLE, *a.* [from *patior* to suffer, Lat.] tolerable; sufferable.

PATI'BULARY, *a.* [*patibulaire*, Fr. from *patibulum* the gallows, Lat.] belonging to the gallows.

PA'TIENCE, (*pashence*) *s.* [*patientia*, from *patior* to suffer, Lat.] calmness under injuries or affronts, misery, and tortures; the quality of expecting long without rage or discontent; long-suffering. In botany, a species of dock.

PA'TIENT, (*páshent*) *a.* [*patiens*, from *patior* to suffer, Lat.] enduring pain, injuries, and affronts calmly.

PA'TIENT. (*páshent*) that which receives impressions from external objects. A person under the care of a physician, apothecary, or surgeon.

PA'TIENTLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to be calm under reproaches, affronts, pains, distresses, or tortures.

PA'TINE, *s.* [*patina*, Lat.] the cover of a chalice.

PA'TMOS, at present called PATMOSA, an island of the Archipelago in European Turkey. It is about 18 miles in circumference. To this island St. John the Evangelist was banished by the Roman Emperor, and here he wrote the Apocalypse, a manuscript of which the inhabitants still carefully preserve. On the top of St. John's Grotto, the superstitious people shew a cleft in the rock, through which, they say, the Holy Ghost conveyed his relation to him. Lat. 37. 25. N., long. 26. 15. E.

PA'TNA, a city of Hindoostan Proper, capital of Bahar. It is an extensive and populous place, on the S. bank of the Ganges; and is fortified in the Indian manner with a wall and a small citadel. In this citadel were confined the prisoners taken by Meer Cossim, nabob of Bengal, in 1764, by whose order they were massacred. The buildings are high, but the streets are narrow, and far from clean. It is a place of considerable trade, and is supposed to be the ancient Palabothra. It is 250 miles N. W. of Calcutta. Lat. 25. 35. N., long. 85. 21. E.

PA'TLY, *ad.* conveniently; fitly.

PA'TRIARCH, (*pátriark*) *s.* [*patriarche*, Fr. from *pater* father, and *arche* government, Gr.] one who governs by right of paternity. A father of a family. A bishop superior to archbishops.

PATRIA'RCHAL, (*patriárkal*) *a.* [*patriarchal*, Fr.] belonging to, or enjoyed by, patriarchs.

PATRIA'RCHATE, or PA'TRIARCHSHIP, (*patriárkate*, or *pátriarkship*) *s.* [*patriarchat*, Fr.] the office or dignity of a patriarch.

PA'TRIARCHY, (*pátriarky*) *s.* the jurisdiction of a patriarch; patriarchate.

PATRI'CIAN, (*patrishian*) *a.* [*patricien*, Fr. *patricius*, from *pater* a father, Lat.] noble, senatorial, not plebeian.

PATRI'CIAN, (*patrishian*) *s.* a nobleman.

PATRIMO'NIAL, *a.* possessed by inheritance.

PATRIMO'NIALLY, *ad.* by inheritance.

PA'TRIMONY, *s.* [*patrimonium*, from *pater* a father, Lat. *patrimoine*, Fr.] an estate possessed by inheritance.

PA'TRINGTON, (supposed to be the *Prætorium* of Ptolemy) a town in the E. Riding of Yorkshire seated on a river that runs into the Humber, 20 miles E. S. E. of Hull, and 191 N. of London. Market on Saturday. Pop, 1289.

PA'TRIOT, *s.* [from *patria* one's own country, Lat.] one who makes the good of his country the constant motive of his actions or measures. Without selfish views.

PA'TRIOTISM, *s.* a constant and disinterested love for one's country.

To PATRO'CINATE, *v. a.* [*patrocinor*, from *patronus* a patron, Lat.] to defend, protect, patronise.

PATROCINA'TION, *s.* the act of defending, or protecting; the maintaining any one's cause.

PATRO'L, (*patrōl*) *s.* [*patrouille*, Fr.] the act of going the rounds in a garrison or camp to observe what passes, and if the sentries perform their duty. The persons who go the rounds in a garrison or camp.

To PATRO'L, (*patrōl*) *v. n.* [*patrouiller*, Fr.] to go the rounds in a camp or garrison.

PA'TRON, *s.* [*patronus*, from *pater* a father, Lat.] one who countenances, supports, or protects, generally applied to one who encourages an author. A guardian saint. An advocate or defender. One who has the gift of an ecclesiastical benefice.

PA'TRONAGE, *s.* protection; support; guardianship of saints; donation of a benefice.

PA'TRONAL, *a.* [*patronus*, from *pater* a father, Lat.] guarding; supporting; defending.

PA'TRONESS, *s.* a female who defends, protects, encourages, or supports; a female guardian saint. A woman who has the gift of a benefice.

To PA'TRONISE, (*patronize*) *v. a.* to encourage, protect, support, countenance.

PATRONY'MIC, *s.* [from *pater* a father, Lat. and *onoma* a name, Gr.] a name given to a person expressing that of his father; for instance, *Anchisiades* is the patronymic of Æneas, because he was the son of Anchises.

PA'TTEN, *s.* the base of a pillow. A wooden shoe with an iron ring at the bottom, worn under the common shoe by women, to keep them from dirt, from *patin*, Fr.

PA'TTENMAKER, *s.* one who makes pattens.

To PATTER, *v. n.* [from *patte* the foot, Fr.] to make a noise like the quick steps of many feet.

PA'TTERN, *s.* [*patron*, Fr. *patroon*, Belg.] an original to be imitated or copied. A specimen or sample. An instance. Any thing cut out for a model. Archetype, plan.

To PATTERN, *v. a.* [*patronner*, Fr.] to copy; to make in imitation of something; to serve as an example to be followed.

PA'TTRINGTON. See *PA'TRINGTON*.

PAUCI'LOQUY, *s.* [from *paucus* a few, and *loquor* to speak, Lat.] little and sparing speech.

PAU'CITY, *s.* [from *paucus* a few, Lat.] fewness; smallness of number or quantity.

To PAVE, *v. a.* [from *pavio* to beat or ram, Lat., *paver*, Fr.] to lay or floor with brick or stone. Figuratively, to make way for, or make a passage easy.

PA'VEMENT, *s.* [from *pavio* to beat or ram, Lat.] a stone floor; stones or bricks laid for a floor.

PA'VER, or PA'VIER, *s.* one who lays a road, &c., with stones.

PAVI'A, an ancient and celebrated town of Milan, in Italy, and capital of the Pavesan, with a celebrated univer-

sity. It is situated in a beautiful plain, on the river Tesino, 17 miles S. of Milan. Lat. 45. 13. N., long. 9. 15. E.

PAVI'LION, *s.* [*pavillon*, Fr.] a tent; a turret; a detached building.

To PAVI'LION, *v. a.* to furnish with tents. To be sheltered by a tent.

PAUL, St., formerly named *Saul*, was of the tribe of Benjamin, a native of Tarsus in Cilicia, a Pharisee by profession; first a persecutor of the church, and afterwards a disciple of Jesus Christ, and apostle of the Gentiles. He was a Roman citizen, because Augustus had given the freedom of Rome to all the freemen of Tarsus, in consideration of their firm adherence to his interests. His parents sent him early to Jerusalem, where he studied the law under Gamaliel, a famous doctor. As to the manner of his conversion, and his indefatigable labours afterwards in propagating the Gospel, we must refer the reader to the account given of him in the *Acts of the Apostles* and his own epistles. After St. Paul was delivered fron his imprisonment at Rome, he proceeded in his travels, but to what part of the world is not certain; some say he went to Spain, and others, that he passed over to Britain. But however this be, he went a second time to Rome. Here he was made close prisoner, and tried for his life by Helius Cæsareanus, whom he calls *the lion*. This man, Nero, at his departure into Greece, had left invested with exorbitant powers, which he exercised after in as exorbitant a manner. At his trial he complains of Alexander the coppersmith's malice, and of being deserted by his friends; and presently after it, the second epistle to Timothy was written, in which there are several presages of his approaching martyrdom. This crown he obtained the year following, together with St. Peter, though not by the same kind of death; for St. Paul, as a Roman citizen, could not be crucified, and therefore was beheaded with a sword. His body was buried in the Via Ostiensis, near Rome, where a stately church was built, to the honour of his memory, by Constantine the Great, which was afterwards enlarged and beautified by order of the succeeding emperors.

PAUNCH, *s.* [*pance*, Fr., *panca*, Span., *pantex*, Lat.] the belly, or region of the guts.

Fat Paunches make lean Pates.

The edge of this Proverb is turned upon excess in *eating* and *drinking*, as an enemy to *clearness* of *understanding*, and *vivacity of wit*.

To PAUNCH, *v. a.* to rip up the belly, or take out the antrails.

PA'VO, the *peacock;* in astronomy, a constellation of the southern hemisphere.

PAU'PER, *s.* [Fr] in law, a poor man.

PAUSE, (*pauze*) *s.* [Fr. from *pauo* to cease, Gr.] a stop or cessation from action or motion. A break, or separation between the words of a discourse. A stop or intermission in music.

To PAUSE, (*pauze*) *v. n.* to stop or cease for a time. To deliberate; to be intermitted.

PAU'SER, *s.* he who pauses; he who deliberates.

PAW, *s.* [*pawen*, Brit.] the fore-foot of a beast; the hand of a human creature, in contempt.

To PAW, *v. n.* to draw the fore-foot along the ground. Actively, to stroke with the fore-foot; to handle roughly; to fawn or flatter.

PA'WED, *a.* having paws. Broadfooted.

PAWN, *s.* [*pand*, Belg. *pan*, Fr.] pledge given as security for money, &c., borrowed. The state of being pledged. A common man at chess.

To PAWN, *v. a.* to give any thing as a security for money, &c., lent.

PA'WNBROKER, *s.* one who lends money upon goods

To PAY, *v. a.* [*payer*, Fr.] to discharge a debt. To recompense. To give the worth in money for any thing bought. To atone; to make amends by suffering. To beat.

PAY, *s.* wages; money for service.

PA'YABLE, *a.* [*payable*, Fr.] due or to be paid. Possible to be paid.

PA'Y-DAY, *s.* a day on which debts are discharged, or wages paid.

PA'YER *s.* he that pays.

PA'YING, *s.* among seamen, is the laying a ship over with a coat of hot pitch; and when this is done with canvass, it is called parcelling. Also, when she is soiled, and the soil burnt off, a new coat of tallow and soap, and one of train oil, rosin, and brimstone, boiled together, is put on her, that is also called paying of a ship.

PA'YMASTER, *s.* one who pays; one from whom wages or money for goods sold are received.

PA'YMENT, *s.* the act of discharging a debt or promise; reward; chastisement.

To PAYSE, *v. n.* used by Spenser for *poise;* to balance.

PA'YSER, *s.* for *poiser;* one that weighs.

PEA, (*pee*) *s.* [*pisum*, Lat.] a roundish seed growing in a pod.

PEACE, *s.* (the *ea*, in this word and its derivatives and compounds, is pronounced like *ee;* as *peece*, &c.) *s.* [*paix*, Fr., *pax*, Lat.] a state wherein nations are in friendship with each other. A respite from war. Rest from any commotion or disturbance. Reconciliation. Silence.

He that would live in Peace and Rest,
Must hear and see, and say the Best.

This Distich is a dehortation from *censoriousness* and *detraction;* it teaches not to *expose* and *heighten*, but to *cover* and *extenuate* the *imperfections* and *failings* of others, under the penalty of procuring our own *disquietude*, and risking our *tranquillity*.

PEACE, *interj.* a word commanding silence.

PE'ACEABLE, *a.* free from war, tumult, or disturbance. Not inclined to be quarrelsome or turbulent.

PE'ACEABLENESS, *s.* the quality of being quiet, disposed to peace.

PE'ACEABLY, *ad.* without war, tumult, or disturbance.

PE'ACEFUL, *a.* quiet. Inclined to peace. Mild. Undisturbed.

PEA'CEFULLY, *ad.* quietly, mildly, gently.

PE'ACEFULNESS, *s.* quiet; freedom from noise or disturbance.

PE'ACEMAKER, *s.* one who reconciles differences.

PE'ACEOFFERING, *s.* among the Jews, a sacrifice offered to atone for a crime or offence.

PEACH, (*peech*) *s.* [*pesche*, Fr.] a roundish fleshy fruit, covered with a downy coat, enclosing a rough or rugged stone.

To PEACH, (*peech*) *v. n.* [corrupted from *impeach*] to accuse a person of a crime.

PE'ACHICK, *s.* the chick of a peacock.

PE'ACOCK, *s.* (*pée'cock*) *s.* a fowl remarkable for the beauty of its feathers, particularly those of its tail.

PE'AHEN, (*pé'hen*) *s.* the female of the peacock.

PEAK, (*peek*) *s.* [*peac*, Sax. *pique*, Fr.] the top of a hill or eminence. Any thing having a sharp end or point. The rising or projecting part of a head-dress or cap.

To PEAK, *v. n.* to look sickly, meagre, mean; to sneak.

PEAL, (*peel*) *s.* a succession of loud sounds, as of cannon, bells, thunder, &c.

To PEAL, *v. a.* to ring a peal; to stir with agitation. Neuterly, to play solemnly and loud.

PEAR, (*pair*) *s.* a fleshy fruit, more pointed towards the

foot-stalk than the apple, and hollowed at the extremity like a navel. Miller enumerates 84 species.

PEARL, (*pérl*) *s.* [*perle*, Fr. *perla*, Span.] a gem found in the East Indian berbes or pearl oyster, whose value increases in proportion to its roundness. Pearls are also found in the common oyster, the muscle, and other shell fish. In medicine, a round speck or film in the eye.

PE'ARL-ASHES, a kind of fixed alkaline salt, prepared chiefly in Germany, Russia, and Poland, by melting the salts out of the ashes of burnt wood.

PE'ARLED, (*pĕrled*) *a.* ornamented or set with pearls.

PE'ARLEAF, *s.* a name for the several species of winter-green.

PE'ARL-WHITE, an oxyde of bismuth, which is used as a cosmetic.

PE'ARLWORT, *s.* in botany, the sagina of Linnæus; of which two are British species, viz., the great stichwort, and moss-like pink.

PE'ARLY, (*pérly*) *a.* abounding with, or containing pearls. Resembling pearls.

PEARMA'IN, *s.* a kind of apple.

PE'ARTREE, *s.* the tree that bears pears.

PEA'SANT, (*pézant*) *s.* [*païsant*, Fr.] an hind; one employed in country business.

PEA'SANTRY, *s.* rustics or country people; peasants.

PEA'SCOD, (*peézkod*) PEA'SHELL, (*peeshell*) *s.* the cod or shell in which pease grow.

PEASE, (*peeze*) *s.* [when mentioned as a single body or grain we use *pea*, whose plural is *peas;* but used collectively for food, we use *pease*, from *pisa*, Sax.] food of peas.

PEAT, (*peet*) *s.* a kind of turf used for fire.

PE'BBLE, PEBBLESTONE, *s.* a stone growing in one homogeneous mass, sometimes of various colours. Popularly, a small stone.

PE'BBLE-CRYSTAL, *s.* a kind of crystal of an irregular shape, in form of nodules. It is found lodged in the earthy strata left in a train by the water departing at the conclusion of the deluge. *Woodward.*

PE'BBLED, *a.* sprinkled or abounding with pebbles.

PE'BBLY, *a.* full of pebbles.

PECCABI'LITY, *s.* the state of being subject to sin.

PE'CCABLE, *a.* [from *pecco* to sin, Lat.] subject to sin.

PECCADI'LLO, *s.* [Span. *peccadille*, Fr.] a slight fault, crime, or venial offence.

PE'CCANCY, *s.* [*peccans*, from *pecco* to sin, Lat.] bad quality.

PE'CCANT, *a.* [*peccans*, from *pecco* to sin, Lat.] guilty; criminal. In medicine, injurious to health. In law, wrong, or contrary to form.

PE'CHBLEND, in chemistry, the mineral which contains uranium, a metal that was a few years since discovered by Klaproth.

PECK, *s.* the fourth part of a bushel.

To PECK, *v. a.* [*becquer*, Fr.] to strike with the beak. To pick up with the beak. To strike with any pointed instrument. To quarrel and endeavour to expose, used with *at*.

PE'CKER, *s.* one that pecks; a kind of bird, called likewise a wood-pecker.

PE'CKLED, *a.* corrupted [from *speckled*] spotted; varied with spots.

PE'CTINAL, *a.* [from *pecten* a comb, Lat.] like a comb.

PE'CTINATED, *a.* inserted into one another as combs are by their teeth.

PECTINA'TION, *s.* the state of being pectinated.

PE'CTORAL, *a.* [*pectoralis*, from *pectus* the breast, Lat.] belonging to the breast.

PE'CTORAL, *s.* [*pectorale*, from *pectus* the breast, Lat.] a breast-plate.

PE'CULATE, or PECULA'TION, *s.* [from *peculor* to rob, Lat.] robbery of the public money.

PECULA'TOR, *s.* [Lat.] a robber of the public.

PECU'LIAR, *a.* [*peculiaris*, Lat.] belonging to one, exclusive of others. Particular.

PECU'LIAR, *s.* exclusive property. A thing exempted from ordinary jurisdiction. In the canon law, it signifies a particular parish or church that has jurisdiction within itself for granting probates of wills and administrations, exempt from the ordinary or bishop's courts.

PECULIA'RITY, *s.* the quality which distinguishes one person or thing from another; particularity.

PECU'LIARLY, *ad.* in a manner not common to others; particularly, singly.

PECU'NIARY, *a.* [from *pecunia* money, Lat.] relating to, or consisting of, money.

PED, (see PAD) a small packsaddle; much less than a pannel. A hamper; a basket.

PEDAGO'GICAL, *a.* [from *pais* a boy, and *ago* to govern, Gr.] suited or belonging to a schoolmaster.

PE'DAGOGUE, (*pédagog*) *s.* [from *pais* a boy, and *ago* to govern, Gr. *pedagogus*, Lat.] one that teaches boys; a pedant; a schoolmaster.

To PE'DAGOGUE, (*pédagog*) *v. a.* [from *pais* a boy, and *ago* to govern, Gr.] to instruct in a haughty manner.

PE'DAGOGY, (*pedagojy*) *s.* [from *pais* a boy, and *ago* to govern, Gr.] instruction; mastership; discipline.

PE'DAL, *a.* [from *pes* a foot, Lat.] belonging to a foot.

PE'DALS, *s.* [*pedales*, from *pes* a foot, Lat.] large pipes of an organ; so called because played on by the foot.

PEDA'NEOUS, *a.* [from *pes* a foot, Lat.] going on foot.

PE'DANT, *s.* [*pedant*, Fr.] a schoolmaster. A vain and ostentatious smatterer of learning.

PEDA'NTIC, or PEDA'NTICAL, *a.* [*pedantesque*, Fr.] vainly ostentatious of learning.

PEDA'NTICALLY, *ad.* with awkward and vain ostentation of learning.

PE'DANTRY, *s.* [*pedanterie*, Fr.] vain and awkward ostentation of learning.

To PE'DDLE, *v. n.* (commonly written *piddle*) to be busy about trifles.

PE'DDLING, *a.* trifling; unimportant.

PEDERE'RO, *s.* [*pedrero*, Span., from *piedra* a stone, with which they used to charge it] a small cannon managed by a swivel. It is frequently written *paterero*.

PE'DESTAL, *s.* [*piedstal*, Fr.] the lower member of a pillar or column; basis of a statue.

PEDE'STRIOUS, *a.* [*pedestrius*, from *pes*, a foot, Lat.] not winged; going on foot.

PE'DICLE, *s.* [*pedicule*, Fr. from *pes* a foot, Lat.] the footstalk; that by which a leaf or fruit is fixed to a tree.

PEDI'CULAR, *a.* [from *pediculus* a louse, Lat.] having the phthiriasis, or lousy distemper.

PE'DIGREE, *s.* [from *pere* and *dégré*, Fr.] genealogy; lineage; account of descent.

PEDILU'VIUM, *s.* [from *pes* a foot, and *lavo* to wash, Lat.] a bath for the feet.

PE'DIMENT, *s.* [*pedimentum*, from *pes* a foot, Lat.] in architecture, an ornament used to crown an ordonnance, or finish a frontispiece; and placed over gates, doors, windows, &c., sometimes triangular, and sometimes circular.

PE'DLAR, *s.* [a *petty dealer*] one who travels the country with small commodities.

PE'DLARY, *s.* wares sold by pedlars.

PEDOBA'PTISM, *s.* [from *pais* a child, and *baptizo* to baptize, Gr.] infant baptism.

PEDOBA'PTIST, *s.* [from *pais* a child, and *baptizo* to baptize, Gr.] one that holds or practises infant baptism.

PEE'BLES, an ancient town of Scotland, and capital of a county of its own name, *alias* Tweeddale, remarkable for its 3 churches, 3 gates, 3 streets, and 3 bridges. It lies on the N. side of the river Tweed, 21 miles S. from Edinburgh, and 350 N. of London. Pop. 2750.

PEE'BLESHIRE, or *TWEED'DALE*, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N. by Edinburghshire; on the E. by Selkirkshire; on the S. by Dumfriesshire, and on the W. by Lanerkshire. It is 28 miles long from N. to S. and above 18 broad. In this county there is not much arable land. Its hills (among which are the rugged and heathy mountains of Tweedsmuir, in the S. of the county) abound with salubrious springs, and feed numbers of sheep and cattle. The principal rivers are the Tweed, Lynne &c. Pop. 10,520.

To PEEL, *v. a.* [from *pellis* a skin, Lat.] to take off the peel or skin from fruit. To flay. To plunder, from *piller*, Fr. to rob. In this sense it should be written *pill*.

PEEL, *s.* [*pellis*, Lat.] the skin or thin rind. An instrument used by bakers to draw their bread, or put it into the oven, from *paelle*, Fr.

To PEEP, *v. n.* [Skinner derives this word from *ophessen*, Belg. to lift up; Casaubon from *ōpipeuter*, a spy, Gr.] to make the first appearance. To look through a crevice or hole slily, so as not to be perceived. To look closely and curiously.

PEEP, *s.* the first appearance. A sly look.

PEE'PHOLE, or PEE'PINGHOLE, *s.* a hole through which a person may see without being seen.

PEER, *s.* [*pair*, Fr.] an equal; a companion; a fellow; a nobleman.

To PEER, *v. n.* [contracted from *appear*] to come just in sight. To look narrowly into.

PEE'RAGE, *s.* [*pairie*, Fr.] the dignity of a nobleman or peer. The body of peers.

PEE'RESS, *s.* the wife of a peer, or a woman who has a peerage in her own right.

PEE'RLESS, *a.* without an equal.

PEE'RLESSNESS, *s.* matchlessness.

PEE'VISH, *a.* easily offended, or apt to be made angry. Offended at trifles.

PEE'VISHLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to be easily made angry.

PEE'VISHNESS, *s.* the quality of being easily made angry or uneasy.

PEG, *s.* [*pegghe*, Teut.] a piece of wood driven into a hole instead of a nail. The pins of a musical instrument, by which its strings are strained. *To take a peg lower*, to depress or sink.

To PEG, *v. a.* to fasten with a pointed piece of wood.

PE'GASUS, in astronomy, the name of a constellation in the northern hemisphere, figured in the form of a flying horse.

PEGU', a considerable kingdom of Asia, lying to the S. E. of Bengal. It is bounded on the N. by the kingdom of Burmah; on the W. and S. by the Ocean, and on the E. by the kingdoms of Laos and Siam. It has a town of the same name, 70 miles within land, above 20 miles in circumference; but at present not one twentieth part is inhabited; for it was ruined by the king of Burmah, who in 1651 reduced this, till then independent kingdom, to the state of a dependent province. The products of this country are timber for building, elephants, elephants' teeth, bees'-wax, stick-lac, iron, tin, petroleum, very fine rubies, and small diamonds. They have also saltpetre, and plenty of lead, of which they make their money. It is very fruitful in corn, roots, pulse, and fruits. The priests, who are called Talapoins, observe celibacy, and eat but once a day. The city of Pegu, in 1600, was one of the largest and most populous in Asia, but being besieged in 1692 by the kings of Aracan and Tangue, the king was obliged to submit for want of provisions. Since that time Pegu ceased to be the royal city. It is still, however, the seat of the viceroy, governing for the king, who resides at Ava. Lat. 18. 5. N., long. 96 42. E.

PEKI'N, the capital city of the empire of China, where the emperor generally resides. It is an exact square, and divided into two parts; namely, that which contains the emperor's palace, which is in the New City, or Tartar City, so called, because it is inhabited by Tartars, ever since they conquered the empire. The other, called the Old City, is inhabited by the Chinese. The gates of this city are high and well arched, supporting buildings of 9 stories high; the lowest of which are for the soldiers when they come off guard. The gates are 9 in number, and before each is an open space, which serves for a parade. The streets are as straight as a line, most of them three miles in length, and about 120 feet wide, with shops on both sides; but the houses are poorly built, and have only a ground-floor. It is surprising to see what multitudes of people there are in the streets, with vast numbers of horses, camels, mules, asses, waggons, carts, and chairs. All the riches and merchandise of the empire are continually pouring into this city. There are always hackney horses, and chairs in various parts, which stand ready to be hired for a trifle. All the great streets are guarded by soldiers, who patrole night and day with swords by their sides, and whips in their hands, to chastise those who make any disturbance, or take them into custody. The little streets have lattice-gates at their entrance into the great streets, which are shut up at night, and guarded by soldiers, who suffer no assemblies in the streets at that time. The emperor's palace is of vast extent, and surrounded by a brick wall, with pavilions at each corner, encompassed by galleries supported by columns. This city is 20 miles in circumference, and the number of inhabitants is, at least, two millions; the walls are so high, that they cover the town, and are broad enough for several horsemen to ride abreast; and there are strong towers a bowshot distance from each other. The walls of the emperor's palace, including that and the gardens, are about two miles in length; and the architecture of the structures entirely different from that of the Europeans; they are covered with tiles of a shining beautiful yellow. The temples and the towers of this city, are so numerous, that it is difficult to count them. The country about it is sandy, and not very fruitful; yet provisions of all kinds are exceedingly plentiful, they being, as well as the merchandise, brought from other parts by means of canals cut from the rivers, and always crowded with vessels of different sizes.

PELA'GIANS, in ecclesiastical history, a sect who arose about the year 400, and denied original sin.

PE'LEW or *PA'LOO ISLANDS*, (so called on account of the vast number of palm trees which are seen on their coast, and appear like masts of ships at a distance, *palos* in Spanish, signifying a mast) are situated between 5 and 9 degrees N. latitude, and 130 and 136 degrees of E. longitude. They were, without doubt, first discovered by the Spaniards; but there is reason to suppose, that no European ever landed upon them before the crew of the Antelope, an English East India packet, commanded by Captain Henry Wilson, was wrecked there in the night between the 9th and 10th of August, 1783. The crew, to their unspeakable comfort, found the island peopled with a race who were simple in their manners, delicate in their sentiments, and exceedingly friendly in their disposition. The natives are of a deep copper colour, and wear no kind of clothing. The captain's brother was deputed to wait upon the king; and

while he was before his majesty, he accidentally pulled off his hat; whereupon the king and the gazing spectators were struck with amazement, as if they imagined (and no doubt they did) that his hat formed a part of his head. They had not the least idea of the nature of powder and shot, and were greatly astonished when they beheld its effects. Captain Wilson, while in the territories of the king of Pelew, was invested by his majesty with the highest order of the bone. The king of the island entertained so good an opinion of the English, that, upon their departure, he permitted his second son, prince Lee Boo, to accompany them in their voyage. The youth arrived with them in England, where, in December, 1784, he died of the small-pox. He was buried in Rotherhithe church-yard, where a monument was erected to his memory at the charge of the East-India Company.

PELF, *s.* money or riches.

PE'LICAN, *s.* [Fr.] a bird, of which one species lives upon fish, and the other on serpents and reptiles; its tenderness for its young is very remarkable. In chemistry, a glass alembic, with a tubulated capital, from which two opposite and crooked arms pass out, and enter again at the swell of the vessel. The instrument is designed for operations of cohobation, and is calculated to save the trouble of frequently luting and unluting the apparatus. It is now seldom used.

PE'LLET, *s.* [*pelote*, Fr.] a little ball. A bullet or ball.

PE'LLETED, *a.* consisting of balls or bullets.

PE'LLICLE, *s.* [*pellicula*, Lat.] a thin skin. A film which gathers upon liquors impregnated with salts or other substances, and evaporated by heat.

PE'LLITORY OF THE WALL, *s.* an herb found on old walls, and among rubbish. The bastard pellitory is a kind of yarrow.

PE'LL-ME'LL, *ad.* [*pêll-mêle*, Fr.] confusedly; in a tumultuous manner.

PELLS, *s.* [from *pellis* a skin, Lat.] clerk of the *Pells*, an officer of the exchequer, who enters every teller's bill into a parchment roll, called *pellis acceptorum*, the roll of receipts; and also makes another roll called *pellis excituum*, a roll of disbursements.

PELLU'CID, *a.* [*pellucidus*, from *lucidus* light, Lat.] clear, transparent.

PELLUCI'DITY, PELLU'CIDNESS, *s.* the quality of a body which renders it fit to be seen through, and free from dregs.

PELT, . [*pellis*, Lat.] a skin or hide. The quarry of a hawk torn.

To PELT, *v. a.* [from *poltern*, Teut. according to Skinner; but according to Mr. Lye, contracted from *pellet*] to strike by throwing. To throw at.

PE'LTING, *a.* used by Shakspeare to signify mean or paltry; pitiful.

PE'LTMONGER, *s.* one who deals in raw hides.

PE'LVIS, *s.* [Lat.] in anatomy, the lower part of the body.

PE'MBRIDGE, a town of Herefordshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is a small place, seated on the river Arrow, 15 miles N. W. of Hereford, and 145 W. N. W. of London.

PE'MBROKE, the capital town of Pembrokeshire in S. Wales, with a market on Saturday. It is commodiously seated on the innermost creek of Milford Haven, over which there are two handsome bridges. It is surrounded with a wall with three gates, and has a strong castle, seated on a rock. It is a corporation town, with well-built houses, two churches, and the title of an earldom, sending one member to parliament. It is 10 miles S E. of Haverfordwest, and 256 W. by N. of London. Pop. 6511.

PE'MBROKESHIRE, the most western county of S. Wales, 35 miles in length, 18 in its mean breadth, and surrounded on all sides by the sea, except on the N. E. and E., where it is bounded by Cardiganshire and Carmarthenshire. It is divided into 7 hundreds, which contain 7 market-towns, 145 parishes, and a population of 88,262 inhabitants. The principal rivers are the E. and W. Cledhue. A great part of the country is plain, and tolerably fertile, consisting of rich meadows and arable land. One part alone is mountainous, extending from the coast near Fishgard, to the borders of Carmarthenshire. This, however, yields good pasture for sheep, horned cattle, and goats, with which the country in general abounds; as also with wild fowls of various kinds, some of which are seldom seen in any other part of Britain. There is probably more rain here than in any other part of the kingdom, brought by westerly winds from the Atlantic Ocean. The only manufactures of the county consist of a cotton mill, near Haverfordwest, which employs about 150 persons; a forge at Blackpool, and some iron and tin works on the Tivy. The county town is Pembroke.

PEN, *s.* [*penna*, Lat.] an instrument used in writing. A quill or feather. A small enclosure or coop, from *pennan*, Sax.

To PEN, *v. a.* [*pennan*, Sax.] to coop or shut up in a small enclosure. To write.

PENAL, *a.* [Fr. from *pœna* punishment, Lat.] denouncing or exacting punishment.

PE'NALTY, or PENA'LITY, *s.* [*pénalité*, old Fr.] punishment. A forfeiture.

PE'NANCE, *s.* [*pénance*, Fr.] ecclesiastical punishment for an offence, chiefly adjudged to the sin of fornication.

PENCE, *pl.* of *penny*, formed by contraction from *pennies*.

PE'NCIL, [*penicillum*, Lat.] a small brush of hairs used by painters. A kind of pen made of black lead. Any instrument used in writing without ink.

To PE'NCIL, *v. a.* to paint.

PE'NDANT, *s.* [*pendant*, Fr.] from *pendeo* to hang, Lat., a jewel hanging loose from the ear. Any thing suspended by way of ornament.

PE'NDENCE, *s.* slopeness; suspension.

PE'NDENCY, *s.* [from *pendeo* to hang, Lat.] a state of suspense, or delay in a suit.

PE'NDENT, *a.* [from *pendeo* to hang, Lat., written by some, *pendant*] hanging. Jutting over.

PE'NDING, *a.* [*pendant*, Fr., from *pendeo* to hang, Lat.] depending; undecided.

PENDULO'SITY, PE'NDULOUSNESS, *s.* the state of hanging; suspension.

PE'NDULOUS, *a.* [*pendulus*, from *pendeo* to hang, Lat.] hanging; not supported below.

PE'NDULUM, *s.* [*pendulus*, from *pendeo* to hang, Lat.] any weight hung so as it may be easily swung backwards and forwards.

PENETRABI'LITY, *s.* the quality of being capable to be pierced, applied to the body; the quality of being affected by motives, applied to the mind.

PE'NETRABLE, *a.* [from *penetro*, to penetrate, Lat.] such as may be pierced, or may admit of, or be affected by moral and intellectual motives.

PENETRA'LIA, *s.* [Lat.] interior parts.

PE'NETRANT, *a.* [*pénétrant*, Fr.] having the power to pierce.

To PE'NETRATE, *v. a.* [*penetro*, Lat.] to pierce or enter beyond the surface. To affect the mind. To reach the meaning. Neuterly, to make way; to make way by the mind.

PENETRA'TION, *s.* [Fr. from *penetro* to penetrate Lat.] the act of piercing or entering into a body. Entrance or comprehension of any difficulty, applied to the understanding. Acuteness or sagacity.

PE'NETRATIVE, *a.* piercing, sharp, subtle, acute, or discerning. Having the power to impress the mind.

PE'NGUIN, *s.* [Brit.] a bird with a white head, which, though no higher than a goose, yet oftentimes weighs sixteen pounds. A fruit in the West Indies, of a sharp acid flavour.

PENI'NSULA, *s.* [*pæne* almost, and *insula* an island, Lat.] a piece of land surrounded by water excepting in one part, by which it is joined to the continent.

PENI'NSULATED, *a.* almost surrounded with water.

PE'NITENCE, *s.* [from *pœnitet* it repents, Lat.] repentance; sorrow for sin attended with amendment of life, and change of the affections.

PE'NITENT, *a.* [from *pœnitet* it repents, Lat.] sorrowful for past sins, and resolving to amend the life.

PE'NITENT, *s.* one sorrowful for past transgressions, and resolute to abstain from them for the future.

PENITE'NTIAL, (*peniténshial*) *a.* expressing sorrow for past sins; enjoined as penance.

PENITE'NTIARY, (*peniténshiary*) *s.* one who prescribes rules and measures of penance. One who does penance. The place where penance is enjoined.

PE'NITENTLY, *ad.* with repentance or sorrow for sin; with contrition.

PE'NKNIFE, (*penknife*) *s.* a knife for making pens.

PE'NKRIDGE, a town of Staffordshire, formerly large and handsome, but now greatly reduced. It contains about 2,900 inhabitants, and is 6 miles S. of Stafford, and 129 N. W. of London. Market on Tuesday. A fair on September 2, and a great horse fair on October 10th.

PE'NMAN, *s.* one who professes the art of writing. An author or writer.

PE'NMAEN MAWR, a mountain of Carnarvonshire, 1,545 feet high, and over-hanging the sea at so vast a height, that few are able to look down the dreadful steep.

PE'NNACHED, *a.* [*panaché*, Fr.] applied to flowers, when the ground of the natural colour of their leaves is radiated, and diversified neatly without any confusion.

PE'NNANT, *s.* [*pennon*, Fr.] an ensign, colour, or small flag. A rope for hoisting things on board.

PE'NNATED, *a.* [from *penna* a wing, Lat.] winged; in botany, applied to those leaves which grow exactly opposite to each other on the same stalk, as those of the ash, &c.

PE'NNER, *s.* a writer. With the Scotch, a pencase.

PE'NNILESS, *a.* without money.

PE'NNON, *s.* [Fr.] a kind of standard with a long tail, anciently belonging only to a gentleman. It is opposed to the banner which was square.

PENNSYLVA'NIA, one of the United Provinces of N. America. It is bounded on the E. by Delaware river, and partly by the ocean; on the W. by the northern part of Chesapeak Bay, which separates it from Maryland; on the N. by several Indian nations; and on the S. by Maryland. It is well watered by the Delaware, and other navigable rivers, on which large ships come up into the heart of the province. This country was granted to the celebrated William Penn, the quaker, the son of Sir William Penn, by King Charles II., in consideration of sundry debts due to him from the crown. By his means the country was soon changed from a wilderness to a garden, and it is now one of the most flourishing provinces in the New World. Philadelphia is the capital town. Pop. 1,347,672.

PE'NNY, *s.* [plural *pence; penig*, Sax.] a small coin, in value four farthings. Proverbially, a small sum; money in general.

Penny Wise, and Pound Foolish.

This Proverb severely lashes those persons who are *thrifty* to an error in *small* but *necessary* expenses, but profusely *extravagant* in *unnecessary* ones; intimating, that the *wisdom* of such *parsimony*, is no less *foolish*, than the saving a cask of wine at the *tap*, while they are turning it out at the *bung-hole*.

PE'NNYCRESS, *s.* in botany, a kind of mithridate.

PENNYRO'YAL, *s.* an herb of a fragrant smell, used as medicine in cookery.

PE'NNYWEIGHT, *s.* a weight containing 24 grains troy weight.

PE'NNYWISE, *a.* saving small sums at the hazard of greater.

PE'NNYWORT, *s.* an umbelliferous plant, called by some white-rot. The wall pennyroyal, or kidney-wort, belongs to the cotyledon of Linnæus.

PE'NNYWORTH, *s.* as much as can be bought for a penny. A purchase. Something bought for less than it is worth. A small quantity.

PE'NRICE, a sea-port town of S. Wales in the county of Glamorgan, with a market on Thursday. It is seated near the sea, 20 miles S. of Carmarthen, and 219 W. of London.

PE'NRITH, or ***PE'RITH***, a large well-built trading town of Cumberland, with noted tan-works and some manufactories of check and cotton. It has a spacious market-place, and is a great thoroughfare on the post-road between London and Glasgow. It is seated under a hill, near the river Peterel, and the conflux of the Eismot and Lowther, 18 miles E. of Carlisle, and 220 N. N. W. of London. Markets on Tuesday and Saturday. Pop. 6059.

PE'NRYN, a town of Cornwall, having markets on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. It is situated on a creek of Falmouth Haven, is a corporation, and sends 2 members to parliament. This town was once saved from destruction by a company of strolling players. According to Mr. Rymer, towards the end of the 16th century the Spaniards were landing to burn the town, just at the time the players were setting Samson upon the Philistines, which performance was accompanied with a great deal of drumming and shouting, insomuch that the Spaniards supposed an ambush was laid for them, and therefore returned to their ships. It contains about 3,400 inhabitants. It is 2 miles N. N. W. of Falmouth, and 260 W. S. W. of London.

PENSA'NCE, or ***PENZA'NCE***, a populous town of Cornwall, seated on a creek of Mountsbay. It carries on a considerable traffic in shipping, and is one of the tin-coinage towns. It is 12 miles E. of Senan, at the Land's-End, and 281 W. by S. of London. Market on Thursday.

PE'NSFORD, a town of Somersetshire, noted for its hats and bread; it has also a manufactory of cloth. It is seated on the river Chew, 7 miles S. S. W. of Bath, and 117 W. by S. of London. Market on Tuesday.

PE'NSILE, *a.* [*pensilis*, from *pendeo* to hang, Lat.] hanging, suspended or supported above ground.

PE'NSILENESS, *s.* the state of hanging.

PE'NSION, (*pénshon*) *s.* [*pension*, Fr.] an allowance given to a person without an equivalent.

To PE'NSION, (*pénshon*) *v. a.* to support by arbitrary allowance.

PE'NSIONARY, (*pénshonary*) *a.* [*pensionnaire*, Fr.] maintained by pensions, or a stated allowance. Formerly the title given to the first minister of the regency of each city in the province of Holland.

PE'NSIONER, (*pénshoner*) *s.* one supported by voluntary allowance from another.

PE'NSIVE, *a.* [*pensif*, Fr.] sorrowfully thoughtful; mournfully serious.

PE'NSIVELY, *ad.* in a mournful and thoughtful manner.

PE'NSIVENESS, *s.* the quality of being mournfully thoughtful.

PENT, part. pass. of *Pen*; cooped up.

PENTACA'PSULAR, *a.* [from *pente* five, Gr., and *capsula* a cell, Lat.] having five cells or cavities.

PE'NTACHORD, (*péntakord*) *s.* [from *pente* five, and *chorde* a string, Gr.] an instrument having five strings.

PENTAE'DROUS, *a.* [from *pente* five, and *hedra* a side, Gr.] having five sides.

PE'NTAGON, *s.* [from *pente* five, and *gonia* an angle, Gr.] a mathematical figure having five angles.

PENTA'GONAL, *a.* having five angles.

PE'NTAGRAPH, *s.* an instrument whereby designs, prints, &c., of every kind, may be copied in any proportion, without a person's being skilled in drawing.

PENTA'METER, *s.* [from *pente* five, and *metreo* to measure, Gr.] a Latin verse consisting of five feet.

PENTA'NGULAR, *a.* [from *pente* five, Gr. and *angulus* a corner, Lat.] five-cornered.

PENTAPE'TALOUS, *a.* [from *pente* five, and *petalon* a flower-leaf, Gr.] having five flower-leaves.

PE'NTASPAST, *s.* [from *pente* five, and *spao* to draw, Gr.] an engine with five pulleys.

PE'NTASTICH, *s.* [from *pente* five, and *stichos* a verse, Gr.] a composition consisting of five verses.

PE'NTASTYLE, *s.* [from *pente* five, and *stylos* a column, Gr.] in architecture, a work in which are five rows of columns.

PE'NTATEUCH, (*pentateuk*) *s.* [from *pente* five, and *teuchos* a volume, Gr.] the five books of Moses; namely, Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, and Deuteronomy.

PE'NTECOST, *s.* [from *pentekostos* fiftieth, Gr.] a feast of the Jews, so called from its being celebrated the *fiftieth* day after the sixteenth of Nisan. It is called by the Hebrews the feast of weeks, because kept seven weeks after the Passover. It corresponds with the Christians' Whitsuntide.

PENTECO'STAL, *a.* belonging to Whitsuntide.

PE'NTHOUSE, *s.* [*pente*, Fr. and *house*] a shed hanging out aslope from the main wall.

PE'NTICE, *s.* [*pendice*, Ital.] a sloping roof; a shed.

PE'NTILE, *s.* a tile made for covering the sloping part of the roof.

PENU'LTIMA, *s.* [*syllaba penultima*, Lat.] the last syllable but one.

PENU'MBRA, *s.* [*pene* almost, and *umbra* the shade, Lat.] an imperfect shadow. In a solar eclipse, the penumbra is that faint shadow that falls upon those parts of the earth where the sun is only partially or annularly eclipsed. In an eclipse of the moon, it is that faint shadow on her disk which appears for some time before and after she is eclipsed, owing to those parts having the sun only partially eclipsed at that time, as seen from the moon.

PENU'RIOUS, *a.* [from *penuria* want, Lat.] sparing in expense; parsimonious; scanty.

PENU'RIOUSLY, *ad.* in a niggardly or sparing manner.

PENU'RIOUSNESS, *s.* the quality of being sparing in expenses; parsimony.

PE'NURY, *s.* [*penuria*, Lat.] want; poverty; indigence.

PE'NZENSKOE, one of the 41 governments of the Russian empire, formerly a province of Kasan; and bounded by the government of Simbirskoe on the E. Its capital, Penza, is seated on the river Sura, where it receives the rivulet Penza. Lat. 32. 35. N., long. 45. 45. E.

PE'ONY, *s.* [*pæonia*, Lat.] a red flower.

PE'OPLE, (*péeple*) *s.* [*peuple*, Fr. *populus*, Lat.] a nation or community. The vulgar or commonalty. SYNON. *People* is so very general that it cannot be connected with a determinate number; as, for instance, four, five, or six *people*; but that of *persons* may.

To PEO'PLE, (*péeple*) *v. a.* [*peupler*, Fr.] to fill with inhabitants.

PEPA'STICS, *s.* [from *pepaino* to digest, Gr.] medicines which are good to help the rawness of the stomach, and to digest crudities.

PE'PPER, *s.* [*piper*, Lat.] a warm spice, of which there are several species. It is an excellent aromatic, which should always be coarsely ground, and eaten only with fat smoked, or tough animal food, with cabbages, and other flatulent and cold vegetables; and likewise with fish and all substances that are difficult of digestion.

PE'PPERMINT, *s.* mint eminently hot.

PE'PPERWORT, *s.* a plant; a kind of dittander.

PE'PPERGRASS, *s.* a kind of fern; called also peppermoss and pillwort.

PE'PSIS, *s.* [from *pepaino* to digest, Gr.] the concoction, digestion, or fermentation of victuals and humours in a human body.

PE'PTIC, *a.* [*peptikos*, Gr.] what assists in digestion.

PERACU'TE, *a.* [*peracutus*, Lat.] very sharp.

PERADVE'NTURE, *ad.* [*paravanture*, Fr.] perhaps; by chance; may be.

To PERA'GRATE, *v. a.* [*peragro*, from *per* through, and *ager* a field, Lat.] to travel or wander over.

PERAGRA'TION, *s.* the act of passing through any state or space.

To PERA'MBULATE, *v. a.* [from *per* through, and *ambulo* to walk, Lat.] to walk through; to survey by passing through.

PERAMBULA'TION, *s.* the act of passing through or wandering over; a travelling survey.

PE'RCEANT, *a.* [*perçant*, Fr.] piercing, penetrating.

PERCE'IVABLE, (*perceévable*) *a.* that which is properly an object of the sense or understanding, and may be discovered by either.

PERCE'IVABLY, (*perceévably*) *ad.* in such a manner as to be discovered by the senses or mind.

To PERCE'IVE, (*perceéve*) *v. a.* [*percevoir*, Fr., from *percipio* to perceive, Lat.] to discover by means of the senses or understanding. To know or observe.

PERCEPTIBI'LITY, *s.* the state of being discovered by the mind or senses. The power of perceiving.

PERCE'PTIBLE, *a.* [Fr., from *percipio* to perceive, Lat.] such as may be perceived by the mind or senses.

PERCE'PTIBLY, *ad.* in such a manner as may be perceived by the senses or mind.

PERCE'PTION, *s.* [from *percipio* to perceive, Lat.] the act, passion, or expression, whereby the mind becomes conscious of any thing. The act or power of perceiving. An idea or notion.

PERCE'PTIVE, *a.* [from *percipio* to perceive, Lat.] having the power of perceiving.

PERCH, [*perca*, Lat., *perche*, Fr.] a fish of prey. A measure of 5½ yards, from *perche*, Fr. *partica*, Lat. A stick on which birds support themselves when they roost.

To PERCH, *v. n.* [*percher*, Fr.] to sit like a bird at roost. Actively, to place on a perch.

PERCHA'NCE, *ad.* perhaps; peradventure.

PE'RCKERS, *s.* Paris candles, used in England in ancient times; also, the larger sort of wax candles, which were usually set upon the altar.

PERCI'PIENT, *a.* [*percipiens*, from *percipio* to perceive, Lat.] conscious of the presence or impression of an object.

PERCI'PIENT, *s.* one that has the power of perceiving.

To PE'RCOLATE, *v. a.* [*percolo*, Lat.] to strain through.

PERCOLA'TION, *s.* the act of purifying by straining.

To PERCU'SS, *v. a.* [from *percutio* to strike, Lat.] to strike.

PERCU'SSION, *s.* [*percussio*, from *percutio* to strike, Lat.] the act of striking. A stroke. The effect of sound on the ear.

PERCU'TIENT, (*perkushient*) *a.* [*percutiens*, from *percutio* to strike, Lat.] striking, having the power to strike.

PERDI'TION, *s.* [*perditio*, from *perdo* to destroy or lose, Lat.] destruction; death; loss or ruin. In Scripture, eternal death.

PERDU'E, *ad.* [Fr. a forlorn hope, or advanced centinel] close: in ambush.

PE'RDULOUS, *a.* [from *perdo* to destroy or lose, Lat.] lost; thrown away.

PERDU'RABLE, *s.* [Fr. from *perduro* to continue long, Lat.] lasting; long continued. Not in use.

PERDU'RABLY, *ad.* in a lasting manner.

PERDURA'TION, *s.* [from *perduro* to continue long, Lat.] long continuance.

To PE'REGRINATE, *v. n.* [*peregrino*, from *peregrinus* foreign, Lat.] to travel; to live in foreign countries.

PEREGRINA'TION, *s.* [*peregrinatio*, from *peregrinus* foreign, Lat.] travel or abode in foreign countries.

PE'REGRINE, *a.* [*peregrinus*, Lat.] foreign; not native; not domestic.

To PEREMPT, *v. a.* [*perimo*, Lat.] in law, to crush or kill.

PERE'MPTORILY, *ad.* absolutely; so as to cut off further debate.

PERE'MPTORINESS, *s.* positiveness that will not admit of dispute or contradiction.

PERE'MPTORY, *a.* [*peremptorius*, low Lat.] positive, so as to admit of no dispute or contradiction.

PERE'NNIAL, *a.* [from *per* through, and *annus* a year, Lat.] lasting through the year; perpetual; unceasing.

PERE'NNITY, *s.* [from *per* through, and *annus* a year, Lat.] the quality of lasting the year round; perpetuity.

PE'RFECT, *a.* [*perfectus*, from *perficio* to perfect, Lat.] free from defect with respect to parts, composition, skill, or abilities. Safe. SYNON. *Perfection*, regards properly the beauty which rises from the design and construction of the work; *finishing*, from the hand and workmanship of the workman. *Completion*, depends on the want of nothing, but on the work's having every thing it should have.

To PE'RFECT, *v. a.* [*perficio*, Lat.] to complete or finish any thing. To supply defects. To instruct completely.

PE'RFECTER, *s.* one that makes perfect.

PERFECTIBI'LITY, *s.* a word lately introduced by some writers, to express the possibility of man's arriving at perfection in this world.

PER'FECTION, *s.* [from *perficio* to perfect, Lat.] the state of enjoying every thing that belongs to a thing, free from redundancy or defect. Supreme excellence. An attribute applied to the Deity.

To PERFE'CTIONATE, *v. a.* [*perfectionner*, Fr.] to perfect.

PERFE'CTIVE, *a.* conducing to complete, or to remove all defects, used with *of*.

PERFE'CTIVELY, *ad.* in such a manner as to remove all defects.

PE'RFECTLY, *ad.* in a manner free from defects; totally, completely; exactly, accurately.

PE'RFECTNESS, *s.* completeness; goodness; virtue; kill.

PERFI'DIOUS, *a.* [from *per*, a negative particle, and *fides* fidelity, Lat.] treacherous, false, guilty of violated trust.

PERFI'DIOUSLY, *ad.* in a manner inconsistent with the confidence placed in one.

PERFI'DIOUSNESS, *s.* the quality of being perfidious.

PE'RFIDY, *s.* [from *per*, a negative particle, and *fides* fidelity, Lat.] breach of faith. The act of betraying.

To PE'RFLATE, *v. a.* [from *per* through, and *flo* to blow, Lat.] to blow through.

PERFLA'TION, *s.* the act of blowing through.

To PE'RFORATE, *v. a.* [*perforo*, Lat.] to pierce or bore a hole with a tool.

PERFORA'TION, *s.* the act of piercing or boring. A hole made by boring.

PERFORA'TOR, *s.* the instrument of boring.

PERFO'RCE, *ad.* by violence; violently.

To PERFO'RM, *v. a.* [*performare*, Ital.] to execute, act, or do; to accomplish a design or undertaking. Neuterly, to succeed in an attempt.

PERFO'RMABLE, *a.* practicable; such as may be done

PERFO'RMANCE. *s.* the execution of a design. The completion of a promise. A work or composition. An action, or something done.

PERFO'RMER, *s.* one that performs any thing, generally applied to an artist who gives a specimen of his skill in public.

To PE'RFRICATE, *v. n.* [from *per* through, and *fric* to rub, Lat.] to rub over.

PERFU'MATORY, *a.* that perfumes.

PERFU'ME, *s.* [*parfume*, Fr.] an agreeable odour composed by art, and used to give other things a fragrant scent. Fragrance.

To PERFU'ME, *v. a.* to make a thing smell agreeably To scent.

PERFU'MER, *s.* one who makes and sells artificial odours.

PERFU'NCTORILY, *ad.* [from *perfunctorie*, Lat.] in a careless or negligent manner.

PERFU'NCTORY, *a.* [from *perfunctorius*, Lat.] careless; slight; negligent.

To PERFU'SE, (*perfuze*) *v. a.* [from *per* through, and *fundo* to pour, Lat.] to overspread; to tincture.

PERHA'PS, *ad.* peradventure; it may be.

PE'RIAPT, *s.* [from *peri* about, and *apto* to tie, Gr.] a charm, worn to prevent or expel diseases; an amulet.

PERICA'RDIUM, *s.* [from *peri* about, and *cardia* the heart, Gr.] a thin membrane resembling a purse, and containing the heart in its cavity; its use is to contain a quantity of clear water to keep the heart moist.

PERICA'RPIUM, *s.* [from *peri* about, and *karpos* fruit, Gr.] a thin membrane encompassing the fruit or grain of a plant. A medicine applied to the wrist for the cure of an ague.

PERICLITA'TION, *s.* [from *periclitor* to endanger, Lat.] danger, hazard. Trial; experiment.

PERICRA'NIUM, *s.* [from *peri* about, and *kranion* the head, Gr.] a thin and nervous membrane, of exquisite sense, which covers the cranium or skull, and envelops all the bones in the body, except the teeth; for which reason it is also called *periosteum*.

PERI'CULOUS, *a.* [from *periculum* danger, Lat.] dangerous; hazardous. Not in use.

PERIE'RGY, *s.* [from *peri* about, and *ergon* a work, Gr.] needless caution or diligence in an operation.

PERIGEE', or PERIGE'UM, *s.* [from *peri* about, and *ge* the earth, Gr.] a point wherein a planet is at its nearest possible distance from the earth.

PERIHE'LIUM, *s.* [from *peri* about, and *helios* the sun.

Gr.] that part of a planet's orbit wherein it is nearest to the sun.

PE'RIL, *s.* [*péril*, Fr.] a state wherein a person is exposed to loss, disease, or death. A danger threatened.

PE'RILOUS, *a.* [*perilleux*, Fr.] dangerous, hazardous. Smart, witty. In this last sense out of use.

PE'RILOUSLY, *ad.* in a dangerous manner.

PE'RILOUSNESS, *s.* dangerousness.

PERI'METER, *s.* [*perimetre*, Fr. from *peri* about, and *metreo* to measure, Gr.] the compass or sum of all the sides that bound any figure.

PE'RIOD, *s.* [*peri* about, and *odos* a way, Gr.] a space of time in which the revolution of a planet is performed. A stated number of years, days, or hours, in which things are performed and repeated. The end or conclusion. The state at which any thing terminates. Duration. In grammar, a complete sentence from one full stop to another. In printing, a pause or mark, denoting a complete sentence, thus, (.)

PERIO'DIC, or PERIO'DICAL, *a.* [*périodique*, Fr. from *peri* about, and *odos* a way, Gr.] making a circuit or revolution. Happening or returning at a stated time. Relating to periods or revolutions.

PERIO'DICALLY, *ad.* at stated times.

PERIOE'CI, *s.* [from *peri* about, and *oikeo* to dwell, Gr.] in geography, are such inhabitants as have the same latitude, but opposite longitudes. These have the same common seasons throughout the year, and the same phænomena of the heavenly bodies; but when it is noon-day with the one it is midnight with the other, there being twelve hours between them in an eastern or western direction.

PERIO'STEUM, *s.* [from *peri* about, and *osteon* a bone, Gr.] a membrane of exquisite sense covering all the bones.

PERIPATE'TICS, *s.* [from *peri* about, and *pateo* to walk, Gr.] is a name given to the disciples of Aristotle, because they used to dispute walking.

PERI'PHERY, (*perifrey*) *s.* [from *peri* around, and *phero* to carry, Gr.] the circumference of a circle.

To PE'RIPHRASE, (*perifrāze*) *v. a.* [*periphraser*, Fr.] to express by circumlocution, or many words.

PERI'PHRASIS, (*perifrasis*) *s.* [from *peri* about, and *phrazo* to speak, Gr.] the act of expressing the sense of one word by many; as, when we say, the loss of life, for *death*, Circumlocution.

PERIPNEU'MONY, or PERIPNEUMO'NIA, *s.* from *peri* about, and *pneumon* the lungs, Gr.] an inflammation of the lungs.

PERI'SCII, *s.* [from *peri* about, and *skia* a shadow, Gr.] in geography, the inhabitants of either frigid zone, within the polar circles; where the sun, when in the summer signs, moves only round about them, without setting; and consequently, their shadows, in the same day, turn to all the points of the horizon.

To PE'RISH, *v. n.* [*pereo*, Lat.] to die; to be destroyed. Actively, to destroy, decay, or impair. Obsolete.

PE'RISHABLE, *a.* liable to perish or decay; subject to short duration.

PE'RISHABLENESS, *s.* liableness to decay or destruction.

PERISTA'LTIC, *a.* [*peristaltique*, Fr., from *peri* about, and *stello* to thrust forth, Gr.] applied to the vermicular or wavering motion of the guts, by which the excrements are passed downwards, and voided.

PERISTY'LE, *s.* [*péristile*, Fr.] a circular range of pillars, or columns.

PERISY'STOLE, *s.* [from *peri* about, and *systole* contraction of the heart, Gr.] the pause or interval between the two motions of the heart or pulse; namely, that of the *systole* or contraction of the heart, and that of the *diastole* or dilatation.

PERITONE'UM, *s.* [from *periteino* to stretch all round, Gr.] a thin soft membrane, which encloses all the bowels in the lower belly.

PERITRO'CHIUM, (*peritrókium*) *s.* [from *peri* around, and *trochos* a wheel, Gr.] in mechanics, denotes a wheel, or circle, concentric with the base of a cylinder, and moveable, together with it, about an axis.

To PE'RJURE, *v. a.* [*perjuro*, Lat.] to swear falsely; to forswear.

PE'RJURER, *s.* one who swears falsely.

PE'RJURY, *s.* [from *per*, which has here a negative meaning, and *juro* to swear, Lat.] the act of swearing falsely, a false oath.

PE'RIWIG, *s.* [*perruque*, Fr,] hair woven on thread, sewed on a cawl, and worn by a person instead of his own hair.

To PE'RIWIG, *v. a.* to dress in false hair.

PE'RIWINKLE, *s.* a small shell-fish, a kind of sea-snail. In botany, a plant. See PERRYWINKLE.

To PERK, *v. n.* [from *perch*, Skinner] to hold up the head with an affected briskness. Actively, to dress, to prank.

PERK, *a.* pert; brisk; airy. Obsolete.

PE'RMAGY, *s.* a little Turkish boot.

PE'RMANENCE, PE'RMANENCY, *s.* duration; consistency; lastingness; continuance in the same state.

PE'RMANENT, *a.* [from *per* through, and *maneo* to remain, Gr.] durable, continuing, lasting, unchanged.

PE'RMANENTLY, *ad.* in a durable manner.

PE'RMEABLE, *a.* [from *permeo*, Lat.] such as may be passed through.

PE'RMEANT, *a.* [*permeans*, from *permeo* to pass through, Lat.] passing through.

To PE'RMEATE, *v. a.* [*permeo*, Lat.] to pass through.

PERMEA'TION, *s.* the act of passing through.

PERMI'SCIBLE, *a.* [from *per* through, and *misceo* to mix, Lat.] such as may be mixed.

PERMI'SSIBLE, *a.* [from *permitto*, Lat.] what may be permitted.

PERMI'SSION, *s.* [from *permitto* to permit, Lat.] allowance. Leave to do any thing.

PERMI'SSIVE, *a.* [from *permitto*, Lat.] granting or giving leave; not hindering though not approving.

PERMI'SSIVELY, *ad.* by bare allowance, without hinderance or approbation.

To PERMI'T, *v. a.* [*permitto*, Lat.] to allow, grant, or suffer, without commanding, authorising or approving; to resign.

PE'RMIT, *s.* a written warrant for sending goods from one place to another.

PERMI'TTANCE, *s.* allowance. Forbearance of opposition. Not elegant.

PERMI'XTION, *s.* [from *per* through, and *misceo* to mix, Lat.] the act of mingling; the state of being mingled.

PE'RMSKOE, one of the 41 governments of Russia, formerly a province of Kasan. It is divided into two provinces; namely, Perm, the capital of which is of the same name, seated on the river Kama, where it receives the Zegochekha; Catharinenburgh, the capital of which, of the same name, is seated not far from the source of the river Issel.

PERMUTA'TION, *s.* [from *per*, which increases the meaning, and *muto* to change, Lat.] the exchange of one thing for another.

To PERMU'TE, *v. a.* [from *per*, which increases the meaning, and *muto* to change, Lat.] to exchange.

PERNI'CIOUS, (*pernishious*) *a.* [from *pernicies* mis-

chief, Lat.] mischievous in the highest degree; destructive. Quick, from *pernix*, Lat. "Part incentive reed provide, *pernicious* with one touch to fire." *Milt.*

PERNI'CIOUSLY, (*pernishiously*) *ad.* in such a manner as to destroy or ruin; mischievously.

PERNI'CIOUSNESS, (*pernishiousness*) *s.* the quality of being destructive.

PERNI'CITY, *s.* [from *pernix* swift, Lat.] swiftness. "Great swiftness or *pernicity*." *Ray.*

PERORA'TION, *s.* [from *per* through, and *oro* to speak, Lat.] the conclusion of an oration.

To PERPE'ND, *v. a.* [from *perpendo* to weigh, Lat.] to ponder on, or consider attentively.

PERPE'NDER, *s.* [*perpigne*, Fr.] a coping stone.

PERPENDI'CULAR, *a.* [from *perpendo* to weigh, Lat.] crossing any thing at right angles. Straight or upright.

PERPENDI'CULAR, *s.* a line crossing the horizon at right angles.

PERPENDICULA'RITY, *s.* the state of being perpendicular.

PERPENDI'CULARLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to cut another line at right angles. In the direction of a straight line up and down.

PERPE'NSION, *s.* consideration. Obsolete.

To PE'RPETRATE, *v. a.* [*perpetro*, Lat.] to commit; to act. Always in a bad sense.

PERPETRA'TION, *s.* the act of committing any crime. Figuratively, a crime.

PERPE'TUAL, *a.* [*perpétuel*, Fr.] never ceasing; continual; everlasting.

PERPE'TUALLY, *ad.* without intermission or ceasing.

To PERPE'TUATE, *v. a.* [*perpetuo*, Lat.] to make perpetual; to eternize; to continue without cessation or intermission.

PERPETUA'TION, *s.* the act of making perpetual; incessant continuance.

PERPETU'ITY, *s.* [from *perpetuus* perpetual, Lat.] duration without cessation. Something which has no end.

To PERPLE'X, *v. a.* [from *per* thoroughly, and *plecto* to twist, Lat.] to disturb with doubts, ambiguities, or difficulties.

PERPLE'X, *a.* [from *per* thoroughly, and *plecto* to twist. Lat.] difficult; ambiguous; intricate. "How the soul directs the spirits for the motion of the body, according to the several animal exigents, is *perplex* in the theory." *Glanville.*

PERPLE'XEDLY, *ad.* intricately; with involution.

PERPLEXEDNESS, *s.* the quality which renders the judgment unable to determine. Intricacy; anxiety of mind.

PERPLE'XITY, *s.* [from *per* thoroughly and *plecto* to twist, Lat.] anxiety; entanglement; intricacy.

PE'RQUISITE, *s.* [from *perquiro* to search, or demand, Lat.] something above settled wages.

PE'RQUISITED, *a.* supplied with perquisites.

PERQUISI'TION, *s.* [from *perquiro*] to search or demand, Lat.] an accurate inquiry; a strict and thorough search.

PE'RRY, *s.* [*poiré*, Fr.] cider made of pears.

PE'RRYWINKLE, *s.* a plant, of which there are two British species, the less and the greater.

To PE'RSECUTE, *v. a.* [from *persequor* to pursue. Lat.] to subject to pains, losses, or imprisonments, on account of opinions. To pursue with malice. To trouble with importunity.

PERSECU'TION, *s.* [from *persequor* to pursue, Lat.] the act of inflicting penalties, or subjecting to punishments for opinions. The state of being persecuted.

PE'RSECUTOR, *s.* [*persécuteur*, Fr.] one who inflicts pains, penalties, or losses, on account of opinions. One who harasses another with malice.

PERSE'POLIS, supposed to be anciently the capital city of Persia, properly so called. It was taken by Alexander the Great, who was persuaded, when in liquor, by the courtesan Thais, to set it on fire: it is thought to be the same as what is now called Kilmanar, of which there are magnificent ruins now remaining. There are inscriptions, in characters, and in a language that now cannot be read, and which shew that this place must be extremely ancient; almost all parts of the ruins are full of sculptures, representing men and beasts. It is 50 miles N. E. of Schiras, and 200 S. E. of Ispahan. Lat. 30. 10. N., long. 50. 20. E.

PERSEVE'RANCE, *s.* [*perseverantia*, Lat.] steadiness or continuance in any purpose, design, or opinion.

PERSEVE'RANT, *a.* [*perseverans*, Lat.] constant, persisting.

To PERSEVE'RE, *v. n.* [*persevero*, Lat.] to persist in an attempt; to continue firm and resolute.

PERSEVE'RINGLY, *ad.* with perseverance.

PERSEUS, in astronomy, a constellation in the northern hemisphere.

PE'RSHORE, a neat old town of Worcestershire, containing two churches, and about 3,000 people. It is a considerable thoroughfare in the lower road from Worcester to London, and has a manufacture of stockings. It is seated on the N. side of the Avon, near its junction with the river Bow, 90 miles W. N. W. of London. Markets on Tuesday and Saturday.

PE'RSIA, a large kingdom of Asia, consisting of several provinces, which at different times have had their particular kings; the inhabitants call it Iran, for the word Persia is derived from that part of it called Pars or Fars, of which Schiras is the capital. It is bounded on the N. by little Tartary, the Caspian Sea, Carasm or Corasm, and Great Bokaria; on the S. by the Persian Gulph and Sea; on the W. by Turkey in Asia; and on the E. by Great Bokaria and the empire of the Great Mogul. It is about 1,224 miles in length from E. to W. and 900 in breadth from N. to S. No country in the world bears a more different character than this; for in the N. and E. parts it is mountainous and cold; in the middle and S. E. parts, sandy and desert; in the S. and W., level and extremely fertile, though for several months very hot. The soil produces all sorts of pulse and corn, except oats and rye. They have cotton in great abundance, and, among other domestic animals, camels and buffaloes, and their horses are very numerous. In several places naptha, a sort of bitumen, rises out of the ground; and they have mines of gold, silver, iron, Turkey-stones, and salt; but the two first of these are not worked, on account of the scarcity of wood. They have a great deal of cotton cloth, some pearls, and a large quantity of silk, besides manufactures of silk, and very fine carpets. They have also all sorts of fruits, excellent wine, and a great number of mulberry-trees, with the leaves of which they feed the silk-worms; likewise dates, pistachia-nuts, and trees which produce manna. They have large flocks of sheep and goats; the tails of the former are of a monstrous size. With regard to religion, they are generally Mahometans. Ispahan is the capital town. An embassy has lately been sent from the court of Great Britain to the court of Ispahan. The ambassador Sir Gore Ousley.

PE'RSIAN GULPH, a very large gulph between Persia and Arabia Felix, in Asia. Its entrance is about thirty miles over, but within it is near 180 in breadth, and about 420 miles in length.

To PERSI'ST, *v. n.* [from *persisto*, Lat.] to continue firm and resolute in an undertaking or opinion.

London: Published by Thomas Kelly, 17, Paternoster Row. 1841

Drawn & Engraved by Alex. Findlay

PERSI'STANCE, or PERSI'STENCY, *s.* steadiness; constancy; obstinacy; obduracy.

PERSI'STIVE, *a.* steady; persevering.

PE'RSON, *s.* [*persona*, Lat., *personne*, Fr.] a thinking, intelligent being, possessing the faculties of reason and reflection. An individual, or particular man or woman. A human being. *In person*, one's self, opposed to a deputy or representative. External appearance. Character. In grammar, the quality of the noun which modifies a verb.

PE'RSONABLE, *a.* handsome, or of good appearance. In law, one who may maintain any plea in a court of justice.

PE'RSONAGE, *s.* [*personage*, Fr.] a man or woman of some rank or eminence. Air, stature, external appearance. A character assumed or represented.

PE'RSONAL, *a.* [*personel*, Fr., from *persona* a person, Lat.] belonging to men or women, opposed to things. Peculiar; proper to; relating to one's private character or actions. Present, opposed to representative. Personal estate. In law, something moveable, or appendant to the person. In grammar, applied to a verb which has the modifications of three persons in each number.

PERSONA'LITY, *s.* the existence or individuality of any one.

PE'RSONALLY, *ad.* in one's own person. Particularly. With regard to individuality to any one.

To **PE'RSONATE,** *v. a.* [from *persona* a person, Lat.] to represent by a fictitious or assumed character, so as to pass for another. To act or represent on the stage. To counterfeit. To resemble. To describe. Obsolete in the last sense.

PERSONA'TION, *s.* counterfeiting of another person.

PERSONIFICA'TION, *s.* prosopopœia; the change of things to persons; as, "*Confusion* heard his voice." *Par. Lost.*

To **PERSO'NIFY,** *v. a.* to represent things as if they were persons.

PERSPE'CTIVE, *s.* [from *per* through, and *spicio* to look, Lat.] a spying glass; a glass through which things are viewed. The science by which things are ranged in painting in their proper proportions. A view or vista.

PERSPE'CTIVE, *a.* optic, or relating to the science of vision.

PERSPICA'CIOUS, (*perspikāshious*) *a.* [from *per* through, and *spicio* to look, Lat.] quick-sighted; sharp-witted; quick of apprehension.

PERSPICA'CIOUSNESS, (*perspikāshiousness*) *s.* the quality of perceiving or discovering quickly.

PERSPICA'CITY, *s.* [*perspicacité*, Fr.] quickness of sight or apprehension; sagacity.

PERSPI'CIENCE, (*perspishience*) *s.* [from *per* through, and *spicio* to look, Lat.] the act of looking sharply, perfect knowledge.

PERSPI'CIL, *s.* [from *per* through, and *spicio* to look, Lat.] a glass through which things are viewed; an optic glass. Little used.

PERSPICU'ITY, *s.* [*perspicuité*, Fr.] the quality of being transparent; applied to the mind, easiness to be understood or comprehended.

PERSPI'CUOUS, *a.* [from *per* through, and *spicio* to look, Lat.] clear; transparent; such as may be seen through. Easy to be understood.

PERSPI'CUOUSLY, *ad.* clearly, not obscurely.

PERSPI'CUOUSNESS, *s.* the quality of being easily understood or seen through.

PERSPI'RABLE, *a.* such as may be emitted through the pores of the skin.

PERSPIRA'TION, *s.* [from *per* through, and *spiro* to exhale, Lat.] the act of emitting through the skin.

PERSPI'RATIVE, *a.* performing the act of perspiration.

To **PERSPI'RE,** *v. n.* [from *per* through, and *spiro* to exhale, Lat.] to emit through the pores of the skin. To be excreted by the skin.

To **PERSTRI'NGE,** *v. a.* [from *per*, here used as a negative particle, and *stringo* to grasp hard, Lat.] to graze upon, or touch slightly; to glance upon.

PERSUA'DABLE, *a.* such as may be persuaded.

To **PERSUA'DE,** (the *u*, in this and the following words, is pronounced like *w*) *v. a.* [from *per* thoroughly, and *suadeo* to persuade, Lat.] to prevail upon, convince, or bring over by arguments. To inculcate by arguments.

PERSUA'DER, one who influences by arguments.

PERSUA'SIBLE, (*perswazible*) *a.* [from *per* thoroughly, and *suadeo* to persuade, Lat.] to be influenced by arguments.

PERSUA'SIBLENESS, *s.* the quality of being influenced by arguments.

PERSUA'SION, (*perswazhon*) *s.* [from *per* thoroughly, and *suadeo* to persuade, Lat.] the act of influencing the judgment and passions by arguments or motives. The state of being persuaded; opinion.

PERSUA'SIVE, (*perswázive*) *a.* [*persuasif*, Fr.] having the power to persuade.

PERSUA'SIVELY, (*perswázively*) *ad.* in such a manner as to persuade.

PERSUA'SIVENESS, (*perswáziveness*) *s.* the quality of influencing the passions.

PERSUA'SORY, (*perswázory*) *a.* from *per* thoroughly, and *suadeo* to persuade, Lat.] having the power to persuade.

PERT, *a.* [*pert*, Brit., and Belg., *appert*, Fr.] lively and brisk. Saucy, bold, petulant.

To **PERTA'IN,** *v. a.* [*pertineo*, from *teneo* to hold, Lat.] to belong or relate to. Used with *to*

PERTEREBRA'TION, *s.* [from *per* through, and *terebro* to bore, Lat.] the act of boring through.

PERTERREFA'CTION, *s.* [from *per* thoroughly, *terreo* to affright, and *facio* to make, Lat.] the act of affrighting greatly; a great fright.

PERTH, a handsome town of Scotland, capital of Perthshire, containing about 20,000 inhabitants. It consists, chiefly, of one wide street well paved, but ill built; from which two others branch off, at right angles, on each side. Before the reign of James II., in 1437, the kings of Scotland generally resided at Perth, as the metropolis of the kingdom. Perth has greatly increased within these last 70 years, has considerable manufactures of linen and cotton, and exports large quantities of salmon. Perth is agreeably seated (with a beautiful approach to it,) on the western bank of the Tay, which is here crossed by an elegant stone bridge of 9 arches (to which the tide comes up, the river being navigable for small vessels,) 38 miles N. N. W. of Edinburgh.

PE'RTHSHIRE, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N. by the shires of Inverness and Aberdeen, on the E. by Angus-shire and the Frith of Tay; on the S. E. and S. by the counties of Fife, Kinross, Clackmannan, and Stirling; and on the W. by Dumbartonshire and Argyleshire. It extends about 60 miles from N. to S., and upwards of 50 from E. to W. The northern district called Athol, is uncommonly wild and mountainous; the five others, viz., Breadalbane, Gowrie, Monteith, Stormont, and Strathern, are more champaign, and fertile in corn and pasture. Pop. 138,151.

PERTINA'CIOUS, (*pertináshious*) *a.* [from *pertineo* to hold fast or pertain, Lat.] obstinate; stubborn; not to be convinced; constant, resolute.

PERTINA'CIOUSLY, (*pertináshiously*) *ad.* obstinately; stubbornly.

PERTINA'CIOUSNESS, (*pertináshiousness*) or PERTINA'CITY, *s.* obstinacy. Stubbornness. Resolution. Constancy.

PE'RTINACY, *s.* [from *pertineo* to hold fast or pertain, Lat.] obstinacy, steadiness, or persistency.

PE'RTINENCE, or PE'RTINENCY, *s.* [from *pertineo* to hold fast or pertain, Lat.] justness of relation to the matter in hand; propriety or suitableness to the purpose.

PE'RTINENT, *a.* [*pertinens*, from *pertineo* to hold fast or pertain, Lat.] opposite; suitable to the purpose. Relating; regarding; concerning. Used with *to*.

PE'RTINENTLY, *ad.* to the purpose; appositely.

PE'RTINENTNESS, *s.* the quality of suiting, or being apposite to what it is applied to.

PERTI'NGENT, *a.* [*pertingens*, from *per*, and *tango* to touch, Lat.] reaching to; touching.

PE'RTLY, *ad.* in a brisk, lively, saucy, or petulant manner.

PE'RTNESS, *s.* brisk folly; sauciness, petulance; smartness; audacity; petty liveliness; sprightliness without dignity or solidity.

PERTRA'NSIENT, *a.* [*pertransiens*, Lat.] passing over.

To PERTU'RB, PE'RTURBATE, *v. a.* [from *per* thoroughly, and *turbo* to disturb, Lat.] to disquiet, disorder, or put into confusion; to disturb.

PERTURBA'TION, *s.* [from *per* thoroughly, and *turbo* to disturb, Lat.] any thing which destroys the tranquillity, or raises a commotion of the passions. Disorder; confusion; commotion; disturbance.

PERTURBA'TOR, *s.* [Lat.] one that raises commotions.

PERTU'SED, (*pertuzed*) *a.* [from *per* through, and *tundo* to beat, Lat.] bored; punched; pierced with holes.

PERTU'SION, (*pertúzhon*) *s.* [from *per* through, and *tundo* to beat, Lat.] the act of piercing or punching. A hole made by piercing.

To PERVA'DE, *v. a.* [from *per* through, and *vado* to pass, Lat.] to pass through; to permeate; to pass through the whole extension. "What but God *pervades*, adjusts, and agitates the whole." *Thomson.*

PERVA'SION, (*pervázhon*) *s.* the act of passing through.

PERVE'RSE, *a.* [from *per* through, and *verto* to turn, Lat.] distorted from the right. Obstinate in the wrong; untractable; petulant; vexatious; peevish.

PERVE'RSELY, *ad.* with intent to vex. Spitefully. Crossly. With petty malignity.

PERVE'RSENESS, *s.* spiteful crossness; petulance; peevishness.

PERVE'RSION, *s.* [*perversion*, Fr.] the act of changing or perverting to something worse.

PERVE'RSITY, *s.* [from *per* through, and *verto* to turn, Lat.] crossness; perverseness; frowardness; peevishness; petulance.

To PE'RVERT, *v. a.* [from *per* through, and *verto* to turn, Lat.] to misapply or distort wilfully from the true end, meaning, or purpose. To turn from right to wrong; to corrupt.

PERVE'RTER, *s.* one that changes any thing from good to bad, or wilfully distorts any thing from the right purpose; a corrupter.

PERVE'RTIBLE, *a.* that may be easily perverted.

PERVESTIGA'TION, *s.* [from *pervestigo* to trace thoroughly, Lat.] diligent search or inquiry.

PERVICA'CIOUS, (*pervikáshious*) *a.* [from *pervicax*, Lat.] spitefully or peevishly obstinate; headstrong; stubborn.

PERVICA'CIOUSLY, *pervikáshiously*) *ad.* with spiteful obstinacy.

PERVICA'CITY, PERVICA'CIOUSNESS, PE'RVICACY, [from *pervicax* obstinate, Lat.] spiteful obstinacy.

PE'RVIOUS, *a.* from *per* through, and *via* a way, Lat.] capable of being passed through; permeable.

PE'RVIOUSNESS, *s.* the quality of permitting passage through.

PERU', a large country of S. America, bounded on the N. by Popayan, on the W. by the S. Sea, on the S. by Chili, and on the E. by a ridge of prodigiously high mountains, called the Cordilleras-de-los-Andes, being about 1,500 miles in length from N. to S., and 125 in breadth from E. to W., between the Andes and the S. Sea; but in other places it is much broader, and, according to some, 300 miles. It never rains in this country, and they hardly know what thunder and lightning are, unless towards the tops of the above mountains; all the tops of these mountains are covered with snow to a very great height, and there are several volcanoes, which burn continually. The best houses in this country are made of a sort of reeds like bamboo-canes, and covered with thatch, or palm-leaves. Peru is inhabited by the Spaniards, who conquered it, and the native Americans. These last, who live among the forests, form, as it were, so many small republics, which are directed by a Spanish priest, and by their governor, assisted by other original natives, that serve as officers. They have no distrust, for they leave the doors of their huts always open, though they have cotton, calibashes, and a sort of aloes, of which they make thread, and several other small matters which they trade with, and which might be easily stolen. They go naked, and paint their bodies with a red drug, called rocu. Their skins are of a red copper colour; and they have no beards, nor hair on any part of their bodies, except their heads, where it is black, long, and coarse. Those that are not much exposed to the weather are of a lighter colour than the rest. They have a great number of fruits, plants, and trees, not known in Europe; however, some of their physical drugs are brought over, which are of excellent use, and are well known in druggists' shops, particularly the Jesuits' Bark and Peruvian Balsam. This country is divided into five great audiences.

PE'RUKE, *s.* [*péruque*, Fr.] a periwig, or false hair worn as an ornament, or to conceal baldness.

To PE'RUKE, *v. a.* to dress with adscititious hair.

PE'RUKEMAKER, *s.* a maker of perukes; a wigmaker.

PERU'SAL, (*perúzal*) the act of reading.

To PERU'SE, (*perúze*) *v. a.* [from *per* through, and *utor* to use, Lat.] to read. Figuratively, to observe or examine.

PERU'SER, (*perúzer*) *s.* one that reads or examines.

PESA'DE, *s.* [Fr.] a motion made by a horse in raising and lifting up his fore-quarters, and keeping his hind legs upon the ground without stirring.

PE'SSARY, *s.* [*pessaire*, Fr.] a medicine of an oblong form to thrust up the uterus, &c.

PEST, *s.* [*pestis*, Lat.] a plague; any thing mischievous or destructive.

To PESTER, *v. a.* [*pester*, Fr.] to disturb, perplex, harass, vex, turmoil, encumber.

PE'STERER, *s*, one that pesters or disturbs.

PE'STEROUS, *a.* encumbering; cumbersome.

PESTHOUSE, *s.* an hospital for persons infected with the plague; a lazaretto.

PESTI'FEROUS. *a.* [from *pestis* a pestilence, and *fero* to bring, Lat.] infectious like the plague. Destructive; mischievous; pestilential; malignant; contagious; belonging to the plague.

PERU AND BOLIVIA.
English Miles.
0 50 100 150 200 250 300
Longitude West from Greenwich.
PACIFIC OCEAN
Coasts Tapuyas
Uginas or Jumas
Causanas
Toromonas
Chiquitos
Guaycures
Tobas
Terrie of Capricorn
Cobija
Arica
Tacna
Oruro
Potosi
Cochabamba
Santa Cruz
Chuquisaca
Tarija
Lima
Callao
Cuzco
Arequipa
Truxillo
Guayaquil
Titicaca
Poopo
Aymaraes
Paucarcolla
Chucuito
Puno
Lake Titicaca
Desaguadero R.
R. Maranon or Amazon
R. Beni
R. Madre de Dios
R. Pilcomayo
R. Paraguay
R. Parana
R. Tapajos
R. Jurua
R. Purus
R. Javary
R. Yapura
R. Negro
R. Guapore
R. Paraguay
R. Vermejo
R. Salado
R. Tarija
R. Desaguadero
R. Loa
R. Mamore
R. Itenez
R. Jauru
R. Sapucay
R. Pilcomayo
R. Bermejo
R. Grande
R. Pasage
R. Parana
R. Uruguay
R. Negro
R. Colorado
R. Sta Cruz
R. Gallegos
R. Chico
R. Deseado
R. Chubut
R. Negro
R. Colorado
R. Sauce
R. Arroyo Grande
R. Tercero
R. Quarto
R. Cuarto
R. Salado
R. Desaguadero
R. Mendoza
R. Tunuyan
R. Diamante
R. Atuel
R. Chadileuvu
R. Colorado
R. Negro
R. Limay
R. Neuquen
R. Agrio
R. Barrancas
R. Grande

ST PETERSBURGH.

LONDON: PUBLISHED BY THOMAS KELLY, 17, PATERNOSTER ROW

PE'STILENCE, *s.* [*pestilence*, Fr., *pestilentia*, Lat.] a contagious distemper; plague; pest.

PE'STILENT, *a.* [*pestilens*, Lat., *pestilent*, Fr.] producing plagues; mischievous; destructive. In ludicrous language, used to exaggerate the meaning of another word.

PESTILE'NTIAL, (*pestilénshial*) *a.* [*pestilentiel*, Fr.] partaking of the nature of, or producing, the plague. Contagious; destructive; pernicious.

PE'STILENTLY, *ad.* mischievously; destructively.

PESTILLA'TION, *s.* [from *pistillum* a pestle, Lat.] the act of breaking or pounding in a mortar.

PE'STLE, *s.* [from *pinso*, to bruise, Lat.] an instrument used to pound with in a mortar. *Pestle of pork*, a gammon of bacon.

PET, *s.* [from *despit*, Fr. *impetus*, Lat. or *petit*, Fr., because it signifies only a slight resentment] a slight fit of anger or resentment; a cade lamb; a house lamb. Figuratively, a favourite.

PE'TAL, *s.* [*petalum*, Lat.] in botany, the coloured leaves which compose the flowers of plants.

PE'TALOUS, *a.* having flower leaves.

PE'TAR, PETA'RD, *s.* [*petard*, Fr., *petardo*, Ital.] an engine of metal, shaped like a hat, charged with fine powder, covered with madrier or plank, to which it is fastened by a rope running through the rings or handles round its rim, and is used to blow up gates, &c.

PE-TCHE-LI, a province of China, the chief in the whole empire; bounded on the E. by the Yellow Sea; on the N. by the great wall; on the W. by Chan-si; and on the S. by Chang-tong, and Ho-nan. It contains Pekin, the principal city in the empire, on which 140 towns depend, besides a vast number of villages. All the riches of China are brought into this province, particularly to Pekin.

PETE'CHIAL, (*pétekial*) *a.* [from *petechiæ*, Lat.] marked with pestilential spots.

PE'TER, St. As it is not necessary to recite, we therefore omit, so much of the history of this great apostle as is related in the Gospels and the Acts, and shall only mention what is said of him by profane authors. The particulars of St. Peter's life are little known, from the 51st year of the vulgar æra, in which the council of Jerusalem was held, till his last journey to Rome, which was some time before his death. Being soon thrown into prison, it is said he continued there nine months; at last he was crucified at Rome, in the Via Ostia, with his head downwards, as he himself had desired of his executioners; this he did out of humility, as thinking it too great an honour to suffer in the same manner as his master Christ had done. His festival is celebrated with that of St. Paul, on the 29th of June. St. Peter died in the 66th year of the vulgar æra, after having been bishop of Rome (as some writers affirm) 24 or 25 years. His age might be about 74 or 75 years.

PE'TERBOROUGH, (*Péterbŭrŏ*) a town or city of Northamptonshire, with a bishop's see, and a market on Saturday. It is not a large place; for it has but one parish church besides the cathedral, which was formerly a monastery, and is a majestic structure. It sends two members to parliament. It contains about 5,500 inhabitants, and is 38 miles S. of Boston, and 77 N. by W. of London.

PE'TERHEAD, a town of Scotland, in the county of Aberdeen, about 30 miles N. E. of that city. It is a place of resort for sea-bathing, and has a mineral spring of a diuretic quality. The number of inhabitants, are 6,695.

PE'TER-PENCE, an ancient levy or tax of a penny on each house throughout England paid to the pope.

PE'TERSBURGH, a large handsome city of Russia, and in Ingria, built by Peter the Great, czar of Muscovy, in 1703, and is the capital town of the whole empire. It is of prodigious extent, and contained, not long ago, 80,000 houses, great and small. There are built here many palaces, a college, a military school, and an exchange. Trade flourishes greatly here, because it is the seat of the emperors, and because foreigners have the same privileges as the natives of the place. All religions are tolerated, and there are packet-boats, by which intelligence is conveyed to different places. The inhabitants also carry on a trade with the Chinese and Persians. They have woollen and linen manufactures here, paper-mills, powder-mills, places for preparing salt-petre and brimstone, and laboratories for fireworks. Here are also yards for making ropes, cables and tackling for ships; a foundery, where cannon and mortars are cast; as also a printing-house. Some streets of this city are regular and well-built; and among the most elegant structures may be reckoned the great chancellor's house, that of the vice-chancellor, and some others. They are mostly brick, plastered over; and though the climate is so very cold, yet they have more windows than they generally have in England. There are 20 Russian churches, and 4 Lutheran, besides those of the Calvinists, Dutch, English, and Roman Catholics; and the number of inhabitants are now reckoned at 285,000, most of whom came to settle here from other countries, there being not many original Russians among them. It is 355 miles N. W. of Moscow, 550 N. E. of Vienna. 525 N. E. of Copenhagen, 300 N. E. of Stockholm, and, 1,250 N. E. of Paris. Lat. 59. 56. N., long. 30. 19. E.

PE'TERSFIELD, a handsome town of Hampshire, with a market on Saturday. It is 18 miles N. E. of Portsmouth, 52 S. W. of London, and sends one member to parliament. Pop. 1,803.

PE'TERWORT, *s.* a plant.

PE'THERTON, NORTH, a town of Somersetshire, 8 miles N. E. of Taunton, 12 N. W. of S. Petherton, and 140 W. by S. of London. Market on Saturday. Pop. 3,566.

PE'THERTON, SOUTH, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on the river Parret, 18 miles S. by W. of Wells. Pop. 2,294.

PE'TIT, (*petty*) *a.* [Fr.] small, little, trivial; inconsiderable.

PETITION, (*petíshon*) *s.* [from *peto*, to request, Lat.] request; entreaty; supplication. Prayer; or a single article of a prayer.

To PETITION, (*petíshon*) *v. a.* to request, solicit, supplicate.

PETITIONARILY, *ad.* by way of begging the question.

PETITIONARY, (*petíshonary*) *a.* supplicatory; containing petitions or requests.

PETITIONER, (*petíshoner*) *s.* one who petitions.

PE'TIT-OR, a minor gold. A metallic composition lately invented by A. Mesure, to imitate gold, and of which watch-cases, chains, trinkets, &c., are made.

PE'TITORY, *a.* [from *peto*, to request, Lat.] petitioning; claiming the property of any thing.

PE'TRE, (*péter*) *s.* [from *petra* a stone, Lat.] nitre or salpetre.

PETRE'SCENT, *a.* [from *petra* a stone, Lat.] growing or turning into stone.

PETRIFA'CTION, *s.* [from *petra* a stone, and *facio* to make, Lat.] the act of changing into stone. Something made of stone.

PETRIFA'CTIVE, *a.* [from *petra* a stone, and *facio* to make, Lat.] having the power to turn into stone.

PETRI'FIC, *a.* [from *petra* a stone, and *facio* to make, Lat.] having the power to change into stone.

To PE'TRIFY, *v. a.* [from *petra* a stone, and *facio* to make, Lat.] to change to stone. Neuterly, to become stone.

PE'TROL, PETRO'LEUM, *s.* [*pétrole*, Fr.] a black, liquid bitumen, floating on the water of springs.

PE'TRONEL, *s.* [*petrinal*, Fr.] a pistol; a small gun used by horsemen.

PE'TTICOAT, (*pĕttĭkōt*) *s.* [*petty* and *coat*] a small coat. The lower part of a woman's dress, which is tied round, and hangs down from her waist.

PE'TTIFOGGER, *s.* [corrupted from *pettivoguer*, of *petit* and *voguer*, Fr.] a petty, small-rate dabbler in law, who deals only in trifling, vexatious, or knavish causes.

PE'TTIGREE, *s.* a shrub, called by some knee-holly, and butchers' broom.

PE'TTINESS, *s.* smallness. Inconsiderableness.

PE'TTISH, *a.* easily provoked to slight anger; fretful; peevish.

PE'TTISHNESS, *s.* the quality of being pettish.

PE'TTITOES, *s.* the feet of a sucking pig. The feet, in burlesque.

PE'TTO, *s.* [Ital.] the breast. Figuratively, privacy.

PE'TTY, *a.* [*petit*, Fr.] inconsiderable; inferior; little.

PETTYMU'GUET, *s.* the yellow goose-grass.

PETULANCE, PE'TULANCY, *s.* [*petulantia*, Lat.] sauciness; peevishness; wantonness.

PE'TULANT, *a.* [*petulans*, Lat.] perverse; saucy; wanton.

PE'TULANTLY, *ad.* with petulance; with saucy pertness.

PE'TUNTSE, or PE'TUNSE, *s.* one of the two earths or fossil substances of which the porcelain ware of China is made. The other is termed *Kaolin*.

PE'TWORTH, a town in Sussex, with a market on Saturday, 12 miles N. E. of Chichester, and 47 S. W. of London. Pop. 3114.

PEW, *s.* [*puye*, Belg.] a seat enclosed in a church.

PE'WET, *s.* [*piewit*, Belg.] a water fowl. The lapwing.

PE'WTER, *s.* [*peauter*, Belg.] an artificial metal, made of brass, lead, and tin. Dishes and plates made of pewter. Adjectively, any thing made of pewter.

PE'WTERER, *s.* one that deals in things made of pewter; a smith who works in pewter.

PH. The reader will remember that *ph* has the sound of *f* in all the following words:

PHÆNOMENON, *s.* [from *phainomai* to appear, Gr.] an appearance in the works of nature or the heavens. Any thing that strikes by its novelty.

PHAGEDE'NA, *s.* [from *phago* and *edo*, both signifying to eat, Gr.] an ulcer where the sharpness of the humours eats away the flesh.

PHAGEDE'NIC, PHAGEDE'NOUS, *a.* [*phagédénique*, Fr.] eating, corroding.

PHALA'NGER, *s.* in zoology, an animal of the opossum kind, which inhabits the East India islands.

PHA'LANX, *s.* [Lat.] a large square battalion of infantry, set close to each other, with their shields joined, and pikes turned cross-ways. In anatomy, the three rows of small bones in the fingers.

PHA'NTASM, (*fantazm*) PHANTA'SMA, (*fantázma*) *s.* [from *phainomai* to appear, Gr.] something appearing only to the imagination.

PHANTA'STIC, PHANTA'STICAL, *a.* [from *phainomai* to appear, Gr.] See FANTASTICAL.

PHA'NTOM, *s.* [*phantome*, Fr.] a spectre or apparition. A fancied vision.

PHARISA'ICAL, *a.* (from the Pharisees, a religious sect among the Jews, remarkable for their hypocrisy) like a Pharisee; hypocritical; having an external appearance of religion, but inwardly vicious.

PHA'RISEES, a famous sect of the Jews, who distinguished themselves by their zeal for the traditions of the elders, which they derived from the same fountain with the written word itself; pretending that both were delivered to Moses on Mount Sinai, and were therefore both of equal authority. From their rigorous observance of these traditions, they looked on themselves as more holy than other men, and therefore separated themselves from those whom they thought sinners or profane, so as not to eat or drink with them; and hence, from the Hebrew word *parash*, which signifies *to separate*, they had the name of *Pharisees* or *Separatists*.

PHARMACEU'TIC, PHARMACEU'TICAL, *a.* [from *pharmakon* a medicine, Gr.] relating to the knowledge or art of pharmacy or preparation of medicines.

PHARMACO'LOGIST, *s.* [from *pharmakon* a medicine, and *logos* a discourse, Gr.] one who writes upon drugs.

PHARMACO'LOGY, *s.* [from *pharmakon* a medicine, and *logos* a discourse, Gr.] the knowledge of drugs and medicines.

PHARMACOPOE'IA, *s.* [from *pharmakon* a medicine, and *poieo* to make, Gr.] a dispensatory; a book containing rules for the composition of medicines.

PHARMACO'POLIST, *s.* [from *pharmakon* medicine, and *poleo* to deal, Gr.] an apothecary; one who sells medicines.

PHA'RMACY, *s.* [from *pharmakon* medicine, Gr.] the art of choosing, preparing, and mixing, medicines.

PHA'ROS, or PHARE, *s.* [Gr.] is a light-house, or a pile raised near a port, where a fire is kept burning in the night to guide and direct vessels near at hand.

PHARYNGO'TOMY, *s.* [from *pharynx* the wind-pipe, and *temno* to cut, Gr.] the act of making an incision into the wind-pipe, used when some tumour in the throat hinders respiration.

PHA'SELS, *s.* [*phaseoli*, Lat.] French beans.

PHA'SIS, *s.* [from *phainomai* to appear, Gr., plural *phases*] the several appearances of illumination observed in the planets. The several manners in which the planets appear illuminated by the sun, as seen from the earth.

PHASM, (*fazm*) *s.* [from *phainomai* to appear, Gr.] appearance; phantom.

PHE'ASANT, (*fézant*) *s.* [*phasianus*, Lat., from *Phasis*, the river of Colchis] a kind of wild cock of exquisite taste.

PHE'ASANT-EYE, *s.* in botany, a plant with scarlet blossoms; called also Adonis flower, red-maithes, and red-morocco, found in corn-fields, and flowering in June and July.

To PHEESE, (*feeze*) *v. a.* [perhaps it should be written *fease*] to curry or comb.

PHE'NICOPTER, *s.* [from *phoinix* purple, and *pteron* a wing, Gr.] a kind of bird.

PHE'NIX, *s.* [*phœnix*, Lat. *phoinix*, Gr.] a fabulous bird, of which there is supposed to be but one existing, from whose ashes a young one is said to proceed. In astronomy, a constellation in the southern hemisphere.

PHENO'MENON, *s.* [*phénomène*, Fr. from *phainomai* to appear, Gr., being naturalized it has changed its *æ* into *e*.] See PHÆNOMENON.

PHI'AL, *s.* [*phiala*, Lat. *phiôle*, Fr.] a small bottle of a cylindrical form.

PHILADE'LPHIA, the capital of Pennsylvania, and latterly of all the United States of North America, is situated on a neck of land at the confluence of the rivers Delaware and Schuylkill. The length of the city from E. to W., that is, from the Delaware to the Schuylkill, upon the original plan, is 10,300 feet, and the breadth N. and S. is 4,837 feet. Not two-fifths of the plot covered by the city charter, are yet built upon. The circumference, however, of that part

BY THOMAS KELLY, 17, PATERNOSTER ROW

of the city which is built, if we include Kensington on the N. and Southwark on the S. is about 5 miles. Market Street is 100 feet wide, and runs the whole length of the city from river to river. Near the middle of it, it is intersected at right-angles by Broad Street, 100 feet wide, running nearly N. and S. quite across the city. Between the Delaware and Broad Street, are 100 streets, nearly equidistant, running parallel with Broad Street; and between Broad Street and the Schuylkill, are 9 streets, equidistant from each other. Parallel to Market Street are 8 other streets, running E. and W. from river to river, and intersecting the cross streets at right-angles. All these streets are 50 feet wide, except Arch Street, which is 65 feet wide, and all the streets which run N. and S., except Broad Street, are also 50 feet wide. There are 4 squares of 8 acres each, one at each corner of the city, originally reserved for public uses; and in the centre of the city, at the intersection of Market Street and Broad Street, is a square of 10 acres, reserved in like manner, to be planted with rows of trees for public walks. Most of the houses have a small garden and orchard; and from the river are cut small canals, equally agreeable and beneficial. The wharfs are also fine and spacious; the warehouses large, numerous, and commodious; and the docks for ship-building well adapted to their purposes. This city was founded in 1682, by the celebrated William Penn, a Quaker, who, in 1701, granted a charter, incorporating the town under the government of a mayor, recorder, 8 aldermen, 12 common-council men, a sheriff and clerk. The houses in Philadelphia are in general handsomely built of brick and three stories high, and contains about 162,000 inhabitants. The state-house is a magnificent building, erected in 1735. Philadelphia is 97 miles S. W. of New York, 356 S. W. of Boston, and 118 N. of the entrance of the Delaware into the Atlantic Ocean. Lat. 39. 57. N., long. 75. 14. W.

PHILA'NDER, *s.* in zoology, an animal of the opossum kind, about the size of a rat, which is found in S. America.

PHILA'NTHROPY, *s.* [from *phileo* to love, and *anthropos* a man, Gr.] good-nature; the love of mankind; general benevolence.

PHI'LIBEG, *s.* a little plaid, called also a kilt. A kind of short petticoat worn by the Scotch Highlanders, reaching nearly to the knees.

PHILI'PPICS, *s.* a name given to the orations of Demosthenes against king Philip of Macedon; being esteemed the master-pieces of that great orator. The same term is also applied to the fourteen orations of Cicero against Mark Antony. Any inveighing declamation.

PHI'LIPPINE, or *MANIL'LA ISLANDS*, a very large group of islands in the Eastern Indian Sea, first discovered by Magellan, in 1521. The air is very hot and moist, and the soil fertile in rice, and many other useful vegetables and fruits. The trees are always green, and there are ripe fruits all the year. There are a great many wild beasts and birds, quite unknown in Europe. The inhabitants are not all of one original. The principal of these islands are Manilla or Luconia, and Mindanao, whose capital towns have the same names. In the year 1564, Don Louis, de Velasco, viceroy of Mexico, sent Michael Lopez Delagaspes thither with a fleet from Mexico, and a force sufficient to make a conquest of these islands, which he named the Philippines, in honour of Philip II., then on the throne of Spain. They have ever since remained subject to that crown. Lat. from 6. 30. to 18. 15. N., long. from 13. 13. to 127. 13. E.

PHI'LIP'S NO'RTON, a town of Somersetshire, with a market on Thursday. It is 7 miles S. of Bath, and 104 W. of London.

PHILO'LOGER, *s.* [from *phileo* to love, and *logos* language, Gr.] one who makes languages his chief study.

PHILOLO'GICAL, *a.* [from *phileo* to love, and *logo*, language, Gr.] belonging to the study of grammar or language.

PHILO'LOGIST, *s.* [from *phileo* to love, and *logos* language, Gr.] a grammarian, critic, or one that understands language.

PHILO'LOGY, *s.* [from *phileo* to love, and *logos* language, Gr.] a science, or rather assemblage of several sciences, consisting of grammar, rhetoric, poetry, antiquities, history, and criticism. It is a kind of universal literature, conversant about all the sciences, their rise, progress, authors, &c. It makes what the French call the *Belles Lettres*. In the universities it is called, the *Humanities*. Anciently, it was only a part of grammar.

PHI'LOMEL, or PHILOME'LA, *s.* [Gr. and Lat.] the nightingale.

PHI'LOMOT, *a.* [corrupted from *feuille mort*, a dead leaf, Fr.] of the colour of a dead leaf.

PHILO'SOPHEME, *s.* [from *phileo* to love, and *sophia* wisdom, Gr.] principle of reasoning; theorem. Seldom used.

PHILO'SOPHER, *s.* [*philosophus*, Lat., from *phileo* to love, and *sophia* wisdom, Gr.] a person who makes the nature of things, or moral duties, his study. *Philosopher's stone*, a stone supposed by alchymists to turn every thing it touched into gold.

PHILOSO'PHIC, PHILOSO'PHICAL, *a.* [*philosophique*, Fr.] belonging to a philosopher; formed by philosophy; skilled in philosophy.

PHILOSO'PHICALLY, *ad.* in a philosophical manner; rationally; wisely.

To PHILO'SOPHIZE, *v. a.* [from *phileo* to love, and *sophia* wisdom, Gr.] to moralize; to reason like a philosopher; to inquire into the causes of effects.

PHILO'SOPHY, *s.* [*philosophia*, Lat., from *phileo* to love, and *sophia* wisdom, Gr.] the knowledge of nature and morality, founded on reason and experience. An hypothesis or system for explaining natural effects. Reasoning.

PHILOSTO'RGY, *s.* [from *phileo* to love, and *storge* natural affection, Gr.] natural affection; the love of parents towards their children.

PHILO'TIMY, *s.* [from *phileo* to love, and *time* honour, Gr.] love of honour; ambition.

PHILO'XENY, *s.* [from *phileo* to love, and *xenos* a stranger, Gr.] hospitality; kindness to strangers.

PHI'LTER, *s.* [from *phileo* to love, Gr.] something to cause love.

To PHI'LTER, *v. a.* to charm to love.

PHIZ, or PHYZ, *s.* [from *physiognomy*] the face, visage, or countenance, ludicrously.

PHLEBO'TOMIST, *s.* [from *phleps* a vein, and *temno* to cut, Gr.] one that opens a vein, a blood-letter.

To PHLEBO'TOMIZE, *v. a.* [from *phleps* a vein, and *temno* to cut, Gr.] to open a vein or let blood.

PHLEBO'TOMY, *s.* [from *phleps* a vein, and *temno* to cut, Gr.] the act of opening a vein; or letting blood.

PHLEGM, (*flĕm*) *s.* [*phlegma*, Gr., *phlegme*, Fr.] the watery humour of the blood, which is supposed to produce sluggishness.

PHLE'GMAGOGUE, (*flĕgmagōg*) *s.* [from *phlegma* phlegm, and *ago* to drive, Gr.] a purge of a milder sort, supposed to evacuate phlegm, and leave the other humours.

PHLEGMA'TIC, *a.* [*phlegmatique*, Fr., from *phlegma* phlegm, Gr.] abounding in water or phlegm. Dull; cold.

PHLE'GMON, *s.* [from *phlego* to burn, Gr.] an inflammation; a burning tumour.

PHLE'GMONOUS, *a.* [from *phlego* to burn, Gr.] inflammatory; burning.

PHLEME, *s.* [from *phlebotomy*, sometimes written *fleam*] a pointed instrument placed on the vein of a horse, and driven into it with a blow, in bleeding. A fleam.

PLOGIS'TIC, *a.* in the old chemistry, belonging to phlogiston.

PHLOGI'STICATED, *a.* in the old chemistry, impregnated with phlogiston.

PHLOGI'STON, *s.* [from *phlogistos* inflammable, Gr.] in the old chemistry, an imaginary substance, supposed to be a combination of fire with some other matter, and a constituent part of all inflammable bodies, and of many other substances.

PHŒ'NIX, *s.* See PHENIX.

PHO'NICS, *s.* [from *phonę* a sound, Gr.] the doctrine of sounds. Acoustics.

PHONOCA'MPTIC, *a.* [from *phone* a sound, and *kampto* to inflect, Gr.] having the power to inflect or turn the sound, and by that means to alter it.

PHO'SPHATES, *s.* in chemistry, salts formed by the combination of any base with phosphoric acid.

PHO'SPHITES, *s.* in chemistry, salts formed by the combination of any base with phosphorous acid.

PHO'SPHOR, PHO'SPHORUS, *s.* [from *phos* light, and *phero* to bring, Gr., *phosphorus*, Lat.] the morning star, Venus, when she goes before the sun. A chemical substance, which, when rubbed or exposed to the air, takes fire.

PHOSPHORE'SCENT, *a.* in chemistry, emitting light like phosphorus.

PHOSPHO'RIC, *a.* in chemistry, belonging to phosphorus. The phosphoric acid is a compound of oxygen and phosphorus.

PHO'SPHOROUS, *a.* in chemistry, belonging to phosphorus. The phosphorous acid has a smaller portion of oxygen than the phosphoric acid.

PHO'SPHURETS, *s.* in chemistry, substances formed by an union with phosphorous acid.

PHO'SPHURETTED, *part.* in chemistry, combined with a phosphuret.

PHRASE, (*fraze*) *s.* [from *phrazo* to speak, Gr.] a mode of speech peculiar to a language. An expression. Style.

To PHRASE, (*fraze*) *v. a.* to style, call, name, or express.

PHRASEO'LOGY, (*frazeology*) *s.* [from *phrasis*, a phrase, and *lego* to speak, Gr.] style; diction. A phrase-book.

PHRENE'TIC, PHRE'NTIC, *a.* [from *phrenitis* madness, Gr.] frantic, delirious; inflamed in the brain.

PHRENI'TIS, *s.* [Gr.] madness.

PHRE'NSY, (*frénzy*) *s.* [*phrénésie*, Fr.] madness. Often written *frenzy*.

PHTHA'RTICS, (*tharticks*) *s.* [from *phtheiro* to corrupt, Gr.] corrupting medicines.

PHTHIRI'ASIS, (*thiriasis*) *s.* [from *phtheir* a louse, Gr.] the lousy disease.

PHTHI'SICAL, (*tizikal*) *a.* [*phthisique*, Fr., from *phthisis* a consumption, Gr.] coughing, consumptive.

PHTHI'SIC, (*tizik*) *s.* [from *phthisis* a consumption, Gr.] a consumption.

PHTHI'SIS, (*tizis*) *s.* [Gr.] a consumption.

PHYLA'CTERY, *s.* [from *phylatto* to keep, Gr.] a bandage on which was written some sentence from the Old Testament, worn by the Jews on their wrists and foreheads.

PHY'SIC, (*fy'zik*) *s.* [from *physis* nature, Gr.] This word originally signified natural philosophy; but it is now used for the science or art of healing. Medicine. In common language, a purge. In the plural, natural philosophy.

To PHY'SIC, (*fy'zik*) *v. a.* to apply medicines.

PHY'SICAL, (*fy'zical*) *a.* [*physique*, Fr., from *physis* nature, Gr.] relating to natural philosophy. Belonging to medicine, or the science of healing. Medicinal, or assisting health.

PHY'SICALLY, (*fyzically*) *ad.* according to nature; according to the principles of natural philosophy. According to the science or rules of medicine. "He that lives *physically* must live miserably." *Cheney.*

PHYSI'CIAN, (*fyzishion*) *s.* [*physicien*, Fr.] one who prescribes remedies for any disorder.

PHYSICOTHEO'LOGY, (*fyzikotheology*) *s.* [from *physis* nature, and *theologia* divinity, Gr.] a view of the works of nature in such a light as to display the attributes of the Deity.

PHYSIO'GNOMER, PHYSIO'GNOMIST, (*fyzionomist*) *s.* [*physionomiste*, Fr., [from *physis* nature, and *gnomon* a rule, Gr.] one who judges of the temper or future fortune by the features of the face.

PHYSIOGNO'MIC, or PHYSIOGNO'MICAL, *a.* drawn from the contemplation of the features of the face; conversant in physiognomy.

PHYSIO'GNOMY, *s.* [*physionomie*, Fr., from *physis* nature, and *gnomon* a rule, Gr.] the act of discovering the temper, and foreknowing the fortune of a person, by the features of the face. The face; the cast of the look.

PHYSIOLO'GICAL, (*fyziológical*) *a.* [from *physis* nature, and *logos* a discourse, Gr.] relating to the knowledge of the nature of things.

PHYSIO'LOGIST (*fyziologist*) *s.* [from *physis* nature, and *logos* a discourse, Gr.] one versed in natural philosophy.

PHYSIO'LOGY, (*fyziology*) *s.* [from *physis* nature, and *logos* a discourse, Gr.] the doctrine of the constitution of the works of nature.

PHYTI'VOROUS, *a.* [from *phyton* a vegetable, Gr., and *voro* to devour, Lat.] that eats grass or any vegetables.

PHYTO'GRAPHY, (*fytógrafy*) *s.* [from *phyton* a plant, and *grapho* to describe, Gr.] a description of plants.

PHYTO'LOGY, *s.* [from *phyton* a plant, and *logos* a discourse, Gr.] the doctrine of plants; botanical discourse.

PI'ACLE, *s.* [from *piaculum*, Lat.] an enormous crime. Obsolete.

PIA'CULAR, PIA'CULOUS, *a.* [from *piaculum* a great crime, Lat.] expiatory; having the power to atone; such as requires expiation; criminal; atrociously bad.

PIA-MA'TER, *s.* [Lat.] a thin and delicate membrane, which lies under the dura-mater, and covers immediately the substance of the brain.

PIANET, *s.* the lesser woodpecker; the magpie.

PIA'NO, *s.* in music, an Italian word for soft or slow.

PI'ANO FORTE, *s.* [Ital.] the name of a well-known instrument of music, resembling a harpsichord in its front and keys, and not inferior in tone.

PIA'STER, *s.* [*piastra*, Ital.] an Italian coin valued at about 5*s.* sterling. A piece of eight.

PIA'ZZA, *s.* [Ital.] a walk under a roof supported by pillars.

PI'CA, *s.* in medicine, is a depravation of appetite, which makes the patient long for what is unfit for food, and incapable of nourishing; as chalk, coals, ashes, cinders, &c.; frequent in girls, and women with child. Also, the name of a particular form of printing types, of which there are two sizes, usually called *Pica* and *Small Pica*.

PI'CARDY, a ci-devant province of France, on the English Channel. It forms the department of Somme, the department of the Aisne, and part of the department of the Straits of Calais. The land is in general fertile, particularly in corn.

PICAROO'N, *s.* [from *picare*, Ital.] a robber, plunderer, marauder, pirate.

PI'CCAGE, *s.* [*piccagium*, low Lat.] money paid at fairs, for breaking ground for booths.

To PICK, *v. a.* [*picken*, Belg.] to cull; to choose. To gather industriously. To separate from any thing that is useless or filthy. To clean by gathering off gradually. To pierce or strike with a beak or sharp instrument, from *piquer*, Fr. To rob privately, from *picare*, joined to *pocket*. To *pick a hole in one's coat*, is used proverbially for seeking occasion of exposing or finding fault with another. Neuterly, to eat slowly, and by small morsels. To do any thing leisurely.

PICK, *s.* [*pique*, Fr.] a sharp-pointed instrument.

PI'CKAPACK, *ad.* (formed, by reduplication, from *pack*) upon one's back, or after the manner of a pack.

PI'CKAXE, *s.* an axe with a sharp point; an axe not made to cut but to pierce.

PI'CKBACK, *a.* [corrupted from *pick pack*, or *pickapack* on the back.

PI'CKED, *a.* [*piqué*, Fr.] sharp.

To PICKEE'R, *v. a.* [*piccare*, Ital.] to pirate, to rob; to make a flying skirmish.

PI'CKER, *s.* one who picks; a sharp-pointed instrument.

PI'CKEREL, *s.* [from *pike*] a small pike.

PI'CKERING, a town in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, seated on a small brook. Its population is 3,346, and has an old castle, in which they keep their courts for the hearing of all causes under 40 shillings, in the district called the Honour or Liberty of Pickering. It is 26 miles N. E. of York, and 223 N. by W. of London. Market on Monday.

PI'CKLE, *s.* [*pekel*, Belg.] any kind of salt or sour liquor in which things are preserved. A thing kept in sour liquor. A condition or state; used in contempt. *Pickle* or *pightel*, is a small parcel of land enclosed with a hedge, which in some countries is called a *pingle*.

To PI'CKLE, *v. a.* to preserve in salt or sour liquor. To season. To imbue with any thing bad.

PI'CKLEHERRING, *s.* See JACK PUDDING. A merry-andrew. An arch rogue; a buffoon; a zany.

PI'CKLOCK, *s.* an instrument by which locks may be opened without the key. A person who opens locks without a key.

PI'CKPOCKET, or PI'CKPURSE, *s.* one who steals any thing privately out of a person's pocket or purse.

PI'CKTHANK, *s.* a person who is officious to curry favour with another by base means.

PI'CKTOOTH, *s.* an instrument used to clean teeth.

PICT, *s.* [*pictus*, from *pingo* to paint, Lat.] a person who paints. The Picts were a people who inhabited the East of Scotland.

PICTO'RIAL, *a.* [*pictorius*, from *pingo* to paint, Lat.] produced by a painter.

PICT'S WALL, a famous barrier against the Picts, of which some small remains are yet left. It was originally built of earth by the emperor Adrian in 123; and in 430, Ætius the Roman general rebuilt it of brick. It is 8 feet thick, 12 feet high, and about 100 miles in length. It began at the entrance of Solway Frith in Cumberland, and running by Carlisle, was continued from W. to E. across the N. end of the kingdom, as far as Newcastle, and ended at Tinmouth. There are many Roman coins and other antiquities found near it.

PI'CTURE, *s.* [*pictura*, from *pingo* to paint, Lat.] a resemblance of persons or things in prints or colours. The science of painting. Any resemblance or representation.

To PI'CTURE, *v. a.* to represent by painting. To represent in the mind.

PICTURE'SQUE, (*picturésk*) *a.* fine; beautiful; like a picture.

To PI'DDLE, *v. n.* [derived by Skinner from *piciolo*, Ital. or *petit*, Fr., little; and Johnson supposes it comes from *peddle*, which, Skinner says, signifies to deal in little things] to pick at table; to eat squeamishly; to trifle and attend to small parts rather than the main.

PI'DDLER, *s.* one that picks a bit here and there at table; one that eats squeamishly.

PIE, *s.* any crust baked with something in it. A magpie or parti-coloured bird, from *pie*, Fr., and *pica*, Lat. The old popish service-book.

PI'EBALD, *a.* of various colours; diversified in colour.

PIECE, (*peece*) *s.* [*piece*, Fr.] a patch. A fragment, or part of a whole. A picture. A composition or performance of some artist. A single great gun, or hand-gun. A coin. Applied to portions, and ending a sentence, it signifies *each*. "One ear *apiece*." *More of a piece with*, implies resemblance of the same kind or sort. In commerce, sometimes the whole, or part of a whole.

To PIECE, (*peece*) *v. a.* to enlarge by the addition of something. To join or unite. To increase or supply some defect by addition, followed by *out*. Neuterly, to join, to be compacted.

PIE'CELESS, (*peéceless*) *a.* whole; compact; not made of separate parts or pieces.

PIE'CER, (*peécer*) *s.* one who pieces.

PIE'CEMEAL, (*peécemeal*) *a.* [*pice* and *mel*, Sax.] in pieces; by piece and piece.

PI'ED, (*pi-ed*) *a.* [from *pie*] variegated, or composed of different colours.

PI'EDMONT, (*Peédmont*) a country of Italy, having Vallois on the N., Milan and Montserrat on the E., Nice and Genoa on the S., and Dauphiny and Savoy on the W. It is 175 miles long, and 40 broad. It contains many high mountains, among which there are several rich and fruitful valleys. The inhabitants are generally attached to the religion of the church of Rome, and carry on a great trade in raw silk.

PI'EDNESS, *s.* variegation; diversity of colours.

PIE'LED, *a.* [perhaps from *peeled*, bald, or *piled*] having short hair. Bald.

PI'EPOWDER COURT, *s.* [from *pied*, Fr., a food, and *pouldre*, Fr. dusty] a court held in fairs for redress of all disorders committed therein.

PIER, (*peer*) *s.* [*pierre*, Fr.] the columns which support the arch of a bridge.

To PIERCE, (*peerce*) *v. a.* [*percer*, Fr.] to penetrate or enter. To affect or touch the passions. Neuterly, to make way by force into or through any thing; to affect severely; to enter or dive. SYNON. *Piercing* implies great strength of light, and a stroke of the eye; *penetrating*, great force of attention and reflection. *Piercing* seems to be executed by a sudden glance; *penetrating*, by making way gradually.

PIE'RCER, (*peercer*) *s.* an instrument used in boring holes. That part by which insects make holes in bodies.

PIE'RCINGLY, (*peercingly*) *ad.* in a sharp and affecting manner.

PIE'RCINGNESS, (*peercingness*) *s.* the power of piercing.

PI'ETISTS, a denomination of Protestants, who arose in Germany in the latter part of the 17th century, and became distinguished for their exemplary piety and fervent attachment to the doctrines of the Reformation. Almost every institution which is now employed for the propagation of the Gospel is an imitation of something of a similar nature established by the Pietists.

PI'ETY, *s.* [*pietas*, Lat. *piété*, Fr.] discharge of our duty to God, to our parents and country.

PIG, *s.* [*pigge*, Belg.] the young of a sow. An oblong mass of lead or unforged iron.

To PIG, *v. a.* to farrow, to bring forth young, applied to a sow.

PI'GEON, *s.* [*pigeon*, Fr.] a fowl or bird bred tamely in cots or houses, called dove-cotes.

PI'GEONLIVERED, *a.* soft; mild; void of spleen or resentment.

PI'GGIN, *s.* See PIG. A small vessel or hand-pail. Used in the north counties.

PIGHT, (*pit*) old preter. and part. pass. of *pitch*; pitched; determined; fixed.

PI'GMENT, *s.* [*pigmentum*, from *pingo* to paint, Lat.] colour to be laid on any body; paint.

PI'GMY, *s.* [from *pygmaios*, Gr.] a small nation, fabled to have been devoured by cranes. Figuratively, a person of low stature; any thing inconsiderable.

PIGNORA'TION, *s.* [from *pignus* a pledge, Lat.] the act of pledging.

PI'GNUT, *s.* an earth nut.

PI'GRITUDE, *s.* [from *piger* slothful, Lat.] laziness; slothfulness; weariness.

PI'GSNEY, *s.* [from *piga* a girl, Sax.] a word of fondness to a girl. Used by Butler for the eye of a woman.

PIKE, *s.* [*picque*, Fr.] the longest lived fresh-water fish; it is solitary, melancholy, and bold. A long lance used by foot soldiers, before the invention of bayonets, and very much used by the French in the beginning of the last war, before they were provided with muskets for the many thousands that joined their armies. A fork used in husbandry. Among turners, two iron spikes or sprigs between which any thing is fastened.

PI'KED, *a.* [*pique*, Fr.] sharp; ending in a point.

PI'KEMAN, *s.* a soldier armed with a pike.

PI'KESTAFF, *s.* the wooden staff or the frame of a pike.

PILA'STER, *s.* [*pilastre*, Fr., *pilastro*, Ital.] in architecture, a square pillar, sometimes insulated, or set within a wall, and only showing a fourth or fifth part of its thickness.

PILCH, *s.* See PILCHER. A kind of clout of flannel, used to keep infants from wetting their beds by urine.

PI'LCHARD, *s.* a fish like a herring, but smaller.

PI'LCHER, [from *pellis* a skin, Lat.] any coat or garment made of skin or lined with fur. A furred gown.

PILE, *s.* [*pile*, Fr., *pyle*, Belg.] a strong piece of wood, or stake driven into the ground to make a foundation firm. A heap. Any thing heaped together to be burned. An edifice or building. A hair, from *pilus*, Lat., the nap of cloth or velvet. One side of a coin; the reverse of a cross, from *pila*, Ital. The head of an arrow, from *pilum*, Lat. In the plural, the hæmorrhoids.

To PILE, *v. a.* to heap. To fill with something heaped.

PI'LEATED, *a.* [from *pileus* a cap, Lat.] in the form of a cover or hat.

PI'LER, *s.* one who accumulates.

To PI'LFER, *v. a.* [*piller*, Fr., or from *pelf*] to steal. Neuterly, to practise petty theft.

PI'LFERER, *s.* one who steals petty things.

PI'LFERINGLY, *ad.* with petty larceny; filchingly.

PI'LFERY, *s.* petty theft.

PI'LGRIM, *s.* [*pelgrim*, Belg.) one who travels on a religious account; a wanderer.

To PI'LGRIM, *v. n.* to wander; to ramble. Not used.

PI'LGRIMAGE, *s.* [*pélerinage*, Fr.] a journey on a religious account.

PILL, a small town of Somersetshire, with a road for shipping at the mouth of the Avon, about 4 miles below Bristol. The most beautiful and romantic views are presented in navigating the intervening channel.

PILL, *s.* [*pilula*, Lat., *pillule*, Fr.] a medicine made into a round mass like a pea.

To PILL, *v. a.* [*piller*, Fr.] to rob or plunder. To strip off the bark, used for *peel*. Neuterly, to be stript away; to come off in flakes or scoria, more properly *peel*.

PI'LLAGE, *s.* [*pillage*, Fr.] plunder. The act of plundering.

To PI'LLAGE, *v. a.* to plunder; to spoil.

PI'LLAGER, *s.* a plunderer; a spoiler.

PI'LLAR, *s.* [*pilier*, Fr., *pilar*, Span. *piler*, Brit. and Armoric.] a column. A supporter. In botany, the cylindrical substance that supports the hat of a fungus, as in the common mushroom. Also, the little shaft upon which the feather of downy seeds is placed, as in the dandelion.

PI'LLARED, *a.* supported by columns. Resembling a column.

PILLAU, a considerable sea-port of Prussia, situated on a tongue of land, which projects into the Baltic, at the entrance of the Frisch Haff, 22 miles S. W. of Koningsberg.

PI'LLION, *s.* [from *pillow*] a soft saddle used by women in riding behind a horseman. A low saddle; a pannel; a pad.

PI'LLORY, *s.* [*pillori*, Fr.] a frame erected on a pillar, having three holes through which the head and hands of a criminal are put, when he is exposed to the public.

To PI'LLORY, *v. a.* to expose in a pillory.

PI'LLOW, (*pillō*) *s.* [*pulewe*, Belg.] a bag of down or feathers laid under the head when a person sleeps.

To PI'LLOW, (*pillō*) *v. a.* to rest or support any thing on a pillow.

PI'LLOWBEER, PI'LLOWCASE, *s.* the cover of a pillow.

PI'LLWORT, *s.* in botany, the globular peppergrass; a kind of fern.

PILO'SITY, *s.* [from *pilus* a hair, Lat.] hairiness.

PI'LOT, *s.* [*pilote*, Fr.] one who steers a ship.

To PI'LOT, *v. a.* to steer or conduct a ship.

PI'LOTAGE, *s.* [*pilotage*, Fr.] a pilot's skill; knowledge of coasts. A pilot's hire.

PI'LSER, *s.* the moth or fly that runs into a flame.

PIME'NTO, *s.* [*piment*, Fr.] a kind of spice, of a round figure, called Jamaica pepper.

PIMP, *s.* [*pinge*, Fr.] one who provides gratifications for the lusts of another. A procurer; a pander.

To PIMP, *v. a.* to provide gratifications for the lust of another; to pander; to procure.

PIMPE'RNEL, *s.* in botany, the anagallis of Linnæus. The British species is known by having undivided leaves, a trailing stem, and red blossoms. Also, a kind of Speedwell, with pale purple blossoms. The bastard pimpernel is the centunculus of Linnæus, found in moist sandy ground. The round-leaved water-pimpernel, or marsh wort, is the samolus of Linnæus, having oblong egg-shaped leaves, and white blossoms. The yellow pimpernel of the woods is a species of lysimachia, or loosestrife.

PI'MPING, *a.* [*pimple mensch*, Belg.] little, petty, worthless; mean.

PI'MPLE, *s.* [*pompette*, Fr.] a small red pustule.

PI'MPLED, *a.* having red pustules.

PIN, *s.* [*espingle*, Fr.] an instrument chiefly used by women in adjusting their dress. Pins are made of brass wire blanched. They reckon 25 workmen successively employed upon each pin between the drawing of the brass wire and the sticking of the pin in the paper. Any thing to hold things together; a peg, a bolt. That which locks the wheel to the axle, called a linch-pin; an iron instrument used in fastening bars and window shutters. The pegs of a musical instrument. The centre. "The very *pin* of his heart." *Shak.* A horny induration, or inflammation of the coats of the eye. *Rolling-pin*, a piece of wood of a cylin-

drical form used in rolling paste. A note, strain, in low language.

To PIN, *v. a.* to fasten with pins. To join. To confine as in a pinfold, from *pindan*, Sax. to make fast.

PI'NCASE, *s.* a pincushion.

PI'NCERS, *s.* [*pincette*, Fr.] an instrument consisting of two legs moving on a rivet, with which nails are drawn, or any thing held fast. The claws of an animal.

To PINCH, *v. a.* [*pincer*, Fr.] to squeeze between the fingers or teeth. To hold hard with an instrument. To squeeze till the flesh is pained or livid. To press between hard bodies. To distress; to pain. To gripe; to straiten. To drive to difficulties. To try thoroughly; to squeeze out what is contained. Neuterly, to spare, or be frugal.

PINCH, *s.* [*pinçon*, Fr.] a squeeze with the fingers or between hard bodies. A gripe. Oppression. Distress. As much as can be taken between the tips of the fingers.

PI'NCHBECK, *s.* in metallurgy, a mixture of five or six parts of copper and one of zinc.

PI'NCUSHION, (*pincüshön*) *s.* a small bag stuffed with bran or wool, in which pins are stuck.

PINDA'RIC, *a.* in poetry, an ode formed in imitation of the manner of Pindar; which is distinguished by the boldness and height of its flights; the suddenness and surprisingness of the transitions; and the seeming irregularity, wildness, and enthusiasm of the whole. The only remaining part of Pindar's works is a book of odes, all in praise of the victors at the Olympian, Pythian, Nemæan, and Isthmian games.

PINE, *s.* [from *pinus*, Lat.] a tree which bears seeds in squamous cones. The sea-pine is a kind of oarweed.

To PINE, *v. a.* [*pinian*, Sax.] to languish or wear away with any kind of misery. To languish with desire. Neuterly, to waste with grief. To grieve for, or bemoan in silence.

PI'NE-APPLE, *s.* a juicy fruit of a delicious flavour, so called from its resembling the cone of a pine-tree.

PI'NEAL, *a.* [*pinéale*, Fr.] resembling a pine-apple; an epithet given by Descartes, on account of its form, to the gland he imagined to be the seat of the soul.

PI'NFEATHERED, *a.* having feathers resembling pins. Unfledged.

PI'NFOLD, *s.* [from *pindan* to shut up, Sax., and *fold*] a place in which beasts are confined.

PI'NGLE, *s.* a small close; an enclosure.

PI'NHOLE *s.* a small hole made by a pin.

PI'NION, *s.* [*pignon*, Fr.] the joint at the extremity of a wing. A wing. A feather or quill. The tooth of a smaller wheel, answering to that of a larger. Fetters or bonds for the hands.

To PI'NION, *v. a.* to bind the wings or the elbows close to the sides. To shackle. To bind to.

PINK, *s.* [from *pink* an eye, Belg.] a genus of plants, five of which are British species. An eye, generally applied to a small one. Any thing supremely excellent. A reddish colour, resembling that of a pink. A ship, with a round stern and bulging sides. A fish, called likewise minnow.

To PINK, *v. a.* [from *pink* an eye, Belg.] to pierce with small holes like eyelet-holes. Neuterly, to wink with the eyes, from *pincken*, Belg.

PI'NMAKER, *s.* one who makes pins.

PI'NMONEY, *s.* money allowed a wife for her private expenses.

PI'NNACE, *s.* [*pinnasse*, Fr., *pinnacia*, Ital., *pinaça*, Span.] a boat belonging to a ship of war.

PI'NNACLE, *s.* [*pinnacle*, Fr.] a turret, or elevation above the rest of the building. A high-spiring point.

PI'NNER, *s.* [from *pinna* a feather, Lat., or *pinion*] the lappet of a head-dress. A pin-maker.

PI'NNOCK, *s.* the tom-tit.

PINT, (*pīnt*) *s.* [*pint*, Sax., *pinte*, Fr.] a liquid measure, half a quart. In medicine, a pound, or 12 ounces.

PI'NULES, in astronomy, the sights of an astrolabe.

PIONEE'R, *s.* [*pionier*, Fr.) a soldier employed in levelling roads, throwing up works, or sinking mines.

PI'ONING, *s.* works of pioneers.

PI'ONY, *s.* a large red flower, expanded in the form of a rose, spelt likewise *peony*.

PI'OUS, *a.* [*pius*, Lat.] careful of the duties owing to God and man. Religious.

PI'OUSLY, *ad.* with great devotion.

PIP, *s.* [*pippe*, Belg.] a horny pellicle, which grows on the tip of the tongue in birds and fowls, and cured by pulling it off, and rubbing the part with salt. A spot on cards.

To PIP, *v. n.* [*pipio*, Lat.] to chirp or pipe like a bird.

PIPE, *s.* [*pipe*, Sax., *pib*, Brit.] any long hollow body or tube. A tube of clay, through which the smoke of tobacco is conveyed into the mouth. An instrument of hand music. The organs of voice and respiration, as the wind-*pipe*. The key of the voice. An office in the exchequer, so called because the whole receipt is conveyed into it by means of divers small *pipes*, quills, or channels, as water into a cistern. A liquid measure containing two hogsheads, from *peep*, Belg., or *pipe*, Fr.

To PIPE, *v. n.* to play on a pipe. To have a shrill sound.

PI'PER, *s.* one who plays on a pipe.

PI'PETREE, *s.* the lilac.

PI'PERIDGE-BUSH, *s.* a shrub; the same with the common barberry.

PI'PEWORT, *s.* a plant. The wreathed pipewort has upright twisted stalks with seven tubes, nearly upright leaves, and white flower-leaves. It is found in a small lake in the isle of Skye, and flowers in September.

PI'PING, *s.* weak, feeble, sickly. Hot or boiling, applied to water.

PI'PKIN, *s.* (diminutive of *pipe*) a small earthen boiler.

PI'PPIN, *s.* [from *puppynghe*, Belg., according to Skinner] a sharp apple, supposed by some to derive its name from the pips or spots with which its skin is marked.

PI'QUANCY, (*péekuncy*) *s.* sharpness, tartness.

PI'QUANT, (*péekant*) *a.* [*piquant*, Fr.] pricking; stimulating. Sharp; tart; pungent; severe.

PI'QUANTLY, *ad.* sharply; tartly.

PIQUE, (*peek*) *s.* [*pique*, Fr.] an offence taken. Ill-will. Point or punctilio.

To PIQUE, (*peek*) *v. a.* [*piquer*, Fr.] to affect with envy or malice; to put into a fret. To offend; to irritate. Used with the reciprocal pronouns, and followed by *in* or *upon*, to value or fix reputation upon, from *se piquer*, Fr.

PIQUEE'RER, (*pikeérer*) *s.* a robber; a plunderer.

PIQUE'T, (*peekét*) *s.* [*picquet*, Fr.] a game at cards, played by two persons with only 32 cards; all the deuces, threes, fours, fives, and sixes, being laid aside. In fortification, a piece of wood sharp at one end, usually shod with iron, used in laying out ground, and measuring its angles, or driven into the ground near the tents to tie the horses to, and likewise used to fasten the cords of tents; whence *to plant the piquet*, implies to encamp. In this last sense it is accented on the first syllable, and pronounced *picket*.

PI'RACY, *s.* [*peirates*, from *peira* craft, Gr.] the act of robbing or committing violence on the high sea. Printing a book written or purchased by another.

PI'RATE, *s.* [Fr., *pirata*, Lat., *peirates* from *peira* craft, Gr.] one who robs at sea. A person who steals, or clandestinely prints the copies of an author or bookseller.

PIRA'TICAL, *a.* robbing on sea; like a pirate.

PISA, an ancient, large, and handsome city of Italy, in Tuscany, with an university. The town is seated on the river Arno, at a small distance from the sea, in a very fertile plain. That river runs through Pisa, and over it are three bridges, of which that in the middle is constructed with marble. This town is so far from having as many inhabitants as it can contain, that grass grows in the principal streets. The cathedral is a magnificent structure, and on the right side of the choir, is the leaning tower so much talked of. The grand duke's palace, and the exchange, are magnificent buildings, worth notice. Pisa is 10 miles N. of Leghorn, 42 W. of Florence, and 10 S. W. of Lucca. Lat. 43. 43. N., long. 10. 17. E.

PI'SCARY, *s.* a privilege of fishing.

PISCA'TION, *s.* [from *piscis* a fish, Lat.] the act or practice of fishing.

PI'SCATORY, *a.* [from *piscis*] relating to fishes.

PI'SCES, *s.* in astronomy, the fishes, one of the constellations of the zodiac.

PI'SCIS VO'LANS, *s.* in astronomy, the flying fish, a small constellation in the southern hemisphere.

PISCI'VOROUS, *a.* [from *piscis* a fish, and *voro* to devour, Lat.] eating fish; devouring fish.

PISH, *interj.* a word used to express contempt.

PI'SMIRE, *s.* [*pismiere*, Belg.] an ant; an emmet.

PISTA'CHIO, *s.* [*pistacchi*, Ital., *pistache*, Fr.] a dry fruit, of an oblong figure, pointed at each end, with a double shell, containing a kernel of a green colour.

PI'STIL, or POINTAL, *s.* [Bot. Lat.] among botanists, denotes the female organ of generation in plants; it consists of three parts, the germen, style, and stigma.

PISTILLA'TION, *s.* [from *pistillum* a pestle, Lat.] the act of pounding in a mortar.

PI'STOL, *s.* [*pistole*, or *pistolet*, Fr.] a small hand gun.

PISTO'LE, *s.* [*pistole*, Fr.] a gold coin struck in Spain and Italy, generally valued at about 15*s.* 6*d.* sterling.

PI'STON, *s.* [*piston*, Fr.] that part of a pump or syringe on which the sucker is fixed; an embolus; a sucker.

PIT, *s.* [*pit*, Sax.] a hole in the ground. The grave. The ground on which cocks fight. The middle and lower part of a theatre, fronting the stage. Any hollow of the body, from *pis*, or *peis*, old Fr. Hence the *armpit*. A dent made by the finger, or caused by the small-pox.

To PIT, *v. a.* to sink in hollows; to mark with small hollows, as by the small-pox.

PITAPA'T, *s.* [perhaps from *pas à pas*, Fr., step by step, or *patte patte*, Fr.] a fluttering motion or palpitation, applied to the heart. A light quick step.

PITCA'IRN'S ISLAND, in the Pacific Ocean, lat. 25. 4. S., long. 130. 25. W., is about 6 miles long by 3 broad, covered with wood, possessing a rich soil and a fine climate, and admirably adapted for the reception of all the vegetable productions of the habitable globe. The important discovery of this distant and romantic colony was accidentally made on the 17th of September, 1814, by the Captains Sir Thomas Staines and Pipon in H. M.'s ships Briton and Tagus, who, on landing, met with a population of about 60 or 70 persons of all ages, of the finest form and most healthy constitution, who, after some investigation, were ascertained to have descended from the crew of the British ship Bounty, which in 1789, mutinied, and turning their commander, Lieut. Bligh, adrift in an open boat in the midst of the Pacific Ocean, ran the ship to Otaheite; and from thence, after embarking a number of the natives, and leaving some of their own party behind them, to Pitcairn's Island, where all were murdered by their Otaheitean associates, except one man, who then became the common father of the infant colony. He had, however, atoned for his former crimes, by the truly Christian-like manner in which he had brought up the interesting natives, who are described as possessing the most correct ideas of religion, with the practice of the virtues of chastity, uprightness, and integrity. It is said to be the intention of government, to take some measures for rewarding the virtues, and alleviating the necessities, of these interesting and enviable islanders.

PITCH, *s.* [*pic.* Sax.] a black gummy juice drawn and inspissated by fire from the pine-tree. Mineral pitch is petroleum hardened by an exposure to the air. Any degree of height, from *picts*, Fr. The highest rise. Degree; rate. Size.

To PITCH, *v. a.* [*appicciare*, Ital.] to fix upon. To order regularly. To throw headlong. To smear with pitch. To darken. To pave. Neuterly, to light, or drop from a high place. To fall headlong. To fix a choice, or a tent.

PI'TCHER, *s.* [*picher*, Fr.] an earthen vessel or water-pot. An instrument to pierce the ground, in which any thing is to be fixed.

Little Pitchers have great Ears.

This Proverb is a good caution to *parents* and others, not to use too much *freedom* in discourse before *children*: for that their sense of hearing is not only as quick or quicker than *older people*, but also because *they have long tongues as well as wide ears*, and their *innocence* divulges what their *elders* would have kept secret.

PI'TCHFORK, *s.* a fork by which corn or hay is moved.

PI'TCHY, *a.* smeared with pitch; having the qualities of pitch. Black; dark; dismal.

PI'TCOAL, *s.* coal dug out of pits.

PI'TEOUS, *a.* sorrowful; exciting pity. Tender; compassionate. Wretched; paltry.

PI'TFALL, *s.* a pit dug and covered, into which a person falls unexpectedly. A trap.

PITH, *s.* [*pitte*, Belg.] the soft part in the midst of wood. Marrow. Strength; force. Energy. Weight; moment. The quintessence or chief part.

PI'THILY, *ad.* with force and energy.

PI'THINESS, *s.* force or energy.

PI'THLESS, *a.* without pith, force, or energy.

PI'THY, *a.* consisting of pith, applied to wood; strong or energetic, applied to style.

PI'TIABLE, *a.* [*pitoyable*, Fr.] deserving pity.

PI'TIFUL, *a.* moving compassion. Compassionate. Paltry; contemptible. The last sense is most in use.

PI'TILESS, *a.* wanting pity or compassion.

PI'TMAN, *s.* one that works in a pit.

PI'TSAW, *s.* a saw used by two men, of whom one is in the pit.

PI'TTANCE, *s.* [*pitance*, Fr.] an allowance of meal in a monastery. A small portion.

PITTENWEEN, a sea-port town of Scotland, in the county of Fife, seated at the entrance of the Frith of Forth, 23 miles N. E. of Edinburgh.

PI'TUITE, *s.* [Fr., *pituita*, Lat.] phlegm.

PITU'ITOUS, *a.* [from *pituita*, phlegm, Lat., *pituiteux*, Fr.] consisting of, or full of phlegm; phlegmatic.

PI'TY, *s.* [*pitié*, Fr.] the quality of feeling or compassionating the pains of another. A ground or object of pity. In the last sense it has a plural.

To PI'TY, *v. a.* [*pitoyer*, Fr.] to sympathize, or feel the misfortunes of another. Neuterly, to be compassionate.

PI'VOT, *s.* [*pivot*, Fr.] a pin on which any thing turns.

PIX, *s.* [*pixis*, Lat.] a chest in which the consecrated

host is kept. A chest wherein pieces of every coin are deposited for trial by assay-masters.

PI'ZZLE, *s.* the gristly parts of the penis of a beast.

PLACABI'LITY, PLA'CABLENESS, *s.* the quality of being willing or easy to be appeased.

PLA'CABLE, *a.* [from *placo* to pacify, Lat.] willing or possible to be appeased.

PLA'CARD, PLA'CART, *s.* [*placard*, Fr., *plahært*, Belg.] a declaration or manifesto. A license for unlawful games, &c.

To PLA'CATE, *v. a.* [*placo*, Lat.] to appease; to reconcile. This word is used in Scotland.

PLACE, *s.* [*place*, Fr.] that part of space which any body possesses. The relation of distance between any thing, and any two or more points, considered as keeping the same distance one with another. A seat or residence. A passage in a book. Existence. Rank. Precedence. An office, or public employment. Room. Ground. A kind of area surrounded with houses, sometimes called a court.

To PLACE, *v. a.* [*placer*, Fr.] to put in any place, rank, or condition. To fix or establish. To put out at interest, applied to money.

PLACE'NZA, a duchy of Italy, having Parma on the E., Milan on the N. and W., and Genoa on the S. It is fertile and populous, and contains mines of iron, and some salt springs. Placenza was transferred to the Empress Maria Louisa, by the treaty of Paris, in 1814. The capital, which is also named Placenza, is a bishop's see, and the seat of an university; it contains about 30,000 inhabitants. Placenza is 32 miles N.W. of Parma. Lat. 45. 5. N., long. 9. 38. E.

PLA'CER, *s.* one that places.

PLA'CID, *a.* [*placidus*, from *placeo* to please, Lat.] gentle, quiet. Kind, mild.

PLACI'DITY, *s.* [*placiditas*, from *placeo* to please, Lat.] quietness; mildness.

PLA'CIDLY, *ad.* in a gentle, kind, or mild manner.

PLA'CIT, *s.* [*placitum*, from *placeo* to please, Lat.] a degree.

PLA'CKET, or PLA'QUET, *s.* a petticoat.

PLA'GIARISM, *s.* theft, or the act of stealing the thoughts or the works of an author, without owning it.

PLA'GIARIST, *s.* [from *plagium*, theft, Lat.] one who makes use of the ideas of another as if they were his own.

PLAGUE, (*plāg*) *s.* [*plaghe*, Belg. from *plesso* to strike, Gr.] a contagious disease. A state of misery. Any thing troublesome.

To PLAGUE, (*pāg*) *v. a.* to infect with pestilence. To vex, torment, or tease.

PLA'GUILY, (*plāgily*) *ad.* in such a manner as to torment over much. A low word.

PLA'GUY, (*plāgy*, *g* pron. hard) *a.* vexatious or troublesome. A low word.

PLAICE, *s.* [*plate*, Belg.] a flat fish.

PLAID, *s.* [Scot.] a striped or variegated cloth. An outer loose weed worn by men and women in Scotland.

PLAIN, *a.* [*planus*, Lat.] smooth; level; free from rigidness. Void of ornament. Artless; unlearned. Open; sincere. Evident, clear, applied to truths. Not varied by art, applied to music. Mere; bare.

PLAIN, *ad.* easily discovered. Distinctly, articulately, applied to pronunciation. In a simple, open, rough, but sincere manner.

PLAIN, *s.* [*plane*, Fr.] level ground. A tool used by carpenters, &c., to level boards, &c.

To PLAIN, *v. a.* to level; to make even.

To PLAIN, *v. n.* [*plaindre*, Fr.] to lament; to wail. An old word.

PLAINDE'ALING, *a.* acting without artifice.

PLAINDE'ALING, *s.* conduct free from artifice.

PLA'INLY, *ad.* levelly; flatly. Without ornament, gloss, or artifice. Evidently; clearly.

PLA'INNESS, *s.* the quality of being smooth or level. The quality of being free from ornament, deceit, or obscurity.

PLAINT, *s.* [*plainte*, Fr.] an expression of grief. A complaint, lamentation.

PLA'INTFUL, *a.* complaining; audibly sorrowful.

PLA'INTIFF, *s.* [from *plantif*, Fr.] one that commences a suit against another.

PLA'INTIVE, *a.* [*plaintif*, Fr.] expressive of sorrow; complaining, lamenting.

PLAI'NWORK, *s.* needlework without any embroidery.

PLAIT, *s.* (corrupted from *plight*, or *plyght*; from *ply*, to fold) a fold or double.

To PLAIT, *v. a.* to fold or double. To weave or braid. To entangle, to involve.

PLA'ITER, *s.* he that plaits.

PLAN, *s.* [*plan*, Fr.] a scheme, form, or model. A plot of any building, or form of any thing, laid down on paper.

To PLAN, *v. a.* to scheme; to form in design.

PLA'NARY, *a.* belonging to a plane.

PLA'NCHED, *a.* [*planché*, Fr.] made of boards. "A *planched* gate." *Shak.*

PLA'NCHER, *s.* [*plancher*, Fr.] a board or plank. Not used.

PLA'NCHING, *s.* the laying the floors in a building.

PLANE, *s.* [from *planus*, Lat. *Plain* is used in popular language, and *plane* in geometry] a level surface. An instrument used in smoothing or levelling the surface of boards; from *plane*, Fr.

To PLANE, *v. a.* [*planer*, Fr.] to make level. To smooth with a plane.

PLA'NET, [*planeta*, Lat., from *plano* to wander, Gr.] a star which changes its situation in the heavens, and moves in an orbit nearly circular, opposed to the comets, which move in very eccentric ellipses.

PLA'NETARY, *a.* [*planétaire*, Fr.] of the nature of a planet. Belonging to, or under the dominion of, a planet. Produced by the planets. Erratic; wandering.

PLANE'TICAL, *a.* [from *plano* to wander, Gr.] pertaining to planets.

PLA'NETSTRUCK, *a.* blasted.

PLANIFO'LIOUS, *a.* [from *planus* plain, and *folium* a leaf, Lat.] in botany, having plain leaves, set together in circular rows round a centre.

PLANI'LOQUY, *s.* [from *planus* plain, and *loquor* to speak, Lat.] plain speech.

PLANIME'TRICAL, *a.* [from *planus* plain, Lat., and *metreo* to measure, Gr.] pertaining to the mensuration of plain surfaces.

PLANI'METRY, *a.* from *planus* plain, Lat., and *metreo* to measure, Gr.] the mensuration of plain surfaces.

PLANIPE'TALOUS, *a.* [from *planus* plain, Lat., and *petalon* a flower-leaf, Gr.] flat-leaved, as when the small flowers are only hollow at the bottom, but flat upwards, as in dandelion and succory.

To PLA'NISH, *v. a.* to beat, to polish, or smooth by a hammer.

PLA'NISPHERE, (*plánisfere*) *s.* [from *planus* plain, Lat., and *sphaira* a sphere, Gr.] a sphere projected on a plane. A map of one or both hemispheres.

PLA'NITY, *s.* [from *planus* plain, Lat.] evenness, plainness.

PLANK, *s.* [*planche*, Fr.] a thick long and strong board.

To PLANK, *v. a.* to cover with planks.

PLANOCO'NICAL, *a.* [from *planus* plain, and *conus* a cone, Lat.] level on one side and conical on others.

PLANOCO'NVEX, *a.* [from *planus* plain, and *convexus* convex, Lat.] flat on one side and convex on the other.

PLANT, *s.* [*planta*, Lat., *plante*, Fr.] an organical body, produced by the earth, to which it adheres by its roots, and receives its nurture from it. A sapling.

To PLANT, *v. a.* [*planto*, Lat.] to set in the earth in order to grow. To procreate or generate. To place or fix. To settle a country. To direct properly, applied to cannon. To fill or adorn with something planted. Neuterly, to perform the act of planting.

PL'ANTAGE, *s.* [*plantago*, Lat.] an herb.

PLANTA'GENET, *s.* in history, a surname borne by many of our ancient kings, the derivation of which is uncertain.

PLA'NTAIN, [*plaintain*, Fr.] in botany, the plantago. The British species are seven; the great, hoary, ribwort, marine, buckthorn, sea, and grass-leaved plantain. The bastard plantain, or mudweed, is the limosella of Linnæus. The great water, star-headed water, creeping water, and lesser water plantains, are species of thrumwort.

PLA'NTAL, *a.* belonging to plants. Not used.

PLANTA'TION, *s.* [from *planto* to plant, Lat.] the act or practice of planting. A place planted. A colony. Introduction or establishment.

PLA'NTER, *s.* [*planteur*, Fr.] one that sets or cultivates any vegetables. One who disseminates or introduces.

PLASH, *s.* [*plashce*, Belg. *plubz*, Dan.] a puddle or small piece of standing water. A branch partly cut off, and bound to other branches.

To PLASH, *v. a.* [*plesser*, Fr.] to interweave branches. To wet by dashing water.

PLA'SHY, *a.* watery; filled with puddles.

PLASM, (*plazm*) *s.* [from *plasso* to form, Gr.] a matrix in which any thing is cast; a mould.

PLA'STER, *s.* [*plastre*, Fr.] a substance made of lime and water, &c., with which walls are covered. Plaster of Paris is the sulphurate of lime, of which the hills round Paris are entirely composed. A glutinous or adhesive salve, from *emplastrum*, Lat., formerly written in English *emplaster*.

To PLA'STER, *v. a.* [*plastrer*, Fr.] to cover with plaster. To cover with some glutinous substance or plaster.

PLA'STERER, *a.* [*plastrier*, Fr.] one who undertakes or professes plastering.

PLA'STIC, *a.* [from *plasso* to form, Gr.] having the power of giving form.

PLASTO'GRAPHY, (*plastógrafy*) *s.* [from *plasso* to feign, and *grapho* to write, Gr.] a counterfeit or false writing.

PLA'STRON, *s.* [Fr.] a piece of leather stuffed, used by persons to receive the thrusts made in learning to fence.

To PLAT, *v. a.* to weave; to make by texture.

PLAT, *s.* properly *plot;* [*plot*, Sax.] a small piece of ground.

PLA'TA, a large, rich, and populous town of Peru, in S. America. It is the see of an archbishop. The silver mines in its neighbourhood have been neglected since the discovery of those of Potosi. Lat. 19. 16. S., long. 63. 40. W.

PLA'TA, or *RIO DE LA PLATA*, a large river of S. America, that rises in the province of Loz Charcas, in Peru. After crossing Paraguay it falls into the Atlantic; its mouth is about 150 miles wide.

PLA'TANE, [*platane*, Fr. *platanus*, Lat.] the plane-tree.

PLATE, *s.* [*plate*, Belg.] a piece of metal beat out into breadth. Wrought silver, from *plata*, Span. A small shallow vessel on which meat is eaten, from *plat*, Fr. A term also used by our sportsmen of the turf.

To PLATE, *v. a.* to cover with plates. To beat into thin pieces.

PLA'TEN, *s.* among printers, the flat part of the press, whereby the impression is made.

PLA'TFORM, *s.* [*plat*, Fr. and *form*] the sketch of any thing delineated on a plain surface. A place laid out after a model. The level place before a fortification. A scheme or plan.

PLA'TIC Aspect, in astrology, is a ray of light cast from one planet to another, not exactly, but within the orbit of its own light.

PLATI'NA, *s.* in mineralogy, the heaviest of all metals. It is nearly as white as silver, and is with difficulty fusible, though by great labour it may be rendered malleable, so as to be wrought into utensils like other metals. It is found in grains in a metallic state in St. Domingo and Peru.

PLATO'NIC, *a.* something that relates to Plato, his school, philosophy, opinions, or the like. Thus, *Platonic love* denotes a pure spiritual affection, for which Plato was a great advocate, subsisting between the different sexes, abstracted from all carnal appetites, and regarding no other object but the mind and its beauties; or, it is a sincere disinterested friendship between persons of the same sex, subtracted from any selfish views, regarding no other object than the person, if any such love or friendship has any foundation in nature.

PLATOO'N, *s.* [*peleton*, Fr.] a small square body of forty or fifty musketeers, drawn out of a battalion of foot when they form the hollow square.

PLA'TTER, *s.* a large dish made of wood or earth.

PLA'TYPUS, *s.* in zoology, a very remarkable amphibious animal, found in New South Wales. Its mouth resembles the bill of a duck, and its feet are webbed like those of that bird.

PLAU'DIT, PLAU'DITE, *s.* [from *plaudite* applaud ye, Lat., a demand of applause made by a player when he left the stage] applause. A shout.

PLAUSIBI'LITY, (*plauzibility*) *s.* [*plausibilité*, Fr.] superficial appearance of right.

PLAU'SIBLE, (*plaúzible*) *a.* [from *plaudo* to applaud, Lat.] such as gain approbation from its appearing true or right; specious.

PLAU'SIBLENESS, (*plaúzibleness*) *s.* the quality of appearing true or right.

PLAU'SIBLY, (*plaúzibly*) *ad.* in such a manner as to appear right.

PLAU'SIVE, (*plaúzive*) *a.* [from *plaudo* to applaud, Lat.] applaudible. Plausible.

To PLAY, *v. n.* [*plegan*, Sax.] to exercise in sports, pleasures, or pastimes. To toy. To be dismissed from work. To deceive by an assumed character, used with *upon*. To game. To move wantonly. To act a part in a drama. To act or assume a character. To touch a musical instrument. To operate. Actively, to put in action or motion; as, "he *played* his cannon;" the engines are *played* at a fire. To exhibit dramatically; to perform.

PLAY, *s.* Action not imposed, not work. Amusement. A dramatic performance. Game. The act of touching or sounding a musical instrument. A state of agitation or motion. Liberty of acting; swing; room for motion.

Better play at small Game than stand out.

The meaning of this Proverb is, that persons should not indolently sit down in *indifference*, leave off all *honest endeavours*, and do nothing *at all*, because they cannot presently attain to do *what* they *would*.

PLA'YBOOK, *s.* a book containing dramatic compositions.

PLA'YDAY, *s.* a day on which work is abstained from.

PLAYER, *s.* one who performs on the stage. One en-

gaged in gaming. An idler. A mimic. One who touches a musical instrument.

PLA'YFELLOW, *s.* a companion in any sport or play.

PLA'YFUL, *a.* fond of sport or diversion.

PLA'YGAME, *s.* play of children.

PLA'YHOUSE, *s.* a house where dramatic performances are represented.

PLA'YSOME, *a.* wanton; full of levity.

PLA'YSOMENESS, *s.* wantonness; levity.

PLA'YTHING, *s.* a toy, or thing to play with.

PLA'YWRIGHT, (*plāywrit*) *s.* a writer of plays.

PLEA, (*plee*) *s.* [*plaid*, old Fr.] the act or form of pleading. Any thing urged in defence, excuse, or vindication.

To PLEACH, (*pleech*) *v. a.* [*plesser*, Fr.] to bend or interweave. Obsolete.

To PLEAD, (*pleed*) *v. n.* [*plaider*, Fr.] to argue before a court of justice. To speak for or against. Actively, to defend; to allege in favour or argument; to offer as an excuse.

PLEA'DABLE, (*pleédable*) *a.* capable to be alleged in plea.

PLE'ADER, (*pleéder*) *s.* [*plaideur*, Fr.] one who argues in a court of justice. One who speaks for or against.

PLE'ADING, (*pleéding*) *s.* act or form of pleading.

PLE'ASANCE, (*pleézance*) *s.* [*plaisance*, Fr.] gaiety or merriment. Obsolete.

PLE'ASANT, (*plézant*) *a.* [from *placeo* to please, Lat.] giving delight. Grateful to the senses. Good-humoured. Gay, or lively. Trifling, or more apt to make a person smile than to produce conviction.

PLE'ASANTLY, (*plézantly*) *ad.* in such a manner as to give delight. In good-humour. Lightly, or ludicrously.

PLE'ASANTNESS, (*plézantness*) *s.* the quality which excites delight, gaiety, or pleasure.

PLE'ASANTRY, (*plézantry*) *s.* [*plaisanterie*, Fr.] gaiety. A sprightly expression; lively talk.

To PLEASE, (*pleeze*) *v. a.* [from *placeo* to please, Lat.] to delight, gratify, humour, satisfy, or content. *To be pleased*, is used to imply to like or be content. Neuterly, to give pleasure; to gain approbation; to like, to choose. SYNON. It is the air and behaviour that renders *pleasing*; good sense and good humour, that renders *agreeable*.

PLE'ASER, *s.* one that pleases.

PLE'ASEMAN, (*pleézeman*) *s.* a pickthank; an officious fellow.

PLE'ASINGLY, (*pléezingly*) *ad.* in such a manner as to give satisfaction or delight.

PLE'ASINGNESS, *s.* the quality of giving delight.

PLE'ASURABLE, (*plézhurable*) *a.* affording delight.

PLE'ASURE, (*plézhure*) *s.* [*plaisir*, Fr.] the delight which arises in the mind from contemplation, or enjoyment of something agreeable. Gratification of the passions or senses. Approbation. The dictates of the will. Choice.

To PLE'ASURE, (*plézhure*) *v. a.* to please or gratify. An inelegant word.

PLEBE'IAN, *s.* [from *plebs* the common people, Lat.] one of the common or lower order.

PLEBE'IAN, *a.* consisting of mean people; popular. Vulgar; low.

PLEDGE, *s.* [*pleige*, Fr.] any thing given by way of security; a pawn; gage. A surety; bail; hostage.

To PLEDGE, *v. a.* [*pleiger*, Fr.] to give a security. To invite to drink, by accepting the cup or health after another.

PLE'DGET, *s.* [*plagghe*, Belg.] a small mass of lint used for wounds.

PLEI'ADS, or PLEI'ADES, *s.* [Gr.] in astronomy, an assemblage of seven stars in the neck of the northern constellation Taurus.

PLE'NARILY, *ad.* in a full or complete manner.

PLE'NARY, *a.* [from *plenus* full, Lat.] full or complete.

PLE'NILUNARY, *a.* [from *plenus* full, and *luna* the moon, Lat.] pertaining to the full moon.

PLE'NIPOTENCE, *s.* [from *plenus* full, and *potens* powerful, Lat.] fulness of power.

PLE'NIPOTENT, *a.* [from *plenus* full, and *potens* powerful, Lat.] invested with full power.

PLENIPOTE'NTIARY, (*plenipoténshiary*) *s.* [from *plenus* full, and *potens* powerful, Lat.] one invested with discretionary or full power.

PLE'NIST, *s.* from *plenus* full, Lat.] one that denies a vacuum, or holds that all space is occupied by matter.

PLE'NITUDE, *s.* [from *plenus* full, Lat.] fulness, opposed to emptiness. Repletion. Abundance, or excess. Completeness.

PLE'NTEOUS, *a.* abounding; copious; in large quantities. Fruitful.

PLE'NTEOUSLY, *ad.* copiously; abundantly; exuberantly; plentifully.

PLE'NTEOUSNESS, *s.* fruitfulness. The quality of abounding.

PLE'NTIFUL, *a.* copious; abounding; in large quantities. Fruitful.

PLE'NTIFULLY, *ad.* in a copious or abundant manner

PLE'NTIFULNESS, *s.* the state of being plentiful: abundance; fertility.

PLE'NTY, *s.* [from *plenus* full, Lat.] a state in which every want may be supplied. Fruitfulness. Johnson observes, that this word is sometimes used as an adjective, but improperly, as, "If reason were as *plenty* as blackberries." *Shak.* SYNON. By *plenty* is understood enough, and some little to spare; by *abundance*, more than enough.

PLE'ONASM, *s.* [from *pleonazo* to abound, Gr.] in rhetoric, a figure in which more words are used than are necessary; as, "I saw it *with my own eyes*."

PLEROTICS, *s.* [from *plereo* to fill up, Gr.] in medicine, a kind of remedies that are healing, or that fill up the flesh; otherwise called incarnatives, and sarcotics.

PLE'THORA, or PLE'THORY, *s.* [from *plethо* to fill up, Gr.] the state in which the vessels are fuller of laudable blood and humours than is agreeable to a natural state of health.

PLETHORE'TIC, PLETHO'RIC, *a.* [from *plethо* to fill up, Gr.] having a full habit.

PLE'VIN, *s.* [*pluvine*, Fr.] in law, a warrant or assurance; a pledge.

PLEU'RA, *s.* [from *pleura* the side, Gr.] in anatomy, a smooth, robust, and tense membrane, adhering to the ribs, and to the intercostal muscles, whose structure resembles two sacks, one of which surrounds one side of the thorax, and the other the other side, and each of them contains one of the two lobes of the lungs.

PLEU'RISY, *s.* [*pleurésie*, Fr., from *pleura* the side, Gr.] a violent pain in the side, attended with an acute fever, a cough, and difficulty of breathing.

PLEURI'TIC, PLEURI'TICAL, *a.* [from *pleura* the side, Gr.] diseased with a pleurisy.

PLI'ABLE, *a.* (*pliable*, Fr.] easy to be bent, or prevailed upon.

PLI'ABLENESS, *s.* easiness to be bent.

PLI'ANCY, *s.* the quality of being easily bent.

PLI'ANT, *a.* [*pliant*, Fr.] bending. Easy to take a form. Compliant, or easily persuaded.

PLI'ANTNESS, *s.* flexibility; roughness.

PLI'CATURE, PLICA'TION, *s.* [from *plico* to fold, Lat.] fold; double.

PLI'ERS, *s.* an instrument by which any thing is held in order to bend it.

To PLIGHT, (*plīt*) *v. a.* [*plichten*, Belg.] to pledge or give as security. To braid or weave, from *plico*, Lat., whence to *ply* or bend, and *plight*, *pleight*, *plait*, a fold.

PLIGHT, (*plīt*) *s.* [*pliht*, Sax.] condition, or state. Good case. A pledge. A fold, double, plait.

PLI'MPTON, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday, 218 miles W. by S. of London. Pop. 804.

PLINTH, *s.* [from *plinthos* a brick, Gr.] in architecture, the square member which serves as a foundation to the base of a pillar.

PLOCE, (*plōkē*) *s.* [Gr.] a figure in rhetoric, in which a word, by way of emphasis, is so separated, that it expresses not only the thing signified, but also the quality of it; as, *my horse is a horse indeed.*

To PLOD, *v. a.* [*ploeghen*, Belg.] to labour; to toil, or labour hard. To study closely, and in a dull manner.

PLO'DDER, *s.* a dull, heavy, and laborious man or student.

PLOT, *s.* [*plot*, Sax.] a small extent of ground. A plantation laid out. A form or plan. A conspiracy or secret design formed against another, from *complot*, Fr. The intrigue of a play. A stratagem. Contrivance.

To PLOT, *v. n.* to form schemes against another. To contrive.

PLO'TTER. *s.* a conspirator; contriver.

PLO'VER, *s.* [*pluvier*, Fr.) the same with the lapwing.

PLOUGH, (*plou*) *s.* [*plog*, Sax. and Dan.] an instrument, used in husbandry to cut furrows in the ground to receive the seed. Also, a kind of plane. A name sometimes given to the seven bright stars in the constellation of the Great Bear, on account of their great resemblance to the agricultural instrument so called.

To PLOUGH, or PLOW, *v. a.* to turn up the ground in furrows by a plough. To cut or divide, applied to navigation. To tear in furrows.

PLO'UGHBOY, *s.* a boy that follows the plough; a coarse ignorant boy.

PLO'UGHER, (*plouer*) *s.* one who ploughs or cultivates ground.

PLOU'GHMAN, (*ploúman*) *s.* one that attends or uses the plough. A gross ignorant rustic. A strong laborious man.

PLOU'GHSHARE, (*ploúshare*) *s.* that piece of iron which immediately follows the coulter.

PLO'WMONDAY, (*ploúmonday*) *s.* the Monday after Twelfth-day, when our northern ploughmen draw a plough from door to door, and beg money to drink.

To PLUCK, *v. a.* [*ploccian*, Sax.] to pull with nimbleness and force. To strip off feathers, applied to fowls. *To pluck up a heart or spirit*, signifies to assume courage.

PLUCK, *s.* a quick and forcible pull. Also, the heart, liver, and lights of an animal, from *plughk*, Erse.

PLU'CKER, *s.* one that plucks.

PLUG, *s.* [*plugg*, Swed., *plugghe*, Belg.] a stopple, or any thing driven by force into another.

To PLUG, *v. a.* to stop with a plug.

PLUM, *s.* [*plum*, Sax., sometimes written *plumb*, but improperly] a roundish fruit, whose skin is covered with a fine dust or bloom, and includes a stone; the species are 32. A raisin or grape dried. In city cant, the sum of 100,000 pounds.

PLU'MAGE, *s.* [from *pluma* a feather, Lat.] feathers.

PLUMB, (*plŭm*) [from *plumbum* lead, Lat., *plomb*, Fr.] a plummet or piece of lead let down at the end of a line.

PLUMB, (*plŭm*) *ad.* straight down; perpendicular to the horizon.

To PLUMB, (*plum*) *v. a.* to sound or search by a line with a weight at its end. To regulate or measure any work by a line.

PLUMBA'GO, *s.* in mineralogy, carburet of iron, or the *blacklead* of commerce.

PLU'MBER, (*plŭmĕr*) *s.* [*plombier*, Fr.] one who manufactures or works upon lead.

PLU'MCAKE, *s.* a cake with raisins in it.

PLUME, *s.* [*plume*, Fr., *pluma*, Lat.] the feather of a bird. A set of feathers worn as an ornament. Figuratively, pride. A token of honour, or prize.

To PLUME, *v. a.* to pick, cleanse, and adjust the feathers. To strip of feathers, from *plumer*, Fr. Figuratively, to strip or plunder. To place as a plume. To adorn with a plume. To pride one's self in any thing.

PLU'MEALUM, *s.* [*alumen plumosum* feathered alum, Lat.] a kind of asbestos.

PLUMI'GEROUS, *a.* [from *pluma* a feather, and *gero* to bear, Lat.] having feathers; feathered.

PLU'MIPEDE, *s.* [from *pluma* a feather, and *pes* a foot, Lat.] a fowl that has feathers on its feet.

PLU'MMET, *s.* [from *plumb*] a weight of lead on a string, by which depths are measured, and straightness and perpendicularity is determined. Any weight.

PLU'MOSITY, *s.* the state of having feathers.

PLU'MOUS, *a.* [from *pluma* a feather, Lat.] feathery; resembling feathers.

PLUMP, *a.* sleek; full of flesh, somewhat fat.

PLUMP, *s.* a cluster; several joined in one mass.

PLUMP, *ad.* with a sudden fall.

To PLUMP, *v. a.* to fatten, swell, or make large. Neuterly, to fall like lead, or a stone into water.

PLU'MPER, *s.* something held in the mouth to swell out the cheeks.

PLU'MPNESS, *s.* the state of being fleshy, fat, or in good case.

PLUMPU'DDING, *s.* a pudding made with plums.

PLU'MY, *a.* [from *pluma* a feather, Lat.] covered with feathers.

To PLU'NDER, *v. a.* [*plunderen*, Belg.] to deprive a person of his property, either as an enemy in war, or as a thief.

PLU'NDER, *s.* spoils taken from an enemy in war.

PLU'NDERER, *s.* one who takes away the property of another, as an enemy in war, or as a thief.

To PLUNGE, *v. a.* [*plonger*, Fr.] to force suddenly under water or into any liquor. To put suddenly into a different state. Neuterly, to sink suddenly into water; to fall or rush into any hazard or distress.

PLUNGE, *s.* the act of putting into, or sinking under, water. Difficulty; distress.

PLU'NGER, *s.* one that plunges; a diver.

PLU'NKET, *s.* a kind of blue colour.

PLU'RAL, *a.* [*pluralis*, from *plus* more, Lat.] implying more than one. In grammar, a variation of a noun, by which it signifies, in English and modern languages, more than one.

PLU'RALIST, *s.* [*pluraliste*, Fr.] one that holds more than one ecclesiastical benefice with cure of souls.

PLU'RALITY, *s.* [*pluralité*, Fr.] the state of being or having a greater number. A number more than one. More than one ecclesiastical living. A majority.

PLU'RALLY, *ad.* in a sense implying more than one.

PLU'RIES, *s.* a writ issued out after two former writs that had no effect.

PLUS, *s.* [Lat.] in algebra, is a character marked thus +, used for the sign of addition.

PLUSH, *s.* [*peluche*, Fr.] a kind of shaggy cloth or silk.

PLUTO, *s.* in mythology, the god of the shades.

PLUTO'NIAN, *a.* in chemistry belonging to fire; an epithet given to that theory of the earth which supposes that the present appearances of the globe are to be ascribed to the agency of fire.

PLU'VIAL, PLU'VIOUS, *a.* [from *pluvia* rain, Lat.] belonging to rain.

PLU'VIAL, *s.* [from *pluvia* rain, Lat.] a priest's cope.

To PLY, *v. a.* [*plier*, old Belg.] to work at any thing with diligence and assiduity. To employ with diligence. To practise diligently. To solicit importunately. Neuterly, to work or offer service. To go in haste. To busy one's self. To bend, from *plier*, Fr.

PLY, *s.* a bent, turn, form, cast, or bias. A plait or fold.

PLY'MOUTH, a large and populous sea-port of Devonshire, from a mere fishing town is become one of the largest in the county, and one of the chief naval magazines in the kingdom, owing to its excellent port or harbour, which is capable of safely containing 1,000 sail. There are, properly speaking, however, three harbours, viz., Catwater, Sutton Pool, and Hamoaze. The first is the mouth of the Plym, and affords a safe and commodious harbour for merchant-ships, but is seldom entered by ships of war. The second is frequented by merchant-ships only, and is almost surrounded by the houses of the town. The third inlet, which is the mouth of the Tamar, is the harbour for the reception of the British navy. It is defended by a fort on St. Nicholas Island, and other forts, mounted with near 300 guns, and particularly by a citadel, called the Haw, which overlooks the town, and is a good land-mark for mariners. What is called THE DOCK, is a separate town, situated about two miles up the Hamoaze, and is now nearly as large as Plymouth itself. Here are two docks, the one wet, the other dry, built in the reign of William III; and two others, which have been built since, hewn out of a mine of slate, and lined with Portland stone. It has a good pilchard-fishery, drives a considerable trade to the Straits, and to Newfoundland, and is seated between the mouths of the rivers Plym and Tamar, 43 miles S. W. of Exeter. It contains about 75,500 inhabitants, and is 210 miles W. by S. of London. Lat. 50. 22. N., long. 4. 10. W. Markets on Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday.

PLY'MPTON, a populous town of Devonshire, seated on a stream, which, about a mile below, runs into the river Plym, 5 miles E. of Plymouth, and 218 W. by S. of London. Market on Saturday. Pop. 2,153.

PNEUMA'TIC, PNEUMA'TICAL, *a.* [from *pneuma* the wind, or a spirit, Gr.] moved by the wind; belonging to the wind.

PNEUMA'TICS, *s.* [from *pneuma* the wind, or a spirit, Gr.] a branch of mechanics, which comprehends the doctrine or laws according to which air is condensed, rarefied, or gravitates. In the schools, the doctrine of spirits.

PNEUMATOCE'LE, *s.* [from *pneuma* the wind, and *kele* a rupture, Gr.] a wind-rupture in the scrotum.

PNEUMATO'LOGY, *s.* [from *pneuma* a spirit, and *logos* a discourse, Gr.] the doctrine of spiritual existence.

PNEUMATO'SIS, *s.* [from *pneuma* the wind, or a spirit, Gr.] the generation of animal spirits, which is performed in the cortical substance of the brain.

PO, anciently ERIDANUS, a large river of Italy, which rises at Mount Viso on the confines of Dauphiny. It runs through a very extensive territory, and as it receives several smaller rivers, which descend from the Alps, in its course, it frequently overflows its banks, and does a great deal of mischief. The Po discharges itself into the Gulf of Venice by 4 different mouths.

POACH, (*pōch*) *v. a.* [from *œufs pochés*, Fr.] to boil slightly, or in the shell. To stab, kill, or pierce: from *pocher* to pierce, Fr. Neuterly, to steal game, from *poche* a bag, Fr.

PO'ACHER, (*pocher*) *s.* one who steals game.

PO'ACHINESS, (*pochiness*) *s.* marshiness; dampness. A cant word.

PO'ACHY, (*pochy*) *a.* damp; marshy.

POCK, *s.* [*pocca*, Sax.] a pustule raised by the small-pox.

PO'CKET, *s.* [*pocca*, Sax. *poche*, Fr.] a small bag sewed to, or worn on, the inside of clothes.

To PO'CKET, *v. a.* [*pocheter*, Fr.] to put in the pocket. *To pocket up*, is to connive at; to do any thing clandestinely.

PO'CKETBOOK, *s.* a book carried in the pocket, and used in taking minutes or memorandums.

PO'CKETGLASS, *s.* a portable looking-glass.

PO'CKHOLE, *s.* a pit or scar made by the small-pox.

PO'CKINESS, *s.* the quality of being affected with the pox.

PO'CKLINGTON, a town of the E. Riding of Yorkshire, seated on a stream which falls into the Derwent, 14 miles S. E. of York, and 196 N. by W. of London. Market on Saturday. Pop. 2,265.

PO'CKY, *a.* affected with the pox.

PO'CULENT, *a.* [from *poculum* a cup, Lat.] fit for drink.

POD, *s.* [from *bode*, *boede*, a little house, Belg., according to Skinner] the capsule or case of seeds.

PODA'GRA, *s.* [Lat., from *pous* a foot, and *agra* seizure, Gr.] in medicine, the gout in the feet.

PODA'GRICAL, *a.* [from *pous* a foot, and *agra* seizure, Gr.] afflicted with the gout; gouty; relating to the gout.

PODGE, *s.* a puddle; a plash.

PODO'LIA, a province in the S. E. part of Poland. The river Dneister runs along the southern borders, and the Bog crosses it almost entirely from N. W. to S. E. It is divided into the Upper and Lower, or the palatinate of Podolia, of which Kaminieck is the capital; and that of Bracklaw. It is a very fertile country, and abounds with a fine breed of horses and horned cattle.

PO'EM, *s.* [*poëma*, Lat., from *poieo* to make, Gr.] the work or composition of a poet.

PO'ESY, *s.* [*poësis*, Lat., from *poieo* to make, Gr.] the art of writing in verse. A short conceit engraved on a ring, and then pronounced *pózy*.

PO'ET, *s.* [*poëta*, Lat., from *poieo* to make, Gr.] an author who invents or composes in verse.

POETA'STER, *s.* [Lat.] an ignorant pretender to poetry.

PO'ETESS, *s.* a woman who composes or writes in verse.

POE'TIC, POE'TICAL, *a.* [*poétique*, Fr., *poëticus*, Lat., *poietikos*, Gr.] expressed in verse; having all the harmony of numbers and fertility of invention that constitute a poet or poem.

POE'TICALLY, *ad.* with all the harmony of numbers and fertility of invention that constitute a poem or poet.

To PO'ETIZE, *v. n.* [*poétiser*, Fr.] to write like a poet.

POE'TRY, *s.* [*poëtica*, Lat., from *poieo* to make, Gr.] the art of composing pieces in verse.

POI'CTIERS, or *POI'TIERS*, an ancient town of France, the capital of Poictou. It has four abbeys, a mint, and an university famous for law. Near this town Edward the Black Prince gained a decisive victory over the French, taking king John and his son Philip prisoners, in 1356, whom he afterwards brought over into England. It is 52 miles S. W. of Tours. Lat. 46. 35. N., long. 0. 25. E.

POI'GNANCY, (*poignancy*) *s.* sharpness. The power of raising a biting sensation in the palate. Asperity, or the power of irritating, applied to writings.

POI'GNANT, (*poignant*) *a.* [*poignant*, Fr.] sharp, applied to taste. Severe. Satirical; keen, applied to writings.

POINT, *s.* [Fr. *punctum*, from *pungo* to prick, Lat.] the sharp end of any instrument. A string with a tag at the end. A headland or promontory. The sting of an epigram. In mathematics, ideal quantity without breadth, thickness, or extension, pointing out the exact termination of lines, &c., without occupying any part of them. A moment, applied to time. A part required of time or space; a critical moment. Degree or state. One of the degrees into which the horizon or mariner's compass is divided. A particular place to which any thing is directed. Respect or regard. An aim, or the act of aiming or striking. The object of a person's wish or action. A particular instance or example. A single position or assertion. A note or tune. "A *point* of war." *Shak.* *Point blank*, directly; alluding to an arrow's being shot to the *point blank*, or white mark. A mark used to distinguish the divisions of a discourse, thus (.) A punctilio or nicety.

To POINT, *v. a.* to forge or grind to a sharp end or point. To direct towards an object. To direct the eye or notice. To shew by directing the finger towards an object. To direct towards a place, from *pointer*, Fr. To distinguish words or sentences by marks or stops. Neuterly, to note with the finger; to indicate, as dogs do to sportsmen; to shew distinctly.

POI'NTAL, or PI'STIL, *s.* a part of a flower, composed of the seed-bud, the shaft, and the summit. Look into the blossom of a plum or cherry, and in the centre you will see the pointal surrounded by chives or stamina. In the blossom of the apple or pear, you will perceive five pointals in the centre. In the deadnettle you will find the pointal covered by the upper lip of the blossom, and forked at the top. In the centre of the blossom of the white lily, the pointal stands surrounded by six chives. The seed bud, or germen, which is the lower part of the pointal of this flower, is long, cylindrical, and marked with six furrows. Next above this part is the shaft, or style, which is long and cylindrical, and at the top of the pointal is the summit or stigma, which is thick and triangular.

PO'INTED, *part.* sharp at the end. Epigrammatical, or abounding in wit.

POI'NTEDLY, *ad.* in a pointed manner.

POI'NTEDNESS, *s.* sharpness; pickedness with asperity; epigrammatical smartness.

POI'NTEL, *s.* any thing on a point.

POI'NTER, *s.* any thing used to shew or direct with. A dog that discovers game to sportsmen. In the plural, applied to those two bright stars in the back of the Great Bear, marked by Bayer *alpha*, and *beta*, whose direction is to the polar star, whence their name.

POI'NTLESS, *a.* blunt. Dull.

POISE. See POIZE.

POI'SON, (*poizon*) *s.* [*poison*, Fr.] in medicine, an animal, vegetable, or mineral body, which destroys life, though taken in small quantities. Venom.

To POI'SON, (*poizon*) *v. a.* to kill with any mineral, animal, or vegetable substance. To corrupt or taint.

POI'SONER, (*poizoner*) *s.* one who poisons; a corrupter.

POI'SONOUS, (*poizonous*) *a.* destructive; venomous; pernicious.

POI'SONOUSLY, (*poizonously*) *ad.* venomously.

POI'SONOUSNESS, (*poizonousness*) *s.* the quality of being poisonous; ignominously.

POITREL, *s.* [*poitrel*, Fr., *pettorale*, Ital.] armour for the breast. A graving-tool.

POIZE, *s.* [*poids*, Fr.] weight, force, or tendency towards the centre. Balance, or the state of a balance, in which both scales continue even. A regulating power.

To POISE, *v. a.* [*péser*, Fr.] to balance or hold in equilibrio. To counter-balance. To oppress with weight, followed by *down*.

POI'TOU, a ci-devant province of France, on the Bay of Biscay, fertile in corn and wine, and feeding a great number of cattle, particularly mules. It now forms the three departments of Vendée, Vienne, and the Two Sévres.

POKE, *s.* [see POCKET] a pocket or small bag.

To POKE, *v. a.* [from *poka*, Swed.] to feel in the dark. To search for any thing with a long instrument.

PO'KER, *s.* an iron bar to stir fires with.

PO'LACRE, *s.* a ship consisting of three masts, usually navigated in the Levant, and other parts of the Mediterranean.

PO'LAND, formerly a large kingdom in Europe, bounded on the W. by the Baltic Sea, Brandenburgh, and Silesia; on the S. by Hungary, Transylvania, and Moldavia; and on the N. and E. by the dominions of Russia. The affairs of the kingdom were for some years in a very distracted situation. Various disturbances took place soon after the election of king Stanislaus, in the year 1764, and almost a civil war, which was the occasion of introducing the troops of Russia, Prussia, and Austria. The partition of Poland was first projected by the king of Prussia. Polish or Western Prussia, had long been an object of his ambition; it lay between his German dominions and Eastern Prussia, and, while possessed by the Poles, cut off, at their will, all communication between them. By political management he brought over Russia and Austria to his scheme. By the first dismemberment, in 1772, the portion taken by Russia was the largest, the Austrian the most populous, and the Prussian the most commercial. The population of the whole amounts to near five millions of souls. Western Prussia was the greatest loss to Poland, as the navigation of the Vistula was made to depend entirely on the king of Prussia. In the year 1793, a second partition took place. Some attempts were made by a few patriotic noblemen to deliver their country from their oppressors, and they were at first successful; but their commander, the brave Kosciusko, being taken prisoner, and his army defeated, no farther efforts were made. Kosciusko was carried to Russia, and kept in prison until the emperor Paul came to the throne, when he was liberated, and arrived in England in 1797, from whence, after a very short stay, he sailed for America. The king of Poland resigned his crown at Grodno, in the year 1795. After that the country underwent a farther partition, till it was entirely swallowed up by the rapacity of the dividers of the spoil. Poland therefore remained a country indeed, but no nation; and the indignant Pole, in reviewing its past history and present state, might exclaim with a sigh, "Such things *were*."—The air is generally cold, and they have but little wood; however, it is so fertile in corn in many places, that it supplies Sweden and Holland with large quantities. There are extensive pastures, and they have a large quantity of leather, furs, hemp, flax, salt-petre, honey, and wax. They have also some mines of lead, iron, quicksilver, vitriol, and sulphur. There are three universities at Cracow, Wilna, and Posen; two archbishoprics, and fifteen bishoprics. The principal rivers are the Nieper, the Vistula, the Bug, the Niemen, the Niester, and the Bog. Warsaw is the capital. The year 1807, eventful in political changes, effected also a partial revolution in Poland, affording a striking instance of the instability of that dominion which is acquired by perfidy and violence. Prussia, the spoiler of Poland, herself severely felt the hand of retributive vengeance; for among the numerous sacrifices which the Prussian monarch was compelled to make to the French emperor, to purchase the return to his own kingdom and capital, was the surrender of those

very provinces which had been at different times so unjustly wrested from Poland. These were annexed to the kingdom of Saxony, under the title of the duchy of Warsaw; but, in 1812, Buonaparte induced the Poles to declare their independence, and promised the support of France in its maintenance; the retreat of the French army, however, through Poland, after its disastrous campaign in Russia, once more led to the occupation of this ill-fated country by the Russian troops, who retained possession until it was finally annexed to the empire of Russia by the congress at Vienna in 1814.

PO'LAR, *a.* [from *polus* the pole, Lat.] found near the pole; lying near the pole; relating to the pole.

POLA'RITY, *s.* tendency towards the pole.

POLE, *s.* [*polus*, Lat., *pole*, Fr.] the extremity of the axis of the earth; either of the points on which the world or any of the planets turn. A long staff, from *palus*, Lat. A tall piece of timber driven into the ground. A measure containing five yards and a half. An instrument of measuring.

To POLE, *v. a.* to furnish with poles.

PO'LEAXE, *s.* an axe fixed to a long pole.

PO'LECAT, *s.* (or *Polish cat*, so called from the species abounding in Poland) an animal of the weasel tribe; larger than the ferret, and of a deep chocolate colour.

PO'LEDAVY, *s.* a sort of coarse cloth.

POLE'MIC, or POLE'MICAL, *a.* [from *polemos* war or dispute, Gr.] controversial; relating to dispute.

POLE'MIC, *s.* [*polemos* a dispute, Gr.] a disputant.

POLE'MOSCOPE, *s.* [from *polemos* a battle, and *skopeo* see, Gr., from its usefulness in war,] in optics, is a kind of crooked or oblique perspective glass, contrived for seeing objects that do not lie directly before the eye.

PO'LESTAR, *s.* a star of the third magnitude, situated at the extremity of the tail of the little Bear, very near the north pole of the heavens; whence its name. Figuratively, any guide or director.

POLICE, (*polees*) *s.* [Fr.] the regulation or government of a city or country, as far as it respects the inhabitants.

POLI'CED, (*polees*) *a.* regulated into a society.

PO'LICY, *s.* [*politeia*, from *polis* a city or state, Gr.] the art of government as it respects foreign powers. Prudence in the management of affairs; a stratagem. A warrant for money in the public funds, from, *poliça* Span. An instrument or paper signed by any single person or company to indemnify from losses by sea or fire.

To PO'LISH, *v. a.* [*polio*, Lat., *polir*, Fr.] to smooth by rubbing. To make elegant or well-behaved, applied to manners. To make perfect, complete, or elegant. Neuterly, to answer to the act of polishing; to receive a gloss.

PO'LISH, *s.* a gloss made by rubbing. Elegance, applied to manners.

PO'LISHABLE, *a.* capable of being polished.

PO'LISHER, *s.* the person or instrument that makes smooth or gives a gloss.

POLI'TE, *a.* [*politus*, from *polio* to polish, Lat.] glossy; smooth; also neat, well-behaved, genteel.

POLI'TELY, *ad.* in an elegant or well-bred manner.

POLI'TENESS, *s.* elegance of manners; good breeding.

PO'LITIC, *a.* [from *polis* a city or state, Gr.] civil; in this sense *political* is generally used, excepting when we say *body politic*. Prudent. Artful; cunning.

POLI'TICAL, *a.* [from *polis* a city or state, Gr.] relating to the public administration of affairs. Cunning.

POLI'TICALLY, *ad.* with relation to public administration. Artfully; politically.

POLITICA'STER, *s.* a petty ignorant pretender to politics.

POLITI'CIAN, (*politishian*) *s.* [*politicien*, Fr.] one skilled in government, or in the interests of the various states of the world. A person full of artifice or deep contrivance.

PO'LITICS, *s.* [*politique*, Fr., from *polis* a city or state, Gr.] the act of governing and well regulating states.

PO'LITURE, *s.* [Fr.] the gloss given by polishing.

PO'LITY, *s.* [from *polis* a city or state, Gr.] a form of government; a civil institution.

POLL, (*pŏll*) *s.* [*polle* or *pol* the top, Belg.] the head; the back part of the head. A list of persons or heads. A fish generally called a chub or chevin.

To POLL, (*pōll*) *v. a.* to lop the tops of trees. To pull off hair from the head; to clip short. To mow or crop. To plunder. To take a list or register of persons. To enter one's name in a list or register at an election, as a voter.

PO'LLARD, *s.* a tree lopped. The chub-fish.

PO'LLEN, *s.* the impregnating powder or meal on the tips of the stamina of flowers. A kind of fine bran.

PO'LLER, (*pōller*) *s.* a plunderer. One that enters his name as a voter at an election.

PO'LLEVIL, *s.* in farriery, a large swelling, inflammation, or imposthume, on the horse's poll, or nape of the neck, just between the ears towards the mane.

PO'LLOCK, *s.* a kind of fish.

To POLLU'TE, *v. a.* [*polluo*, Lat.] to render unclean, in a religious sense; to defile. To taint with guilt. To corrupt by some bad mixture.

POLLU'TEDNESS, *s.* defilement; the state of being polluted.

POLLU'TER, *s.* one that pollutes.

POLLU'TION, *s.* [*pollutio*, from *polluo* to defile, Lat.] the act of defiling. The state of being defiled.

PO'LTRON, *s.* a coward; a scoundrel.

PO'LY, *s.* [*polium*, Lat.] an herb.

PO'LY, *s.* [Gr.] a prefix often found in compound words; signifying many.

POLYACOU'STIC, *a.* [from *poly* many, and *akouo* to hear, Gr.] that multiplies or magnifies sounds.

POLYA'NTHUS, *s.* [from *poly* many, and *anthos* a flower, Gr.] a plant.

POLYE'DRICAL, or POLYE'DROUS, *a.* [from *poly* many, and *hedra* a seat or side, Gr.] having many sides.

POLY'GAMIST, *s.* [from *poly* many, and *gameo* to marry, Gr.] one who has more than one wife.

POLY'GAMY, *s.* [from *poly* many, and *gameo* to marry, Gr.] the state of having more wives than one.

PO'LYGLOT, *a.* [from *poly* many, and *glotta* a language, Gr.] having many languages. The name is chiefly applied to Bibles, printed in many languages, of which the most noted are the Complutensian Bible, published by Cardinal Ximenes, in 1515, and the London Polyglot, published by Dr. Walton, in 1657. This last contains the Scriptures in the Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Samaritan, Chaldee, Syriac, Arabic, Persic, and Ethiopic, languages.

PO'LYGON, *s.* [from *poly* many, and *gonia* an angle, Gr.] a figure of many angles.

POLY'GONAL, *a.* [from *poly* many, and *gonia* an angle, Gr.] having many angles.

PO'LYGRAM, *s.* [from *poly* many, and *grapho* to write, Gr.] a figure consisting of a great number of lines.

POLY'GRAPHY, (*poly'grafy*) *s.* [from *poly* many, and *grapho* to write, Gr.] the art of writing in several unusual manners or ciphers.

POLY'LOGY, *s.* [from *poly* many, and *lego* to speak, Gr.] talkativeness.

POLY'MATHY, *s.* [from *poly* many, and *manthano* to learn, Gr.] the knowledge of many arts and sciences; also, an acquaintance with many different subjects.

POLYPE'TALOUS, *s.* [from *poly* many, and *petalon* a flower-leaf, Gr.] having many petals or flower-leaves.

POLY'PHONISM, (*polyfonizm*) *s.* [from *poly* many, and *phone* a voice, Gr.] multiplicity of sounds.

POLY'PODY, *s.* [from *poly* many, and *pous* a foot, Gr.] a genus of plants; there are fourteen British species.

PO'LYPOUS, *a.* [from *poly* many, and *pous* a foot, Gr.] of the nature of a polypus; having many feet or roots.

PO'LYPUS, *s.* [from *poly* many, and *pous* a foot, Gr.] any thing with many roots or feet. In medicine, a tough concretion of grumous blood, in the heart and arteries. A swelling in the nostrils. In natural history, an animal with many feet, approaching very near to a vegetable, which, when cut into pieces, supplies, by growth, every part with those members it wants to make it a complete animal. The production of its young is different from the common course of nature in other animals; for the young one issues from the side of its parent in the form of a small pimple, which, lengthening and enlarging every hour, becomes, in about two days, a perfect animal, and drops from its parent to shift for itself: but before it does this, it has often another growing from its side; and sometimes a third from it, even before the first is separated from its parent. It is not easy to say what is the size of this creature, for it can contract or extend its body from the length of an inch and the thickness of a hog's bristle, to the shortness of the twelfth part of an inch, with a proportionable increase of thickness. Its body is round and tubular, at one end of which is the head, surrounded with six, eight, ten, or more arms, with which it catches its prey, and at the other the tail, by which it fixes itself on any thing it pleases. Many different species of polypi have been discovered, all of which are found in clear and slowly-running waters, adhering by the tail, to sticks, stones, and water-plants. They live on small insects, and are easily kept alive in glasses.

PO'LYSCOPE, *s.* [from *poly* many, and *skopeo* to see, Gr.] a multiplying glass.

PO'LYSPAST, *s.* [*polyspaste*, Fr.] a machine consisting of many pulleys.

POLYSPE'RMOUS, *a.* [from *poly* many, and *sperma* a seed, Gr.] Those plants are thus called which have more than four seeds succeeding each flower, and this without any certain order or number.

POLYSY'LLABIC, POLYSYLLA'BICAL, *a.* [from *poly* many, and *syllabe* a syllable, Gr.] having many syllables.

POLYSY'LLABLE, *s.* [from *poly* many, and *syllabe* a syllable, Gr.] a word consisting of many syllables.

POLYSY'NDETON, *s.* [from *poly* many, and *syndeo* to bind together, Gr.] in rhetoric, a figure by which a copulative is often repeated.

POLY'THEISM, (by some accented on the penultima) *s.* [from *poly* many, and *theos* a god, Gr.] the belief of many gods.

PO'MACE, *s.* [from *pomum* an apple, Lat.] the dross of cider-pressings.

POMA'CEOUS, *a.* [from *pomum*, an apple, Lat.] consisting of apples.

POMA'DE, *s.* [*pomade*, Fr., *pomado*, Ital.] a fragrant ointment.

PO'MANDER, *s.* [*pomme d'ambre*, Fr.] a sweet ball. A perfumed ball or powder.

POMA'TUM, *s.* [Lat. from *pomum*, Lat., an apple] an ointment so called from its formerly having apples as one of its ingredients.

To POME, *v. n.* [*pommer*, Fr.] to grow to a round head like an apple.

POMECI'TRON, *s.* a citron apple.

POMEGRA'NATE, *s.* [from *pomum* an apple, and *granum* a grain, Lat.] a fruit so called from the grains or seeds with which it abounds.

POMERA'NIA, a province of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, with the title of a duchy. It is bounded on the N. by the Baltic Sea, on the E. by Prussia and Poland, on the S. by the marche of Brandenburgh, and on the W by the duchy of Mecklenburgh; one part belonging to the king of Prussia, and the other to the Swedes. The air is pretty cold, but compensated by the fertility of the soil, which abounds in pastures and corn, of which a great deal is transported into foreign countries. It is a flat country, about 250 miles in length, and 75 in breadth, containing many lakes, woods, and forests, and has several good harbours, particularly Stetin and Stralsund. They have a custom here of eating all their flesh after it is dried in the smoke. This duchy is divided by the Oder into Hither and Further Pomerania. The latter, and part of Hither Pomerania, belongs to the king of Prusssia, and the remainder, N.of the Peene, was ceded by Sweden, at the treaty of Kiel to Denmark, in exchange for Norway. Its principal rivers, are the Oder Reckenitz, Peene, Ucker, Rega, Persante, and Wipper. Stettin and Stralsund are the chief towns.

POMI'FEROUS, *a.* [from *pomum* an apple, and *fero* to bear, Lat.] in botany, applied to plants that bear a large fruit, covered with a thick hard rind.

PO'MMEL, *s.* [*pomeau*, Fr., *pomo*, Ital.] a round ball or knob. The knob that balances the blade of a sword. The protuberant part of a saddle before.

To PO'MMEL, *v. a.* [*pommèler* to variegate, Fr.] to variegate. To beat with any thing thick and bulky. To beat black and blue. To punch.

POMP, *s.* [*pompa*, Lat.] the splendour of persons in high life. Grandeur. A splendid and ostentatious procession.

PO'MPHOLYX, (*pómfolix*) *s.* [Gr. a bubble arising on water,] a white, light, and very friable substance found in crusts adhering to the domes of the furnaces and to the covers of the large crucibles in which brass is made, either from a mixture of copper and lapis calaminaris, or of copper and zinc.

PO'MPION, *s.* [*pompon*, Fr.] a pumpkin.

PO'MPIRE, *s.* [from *pomum* an apple, and *pyrum* a pear, Lat.] a sort of pearmain.

PO'MPON, POMPOO'N, *s.* [*pompon*, Fr.] an ornament worn by ladies in the forepart of their hair.

PO'MPOUS, *a.* [*pompeux*, Fr.] grand; showy; splendid.

PO'MPOUSLY, *ad.* magnificently; splendidly.

PO'MPOUSNESS, *s.* magnificence; splendour; showiness; ostentatiousness.

POND, *s.* a small collection of standing water.

To PO'NDER, *v. a.* [from *pondus* weight, Lat.] to weigh in the mind; to consider. To think or muse. Neuterly, to think or muse upon, followed by *on*.

PO'NDERABLE, *a.* [from *pondus* weight, Lat.] capable of being weighed; measurable by scales.

PONDERA'TION, *s.* [from *pondus* weight, Lat.] the act of weighing.

PO'NDERER, *s.* one who ponders.

PONDERO'SITY, *s.* weight. The quality of being heavy.

PO'NDEROUS, *a.* [from *pondus* weight, Lat.] heavy, weighing much. Of importance or moment. Forcible or vehement.

PO'NDEROUSLY, *ad.* with great weight.

PO'NDEROUSNESS, *s.* the quality of weighing much.

PONDICHE'RRY, a town of Hindoostan, about 4 leagues in extent, the houses of which are as regularly laid out as if it had been built at once. The Europeans build with bricks, but the Indians use only wood, in the manner which we call lath and plaster. In 1793, it was taken from the French by the English. It is situated on the coast of

Coromandel, 75 miles S. S. W. of Madras. Lat. 11. 56. N., long. 79. 56. E.

PO'NENT, *a.* [*ponente*. Ital.] western.

PO'NIARD, *s.* [*poignard*, Fr.] a dagger or short sword.

To PO'NIARD, *v. a.* [*poignarder*, Fr.] to stab with a poniard.

PONK, *s.* (etymology unknown) a nocturnal spirit; a hag.

PO'NTAGE, *s.* [from *pons* a bridge, Lat.] duty paid for the repairing of bridges.

PO'NTEFRACT, or *Pomfret*, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, situated in a rich soil, noted for its nursery-grounds and large plantations of liquorice and skirworts. Its castle, now in ruins, has been the scene of various tragical events in the English history. Here Richard II., after being deposed, was starved or tormented to death; and here Anthony earl Rivers, and Sir Richard Grey, were murdered by order of king Richard III. It is 22 miles S. S. W. of York, and 127 N. N. W. of London. A great show of horses begins on Feb. 5. Market on Sat. Pop. 9254.

PO'NTIFF, *s.* [from *pons* a bridge, and *facio* to make, Lat. because the Roman priests built and kept in repair a wooden bridge] a high priest or pope.

PONTIFICAL, *a.* [from *pontifex* a priest, Lat.] belonging to the high priest. Belonging to the pope. Figuratively, splendid; magnificent. Bridge-building, from *pons* a bridge, and *facio* to make, Lat. "By wonderous art—*pontifical*." *Par. Lost.* Peculiar to Milton in the last tense, and perhaps intended as a satirical pun against popery.

PONTIFICAL, *s.* [from *pontifex* a priest, Lat.] a book of pontifical rites and ceremonies.

PONTIFICALLY, *ad.* in a pontifical manner.

PONTIFICATE, *s.* [from *pontifex* a priest, Lat.] the office and dignity of a pope.

PO'NTIFICE, *s.* [from *pons* a bridge, and *facio* to make, Lat.] bridge-work; edifice of a bridge.

PO'NTIPOOL, or *PO'NTYPOOL*, a town of Monmouthshire, seated between two hills, on the river Avon, which turns several mills for the working of iron plates, that are used there in a manufactory of japanned ware. It is 15 miles S. W. of Monmouth, and 146 W. by N. of London. Market on Saturday. Pop. with Trevethin, 10,280.

PO'NTLEVIS, *s.* in horsemanship, a disorderly resisting action of a horse in disobedience to his rider, in which he rears up several times running, and rises up so upon his hind-legs, that he is in danger of coming over.

PO'NTON, or PONTOO'N, *s.* [Fr.] a floating-bridge, made of boats placed at a distance from each other, planked over, with rails on their sides, and used in passing both horses and cannon, &c., over a river. The boats used in making a floating bridge.

PO'NY, *s.* [perhaps from *puny*] a small horse.

POOL, *s.* [*pul*, Sax., *poel*, Belg.] a lake, or large collection of deep and standing water. A reservoir of water supplied by springs, and discharging the surplus by sluices.

POOL, in Montgomeryshire. See WELSH POOL.

POOL, a town of Dorsetshire, situated upon a peninsula projecting into a capacious bay, branching into many creeks, and forming several Islands. The harbour admits vessels of moderate size only; but for them it is very secure. Pool rose into some consequence several centuries ago, when the ancient town of Wareham fell into decay. It now ranks high among the seaports of England, and its trade and population are rapidly increasing. The principal branch of business here is the Newfoundland fishery. It has also a large importation of deals from Norway, a general commerce with America, and various parts of Europe, and a fine coasting trade, particularly in corn and coal. Near the mouth of the harbour is an oyster-bank, from which vast quantities are carried, to be fattened in the creeks of Essex and the Thames. It is 40 miles W. S. W. of Winchester, and 105 W. by S. of London. Lat. 50. 42. N., long. 2. 0. W. Pop. 6459.

POOP, *s.* [*puppis*, Lat., *poupe*, Fr.] the highest or uppermost part of a ship's hull or stern.

POOR, *a.* [*povre*, Span., *pauvre*, Fr.] in want of money or the necessaries of life. Applied to value, of small worth, trifling. Mean, contemptible, unimportant, applied to opinion. Mean, low, abject. A word of tenderness, implying a person or thing to be an object of pity and affection. "*My poor* child." Wretched, unfit for any purpose. *The poor*, used collectively for the lowest order of a community, who have neither riches, interest, nor power. Barren or dry, applied to soil. Lean, starved, applied to animals. Without spirit or strength, applied to liquor.

POO'RLY, *ad.* without money, interest, power, or the necessaries of life; with little success; meanly.

POO'RNESS, *s.* want of money, power, interest, or the necessaries of life. Want of fruitfulness, applied to soil.

POORSPI'RITED, *a.* mean; cowardly.

POORSPI'RITEDNESS, *s.* meanness; cowardice.

POP, *s.* [*poppysma*, Lat.] a small, smart, and quick sound.

To POP, *v. n.* to make a small, and quick sound. To move or enter with a quick, sudden, and unexpected motion. Actively, to put out or in, slily or unexpectedly. To shift.

POPE, *s.* [*papa*, Lat.] the bishop of Rome, who claims sovereign power over all ecclesiastics and civil governors, as being the vicegerent of God; the immediate successor of St. Peter; endowed with infallibility, and invested with the keys of heaven and hell. A fish, likewise called a ruffe, resembling a perch in shape, but which never grows bigger than a gudgeon.

POPE, the Territories of, in Italy. It is commonly called the Territory of the Church, and depends upon the holy see, the pope being lord both in spirituals and temporals. It is about 400 miles in length on the coast of the Adriatic Sea, from the kingdom of Naples to the Territory of Venice. It is more narrow from N. to S. being not above 80 miles in breadth from the Gulph of Venice to the Tuscan Sea. The Pope's territories are divided into 12 provinces, which are separated by the Apennine Mountains, some being to the E. and some to the W. of them; their names are as follow; the Campagna di Roma, the provincia del Patrimonio, the duchy of Castro, the province of Orvieto, the Perugino, the duchy of Spoleto, the province of Sabina, the marca di Ancona, the duchy of Urbino, Romagna, or Romandiola, the Bolognese, and the Ferrarese. The pope is a sovereign prince, but, not content with that, pretends to be the vicar of Jesus Christ upon earth. His ministers of state in church affairs are 70 cardinals, that having been the number of the disciples of our Saviour. These cardinals elect the pope, which election is determined by the plurality of voices; but then he that is chosen must have two-thirds of the votes, for fear of a schism. Formerly when the pope died, the cardinals were liable to be solicited to follow the views of particular persons, which caused the election to be put off for a long time; but they have now remedied this inconvenience, and have built a palace for that purpose, called the Conclave. Therefore, as soon as the pope is dead, the cardinals are obliged to repair thither immediately, and to continue shut up till they have chosen another. The election of the new pope is immediately followed by his coronation; and this ceremony is performed in the Lateran church, where they put a triple crown on his head. The provinces which depend on the holy see are governed by legates; but, besides the 12 above mentioned, there is one at Avignon in France, and another

at Benevento in the kingdom of Naples. There are few countries where the pope has not ambassadors, who are called Nuncios; there is generally one at Vienna, Paris, Lisbon, Madrid, Warsaw, Switzerland, Venice, Brussels, and Cologne; and these nuncios are cardinals. They have the title of Legates à Latere. The title given to the pope is His Holiness, and the cardinals have that of Eminence. The Pope's relations are called his nephews, and the custom of enriching them is called nepotism. The common revenue formerly received by the Popes, was computed at about 20 millions sterling, but it is now reduced to about 600,000*l.*, including his exactions in foreign countries. The Roman catholic religion is the only one allowed throughout the pope's dominions. The pope's personal guards, consist of Swiss; but though he formerly maintained a considerable army, his military force is now very inconsiderable, and his naval force is reduced to a few galleys, stationed at Civita Vecchia.—In 1798, this state was taken possession of by the French, who overturned its ancient government, and erected it into a republic styled the Roman Republic, under the direction of five consuls. They obliged the pope Pius VI. to remove from Rome, first into Tuscany, and afterwards into France, and he died at Valence, August 19, 1799. In December following, a conclave was held at Venice; and in March, 1800, a new pope was elected, who took the title of Pius VII., and resumed the sovereignty of this state. But in 1807, having displeased Napoleon, then emperor of the French, he also was removed into France, and the Papal States erected into a kingdom, under Napoleon's infant son. He continued a kind of prisoner till the invasion of France by the allies, in 1814, when Napoleon set him at liberty, and he returned to his dominions; but in the spring of 1815, on the landing of Buonaparte from Elba, he found it necessary to fly with his cardinals to Florence, from whence, however, he shortly afterwards returned, and again resumed the government of the papal territories, which were guaranteed to him by the Congress at Vienna. Rome is the capital.

PO'PEDOM, *s.* [*pope* and *dom*, Sax.] the office or dignity of a pope.

PO'PERY, *s.* that system of religion in which the pope is acknowledged as the head of the church.

PO'PE'S-EYE, *s.* the gland in the middle of the thigh, surrounded with fat; perhaps so called from its being as tender as the eye, and, when pierced with any instrument, attended with immediate death.

PO'PGUN, *s.* a gun made of a piece of wood bored through, which is charged with pellets of hemp or brown paper, and played with by children.

PO'PINJAY, *s.* [*papegay*, Belg., *papagayo*, Span.] a parrot; a woodpecker. A trifling fop.

PO'PISH, *a.* belonging to the pope or popery.

PO'PISHLY, *ad.* in a popish manner.

PO'PLAR, *s.* [*populus*, Lat.] a tree.

PO'PPY, *s.* [*popig*, Sax.] a reddish flower, which grows among corn. There are also many garden kinds.

PO'PULACE, PO'PULACY, *s.* [*populace*, Fr.] the vulgar or lowest rank of people.

PO'PULAR, *a.* [from *populus* the people, Lat.] vulgar, or of the lowest order, applied to rank. Suited to the capacity of the common people. Beloved by or pleasing to, the people. Studious of the favour of the people. Prevailing or raging among the populace; as, "a *popular* distemper."

POPULA'RITY, *s.* [from *populus* the people, Lat.] the quality of being beloved by the people.

PO'PULARLY, *ad.* in a popular manner; according to vulgar conception.

To PO'PULATE, *v. n.* [from *populus* the people, Lat.] to breed or increase people.

POPULA'TION, *s.* the state of a country with respect to the number of its inhabitants.

POPULO'SITY *s.* the state of abounding with people.

PO'PULOUS, *a.* [from *populus* the people, Lat.] abounding in people; numerously inhabited.

PO'PULOUSLY, *ad.* with much people.

PO'PULOUSNESS, *s.* the state of abounding with people.

PO'RCELAIN, *s.* [*porcelaine*, Fr., said to be derived from *pour cent années;* because the materials for porcelain were formerly believed by the Europeans to be matured under ground 100 years] china or china ware; a composition of a middle nature, between earth and glass. Porcelain is not esteemed good unless it be very compact, quite white, and semi-transparent; indeed it is chiefly the last quality that constitutes the principal difference, for earthen ware is always opaque.

PORCH, *s.* [from *porticus* a portico, Lat.] a roof supported by pillars before a door. A portico or covered walk.

PO'RCUPINE, *s.* [*porc espi*, or *epic*, Fr., *porcospino*, Ital.] in zoology, an animal which bears in its general shape some resemblance to a hog, but is furnished with sharp quills, which, when provoked, it discharges at its enemies.

PORE, *s.* [from *poros* a passage, Gr.] a passage or aperture in the skin; any narrow passage. The small interstices between the particles of matter which constitute bodies.

To PORE, *v. n.* (etymology doubtful) to look at with great intenseness.

PO'REBLIND, *a.* commonly written *purblind;* near-sighted; short-sighted.

PO'RINESS, *s.* the quality of abounding in pores.

PORI'STIC METHOD, *s.* [from *porizo* to establish, Gr.] in mathematics, is that which determines when, by what means, and how many different ways, a problem may be solved.

PORK, (*pōrk*) *s.* [from *porcus* a hog, Lat.] swine's flesh.

PO'RKER, *s.* a full-grown hog. A pig.

PO'RKET, *s.* a young hog.

PO'RKLING, *s.* a young pig.

PO'RLOCK, a town in Somersetshire; market on Thursday; 14 miles N. W. of Dulverton, and 168 miles W. of London. Pop. 830.

PORO'SITY, *s.* the quality of having pores.

PO'ROUS, *a.* [*poreux*, Fr.] having small apertures or interstices.

PO'ROUSNESS, *s.* the quality of having pores.

PO'RPHYRE, PO'RPHYRY, (*pórfyry*) *s.* [from *porphyros* purple, Gr.] a kind of marble of a brownish white colour, frequently interspersed with white spots.

PO'RPOISE, or PO'RPUS, *s.* [*porc-poisson*, Fr.] a sea animal of the dolphin tribe, which frequents the European seas, and is remarkable for its fatness. It is between six and seven feet long, thick in the fore parts, and gradually tapering towards the tail.

PORRA'CEOUS, *a.* [from *porraceus*, Lat.] greenish.

PORRE'CTION, *s.* [from *porrigo* to reach forth, Lat.] act of reaching forth.

PO'RRET, *s.* the same with the scallion.

PO'RRIDGE, *s.* [more properly *porrage*; *porrata*, low Lat., from *porrum* a leek, Lat.] broth or liquor made by boiling meat in water, with leeks and other herbs.

PO'RRINGER, *s.* a vessel in which broth is eaten. Used for a head-dress in Shakspeare's time, from its resembling a porringer; in the same manner as a *trencher* or a *trencher cap* is so called at Oxford, &c., from its resembling a *trencher*.

PORT, *s.* [from *portus* a haven, Lat.] a harbour or safe station for ships. A gate, from *porta*, Lat. An aperture in

a ship, through which the guns are put out. Carriage or behaviour, from *portée*, Fr. A kind of wine so called from Oporto, the place where it comes from. The *o* is usually pronounced long in this word and its following derivatives.

To PORT, *v. a.*[*porto*, Lat. *porter*, Fr.] to carry in form.

PO'RTABLE, *a.* [from *porto* to carry, Lat.] that may be carried ; such as may be endured.

PO'RTABLENESS, *s.* the quality of being portable.

PO'RTAGE, *s.* [*portage*, Fr.] the price of carriage. A port-hole.

PO'RTAL, *s.* [*portail*, Fr. *portella*, Ital.] a gate. The arch under which a gate opens.

PO'RTANCE, *s.* [from *porter*, Fr.] mien ; port ; demeanour.

PO'RTATIVE, *a.* [*portatif*, Fr.] that may be carried from place to place.

PORTCU'LLIS, PORTCLU'SE, *s.* [*portecoulisse*, Fr.] a machine like a harrow, hung over the gate of a city to let down to keep an enemy out.

To PORTCU'LLIS, *v. a.* to bar or shut up. "Doubly *portcullis'd*." *Shak.*

PO'RTED, *a.* [*porté*, Fr.] borne in a certain regular or solemn manner.

To PORTE'ND, *v. a.* [*portendo*, Lat.] to foreshew or fore-token.

PORTE'NSION, *s.* the act of foretokening.

PORTENT, *s.* [*portentum*, from *portendo* to foreshew, Lat.] an omen or prodigy foreshewing something ill.

PORTE'NTOUS, *a.* [from *portentum* an omen, Lat.] betokening something ill. Monstrous.

PO'RTER, *s.* [*portier*, Fr. from *porta* a gate, Lat.] one that has the charge of a gate. One who carries burdens, from *porto*, Lat. to carry. A kind of liquor much used in London, so called because drank chiefly by porters, &c.

PO'RTERAGE, *s.* money paid or due to a porter for carrying.

PORT-FIRE, *s.* a paper tube about ten inches long, filled with a composition of meal, powder, sulphur, and saltpetre, rammed moderately hard ; used to fire guns and mortars instead of a match.

PO'RTGLAVE, *s.* [*porter*, Fr. and *glaive*, Erse.] a sword-bearer.

PO'RTGREVE, or PO'RTGRAVE, *s.* formerly the principal magistrate of maritime towns. The chief magistrate of London was anciently called by this name, till Richard I. caused the city to be governed by two bailiffs ; soon after which king John granted the city a mayor. Obsolete.

PO'RTHOLE, *s.* a hole cut like a window in a ship's side, where a gun is placed.

PO'RTICO, *s.* [*porticus*, Lat.] a covered walk, whose roof is supported by pillars.

PO'RTION, (*pōrshŏn*) *s.* [*portio*, Lat.] a part ; a part assigned a person ; a dividend. A fortune given to a child, or paid at, before, or after marriage.

To PO'RTION, *v. a.* to divide among several. To endow with a fortune.

PO'RTIONER, *s.* one that divides.

PO'RTLAND, a peninsula in Dorsetshire, 3 miles S. of Weymouth, nearly 7 miles round, and exceedingly strong both by nature and art. It is surrounded by inaccessible rocks, except at the landing place, where there is a strong castle, called Portland Castle, built by king Henry VIII. There is but one church in the island, and that stands so near the sea that it is often in danger from it. The whole peninsula is little more than one continued rock of white free-stone, about 9,000 tons of which are exported annually. It was first brought into repute in the reign of James I., and is now used in London, Dublin, and other places, for building the finest structures. The inhabitants are about 2,600. The late governor of Portland Castle was J. Penn, Esq., L.L.D., a lineal descendent of the illustrious legislator of Pennsylvania. An elegant poet, and a writer of considerable classic taste.

PO'RTLINESS, *s.* dignity of mien or air ; bulk of personage.

PO'RTLY, *a.* of noble mien or air. Bulky, swelling.

PO'RTMAN, *s.* an inhabitant or burgess, as those of the cinque-ports.

PORTMA'NTEAU, (*pŏrtmántŏ*) *s.* [*portmanteau*, Fr.] A chest or kind of bag, in which clothes are carried.

PO'RTO BE'LLO, a sea-port town of the isthmus of Panama, in N. America. It is a very unhealthy place, and is chiefly inhabited by Mulattoes. It was taken by Admiral Vernon in 1742, who, after having demolished the fortifications, abandoned it. Porto Bello is 70 miles N. of Panama. Lat. 9. 33. N., long. 79. 40. W.

PO'RTOISE, *s.* in sea language, a ship is said to ride a *portoise*, when she rides with her yards struck down to the deck.

PO'RTRAIT, *s.* [*pourtrait*, Fr.] a picture drawn from the life.

To PO'RTRAIT, *v. a.* [*pourtraire*, Fr.] to draw from the life. *Portray* is most proper.

PO'RTRAITURE, *s.* [*pourtraiture*, Fr.] a picture or resemblance drawn from the life.

To PORTRA'Y, *v. a.* [*pourtraire*, Fr.] to paint ; to adorn with pictures.

PO'RTRESS, *s.* a female guardian of a gate.

PORT RO'YAL, a sea-port town of Jamaica, an island of the West Indies. In 1692, it was reduced from a very flourishing condition to a heap of ruins by an earthquake. In 1702 it was destroyed by fire ; in 1722 by an inundation of the sea ; and in 1744 it was considerably damaged by a hurricane. Port Royal is built on a small neck of land which jets out several miles into the sea, and is guarded by a very strong fort, which has a line of near 100 pieces of cannon, and a good garrison of soldiers ; 1,000 ships may ride in the harbour with safety. It is 6 miles S. E. of Kingston. Lat. 11. 0. N., long. 40. W.

PO'RTSMOUTH, a town of Hampshire, situated on the island of Portsea, justly considered as the most regular fortress in Britain. The least number of men continually employed in the rope-yard, &c., is 1,000. The docks and yards resemble distinct towns, &c., under a government separate from the garrison. Here is also a fine arsenal for laying up the cannon. The harbour is one of the finest in the world, as there is water sufficient for the largest ships ; and is so very capacious, that the whole English navy may ride here in safety. The principal branch runs up to Fareham ; a second to Porchester ; and a third to Portsea Bridge. Besides these branches, there are several channels, where the small men-of-war ride at their moorings. Opposite the town is the spacious road of Spithead, where the men-of-war anchor when prepared for actual service. It has one church and two chapels, one in the garrison, and one in a part of the town called the Common, for the use of the dock. It contains about 42,500 inhabitants, is 20 miles S. E. of Winchester, and 70 S. W. of London. Lat. 50. 47. N., long. 1. 1. W. Markets on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

PO'RTUGAL, the most western country of Europe, about 310 miles in length, and 150 in breadth. It is bounded on the W. and S. by the ocean, and on the E. and N. by Spain. Though Spain and Portugal are in the same climate, yet the air of the latter is much more temperate than that of the former, on account of the neighbourhood of the sea.

Corn is not very plentiful in this country, because the inhabitants are not much addicted to husbandry; for this reason they import Indian corn from Africa, which is made use of by the peasants instead of wheat. There are a great number of barren mountains, and yet they have plenty of olives, vineyards, oranges, and lemons, as also nuts, almonds, figs, and raisins. They have some horned cattle, whose flesh is generally lean and dry. The principal rivers are, the Tagus, the Duero or Douro, the Guadiana,, the Minho, and the Munda or Mondego. Portugal is divided into six provinces, namely, two in the middle, called Estremandura and Beira; two on the N., which are Entre Minho é Douro and Tralos-Montes; also two on the S. called Alentego and Algaw. The principal business of the Portuguese is trade. The government is monarchical; but the authority of the king is bounded by the fundamental laws of the kingdom, for he cannot raise any more taxes than were settled in 1674, nor can he appoint a successor when there is any failure in the royal line. No other religion is allowed here but the Roman Catholic. In 1580, there was a failure in the royal line, and Philip II. of Spain got possession of the throne; in 1640 there was a revolution, and John Duke of Braganza obtained the crown, whose descendants enjoyed it till Nov. 1807, when the French government, having decreed that the house of Braganza should reign no longer, sent an army to occupy the country; on which the Prince Regent, with a number of his adherents, sailed to the Brazils. Lisbon is the capital. The French were entirely driven out of Portugal by the British Army under the Duke of Wellington in 1814. Pop. 3,683,000.

PO'RWIGLE, *s.* a tadpole or young frog not fully shaped.

PO'RY, *a.* [*poreux*, Fr.] full of pores.

To POSE, (*poze*) *v. a.* [from *pose*, an old word, signifying heaviness or stupefaction, according to Skinner] to perplex or confound with a difficulty.

PO'SER, (*pózer*) *s.* one that puzzles with difficulties.

PO'SITED, (*pózited*) *a.* [from *pono* to put, Lat.] placed.

POSI'TION, (*pozishon*) *s.* [*positio*, from *pono* to put, Lat.] the state of being placed; situation. A principle laid down. Advancement of any principle. In grammar, the state of being placed before two consonants, or a double consonant.

POSI'TIONAL, (*pozíshŏnal*) *a.* respecting position.

PO'SITIVE, (the *s* in this word, and its following derivatives is pronounced like *z*; as *pósitive, pózitively*, &c.) *a.* [*positivus*, Lat.] capable of being affirmed; real; absolute. Dogmatical; stubborn in opinion. Settled by arbitrary appointment. Certain; assured.

PO'SITIVELY, *ad.* absolutely; certainly; peremptorily.

PO'SITIVENESS, *s.* actualness. Confidence in opinion.

POSITI'VITY, *s.* confidence; stubbornness in opinion. A low word.

PO'SITURE, *s.* [*positura*, from *pono* to put, Lat.] the manner in which any thing is placed.

PO'SNET, *s.* [from *bassinet*, Fr. according to Skinner] a little basin or porringer.

PO'SSE, *s.* [Lat.] an armed power; from *posse comitatus*, Lat. the power of a shire.

PO'SSE COMITA'TUS, *s.* in law, signifies the power the county, or the aid and assistance of all the knights, gentlemen, yeomen, labourers, servants, apprentices, &c., and all others within the county that are above the age of 15, except women, ecclesiastical persons, and such as are decrepit and infirm. This is to be done when some riot is committed, a possession kept upon a forcible entry, or any force of rescue used contrary to the king's writ, or in opposition to the execution of justice.

To POSSE'SS, (the first *ss* in this word and its following derivatives has the sound of *z*; as *pozéss, pozéssor*, &c.) *v. a.* [from *possessus*, Lat.] to have as an owner; to enjoy or occupy actually. To seize or obtain. To give possession of or command of any thing, with *of* before the thing possessed. To fill with something fixed. To have power over, as an unclean spirit. To effect by intestine power.

POSSE'SSION, (*pozeshŭn*) *s.* [*possession*, Fr. *possessio*, Lat.] the state of having in one's hands, or power. The thing enjoyed by a person.

POSSE'SSIVE, *a.* having possession. Plurally, in grammar, pronouns which signify the possession of, or inheritance in, something; as *my* book, *his* house; in which examples *my* and *his* are the possessive pronouns.

POSSE'SSOR, *s.* [*possissor*, from *possideo* to possess, Lat.] an owner or proprietor; one that has any thing in his hands.

PO'SSET, *s.* (*posca*, Lat.] milk curdled with treacle, wine, or any acid.

To PO'SSET, *v. a.* to turn or curdle milk with wine, treacle, or acids. Not used.

POSSIBI'LITY, *s.* [*possibilité*, Fr.] the quality of being to be done by the exertion of power.

PO'SSIBLE, *a.* [*possibilis*, from *possum* to be able, Lat.] having the power to be done. Not inconsistent with the nature of things.

PO'SSIBLY, *ad.* to be done by any power existing; perhaps.

POST, (*pōst*) *s.* [*poste*, Fr.] a hasty messenger; one employed in carrying letters. A quick and expeditious manner of travelling. A situation, or seat, from *positus*, Lat. A military station. Place or office. A piece of timber set up erect, from *postis*, Lat.

To POST, (*pōst*) *v. n.* [*poster*, Fr.] to travel with speed. Actively, to fix on a post in disgrace. To place or fix, from *poster*, Fr. In commerce, to enter the articles on their proper sides in a ledger.

PO'STAGE, *s.* money paid for the carriage of letters, or any thing conveyed by a post.

PO'STBOY, *s.* one that carries letters.

To PO'STDATE, *v. a.* [*post* after, Lat. and *date*] to date later or after the real time.

POSTDILU'VIAN, *a.* [from *post* after, and *diluvium* the deluge, Lat.] after the flood.

POSTDILU'VIAN, *s.* [from *post* after, and *diluvium* the deluge, Lat.] one that lived since the flood.

PO'STER, (*pōster*) *s.* a courier; or one sent in haste.

POSTE'RIOR, *a.* [Lat.] happening, or placed after; following. Backward.

POSTERI'ORS, *s.* [it has no singular, *posteriora*, from *post* after, Lat.] the hinder parts.

POSTERIO'RITY, [*postériorité*, Fr.] the state of being after, in the order of time.

POSTE'RITY, *s.* [*posteritas*, from *post* after, Lat.] those that are born or live after. Descendants.

PO'STERN, *s.* [*posterne*, Fr. and Belg.] a small or narrow gate or door.

POSTEXI'STENCE, *s.* [from *post* after, and *existo* to exist, Lat.] future existence.

POSTHA'CKNEY, *s.* a hired post-horse.

POSTHA'STE, *s.* hurry, or the haste of a post-boy.

POSTHOR'SE, *s.* a horse stationed for the use of couriers.

PO'STHOUSE, *s.* an office where letters are taken in and despatched.

PO'STHUMOUS, *a.* from *post* after, and *humo* to bury Lat.] done or published after one's death.

PO'STIC, *a.* [*posticus*, from *post* after, Lat.] backward.

PO'STIL, *s.* [*postilla*, low Lat.] gloss; marginal notes.

To PO'STIL, *v. a.* [from the noun] to gloss; to illustrate with marginal notes.

POSTI'LION, *s.* (*postillon*, Fr.] one who rides on the first pair of six horses belonging to a coach, in order to guide them; one who guides a post-chaise.

POSTI'LLER, *s.* one who glosses or illustrates with marginal notes.

POSTLIMI'NIOUS, *a.* [from *post* after, and *limen* a limit, Lat.] done or contrived afterwards.

PO'STMASTER, *s.* one who has charge of public conveyance of letters.

PO'STMASTER-GENERAL, *s.* he who presides over the posts or letter-carriers.

POSTMERI'DIAN, *a.* [from *post* after, and *meridies* noon, Lat.] being in the afternoon.

PO'STOFFICE. *s.* [*post* and *office*] an office where letters are delivered to the post; a posthouse.

To POSTPO'NE, *v. a.* [from *post* after, and *pono* to put, Lat.] to put off or delay.

POSTRI'DIAN, *a.* [from *postridie* the day following, Lat.] done the next day after.

PO'STSCRIPT, *s.* [from *post* after, and *scribo* to write, Lat.] a part added to, or written after, the letter.

To PO'STULATE, *v. a.* [*postulo*, Lat.] to beg or assume as true, without proof.

PO'STULATE, *s.* [from *postulo* to assume, Lat.] a position assumed without proof.

POSTULA'TION, *s.* [from *postulo* to assume, Lat.] the art of assuming as true without proof.

PO'STULATORY, *a.* assuming without proof.

POSTURE, *s.* [*posture*, Fr.] place or situation. The manner in which the parts of the human body are placed. Figuratively, state or disposition.

POSTULA'TUM, *s.* [Lat.] a position assumed without proof.

PO'STUREMASTER, *s.* one who teaches or practises by uncommon attitudes or contortions of the body.

PO'SY, (*pōzy*) *s.* [contracted from *poesy*] the motto of a ring. A bunch of flowers.

POT, *s.* [*pot*, Fr.] a vessel in which meat is boiled. A vessel, &c., to hold drink, or infuse tea in. A vessel to make urine in. *To go to pot*, implies to be destroyed or devoured.

To POT, *v. a.* to preserve in pots; to enclose in pots.

PO'TABLE, (*pōtable*) *a.* [from *poto* to drink, Lat.] fit for drink; such as may be drank.

PO'TAGER, *s.* a porringer.

POTA'RGO, *s.* a West Indian pickle.

PO'TASH, *s.* [*potasse*, Fr.] in chemistry, a fixed alkali. In commerce, an impure, fixed, alkaline salt, made by burning vegetables.

PO'TASSIUM, *s.* in chemistry, a metallic substance, the basis of potash, lately discovered by Sir Humphrey Davy.

POTA'TION, *s.* [from *poto* to drink, Lat.] draught, drinking-bout.

POTA'TO, *s.* [*potado*, Span.] a common esculent root.

PO'TBELLIED, *a.* having a belly swoln out like a pot.

PO'TBELLY, *s.* a swelling belly.

To POTCH, *v. a.* to thrust; to push; to poach; to boil slightly. From *pocher*, Fr.

PO'TENCY, *s.* [*potentia*, from *possum* to be able, Lat.] power; efficacy; strength.

PO'TENT, *a.* [*potens*, from *possum* to be able, Lat.] powerful; strong. Having great authority.

PO'TENTATE, *s.* [*potentat*, Fr., from *possum* to be able, Lat.] a prince, or one enjoying sovereign power.

POTE'NTIAL, (*poténshial*) *a.* [*potentialis*, from *possum* to be able, Lat.] existing only in possibility, not in act. Efficacious, powerful. In grammar, applied to that mood which denotes the possibility of doing a thing; as, *I may read.*

POTENTIA'LITY, (*potenshiality*) POTE'NTIALNESS, (*poténshialness*) *a.* possibility.

POTE'NTIALLY, (*poténshially*) *ad.* in power or possibility, opposed to actually or positively. In efficacy, opposed to actualness.

PO'TENTLY, *ad.* powerfully; forcibly.

PO'TGUN, *s.* [corrupted from *popgun*] a gun which makes a small smart noise.

POTHA'NGER, *s.* a hook or branch on which a pot is hung over the fire.

PO'THECARY, *s.* a corruption of APOTHECARY. "Modern *pothecary*." *Pope.*

PO'THER, *s.* a bustle, tumult, or hurry.

To PO'THER, *v. n.* to make a bustling and ineffectual attempt. Actively, to turmoil; to puzzle.

PO'THERB, *s.* an herb for the pot.

PO'THOOK, *s.* a hook to fasten pots or kettles with. Also ill-formed or scrawling letters or characters.

PO'TION, (*pōshŏn*) *s.* [*potio*, Lat.] a draught of physic.

POTO'SI, a very rich town of Peru, in S. America. In a mountain of a conical form, is the richest silver mine in the world. The Spaniards have drawn many hundred shiploads of that metal from this mountain; but at present it is little more than a shell. It still, however, brings in a considerable revenue to Spain. Lat. 19. 40. S., long. 64. 25. W.

PO'TSDAM, a town of Saxony, in Germany, 12 miles W. of Berlin. It is seated on an island which is 10 miles in circumference, and the king of Prussia has a palace here. Lat. 52. 52. N., long. 13. 46. E.

PO'TSHERD, *s.* a fragment of a broken pot.

PO'TTAGE, *s.* [*potage*, Fr.] broth, or any thing boiled for food.

PO'TTER, *s.* [*potier*, Fr.] a maker of earthenware.

PO'TTERN-ORE, *s.* an ore very easily vitrified, and used by potters in glazing their vessels.

PO'TTING, *s.* drinking.

PO'TTLE, *s.* [from *bottle*] a liquid measure containing four pints.

PO'TTO, *s.* in zoology, an animal of the lemur tribe, said to inhabit Guinea, and to have the hardy manners of the sloth.

PO'TTON, a town of Bedfordshire, well watered and pleasantly situated, though in a barren sandy soil, 12 miles E. of Bedford, and 48 N. by W. of London. Market on Saturday. Pop. 1768.

POTVA'LIANT, *a.* made daring by excessive drinking.

POUCH, *s.* [*poche*, Fr.] a small bag or pocket. Figuratively, the belly. In botany, a sort of seed-vessel resembling a purse, as in honesty and shepherd's purse.

To POUCH, *v. a.* to put in the pocket. To swallow. To pout, or hang down the lip.

PO'VERTY, *s.* [*pauvreté*, Fr.] want of money or necessaries. Meanness or want of ornament, applied to style. SYNON. *Poverty* is that situation of fortune, opposed to riches, in which we are deprived of the conveniencies of life. *Indigence* is a degree lower, where we want the necessaries; and is opposed to *superfluity*. *Want* seems rather to arrive by accident, implies a scarcity of provision, rather than a lack of money; and is opposed to *abundance*. *Need* and *necessity* relate less to the situation of life, than the other three words, but more to the relief we expect, or the remedy we seek; with this difference between the two, that *need* seems less pressing than *necessity*.

PO'ULDAVIS. *s.* a sort of sailcloth

POULT, *s.* [*poulet*, Fr.] a young chicken or turkey.

PO'ULTERER, *s.* one who sells fowls.

POU'LTICE, POU'LTIVE, *s.* [*pulte*, Fr., *pultis*, Lat.] a soft medicine, applied to assuage a swelling or inflammation. "*Poultives* allay'd pains." *Temple.*

POU'LTON, a town of Lancashire, commodiously situated for trade, near the mouth of the river Wyre, just by the Skippon which runs into it, and communicating also by a canal with all the late inland navigations, 18 miles S. W. of Lancaster, and 231 N. N. W. of London. Market on Monday. Pop. 4082.

POU'LTRY, *s.* [from *poulet*, Fr.] domestic fowls.

POUNCE, *s.* [*ponzone*, Ital., according to Skinner] the claw or talons of a bird of prey. The powder of gum sandarach, used to prevent ink spreading on paper.

To POUNCE, *v. a.* [*pongonare*, Ital.] to pierce or make holes. To pour or sprinkle through small interstices. To seize with the talons.

POU'NCED, *a.* furnished with claws or talons.

POUND, *s.* [*pond*, or *pund*, Sax., from *pondo*, Lat.] a weight consisting of twelve ounces in troy, and sixteen ounces in avoirdupoise weight. A sum consisting of twenty shillings sterling. An enclosure or prison in which strayed beasts are confined, from *pindan*, Sax.

To POUND, *v. a.* [*punian*, Sax.] to beat to pieces with a pestle. To shut up or confine strayed cattle.

POU'NDAGE, *s.* a certain sum deducted from every pound sterling. A payment or tax rated according to the weight of the commodity.

POU'NDER, [*pundre*, Sax.] the name of a heavy large pear. Any person or other thing denominated from a certain number of pounds; hence a *ten pounder*. A pestle.

POU'PICKS, *s.* in cookery, a mess of victuals made of veal steaks and slices of bacon.

To POUR, *v. a.* [supposed to be derived from the Welsh *bwrw*] to let liquor out of a vessel. To let out or give vent to. Neuterly, to flow in streams. To rush tumultuously.

POU'RER, *s.* one that pours.

POUT, *s.* a kind of fish; a cod-fish. A kind of bird.

To POUT, *v. n.* [*bouter*, Fr.] to look sullen, or express discontent by thrusting out the lips. To gape or hang prominent.

PO'WDER, *s.* [*poudre*, Fr.] dust; any thing beat into small particles. Gunpowder. A scented dust used for the hair.

To PO'WDER, *v. a.* to reduce to dust, or pound small. To sprinkle the hair with white or grey dust. To salt, or sprinkle with salt. Neuterly, to come or attack in a violent and tumultuous manner, used with *upon*.

PO'WDERBOX, *s.* a box in which powder for the hair is kept.

PO'WDERHORN, *s.* a horn case in which powder is kept for guns.

PO'WDERMILL, *s.* the mill in which the ingredients for gunpowder are ground and mingled.

PO'WDER-ROOM, *s.* that part of a ship in which the gunpowder is kept.

PO'WDERING-TUB, *s.* a tub in which meat is salted.

PO'WDERWORT, *s.* in botany, a genus of thongs, distinguished by the fibres being simple, uniform, and like soft wool or dust. There are 15 British species.

PO'WDERY, *a.* [*poudreux*, Fr.] dusty; friable.

PO'WER, *s.* [*pouvoir*, Fr.] command; influence, or dominion. Ability; force. Strength. The moving force of an engine. Natural strength. A faculty of the mind. Government, or the right of governing. A sovereign, or one invested with command or dominion. A divine or spiritual being. An army or military force. In low language, a great number, or large quantity; as, "a power *of good things*." SYNON. *Power* includes a particular relation to the subordinate execution of superior orders. In the word *authority*, we find a sufficient energy to make us perceive a right, either of civil or political administration. *Dominion* carries with it an idea of empire.

PO'WERFUL, *a.* invested with command or authority. Efficacious; forcible.

PO'WERFULLY, *ad.* in a forcible, efficacious, or mighty manner.

PO'WERFULNESS, *s.* the quality of being possessed with force, efficacy, or might.

PO'WERLESS, *a.* weak, or unable to produce an effect.

POX, *s.* in medicine, a disease, under which name there are several kinds; as small-pox, cow-pox, French-pox, chicken-pox, &c.

PRA'CTICABLE, *a.* [*practicable*, Fr.] capable of being practised, performed, or assailed.

PRA'CTICABLENESS, *s.* possibility to be performed.

PRA'CTICABLY, *ad.* in such a manner as may be performed.

PRA'CTICAL, *a.* [*praktikos*, from *prasso* to perform, Gr.] relating to action; opposed to speculative.

PRA'CTICALLY, *ad.* in a manner relating to action; by practice.

PRA'CTICALNESS, *s.* the quality of being the subject of action.

PRA'CTICE, *s.* [*praktikos*, from *prasso* to perform, Gr.] the habit of doing any thing. Use or custom. Dexterity acquired by frequent action. Actual performance, distinguished from theory. The exercise of any profession especially that of medicine.

PRA'CTIC, *s.* [*praktikos*, from *prasso* to perform, Gr.] relating to action; not merely theoretical. Sly; artful. "His *practic* wit, and his fair filed tongue." *Shak.*

To PRACTI'SE, *v. a.* [*practiquer*, Fr., it should be remarked that the substantive is spelt with *c*, as *practice*, and the verb with an *s*, as in *practise*] to do frequently. To reduce to action, opposed to profess. To use in order to acquire habit or dexterity. To exercise any profession. Neuterly, to transact or negotiate secretly. To try artifices. To use medical methods.

PRACTI'SER, *s.* one that practises.

PRACTI'TIONER, (*practishöner*) *s.* one engaged in the exercise of any art or profession. One that uses tricks or stratagems. One who does any thing habitually.

PRÆCO'GNITA, *s.* [Lat.] things known before in order to understand something else; thus, the structure of the human body is one of the *præcognita* of physic.

PRAGMA'TIC, PRAGMA'TICAL, *v.* [from *pragma* business, Gr.] meddling; impertinently busy; performing or doing without either being asked or welcome.

PRAGMA'TICALLY, *ad.* meddlingly; impertinently.

PRAGMA'TICALNESS, *s.* the quality of being pragmatical.

PRAGUE, (*Prāg*) the capital of Bohemia. It contains 3 towns, viz., the Old, the New, and the Little Town, and is about 15 miles in circumference. It is very populous, and, according to some historians, it can send 50,000 men into the field, without meddling with artificers. There are above 100 churches here, besides an incredible number of palaces. Its university is frequented by a great number of students. The Jesuits had a magnificent college; and the Jews had 9 synagogues, till they disobliged the king of Prussia, who drove them, to the number of 90,000 persons, from the town. Prague was taken by storm in Nov. 1741, for the elector of Bavaria, then emperor; but marshal Belleisle was obliged to leave it in Dec. 1742. The king of Prussia bombarded and took the city in 1744, making the garrison, consisting of 16,000 men, prisoners of war; but he was obliged to abandon it the same year. In 1757, the king of

Prussia again besieged it, but his efforts proved ineffectual. It is 158 miles S. E. of Berlin, 75 N. E. of Ratisbon, and 235 N. W. of Vienna. Lat. 50. 53. N., long. 14. 30. E.

PRAISE, (*praize*) *s.* [*preiz*, Teut., *prijs*, Belg.] an acknowledgment made of the excellency or perfection of any person or action. Fame, renown, glory. A tribute of gratitude. A ground or reason for recommendation.

To PRAISE, (*praize*) *v. a.* [*prijsen*, Belg.] to commend, celebrate, applaud, or display the excellencies or merit of any person or thing. To attribute honour and excellency in worship. SYNON. We *extol* a person to procure him the esteem of others, or raise his reputation; we *praise* him, to testify the esteem we have for him, or to applaud him.

PRAI'SER, (*prāzer*) *s.* one that applauds or commends.

PRAISEWO'RTHY, (*prāzwórthy*) *a.* deserving commendation, honour, or praise; commendable.

PRAME, *s.* a flat-bottomed boat.

To PRANCE, *v. n.* [*pronken*, to set one's self to show, Belg.] to spring and bound in high metal. To ride in an ostentatious manner. To move in a showy manner.

To PRANK, *v. a.* [*pronken*, Belg.] to dress ostentatiously, or in a showy manner.

PRANK, *s.* mad action or frolic.

To PRATE, *v. n.* [*praten*, Belg.] to talk much and to little purpose.

PRATE, *s.* excessive talking to little purpose.

PRA'TER, *s.* an idle talker; a chatterer.

PRA'TINGLY, *ad.* with tittle-tattle; with loquacity.

PRA'TIQUE, (*prâteēk*) *s.* [Fr. *prattica*, Ital.] a license for the master of a ship to traffic in the ports of Italy, upon a certificate that the place whence he came is not annoyed with any infectious disorder.

To PRATTLE, *v. n.* [diminutive of *prate*] to talk much on trifling subjects.

PRA'TTLE, *s.* the act of speaking much on trifling subjects.

PRA'TTLER, *s.* a trifling talker; a chatterer.

PRA'VITY, *s.* [from *pravus* depraved, Lat.] a state wherein a thing has lost its perfection.

PRAWN, *s.* a fish resembling a shrimp, but somewhat larger, and of a different colour.

To PRAY, *v. n.* [*prier*, Fr.] to ask the Deity for something wanted. To entreat in a submissive and earnest manner. *I pray* or *beg*, is sometimes used elliptically for *I pray you*, in a slightly ceremonious manner of introducing a question. Actively, to ask as a supplicant; to entreat in a ceremonious manner.

PRA'YER, *s.* [*priere*, Fr.] a petition or request made to heaven. An entreaty, or submissive and earnest request.

PRA'YERBOOK, *s.* a book of public and private devotions.

PRE, [*præ*, Lat.] a particle which, when prefixed to words derived from the Latin, makes priority of time or rank.

To PREACH, (*preech*) *v. n.* [from *præ* before, and *dico* to speak, Lat., *prescher*, Fr.] to pronounce a discourse on some sacred subject. Actively, to deliver in a sacred speech. To inculcate with earnestness and solemnity.

PRE'ACHER, (*preecher*) *s.* [*précheur*, F.] one who discourses publicly on religious subjects; one who inculcates any thing with earnestness or vehemence.

PRE'ACHMENT, (*preéchment*) *s.* a discourse affectedly grave or devout.

PRE'AMBLE, *s.* [*préambule*, Fr.] something done by way of introduction. An overture on the drum.

PREA'MBULARY, or PREA'MBULOUS, *a.* previous. Not in use.

PREAPPREHE'NSION, *s* an opinion formed before examination.

PRE'BEND, *s.* [*prebenda*, Ital., originally an allowance given to canons] a stipend or allowance granted in cathedral churches.

PRE'BENDARY, *s.* [*præbendarius*, Lat.] one who has a prebend.

PRECA'RIOUS, *a.* [*precarius*, Lat.] uncertain.

PRECA'RIOUSLY, *ad.* uncertainly by dependence; dependently; at the pleasure of others.

PRECA'RIOUSNESS, *s.* the quality of being uncertain, because depending on the will of another.

PRECAU'TION, *s.* [*précaution*, Fr.] a measure or hint given to prevent something.

To PRECAU'TION, *v. a.* [*précautionner*, Fr.] to give warning beforehand.

PRECEDA'NEOUS, *a.* [from *præcedo* to go before, Lat.] previous; beforehand.

To PRECE'DE, *v. a.* [from *præ* before, and *cedo* to go, Lat.] to go before in order of time or place.

PRECE'DENCE, or PRECE'DENCY, *s.* [from *præcedo*, to go before, Lat.] the act or state of going before in order of time, place, or dignity. Superiority.

PRECE'DENT, *a.* [from *præcedo* to go before, Lat.] former; going before.

PRE'CEDENT, *s.* (the adjective for distinction is accented on the second, and the substantive only on the first syllable;) any thing that is an example or rule for future times. Any thing of the same kind done before.

PRECE'DENTLY, *ad.* beforehand.

PRECE'NTOR, *s.* [from *præ* before, and *canto* to sing, Lat.] one who sings first or leads a choir.

PRE'CEPT, *s.* [*præcipio* to command or teach, Lat.] a rule given by a superior; a direction or command.

PRE'CEPTIAL, *a.* consisting of precepts. Not in use.

PRECE'PTIVE, *a.* [from *præcipio* to command or teach, Lat.] containing rules or commands.

PRE'CEPTOR, *s.* [*præcipio*, to command or teach, Lat.] one that instructs and has the care of youth.

PRECE'SSION, *s.* [*præcessus*, from *præcedo* to go before, Lat.] the act or state of going before. In astronomy, the precession of the equinoxes is a slow motion of the two points where the equator intersects the ecliptic, which are found to go backwards, or contrary to the order of the signs, about $50\frac{1}{4}''$ in a year, causing the fixed stars to appear to move at the same rate towards the east, *i. e.*, according to the order of the anastrous signs. It is on this account that the sideral year is 20 min. 25 sec. longer than that which is measured by the sun's return to either equinox; the length of the former being 365 days 6 hours 9 min. 11 sec., and of the latter 365 days 5 hours 48 min. $45\frac{1}{2}$ sec.

PRE'CINCT, *s.* [from *præ* before, and *cingo* to surround, Lat.] an outward limit or boundary. A ward.

PRE'CIOUSNESS, (*préshiousness*) PRE'CIOSITY, (*préshiósity*) *s.* value; any thing of high price.

PRE'CIOUS, (*préshious*) *a.* [*pretiosus*, from *pretium* a price, Lat.] valuable; of great worth. Costly; of great price. Ironically, worthless.

PRE'CIOUS STONE, *s.* in mineralogy, a gem, a common name for such stones as are much valued for their lustre, transparency, colour, hardness, weight, and rarity. These are diamonds, rubies, sapphires, topazes, emeralds, chrysolytes, amethysts, garnets, hyacinths, and beryls.

PRE'CIOUSLY, (*préshiously*) *ad.* valuably, contemptibly, in irony.

PRE'CIPICE, *s.* [from *præceps* headlong, Lat.] a headlong steep; a steep place from which a person cannot descend without falling down headlong.

PRECI'PITANCE, PRECI'PITANCY, *s.* rash haste.

PRECI'PITANT, *a.* [from *præceps* headlong, Lat.] falling or rushing headlong; rashly hurried. Too hasty.

PRECI'PITANTLY, *ad.* in a tumultuous manner; in headlong haste.

To PRECI'PITATE, *v. a.* [from *præceps* headlong, Lat.] to throw down headlong. To hasten unexpectedly, rashly or blindly. Neuterly, to fall headlong. In chemistry, to fall to the bottom as a sediment.

PRECI'PITATE, *a.* falling as from a steep place; headlong; rashly hasty. Hasty; violent.

PRECI'PITATE, *s.* in chemistry, any matter which, having been dissolved in a fluid, falls to the bottom of the vessel on the addition of some other substance, capable of producing a decompositionof the compound, in consequence of its attraction, either for the menstruum, or for the matter which was before held in solution. A corrosive medicine made by precipitating mercury.

PRECI'PITATELY, *ad.* headlong; in blind hurry.

PRECIPITA'TION, *s.* [from *præceps* headlong, Lat.) the act of throwing down headlong or from a precipice. A violent motion downwards. A rash, tumultuous, and blind haste or hurry. In chemistry, the act of making a thing subside as a sediment, opposed to sublimation.

PRECI'PITOUS, *a.* [from *præ* before, and *caput* the head, Lat.] headlong; steep. Hasty; sudden. Rash; heady.

PRECI'SE, *a.* [from *præcido* to pare, Lat.] exact; strict; nice; having strict and determinate limitations. Formal; finical.

PRECI'SELY, *ad.* exactly; nicely; accurately. With superstitious formality; with too much scrupulosity.

PRECI'SENESS, *s.* the quality of being very nice or exact.

PRECI'SIAN, (*precizhian*) *s.* one who limits or restrains. One nice or exact to excess.

PRECI'SION, (*precizhon*) *s.* [*précision*, Fr.] an exact limitation.

PRECI'SIVE, *a.* [from *præcido* to pare, Lat.] exactly limiting so as to cut off all occasions for dispute.

To PRECLU'DE, *v. a.* [from *præ* before, and *claudo* to shut, Lat.] to shut out, exclude or hinder, beforehand.

PRECO'CIOUS, (*precóshious*) *a.* [*precox*, from *præ* before, and *coquo*, to digest or ripen, Lat.] ripe before the time.

PRECO'CITY, *s.* [from *precocious*] ripeness before the time.

To PRECO'GITATE, *v. a.* [from *præ* before, and *cogito* to consider, Lat.] to consider or scheme beforehand.

PRECOGNI'TION, *s.* [from *præ* before, and *cognitio* knowledge, Lat.] foreknowledge.

PRECONCE'IT, *s.* an opinion previously formed.

To PRECONCE'IVE, *v. a.* to form an opinion before due examination.

PRECONCE'PTION, *s.* an opinion formed before examination.

PRECO'NTRACT, *s.* (formerly accented on the last syllable) a contract made before another.

To PRECONTRA'CT, *v. a.* to contract or bargain beforehand.

PRECU'RSE, *s.* [from *præ before*, and *curro* to run, Lat.] forerunning.

PRECU'RSOR, *s.* [from *præ* before, and *curro* to run, Lat.] a harbinger; a forerunner.

PREDA'CIOUS, *a.* [from *præda* plunder, Lat.] living by prey.

PRE'DAL, *a.* [from *præda* plunder, Lat.] robbing; plundering.

PRE'DATORY, *a.* [from *præda* plunder, Lat.] plundering; hungry; ravenous; preying.

PREDECE'SSOR, *s.* [*prédécesseur*, Fr.] one that enjoys any place, or was in any state before another. See ANCESTOR.

PREDESTINA'RIAN, *s.* one that holds the doctrine of predestination.

To PREDE'STINATE, *v. a.* [from *præ* before, and *destino* to appoint, Lat.] to doom or appoint beforehand by an irreversible decree.

PREDESTINA'TION, *s.* [from *præ* before, and *destino* to appoint, Lat.] in general, signifies a decree of God, whereby, from all eternity, he ordained such a concatenation of causes as must produce every event by a kind of fatal necessity, and maugre all opposition. Among Christians, it is used in a more limited sense for a judgment or decree of God, whereby he has resolved, from all eternity, to save a certain number of persons, from thence called elected; so that the rest of mankind, being left in a state of impenitence, are said to be reprobated; a doctrine which has given occasion to infinite disputes and controversies among divines.

PREDESTINA'TOR, *s.* one that holds predestination, or the prevalence of pre-established necessity.

To PREDE'STINE, *v. a.* to decree beforehand.

PREDETERMINA'TION, *s.* [*prédétermination*, Fr.] the act of determining beforehand.

To PREDETE'RMINE, *v. a.* to doom or confine by previous decree.

PRE'DIAL, *a.* [from *prædium* a farm, Lat.] in law, consisting of farms.

PRE'DICABLE, *a.* [from *prædico* to affirm, Lat.] such as may be affirmed of any thing.

PRE'DICABLE, *s.* [from *prædico* to affirm, Lat.] in logic, a general quality which may be affirmed of any thing.

PREDI'CAMENT, *s.* [*prædicamentum*, from *prædico* to affirm, Lat.] a class or order of beings or subjects ranged according to their natures. A class or kind described by any definitive marks.

PRE'DICANT, *s.* [*prædicans*, from *prædico* to affirm, Lat.] one that affirms any thing; a preacher.

To PRE'DICATE, *v. a.* [*prædico*, Lat.] to affirm any thing of another thing.

PRE'DICATE, *s.* [*prædicatum*, from *prædico* to affirm, Lat.] that which is affirmed or denied of the subject.

PREDICA'TION, *s.* [from *prædico* to affirm, Lat.] the act of affirming.

To PREDI'CT, *v. a.* [from *præ* before, and *dico* to tell, Lat.] to tell or shew beforehand.

PREDI'CTION, *s.* [from *præ* before, and *dico* to tell, Lat.] a declaration of something future; prophecy.

PREDI'CTOR, *s.* a foreteller.

PREDIGE'STION, (pronounced as spelt) *s.* digestion performed too soon.

PREDILE'CTION, *s.* [from *præ* before or above, and *diligo* to love, Lat.] preference of choice or affection.

To PREDISPO'SE, *v. a.* [from *præ* before, and *dispono* to dispose, Lat.] to adapt beforehand to any particular purpose.

PREDISPOSI'TION, (*predispozishon*) *s.* previous adaptation to any certain purpose.

PREDO'MINANCE, PREDO'MINANCY, *s.* [from *præ* before or above, and *domino* to command, Lat.] prevalence; superior influence; ascendency.

PREDO'MINANT, *a.* [*prédominant*, Fr.] prevalent, or having a superior influence.

To PREDO'MINATE, *v. a.* [from *præ* before or above, and *domino* to command, Lat.] to prevail; to have a superior influence; to be ascendant.

To PRE-ELE'CT, *v. a.* to choose beforehand.

PRE-E'MINENCE, *s.* [*prééminence*, Fr.] a superior state of excellence. Priority of place, power, or influence.

PRE-E'MINENT, *a.* [from *præ* before or above, and *emineo* to be eminent, Lat.] having excellence superior to others.

PRE-E'MPTION, *s.* [from *præ* before, and *emo* to purchase, Lat.] the right of purchasing before others.

To PREEN, *v. a.* [*priinen*, Belg.] to trim the feathers.

To PRE-ENGA'GE, *v. a.* to engage before.

PRE-ENGA'GEMENT, *s.* a prior or precedent obligation.

PREE'NING, *s.* in natural history, is the action of birds dressing their feathers, to enable them to glide more readily through the air. For which purpose they have two glands on their rump, which secrete an unctuous matter into a bag that is perforated, out of which the bird occasionally draws it with its bill.

To PRE-ESTA'BLISH, *v. a.* to establish or settle beforehand.

PRE-ESTA'BLISHMENT, *s.* settlement beforehand.

To PRE-EXIST, *v. n.* [from *præ* before, and *existo* to exist, Lat.] to exist before.

PRE-EXISTENCE, *s.* a previous state of being.

PRE-EXISTENT, *a.* [*préexistent*, Fr.] existing before.

PRE'FACE, *s.* [*præfatio*, from *præ* before, and *for*, old Lat.] something used as preparatory, or introductory. A discourse prefixed to a book.

To PRE'FACE, *v. n.* [*præfari*, from *præ* before, and *for*, old Lat.] to say something by way of introduction. Actively, to introduce by something proemial.

PRE'FATORY, *a.* introductory.

PRE'FECT, *s.* [from *præ* over, and *facio* to make or set, Lat.] a governor or commander; a superintendant.

PRE'FECTURE, *s.* [*préfecture*, Fr.] command; office of government.

To PREFE'R, *v. a.* [*præfero*, from *præ* before, or above, and *fero* to bear, Lat.] to regard, esteem, or value more than another; used with *above*, *before*, or *to*, before the thing less esteemed. To exalt or raise in dignity. To offer solemnly, or propose publicly. In law, to exhibit a bill or accusation.

PRE'FERABLE, *a.* [*préférable*, Fr.] to be chosen, esteemed, or valued more than something else.

PRE'FERABLENESS, *s.* the state of being preferable.

PRE'FERABLY, *ad.* in preference; in such a manner as to prefer one thing to another.

PREFERENCE, *s.* [from *præ* before, above, and *fero* to bear, Lat.] the act of esteeming more, or choosing before another; used with *to*, *before*, *over*, or *above*, before the thing less esteemed.

PREFE'RMENT, *s.* advancement to a higher post or station. A place of honour or profit. The act of esteeming or choosing one thing rather than another.

To PREFI'GURATE, *v. a.* [from *præ* before, and *figuro* to shew forth, Lat.] to shew by some precedent figure or representation.

PREFIGURA'TION, *s.* an antecedent representation.

To PREFI'GURE, *v. a.* [from *præ* before, and *figuro* to shew forth, Lat.] to shew by some figure or token before.

To PREFINE, *v. a.* [from *præ* before, and *finis* a limit, Lat.] to limit beforehand.

To PREFI'X, *v. a.* [from *præ* before, and *figo* to fix, Lat.] to appoint beforehand. To settle. To fix, place, or set before another thing.

PREFI'X, *s.* [from *præ* before, and *figo* to fix, Lat.] some particle put before a word to vary its signification. They are common in the Hebrew language.

PREFI'XION, (*prefikshon*) *s.* [*préfixion*, Fr.] the act of prefixing.

To PREFO'RM, *v. a.* to perform beforehand. Not in use.

PREGNANCY, *s.* the state of being with young. Fruitfulness of invention, applied to the mind.

PRE'GNANT, *a.* [*prægnans*, Lat.] teeming; breeding; big with young. Fruitful; or causing fertility. Full of consequence. Evident; clear. Easy to produce. Obsolete in the last sense but one.

PREGUSTA'TION, *s.* [from *præ* before, and *gusto* to taste, Lat.] the act of tasting before another.

To PREJU'DGE, *v. a.* [from *præ* before, and *judico* to judge, Lat.] to determine any question beforehand, or condemn before examination.

To PREJU'DICATE, *v. a.* [from *præ* before, and *judico* to judge, Lat.] to determinate beforehand to disadvantage.

PREJU'DICATE, *a.* [from *præ* before, and *judico* to judge, Lat.] formed prejudiciously before examination.

PREJUDICA'TION, *s.* the act of judging without examination.

PRE'JUDICE, *s.* [*prejudicium*, from *præ* before, and *judico* to judge, Lat.] a judgment or opinion formed before examination, either in favour of, or against a person or thing; prepossession. A mischief, damage, or detriment.

To PRE'JUDICE, *v. a.* to prepossess a person with a good or bad opinion of a person or thing before he can see or examine. To be of disservice or hurt by means of preconceived opinions.

PREJUDI'CIAL, (*prejudíshial*) *a.* [*préjudiciable*, Fr.] injuring or hurting by preconceived opinions; mischievous; injurious; opposite.

PRE'LACY, *s.* the dignity of a person of the highest posts in the church. Episcopacy; the order of bishops.

PRE'LATE, *s.* [*prelatus*, from *præfero* to prefer, Lat.] a clergyman of the highest order; a bishop.

PRELA'TION, *s.* [*prelatus*, from *prefero* to prefer, Lat.] preference; the setting one above the other.

PRE'LATURE, PRE'LATURESHIP, *s.* [*prelatura*, from *prefero* to prefer, Lat.] the state or dignity of a prelate.

PRELE'CTION, *s.* [from *præ* before, and *lego* to read, Lat.] reading; lecture.

PRELIBA'TION, . [from *præ* before, and *libo* to taste, Lat.] a taste beforehand.

PRELI'MINARY, *a.* [from *præ* before, and *limen* a threshold, Lat.] previous or introductory.

PRELI'MINARY, *a.* something by way of introduction.

PRE'LUDE, *s.* [*prélude*, Fr.] some short flight of music played before a full concert. Something introductory, shewing what is to follow.

To PRELU'DE, *v. n.* [from *præ* before, and *ludo* to play, Lat.] to serve as an introduction; to be previous to.

PRELU'SIVE, *a.* previous; introductory; proemial. "The clouds—*prelusive* drops." *Thom.*

PREMATU'RE. *a.* [from *præ* before, and *maturus* ripe, Lat.] ripe too soon; with too hasty ripeness; too early; too soon said, believed, or done.

PREMATU'RELY, *ad.* too early; too soon; with too hasty ripeness.

PREMATU'RENESS, PREMATU'RITY, *s.* too great haste; unseasonable earliness.

To PREME'DITATE, *v. a.* [from *præ* before and *meditor* to meditate, Lat.] to contrive, form, or think of beforehand.

PREMEDITA'TION, *s.* [from *præ* before, and *meditor* to meditate, Lat.] the act of thinking on, or contriving beforehand.

To PREME'RIT, *v. a.* [from *præ* before, and *mereo* to deserve, Lat.] to deserve before.

PREMI'CES, *s.* [Fr.] first fruits.

PRE'MIER, *a.* [Fr.] first; chief.

To PREMI'SE, (*premize*) *v. a.* [from *præ* before, and

mitto to send or put, Lat.] to explain or lay down beforehand.

PRE'MISES, *s.* [*præmissa*, Lat.] propositions supposed, laid down, or proved before. In law, houses, lands, or places mentioned before.

PRE'MIUM, *s.* [*præmium*, Lat.] something given to invite a loan, or make a bargain.

To PREMO'NISH, *v. a.* [from *præ* before, and *moneo* to admonish, Lat.] to warn before.

PREMONI'TION, *s.* [from *præ* before, and *moneo* to admonish, Lat.] a notice or warning given beforehand.

PREMO'NITORY, *a.* [from *præ* before, and *moneo* to admonish, Lat.] previously advising.

To PREMONSTRA'TE, *v. a.* [from *præ* before, and *monstro* to shew, Lat.] to shew beforehand.

PREMUNI'RE, (in common discourse accented on the first syllable) *s.* [Lat.] a writ, whereby a penalty is incurred for breaking some statute. A penalty incurred. A difficulty or distress.

PREMUNITION, *s.* [from *præmunio* to secure beforehand, Lat.] an anticipation of objection.

To PRENO'MINATE, *v. a.* [from *præ* before, and *nomino* to name, Lat.] to forename.

PRENOMINA'TION, *s.* [from *præ* before, and *nomino* to name, Lat.] the privilege of being named first.

PRENO'TION, *s.* [*prénotion*, Fr.] foreknowledge; prescience.

PRE'NTICE, *s.* [contracted from *apprentice*] one bound to a master in order to learn a trade.

PRENUNCIA'TION, *s.* [from *prænuncio*, Lat.] the act of telling before.

PREO'CCUPANCY, *s.* the act of taking possession before another.

PREO'CCUPATE, *v. a.* [from *præ* before, and *occupo* to occupy, Lat.] to anticipate or prevent. To prepossess or prejudice.

PREOCCUPA'TION, *s.* [from *præ* before, and *occupo* to occupy, Lat.] anticipation; prepossession; anticipation of objection.

To PREO'CCUPY, *v. a.* to prepossess; to occupy by anticipation or prejudice.

To PREO'MINATE, *v. a.* [from *præ* before, and *ominor* to foretell, Lat.] to prognosticate; to gather from omens any future event.

PREOPI'NION, *s.* [from *præ* before, and *opinio* an opinion, Lat.] opinion antecedently formed; prepossession.

To PREORDA'IN, *v. a.* to ordain or decree beforehand.

PREO'RDINANCE, *s.* antecedent decree; first decree. Obsolete.

PREORDINATION, *s.* the act of preordaining.

PREPARATION, *s.* [from *præ* before, and *paro* to make ready, Lat.] the act of making any thing fit for any purpose beforehand. Measures taken beforehand. A ceremonious introduction. In medicine, any thing made by gradual labour.

PREPA'RATIVE, *s.* that which fits beforehand, or is done as means for something else.

PREPA'RATIVE, *a.* [*preparatif*, Fr.] having the power of qualifying or fitting.

PREPA'RATIVELY, *ad.* previously.

PREPA'RATORY, *a.* [*preparatoire*, Fr.] necessary before. Introductory to.

To PREPA'RE, *v. a.* [from *præ* before, and *paro* to make ready, Lat.] to fit, qualify, or make ready beforehand, for any purpose. In medicine, to make a regular process. Neuterly, to take previous measures; to put things in order; to make one's self ready.

PREPE'NSE, PREPE'NSED, *a.* [from *præ* before, and *pendo* to consider, Lat.] in law, denotes forethought; thus, when a man is slain upon a sudden quarrel, if there was *malice prepense* formerly between them, it makes it murder.

To PREPO'NDER, *v. a.* to outweigh. Obsolete.

PREPO'NDERANCE, PREPO'NDERANCY, *s.* the state of being more heavy, or of greater excellence, influence, and importance.

To PREPO'NDERATE, *v. n.* [from *præ* above, and *pondus* weight, Lat.] to exceed in weight, influence, or importance. Actively, to outweigh; to overpower by weight.

PREPONDERA'TION, *s.* the act or state of exceeding in weight, power, or influence.

To PREPO'SE, (*prepóze*) *v. a.* [*préposer*, Fr.] to put before.

PREPOSI'TION, (*prépozishon*) *s.* [from *præ* before, and *pono* to put, Lat.] in grammar, a particle governing a case, such as, *by*, *with*, *for*, &c.

PREPO'SITOR, (*prepózitor*) *s.* [from *præ* before, and *pono* to put, Lat.] a scholar appointed by the master to overlook the rest.

To PREPOSSE'SS, (*prepozzess*) *v. a.* to fill with an opinion before examination; to prejudice.

PREPOSSE'SSION, (*prepozeshon*) *s.* first possession. An opinion conceived before examination.

PREPO'STEROUS, *a.* [*præposterus*, Lat.] having that first which should be last; absurd, perverted, wrong.

PREPO'STEROUSLY, *ad.* in a wrong situation, absurdly.

PREPO'STEROUSNESS, *s.* absurdity; wrong order or method.

PREPO'TENCY, *s.* [from *præ* above, and *potentia* power, Lat.] superior power; predominance.

PRE'PUCE, *s.* [*præputium*, Lat.] the skin which covers the glans.

To PREREQUI'RE, *v. a.* to demand previously.

PRERE'QUISITE, *a.* something previously necessary.

PRERO'GATIVE, *s.* [*prerogatif*, Fr.] an exclusive or peculiar privilege. *Prerogative Court*, a court belonging to the archbishop of Canterbury, wherein wills are proved, and administrations granted that belong to the archbishop by his prerogative, and within his province. SYNON. *Prerogative* relates to honour, and personal preference; whereas *privilege* implies some advantage from interest or office, proceeding from the grant of a prince, or the laws of a society.

PRE'SAGE, *s.* [*présage*, Fr., *præsagium*, Lat.] a token by which something future may be known. That state of the mind in which it has a foreknowledge of something future.

To PRE'SAGE, *v. a.* [*présager*, Fr.] to forebode, or foreknow; sometimes used with *of*. To foretoken or shew before.

PRESA'GEMENT, *s.* [*præsagium*, from *præ* before, and *sagio* to perceive quickly, Lat.] forebodement, foretoken.

PRE'SBURG, or *POSEN*, a free and royal city, capital of Lower Hungary; like Vienna, it has suburbs much larger, and more magnificent, than itself. In this city the states of Hungary have held their assemblies, since 1723, and in the cathedral the sovereign is crowned. The Lutherans form a church here. Presburg is pleasantly seated at the foot of a mountain on the Danube, 32 miles E. S. E. of Vienna. Here peace between France and Austria was signed Dec. 27, 1805. Lat. 48. 8. N., long. 17. 16. E.

PRE'SBYTER, *s.* [Lat.] in the primitive Christian church, was an elder, one of the second order of ecclesiastics; the other two being bishops and deacons.

PRESBYTE'RIANS, *s.* a sect of protestants, so called from their maintaining that the government of the church appointed by the New Testament, was by presbyteries; that

is, by presbyters and ruling elders, associated for its government and discipline. The *Presbyterians* affirm that there is no order in the church, as established by Christ and his apostles, superior to that of presbyters; that all ministers being ambassadors, are equal by their commission; and the elder or presbyter, and bishop, are the same in name and office; for which they allege *Acts* xx. 28, &c. The chief difference, between them and the church of England, relates to discipline and church government. Their highest assembly is a synod, which may be provincial, national, or œcumenical; and they allow of appeals from inferior to superior assemblies, according to *Acts* xv. 2, 6, 22, 23. The next assembly is composed of a number of ministers and elders of a congregation, associated for governing the churches within certain bounds. This authority they found upon *Acts* xi. 30. and xv. 4, 6, &c. The lowest of their assemblies, or presbyteries, consists of the ministers and elders of a congregation, who have power to cite before them any member, and to admonish, instruct, rebuke, and suspend him from the eucharist. They have also a deacon, whose office is to take care of the poor. Their ordination is by prayer, fasting and imposition of the hands of the presbytery. This is now the discipline of the church of Scotland.

PRE'SBYTERY, *s.* a body of elders, whether priests or laymen. The doctrine of presbyterians.

PRE'SCIENCE, *s.* [*préscience*, Fr.] the knowledge of things or events before they happen.

PRE'SCIENT, *a.* [from *præ* before, and *scio* to know, Lat.] prophetic; knowing events before they happen.

PRE'SCIOUS, *a.* [from *præ* before, and *scio* to know, Lat.] having foreknowledge.

To PRESCI'ND, *v. a.* [from *præ* before or off, and *scindo* to cut, Lat.] to cut off; to abstract.

PRESCI'NDENT, *a.* [from *præ* before or off, and *scindo* to cut, Lat.] abstracting.

PRE'SCOT, a very large, but not populous, town of Lancashire, 8 miles E. of Liverpool, and 195 N. N. W. of London. Market on Tuesday. Pop. 28,084.

To PRESCRI'BE, *v. a.* [from *præ* over, above, with respect to authority, and *scribo* to write, Lat.] to set down authoritatively; to direct or command. To write a receipt for a person that is sick.

PRE'SCRIPT, *a.* [from *præ* over, above, with respect to authority, and *scribo* to write, Lat.] directed or laid down by way of precept.

PRE'SCRIPT, *s.* [from *præ* over, above, with respect to authority, and *scribo* to write, Lat.] a direction or motion laid down.

PRE'SCRIPTION, *s.* [from *præ* over, above, with respect to authority, and *scribo* to write, Lat.] a receipt in medicine. In law, it is a right or title acquired by use and time, introduced for assuring the property of effects, in favour of persons who have for a certain time had them in their possession. In common law, *Prescription* is usually understood of a possession from time immemorial, or beyond the memory of man; but in the civil law, and even in our common law, there are prescriptions of a much shorter date.

PRE'SEANCE, *s.* [*préséance*, Fr.] priority of place in sitting.

PRE'SENCE, (*prézence*) *s.* [*præsentia*, from *præsum* to be present, Lat.] the act or state of being in the same place with another, or in the view of a superior. Port, air, or mien. Readiness on any emergency. The person of a superior.

PRE'SENCE-CHAMBER, PRE'SENCE-ROOM, *s.* the room in which a great person receives company.

PRESENSION, (*presenshon*) *s.* [from *præ* before, and *sentio* to perceive, Lat.] perception beforehand.

PRE'SENT, (*prézent*) *a.* [*præsens*, from *præsum* to be present, Lat.] in the same place; face to face; at the same time, or the time which is now. Ready on occasion. Attentive. Unforgotten. *The present* is used elliptically for *the present time*, or the time now existing. *At present*, now; or the present time, from *à present*, Fr. In grammar, it is the first tense of a verb, expressing the present time, or that something is now performing; as, *I write*, or *am writing*.

PRE'SENT, (*prezént*) *s.* [*présent*, Fr.] a gift, or something given which a person could not claim. In the plural, used for a letter, certificate, or mandate.

To PRE'SENT, (*prezént*) *v. a.* [*présenter*, Fr.] to place in the presence of, or introduce to a superior. To offer or exhibit. To give in a ceremonious manner, used with *to* before the person, or *with* before the thing. To prefer to an ecclesiastical benefice. To lay before a court of judicature as something deserving their notice.

PRESENTA'NEOUS, *a.* [*præsentaneus*, from *præ* above, and *sentio* to perceive, Lat.] quick; ready; immediate.

PRESENTA'TION, (*prezentáshon*) *s.* [*présentation*, Fr.] the act of giving; the act of conferring a church living. A benefice.

PRESENTE'E, (*prezentée*) *s.* [from *presenté*, Fr.] one presented to a benefice.

PRESE'NTER, *s.* one that presents.

PRESE'NTIAL, (*prezénshial*) *a.* supposing actual presence.

PRESENTIA'LITY, (*prezenshiálity*) *s.* the state of being present.

To PRESE'NTIATE, (*prezenshiate*) *v. a.* to make present.

PRESENTI'FIC, (*prezentifick*) *a.* [from *presens* present, and *facio* to make, Lat.] making present. Obsolete.

PRESENTI'FICKLY, (*prezentifickly*) *ad.* in such a manner as to make present.

PRE'SENTLY, (*prezently*) *ad.* without delay. Soon.

PRESE'NTMENT, (*prezentment*) *s.* the act of presenting. Any thing exhibited. In law, a declaration or report made by the jurors or other officers, of an offence inquirable in the court to which it is presented.

PRESERVA'TION, (*preserváshon*) *s.* the act of keeping safe from destruction, or hurt.

PRESE'RVATIVE, (*preservative*) *s.* [*preservatif*, Fr.] that which has the power of keeping safe, or from destruction or danger.

PRESE'RVE, (*prezerve*) *s.* fruit preserved whole in sugar.

To PRESE'RVE, (*prezerve*) *v. a.* [*præservo*, low Lat.] to keep from danger, corruption or destruction.

PRESE'RVER, (*prezerver*) *s.* one who preserves; one who keeps from ruin or mischief. He who makes preserves of fruit.

To PRE'SIDE, *v. n.* [from *præ* over, and *sedeo* to sit, Lat.] to be set or have authority over—used with *over*.

PRE'SIDENCY, *s.* [*presidence*, Fr.] superintendence.

PRE'SIDENT, *s.* [from *præsideo* to preside, Lat.] one having authority or command over others.

PRE'SIDENTSHIP, *s.* the state or condition of a person who has authority over others.

PRESI'DIAL, *a.* [from *præsidium* a garrison, Lat.] belonging to a garrison.

To PRESS, *v. a.* [*presser*, Fr.] to squeeze or crush by weight or force. To constrain, or affect strongly. To make earnest. To force into military service, contracted from *impress*. Neuterly, to act with force. To distress. To go forwards towards an object, notwithstanding obstacles. To urge with vehemence or importunity. To crowd. *To press upon*, to invade; to push against.

PRESS, *s.* [*pressoir*, Fr.] an instrument made to squeeze

or press any thing very close. A crowd or throng. A wooden case for clothes. A commission for forcing men into military service. The *printing press* consists of two principal parts, the body of the press, which serves to give the pinch or stroke for the impression, and the carriage, on which the form or set of types which have been composed for printing is laid to undergo the same. The *rolling press*, is a machine used for taking off prints from copper plates.

PRE'SSBED, *s.* a bed so contrived as to shut up in a case.

PRE'SSGANG, *s.* a crew which forces men into naval service.

PRE'SSINGLY, *ad.* in a violent manner.

PRE'SSION, *s.* the act of some power, exerted with force on another body.

PRE'SSITANT, *a.* gravitating; heavy. Not in use.

PRE'SSMAN, *s.* one who forces another into naval service. One who makes the impression of print by the press; distinct from the compositor, who ranges the types.

PRE'SSMONEY, *s.* money given to a soldier when he is taken or forced into the service.

PRE'SSURE, *s.* the act of squeezing or operating upon by weight and force. The state of being pressed. Gravitation, force, or weight acting upon any thing. Violence, oppression, affliction or distress.

PREST, *a.* [*prest*, or *prêt*, Fr.] ready. Neat; tight.

PREST, *s.* [*prest*, Fr.] a loan.

PRE'STEIGN, a town of Radnorshire, in S. Wales, seated near the source of the Lug, in a rich valley. It is a large, handsome, well-built town, with paved regular streets; and here the assizes are held, and the county goal is kept. The market is remarkable for barley, of which they make a great deal of malt. It is 30 miles W. N. W. of Worcester. and 149 W. N. W. of London. Lat. 52. 13. N., long. 2. 38. W. Pop. 2282.

PRESTIGA'TION, *s.* a juggling; a deceiving.

PRE'STIGES, *s.* [from *præstigiæ*, Lat.] impostures, juggling tricks; illusions.

PRESTI'GIOUS, *a.* deceitful, insidious, juggling.

PRE'STO, *interj.* [Ital.] quick; at once. Used by jugglers.

PRE'STON, a large and handsome town of Lancashire, pleasantly situated on an eminence near the river Ribble, which is navigable here for small vessels, and communicating also with all the late inland navigations. It has a large market-place, the streets are open and well paved, and the houses in general well built Here is an extensive prison upon Howard's plan: and here are held a court of chancery, and the other offices of justice for the county palatine of Lancaster. It is noted for the defeat of the adherents of the Stuarts here, by the royal forces, in 1715. It is 21 miles S. of Lancaster, and 317 N. N. W. of London. It is a corporation, and sends two members to parliament. The cotton business is here carried on to a very considerable extent.—Markets on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.—Fairs on March 27th, August 27th, and November 7th, and the first Saturday after Jan. 6th. Every 20th year, a guild or jubilee is held here, which begins in the latter end of August, and continues about a month. Pop. 36,336

PRE'STON PANS, a village near Edinburgh, in Scotland where General Cope was defeated by the rebels, in 1745. Lat. 55. 58. N., long. 1. 53. W. Pop. 2321.

To PRESU'ME, (*prezúme*) *v. a.* [from *præ* before, and *sumo* to take, Lat.] to suppose, believe, or take for truth before examination. To venture without obtaining leave. To form confident and arrogant opinions. To make confident or arrogant attempts.

PRESU'MER, *s.* one that presupposes; an arrogant person.

PRESU'MPTION, [*prezúmshon*) *s.* [from *præ* before and *sumo* to take, Lat.] a supposition formed before examination. A strong, though not demonstrative argument, a strong probability. Arrogance; unreasonable confidence or arrogance.

PRESU'MPTIVE, *a.* [*présomptif*, Fr.] formed upon previous suppositions. Supposed; as, the *presumptive* heir, opposed to the heir apparent. Too confident or arrogant.

PRESU'MPTUOUS, *a.* [*présomptueux*, Fr.] arrogant; confident; insolent. Irreverent with respect to divine things.

PRESU'MPTUOUSLY. *ad.* in an arrogant, confident, or too daring manner.

PRESUPPO'SAL, (*presuppózal*) *s.* a supposition previously formed.

To PRESUPPO'SE, (*présuppóze*) *v. a.* [*présupposer*, Fr.] to suppose before.

PRESUPPOSI'TION, (*presuppozíshon*) *s.* [*présupposition*, Fr.] a supposition previously formed.

PRESURMI'SE, (*presurmize s.* a surmise previously formed.

PRETE'NCE, *s.* [from *pretendo* to pretend, Lat.] a false argument grounded on vain postulates. The act of shewing or alleging what is not real. Claim to notice. Claim true or false. Something held out to terrify.

To PRETE'ND, *v. a.* [from *præ* before, and *tendo* to stretch, Lat.] to hold out or stretch forward. "Lucagus, to lash his horse,—his left foot *pretends*." *Dryd.* To make an appearance inconsistent with reality, merely to gain some end. Neuterly, to put in claim. To presume an ability; to profess presumptuously.

PRETE'NDER, *s.* one who lays claim to any thing.

PRETE'NDINGLY, *ad.* arrogantly; presumptuously.

PRETE'NSION, (*pretenshŏn*) *s.* [from *pretendo* to pretend, Lat.] a claim. A fictitious show or appearance.

PRETER, a particle which is often prefixed to words derived from the Latin *præter*, and signifies *beside*.

PRETERIMPE'RFECT, *a.* in grammar denotes the tense which signifies that a thing is not perfectly past, as, *I was hearing*.

PRE'TERIT, *a.* [from *prætereo* to pass over, Lat.] past.

PRETERI'TION, *a.* [from *prætereo* to pass over, Lat.] the act of going past, or the state of being passed.

PRE'TERITNESS, *s.* the state of being passed; not presence; not futurity.

PRETERLA'PSED, *a.* [from *præterlabor* to pass away, Lat,] past and gone.

PRETERLE'GAL, *a.* not agreeable to law.

PRETERMI'SSION, (*pretermishŏn*) *s.* [from *prætermitto* pass by, Lat.] the act of omitting.

To PRETERMI'T, *v. a.* [from *prætermitto*, Lat.] to pass by.

PRETERNA'TURAL, *a.* not according to the common course of nature; irregular.

PRETERNA'TURALLY, *ad.* in a manner different from the common order of nature.

PRETERNA'TURALNESS, *s.* manner different from the order of nature.

PRETERPE'RFECT, *a.* [*præteritum* past, and *perfectum* perfect, Lat.] in grammar, an epithet given to the tense which denotes something perfectly past; sometimes formed in the English by prefixing the auxiliary verb *have*, which we borrowed from the Saxons.

PRETERPLUPERFECT, *a.* [from *prætertium* past, *plusquam*, more than, and *perfectum* perfect, Lat.] applied to the tense which is used to signify that a thing was past

before some other past time; it is expressed in English by the auxiliary verb *had*.

PRETE'XT, *s.* [*prætextus*, from *prætego* to cover, Lat.] a false appearance, or allegation; pretence.

PRETIO'SITY, (*preshiósity*) *s.* [from *prætium* price, Lat.] preciousness, high value. Not much used.

PRE'TOR, *s.* [*prætor*, Lat., *préteur*, Fr.] a Roman judge, used at present for a mayor.

PRETO'RIAN, *a.* [from *prætor* a Roman magistrate, Lat.] belonging to the pretor; judicial.

PRE'TTILY, *ad.* in such a manner as to raise an idea of skill and neatness; neatly; elegantly.

PRE'TTINESS, *s.* the quality of exciting an idea of neatness and symmetry, but not of perfect beauty.

PRE'TTY, *a.* [*pretto*, Ital.] neat; elegant; pleasing without surprise. Beautiful without grandeur. Not very small, nor great.

PRE'TTY, *ad.* in some degree.

To PREVA'IL, *v. n.* [from *præ* over, and *valeo* to prevail, Lat.] to conquer any resistance; to have superior power or influence, used with *on*, *upon*, *over*, or *against*. To persuade or induce by entreaty, followed by *with*.

PREVA'ILING, *a.* predominant; having great power; prevalent; efficacious.

PRE'VALENCE, or PRE'VALENCY, *s.* [*prévalence*, Fr.] superiority of influence or power.

PRE'VALENT, *a.* [from *præ* over, and *valeo* to prevail, Lat.] victorious; gaining superiority; powerful.

PRE'VALENTLY, *ad.* powerfully; forcibly. "The ev'ning star—more *prevalently* bright." *Prior.*

To PREVA'RICATE, *v. a.* [*prævaricor*, Lat., *prévariquer*, Fr.] to quibble, cavil, or shuffle.

PREVARICA'TION, *s.* [from *prævaricor* to prevaricate, Lat.] the act of shuffling; quibbling, or cavilling.

PREVARICA'TOR, *s.* [from *prævaricor* to prevaricate, Lat.] a caviller; a shuffler.

To PREVE'NE, *v. a.* [from *præ* before, and *venio* to come, Lat.] to hinder.

PREVE'NIENT, *a.* [*præveniens*, from *præ* before, and *venio* to come, Lat.] preceding. Preventive.

To PREVE'NT, *v. a.* [from *præ* before, and *venio* to come, Lat.] to go before as a guide. To anticipate. To preoccupy. To hinder, obviate, or obstruct. Neuterly, to come before the usual time.

PREVE'NTER, *s.* one that hinders; one that goes before.

PREVE'NTION, (*prevénshŏn*) *s.* [*prévention*, Fr.] the act of going before, hindering, anticipating, or prepossessing.

PREVE'NTIONAL, *a.* tending to prevention.

PREVE'NTIVE, *a.* [from *prevent*] tending to hinder. Preservative; hindering ill, with *of* before the thing prevented.

PREVE'NTIVE, *s.* a preservative; that which prevents; an antidote previously taken.

PRE'VIOUS, *a.* [from *præ* before, and *via* a way, Lat.] going before; prior.

PRE'VIOUSLY, *ad.* beforehand; antecedently.

PRE'VIOUSNESS, *s.* antecedence.

PREY, *s.* [*præda*, Lat.] something seized by violence; something to be devoured; plunder.

To PREY, *v. n.* [*prædor*, Lat.] to feed by violence. To plunder; to rob. To corrode; to waste.

PRE'YER, *s.* a robber; devourer; plunderer.

PRI'APISM, *s.* [*priapismus*, Lat.] a preternatural tension.

PRICE, *s.* [*prix*, Fr.] equivalent given for any thing. Value. Reward.

To PRICE, *v. a.* to pay for; to ask the value or price.

To PRICK, *v. a.* [*prician*, Sax.] to pierce with any thing that has a sharp point. To nominate or name to any office by making a hole in paper. To spur, goad, or impel. To pain or pierce with remorse. To make acid, applied to liquors. To mark a tune. Neuterly, to dress one's self for show. To come upon the spur.

PRICK, *s.* [*pricca*, Sax.] a sharp-pointed instrument. A puncture or hole made with a sharp-pointed instrument. A remorse of conscience; an uneasiness of the mind, occasioned by consciousness of guilt. A spot or mark for shooting. The print of a hare on the ground.

PRI'CKER, *s.* a sharp-pointed instrument; a light horseman. Not in use in the last sense.

PRI'CKET, *s.* a buck in his second year.

PRI'CKLE, *s.* a small sharp point, like the thorn of a brier.

PRI'CKLENEP, *s.* in botany, an umbelliferous plant. The marine pricklenep, or sea-parsnep, is the British species.

PRI'CKLINESS, *s.* fulness of sharp points.

PRI'CKLY, *a.* full of sharp points.

PRI'CKLYCAP, *s.* in botany, a kind of fungus, with awl-shaped fibres on the under surface like a hedge-hog. The common pricklycap is found in woods, and is known by having a convex, tiled, pale, flesh-coloured hat, standing on a smooth pillar, and white prickles; the five-stringed pricklycap is found on dry ivy leaves, and is known by having five fibres extending from the pillar to the edge of the hat. The former species is eaten in Italy, and is said to be of a very delicate taste.

PRI'CKMADAM, *s.* in botany, the yellow stonecrop.

PRI'CKPUNCH, *s.* a piece of tempered steel, with a round point at one end, used to make a round mark in cold iron.

PRI'CKWOOD, *s.* the dogberry tree, or female cornel.

PRIDE, *s.* [*prid*, or *pryd*, Sax.] too high an opinion of one's self, abilities, or professions. Insolence. Loftiness of air. Ornament; splendour or show.

To PRIDE, *v. a.* to esteem too highly, used with the reciprocal pronoun, and followed by *in*.

PRI'ER, *s.* [see PRY] one who looks too curiously or narrowly into things.

PRIEST, (the *ie* in this word and its following compounds is pron. like *ee*; as *preest*, *preestly*, &c.) *s.* [*preost*. Sax.] one that is trusted with the care of souls, and is in dignity above a deacon.

PRIE'STCRAFT, *s.* pious frauds, or frauds practised by priests to keep the laity in subjection, and enrich themselves.

PRIE'STESS, *s.* a woman who officiated in the heathen temples.

PRIE'STHOOD, *s.* the office or dignity of a priest; the class of men set apart for holy offices.

PRIE'STLINESS, *s.* the appearance or manner of a priest.

PRIE'STLY, *a.* belonging to or becoming a priest.

PRIE'STRIDDEN, *a.* made a tool of by priests.

To PRIEVE, used by *Spenser* for *prove*.

PRIG, *s.* a conceited, saucy, pert, pragmatical person, or little fellow.

PRILL, *s.* a birt or turbot.

PRIM, *a.* [contracted from *primitive*] precise; formal; affectedly nice.

To PRIM, *v. a.* to deck up precisely; to form to an affected nicety.

PRI'MACY, *s.* [*primatus*, from *primus* first, Lat.] the highest post in the church.

PRI'MAGE, *s.* a small duty in the harbour, or at the water-side, to the master and mariners of a ship, for the use of ropes, &c., and to the mariners for loading and unloading a vessel.

PRI'MARILY, *ad.* originally; in the first intention. In the first place.

PRI'MARINESS, *s.* the state of being first in act or intention.

PRI'MARY, *a.* [*primarius*, from *primus* first, Lat.] first; original; chief; principal.

PRI'MATE, *s.* [from *primus* first, Lat.] the highest among the clergy.

PRI'MATESHIP, *s.* the dignity or office of a primate.

PRIME, *s.* [from *primus* first, Lat.] the first part of the day. The first or best part. Youth, applied to human life. The first height of perfection. The first canonical hour. The first part of any state. In fencing, the attitude immediately after first drawing the sword. In chronology, the golden number.

PRIME, *a.* [*primus*, Lat.] early, blooming. Principal; chief; first; excellent; best.

To PRIME, *v. a.* to put in the first powder, or to put powder in the pan of a gun. In painting, to lay the first colours, from *primer*, Fr. to begin.

PRI'MELY, *ad.* originally; primarily; in the first place; excellently; supremely well.

PRI'MENESS, *s.* the state of being first. Excellence.

PRI'MER, *s.* [from *primus* first, Lat.] a small prayer-book, containing the alphabet, catechism, &c., in which children are first taught to read.

PRIME'RO, *s.* [Span.] a game at cards.

PRIME'VAL, PRIME'VOUS, *a.* [from *primus* first, and *ævum* an age, Lat.] original; such as was at first.

PRIMI'TIAL, (*primishial*) *a.* [*primitiæ*, from *primus* first, Lat.] being of the first production.

PRI'MITIVE, *a.* [*primitivus*, from *primus* first, Lat.] ancient; original; established from the beginning; also, formal; affectedly solemn. In grammar, it is a root or original word in a language, in contradistinction to a derivative; thus, *God* is a primitive, *godly* a derivative, and *godlike* a compound.

PRI'MITIVELY, *ad.* originally; at first. Primarily; not derivatively. According to the original rule.

PRI'MITIVENESS, *s.* the state of being original; antiquity; conformity to antiquity.

PRI'MNESS, *s.* affected niceness, or formality.

PRIMOGE'NIAL, *a.* [from *primus* first, and *gigno* to beget, Lat.] first-born; original; constituent; primary; elemental.

PRIMOGE'NITURE, *s.* [*primogéniture*, Fr.] the state of being first-born; seniority, eldership.

PRIMO'RDIAL, *a.* [Fr. from *primordium* a beginning, Lat.] original; existing from the beginning.

PRIMO'RDIAL, *s.* first principle; origin.

PRIMO'RDIAN, *s.* a kind of plum.

PRIMO'RDIATE, *a.* [from *primordium* a beginning, Lat.] original; existing from the beginning.

PRI'MROSE, *s.* [from *primula veris*, the first fruits of the spring, Lat.] a plant so called from its blowing early in the year. There are four species; viz., the common cowslip, oxlip, and mealy primrose. The first species is found in woods and hedges, the second and third in pastures, and the last in marshes and bogs, and upon mountains in the north. The peerless primrose is the pale daffodil. Used adjectively, by Shakspeare, for gay or flowery.

PRI'MUM MO'BILE, *s.* [Lat. the first mover] an immense sphere, which, in the Ptolemaic system, was supposed to turn round the earth, as a centre, every twenty-four hours, and to carry with it the sun, moon, and planets.

PRINCE, *s.* [*prince*, Fr. *princeps*, Lat.] in polity, is a person invested with the supreme command of a state, independent of any superior. It also denotes a person who is sovereign in his own territories, yet holds of some other as his superior; such are the princes of Germany. It also denotes the issue of princes, or those of the royal family. In France they are called the princes of the blood. In England, the king's children are called sons and daughters of England; the eldest son is born duke of Cornwall, and created prince of Wales.

PRI'NCEDOM, *s.* the rank, estate, or power, of a prince; sovereignty.

PRI'NCELINESS, *s.* the state, manner, or dignity, of a prince.

PRINCELY, *a.* having the appearance of a person of high birth; of the rank of a prince. Becoming a prince; grand; august.

PRINCE WI'LLIAM'S SOUND, situated on the N. W. coast of America, and so called by captain Cook in 1778. The men, women, and children, dress alike. Lat. 59. 33. N., long. 147. 0. W.

PRINCE'S FEATHER, *s.* the herb amaranth.

PRINCE'S METAL, *s.* in metallurgy, a mixed metal, compounded of copper, and a larger proportion of zinc than enters into the composition either of pinchbeck or brass.

PRI'NCESS, *s.* [*princesse*, Fr.] a lady having a sovereign command. A king's daughter. The wife of a prince.

PRI'NCIPAL, *a.* [Fr. from *princeps* principal, Lat.] chief; of the first rate; essential.

PRI'NCIPAL, *s.* a herd; chief; one originally engaged, opposed to auxiliaries. A sum placed out at interest. A president or governor.

PRINCIPA'LITY, *s.* [*principauté*, Fr.] supreme power. A prince. The country which gives title to a prince; as, "the *principality* of Wales." Figuratively, superiority or pre-eminence. In the plural, among divines, one of the orders of angels.

PRI'NCIPALLY, *ad.* above all others; chiefly.

PRINCIPA'TO, a province of the kingdom of Naples, divided into two parts, the Principato Ulteriore, and the Principato Citeriore, that is, the Hither and Further Principato. The Hither Principato is about 60 miles in length, and 30 in breadth; the soil is fertile in wine, corn, oil, and saffron; and they have a great deal of silk, and several mineral springs. The capital is Salerno. The Further Principato is about 37 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. The Apennine mountains render the air cold, and the soil is not very fertile, either in corn or wine, but it produces chesnuts and pastures in great plenty. Benevento is the capital.

PRINCIPIA'TION, *s.* [from *principium* a beginning, Lat.] an analysis into constituent or elementary parts. Not used.

PRI'NCIPLE, *s.* [from *principium* a beginning, Lat.] the cause, source, or origin. That which denotes a thing to be what it is. In physics, that which contributes to the essence of the body. In chemistry, the first and simplest parts whereof natural bodies are compounded, and into which they are resolved by fire. A fundamental truth from which others are deduced. The ground or motive of action. A tenet or position on which morality is founded.

To PRI'NCIPLE, *v. a.* to establish, fix, or inculcate any tenet or opinion, as a standard in a person's mind.

To PRINK, *v. n.* [*pronken*, Belg.] to prank or deck in a gaudy manner.

To PRINT, *v. a.* written *prent*, in the North, from *prenta*, Isl.] to make a mark by pressing one thing on another. To impress so as to leave its form. To take off any sentence, letter, or the works of an author, from types in a press.

PRINT, *s.* a mark or form made by pressure. Pictures

taken by impression from wood or copper. The state of being published by the printer. A formal method or manner.

PRI'NTER, *s.* a person who composes, or takes impressions from types, or from engraved plates, by means of a press and ink. One that takes off impressions from plates or wood on linen.

PRI'NTING, *s.* the art of taking impressions from characters or figures moveable or immoveable, on paper, linen, silk, &c. There are three kinds of printing; the one from moveable letters for books; the other from copper plates for pictures; and the last from blocks, in which the representation of birds, flowers, &c., are cut for calicoes, linens, &c.; the 1st, called letter-press printing; the second, rolling-press printing; and the last calico-printing. See STEREOTYPE.

PRI'NTLESS, *a.* leaving no mark or impression.

PRI'OR, *a.* [Lat.] before something in time or order.

PRI'OR, *s.* [*prieur*, Fr.] the head of a convent, next in dignity to an abbot.

PRI'ORESS, *s.* a lady who is the superior of a convent of nuns.

PRIO'RITY, *s.* the state of being first in time or place.

PRIO'RSHIP, *s.* the state or dignity of a prior.

PRI'ORY, *s.* a convent next in dignity to an abbey.

PRI'SAGE, (*prizage*) *s.* [*prise*, Fr.] a custom, now called butlerage, whereby the king challenges two tuns of wine at his own price out of every bark loaded with less than forty tons of the commodity. Also, that share which belongs to the king, or admiral, out of prizes taken at sea from an enemy.

PRISM, (*prizm*) *s.* [from *prisma* something cut off, Gr.] a glass bounded with two equal and parallel triangular ends, and three plain and well-polished sides, which meet in three parallel lines, running from the three angles of one end to the three angles of the other end; used in experiments on light and colours.

PRISMA'TIC, (*prizmátik*) *a.* [*prismatique*, Fr.] formed like a prism.

PRISMA'TICALLY, *ad.* in the form of a prism.

PRI'SMOID, (*prizmoid*) *s.* (from *prisma* a prism, and *eidos* form, Gr.] a body approaching to the form of a prism.

PRI'SON, (*prizon*) *s.* [*prison*, Fr.] a prison in which malefactors and debtors are confined.

To PRI'SON, (*prizon*) *v. a.* to confine; to captivate.

PRI'SONER, (*prizner*) *s.* a person confined in a gaol. One taken by the enemy. One under arrest.

PRI'SONHOUSE, *s.* a gaol; a hold in which one is confined.

PRI'STINE, *a.* [*pristinus*, from *prius* former, Lat.] first; original; ancient.

PRITHEE, familiar corruption of *pray thee*, or *I pray thee*.

PRI'VACY, *s.* the state of being secret, concealed, or hid. A retiremeut. Joint knowledge; great familiarity; but in this sense improperly used.

PRIVA'DO, *s.* [Span.] a secret friend.

PRI'VATE, *a.* [*privatus*, Lat.] secret. Without company; alone. In no public station. Particular, opposed to public. *In private*, implies secretly.

PRI'VATE, *s.* a secret message. A common soldier.

PRIVATEE'R *s.* a ship fitted out by private persons against an enemy.

To PRIVATEE'R, *v. a.* to fit out ships against enemies at the charge of private persons.

PRI'VATELY, *ad.* secretly; not openly.

PRI'VATENESS, *s.* the quality of being retired or secret.

PRIVA'TION, *s.* [from *privo* to deprive, Lat.] the removal or destruction of any thing or quality; as, darkness is a privation of light. The act of degrading from an office.

PRI'VATIVE, *a.* [*privatif*, Fr, from *privo* to deprive, Lat.] depriving or robbing a thing of that which belongs to it. Consisting in the absence of something; opposed to positive.

PRI'VATIVE, *s.* that which is the absence of something; as, *darkness* is only the absence of *light*: in which example *darkness* and *light* are privatives.

PRI'VATIVELY, *ad.* negatively.

PRI'VATIVENESS, *s.* a notation of absence of something that should be present.

PRI'VET, *s.* a shrub having white blossoms and black berries, common in garden hedges. It flowers in May and June.

PRI'VILEGE, *s.* [Fr. *privilegium*, from *privus* private, and *lex* a law, Lat.] a peculiar advantage, immunity, or right.

To PRIVILEGE, *v. a.* to invest with peculiar rights or immunities. To exempt from taxes, &c.

PRI'VILY, *ad.* in a secret manner.

PRI'VITY, *s.* [*privauté*, Fr.] a private communication. Consciousness. In the plural, the secret parts.

PRI'VY, *a.* [*privé*, Fr.] private; assigned to secret uses. Clandestine; secret. Conscious of any thing.

PRI'VY, *s.* a place of retirement. A necessary-house.

PRIZE, *s.* [*prix*, Fr.] a reward gained by conquest or any performance. Plunder, from *prise*, Fr.

To PRIZE, *v. a.* [*priser*, Fr.] to rate, value, or esteem.

PRIZEFI'GHTER, (*prizefiter*) *s.* one that fights publicly for money or a reward.

PRI'ZER, *s.* [*priseur*, Fr.] he that prizes.

PRO, [Lat.] for; in defence. *Pro* and *con*, *for* and *against*.

PROBABI'LITY, *s.* [from *probo* to prove, Lat.] likelihood; the appearance of truth; evidence arising from the preponderation of argument; demonstration next to moral certainty.

PRO'BABLE, *a.* [Fr. *probabilis*, from *probo* to prove, Lat.] likely; having better arguments brought for than against it, but not certain or demonstrative.

PRO'BABLY, *ad.* likely; in likelihood.

PRO'BAT, *s.* [Lat.] the proof of wills in the spiritual court.

PROBA'TION, *s.* [Fr., from *probo* to prove, Lat.] proof; evidence. A state of trial or examination. A year of noviciate before being admitted to a monastic life.

PROBA'TIONARY, *a.* serving for trial.

PROBA'TIONER, *s.* one in a state of trial. A novice.

PROBA'TORY, *a.* [from *probo* to prove, Lat.] serving for trial.

PROBA'TUM EST, a Latin expression added to the end of a receipt, signifying *it is tried* or *proved*.

PROBE, *s.* [from *probo* to prove, Lat.] a slender instrument or wire used in searching the depth of wounds.

To PROBE, *v. a.* [from *probo* to prove, Lat.] to try or search a wound by an instrument.

PRO'BE-SCI'SSORS, *s.* scissors which have a button at the end of one of their shanks, which is thrust into a wound.

PRO'BITY, *s.* [*probité*, Fr., *probitas*, from *probo* to prove, Lat.] approved honesty, sincerity, or veracity.

PRO'BLEM, *s.* [from *proballo* to propose, Gr.] a question proposed.

PROBLEMA'TICAL, *a.* [*problématique*, Fr.] uncertain; disputable; unsettled.

PROBO'SCIS, *s.* [Lat.] the trunk or snout of an elephant; also, applied to that part of any other animal which resembles it.

PROCA'CIOUS, (*procáshious*) *a.* [*procax*, Lat.] petulant; loose; insolent; saucy; malapert.

PROCA'CITY, *s.* petulance; sauciness; insolence.

PROCATA'RTIC, *a.* [from *prokatarcho* to pre-exist, Gr.] forerunning; remotely antecedent.

PROCATA'RXIS, *s.* [from *prokatárcho* to pre-exist, Gr.] the pre-existent cause of a disease, which co-operates with others that are subsequent, whether internal or external; as anger or heat of climate, which bring such an ill disposition of the juices, as occasions a fever; the ill disposition being the immediate cause, and the bad air the *procatarctic* cause. *Quincy.*

PROCE'DURE, *s.* (*procedure*, Fr.] a manner of acting or conduct. Process or operation.

To PRO'CEED, *v. n.* [*procedo*, from *pro* before a place, and *cedo* to go, Lat.] to pass from one thing or place to another. To go or march in state. To issue, arise, or come from. To be transacted. To advance, or make a progress. To take effect. To be propagated. To be produced by an original cause.

PROCEE'D, *s.* produce or profit. Used in law and commerce, but not to be imitated.

PROCEE'DER, *s.* one who goes forward; one that makes a progress.

PROCEE'DING *s.* [*procédé*, Fr.] progress from one thing or action to another; procedure.

PROCE'LLOUS, *a.* [from *procella* a storm, Lat.] stormy; tempestuous.

PRO'CERITY, *s.* [from *procerus* tall, Lat.] tallness; height of stature.

PRO'CESS, *s.* [from *procedo* to proceed, Lat.] tendency, or progressive course. Gradual progress. Course. Methodical and gradual series. Course of law.

PROCE'SSION, (*procéshon*) *s.* [from *procedo* to proceed, Lat.] a train marching in a ceremonious solemnity. A cavalcade.

To PROCE'SSION, (*procéshon*) *v. n.* to march in procession or form. A low expression.

PROCE'SSIONAL, (*procéshŏnal*) *a.* relating to procession.

PROCE'SSIONARY, *a.* consisting in procession.

PRO'CHRONISM, (*prókronism*) *s.* [from *pro* before, and *chronos* time, Gr.] an error in chronology; a dating a thing before it happened.

PRO'CIDENCE, *s.* [from *procido* to fall down, Lat.] falling down; dependence below its natural place.

PRO'CINCT, *s.* [from *procingo* to prepare, Lat.] complete preparation; preparation brought to the point of action.

PROCLA'IM, *v. a.* [*proclamo*, Lat., *proclamer*, Fr.] to denounce or publish in a legal or solemn manner. To tell openly. To out-law.

PROCLA'IMER, *s.* one that publishes by authority.

PROCLAMA'TION, *s.* [from *pro* before, and *clamo* to call, Lat.] publication by authority; a declaration of the king's will openly published among the people.

PROCLI'VITY, *s.* [from *proclivis* downhill, Lat.] tendency; natural inclination or bias. Readiness; proneness; propensity.

PROCLI'VOUS, *a.* [from *proclivis* downhill, Lat.] inclined; tending by nature.

PROCO'NSUL, *s.* [Lat.] a Roman officer, who governed a province with consular authority.

PROCO'NSULSHIP, *s.* the office of a proconsul.

To PROCRA'STINATE, *v. a.* [*procrastinor*, from *cras* to-morrow, Lat.] to defer or put off from day to day. Neuterly, to be dilatory.

PROCRASTINA'TION, *s.* [*procrastinor*, from *cras* to-morrow, Lat.] the art of delaying from time to time; dilatoriness.

PROCRASTINA'TOR, *s.* one that puts off from day to day.

PRO'CREANT, *a.* [*procreo*, from *creo* to create, Lat.] productive; propagating; pregnant.

To PRO'CREATE, *v. a.* [*procreo*, from *creo* to create, Lat.] to generate or produce.

PROCREA'TION, *s.* [*procreo*, from *creo* to create, Lat.] the act of generating or begetting.

PRO'CREATIVE, *a.* generative or productive.

PRO'CREATOR, *s.* a generator or begetter.

PRO'CTOR, *s.* [contracted from *procurator*, Lat.] a manager of another's affairs. An attorney in a spiritual court. A magistrate of an university, whose business is to see good order and exercises daily performed among the students.

PRO'CTORSHIP, *s.* the office of a proctor.

PROCU'MBENT, *a.* [from *procumbo* to lie down, Lat.] lying down; prone.

PROCU'RABLE, *a.* acquirable; obtainable.

PROCU'RACY, *s.* the management of any thing.

PROCURA'TION, *s.* the act of getting or procuring. Also, an act or instrument by which a person is empowered to treat, transact, receive, &c., in another person's name.

PROCURA'TOR, *s.* [Lat.] a manager, or one that transacts business for another.

PROCURATO'RIAL, *a.* made by a proctor.

PROCU'RATORY, *a.* tending to procuration.

To PROCU'RE, *v. a.* [*procuro*, from *pro* for, and *curo* to take care, Lat.] to transact for another. To obtain, or acquire. To contrive, or obtain by contrivance. To prevail on or persuade. To contrive, or forward. Neuterly, to act as a bawd or pimp.

PROCU'REMENT, *s.* the act of procuring.

PROCU'RER, *s.* one that gains; an obtainer. A pimp.

PROCU'RESS, *s.* a bawd.

PRO'DIGAL, *a.* [*prodigus*, from *prodigo* to lavish, Lat.] profuse, lavish, wasteful.

PRODI'GAL, *s.* a waster; a spendthrift.

PRODIGA'LITY, *s.* [*prodigalité*, Fr.] the act of spending to excess; extravagance.

PRO'DIGALLY, *ad.* profusely; wastefully; extravagantly.

PRODI'GIOUS, *a.* [from *prodigium* a wonder, Lat.] something which causes wonder and astonishment. Enormous; monstrous; uncommonly great.

PRODI'GIOUSLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to amaze.

PRODI'GIOUSNESS, *s.* the quality that excites admiration and wonder.

PRO'DIGY, *s.* [*prodige*, Fr., *prodigium*, Lat.] any thing out of the common course of nature. Any thing which astonishes by its greatness or novelty.

PRODI'TION, *s.* [from *prodo* to betray, Lat.] treason; treachery.

PRODITO'RIOUS, *a.* [from *prodo* to betray, Lat.] traitorous; treacherous; perfidious. Apt to make discoveries.

To PRODU'CE, *v. a.* [from *pro* before a place, and *duco*, to lead, Lat.] to offer to view or notice. To bring as an evidence. To bear or bring forth, applied to vegetables. To cause or generate. In mathematics, to prolong or lengthen a line.

PRO'DUCE, *s.* that which any thing yields. Amount, profit, or gain.

PRODU'CER, *s.* one that generates or produces.

PRODU'CIBLE, *a.* such as may be exhibited. Such as may be generated or made.

PRO'DUCT, *s.* [from *produco* to produce, Lat.] some-

thing yielded by lands, vegetables, or money; a work or composition; an effect.

PRODU'CTILE, *a.* which may be produced.

PRODU'CTION, *s.* [Fr.] the act of producing. The thing produced; the fruit or product. A composition.

PRODU'CTIVE, *a.* having the power to effect or produce; fertile, generative, efficient.

PRO'EM, *s.* [from *pro* before, and *oime* a song, Gr.] a preface, introduction, or prelude.

PROFANA'TION, *a.* [Fr. from *profano* to profane, Lat.] the act of applying any thing sacred to common use. Irreverence to holy persons or things.

PROFA'NE, *a.* [*profane*, Fr., *profanus*, Lat.] irreverent to sacred persons or things; not sacred; secular. Polluted. Not purified by holy rites.

To PROFA'NE, *v. a.* [*profano*, from *profanus* profane, Lat., *profaner*, Fr.] to apply any thing sacred to common use. To be irreverent to sacred persons or things.

PROFA'NELY, *ad.* with reference to sacred persons or things.

PROFA'NENESS, *s.* want of due reverence to things or persons sacred.

PROFA'NER, *s.* a polluter; a violator.

To PROFE'SS, *v. a.* [*professer*, Fr., from *pro* before, and *fateor* to confess, Lat.] to declare one's self in the strongest terms; to be of any opinion or religion; to lay claim to, or declare one's skill in, any art of science. Neuterly, to declare openly. To declare friendship. This last sense is not in use.

PROFE'SSEDLY, *ad.* according to open declaration made by himself.

PROFE'SSION, (*profeshŏn*) *s.* [*profession*, Fr.] a calling or employment. A declaration. The act of declaring one's self of any party or opinion.

PROFE'SSIONAL, *a.* relating to a particular calling or profession.

PROFE'SSOR, *s.* [*professeur*, Fr.] one who openly declares himself of any opinion or party. One who publicly practises or teaches an art. One who is visibly religious.

PROFE'SSORSHIP, *s.* the station or office of a public teacher.

To PRO'FFER, *v. a.* [from *pro* before, and *fero* to bring, Lat.] to propose or offer. To attempt of one's own accord.

PRO'FFER, *s.* an offer made. An essay or attempt.

Proffered Service stinks.

This Proverb indicates the perversity of such persons who contemn all civilities that are offered to them voluntarily, and set a value upon none but what are obtained with difficulty; it is also frequently applied in the way of trade, where persons commonly suspect some defect in proffered commodities, and value them at but a very low rate.

PRO'FFERER, *s.* he that offers.

PROFE'CTION, *s.* [from *proficio*, to profit or proceed, Lat.] progression; advance.

PROFI'CIENCE, (*profishience*) PROFI'CIENCY, (*profishiency*) *s.* [from *proficio*, to profit or proceed, Lat.] profit. Improvement or advancement in any thing.

PROFI'CIENT, (*profishient*) *s.* [from *proficio* to profit or proceed, Lat.] one who has made advancement in any study or business.

PROFI'CIOUS, *a.* [from *proficio* to profit or proceed, Lat.] advantageous; useful.

PRO'FILE, *s.* [*profile*, Fr.] the side face; an half face. Also, the outline of any figure.

PRO'FIT, *s.* [*profit*, Fr.] gain or advantage. Improvement.

To PRO'FIT, *v. a.* [*profiter*, Fr.] to confer benefit or advantage. To improve. Neuterly, to gain advantage. To make improvement. To be of use or advantage.

PRO'FITABLE, *a.* [*profitable*, Fr.] such as confers gain, improvement, or advantage. SYNON. *Profitable* is more applicable to gain; *advantageous*, to honour; *beneficial*, to health.

PRO'FITABLENESS, *s.* the quality of conferring gain, improvement, or advantage.

PRO'FITABLY, *ad.* gainfully; advantageously.

PRO'FITLESS, *a.* without gain or advantage.

PRO'FLIGATE, *a.* [from *profligo* to ruin, Lat.] abandoned to vice. Lost to virtue and decency.

PRO'FLIGATE, *s.* one that has lost all sense of virtue and decency.

PRO'FLIGATELY, *ad.* shamelessly.

PRO'FLIGATENESS, *s.* the quality of being profligate.

PRO'FLUENCE, *s.* progress; course.

PRO'FLUENT, *a.* [from *pro* before, and *fluo* to flow, Lat.] flowing forward. "*Profluent* stream." *Milt.*

PROFOU'ND, *a.* [*profond*, Fr., *profundus*, Lat.] deep. Lowly; humble. Intellectually deep, or not obvious to the mind. Learned, or knowing beyond the common reach.

PROFO'UND, *s.* a gulph; abyss; the main; the sea.

PROFO'UNDLY, *ad.* with great reach of knowledge or contrivance; deeply.

PROFO'UNDNESS, *s.* depth, applied to place or knowledge.

PROFU'NDITY, *s.* depth of place or knowledge.

PROFU'SE, *a.* [from *pro* forth, and *fundo* to pour, Lat.] lavish; too liberal, or abounding to excess.

PROFU'SELY, *ad.* lavishly; with exuberance.

PROFU'SENESS, *s.* lavishness; prodigality.

PROFU'SION, (*profŭzhon*) *s.* [from *pro* forth, and *fundo* to pour, Lat.] extravagance, or excess in expense. Exuberant plenty.

To PROG, *v. n.* to rob; to steal. To shift meanly for victuals. A low word.

PROG, *s.* victuals, or provisions of any kind. A low word.

PROGE'NITOR, *s.* [Lat.] a forefather; an ancestor in a direct line.

PRO'GENY, *s.* [*progénie*, old Fr., *progenies*, Lat.] a race; offspring; generation.

PROGNO'STIC, *s.* [from *pro* before, and *ginosko* to know, Gr.] betokening disease or recovery before; foreshewing.

PROGNO'STIC, *a.* [from *pro* before, and *ginosko* to know, Gr.] the skill of foretelling diseases or their events. A prediction.

To PROGNO'STICATE, *v. a.* [from *pro* before, and *ginosko* to know, Gr.] to foretell, foreshew, or presage.

PROGNOSTICA'TION, *s.* [from *pro* before, and *ginosko* to know, Gr.] the act of foreknowing or foreshewing; prediction; foretoken.

PROGNO'STICATOR, *s.* a foreteller; foreknower.

PROGRA'MMA, *s.* from *pro* before, and *grapho* to write, Gr.] a letter sealed with the king's seal; also, a bill giving notice of something to be transacted in a school or university.

PRO'GRESS, *s.* [from *pro* forth, and *gradior* to go, Lat.] course; passage. Motion forward. Intellectual improvement. A circuit, or journey.

To PRO'GRESS, *v. n.* [*progrés*, Fr., from *pro* forth, and *gradior* to go, Lat.] to move forward; to pass. Obsolete.

PROGRE'SSION, (*progreshon*) *s.* [Fr. from *pro* forth, and *gradior* to go, Lat.] a regular and gradual advance. Motion forward. Course; passage. Intellectual improvement. A series of numbers are said to be in *arithmetical progression*, when they increase or decrease by any common difference; as for example, 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, are in arithme-

tical progression, because they increase by 2, the common difference. *Geometrical progression*, is when they increase or decrease by any common ratio; for instance, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, are in geometrical progression, because they increase by the common ratio, or multiple, 2; and 64, 32, 16, 8, 4, 2, are a geometrical series, because they decrease by the common ratio, or divisor, 2. It is used, though improperly, in this last sense.

PROGRE'SSIVE, *a.* [*progressif*, Fr.] going forward. Advancing, or increasing gradually.

PROGRE'SSIVELY, *ad.* by gradual steps or regular course.

PROGRE'SSIVENESS, *s.* the state of moving forward.

To PROHI'BIT, *v. a.* [from *prohibeo*, Lat., *prohiber*, Fr.] to interdict by authority. To debar or hinder.

PROHI'BITER, *s.* a forbidder; an interdicter.

PROHIBITION, (*prohibishon*) *s.* [Fr. from *prohibeo* to prohibit, Lat.] the act of forbidding; hinderance; forbiddance.

PROHI'BITORY, *a.* implying prohibition; forbidding.

To PROJE'CT, *v. a.* [from *pro* forth, and *jacio* to cast, Lat.] to throw out, or cast forward. To exhibit or form a representation. To scheme, contrive, or form in the mind, from *projeter*, Fr. Neuterly, to jut out, or shoot forward.

PRO'JECT, *s.* [*projèt*, Fr.] a scheme, plan, contrivance. SYNON. *Project* is a plan in order to execute a *design*; the *design*, is what we propose to execute.

PROJE'CTILE, *s.* such a body, as, being put into motion by any particular force, continues to move with a certain velocity, either in a straight line, or a curve, according to circumstances, such as a stone thrown from a sling, an arrow from a bow, or a ball from a gun.

PROJE'CTILE, *a.* [*projectile*, Fr.] impelled forward.

PROJE'CTION, *s.* the act of shooting forwards. A plan or delineation. A scheme or plan of action. In chemistry, an operation, or the crisis of an operation.

PROJE'CTOR, *s.* one that employs himself in forming schemes or designs. One that forms wild and impracticable schemes.

PROJE'CTURE, *s.* [Fr. from *pro* forth, and *jacio* to cast, Lat.] a jutting out.

To PROIN, *v. a.* [corrupted from *prune*] to lop; to cut; to trim; to prune.

To PROLA'TE, *v. a.* [from *prolatum*, Lat.] to speak, pronounce, or utter.

PROLA'TE, *a.* [*prolatus*, Lat.] oblate or flat.

PROLA'TION, (*prolâshŏn*) *s.* [*prolatio*, Lat.] pronunciation, utterance. Delay; act of deferring.

PROLEGO'MENA, *s.* [from *pro* before, and *lego* to read, Gr.] a previous or introductory discourse.

PROLE'PSIS, *s.* [from *pro* before, and *lambano* to fall, Gr.] a form of rhetoric, in which objections are anticipated; viz., Thus *it may be objected.*

PROLE'PTICAL, *a.* [from *pro* before, and *lambano* to fall, Gr.] previous; antecedent. In medicine, when a paroxysm or fit returns sooner and sooner every time.

PROLE'PTICALLY, *ad.* by way of anticipation or prevention.

PROLETA'RIAN, *a.* mean; vile; vulgar. "*Proletarian* tything-men." *Hudib.*

PROLI'FIC, or PROLI'FICAL, *a.* [from *proles* posterity, and *facio* to make, Lat.] fruitful, generative; productive.

PROLIFICA'TION, *s.* generation of children.

PROLI'X, *a.* [*prolixe*, Fr., *prolixus*, Lat.] long; tedious; verbose; circumlocutory.

PROLI'XITY, *s.* [*prolixité*, Fr.] the quality of being tiresome through length; tediousness.

PROLI'XLY, *ad.* at great length; tediously.

PROLI'XNESS, *s.* tediousness.

PROLOCU'TOR, *s.* [Lat.] a foreman, or person chosen by a society to be their speaker.

PROLOCU'TORSHIP, *s.* the office or dignity of a prolocutor.

PRO'LOGUE, (*prolŏg*) *s.* [Fr. from *pro* before, and *logos* a discourse, Gr. *prologus*, Lat.] an introductory discourse, peculiarly adapted to a poem spoken before a play.

To PRO'LOGUE, (*prolog*) *v. a.* to introduce by a formal discourse.

To PROLO'NG, *v. a.* [*prolonger*, Fr.] to lengthen out. To put off longer. To continue.

PROLONGA'TION, *s.* [Fr.] the act of lengthening. Delay to a longer time.

PROLU'SION, (*prolúzhon*) *s.* [from *pro* before, and *ludo* to play, Lat.] in literature, is a term applied to certain pieces or compositions made previously to others by way of prelude or exercise.

PRO'MINENCY, *s.* [from *pro* forth, and *maneo* to remain, Lat.] the quality of standing out beyond the other parts; protuberance; extnet or jutting out part.

PRO'MINENT, *a.* [from *pro* forth, and *maneo* to remain, Lat.] standing out beyond the other parts; protuberant; extant.

PROMI'SCUOUS, *a.* [*promiscuus*, from *misceo* to mingle, Lat.] mingled; confused; without distinction.

PROMI'SCUOUSLY, *ad.* indiscriminately; with a confused mixture.

PRO'MISE, *s.* [from *promitto* to promise, Lat.] assurance given of something to be done, or some benefit to be conferred. Figuratively, hope.

To PRO'MISE, *v. a.* [from *promitto*, Lat.] to give a person notice or assurance of some benefit to be conferred. Neuterly, to assure by a promise.

PRO'MISER, *s.* one who promises.

PRO'MISSORILY, *ad.* by way of promise.

PRO'MISSORY, *a.* [from *promitto* to promise, Lat.] containing profession of some benefit to be conferred, or of some debt to be paid.

PRO'MONT, PRO'MONTORY, *s.* [*promontoire*, Fr., *promontorium*, Lat.] a head-land, or high land jutting into the sea, the extremity of which, towards the sea, is called a cape.

To PROMO'TE, *v. a.* [from *pro* before, and *moveo* to move, Lat.] to forward, or advance. To prefer or exalt.

PROMO'TER, *s.* an advancer; a forwarder; an encourager.

PROMO'TION, (*prómoshon*) *s.* [*promotion*, Fr.] advancement or preferment. Exaltation.

To PROMO'VE, *v. a.* [from *pro* before, and *moveo* to move, Lat.] to promote; to forward; to advance. Seldom used.

PROMPT, *a.* [*prompt*, Fr., *promptus*, Lat.] quick; ready; acute. Willing, without any new motive or incentive. Ready; told down, applied to payment.

To PROMPT, *v. a.* [*prontare*, Ital.] to help a person when at a loss in repeating by art. To incite. To remind.

PRO'MPTER, *s.* one who assists a public speaker when at a loss; or who persuades or advises a person to do a thing. An admonisher.

PRO'MPTITUDE, *s.* [*promptitude*, Fr.] quickness; readiness; alacrity.

PRO'MPTLY, *ad.* readily; quickly.

PRO'MPTNESS, *s.* readiness; alacrity.

PRO'MPTUARY, *s.* [*promptuaire*, Fr., *promptuarium*, Lat.] a storehouse, repository, or magazine.

To PROMU'LGATE, or PROMU'LGE, *v. a.* [from *pro-*

mulgo, to make public, Lat.] to publish; to make known by public declaration.

PROMULGA'TION, *s.* [from *promulgo* to make public, Lat.] publication; open exhibition.

PROMULGA'TOR, *s.* a publisher; an open teacher.

PROMU'LGER, *s.* one that publishes, or teaches openly.

PRO'NATOR, *s.* in anatomy, a muscle of the radius, of which there are two that help to turn the palm downward.

PRONE, *a.* [*pronus*, Lat.] bending or looking downwards. Lying with the face downwards. Sloping, applied to place. Inclined, propense, or disposed to; generally in an ill sense.

PRO'NENESS, *s.* the state of bending, stooping, or lying with the face downwards. Descent. Inclination.

PRONG, *s.* [*pronghen* to squeeze, Belg.] the tooth of a fork; a pitch-fork; an instrument in husbandry.

PRO'NOUN, *s.* [*pronom*, Fr. *pronomen*, Lat.] a word used instead of nouns or names; as, *I, thou, he, we, ye, they*, &c.

To PRONOU'NCE, *v. a.* [from *pro* forth, and *nuncio* to announce, Lat.] to speak or utter. To utter, or deliver solemnly and rhetorically. To form or articulate. Neuterly, to speak with confidence or authority.

PRONOU'NCER, *s.* one who pronounces.

PRONUNCIA'TION (*pronunséashon*) *s.* [Fr. from *pronuncio* to pronounce, Lat.] the act or manner of uttering.

PROOF, *s.* in arithmetic, is a means whereby the truth and justness of a calculation is examined and ascertained. In law, it denotes the mediums and arguments used to evince the truth of any thing; and is two-fold, viz., *vivâ voce*, by living witnesses; and a dead proof, such as that of deeds, records, &c. It also signifies trial or experiment. In printing, the rough draught of a sheet when first pulled. It is used also in a synonymous sense with standard. Thus we call that *Proof spirit* which is of the standard strength. SYNON. *Experiment* relates, properly, to the truth of things: *Trial* concerns particularly the use of things; *Proof* has a greater relation to the quality of things.

PROOF, *a.* (though used as an adjective, yet only an elliptical expression for *of proof*) impenetrable; able to resist. Used with *to* or *against*.

To PROP, *v. a.* [*proppen*, Belg.] to support by something placed under or against. To hinder from falling. To sustain or support.

PROP, *s.* [*proppe*, Belg.] any thing used to keep a thing from falling; a support; a stay.

PRO'PAGABLE, *a.* such as may be spread; such as may be continued by succession.

To PRO'PAGATE, *v. a.* [*propago*, Lat.] to continue or spread by generation or successive production. To extend or widen. To promote. To generate. Neuterly, to have offspring.

PROPAGA'TION, (*propagáshon*) *s.* [Fr., *propago* to propagate, Lat.] continuance or diffusion by generation, or successive production.

PROPAGA'TOR. *s.* a spreader; a promoter.

To PROPE'L, *v. a.* [from *pro* before, and *pello* to drive, Lat.] to push or drive forward.

To PROPE'ND, *v. n.* [from *pro* forward, and *pendeo*, to incline, Lat.] to incline to any part; to be disposed in favour of any thing.

PROPE'NDENCY, *s.* inclination or tendency of desire to any thing. Pre-consideration; attentive deliberation.

PROPE'NSE, *a.* [from *pro* forward, and *pendeo* to incline, Lat.] inclined or disposed, applied to either good or bad.

PROPE'NSION, (*propénshŏn*) PROPE'NSITY, *s.* [Fr., from *pro* forward, and *pendeo* to incline, Lat.] disposition to any thing either good or bad. Tendency.

PRO'PER, *a.* [*propre*, Fr., *proprius*, Lat.] peculiar; belonging to one, so as to distinguish it from others. In grammar, denoting a proper name from an appellative; as *Thomas*, the proper name for a *man*, the appellative. Natural. Fit; adapted; qualified. Exact; just. Elegant; pretty. Tall or lusty. One's own, joined with the possessive pronoun, *my, your, his, their*, &c.

PRO'PERLY, *ad.* in a fit or suitable manner. In a strict sense.

PRO'PERNESS, *s.* the quality of being proper, tall, and well made.

PRO'PERTY, *s.* in a general sense, is that which constitutes or denominates a thing proper; or it is a peculiar virtue or quality which nature has bestowed on some things exclusive of all others: thus *colour* is a property of *light*: *extension* of *body*. In law, it is used to denote that right which a person has to lands or tenements, goods or chattels, in no respect depending on another's courtesy.

To PRO'PERTY, *v. a.* to invest with qualities. To seize as belonging to. Little used in either meaning.

PROPHA'SIS, (*profasis*) *s.* [from *pro* before, and *phemi* to speak, Gr.] an excuse; a pretence. In medicine, a foreknowledge of diseases.

PRO'PHECY, (*prófesy*) *s.* [from *pro* before, and *phemi* to speak, Gr., *prophétie*, Fr.] a declaration of something future; prediction.

PRO'PHESIER, *s.* one who prophesies.

To PRO'PHESY, (*prófesy*) *v. n.* to foretell something future; to predict; to foretell; to prognosticate. Neuterly, to utter predictions. In Scripture language, to preach by divine inspiration.

PRO'PHET, (*próffet*) *s.* [*prophète*, Fr., from *pro* before, and *phemi* to speak, Gr.] one who tells something future; a foreteller; a predicter.

PRO'PHETESS, (*próffetess*) *s.* [*prophétesse*, Fr.] a woman who foretells future events.

PROPHE'TIC, PROPHE'TICAL, (*profétik, profétikal*) *a.* [*prophétique*, Fr.] foreseeing or foretelling future events. It has *of* before the thing foretold.

PROPHE'TICALLY, (*profétically*) *ad.* with knowledge of futurity; in manner of a prophecy.

To PRO'PHETIZE, (*prófetize*) *v. n.* [*prophétiser*, Fr.] to give predictions.

PROPHYLA'CTIC, (*profyláktik*) *a.* [from *pro* before, and *phylasso* to keep, Gr.] preventive; preservative.

PROPIN'QUITY, *s.* [*propinquitas*, Lat.] nearness of situation, relation, time, or blood.

PROPI'TIABLE, (*propíshiable*) *a.* such as may be appeased or rendered favourable.

To PROPI'TIATE, (*propíshiate*) *v. a.* [*propitio*, Lat.] to appease a person when angry or offended. To render favourable. To conciliate.

PROPITIA'TION, (*propishiáshon*) *s.* [Fr., from *propitio* to atone, Lat.] the act of appeasing anger or resentment. The atonement, offering, or means, by which a person is rendered favourable.

PROPI'TIATORY, (*propíshiatory*) *a.* [from *propitio* to atone, Lat.] having the power to appease or reconcile; expiatory.

PROPI'TIOUS, (*propíshious*) *a.* [*propitius*, Lat.] favourable; kind; reconciling.

PROPI'TIOUSLY, *ad.* favourably; kindly.

PROPI'TIOUSNESS, (*propíshiousness*) *s.* the quality of being favourable, kind, or reconciling.

PRO'PLASM, *s.* [from *pro* for, and *plasso* to form, Gr.] mould; matrix.

PROPLA'STIC, *s.* [from *pro* for, and *plasso* to form, Gr.] the art of making moulds for casting.

PROP'OLIS, *s.* a thick, yellow, odorous substance, smelling like storax, nearly akin to wax, but more tenacious; wherewith the bees stop up the holes and crannies of their hives to keep out the cold air, &c.

PROPO'NENT, *s.* [from *propono* to propose, Lat.] one that makes a proposal. One who proposes a subject for disputation.

PROPO'RTION, (*propōrshŏn*) *s.* [*proportion*, Fr., *proportio*, Lat.] when two quantities are compared one with another, in respect of their greatness or smallness, the comparison is called *ratio, reason, rate,* or *proportion:* but when more than two quantities are compared, then the comparison is more usually called the *proportion* that they have to one another. In arithmetic, *direct proportion* is when the same relation subsists between the first term and the second, as between the third and fourth; thus, 4, 8, 5, 10, are in direct proportion. *Inverse,* or *reciprocal proportion,* is when one quantity increases in the same proportion as another diminishes; thus, 5 15, 12 4, are in inverse proportion. *Arithmetical proportion,* is the relation which two quantities, of the same kind, bear to each other with respect to their difference; thus, 2 10, 5 13, are arithmetically proportional. *Geometrical proportion,* is that relation of two quantities of the same kind, which arises from considering what part the one is of the other, or how often it is contained in it; thus, 5 45, 9 81, are geometrically proportional. *Conjoined-proportion,* is a rule in arithmetic, whereby the coin, weight, or measures, of several countries, are compared together, in order to find their value in each. Equal degree. Degrees in harmony. Size; form.

To PROPO'RTION, (the *ti* is pronounced like *sh* in this word and its following derivatives; as *propórshon,* &c.) *v. a.* [*proportionner,* Fr.] to adjust or equal in comparative degrees. To form with symmetry.

PROPO'RTIONABLE, *a.* adjusted or suited by comparative relation; such as is fit.

PROPO'RTIONABLY, *ad.* according to proportion; according to comparative relation.

PROPO'RTIONAL, *a.* [*proportionel,* Fr.] having a settled comparative relation; having a certain degree of equality; bearing some relation to that with which it is compared.

PROPORTIONA'LITY, *s.* the quality of being proportional.

PROPO'RTIONALLY, *ad.* in a stated degree.

PROPO'RTIONATE, *a.* suited, adjusted, or bearing some respect to another thing in comparison.

To PROPO'RTIONATE, *v. a.* to adjust according to settled rates to something else.

PROPO'RTIONATENESS, *s.* the state of being by comparison adjusted.

PROPO'SAL, (*propozal*) *s.* a scheme or design offered to consideration or acceptance. Offer to the mind.

To PROPO'SE (*propoze*) *v. a.* [from *pro* forth, and *pono* to put, Lat.] to offer for consideration. Neuterly, to lay schemes.

PROPO'SER, *s.* one that offers any thing to consideration.

PROPOSI'TION, *s.* [from *propono* to propose, Lat.] a sentence in which any thing is affirmed or denied, and offered for assent or denial. An offer of terms; proposal.

PROPOSI'TIONAL, *a.* considered as a proposition.

To PROPOU'ND, *v. a.* [from *pro* forth, and *pono* to put, Lat.] to offer to consideration. To propose.

PROPOU'NDER, *s.* one that propounds; a proposer.

PROPRI'ETARY, *s.* [*propriétaire,* Fr.] a possessor in his own right.

PROPRI'ETARY, *a.* belonging to a certain owner.

PROPRI'ETOR, *s.* [from *proprius* one's own, Lat.] A person that has an exclusive right. A possessor, owner.

PROPRI'ETRESS, *s.* a female possessor in her own right; a mistress.

PROPRI'ETY, *s.* [*propriété,* Fr., from *proprius* one's own, Lat.] an exclusive right. Accuracy, justness, or fitness.

PROPT, used by poetical writers instead of *propped,* the participle passive of PROP.

To PROPU'GN, (*propūn*) *v. a.* [from *pro* for, and *pugno* to fight, Lat.] to defend, justify, or vindicate.

PROPUGNA'TION, *s.* [from *pro* for, and *pugno* to fight, Lat.] defence.

PROPU'GNER, *s.* one who defends, justifies, or vindicates.

PROPU'LSION, (*propulshon*) *s.* [from *pro* forward, and *pello* to drive, Lat.] the act of driving forward.

PRORE, *s.* [*prora,* Lat.] the prow of a ship; used in poetry.

PROROGA'TION, *s.* [Fr., from *prorogo* to defer, Lat.] continuation; prolongation; the deferring to a longer and stated time. The interruption of the session of parliament by royal authority.

To PRORO'GUE, (*prorōg*) *v. a.* [*prorogo,* Lat.] to protract or prolong. To put off to another time.

PRORU'PTION, *s.* [from *pro* forth, and *rumpo* to break, Lat.] the act of bursting out.

PROSA'IC, *s.* [*prosaïque,* Fr., from *prosa* prose, Lat.] belonging to prose. Resembling prose.

To PROSCRI'BE, *v. a.* [*proscribo,* Lat.] to doom to destruction. To interdict.

PROSCRI'BER, *s.* one that dooms to destruction.

PROSCRI'PTION, *s.* [from *proscribo* to proscribe, Lat.] the act of writing down a person's name in a list, and posting it in some public place with a reward for any one that shall bring his head. The act of dooming the life of a person to death, and his goods to confiscation.

PROSE, (*proze*) *s.* [*prose,* Fr. *prosa,* Lat.] language not confined to numbers, limited quantity of syllables, or jingle of verse.

To PRO'SECUTE, *v. a.* from *pro* forward, and *sequor* to follow, Lat.] to continue endeavours. To carry on. To proceed or continue in any consideration or disquisition. In law, to sue criminally; to pursue legally.

PROSECU'TION, *s.* an endeavour to carry on. A continued attempt, or a continuation of an attempt. In law, a suit against a person.

PROSECU'TOR, *s.* one that continues his endeavours, or carries on any thing. One who sues another for some crime or trespass.

PRO'SELYTE, *s.* [from *proselytos* a stranger, Gr.] one that is persuaded to change his religious or political sentiments. A convert.

PROSEMINA'TION, *s.* [*prosemino,* from *semen* seed, Lat.] propagation by seed.

PROSO'DIAN, *s.* one skilled in metre or prosody.

PRO'SODY, *s.* [from *pros* to, and *ode* a song, Gr.] that part of grammar which teaches the sound and quantity of syllables, and the measures of verse.

PROSONOMA'SIA, *s.* [from *pros* to, and *onoma* a name, Gr.] a figure in rhetoric, wherein a person speaks to things inanimate, as if they were living, and makes them return suitable replies. Allusion to the likeness of a sound in several names and words.

PROSOPOPŒ'IA, *s.* [from *prosopon* a person, and *poieo* to make or feign, Gr.] in rhetoric, a figure in which things are represented as if they were persons; personification.

PRO'SPECT, *s.* [from *prospicio* to look forward, Lat.] a view of something distant. A place which affords an extended view. An object of view. View to something future, opposed to retrospect.

PROSPE'CTIVE, *a.* viewing at a distance. Acting with foresight.

PROSPE'CTUS, *s.* [Lat.] a Latin term introduced into our language, generally applied to the scheme or plan after which any undertaking is proposed to be effected or done.

To PRO'SPER, *v. a.* [from *prosper* prosperous, Lat.] to make happy. Neuterly, to be successful; to thrive.

PROSPE'RITY, *s.* [*prospérité*, Fr., from *prosper* prosperous, Lat.] a state wherein things succeed according to our wishes, and are productive of affluence and wealth. SYNON. What we call *good fortune*, is the effect of apparent chance; it comes unexpected. *Prosperity* is the success of conduct, and comes by degrees.

PRO'SPEROUS, *a.* [from *prosperus*, Lat.] successful; fortunate.

PRO'SPEROUSLY, *ad.* successfully; fortunately.

PRO'SPEROUSNESS, *s.* prosperity.

PROSPI'CIENCE, (*prospíshience*) *s.* [from *prospicio* to look forward, Lat.] the act of looking forward.

PROSTERNA'TION, *s.* [from *prosterno* to cast down, Lat.] dejection; depression; state of being cast down. An inelegant word.

PROSTE'THIS, *s.* [from *pros* to, and *tithemi* to put, Gr.] in surgery, that which fills up what is wanting, as when fistulous ulcers are filled up with flesh.

To PRO'STITUTE, *v. a.* [from *pro* forth, and *statuo*, to set, Lat., *prostituer*, Fr.] to sell to wickedness, or expose for vile purposes; generally used of women sold to answer the cravings of lust.

PRO'STITUTE, *s.* one that will do any thing for money. A public strumpet.

PROSTITU'TION, *s.* [Fr. from *prostituo* to prostitute, Lat.] the act of setting or being set to sale. The life of a public strumpet.

PRO'STRATE, *a.* [from *prosterno* to cast down, Lat. Johnson accents it on the second syllable] lying at length; lying at mercy; lying on the ground in adoration.

To PRO'STRATE, *v. a.* [*prostratus*, from *prosterno* to cast down, Lat.] to lay flat or throw down; to fall down in adoration.

PROSTRA'TION, *s.* [from *prosterno* to cast down, Lat.] the act of falling down in adoration. Dejection; depression.

PRO'STYLE, *s.* [from *pro* before, and *stylos* a column, Lat.] a building having pillars only in the front.

PROSY'LLOGISM, *s.* [from *pro* before, and *syllogismos* a syllogism, Gr.] the connexion of two or more syllogisms, in such a manner, that the conclusion of the first is the major or minor of the following.

PROTA'SIS, *s.* [from *proteino* to hold forth, Gr.] a maxim or proposition. In the ancient drama, the first part of a comedy or tragedy, which explains the argument of the piece.

To PROTE'CT, *v. a.* [from *pro* for, and *tego* to cover, Lat.] to defend; to cover from any evil; to shield.

PROTE'CTION, *s.* [from *protego* to protect, Lat.] a defence, or cover from evil. A kind of passport, whereby a person is exempted from being pressed or otherwise molested.

PROTE'CTOR, *s.* [*protecteur*, Fr.] a defender, or one who guards from danger. A person formerly intrusted with the care of a kingdom during the king's minority.

PROTE'CTRESS, *s.* [*protectrice*, Fr.] a female that protects.

To PROTE'ND, *v. a.* [from *pro* forth, and *tendo* to stretch, Lat.] to hold out or stretch forth.

PROTE'RVITY, *s.* [from *protervus* froward, Lat.] petulance; peevishness; frowardness; coquetry; impudence; rudeness.

To PROTE'ST, *v. n.* [from *pro* before, and *testor* to testify, Lat.] to give a solemn declaration of one's opinion or resolution. To note the non-payment of a bill of exchange, and claim payment of either of the endorsers. Actively, to prove, shew, or give evidence. To call as a witness

PRO'TEST, *s.* a solemn declaration of one's opinion against something, generally applied to that made by peers in parliament when they disagree with a majority. An instrument or writing whereby a person, on non-payment of a bill of exchange by one on whom it is drawn, is authorized to claim it from either of the endorsers or the drawer.

PRO'TESTANT, *a.* belonging to a protestant.

PRO'TESTANT, *s.* [*protestant*, Fr.] a person who belongs to the reformed religion, as delivered by those that at first protested against the errors of the church of Rome. The name was first given in Germany to those who adhered to the doctrine of Luther; because in 1529 they *protested* against a decree of the emperor Charles V.

PROTESTA'TION, *s.* [*protestation*, Fr.] a solemn declaration against any fact, resolution, or opinion.

PROTE'STER, *s.* one who protests.

PROTHONO'TARSHIP, *s.* the office or dignity of the principal register.

PRONOTHONO'TARY, *s.* [*protonotaire*, Fr.] the head register or recorder of civil actions in the courts of king's bench and common pleas.

PRO'TOCOL, *s.* [*protokol*, Belg., *protocole*, Fr.] the original copy of any writing.

PROTOMA'RTYR, *s.* [from *protos* first, and *martyr* a martyr, Gr.] the first martyr.

PRO'TOPLAST, *s.* [from *protos* first, and *plasso* to form, Gr.] something formed first to serve as a model; an original.

PRO'TOTYPE, [from *protos* first, and *typos* a form, Gr.] an original by which any thing is formed; archetype.

To PROTRA'CT, *v. a.* [from *pro* forth, and *traho* to draw, Lat.] to draw out, lengthen, or delay.

PROTRA'CTER, *s.* one who draws out any thing to a tedious length. A mathematical instrument in the shape of a semicircle, used in measuring angles. An instrument in surgery for extracting noxious bodies out of wounds.

PROTRA'CTION, *s.* the act of drawing into length, or delaying. In surveying, laying down the dimensions of ground surveyed.

PROTRA'CTIVE, *a.* dilatory; spinning to length.

PROTRE'PTICAL, *a.* [from *potrepo* to exhort, Gr.] hortatory; suasory.

To PROTRU'DE, *v. a.* [from *pro* forth, and *trudo* to thrust, Lat.] to thrust or push forwards. Neuterly, to thrust itself forwards.

PRO'TRUSION, (*protrúzhon*) *s.* [from *pro* forth, and *trudo* to thrust, Lat.] the act of thrusting forward. A thrust, push.

PROTU'BERANCE, *s.* [from *protubero* to bud forth, Lat.] something swelling above the other parts. Prominence; tumour.

PROTU'BERANT, *a.* [from *protubero* to bud forth, Lat.] swelling beyond the other parts; prominent.

To PROTU'BERATE, *v. a.* [from *protubero* to bud forth, Lat.] to swell out beyond the other parts.

PROUD, *a.* [*prude*, or *prut*, Sax.] having too high an opinion of one's own qualities, and too mean a one of those which belong to another. Lofty, splendid, magnificent.

Disdaining baseness. Daring, presumptuous. Lofty of mien, or grand of person. Ostentatious. Eager for the male, applied to brutes. Fungous, applied to flesh, from *pryde*, Sax.

PROU'DLY, *ad.* arrogantly; ostentatiously.

To PROVE, (*proove*) *v. a.* [*probo*, Lat.] to confirm or shew by arguments or testimony. To try, bring to the test, or experience. Neuterly, to be found by experiment to succeed, to make trial.

PROVE'DITOR, PROVE'DORE, *s.* [*proveditore*, Ital.] one who undertakes to procure supplies for an army. A name formerly given to an officer, in Italy, who superintended matters relating to policy.

PROVE'NCAL, *a.* an epithet given to certain poets who sprang up in Provence, in the tenth century, and who excelled in extempore poetry and music.

PRO'VENCE, a ci-devant province of France, on the Mediterranean, having Piedmont on the E., and the Rhone and the country of Venaissin on the W. The air is very various; for near the Alps it is cold, on the sea-coast hot, and in the middle temperate. In that which was called Upper Provence, the soil is fertile in corn and pastures; but in the lower dry and sandy. It however produces wine, oil, figs, almonds, prunes, and pomegranates, along the sea-coast from Toulon to Nice. There are orange and citron-trees in the open fields; and many medicinal plants, mineral-waters, and mines of several kinds. It now forms the departments of Var, the lower Alps, and the mouths of the Rhone.

PRO'VENDER, *s.* [*provende*, Fr., *provande*, Belg.] dry food for cattle. Hay and corn.

PRO'VERB, *s.* [*proverbium*, from *verbum* a word, Lat.] a concise witty speech, or sentence, applied on particular occasions as a rule of life. An adage; a saw. A by-word.

To PRO'VERB, *v. a.* to mention as a commonly received saying or maxim.

PROVE'RBIAL, *a.* [*proverbial*, Fr.] used as a proverb. Suitable to a proverb; comprised in a proverb.

PROVE'RBIALLY, *ad.* by way of proverb.

To PROVI'DE, *v. a.* [from *pro* before, and *video* to see, Lat.] to procure beforehand; to get ready; to prepare. To furnish or supply, with *of* or *with* before the thing. To stipulate or make conditions. Used with *against*, to take measures for counteracting or escaping any ill. Used with *for*, to take care of beforehand. *Provided that*, implies on these terms or conditions.

PRO'VIDENCE, *s.* [Fr. from *pro* before, and *video* to see, Lat.] foresight displayed in taking measures beforehand. Frugality, founded on a regard to futurity. The care or interposition of the Deity, by which all things are preserved.

PRO'VIDENCE and *RHODE ISLAND*, constitute one of the United States of North America. Its chief town is Newport.

PRO'VIDENT, *a.* [from *pro* before, and *video* to see, Lat.] cautious, forecasting, prudent, or taking measures beforehand.

PROVIDE'NTIAL, [*providénshial*] *a.* effected by, and to be referred to, the interposition of God.

PROVIDE'NTIALLY, *ad.* by the care of Providence.

PRO'VIDENTLY, *ad.* with foresight, prudence, or frugality, founded on a regard to futurity.

PROVI'DER, *s.* he who provides or procures.

PRO'VINCE, *s.* [*province*, Fr., *provincia*, Lat.] an office or business peculiar to a person. A region; a tract. In geography, a division of a kingdom or state, comprising several cities and towns, &c., all under the same government, and usually distinguished by the extent either of the civil or ecclesiastical jurisdiction.

PROVI'NCIAL, (*provínshial*) *a.* [*provincial*, Fr.] belonging to a province. Foreign; rude; unpolished. Belonging only to an archbishop's jurisdiction.

PROVI'NCIAL, (*provínshial*) *s.* a spiritual governor

To PROVI'NCIATE, (*provínshiate*) *v. a.* [from *province*] to turn to a province. Not in use.

To PROVI'NE, *v. n.* [*provigner*, Fr.] to lay a stock or branch of a vine in the ground, to take root for more increase.

PROVI'SION, (*provizhon*) *s.* [from *pro* before, and *video* to see, Lat.] the act of procuring beforehand. Measures taken beforehand. Stock collected. Victuals, food, or provender. A term or condition.

PROVI'SIONAL, (*provízhonal*) *a.* [*provisionel*, Fr.] provided for temporary need.

PROVI'SO, (*provízo*) *s.* [Lat.] a provisional caution, condition, stipulation.

PROVOCA'TION, *s.* [from *provoco* to provoke, Lat.] an act by which anger is caused. In law, an appeal to a judge.

PROVO'CATIVE, *s.* any thing that is supposed to strengthen nature. Generally applied as inciting venery.

PROVO'CATIVENESS, *s.* the quality of being provocative.

To PROVO'KE, *v. a.* [from *provoco* to provoke, Lat.] to rouse, awake; to excite by offence. To make angry, or offend. To cause, promote, or excite. To challenge. To move or induce.

PROVO'KER, *s.* one that raises anger. Causer; promoter.

PROVO'KINGLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to raise anger.

PRO'VOST, *s.* [*prévôt*, Fr.] the chief of any body or society. The executioner in an army.

PRO'VOSTSHIP, *s.* the office of a provost.

PROW, (*prō*) *s.* [*proue*, Fr., *proa*, Span., *prora*, Lat.] the head or fore part of a ship.

PRO'WESS, *s.* [*prouesse*, Fr.] bravery; military courage.

To PROWL, *v. a.* (etymology uncertain) to rove over. Neuterly, to wander in search of prey; to plunder.

PRO'WLER, *s.* one that roves about for prey.

PRO'XIMATE, *a.* [from *proximus* the superlative of *prope* near to, Lat.] next in the series or order of our ideas of reasoning; near and immediate.

PRO'XIME, *a.* [from *proximus*, the superlative of *prope* near to, Lat.] next; immediate.

PROXI'MITY, *s.* [from *proximus*, the superlative of *prope* near to, Lat.] the state of being near. Nearness.

PRO'XY, *s.* (contracted from *procuracy*) the agency of another. The substitution of another instead of one's self. A person substituted or deputed to act instead of another.

PRUDE, *s.* [*prude*, Fr.] a woman affectedly nice and modest.

PRU'DENCE, [*prudence*, Fr., *prudentia*, Lat.] the act of suiting words and actions according to the circumstances of things or rules of right reason.

PRU'DENT, *a.* [*prudent*, Fr., *prudens*, Lat.] ordering actions or words with a proper regard to their consequences.

PRUDE'NTIAL, (*prudénshial*) *a.* eligible on principles of prudence.

PRUDENTIA'LITY, (*prudenshiálity*) *s.* eligibility on principles of prudence.

PRUDE'NTIALLY, *ad.* according to the rules of prudence.

PRUDE'NTIALS, (*prudénshials*) *s.* maxims of prudence or practical wisdom.

PRUSSIA
& POLAND.
English Miles.
10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100
Longitude East from Greenwich.

PRU'DENTLY, *ad.* in a discreet or judicious manner.

PRU'DERY, *s.* too great an affectation of niceness or modesty.

PRU'DISH. *a.* affectedly grave or nice.

To PRUNE, *v. a.* (etymology unknown) to lop or free trees from their superfluous branches. To clear from any excrescence. Neuterly, to dress for show. A ludicrous word.

PRUNE, *s.* [*prune*, Fr., *prunum*, Lat.] a dried plum.

PRUNE'LLO, *s.* a kind of stuff woven with a mixture of silk and worsted, of which clergymen's gowns are made. A kind of plum, from *prunelle*, Fr.

PRU'NER, *s.* one that crops trees.

PRUNI'FEROUS, *a.* [from *prunum* a plum, and *fero* to bear, Lat.] producing plums.

PRU'NINGHOOK, PRU'NINGKNIFE, *s.* a hook or knife used in cutting off the superfluous branches of trees.

PRU'RIENCE, PRU'RIENCY, *s.* [from *prurio* to itch, Lat.] an itching, immoderate desire, or appetite to any thing.

PRU'RIENT, *a.* [from *prurio* to itch, Lat.] itching; pricking.

PRURI'GINOUS, *a.* [from *prurio* to itch, Lat.] tending to an itch.

PRU'SSIA, a kingdom of Europe, bounded on the N. by the Baltic and Samogitia, on the E. by Lithuania, on the S. by Poland, and on the W. by Pomerania; about 180 miles in length, and near 100 in breadth, where broadest. It is a very fertile country, producing a great deal of flax, hemp, and corn; and the sea, rivers, and lakes, supply them with great plenty of fish. Prussia also abounds with flocks and herds and fine horses. Its chief commodities are wool, honey, wax, pitch, pit-coal, hops, and buck-wheat. Here is plenty of game; as white and common hares, elks, deer, roe-bucks, and wild boars; but the forests are, at the same time, infested with lynxes, wolves, foxes, bears, wild asses, and uri, a species of buffalo. The hides of these last, which are extremely thick and strong, are sold to foreigners at a great price. Here is neither salt, wine, nor minerals, but yellow amber (for the sake of procuring which the Romans penetrated into and subdued this country) is found in great quantities on the Samland shore. There are several large lakes, besides the rivers Vistula, Pregel, Memel, &c. About four months of the year are temperate, warm, and pleasant; but the autumns are often wet, and the air in winter is cold, piercing, and severe. The manufactures in glass, linen, cloth, metals, &c., are rapidly increasing. The inhabitants are a mixture of native Prussians (who appear to be genuine Germans) Lithuanians, and Poles. The Teutonic order had sovereignty in Prussia about 300 years; after which Prussia was added to the dominion of the electoral house of Brandenburgh, and in 1704 it was raised to a kingdom by the elector Frederick, who, with his own hands put the crown on his head, and on that of his consort, at Koningsburgh. Prussia is divided into three parts, Samland, Nantangen, and Oberland. Berlin is the capital. Pop. 12,552,728.

PRUSSIAN BLUE, *s.* in painting, a pigment discovered in Prussia in 1700.

PRUSSIATES, *s.* in chemistry, salts formed by the combination of any base with Prussic acid.

PRU'SSIC, *a.* in chemistry, belonging to Prussian blue. The Prussic acid consists of hydrogen, nitrogen, and carbon. It is prepared from blood and other animal substances; and when united with iron, forms that beautiful colouring substance called Prussian blue.

To PRY, *v. a.* (of unknown derivation) to peep narrowly; to search or look curiously, officiously, or impertinently; used with *into*.

PSALM, (*sām*) *s.* [*psalmos*, from *psallo* to sing, Gr.] a hymn or song on some holy subject.

PSA'LMIST, (*sāmist*) *s.* [*psalmiste*, Fr.] a writer or composer of holy songs.

PSA'LMODY, (*sāmody*) *s.* [from *psalmos* a psalm, and *ode* a song, Gr.] the act or practice of singing psalms.

PSALMO'GRAPHY, (*sāmografy*) *s.* [from *psalmos* a psalm, and *grapho* to write, Gr.] the act of writing psalms.

PSALMS, (*sāms*) *s.* a canonical book of the Old Testament, containing spiritual songs and hymns, written by king David, and others. They are called *Psalms*, from the Greek *psallo*, which signifies *to touch sweetly*, because with the voice was joined the sound of musical instruments.

PSA'LTER, (*sáulter*) *s.* [*psaltere*, Sax. *psalterion*, from *psalmos* a psalm, Gr.] a psalm-book.

PSA'LTERY, (*sáultery*) *s.* a kind of harp or dulcimer played on with sticks.

PSEU'DO, *s.* [from *pseudos* false, Gr.] a prefix to words, which signifies false, as *pseudo-prophet*, *pseudo-patriot*, a false prophet, &c.

PSEUDO'GRAPHY, (*pséudógrafy*) *s.* [from *pseudos* false, and *grapho* to write, Gr.] false writing.

PSEUDO'LOGY, *s.* [from *pseudos* false, and *lego* to speak, Gr.] falsehood of speech.

PSHAW, *interj.* used as an expression of contempt and disregard.

PSKOF, called by foreigners *Pleskof*, a government and a large town of Russia. The government, once a republic, was formerly included in that of Novogorod. The town is seated on the river Velika, or Velakia, 80 miles S. of Narva, 150 S. of Narva, and 150 S. S. W. of Petersburgh. Lat. 57. 58. N., long. 27. 52. E.

PTI'SAN, (*tīsan*) *s.* [*ptīssanne*, Fr., *ptisane*, Gr.] a medical drink made of barley boiled with liquorice, raisins, &c.

PTY'ALISM, (*ty'alism*) *s.* [from *ptyo* to spit, Gr.] a salivation; effusion of spittle.

PTY'SMAGOGUE, *s.* [from *ptysma* spittle, and *ago* to drive, Gr.] a medicine which discharges spittle.

PU'BERTY, *s.* [*puberté*, Fr., *pubertas*, Lat.] the time of life when the two sexes ripen to their perfect state.

PUBE'SCENCE, *s.* [from *pubesco*, Lat.] the state of arriving at puberty.

PUBE'SCENT, *a.* [*pubescens*, Lat.] arriving at puberty.

PU'BLIC, *a.* [*public*, Fr., *publicus*, Lat.] belonging to a state or nation, opposed to private. Open, notorious, or generally known. Regarding not private interest, but that of the community, applied to persons. Open for general entertainment, followed by *house*.

PU'BLIC, *s.* the general body of a state, nation, or mankind; the people. General notice.

PU'BLICAN, *s.* [from *publicus* public, Lat.] a toll-gatherer. In low language, one who keeps a public house.

PUBLICA'TION, *s.* [from *publicus* public, Lat.] the act of making generally known, or of common use; promulgation; edition.

PU'BLICKLY, *ad.* in the name of the community; openly.

PU'BLICKNESS, *s.* state of belonging to the community; openness; state of being generally known or public.

PUBLICK-SPI'RITED, *a.* having regard to the general advantage above private good.

To PU'BLISH, *v. a.* [*publier*, Fr., from *publicus* public, Lat.] to discover or make generally known. To put forth a book.

PU'BLISHER, *s.* one who makes public or generally known. One who puts a book into the world.

PU'CELAGE, *s.* [Fr.] a state of virginity.

PU'CERON, the name given by naturalists to a small

insect of a peculiar nature, frequently found on the young branches of trees and plants, often in such clusters as wholly to cover them.

PUCK, *s.* (perhaps the same with *pug*) some sprite among the fairies, common in romances.

To PU'CKER, *v. a.* to gather into corrugations; to contract into folds or plications.

PU'DDER, *s.* See POTHER.

To PU'DDER, *v. n.* (see POTHER) to make a tumult or bustle. Actively, to perplex; to confound.

PU'DDING, *s.* [*puding*, Swed.] a kind of food boiled in a bag; or stuffed in some parts of an animal; or baked. The gut of an animal.

PU'DDING-TIME, *s.* dinner-time or time to begin dinner, the pudding being formerly the first dish served up. Nick of time; critical minute.

PU'DDLE, *s.* a dirty plash of mud and water.

To PU'DDLE, *v. a.* to make muddy.

PU'DDOCK, or PU'RROCK, *s.* [for *paddock* or *parrock*] a provincial word for a small enclosure.

PU'DENCY, *s.* [from *pudens*, Lat.] modesty; shamefacedness.

PUDI'CITY, *s.* [from *pudet* it shames, Lat.] modesty; chastity.

PUDI'CIOUS, (*pudíshious*) *a.* [from *pudet* it shames, Lat.] chaste; modest.

PU'DU, *s.* in zoology, a very small species of sheep, a native of the Andes, in South America.

PU'ERILE, *a.* [Fr. from *puer* a boy, Lat.] resembling or becoming a boy or child; childish; boyish; silly; weak.

PUERI'LITY, *s.* [*puérilité*, Fr. from *puer* a boy, Lat.] boyishness; childishness.

PUE'RPERAL, *a.* [from *puer* a child, and *pario* to bear, Lat.] belonging to child-birth, as *puerperal* fever.

PU'ET, *s.* See PEWET.

PUFF, *s.* [*pof*, Belg.] a quick blast of breath. A small blast of wind. A mushroom. Any thing light, porous, and swelled with wind. An instrument used to powder hair with. Any hyperbolical or exaggerated commendation.

To PUFF, *v. n.* [*poffen*, Belg.] to swell the cheeks with included breath. To blow with a quick blast. To blow with scornfulness. To breathe thick and hard. To commend to excess, or without reason. Actively, to inflate or make swell as with the wind; to drive with a blast of breath scornfully. To raise the price of goods at an auction, by inducing others to bid beyond their value. To swell with pride.

PU'FFER, *s.* one that puffs.

PU'FFBALL, *s.* a sort of roundish fungus, opening at the top, and full of powdery impalpable seeds. There are 15 English species.

PU'FFIN, *s.* a water-fowl. A kind of fish. A fungus filled with dust.

PU'FFY, *a.* windy; flatulent. Tumid, turgid, applied to style.

PUG, *s.* [*pigo* a girl, Sax.] a name given to a monkey, or other animal, tenderly loved. A sort of Dutch dog.

PUGH, (*puh*) *interj.* a word used to express contempt.

PU'GIL, *s.* [*pugille*, Fr.] what may be taken up between the thumb and the two forefingers.

PUGNA'CIOUS, (*pugnáshious*) *a.* [from *pugno* to fight, Lat.] fond of fighting. Quarrelsome.

PUGNA'CITY, *s.* [from *pugno* to fight, Lat.] quarrelsomeness; inclination to fight.

PU'ISNE, (*puny*) *a.* [*puis né*, Fr.] young; petty; inconsiderable; small.

PU'ISSANCE, *s.* [Fr.] power, strength, force.

PU'ISSANT, *a.* [Fr.] powerful, mighty, strong, forcible.

PUKE, *s.* a vomit, an emetic.

To PUKE, *v. n.* to vomit, to spew.

PU'KER, *s.* a medicine causing a vomit.

PU'LCHRITUDE, (*púlkritude*) *s.* [from *pulcher* fair, Lat.] handsomeness, grace, comeliness; the reverse of deformity.

To PULE, *v. n.* [*piauler*, Fr.] to cry like a chicken. To cry or whimper like a child.

PU'LICOSE, *a.* [*pulicosus*, Lat.] abounding with fleas.

PU'LING, *a.* [from *piauler*, Fr.] sickly; weakly; crazy.

To PULL, *v. a.* [*pulhan*, Sax.] to draw towards one with continual violence. To draw forcibly. To pluck or gather, applied to fruits. To tear, to rend. To draw out the entrails of a fowl. Used with *down*, to subvert, ruin, or demolish. To degrade. Used with *up*, to eradicate, to extirpate.

PULL, *s.* the act of pulling; pluck; contest.

PU'LLEN, *s.* [*pulain*, old Fr.] poultry.

PU'LLER, *s.* one that pulls.

PU'LLET, *s.* [*poulet*, Fr.] a young hen.

PU'LLEY, *s.* [*poulie*, Fr.] a little wheel with a channel round its edge, and turning round on a pivot.

To PU'LLULATE, *v. n.* [*pullulo*, Lat.] to germinate, bud, spring, or sprout.

PU'LMONARY, PULMO'NIC, *a.* [from *pulmo* the lungs, Lat.] belonging to the lungs.

PU'LMONARY, *s.* [*pulmonaire*, Fr., from *pulmo* the lungs, Lat.] the herb lungwort.

PULP, *s.* [*pulpa*, Lat., *pulpe*, Fr.] any soft mass. The soft or fleshy part of fruit.

PU'LPIT, *s.* [*pulpitum*, Lat.] a place raised on high, wherein a public speaker stands. The higher desk in a church, from whence the minister delivers his sermons.

PU'LPOUS, *a.* [from *pulp*] soft; pappy.

PU'LPOUSNESS, *s.* the quality of being pulpous.

PU'LPY, *a.* soft; pappy.

PULSA'TION, *s.* [from *pulso* to beat, Lat.] the act of beating or moving with quick strokes against any thing opposing.

PULSA'TOR, *s.* [from *pulso* to beat, Lat.] a striker; a beater.

PULSE, *s.* [from *pulso* to beat, Lat.] the beating or throbbing of the heart and arteries. Alternate expansion and contraction. Oscillation; vibration. Leguminous plants. *To feel one's pulse* implies, figuratively, to try to know one's mind.

To PULSE, *v. n.* to beat like the pulse.

PU'LSION, (*púlshon*) *s.* [*pulsus*, from *pello* to drive, Lat.] the act of forcing or driving forward.

PU'LVERABLE, *a.* [from *pulvis* dust, Lat.] capable of being reduced to dust.

PULVERIZA'TION, *s.* the act of reducing to powder.

To PU'LVERIZE, *v. a.* [*pulvériser*, Fr.] to reduce to dust or powder.

PULVE'RULENCE, *s.* [from *pulvis* dust, Lat.] dustiness; abundance of dust.

PU'LVIL, *s.* [*pulvillum*, Lat.] sweet scents or odours.

To PU'LVIL, *v. a.* to sprinkle with perfumes in powder.

PU'MA, *s.* in zoology, a large animal of the cat tribe which has been called the American Lion. It is very fierce and ravenous, but preys principally upon cattle and deer, and seldom attacks the human species.

PU'MICE, *s.* [*pumex*, Lat.] the slag or cinder of some fossil brought to this state by fire. Its texture is lax, spongy, full of little pores and cavities; it is of a pale whitish colour, and is found near volcanoes.

PU'MMEL, *s.* See POMMEL.

PUMP, *s.* [*pompe*, Belg. and Fr.] a machine formed on

the principles of a syringe, by which water is drawn up from wells, &c. A shoe with a thin turned sole, and low heel. The air-pump is a machine by means of which the air is emptied out of vessels and a sort of vacuum created in them which is destructive to animal life, and is attended with many curious effects on various bodies.

To PUMP, *v. a.* [*pumpen*, Belg.] to work a pump. To throw out or draw up water by a pump. Actively, to examine a person by artful interrogatories, so as to draw out some secret from him.

PU'MPER, *s.* the person or instrument that pumps.

PU'MPKIN, *s.* a plant; the gourd.

PUN, *s.* (etymology uncertain) a quibble or equivocation arising from the use of a word which has two different meanings.

To PUN, *v. n.* to quibble, or to use a word in different meanings.

To PUNCH, *v. a.* [*poinçonner*, Fr.] to make a hole by driving a pointed instrument. To beat with the fist.

PUNCH, *s.* a pointed instrument driven by a blow to make holes. A liquor made of rum or brandy, oranges or lemons, water and sugar. The buffoon or harlequin of a puppet-show, from *puncinello*, Ital. A short fat person.

PU'NCHEON, *s.* [*poinçon*, Fr.] an instrument driven to make a hole or impression. A liquid measure containing eighty-four gallons.

PU'NCHER, *s.* an instrument that makes a hole or impression, when driven by a hammer, &c.

PUNCTI'LIO, *s.* [Ital.] a small nicety of behaviour. A nice point of exactness.

PUNCTI'LIOUS, *a.* nice; exact; too nice in trivial parts of breeding.

PU'NCTO, *s.* [*puncto*, Span.] a nice point of ceremony. The point in fencing.

PU'NCTUAL, *a.* [*ponctuel*, Fr.] comprised or consisting in a point. Exact; nice; punctilious.

PUNCTUA'LITY, *s.* nicety; scrupulous exactness.

PU'NCTUALLY, *ad.* nicely; exactly; scrupulously.

PU'NCTUALNESS, *s.* exactness; nicety.

PUNCTUA'TION, *s.* [from *punctum* a point, Lat.] the act of setting the stops or proper pauses to sentences.

To PU'NCTULATE, *v. n.* [from *punctulum* a little spot, Lat.] to mark with small spots.

PU'NCTURE, *s.* [*punctus*, from *pungo* to prick, Lat.] a hole made with a sharp-pointed instrument.

PU'NDLE, a short and fat woman.

PU'NGAR, *s.* [*pagurus*, Lat.] a fish.

PU'NGENCY, *s.* the power of pricking or causing a sensation of acrimony or sharpness on the tongue. The power of affecting the mind.

PU'NGENT, *a.* [*pungens*, from *pungo* to prick, Lat.] pricking. Affecting the tongue with a sensation of sharpness or acridness.

PU'NIC, [from *pœni*, or *Phœnicia*] a name given by the Romans to whatever related to the Carthaginians.

PU'NICE, *s.* [*punaise*, Fr.] a bug; a wall-louse.

PUNI'CEOUS, (*punisheous*) *a.* [from *puniceus* belonging to Carthage, Lat., because the purple dye was used by the Phenicians and Carthaginians in the greatest perfection] purple.

PU'NINESS, *s.* pettiness; smallness.

To PU'NISH, *v. a.* [from *punio*, Lat.] to chastise; to afflict with penalties or death, for the commission of some crime.

PU'NISHABLE, *a.* [*punissable*, Fr.] worthy of punishment; capable of punishment.

PU'NISHABLENESS, *s.* the quality of deserving or admitting punishment.

PU'NISHER, *s.* one who inflicts pains for a crime.

PU'NISHMENT, *s.* [*punissement*, Fr.] any penalty or pain inflicted on account of the violation of some law.

PU'NITIVE, *a.* [from *punio* to punish, Lat.] inflicting pain or punishment for the violation of some law.

PU'NITORY, *a.* [from *punio* to punish, Lat.] punishing; tending to punishment. *Punitory interest*, in civil law, is such interest of money as is due for delay of payment or breach of promise, &c.

PUNK, *s.* [*pung*, Sax.] a common prostitute; a strumpet; whore. "For dame Religion as for *punk*." *Hudibras.*

PU'NSTER, *s.* [from *pun*] a quibbler; a low wit, who endeavours at reputation by using words that have a double meaning.

To PUNT, *v. n.* to play at basset or ombre.

PU'NY, *a.* [*puisné*, Fr.] young; inferior. Petty.

PU'NY, *s.* a person young and inexperienced. A novice.

To PUP, *v. n.* to bring forth whelps or puppies.

PU'PIL, *s.* [*pupilla*, Lat.] the apple of the eye. A scholar, or one under the care of a tutor, from *pupillus*, Lat., or *pupille*, Fr. A ward, one under the care of a guardian.

PU'PILAGE, *s.* the state of a scholar or ward.

PU'PILLARY, *a.* [from *pupilla*, a person under age committed to the care of another, Lat.] pertaining to a pupil or ward.

PU'PPET, *s.* [*poupée*, Fr.] a small image moved by springs, and imitating the gestures of an actor. A person entirely under the direction of another.

PU'PPET-SHOW, *s.* a drama or play performed by wooden images moved by wires.

PU'PPY, *s.* [*poupée*, Fr., from *pupus* a baby, Lat.] a whelp, or the issue of a female dog. A name of contemptuous reproach, implying a person to be unworthy the name of a man.

PURBE'CK, a peninsula in the S. E. part of Dorsetshire, long famous for its stone, which is in great demand both for paving and building. Some of the finest kinds take a good polish, and are much used for chimney-pieces, hearths, &c. Tobacco-pipe clay is also found here in great quantities. There are several towns in Purbeck the principal of which is Corfe Castle, already taken notice of in its proper place.

PU'RBLIND. See POREBLIND.

PU'RCHASABLE, *a.* that may be purchased or bought.

To PU'RCHASE, *v. a.* [*purchasser*, Fr.] to buy for a price. To obtain at any expense. In sea-language, to draw in. "The capstan *purchases* apace"

PU'RCHASE, *s.* [*pourchas*, old Fr.] any thing bought or obtained for a price. Any thing of which possession is taken any other way than by inheritance.

PU'RCHASER, *s.* a buyer; one who gains any thing for a price.

PURE, *a.* [*purus*, Lat., *pur*, Fr.] unsullied. Clear, unaltered by any mixtures. Not connected with any thing extrinsic; as, "*pure* mathematics." Void of guilt, or sin. Not vitiated, applied to speech. Mere. Chaste. Ritually clean.

PU'RELY, *ad.* in a pure manner, innocently, merely.

PU'RENESS, *s.* the quality of being free from mixture, composition guilt, or vicious modes of speech.

PU'RFILE, *s.* [*pourfilée*, Fr.] a kind of trimming for women's gowns made of tinsel and thread; called also bobbinwork.

To PU'RFLE, *v. a.* [*pourfiler*, Fr.] to decorate with a wrought or flowered border; to border with embroidery.

PU'RFLE, or PU'RFLEW, *s.* [*pourfilée*, Fr.] a border of embroidery.

PURGA'TION, *s.* [from *purgo* to clease, Lat.] the act

of cleansing from bad or vicious mixtures. The act of cleansing the body downwards by medicine. The act of clearing from the imputation of guilt.

PU'RGATIVE, *a.* [*purgatif*, Fr., from *purgo* to cleanse, Lat.] having the power of cleansing the body by stool. Cathartic.

PU'RGATORY, *s.* [*purgatoire*, Fr., from *purgo* to cleanse, Lat.] a place, where departed souls, according to the Romish church, are cleansed from carnal impurities before their reception into heaven.

To PURGE, *v. a.* [*purger*, Fr., *purgo*, Lat.] to cleanse or clear. To clear from guilt, or imputation of guilt. To evacuate the body by stool. To clarify from dregs or impurities, applied to liquor.

PURGE, *s.* a medicine which cleanses the impurities of the body by stool.

PU'RGER, *s.* one who clears away any thing that is noxious; a purge; a cathartic.

PURIFICA'TION, *s.* [Fr., from *purus* pure, and *facio* to make, Lat.] the act of making pure, or cleansing from foreign mixtures. The act of cleansing from guilt, or bodily impurities.

PU'RIFICATIVE, PU'RIFICATORY, *a.* having the power or tendency to clear from impurities.

PU'RIFIER, *s.* a cleanser or refiner.

To PU'RIFY, *v. a.* [*purifier*, Fr., from *purus* pure, and *facio* to make, Lat.] to cleanse from impurity, filth, corruption, barbarousness, or improprieties.

PU'RIM, a solemn feast held among the Jews on the fourteenth and fifteenth of March, in memory of their deliverance from the conspiracy of Haman by Esther.

PU'RIST, *s.* [*puriste*, Fr.] one affectedly or superstitiously nice in the use of words.

PU'RITAN, *s.* a name formerly given in derision to the dissenters from the church of England, on account of their professing to follow the pure word of God, in opposition to all traditions and human constitutions.

PURITA'NICAL, *a.* relating to, or resembling Puritans.

PU'RITANISM, *s.* the tenets of a person who affects extraordinary purity in religion.

PU'RITY, *s.* [*puritè*, Fr., from *purus* pure, Lat.] cleanness, freeness from dirt, foulness, guilt, unchasteness, or foreign mixtures.

PURL, *s.* an embroidered border. A kind of medicated malt liquor, in which wormwood and other bitters are infused.

To PURL, *v. n.* to murmur or flow with a gentle noise. Actively, to adorn the edges with fringes or embroidery.

PU'RLIEU, (*púrlew*) *s.* the borders of a forest. A border or enclosure.

PU'RLINS, *s.* in architecture, those pieces of timber that lie across the rafters on the inside, to keep them from sinking in the middle of their length.

To PURLOIN, *v. a.* etymology uncertain; to steal, or take away the property of another privately.

PURLOINER, *s.* one that takes away the property of another privately.

PU'RPARTY, *s.* [*pour* and *parti*, Fr.] share; part in division.

PU'RPLE, *a.* [*purpureus*, Lat.] red tinctured with blue. In poetry, red. "*Purple* flood." *Dryden.*

PU'RPLE, *s.* the purple colour; a purple dress.

To PU'RPLE, *v. a.* [from *purpur* purple, Lat.] to make of a red colour mixed with blue. To make red.

PU'RPLES, *s.* (without a singular) spots of a livid red colour, which break out in malignant fevers. A purple fever.

PU'RPLISH, *a.* somewhat purple.

PU'RPORT, *s.* [*pourporte*, Fr.] the design, effect, or tendency of a discourse or writing.

To PU'RPORT, *v. a.* to show. To intend.

PU'RPOSE, *s.* [*propositum*, from *propono* to propose, Lat., *propos*, Fr.] intention or design. Effect. Consequence. Example. Suitableness to the end intended.

To PU'RPOSE, *v. a.* to intend, design, or resolve. Neuterly, to have an intention; to have a design.

PU'RPOSELY, *ad.* with intention or design.

PU'RPRISE, (*púrprize*) *s.* [*pourpris*, old Fr.] a close or enclosure; also, the whole compass of a manor.

To PURR, *v. n.* to murmur like a cat or leopard when pleased.

PURSE, *s.* [*purs*, Brit.] a bag in which money is kept.

To PURSE, *v. a.* to put into a purse. To gather up like the mouth of a purse.

PU'RSENET, *s.* a net of which the mouth is drawn together by a string.

PU'RSEPROUD, *s.* haughty on account of wealth.

PU'RSER, *s.* in a king's ship, is an officer who has the charge of the victuals, and takes care they are good, well laid up, and stored. He keeps a list of the ship's company, and sets down exactly the days of each man's admittance to pay.

PU'RSINESS, PU'RSIVENESS, *s.* shortness of breath.

PU'RSLAIN, *s.* [*portulaca*, Lat.] in botany, the peplis of Linnæus. The British species is the water-purslain, found in marshes and shallow stagnant waters, and flowering in September. The sea-purslain is a shrub found on the seashore. Cows, sheep, and goats, eat it.

PURSU'ABLE, *a.* fit to be pursued.

PURSU'ANCE, *s.* the prosecution, process, or continuation of an attempt.

PURSU'ANT, *a.* done in consequence of any thing.

To PURSU'E, *v. a.* [*poursuivre*, Fr.] to chase or follow as an enemy in order to seize. To continue an attempt. To follow as an example. To endeavour to attain. Neuterly, to go on, to proceed. A French idiom.

PURSU'ER, *s.* one who follows with an hostile intention.

PURSU'IT, (*pursüt*) *s.* [*poursuite*, Fr.] the act of following with hostile intention to take. An endeavour to attain. A prosecution or continuation of a design.

PURSUIVANT, (*púrsivant*) *s.* [Fr.] a state messenger. An attendant on an herald.

PU'RSY, *a.* [*poussif*, Fr.] fat and short-breathed.

PU'RTENANCE, *s.* [*appurténance*, Fr.] the pluck of an animal.

To PURVE'Y, *v. a.* [*pourvoir*, Fr.] to provide with conveniencies. To procure. Neuterly, to buy in provisions. Obsolete in the first sense.

PURVE'YANCE, *s.* provisions. The act of procuring provisions.

PURVE'YOR, *s.* one that procures victuals. A pimp, procurer.

PU'RVIEW, (*púrvew*) *s.* [*pourveu*, Fr.] proviso; a providing clause.

PU'RULENCE, PU'RULENCY, *s.* [*purulentus*, from *pus* corrupt matter, Lat.] the generation of matter in a wound.

PU'RULENT, *a.* [*purulentus*, from *pus* corrupt matter, Lat.] abounding with matter.

PUS, *s.* [Lat.] the matter of a well-digested sore.

To PUSH, *v. a.* [*pousser*, Fr.] to thrust, or drive by thrusting. To press forward. To enforce or drive to a conclusion. To importune or teaze. Neuterly, to make a thrust, effort, or attack.

PUSH, *s.* a thrust, an assault, an impulse. A forcible effort or struggle. Exigence; trial. A sudden emergence. A pimple; a wheal; pustule; from *pustula*, Lat.

PU'SHER, *s.* one who pushes forward.

PU'SHING, *a.* enterprising; vigorous.

PU'SHPIN, *s.* a child's play, wherein pins are pushed alternately.

PUSILLANI'MITY, *s.* [*pusillanimité*, Fr.] want of courage; meanness of spirit.

PUSILLA'NIMOUS, *a.* [*pusillanime*, Fr.] void of courage. Mean-spirited, or narrow-minded.

PUSILLA'NIMOUSNESS, *s.* meanness of spirit.

PUSS, *s.* the common appellation for a cat. A sorry woman. The sportman's name for a hare.

PU'STULE, *s.* [from *pus* matter, Lat.] a small swelling or tumour filled with matter. A pimple; an efflorescence.

PU'STULOUS, *a.* abounding in pustules or pimples.

To PUT, *v. a.* [*putter* to plant, Dan., according to Junius] to lay down or deposit. To place in any situation or condition. To expose or apply to any thing. To place, repose, or trust. To use any action by which the state or place of any thing is changed. To cause or produce. *To put by*, to turn off, divert, or thrust aside. *To put down*, to baffle, repress, crush, degrade, bring into disuse, confute, or commit to writing. *To put forth*, to propose, extend, emit, or exert. *To put in*, to interpose or drive to harbour. *To put in practice*, to use or exercise. *To put off*, to pull off, or lay aside; to delay or defeat by some artifice or excuse; to pass off by fraud or deceit; to procrastinate; to discard; to obtrude by false appearances or recommendations. *To put on*, or *upon*, to impute or charge; to forward or promote; to impose or inflict, to assume or take. *To put over*, to refer. *To put out*, to place at interest; to extinguish, applied to light or sight; to shoot like a plant; to extend from the body; to drive from or expel; to publish; to disconcert. *To put to*, to kill by; to punish by; to assist with. *To put to it*, to perplex, distress, or press hard. *To put up*, to pass by unrevenged; to expose to fate; to start; to hoard; to hide. Neuterly, to go or move; to shoot or germinate. *To put in*, to enter a haven, to offer a claim. *To put off*, to leave land. *To put to sea*, implies to set sail, or begin one's course. *To put up*, to offer one's self as a candidate; to advance or bring one's self forward. *To put up with*, implies to bear without resentment. SYNON. *Put* seems to have a general sense; *place* one more limited, meaning to *put* orderly and in a proper place.

PUT, *s.* an action or state of distress. A clownish person. A game at cards. *A put off*, implies a shift or excuse.

PU'TAGE, *s.* [*putain*, Fr.] in law, a prostitution on the woman's part.

PU'TANISM, *s.* [*putanisme*, Fr.] the manner of living, or trade of a prostitute; whoredom.

PU'TATIVE, *a.* [*putatif*, Fr., from *puto* to think, Lat.] supposed; reputed; imaginary.

PU'TID, *a.* [from *puteo* to stink, Lat.] mean, low, or worthless.

PU'TLOGS, or PU'TLOCKS, *s.* short pieces of timber, about seven feet long, used in building scaffolds, lying at right angles from the wall, and serving to bear the boards on which the builders stand.

PUTRE'DINOUS, *a.* [from *putresco* to putrefy, Lat.] stinking; rotten. "A *putredinous* ferment coagulates all humours, as milk with rennet is turned." *Floyer.*

PUTREFA'CTION, *s.* [*putrefaction*, Fr.], from *putris* rotten, and *facio* to make, Lat.] the state or act of growing rotten. A kind of fermentation of the intestine particles of bodies, which tends to destroy their form of existence.

PUTREFA'CTIVE, *a.* [from *putris* rotten, and *facio* to make, Lat.] making rotten.

To PU'TREFY, *v. a.* to make rotten. Neuterly, to grow rotten.

PUTRE'SCENCE, *s.* [from *putresco* to putrefy, Lat.] the state of rotting.

PUTRE'SCENT, *a.* [*putrescens*, from *putresco* to putrefy, Lat.] growing rotten.

PU'TRID, *a.* [*putridus*, from *putresco* to putrefy, Lat.] rotten, corrupted. *A putrid fever* is that in which the humours have so little circulation, that they fall into an intestine motion and putrefy.

PU'TRIDNESS, *s.* rottenness.

PU'TTER, *s.* one that states, proposes, or places. Followed by *on*, an inciter or instigator.

PU'TTINGSTONE, *s.* in some parts of Scotland, stones are laid at the gates of great houses, which they call *putting stones* for trials of strength.

PU'TTOCK, *s.* a buzzard. See BUZZARD and BITTERN.

PU'TTY, *s.* a kind of powder on which glass is ground. A paste made of white lead, &c., and linseed oil, used by glaziers. The powder of calcined tin is used in polishing, and giving the last gloss on iron and steel works.

To PU'ZZLE, *v. a.* [for *postle* from *pose*] to perplex or confound. To make intricate. To teaze, embarrass.

PU'ZZLE, *s.* embarrassment; perplexity.

PU'ZZLER, *s.* one who puzzles.

PWLLHE'LLY, a town of Carnarvonshire, in North Wales, 6 miles E. of Newin, 250 miles W. of London; with market on Wednesdays, for corn and other provisions.

PY'GARG, *s.* a bird.

PY'GMEAN, *a.* [from *pygmy*] like a pygmy. Belonging to a pygmy.

PY'GMY, *s.* [*pygnée*, Fr., from *pygme* a cubit, Gr.] a person belonging to a nation in Thrace, fabled to be only three spans high, and to have been devoured by cranes. A dwarf, or very short person.

PYLO'RUS, *s.* [from *pyle* a door, and *ouros* a keeper, Gr.] the lower orifice of the stomach.

PY'RAMID, *s.* [from *pyr* fire, Gr., because fire always ascends in the figure of a cone] in geometry, a solid, standing on a square or polygonical basis, and terminating at the top in a point. The Pyramids of Egypt are enormous piles of buildings within three leagues of Grand Cairo, and are justly called one of the seven wonders of the world. They are built upon a rocky bottom at the foot of the high mountains which run along the ancient course of the Nile, and separate Egypt from Lybia. There are many of these stupendous monuments of antiquity at a great distance in the desert, which are but little noticed, the attention of travellers being mostly attracted by those of Giza, five in number, the largest of which is supposed to have been built by Cheops, 14 years after the building of Solomon's temple; about 2,661 years ago; the breadth of one of its sides is 700 feet; its height 600 feet, and it is said to have employed three hundred and sixty thousand persons for twenty years in its building.—Various conjectures have for ages been made as to the purposes for which these enormous edifices were erected, but the discoveries of modern travellers, particularly those of the celebrated Roman artist Belzoni, who in 1818, under the auspices of the British Consul at Cairo, succeeded in opening one of them, for the first time, prove beyond all question, that they were erected as tombs for the reception of their mighty founders, the ancient kings of Egypt. The pyramids next in magnitude to those of Giza are the three pyramids of Saccara, and the *Southern* or *false pyramid*, in the plain of Mummies; the six *Dashour* pyramids; and two smaller ones in ruins near the Fioume mountains.

PYRA'MIDAL, PYRAMI'DICAL, *a.* resembling, or having the form of a pyramid.

PYRAMI'DICALLY, *ad.* in the form of a pyramid. "Thus they rise *pyramidically*." *Broome.*

PY'RAMIS, *s.* [Lat. and Gr.] a pyramid.

PYRE, *s.* [*pyra*, Lat.] a pile to be burnt. A funeral pile.

PYRENE'AN MOU'NTAINS or *PYRENEES*, mountains which divide France from Spain, and extend from the Mediterranean to the Ocean, being about 212 miles in length. They have different names, according to the different places in which they stand. There are only 5 passages over them from one country to the other; the 3 principal of which are from St. Sebastian to St. Jean de Luz, from Pampeluna to St. Jean de Luz, and from Jonqueira to Perpignan. These mountains yield great quantities of timber, with abundance of pitch and tar.

PYRE'TICKS, *s.* [from *pyretos* a fever, Gr.] medicines which cure fevers.

PYRETO'LOGY, *s.* [from *pyretos* a fever, and *logos* a discourse, Gr.] a treatise on fevers.

PYRI'TES, *s.* [from *pyr* fire, Gr.] firestone. Compound metallic bodies, found in detached masses, but of no determinately angular form.

PYROMA'NCY, *s.* [from *pyr* fire, and *manteia* divination, Gr.] divination by fire.

PYRO'METER, *s.* an instrument invented by Mr. Wedgwood, for ascertaining the degrees of heat in furnaces and intense fires.

PYRO'PHORI, *s.* in chemistry, compound substances which heat of themselves, and take fire on the admission of atmospheric air.

PY'ROSOMA, *s.* in natural history, a very remarkable phosphoric zoophite, which is sometimes found in the Atlantic Ocean, which, when they are numerous, appears illuminated with their lustre.

PYROTE'CHNICAL, (*pyrotéknikal*) *a.* [*pyrotechnique*, Fr.] engaged or skilled in fireworks.

PYROTE'CHNICS, (*pyrotékniks*) *s.* [from *pyr* fire, and *techne* art, Gr.] the art of employing fire to use or pleasure; the art of fireworks.

PYROTE'CHNY, *s.* [from *pyr* fire, and *techne* art, Gr.] the art of managing fire.

PY'RRHONISM, *s.* [from *Pyrrho* the founder of the sceptics] scepticism, or universal doubt.

PYX, or PY'XIS, *s.* [Lat.] the box in which the Romans keep the host. In anatomy, the acetabulum, or hollow of the hip-bone.

Q.

Q IS a consonant, the sixteenth letter of the English alphabet, called *keu*, from the French *queue*, or tail, it being as O with a tail to it. In the Gothic alphabet, it is in the form of an O, with a dot in the middle. Though it had a place in the Saxon alphabet, yet they generally substituted *cw* in its room, spelling *cwellan*, Sax., to quell or kill, in that manner. The *q* is never sounded alone, but in conjunction with *u*, as in *quibble*, *quarrel*, *quiet*, *quote*, &c., and never ends in any English word. As a numeral, Q stands for 500; and with a dash over it thus, $\overline{Q}$, for 500,000. Used as an abbreviature, *q* stands for quantity, or quantum. Thus among physicians, *q. pl.* is *quantum placet*, as much as you please; and *q. s. quantum sufficit*, i. e., as much as is necessary.—Q. E. D. among mathematicians, is, *quod erat demonstrandum*, i. e., which was to be demonstrated; and Q. E. F. *quod erat faciendum*, i. e., which was to be done. Q. D. among grammarians, is *quasi dictum*, i. e., as if it were said, as who should say.

QUAB, *s.* a sort of fish.

To QUACK, *v. n.* [*quacken* to cry as a goose, Belg.] to cry like a duck; in this sense it is often written *quaake*, to express the sound better. To chatter loudly and boastingly.

QUACK, *s.* a person who pretends to arts which he does not understand, generally applied to ignorant pretenders in physic.

QUA'CKERY, *s.* the practice of physic without judgment or knowledge.

QUA'CKSALVER, *s.* one who brags of medicines or salves; a mountebank; a medicaster; a charlatan.

QUA'DRA, *s.* a word used in composition from *quadrans*, Lat. signifying four.

QUADRAGE'SIMA, *s.* [from *quadragesimus* fortieth, Lat.] is a denomination given to Lent from its consisting of forty days. Hence also, the first Sunday of Lent is called *Quadragesima Sunday*, and the preceding Sundays, *Quinquagesima*, *Sexagesima*, *Septuagesima*.

QUADRAGE'SIMAL, *a.* [from *quadragesimus* fortieth, Lat.] belonging to Lent; used in Lent.

QUA'DRANGLE, *s.* [from *quatuor* four, and *angulus* an angle, Lat.] a square; a figure with four right angles.

QUADRA'NGULAR, *a.* square, having four right angles.

QUA'DRANT, *s.* [*quadrans*, from *quatuor* four, Lat.] the fourth part; the quarter; a quarter of a circle. An instrument containing the fourth part of a circle, with which altitudes are measured.

QUADRA'NTAL, *a.* included in the fourth part of a circle.

QUA'DRATE, *a.* [*quadratus*, from *quatuor* four, Lat.] square, or having four equal and parallel sides; divisible into four equal parts. Suited; applicable; used with *to*, from *quadrans*, Lat.

QUA'DRATE, *s.* a square or surface having four equal and parallel sides. In astrology, an aspect of the heavenly bodies, in which they are distant 90 degrees from each other.

To QUA'DRATE, *v. n.* [*quadro*, from *quatuor* four, Lat.] to suit, or be accommodated; followed by *with*.

QUADRA'TIC, *a.* four-square; belonging to a square. *Quadratic Equations*, in algebra, are such as retain, on the unknown side, the square of the root, or the number sought; and are of two sorts; first, *simple quadratics*, where the square of the unknown root is equal to the absolute number given; secondly, *affected quadratics*, which are such as have, between the highest power of the unknown number and the absolute number given, some intermediate power of the unknown number.

QUA'DRATURE, *s.* [*quadratura*, from *quatuor* four, Lat.] the act of squaring. The first and last quarters of the moon. The state of being square; a quadrate; a square.

QUADRE'NNIAL, *a.* [from *quatuor* four, and *annus* a year, Lat.] containing four years; happening every fourth year.

QUA'DRIBLE, *a.* that may be squared.

QUADRI'FID, *a.* [from *quatuor* four, and *findo* to split, Lat.] cloven into four parts.

QUADRILA'TERAL, *a.* [from *quatuor* four, and *latus* a side, Lat.] having four sides.

QUADRILA'TERALNESS, *s.* the property of having four right-lined sides.

QUADRI'LLE, *s.* [Fr.] a game at cards.

QUA'DRIN, *s.* [*quadrinus*, from *quatuor* four, Lat.] a mite; a small piece of money in value about a farthing.

QUADRINO'MIAL, *a.* [from *quatuor* four, and *nomen* a name, Lat.] consisting of four denominations.

QUADRIPA'RTITE, *a.* [from *quatuor* four, and *pars* a part, Lat.] having four parts; divided into four parts.

QUADRIPARTI'TION, *s.* a division by four, or the taking the fourth part of any quantity or number.

QUADRIPHY'LLOUS, *a.* [from *quatuor* four, Lat., and *phyllon* a leaf, Gr.] having four leaves.

QUADRIRE'ME, *s.* [from *quatuor* four, and *remus* an oar, Lat.] a galley with four banks of oars.

QUADRISY'LLABLE, *s.* [from *quatuor* four, Lat., and *syllable*] a word of four syllables.

QUADRIVA'LVES, *s.* [from *quatuor* four, and *valvæ* doors, Lat.] doors with four folds.

QUADRIVIAL, *a.* [from *quatuor* four, and *via* a way, Lat.] having four ways meeting in a point.

QUA'DRUPED, *s.* [from *quatuor* four, and *pes* a foot, Lat.] an animal that goes on four feet.

QUADRU'PLE, *a.* [*quadruplus*, from *quatuor* four, Lat.] four-fold.

To QUADRU'PLICATE, *v. a.* [*quadruplico*, from *quatuor* four, Lat.] to double twice; to make four-fold.

QUADRUPLICA'TION, *s.* [*quadruplicatio*, from *quatuor* four, Lat.] the taking a thing four times.

QUADRU'PLY, *ad.* to a fourfold quantity.

QUÆ'RE, *v. imp.* [Lat.] inquire; seek. A word made use of when a thing is recommended to inquiry.

To QUAFF, *v. a.* (etymology uncertain) to drink; to swallow in large draughts. Neuterly, to drink much.

To QUA'FFER, *v. n.* to feel out.

QUA'GGA, *s.* in zoology, a species of wild horse, which inhabits the South of Africa.

QUA'GGY, *a.* boggy; not solid.

QUA'GMIRE, *s.* [i. e., *quaking mire*] a bog which trembles under one's feet; a shaking marsh.

QUAIL, *s.* [*quaglia*, Ital.] a bird of game, perhaps so called from its mournful cry.

To QUAIL, *v. n.* [*quelen*, Belg.] to languish, or grow dispirited; to fade, to decline. Actively, to quell, crush, depress, sink, overpower. Not used.

QUAI'LPIPE, *s.* a pipe with which fowlers allure quails.

QUAINT, *a.* [*comptus*, Lat.] nice; exact to excess. Subtilly contrived, fine spun, affected. Neat, pretty.

QUAI'NTLY, *ad.* nicely; exactly; artfully.

QUAI'NTNESS, *s.* petty elegance; nicety.

To QUAKE, *v. n.* [*cwacan*, Sax.] to shake or tremble with cold or fear. To shake with the least jog or motion.

QUAKE, *s.* a shudder, or trembling motion.

QUA'KEGRASS, *s.* a kind of grass, of which there are two kinds, the small and the common.

QUA'KERS, or FRIENDS, a religious sect who made their appearance in England about the middle of the 17th century. With Christians in general they maintain the doctrines of the Trinity, the divinity of Christ, and the atonement, and the divine authority of the Sacred Scriptures. The foundation of their system is, that God has communicated to every man a portion of holy light, or sacred instruction, by the influence of his Spirit, to which if men will give heed they will grow in wisdom and grace, and be made fit for everlasting glory. As they believe that the aid of the Spirit is most effectually sought in silence of mind, they do not so generally as other Christians celebrate their worship aloud by preaching and prayer, but wait till they deem themselves moved by the Spirit of God before they enter on any ministerial exercise. They do not administer baptism or the Lord's Supper, and regard titles, oaths, and war, as unlawful.

QUALIFICA'TION, *s.* [*qualification*, Fr.] that which makes any person or thing fit. An accomplishment. Abatement; diminution.

To QUA'LIFY, *v. a.* [*qualifier*, Fr.] to accomplish; to render fit for any thing or employment. To abate, soften, or diminish. To modify; to regulate.

QUA'LITY, *s.* [*qualitas*, from *qualis* of what kind, Lat.] nature, relatively considered. A property or accident. Disposition or temper. Virtue or vice. Character. Accomplishment. Rank. Nobility. Persons of high rank collectively.

QUALM, (*quawm*) *s.* [*cwealm*, a sudden stroke of death, Sax.] a sudden fit of sickness, or sickly languor.

QUA'LMISH, (*quawmish*) *a.* seized with a sickly languor.

QUANDA'RY, *s.* [*qu'en dirai-je?* what shall I say about it? Fr., *Skinner*] a doubt, a state of perplexity and uncertainty. A low word.

QUANG-SI, or *QUAMSI'*, an inland province in the S. of China. It produces plenty of rice, being watered by several large rivers. The southern part is a flat country, and well cultivated: but the northern is full of mountains covered with trees. It contains mines of all sorts; and particularly a gold mine. They have a particular tree, of whose pith they make bread; and there are little insects which produce white wax. A prodigious number of wild animals, curious birds, and uncommon insects are found here. The capital is Quei-ling, or Kouei-ling.

QUANG-TO'NG, *QUAMTU'M*, or *CANTO'N*, a province of China, bounded on the E. by Kiang-Si and Fokien; on the S. by the Ocean; and on the W. by Tonquin. It is diversified by valleys and mountains, and yields two crops of corn in a year. It abounds in gold, jewels, silk, pearls, tin, quicksilver, sugar, brass, iron, steel, saltpetre, ebony, and several sorts of odoriferous wood; beside fruits of all sorts. They have lemons of the size of a man's head; and another sort which grows out at the trunk of the tree, whose rind is very hard, and contains a great number of little cells full of an excellent yellow pulp. They have a prodigious number of ducks, whose eggs they hatch in ovens; and a tree whose wood is remarkably hard and heavy, and thence called iron-wood. The mountains are covered with a sort of osiers, which creep along the ground, and are so tough that they make baskets, hurdles, mats, and ropes of them. Canton is the capital.

QUA'NTITY, [*quantitas*, from *quantus* how much, Lat.] that property of a thing which answers to the question, *how much?* that which can be increased or diminished. In grammar, the length of time used in pronouncing a syllable.

QUA'NTUM, *s.* [Lat.] quantity or amount. "The *quantum* of presbyterian merit." *Swift.*

QUA'RANTAIN, QUA'RANTINE, *s.* [*quarantain*, Fr.] the space of forty days, which a ship's crew, coming from places affected with the plague, is obliged to observe, without intercourse or commerce with others.

To QUA'RREL, *v. n.* [*querelle*, Fr.] to debate, dispute, or fall into variance; to scuffle, squabble, fight.

QUA'RREL, *s.* [*querelle*, Fr.] a scuffle, petty fight, brawl, contest, or dispute. A cause of dispute. Something that gives right to mischief or reprisal. Objection; ill-will. An arrow with a square head, from *quadrilla*, Ital.

QUA'RRELLER, *s.* he who quarrels.

QUA'RRELLOUS, *a.* [*querelleux*, Fr.] petulant; easily provoked to enmity; quarrelsome.

QUA'RRELSOME, *a.* inclined to brawls; easily provoked; choleric; irascible; petulant.

QUA'RRELSOMELY, *ad.* in a quarrelsome manner; petulantly; cholericly.

QUA'RRELSOMENESS, *s.* petulance; cholericness.

QUA'RRY, *s.* [*quarré*; Fr.] a square. Game flown at by a hawk. A mine whence stones are dug. An arrow with a square head, from *quadreau*, Fr.

To QUA'RRY, *v. n.* to prey upon. A low word.

QUA'RRYMAN, *s.* one who digs in a quarry.

QUART, (*quawrt*) *s.* [*quart*, Fr.] the fourth part of a gallon. A vessel which holds the fourth part of a gallon.

QUA'RTAN, *s.* [from *quartus* fourth, Lat.] an ague happening every fourth day.

QUARTA'TION, (*quartáshon*) *s.* [from *quartus* fourth, Lat.] an operation made by refiners, wherein a fourth part of gold and three parts of silver are compounded.

QUA'RTER, (*quawrter*) *s.* [*quartier*, Fr.] a fourth part. A region of the skies, alluding to the seaman's card, or the four points of the horizon. A particular part of the town or country. The place where soldiers are lodged or stationed. A proper station. Mercy, or pardon of life shewn by a conqueror. A measure of eight bushels. A part of a shoe, which makes up one side of the heel, and contains the strap which holds the buckle. A cleft or chink in a horse's hoof from top to bottom.

To QUA'RTER, (*quawrter*) *v. a.* to divide into four parts. To divide, or break by force. To station or lodge soldiers. To divide into regions. To feed or diet. To bear as an appendage to one's hereditary arms. To lodge.

QUA'RTERAGE, (*quawrteraje*) *s.* a quarterly allowance.

QUA'RTERDAY, (*quawrterday*) *s.* one of the days by which the year is divided into four parts, and on which rents are paid.

QUARTERDE'CK, (*quawrterdeck*) *s.* the short upper deck of a ship.

QUA'RTERLY, (*quawrterly*) *a.* containing a fourth part.

QUA'RTERLY, (*quawrterly*) *ad.* once in a quarter of a year.

QUA'RTERMASTER, (*quawrtermaster*) *s.* one who regulates the quarters or lodgings of soldiers.

QUAR'TERN, (*quawrtern*) *s.* a gill, or the fourth part of a pint.

QUA'RTERSTAFF, (*quawrterstaff*) *s.* a staff of defence, so called from the manner of using it; one hand being placed on the middle, and the other half way between that and the end.

QUA'RTILE, (*quawrtile*) *s.* an aspect of the planets when they are three sines, or 90 degrees, distant from each other; and is marked thus, □.

QUA'RTO, (*quawrto*) *s.* [from *quartus* fourth, Lat.] the size of a book in which a sheet is doubled so as to contain four leaves.

QUARTZ, *s.* in mineralogy, a variety of siliceous earths, mixed with a small portion of lime or alumine.

To QUASH, *v. a.* [*quasso*, Lat., *quassen*, Belg.] to crush; to squeeze. To subdue suddenly. To make void, or annul. Neuterly, to be shaken with a noise.

QUASH, *s.* a pompion.

To QUA'SSATE, *v. a.* [from *quasso* to shake, Lat.] to shake or brandish.

QUASSA'TION, *s.* [from *quasso* to shake, Lat.] a brandishing or shaking.

QUATE'RNARY, *s.* [*quaternarius*, from *quatuor* four, Lat.] the number four.

QUA'TER-COUSINS, (*káterkuzens*) fourth cousins, which is the last degree of kindred.

QUATE'RNION, *s.* [*quaternio*, from *quatuor* four, Lat.] the number four.

QUA'TRAIN, *s.* [*quatrain*, Fr.] a stanza consisting of four lines rhyming alternately.

QUA'VER, *s.* a note in music, two of which make a crotchet.

To QUA'VER, *v. n.* [*cwavan*, Sax.] to shake the voice; to speak or sing with a tremulous voice. To shake; to vibrate.

QUAY, (*key*) *s.* [*quai*, Fr.] a key, or artificial bank on a sea or river, whereon goods are landed.

QUEAN, (*queen*) *s.* a worthless woman; a strumpet; a drab; a jade.

QUE'ASINESS, (*quéeziness*) *s.* the sickness of a nauseated stomach.

QUE'ASY, (*quéezy*) *a.* (of uncertain etymology) sick with nauseousness. Squeamish; causing nauseousness; fastidious.

QUEBE'C, the capital of Canada, in North America. Almost all the houses of Canada are built of stone, and its inhabitants are about 21,000 in number. The English made several unsuccessful attempts to reduce this place to their obedience; it was taken, however, in 1759, by general Wolfe, who, having received several wounds in the course of the action, expired just as his troops had obtained a complete victory. Lat. 46. 48. N., long. 71. 10. W. See CAPE BRETON.

To QUECK, *v. n.* to shrink; to shew pain. Obsolete.

QUEEN, *s.* [*cwen*, Sax.] a woman invested with sovereign power. The wife of a king. A pictured card painted with the figure of a queen.

To QUEEN, *v. n.* to play the queen.

QUEEN-OF-THE-MEADOWS, *s.* in botany, the common meadowsweet.

QUEE'NBOROUGH, (*Quéenbŏrŏ*) an ancient, but poor town of Kent, in the Isle of Sheppey, situated at the mouth of the river Medway. The chief employment of the inhabitants is oyster-dredging, oysters being here in great plenty and of a fine flavour. It is 15 miles N. W. of Canterbury, and 44 E. of London. Markets on Monday and Thursday. Pop. 786.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S SOUND, a Sound at the N. extremity of New Zealand, near Cook's Strait, lying in lat. 41. 0. S., and long. 184. 19. E.

QUEEN'S COUNTY, a county in Ireland, in the province of Leinster, about 25 miles square; bounded on the N. and W. by King's County and part of Tipperary, on the E. by Kildare and part of Carlow, and on the S. by Kilkenny. It was formerly full of woods and bogs, but is now much improved. It contains 55 parishes. Sends three members to parliament. Pop. 146,000. Maryborough is the capital.

QUEEN'S FERRY, a town of Linlithgowshire, seated on the Frith of Forth, where it is not more than 2 miles wide. It is a much-frequented ferry, and is 9 miles W. of Edinburgh.

QUEER, *a.* odd; strange; particular.

QUEE'RLY, *ad.* particularly; oddly.

QUEE'RNESS, *s.* oddness; particularity.

QUEEST, *s.* [from *questus* complaint, Lat., according to Skinner] a ring-dove, a kind of wild-pigeon.

To QUELL, *v. a.* [*cwellan*, Sax.] to subdue or crush; originally, to kill. Neuterly, to die.

QUE'LLER, *s.* one that crushes or subdues.

QUE'LQUECHOSE, [Fr.] a trifle; a kickshaw.

To QUEME, *v. n.* [*cweman*, Sax.] to please. An old word.

To QUENCH, *v. a.* [*cwencen*, Sax.] to extinguish fire, allay thirst, or still any passion or commotion. Neuterly, to cool; to grow cool.

QUE'NCHABLE, *a.* capable of being extinguished, allayed or appeased.

QUE'NCHER, *s.* one that quenches; an extinguisher.

QUE'NCHLESS, *a.* not to be extinguished.

QUE'RELE, *s.* [*querela*, from *queror* to complain, Lat.] a complaint to a court.

QUE'RENT, *s.* [*querens*, from *queror* to complain, Lat.] the complainant; the plaintiff.

QUEBEC.

LONDON PUBLISHED BY THOMAS KELLY, 17, PATERNOSTER ROW.

QUERIMO'NIOUS, *a.* [*querimonia*, from *queror* to complain, Lat.] querulous; complaining.

QUERIMO'NIOUSLY, *ad.* querulously; with complaint.

QUERIMO'NIOUSNESS, *s.* complaining temper.

QUE'RIST, *s.* [from *quæro*, Lat.] one who asks a question; an inquirer.

QUERN, *s.* [*cweorn*, Sax.] a handmill.

QUE'RPO, *s.* [corrupted from *cuerpo*, Span.] a close-bodied coat or waistcoat.

QUE'RRY, for EQUE'RRY, *s.* [*écuyer*, Fr.] a groom belonging to a prince, or one conversant in the stables of a king.

QUE'RULOUS, *a.* [*querulus*, from *queror* to complain, Lat.] mourning; habitually complaining.

QUE'RULOUSLY, *ad.* in a complaining manner.

QUE'RULOUSNESS, *s.* habit or quality of complaining mournfully.

QUE'RY, *s.* [from *quære*, Lat.] a question or inquiry which wants a solution.

To QUE'RY, *v. a.* to ask questions.

QUEST, *s.* [*queste*, Fr., from *quæro* to seek, Lat.] search; the act of seeking. An impannelled jury, contracted from *inquest*. An examination. Searches collectively. Request.

To QUEST, *v. n.* [*quester*, Fr.] to go in search.

QUE'STANT, *s.* seeker; endeavourer after.

QUE'STION, (the *tion* is pronounced as spelt in this word and its following derivatives) *s.* [from *quæro* to seek, Lat.] any thing proposed to be examined, answered, or debated. The subject of debate. A doubt. A trial. Examination by torture.

To QUE'STION, *v. a.* to examine one by questions; to doubt, or be uncertain of. Neuterly, to inquire; to debate with a person by interrogatories.

QUE'STIONABLE, *a.* liable to doubt or dispute.

QUE'STIONABLENESS, *s.* the quality of being questionable.

QUE'STIONARY, *a.* inquiring; asking questions.

QUE'STIONER, *s.* an inquirer; an interrogator.

QUE'STIONLESS, *ad.* certainly; without doubt.

QUE'STMAN, QUE'STMONGER, *s.* a starter of law-suits or prosecutions.

QUE'STRIST, *s.* a seeker; a pursuer.

QUE'STUARY, *a.* [from *quæstus* gain, Lat.] studious of profit.

QUIB, *s.* a sarcasm; a bitter taunt.

QUI'BBLE, *s.* [from *quidlibet* what you please, Lat.] a low conceit founded on the mere sound of words; a pun.

To QUI'BBLE, *v. n.* to pun, equivocate, or play on the mere sound of words.

QUI'BBLER, *s.* an equivocator.

QUI'BERON, a small peninsula in the department of Morbihan, to the N. of Belleisle; also, a small island called the point of Quiberon, separated from the peninsula by a channel; the sea next it is called the Bay of Quiberon. It is remarkable for an ill-conceived expedition against France, of English troops and emigrants, in 1795. A terrible slaughter was made of these last devoted men, who seem, on this occasion, to have formed the forlorn hope; they were pushed foremost in attack, and left behind in retreat.

QUICK, *a.* [*cwic*, Sax.] living, opposed to death. Swift, opposed to slow. Speedy, opposed to delay. Active, nimble, or sprightly. SYNON. When we are *assiduous* at work, we lose no time; when *expeditious*, we defer not, but finish immediately: when *quick*, we work with activity. *Idleness*, *delay*, and *slowness*, are the three defects opposite to those three good qualities.

QUI'CKLY, *ad.* in a nimble, speedy, or ready manner. SYNON. The word *quickly* seems more proper to express the motion with which we act; its reverse is—*slowly*. The word *soon* respects the time when the action is performed; its reverse is *late*. The word *speedily* has a greater relation to the time we employ about a thing; its reverse is—*long time*.

QUICK, *s.* a live animal. The living flesh, or sensible parts. Not in use in the first sense.

To QUI'CKEN, *v. a.* [*cwicean*, Sax.] to make alive. To hasten. To actuate or excite. Neuterly, to become alive.

QUI'CKENER, *s.* one who makes alive; that which accelerates or actuates.

QUI'CKEN-TREE, *s.* the mountain ash.

QUI'CKGRASS, *s.* the dog-grass.

QUI'CKLIME, *s.* lime not quenched with water.

QUI'CKLY, *ad.* speedily; nimbly.

QUI'CKNESS, *s.* speed; swiftness. Activity. Sensibility Sharpness; pungency.

QUI'CKSAND, *s.* a moving sand. Unsolid ground.

To QUI'CKSET, *v. a.* to set with living plants

QUI'CKSET, *s.* a plant set to grow.

QUI'CKSIGHTED, (*quicksīted*) *a.* seeing soon; having a sharp sight.

QUI'CKSIGHTEDNESS, *s.* sharpness of sight.

QUI'CKSILVER, or MERCURY, *s.* a fluid mineral, the heaviest of all known bodies next to gold, of the colour of silver, and so subtile that it penetrates the parts of all other metals, renders them brittle, and partly dissolves them.

QUI'CKSILVERED, *a.* overlaid with quicksilver.

QUI'DDANY, *s.* [*quidden* a quince, Teut.] confection of quinces made with sugar; marmalade.

QUI'DDIT, *s.* [from *quidlibet* what you please, Lat., *quedit*, Fr.] a subtlety or equivocation. A low word.

QUI'DDITY, [*quidditas*, low Lat.] a trifling nicety, or cavil. Essence; that which is a proper answer to the question, *Quid est?* What is it?

QUIE'SCENCE, *s.* [from *quiesco* to rest, Lat.] a state of rest; repose.

QUIE'SCENT, *a.* [from *quiesco* to rest, Lat.] at rest; not changing place; lying at repose.

QUI'ET, *a.* [from *quiesco* to rest, Lat.] still; free from disturbance, motion, passion, or strife. Smooth. Not noisy.

QUI'ET, *s.* [*quies*, Lat.] rest, repose, tranquillity, peace, security.

To QUI'ET, *v. a.* to calm or make silent; to put to rest; to pacify; to still.

QUI'ETER, *s.* the person or thing that quiets.

QUI'ETISM, *s.* the doctrine of the Quietists, a religious sect which excited great attention towards the close of the 17th century. They professed to love God for himself, independent of any rewards or punishments. They believed that the souls of good men may attain in this world to a state of rest; in which they are, as it were swallowed up in God, and have no need of prayer, singing or vows.

QUI'ETLY, *ad.* without noise, disturbance, motion, or resistance.

QUI'ETNESS, *s.* a state of mind free from the turbulence of passion.

QUI'ETSOME, *a.* calm, still, undisturbed.

QUI'ETUDE, *s.* [*quiétude*, Fr.] repose or tranquillity.

QUILL, *s.* [*caulis*, Lat.] the hard strong feather of the wing, of which pens are made. A pen. The dart of a porcupine. A reed on which weavers wind their threads. An instrument with which musicians strike their strings.

QUI'LLWORT, *s.* in botany, the isoëtes of Linnæus. The British species is the mountain quillwort, of which there are three varieties; the long-leaved, short-leaved, and flexible.

QUILT, *s.* [*kulcht*, Belg.] a cover made by stitching one cloth over another with some soft substance between them.

To QUILT, *v. a.* to stitch one cloth over another with some soft substance between them.

QUI'NARY, *a.* [from *quinque* five, Lat.] consisting of five.

QUINCE, *s.* [*quidden*, Teut.] a fruit somewhat resembling a pear.

To QUINCH, *v. n.* to stir; to flounce, as in resentment or pain.

QUINCU'NCIAL, (*quinkúnshial*) *a.* having the form of a quincunx.

QUI'NCUNX, *s.* [from *quinque* five, Lat.] *Quincunx order*, is applied to a plantation of trees, disposed in a square, consisting of five trees, one at each corner, and a fifth in the middle; which disposition, repeated again and again, forms a regular grove, wood, or wilderness.

QUINQUAGE'SIMA, *s.* [Lat.] a Sunday so called, because it is the fiftieth day before Easter, reckoned in whole numbers. Shrove Sunday.

QUINQUA'NGULAR, *a.* [from *quinque* five, and *angulus* a corner, Lat.] having five corners.

QUINQUARTI'CULAR, *a.* [from *quinque* five, and *articulus* an article, Lat.] consisting of five articles.

QUI'NQUEFID, *a.* [from *quinque* five, and *findo* to split, Lat.] cloven in five.

QUINQUE'NNIAL, *a.* [from *quinque* five, and *annus* a year, Lat.] lasting five years; happening once in five years.

QUI'NSY, *s.* (corrupted from *squinancy*) an inflammatory swelling in the throat.

QUINT, *s.* [*quint*, Fr.] a sequence of five. Commonly applied to five cards, at the game of piquet.

QUI'NTAIN, [*quint*, Fr.] a post with a turning top. See QUINTIN.

QUI'NTAL, *s.* [q. d., *centale*, from *centum* an hundred, Lat.] a hundred pounds weight.

QUI'NTESSENCE, *s.* [sometimes accented on the second syllable, from *quintus* fifth, and *essentia* essence, Lat.] in alchymy, the fifth, or last and highest essence; an extract of any thing containing all its virtues.

QUINTESSE'NTIAL, (*quintessénshial*) *a.* consisting of quintessence.

QUI'NTIN, *s.* [*quintain*, Fr.] an upright post, on the top of which is a cross turned round on a pin, having a broad board and a heavy sand-bag at each end; the person playing at the game used to strike the broad board with his lance, and endeavour to pass by before the sand-bag could strike him, in its revolution, on the back.

QUI'NTUPLE, *a.* [*quintuplus*, from *quinque* five, Lat.] five-fold.

QUIP, *s.* [derived from *whip*] a sharp jest or taunt; a sarcasm: a jeer, a joke.

To QUIP, *v. a.* to rally with bitter sarcasms; to taunt; to jeer.

QUI'QUI, *s.* in zoology, a species of weasel which lives under ground in South America.

QUIRE, *s.* [*chœur*, Fr.] a body of singers; a chorus. That part of the church where service is sung. A bundle of paper consisting of 24 sheets, from *cahier*, Fr.

To QUIRE, *v. n.* to sing in concert.

QUI'RISTER, *s.* one who sings in concert at divine service; a chorister.

QUIRK, *s.* (etymology uncertain) a quick stroke or sharp fit. A smart taunt. An artful distinction. Subtilty; evasion.

To QUIT, *v. a.* part. pass. *quit*, preter., *I have quit*, or *quitted*; [*quitter*, Fr.] to discharge an obligation of duty; to make even. To set free or discharge from. To perform. To clear a debt. To abandon or forsake. To resign or give up.

QUI'TCH-GRASS, *s.* [*cwice*, Sax.] the dog-grass.

QUITE, *ad.* [*quitte* free, Fr., hence the original expression *quite* and *clean*; i. e., with a clean riddance] entirely; perfectly; completely.

QUI'TO, a province of Peru, in South America. The country is pretty well cultivated, and the towns and villages are populous. The air is exceedingly temperate. There is much gold in the northern parts. It is surrounded by the Cordilleras de los Andes, and is generally reckoned about 400 miles long, and 200 broad.

QUI'TO, a town of South America, capital of a province of the same name. It is seated in a pleasant valley between two chains of the Andes, on higher ground than the rest of habitable Peru, being above 300 yards higher than the level of the sea. It is a bishop's see, and contains several convents and an university. All sorts of merchandise and commodities are exceedingly dear, on account of the difficulty of bringing them hither. The inhabitants amount to between 50 and 60,000. Lat. 0. 13½. S., long. 78. 15. W.

QUI'T-RENT, *s.* a small rent paid yearly in token of subjection to the lord of the manor; by which the tenant is quit and free from all other rents or services.

QUITS, *interj.*, a word used when any thing is repaid, or the opposite parties in a game are even.

QUI'TTANCE, *s.* [*quittance*, Fr.] a discharge from debt or obligation. A return or recompense. An acquittance.

QUI'TTER, *s.* a deliverer. The scoria or dross of tin. The matter of a sore or wound.

QUI'TTERBONE, *s.* a hard round swelling on the coronet, between the heel and the quarter of a horse's foot.

QUI'VER, *s.* [perhaps corrupted from *couvrir* to cover, Fr.] a case for arrows.

To QUI'VER, *v. n.* to quake; to play to and fro with a trembling motion.

QUI'VERED, *a.* furnished with, or placed in, a quiver.

QUO'DLIBET, *s.* [Lat.] a nice point, or subtilty; a quirk.

QUODLIBETA'RIAN, *s.* [from *quodlibet* what you please, Lat.] one who talks or disputes on any subject.

QUODLIBE'TICAL, *a.* [from *quodlibet* what you please, Lat.] not restrained to a particular subject.

QUOIF, or COIF, *s.* [*coëffe*, or *coiffe*, Fr.] a cap. Particularly applied to that worn by a serjeant at law.

QUO'IFFURE, *s.* [*coëffure*, Fr.] head-dress.

QUOIN, or COIN, *s.* [*coin*, Fr.] a corner. A wedge used in raising cannon, and for keeping things firm.

QUOITS, or COITS, *s.* a game played by throwing any thing from one stated point to another.

To QUOIT, *v. n.* to play at quoits; to throw from place to place. Actively, to throw.

QUO'NDAM, *s.* [Lat.] having been formerly. A ludicrous word.

QUO'RUM, *s.* [from *quorum*, the first word in the commission] a bench of justices; one in a commission without whom the rest cannot act.

QUO'TA, *s.* [from *quotus* how much, Lat.] a share or proportion.

QUOTA'TION, *s.* the act of producing the passages of an author, either to illustrate or confirm. A passage produced from some author. Citation.

To QUOTE, *v. a.* [*quoter*, Fr.] to cite a passage from an author.

QUO'TER, *s.* he that quotes; a citer.

QUOTH, *v. imperf.* [from *cwothan* to speak or say, Sax.] he says or said; though sometimes applied to the first person, as *quoth I*; but never properly to the second.

QUOTI'DIAN, *a.* [from *quotus* how much, and *dies* a day, Lat.] happening every day; daily.

QUOTI'DIAN, *s.* [from *quotus* how much, and *dies* a day, Lat.] a fever that returns every day.

QUO'TIENT, (*quóshient*) *s.* [*quotient*, Fr., from *quoties*, how often? Lat.] the number which shews how often a smaller number is contained in a greater, or how often the divisor is contained in the dividend.

QUO WARRA'NTO, *s.* is a writ which lies against a person or corporation that usurps any franchise or liberty against the king, as to have a fair, market, or the like, in order to oblige the usurper to shew by what right or title he holds or claims such franchise.

R.

R IS the seventeenth letter of the alphabet, and is called a canine letter, because the pronunciation of it resembles the snarling of a cur. Its sound is uniform. In words derived from the Greek it is followed by an *h*, as in *rhapsody*, &c. Used as a numeral, R anciently stood for 80, and dashed, thus, $\bar{R}$, for 80,000; but the Greek ρ signified 100. In the prescriptions of physicians, R stands for *recipe*, or take.

To RABA'TE, *v. n.* [*rabattre*, Fr.] in falconry, to recover a hawk to the fist again.

To RA'BBET, *v. a.* [*rabatre*, or *raboter*, Fr.] to plane or cut channels in boards, so as to make them fit each other.

RA'BBET, *s.* a joint made by paring two pieces of wood so as to wrap over each other.

RA'BBI, or RA'BBIN, *s.* [from *rab*, Heb.] a doctor or teacher among the Jews.

RA'BBIT, *s.* [*robbe*, *robbekin*, Belg.] a small animal that burrows in warrens, esteemed for its flesh and fur. It was not originally a native of Britain, but was imported into these kingdoms from Spain.

RA'BBLE, *s.* [from *rabula* a wrangler, Lat.] a tumultuous crowd of low people.

RA'BBLEMENT, *s.* the lowest order of people; the vulgar. Not in use.

RA'BDOMANCY, *s.* [from *rabdos* a rod, and *manteia* divination, Gr.] See RHABDOMANCY, which is the most proper spelling.

RA'BID, *a.* [from *rabies* rage, Lat.] fierce or furious; bad.

RA'BINET, *s.* a small piece of ordnance, between a falconet and a base.

RACCOO'N. See RACKOON.

RACE, *s.* [*race*, Fr.] a family ascending or descending. A generation. A particular breed. A root or sprig of ginger, from *rayz de gengibre*, Span. A particular strength or taste, applied to wine. An extraordinary force, applied to the understanding. A contest or course on foot or horseback, from *ras*, Isl.

RA'CEHORSE, *s.* a horse bred to run against others.

RACEMA'TION, *s.* [from *racemus*, Lat.] cluster, like that of grapes.

RACEMI'FEROUS, *a.* [from *racemus* a cluster, and *fero* to bear, Lat.] bearing clusters.

RA'CER, *s.* one who runs to outstrip another. A racehorse.

RA'CHORE, a city and district of Hindoostan, subject to the nizam of the Deccan. It is seated in the country of Golconda, on the S. bank of the Kistna, 70 miles S. W. of Hydrabad.

RA'CINESS, *s.* the quality of being racy or strong tasted.

RACK, *s.* [*racke*, from *racken* to stretch, Belg.] an engine used in torturing, consisting of a wheel to which a person is fastened with his limbs extended. Torture or extreme pain. Any instrument which extends. A distaff. A wooden grate in which hay is placed. A spirituous liquor, contracted from ARRACK. Clouds driven by the wind, or imaginary figures in those clouds, from *racke* a track, Belg. A neck of mutton cut for the table.

To RACK, *v. n.* to stream like clouds driven before the wind. Actively, to torment, harass, oppress by exaction. To extend. To draw off from the lees.

RA'CKET, *s.* a clattering noise. Clamouring, or noisy confused talk. The instrument with which a ball is struck, from *raquette*, Fr.

RA'CKING, *s.* a pace of a horse, like an amble, excepting that its time is swifter, and its tread shorter.

RACKOO'N, *s.* in zoology, a North American animal which bears some resemblance to the badger. Its head is shaped somewhat like that of a fox, which it also resembles in its cunning.

RA'CK-RENT, *s.* rent raised to the uttermost.

RA'CY, *a.* [perhaps from *rayz* a root, Span.] strong-tasted; tasting of the soil.

RAD, the old pret. of READ.

RAD, RED, and ROD, differing only in a dialect, signify counsel; as Conrad, powerful or skilful in counsel; Ethelred, a noble counsellor; Rodbert, eminent for counsel.

RA'DDOCK, or RU'DDOCK, *s.* a bird; the redbreast.

RA'DIANCE, or RA'DIANCY, *s.* [from *radius* a ray, Lat.] a sparkling lustre; the quality of darting rays; or glittering; splendour.

RA'DIANT, *a.* [from *radius* a ray, Lat.] shining; brightly sparkling; emitting rays.

To RA'DIATE, *v. a.* [*radio*, Lat.] to dart rays; to sparkle; to shine.

RA'DIATE, *a.* [from *radius* a ray, Lat.] in botany, applied to those compound flowers in which the florets of the centre differ in form from those in the circumference; thus, the daisy and sunflower are *radiate* flowers; because the florets in the centre are all tubular, but those in the circumference narrow or strap-shaped. It is also applied to the summits or upper part of the pistilla or pointals, when they are placed in a circle, as in the poppy.

RA'DIATED, *a.* [from *radius* a ray, Lat.] adorned with rays.

RADIA'TION, *s.* [from *radius* a ray, Lat.] a beamy lustre. Emission every way from the centre.

RA'DICAL, *a.* [from *radix* a root, Lat.] original. Implanted by nature. Serving to origination.

RA'DICALS, a chemical term for the ELEMENTS of bodies; which see.

RADICA'LITY, *s.* origination.

RA'DICALLY, *ad.* originally; primitively.

RA'DICALNESS, *s.* the state of being radical.

To RA'DICATE, *v. a.* [from *radix* root, Lat.] to root; to plant firmly and deeply.

RADICA'TION, *s.* [*radication*, Fr.] the act of fixing deep.

RA'DICLE, *s.* [*radicule*, Fr., from *radix* a root, Lat.] that part of the seed of a plant which becomes a root.

RA'DISH, *s.* [*rædic*, Sax.] a garden root.

RA'DIUS, *s.* [Lat.] the semidiameter of a circle. In anatomy, a long slender bone of the arm descending with the ulna, from the elbow to the wrist. In optics, a straight line full of light, or a right line illuminated. In mechanics, the spoke of a wheel.

RA'DNOR, NEW, a very ancient town of S. Wales, in Radnorshire, formerly the county town; but the assizes are now held at Presteign. It has one extraordinary privilege, that of keeping a court of pleas for all actions without being limited to any particular sum. It is seated near the spring-head of the river Somergill, or Hendwell, (which rises in the Hendwell pool, and empties itself into the Lug a little below

Presteign, 24 miles N. W. of Hereford, and 162 W. N. W. of London. Market on Thursday. The principal fair on St. Luke's Day, O. S. Pop. 472. Old Radnor. Pop. 1989.

RA'DNORSHIRE, a county of S. Wales, 25 miles in length, and 22 in breadth; bounded on the E. by Shropshire, and Herefordshire; on the W. the S. W. and S. by Cardiganshire and Brecknockshire; and on the N. by Montgomeryshire. It is divided into 6 hundreds, which contain 4 market towns and 52 parishes. Sends two members to parliament. Pop. 25,186. The E. and S. parts of this county are tolerably level, and productive of corn; the other parts are rude and mountainous, devoted chiefly to the rearing of horned cattle, sheep, and goats. The N. W. angle is an absolute desert, and almost impassable.

To RAFF, *v. a.* to sweep, huddle, or take in a confused manner.

To RA'FFLE, *v. n.* [*raffler* to snatch, Fr.] to cast dice for a prize.

RA'FFLE, *a.* the determination of a person's right to a prize by casting dice.

RAFT, *s.* [probably from *ratis*, a boat, Lat.] a frame or float to carry goods or persons on water, made by laying or tying pieces of timber together.

RAFT, part. pass. of *reave* or *raff*; torn; rent.

RA'FTER, *s.* [*rafter*, Belg. *ræfter*, Sax.] one of the pieces of timber which compose the roof of a building.

RA'FTERED, *a.* built with rafters.

RAG, *s.* [perhaps from *hracode* torn, Sax.] a piece of cloth torn from the rest. Any thing rent or tattered; worn-out clothes; a tatter.

RAGAMU'FFIN, *s.* a person clothed in rags; a mean, paltry, sorry fellow.

RAGE, *s.* [*rage*, Fr.] violent anger or fury. Vehemence or increase of pain. Outrageous passion.

To RAGE, *v. n.* to be hurried away by excessive anger. To exercise fury. To act with mad or ungoverned fury.

RA'GEFUL, *a.* violent, furious.

RA'GGED, (*rág-ed*) *a.* rent into tatters. Uneven; consisting of parts almost disunited. Dressed in tatters. Rugged; not smooth.

RA'GGEDNESS, (*rág-edness*) *s.* state of being dressed in tatters, or ragged.

RA'GINGLY, *ad.* with vehement fury.

RA'GMAN, *s.* one who deals in rags.

RAGOU'T, (*ragóo*) *s.* [Fr.] meat stewed and highly seasoned.

RA'GSTONE, *s.* a stone so named from its breaking in a ragged or irregular manner. The stone on which the edge of a tool new ground is smoothed.

RA'GWORT, *s.* a plant of which there are several species; a kind of groundsel.

RAGU'SA, a city of Dalmatia, capital of the Ragusan, with a harbour. It is about 2 miles in circumference, is pretty well built, and has an inaccessible mountain on the land side, and on the side of the sea a strong fort. This place is distinguished by the fineness of its manufactures, and the citizens are all traders. It is 60 miles N. W. of Scutari. Lat. 42. 58. N., long. 18. 10. E.

RAGU'SAN, The, a small territory in Dalmatia, in Europe, containing 4 towns, and a few small islands in the Adriatic. The language in common use is the Sclavonian, but most of the citizens speak the Italian. It was formerly under the protection of the Turks and Venetians, and afterwards, under the government of Napoleon Buonaparte, formed a part of the kingdom of Italy. Ragusa is the capital.

RA'JA, *s.* a title denoting *king*, given in Hindoostan, to princes descended from those who ruled there before the Mogul conquest who exercise all right of sovereignty, only paying a tribute to the Great Mogul, and observing the treaties by which their ancestors recognised his superiority.

RAIL, *s.* [*riegel*, Teut.] a cross beam fixed at the ends in two upright posts. A series of posts connected by beams, by which any thing is enclosed, differing from a *pale*, because it does not rise so high above the cross-beam. A kind of bird. A woman's upper garments, called likewise a *night-rail*.

To RAIL, *v. a.* to enclose with rails; to range in a line. Neuterly, to speak to or about with reproachful terms, from *railler*, Fr., or *rallen*, Belg.

RAI'LER, *s.* one who insults or defames by opprobrious language.

RAI'LLERY, *s.* [*raillerie*, Fr.] slight and jocose satire.

RAIMENT, *s.* [for *arraiment*, from *array*] clothes, or dress.

To RAIN, *v. n.* [*renain*, Sax.] to fall in drops from the clouds. To fall like rain. *It rains*, i. e., the water falls from the clouds. Actively, to pour down as rain.

RAIN, *s.* [*ren*, Sax.] water fallen from the clouds in drops. When the vapour of which clouds are composed, becomes so condensed that it is too heavy for the air to support it, it falls down in rain, hail, or snow.

RAI'NBOW, (*rainbō*) *s.* a meteor in form of a party-coloured semicircle, appearing in a rainy sky opposite to the sun, by the refraction of its rays in drops of falling rain.

RA'INDEER, *s.* [*hranas*, Sax.] a deer used in the northern countries for drawing sledges. Spelt also REINDEER.

RAI'NINESS, *s.* the state of being showery.

RAI'NY, *a.* showery; wet.

To RAISE, (*rēze*) *v. n.* [*reiser*, Dan., *resa*, Swed.] to lift or heave from the ground. To set a thing upright. To increase in current value. To erect or build, To prefer or exalt. To excite, rouse, or stir up. To bring into being. To call into view, applied to spirits. To utter loudly, applied to the voice. To bring from death to life. To collect, applied to money. To give rise to.

RAI'SER, (*raizer*) *s.* he that raises.

RAI'SIN, (*raizin*) *s.* [*raisin*, Fr.] the fruit of the vine dried in the sun, or in an oven.

RAKE, *s.* [*racche*, Belg. *race*, Sax.] an instrument with teeth, used in dividing ground, or grubbing up weeds. A loose, disorderly, vicious, gay, and thoughtless person, from *racaille*, low, rabble, Fr.

To RAKE, *v. a.* to scrape together or clear with a rake. To draw together by violence or extortion. To scour or search with vehement desire. To heap together and cover. Neuterly, to search; to grope. To pass with violence.

RA'KER, *s.* one that rakes.

RA'KEHELL, *s.* a wild, vicious, or debauched person.

RA'KING, a ship in the act of cannonading another on the stern or head, so that the balls shall scour the whole length of her decks. This is frequently called *raking afore and aft*, being the same with what is called enfilading by engineers.

RA'KISH, *a.* like a rake; loose, lewd, dissolute.

RA'LEIGH, an ancient town of Essex, 34 miles E. of London.

To RA'LLY, *v. a.* [*railler*, Fr.] to reduce disordered forces to order. To treat with satirical mirth, or reproach with good humour; to banter. Neuterly, to come together in a hurry. To come again into order. To exercise satirical merriment.

RAM, *s.* [*ram*, Sax. and Belg.] a male sheep. An instrument with an iron head used in battering walls. In Asronomy, the first sign of the Zodiac, which the sun enters at the time of the vernal equinox.

To RAM, *v. a.* to drive with violence alluding to the motion of a battering-ram. To fill with any thing driven hard together.

To RA'MBLE, *v. n.* [perhaps from *ramb* to rove, Swed.] to wander; to rove, or go about without any fixed resolution, or determined place.

RA'MBLE, *s.* a wandering irregular excursion.

RA'MBLER, *s.* a rover; a wanderer.

RA'MBOOZE, RA'MBUSE, *s.* a drink made of wine, ale, eggs, and sugar, in the winter; but of wine, milk, sugar, and rosewater, in the summer.

RA'MEKIN, RA'MEQUINS, *s.* [*ramequins*, Fr.] small slices of bread covered with cheese and eggs.

RA'MENTS, *s.* [from *ramentum* a shaving, Lat.] scrapings; shavings.

RAMIFICA'TION, *s.* [Fr. from *ramus* a branch, and *facio* to make, Lat.] division or separation into branches; the act of branching out. Small branches.

To RA'MIFY, *v. a.* [*ramifier*, Fr.] to separate into branches. Neuterly, to be parted into branches.

RAMILLI'ES, a village in the late Austrian Brabant, memorable for a battle fought here, May 23, N. S. 1706, between the allies, under the Duke of Marlborough and the Marshal d'Auverquerque, and the French, under Marshal Villeroy and the elector of Bavaria. The latter lost all their baggage and artillery, about 120 standards, 600 officers, and 6,000 private soldiers, besides about 8,000 killed and wounded. The loss of the former did not exceed 3,000 men. It is 13 miles N. of Namur.

RA'MMER, *s.* an instrument by which any thing is driven hard. The stick with which a charge is forced into a gun.

RA'MMISH, or RA'MISH, *a.* rank or strong scented.

RA'MOUS, *a.* [from *ramus* a branch, Lat.] branchy; consisting of branches.

To RAMP, *v. n.* [*ramper*, Fr., *rampare*, Ital., *rempen*, Sax.] to leap with violence. To climb, applied to plants.

RAMP, *s.* a leap or spring.

RA'MPANCY, *s.* prevalence; exuberance.

RA'MPANT, *a.* [*rampant*, Fr.] prevailing, or breaking through restraint. Frisky, rompish. In heraldry, reared up in order to combat.

To RA'MPART, or RA'MPIRE, *v. a.* to fortify with ramparts. Obsolete.

RA'MPART, or RA'MPIRE, *s.* [*rempart*, Fr.] a massy bank of earth, cannon proof, raised about the body of a place, and formed into bastions, &c. The wall round fortified places.

RA'MPION, *s.* [*rampunculus*, Lat.] a plant placed by Linnæus in the first section of his fifth class. The round-headed rampion is the British species. The blossoms are purple, and grow in spikes. It is found in dry pastures, and on the downs in Sussex.

RA'MSBURY, a town (formerly a bishoprick) in Wiltshire, well known in London for its fine beer. It has no market. It is 46 miles E. of Bristol, and 69 W. of London.

RA'MSEY, a town of Huntingdonshire, formerly famous for its wealthy abbey, and hence called Ramsey the Rich. Part of the gate-house yet remains, with a neglected statue of Ailwin, the founder, the epitaph of whose tomb is reckoned one of the oldest pieces of English sculpture extant. Ailwin is therein styled kinsman of the famous king Edward, alderman of all England, and the miraculous founder of this abbey. It is seated in the fens, among rich ground, proper for tillage and pasture, and near the meers of Ramsey and Whittlesey, which abound with fowl, and excellent pike and eels; 12 miles N. N. E. of Huntingdon, and 68 N. of London. Market on Saturday. Pop. 3006.

RA'MSEY, an island of S. Wales, on the coast of Pembrokeshire, about 2 miles in length, and a mile and a half broad. Near it are several small ones, known by the name of the Bishop and his Clerks. It is 4 miles W. of St. David's, and 17 N. W. of Milfordhaven.

RA'MSEY, a town on the N. E. coast of the Isle of Man, with a spacious haven, in which the largest ships may ride at anchor, with safety from all winds but the N. E., and then they need not be embayed. Lat 54. 18. N., long. 4. 20. W.

RA'MSGATE, a sea-port of Kent, in the Isle of Thanet, where two very substantial stone piers have been lately built for the security of the harbour, which is now capable of receiving 200 sail of ships. Ramsgate has some trade to the Baltic, and is much resorted to as a bathing place. It is 6 miles S. of Margate, and 72 E. by S. of London. Market on Wednesday and Saturday. Lat. 51. 19. N., long. 1. 29. E. Pop. 7985.

RA'MSONS, *s.* an herb.

RAN, the preter. of RUN.

To RANCH, *v. a.* [corrupted from *wrench*] to sprain, to injure by a violent twist.

RA'NCID, *a.* [from *ranceo* to be stale, Lat.] strong scented; musty.

RA'NCIDNESS, RANCI'DITY, *s.* strong scent, as of old oil. Mustiness.

RA'NCOROUS, *a.* spiteful in the highest degree.

RA'NCOROUSLY, *ad.* in a malignant manner.

RA'NCOUR, *s.* [*racoeur*, old Fr.] hatred continued; inveterate malignity.

RAND, *s.* [*rand*, Belg.] a border, or seam. "The *rand* of a shoe."

RA'NDOM, *s.* want of direction, rule or method; chance, hazard; roving motion.

RA'NDOM, *a.* done by chance or without design; moving without direction.

RA'NFORCE, *s.* the ring of a gun next the touch-hole.

RANG, preter. of RING.

To RANGE, *v. a.* [*ranger*, Fr.] to place in order or rank. To rove over. Neuterly, to rove at large. To be placed in order.

RANGE, *s.* [*rangée*, Fr.] a rank, or any thing placed in a line. A class or order. An excursion; room for excursion. Compass taken in by any thing excursive, extended, or placed in order. The step of a ladder. A kitchen grate. A beam of a coach.

RA'NGER, *s.* one that roves about. A dog that beats the ground. An officer that looks after the game of a forest.

RANK, *a.* [*ranc*, Sax.] strong; growing too fast. Fruitful; bearing strong plants. Strong scented, from *rancidus*, Lat.] Gross; coarse.

RANK, *s.* [*rang*, Fr.] a line of men placed abreast. A row. A class, or order. Degree of dignity. High place.

To RANK, *v. a.* [*ranger*, Fr.] to place abreast. To range or include in any particular class. To dispose in a regular manner. Neuterly, to be ranged; to be placed.

To RA'NKLE, *v. n.* to fester, or breed corruption. To be inflamed, applied both to the body and mind.

RA'NKLY, *ad.* in a coarse or gross manner.

RA'NKNESS, *s.* exuberance; superfluity of growth.

RA'NNY, *s.* [*mus araneus*, Lat.] the shrewmouse.

To RA'NSACK, *v. a.* [*ran*, Sax. and *saka*, Swed.] to plunder or pillage. To search narrowly. To violate.

RA'NSOME, *s.* [*rançon*, Fr.] the price paid for redemption of a prisoner. It is more commonly spelled *ransom*.

To RA'NSOME, or RA'NSOM, *v. n.* [*rançonner*, Fr.] to free from punishment or captivity by money.

RA'NSOMELESS, *a.* free from ransom.

RA'NSOMER, *s.* one who redeems.

To RANT, *v. n.* [*randen* to rave, Belg.] to make use of pompous or high-sounding language without any proportionable dignity of thought.

RANT, *s.* high-sounding language without proportionable dignity of thought.

RA'NTER, *s.* a ranting fellow.

RA'NTIPOLE, *s.* a wild, roving, hair-brained, rakish young wench.

To RA'NTIPOLE, *v. n.* to run about wildly. A low word.

RA'NULA, *s.* [Lat.] a soft swelling, possessing the salivals under the tongue. It is made by congestion, and its progress fills up the space between the jaws, and makes a tumour externally under the chin.

RANU'NCULUS, *s.* [Lat.] a flower, called likewise crowfoot.

To RAP, *v. n.* [*hræppan*, Sax.] to strike with a asmart and quick blow. Actively, to affect with rapture; to snatch away. *To rap and rend*, is to seize by violence.

RAP, *s.* a quick smart blow.

RAPA'CIOUS, (*rapáshious*) *a.* [*rapace*, Fr., *rapax*, Lat.] given to plunder; seizing by violence; ravenous; greedy.

RAPA'CIOUSLY, (*rapáshiously*) *ad.* by rapine; by violent robbery; ravenously; greedily.

RAPA'CIOUSNESS, (*rapáshiousness*) *s.* the quality of being rapacious.

RAPA'CITY, *s.* [*rapacitas*, from *rapio* to snatch, Lat.] the act of seizing by violence; the exercise of plunder; ravenousness.

RAPE, *s.* [*rapt*, Fr., *raptus*, Lat.] a violent forcing of a virgin or woman. In botany, the wild navew; a sort of cabbage. A division of a country, sometimes meaning the same as a hundred, and at other times signifying a division consisting of several hundreds. The stalks of the clusters of grapes when dried, and used in making of vinegar.

RA'PID, *a.* [*rapide*, Fr., *rapidus*, Lat.] quick; swift; impetuous.

RAPI'DITY, *s.* [from *rapidus* swift, Lat.] swiftness of motion; celerity.

RA'PIDLY, *ad.* swiftly; quickly.

RA'PIDNESS, *s.* swiftness; celerity.

RA'PIER, *s.* [*rapière*, Fr.] a small sword used only in thrusting. The small sword.

RA'PIER-FISH, *s.* the swordfish.

RA'PINE, *s.* [from *rapio* to seize, Lat.] the act of taking away the goods of another by violence.

RA'PPER, *s.* one that strikes.

RA'PPORT, *s.* [*rapport*, Fr.] relation; reference. Not used.

RAPT, *s.* a trance; an ecstasy.

RA'PTURE, *s.* [from *rapio* to seize, Lat.] ecstasy; violence of a pleasing passion; uncommon heat of imagination. Rapidity; haste.

RA'PTUROUS, *a.* ecstatic; transporting.

RARE, *a.* [*rare*, Fr. *rarus*, Lat.] uncommon, scarce. Excellent. Thin, opposed to dense. Thinly scattered. Raw; and, in this sense, often pronounced *rear*.

RA'REESHOW, *s.* a show carried in a box.

RAREFA'CTION, (*rarefákshŏn*) *s.* [*raréfaction*, Fr.] the art of making any medium thin, or of extending the parts of a thing so that they shall take up more room.

RAREFI'ABLE, *a.* capable of being made thinner.

To RA'REFY, *v. a.* [*raréfier*, Fr.] to make more thin. Neuterly, to become thin.

RA'RELY, *ad.* not often; seldom. Finely; nicely; accurately.

RA'RENESS, *s.* the quality or state of happening seldom and being uncommon. Value arising from scarcity.

RA'RITY, *s.* [*rareté*, Fr., *raritas*, Lat.] uncommonness. A thing valued for its scarceness or uncommonness. Thinness.

RA'SCAL, *s.* [*rascal* a lean beast, Sax.] a mean fellow, a scoundrel; a sorry wretch.

RASCA'LITY, *s.* the low mean people. Vileness; knavery

RASCA'LLION, *s.* one of the meanest rank.

RA'SCALLY, *a.* mean; worthless.

To RASE, (Johnson says this word is written *rase* or *raze*; and that he would use the former spelling when it signifies to strike slightly; the latter when it implies to ruin) *v. a.* [*raser*, Fr.] to skim or brush the surface. To destroy or overthrow. To erase or blot out.

RA'SEN. See MARKET RASEN.

RASH, *a.* [*rasch*, Belg.] hasty, violent, precipitate, inconsiderate.

RASH, *s.* [*rascia*, Ital.] satin. An efflorescence of red spots on the skin, perhaps corrupted from *rush*.

RA'SHER, *s.* a thin slice of bacon.

RA'SHLY, *ad.* in a hasty and thoughtless manner.

RA'SHNESS, *s.* foolish contempt of danger; inconsiderate haste; precipitation; temerity.

RASP, *s.* [*raspo*, Ital.] a raspberry.

To RASP, *v. n.* [*raspen*, Belg., *rasper*, Fr.] to rub to powder with a very rough file. To wear away the surface with a rough file.

RASP, *s.* a rough file.

RA'SPATORY, *s.* [*raspatoir*, Fr.] a surgeon's rasp.

RA'SPBERRY, *s.* a kind of berry.

RA'SPBERRY-BUSH, *s.* a species of bramble, having serrated leaves, white blossoms, and red berries.

RA'SURE, (See RASE) *s.* [from *rado* to scrape, Lat.] the act of scraping or shaving. A mark in writing made by rubbing or scratching out a word or letter.

RAT, *s.* [*ratta*, Belg., *rat*, Fr., *ratta*, Span.] an animal larger than a mouse, that infests houses and ships. *To smell a rat*, implies to suspect danger, or to be put on the watch.

RA'TABLE, *a.* set at a certain value.

RA'TABLY, *ad.* proportionably.

RATAFI'A, (*ratafée*) *s.* a fine cordial prepared from the kernels of apricots and spirits.

RATA'N, *s.* a small Indian cane. An instrument of cane used by schoolmasters. A low and mean species of mahogany.

RATCH, RASH, *s.* in clockwork, a sort of wheel which serves to lift up the detents every hour, and thereby make the clock strike.

RATE, *s.* [*ratus*, Lat., *rate*, old Fr.] a price fixed to any thing. A settled allowance or quantity. Degree. That which sets the value. The manner of doing a thing. A tax imposed by a parish, &c. *Rate of a ship of war*, is its order, degree, or distinction, as to magnitude, burden, number of men, and guns.

To RATE, *v. a.* to value at a certain price. To tax. To chide vehemently, [from *reita*, Isl.] Neuterly, to make an estimate.

RATEE'N, *s.* a thick woollen stuff, quilled, or woven on a loom with four treddles, like serges. They are chiefly manufactured in France, Holland, and Italy, and are mostly used as linings.

RATH, *s.* a hill. "Upon a *rath* or hill." *Spenser.*

RATH, *a.* [*rath* quickly, Sax.] early; coming before the usual time. "*Rath* ripe are some." *May.*

RA'THER, *ad.* (the comparative of *rath*, now out of use) more willingly. Preferably. In a greater degree. More properly. Especially. *To have rather*, is to prefer, or desire in preference.

RATIFICA'TION, *s.* [*ratification*, Fr.] the act of confirming.

RA'TIFIER, *s.* the person or thing that ratifies.

To **RA'TIFY**, *v. a.* [from *ratus* authentic, and *facio* to make, Lat.] to confirm; to settle; to validate.

RA'TIO, (*ráshio*) *s.* [Lat.] proportion.

To **RATIO'CINATE**, (*rashiócinate*) *v. n.* [*ratiocinor*, from *ratio* reason, Lat.] to reason; to argue.

RATIOCINA'TION, (*rashiosináshon*) *s.* [*ratiocinatio*, from *ratio* reason, Lat.] the act of deducing consequences from premises by the exercise of reason.

RATIOCI'NATIVE, (*rashiósinative*) *a.* argumentative; advancing by process of discourse.

RA'TION, (the *ti* in this and the following words is pron. like *sh*; as, *ráshŏn, ráshŏnal, ráshŏnally*, &c.) *s.* [from *ratio* reason, Lat.] in the army, is a portion of ammunition, bread, drink, and forage, distributed to each soldier, for his daily subsistence, &c.

RA'TIONAL, *a.* [*rationalis*, from *ratio* reason, Lat.] having the use of reason. Agreeable to reason. Wise, judicious.

RATIONA'LE, *s.* [Lat.] a reasonable account of the grounds on which any thing is founded.

RA'TIONALIST, *s.* one who admits of nothing but what he can account for on the principles of reason. One who prefers reason to revelation.

RATIONA'LITY, *s.* the power of reasoning. Reasonableness.

RA'TIONALLY, *ad.* reasonably: with reason.

RA'TIONALNESS, *s.* the state of being rational.

RA'TISBON, an ancient and strong city of Bavaria, in Germany; and the see of an archbishop. In the town-hall the general diets of the empire formerly met. The inhabitants are protestants, who, in time of peace, carry on an extensive trade. It is 61 miles N. of Munich. Lat. 49. 0. N., long. 12. 11. E.

RA'TSBANE, *s.* poison for rats; arsenic.

RATTE'EN, *s.* See RATEEN.

To **RA'TTLE**, *v. n.* [*ratelen*, Belg.] to make a quick noise with shaking things together, not very sonorous. To speak eagerly and noisily. Actively, to make a thing sound by shaking; to stun with noise; to scold.

RA'TTLE, *s.* a quick noise, nimbly repeated. Empty and loud talk. An instrument having something included in a hollow part, to cause terror or surprise. A plant.

RA'TTLEHEADED, (*rátttlehĕded*) *a.* giddy; unsteady.

RA'TTLESNAKE, *s.* a snake so called from the rattle at the end of its tail. Also, a kind of root used as a remedy against the bite of a rattlesnake.

RATTOO'N, *s.* a West Indian fox.

To **RA'VAGE**, *v. a.* [*ravager*, Fr.] to lay waste, sack, spoil, plunder, pillage, ruin, ransack.

RA'VAGE, *s.* [*ravage*, Fr.] spoil or plunder.

RA'VAGER, *s.* a plunderer; a spoiler.

RAU'CITY, *s.* [from *raucus* hoarse, Lat.] hoarseness; loud, rough, hoarse noise.

To **RAVE**, *v. n.* [*reven*, Belg. *rèver*, Fr.] to be delirious or talk irrationally. To burst into fits of fury as if mad.

To **RA'VEL**, *v. a.* [*ravelen*, to entangle, Belg.] to entangle, or entwist. To unweave, or undo something woven, To hurry over in confusion. Neuterly, to fall into perplexity or confusion. To work in perplexity; to be busy with intricacies.

RA'VELIN, *s.* [Fr.] in fortification, a work having too faces, that compose a salient angle without any flanks.

RA'VEN, *s.* [*hræfn*, Sax.] a large black fowl.

To **RA'VEN** (*rávén*) *v. a.* [*ræfian*, Sax.] to rob; to devour with great eagerness. Neuterly, to prey with rapacity: "Benjamin shall *raven* as a wolf." *Gen.* xlix. 27.

RAVENGLASS, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Saturday. It is 279 miles N. N. W. of London.

RAVE'NNA, the capital of Romagna, in the ecclesiastical States, is an ancient town, and the see of an archbishop. Theodoric, king of the Goths, resided here, and afterwards the exarchs of the Greek emperors. Ravenna has greatly decayed both in beauty and trade. It is 162 miles N. of Rome. Lat. 44. 25. N., long. 12. 15. E.

RA'VENOUS, *a.* hungry to excess.

RA'VENOUSLY, *ad.* with raging voracity.

RA'VENOUSNESS, *s.* the quality of raging after prey; furious voracity.

RAUGHT, (*raut*) the old preterite and participle passive of REACH.

RA'VIN, *s.* prey; food gotten by violence; rapine; voraciousness.

RA'VINE, *s.* in field fortification, a deep hollow, usually formed by a great flood, or long continued running of water; frequently turned to good purposes in the field.

RA'VINGLY, *ad.* with frenzy; with distraction.

To **RA VISH**, *v. a.* [*ravir*, Fr.] to violate female chastity. To take away by violence. To delight to ecstasy.

RA'VISHER, *s.* he that embraces a woman by violence. One who takes any thing by force.

RA'VISHMENT, *s.* [*ravissement*, Fr.] the act of violating chastity by force. Excessive delight. Rapture.

RAW, *a.* [*raa*, Dan. *roh*, Teut.] not boiled or roasted. Not dressed enough either by roasting or boiling. Not covered with the skin. Bleak; chill. New; immature. Sore. Ignorant o inexperienced, applied to the judgment.

RA'WBONED, *a.* having bones scarcely covered with flesh.

RA'WHEAD, *s.* the name given to a spectre.

RA'WLY, *ad.* in a raw manner. Unskilfully. Newly.

RA'WNESS, *s.* the state of neither being boiled or roasted, applied to food. Inexperience, applied to the judgment. Hasty manner.

RAY, *s.* [*raie*, Fr., *radius*, Lat.] a beam of light or knowledge. A fish. An herb.

To **RAY**, *v. a.* [*rayer*, Fr.] to streak; to mark in long lines. An old word.

RAZE, *s.* [*rayz* a root, Span.] a root of ginger. This is commonly written *race*, but less properly.

To **RAZE**, or **RASE**, *v. a.* [*rasus*, from *rado* to rend. or pull up, Lat.] to overthrow, ruin, or demolish. To efface. To extirpate.

RA'ZOR, or **RASOR**, *s.* [*rasor*, from *rado* to shave or scrape, Lat.] an instrument used in shaving. Used, in the plural, for the tusks of a boar.

RA'ZURE, *s.* [*rasure*, Fr.] See RASURE.

RE, is an inseparable particle used by the Latins, and from them borrowed by us, to denote iteration or backward action; as, *return*, to come back; *repercussion*, the act of driving back.

REACCE'SS, (*reakséss*) *s.* a visit renewed.

To **REACH**, (*reech*) *v. a.* [*ræcan*, Sax.] to touch with the hand extended. To arrive at, or retain. To fetch from some place distant, and give. To transfer. To penetrate to. To be adequate to. To extend to, or spread abroad. Neuterly, to be extended afar. To make efforts to attain, to penetrate.

REACH, (*reech*) *s.* the act of taking or bringing by extending the arm. The act of taking or touching with the arm extended. Power of attaining. The limit of the understanding. A contrivance or artifice. Extent.

To REA'CT, *v. a.* to act back again. To return an action or impulse.

REA'CTION, (*re-ăkshon*) *s.* [*réaction*, Fr.] the action whereby a thing acted upon returns the action upon the agent

READ, (*reed*) *s.* [*ræd*, Sax., *raed*, Belg.] counsel. "To wicked *read*." *Sternh.* Saying; saw. Obsolete in both senses.

To READ, (*reed*) *v. a.* preter. and part. pass. *read*, but pronounced *rĕd*; [*ræd*, Sax.] to peruse, or utter by the voice, any thing written or printed. Figuratively, to discover by marks, or learn by observation. To know perfectly; to understand. Neuterly, to perform the act of perusing writing; to be studious in books; to know by reading.

READE'PTION, (*readépshon*) *s.* [from *re* and *adeptus*, Lat.] recovery; act of regaining.

RE'ADER, (*réeder*) *s.* one that peruses any thing written or printed. One studious in books. One whose office is to read prayers in churches.

RE'ADILY, (*rĕdily*) *ad.* without hesitation, hinderance, or delay.

RE'ADINESS, (*rédiness*) *s.* (see READY) the quality of doing any thing without delay or hesitation.

RE'ADING, (*reéding*) *s.* the art of perusing words written or printed. Study consisting in the perusal of books. A lecture. A public recital. Variation of copies.

RE'ADING, (*Rédding*) an ancient, large, well built, and considerable town in Berkshire, containing 3 parish churches, and about 16,000 inhabitants. It has been lately new-paved, and lighted, and greatly improved by a county infirmary and other new buildings. It had formerly a most magnificent abbey of flint-stone, founded by Henry I., the gate-house of which is still pretty entire; but a new county gaol has been lately erected on the spot where it stood. Its chief trade, of late years, is in malt, in which some of their barges carry 1,000 or 1,200 quarters of malt at a time. The Lent assizes and Epiphany sessions are held here. Reading is pleasantly seated on the river Kennet, near its confluence with the Thames, 37 miles S. by W. of London. A very large market on Saturday, for corn, and a market for cattle on Monday morning. Fairs, February 2, May 1, July 25, and September 21. Sends two members to Parliament.

READMI'SSION, (*readmíshon*) *s.* the act of admitting again.

To READMI'T, *v. a.* to let in again.

To READO'RN, *v. a.* to adorn again.

RE'ADY, (*rédy*) *a.* [*ræd*, Sax.] quick in performance. Fit, or prepared. Willing; eager. Near; being at the point. Facile; easy; opportune. Done without hinderance or hesitation. Expedite; nimble. Adverbially, readily; so as not to need delay.

REAFFI'RMANCE, *s.* second confirmation.

REA'GENTS, *s.* in chemistry, substances which are added to mineral waters or other liquids, as tests to discover their nature and composition.

RE'AL, *a.* [*réel*, Fr., *realis*, from *res* a thing, Lat.] relating to things, not persons. True, opposed to fictitious; genuine. In law, consisting of things immoveable, as land.

RE'ALGAR, *s.* red arsenic or sandaracha.

REA'LITY, *s.* [*réalité*, Fr.] truth, or real existence, opposed to appearance. Something intrinsically important.

To RE'ALIZE, *v. a.* [*réaliser*, Fr.] to bring into being or act. To convert money into land, or paper currency into money.

RE'ALLY, *ad.* actually; truly; indeed.

REALM, (*rĕlm*) *s.* [*roiaulme*, or *royaume*, Fr.] a kingdom. Kingly government.

RE'ALTY, *s.* [*realtà*, Ital.] loyalty. Seldom used.

REAM, (*reem*) *s.* [*rame*, Fr., *rime*, Belg.] a bundle of paper consisting of twenty quires.

To REA'NIMATE, *v. a.* to animate again. To restore to life; to revive.

To REANNE'X, *v. a.* to annex again.

To REAP, (*reep*) *v. a.* [*repan*, Sax.] to cut corn at harvest. To gather or obtain. Neuterly, to harvest.

RE'APER, (*réeper*) *s.* one that cuts corn.

RE'APINGHOOK, (*réepinghook*) *s.* a crooked instrument, used in cutting corn.

REAR, (*reer*) *s.* [*arrière*, Fr.] the hindermost troop of an army, or the last line of a fleet. The last class.

REAR, (*reer*) *a.* raw; neither well roasted nor sodden. Early—a provincial word.

To REAR, (*reer*) *v. a.* [*aræran*, Sax.] to raise up. To lift up any thing fallen. To bring up from an infant state. To educate or instruct. To exalt or elevate.

RE'ARWARD, (*réerward*) *s.* the last troop. The end; tail or train behind. The latter part.

RE'ARMOUSE, *s.* [*hreremus*, Sax.] the leather-winged bat; more properly spelt *reremouse*.

To REASCE'ND, *v. a.* to climb or mount again. To go up a second time.

RE'ASON, (the *eas* is pron. like *eez*, in this word and its following derivatives; as, *réezon*, *réezonable*, &c.) *s.* [*raison*, Fr., *ratio*, Lat.] true and clear principles. Clear and fair deductions from premises. The cause, or final cause. A faculty in man, whereby he is distinguished from beasts, consisting in deducing one proposition from another, or, in finding out such intermediate ideas as may connect two distant ones. Right; justice. A just account. After *bring*, such measures as are consistent with humanity. "*Bringing* France to *reason*." *Addison.*

To RE'ASON, *v. n.* [*raisonner*, Fr.] to deduce consequences justly from premises. To debate, discourse, or endeavour to convince. Actively, to examine by the rules of reason.

RE'ASONABLE, *a.* [*raisonnable*, Fr.] having the faculty of reasoning. Consistent with the rules of reason. Just; moderate; tolerable.

RE'ASONABLENESS, *s.* agreeableness to reason. Moderation.

RE'ASONABLY, *ad.* agreeably to reason. Moderately.

RE'ASONER, *s.* [*raisonneur*, Fr.] one who reasons; an arguer.

RE'ASONING, *s.* argument.

RE'ASONLESS, *a.* void of reason.

To REASSE'MBLE, *v. a.* to collect or assemble again.

To REASSE'RT, *v. a.* to assert anew, or a second time.

To REASSU'ME, *v. a.* [*reassumo*, Lat.] to resume; to take again.

To REASSU'RE, *v. a.* [*rassurer*, Fr.] to free from fear; to restore from terror.

REATE, (*reet*) *s.* a kind of long small grass that grows in water, and complicates itself together.

To REAVE, (*reeve*) *v. a.* [pret. *rift*, *ræfian*, Sax.] to take away by stealth or violence.

REBAPTIZA'TION, *s.* [*rébaptisation*, Fr.] renewal of baptism.

To REBAPTI'ZE, *v. a.* [*rébaptiser*, Fr.] to baptize again.

To REBA'TE, *v. n.* [*rebattre*, Fr.] to blunt, to deprive of keenness.

REBA'TE, *s.* a rule in arithmetic, the same as discount.

RE'BECK, *s.* [*rebec*, Fr.] a three-stringed fiddle.

RE'BEL, *s.* [*rebelle*, Fr., *rebellis*, from *bellum* war, Lat.] one who opposes lawful authority.

To REBE'L, *v. n.* [*rebello*, from *bellum* war, Lat.] to rise in opposition to lawful authority.

REBE'LLER, *s.* one that rebels.

REBE'LLION, *s.* [Fr., *rebellio*, from *bellum* war, Lat.] the act or state of taking up arms, or otherwise opposing lawful authority.

REBE'LLIOUS, *a.* opponent to lawful authority.

REBE'LLIOUSLY, *ad.* in opposition to lawful authority.

REBE'LLIOUSNESS, *s.* the quality of being rebellious.

To REBE'LLOW, (*rebéllŏ*) *v. n.* to echo back a loud noise.

REBOA'TION, *s.* [from *re*, which strengthens the signification, and *boo* to bellow, Lat.] the return of a loud bellowing sound.

To RE'BOUND, *v. n.* [*rebonder*, Fr.] to spring back again from any surface. Actively, to reverberate or beat back.

REBOU'ND, *s.* the act of flying back after being driven with force against any thing.

REBU'FF, *s.* [*rebuffade*, Fr.] a quick and sudden resistance or check; repercussion.

To REBU'FF, *v. a.* to beat back. To oppose with sudden violence.

To REBUI'LD, (*rébild*) *v. a.* to build again; to reedify; to repair.

REBU'KABLE, *a.* worthy of being found fault with.

To REBU'KE, *v. a.* [*reboucher*, Fr.] to chide; to find fault with. To repress by an unexpected reproach; to reprehend.

REBU'KE, *s.* any chiding expression. A check; objurgation.

REBU'KER, *s.* a reprehender; a chider.

RE'BUS, *s.* [Lat.] a word represented by a picture. A kind of riddle, in which the different syllables of a person or place's name are hidden under some picturesque representation.

To REBU'T, *v. n.* [*rebuter*, Fr.] to retire back. Not used.

REBU'TTER, *s.* an answer to a rejoinder.

To RECA'LL, (*rekául*) *v. a.* to call back; to call again. To revoke.

RECA'LL, (*rekául*) *s.* the act or power of calling back; revocation.

To RECA'NT, *v. a.* [from *re* again, and *canto* to sing, Lat.] to retract, or contradict what one has professed, said, or done.

RECANTA'TION, *s.* the act of contradicting what a person has professed, said, or done; retraction.

RECA'NTER, *s.* one that recants.

To RECA'PITULATE, *v. a.* [*récapituler*, Fr.] to mention again. To repeat again in a distinct manner.

RECAPITULA'TION, *s.* [*récapitulation*, Fr.] a distinct repeating of the principal points, or arguments of a discourse; detail repeated.

RECAPITULA'TORY, *a.* repeating again.

To RECA'RRY, *v. a.* to carry back.

To RECE'DE, *v. n.* to fall back; retreat; desist.

RECE'IPT, (*reséet*) *s.* [from *recipio* to receive, Lat.] the act of receiving. A writing acknowledging the receiving of money. A physician's prescription, or direction for making any thing consisting of various ingredients. Reception; admission.

RECE'IVABLE, (*reséevable*) *a.* [*recevable*, Fr.] capable of being received.

To RECE'IVE, (*reséeve*) *v. a.* [*recevoir*, Fr.] to take or obtain any thing as due. To obtain or take from another. To admit. To take into a place or state. To conceive in the mind. To entertain as a guest.

RECE'IVER, (*reséever*) *s.* in chemistry, a vessel of earth, glass, &c., for receiving any distilled liquor. In pneumatics, it is a glass vessel for containing the thing in which an experiment in the air-pump is to be made. In law, it is commonly understood in a bad sense, and used for such as knowingly receive stolen goods from thieves, and conceal them. *Receiver* also signifies an officer; of which there are several kinds, denominated from the particular matters they receive, the places where, and the persons from whom.

RE'CENCY, *s.* [from *recens* new, Lat.] the state of being lately done, or existent.

RECE'NSION, (*resénshon*) *s.* [from *recens* new, Lat.] enumeration; review.

RE'CENT, *a.* [from *recens* new, Lat.] not long existent. New; late; fresh.

RE'CENTLY, *ad.* freshly; newly.

RE'CENTNESS, *s.* the quality of being lately used, made, or done; newness.

RECE'PTACLE, *s.* [*receptaculum*, from *recipio* to receive, Lat.] a vessel or place into which any thing is received. In botany, the base or seat, upon which the other parts of a flower are placed; thus, if you take a dandelion, and pull off all the florets, and the common empalement, the round dotted surface that remains at the top of the stalk is the receptacle. That part of an artichoke so much esteemed for food is the receptacle.

RECE'PTARY, *s.* a thing received. Obsolete.

RECEPTIBI'LITY, *s.* [from *recipio* to receive, Lat.] possibility of receiving.

RECE'PTION, *s.* [*receptus*, from *recipio* to receive, Lat.] the act of receiving or entertaining opinions generally admitted. The state or manner of being received or entertained. Treatment at first coming.

RECE'PTIVE, *a.* [*receptus*, from *recipio* to receive, Lat.] having the quality of admitting what is communicated.

RECE'PTORY, *a.* [*receptus*, from *recipio* to receive, Lat.] generally or popularly admitted.

RECE'SS, *s.* [*recessus*, Lat.] retirement. Departure. A place of retirement or secrecy. An abstract of the proceedings of an imperial diet, from *recez*, Fr.

RECE'SSION, (*recéshon*) *s.* [*recessio*, Lat.] the act of retreating.

To RECHA'NGE, *v. a.* [*rechanger*, Fr.] to change again.

To RECHA'RGE, *v. a.* [*recharger*, Fr.] to accuse in return. To attack again.

RECHE'AT, (*rechéet*) *s.* among hunters a lesson played on the horn when the hounds have lost their game, to call them from a counterscent.

RECIDIVA'TION, *s.* [from *re* again, and *cado* to fall, Lat.] the falling a second time; a backsliding; a relapse.

RECI'DIVOUS, *a.* [from *re* again, and *cado* to fall, Lat.] subject to fall again.

RE'CIPE, *s.* [Lat. from the first word of a medicinal prescription] a medicinal prescription or receipt.

RECI'PIENT, *s.* [*recipiens*, from *recipio* to receive, Lat.] the receiver; that to which any thing is given. The vessel of an air-pump, in which the subjects for the experiment are included.

RECI'PROCAL, *a.* [*reciprocus*, from *recipio* to receive, Lat., *réciproque*, Fr.] mutual; alternate; returned equally on both sides. Affecting both parties alike. Done by each to each. In geometry, *reciprocal* proportion is, when, in four numbers, the fourth number is so much less than the second, as the third is greater than the first, and *vice versâ*.

RECI'PROCALLY, *ad.* mutually; interchangeably.

RECI'PROCALNESS, *s.* mutual return; alternateness.

To RECI'PROCATE, *v. n.* [*reciprocus* from *recipio* to receive, Lat.] to act mutually or alternately.

RECIPROCA'TION, *s.* the state wherein any action is done mutually by each party.

RECI'SION, (*resizhon*) *s.* [from *re* again, and *cædo* to cut Lat.] the act of cutting off.

RECI'TAL, the relating of a thing a second time. Rehearsal; repetition. Enumeration.

RECITA'TION, *s.* repetition; rehearsal.

RECITATI'VE, or RECITATI'VO, *s.* a kind of musical pronunciation, wherein the words are pronounced more musically than in common speech and less than in a song.

To RECI'TE, *v. a.* [from *re* again, and *cito* to rehearse, Lat., *réciter*, Fr.] to relate; to rehearse; to tell over; to enumerate.

RECI'TER, *s.* he that recites.

To RECK, *v. n.* [*recan*, Sax.] to care; to heed; to mind; to rate at much. Actively, to heed; to care for.

RE'CKLESS, *a.* [*recceleas*, Sax.] careless; heedless; mindless.

RE'CKLESSNESS, *s.* carelessness; negligence.

To RE'CKON, (usually pronounced *rékn*) *v. a.* [*reccan*, Sax., *reckenen*, Belg.] to count or find out the number of any collection. To esteem, value, or account. Neuterly, to compute. To call to punishment, used with *with*. To lay stress, or dependence upon, used with *upon*; from *compter sur*, Fr.

He that reckons without his Host, must reckon again.

This, though a tippling Proverb, has a farther meaning than persons making their own reckoning at a Tavern or ale-house, and is usually applied to such persons, who are apt to be partial in their own favour, flattering themselves with the advantages they fancy to be on their side in any affair, and making no allowances for the disadvantages that will or may attend them.

Reckon not your Chickens before they are hatched.

This Proverb has its rise from that *vanity of anticipating* our *enjoyments* before we come at them: we are always *brooding* in our *desires*, and *hatching* in our *minds* what we would have to *come to pass* before things are *ripe* for it, and this *hastiness* oftentimes makes us overshoot our *reason*, and forfeit our *prudence*, in reckoning that our own which is not so much as in *being*. But this Proverb dehorts us from speaking confidently of our having, or as good as having, *things* in our *power* and *possession*, which are far off still, only in *expectancy*, and depending wholly upon *Providence*.

RE'CKONER, (*rékner*) *s.* one who computes; one who calculates cost.

RE'CKONING, (*rékning*) *s.* a computation. An account of time. Accounts of debtor and creditor. Money due for entertainment at a public house. An account taken. Esteem or value. *A reckoning book*, is a book in which money received or expended is set down.

To RECLA'IM, *v. a.* [from *re* again, and *clamo* to call, Lat.] to reform or make better. To reduce to the state desired. To recall, or cry out against. To tame.

To RECLI'NE, *v. a.* [*reclino*, from *clino* to bend, Lat.] to lean back, or sidewise. Neuterly, to lean, rest, or repose.

RECLI'NE, *a.* [*reclinis*, from *clino* to bend, Lat.] in a leaning posture.

To RECLO'SE, (*reclóze*) *v. a.* to close again.

To RECLU'DE, *v. a.* [*reclaudo*, from *claudo* to shut, Lat.] to open.

RECLU'SE, *a.* [*reclusus*, from *claudo* to shut, Lat.] shut up from company. Retired. Substantively, a retired person.

RECOAGULA'TION, *s.* a second coagulation.

RECO'GNISANCE, (*rekónnizance*) *s.* [*recognisance*, Fr.] acknowledgment of a person or thing. A badge. A bond of record, testifying the *recognisor* to owe to the *recognisee* a certain sum of money.

To RECOGNI'SE, (*recognize*) *v. a.* [from *re* again, and *cognosco* to know, Lat.] to acknowledge; to recover and avow knowledge of any person or thing. To review or examine judicially

RECOGNISE'E, (*recognisée*) *s.* the person in whose favour a bond is drawn.

RECO'GNISOR, (*recógnizor*) *s.* one who gives a bond to another.

RECOGNI'TION, *s.* [from *re* again, and *cognosco* to know, Lat.] review; renewal of knowledge. Acknowledgment; memorial. Knowledge avowed.

To RECOI'L, *v. n.* [*reculer*, Fr.] to rush or bound back again. To fall back; to fail or shrink.

RECOI'L, *s.* the rebounding or starting back of a cannon, &c., after explosion.

To RECO'IN, *v. a.* to coin over again.

RECOI'NAGE, *s.* the act of coining anew.

To RECOLLE'CT, *v. a.* [from *re* again, and *colligo* to collect, Lat.] to revive in, or recover to, the memory. To recover reason or resolution. To collect again.

RECOLLE'CTION, *s.* the act whereby an idea is sought after by the mind, and found, and brought again to view.

RE'COLLECTS, a congregation of reformed Franciscans, called also Friars-minors of St. Francis.

To RECO'MFORT, *v. a.* to comfort or console again. To give new strength.

To RECOMME'NCE, *v. a.* [*recommencer*, Fr.] to begin anew.

RECOMME'NCEMENT, *s.* a beginning a thing anew.

To RECOMME'ND, *v. a.* [*recommender*, Fr. to praise to another. To render acceptable. To describe a person as worthy of the countenance of another. To commit with prayers.

RECOMME'NDABLE, *a.* [*recommendable*, Fr.] worthy of recommendation or praise.

RECOMMENDA'TION, the act of detailing the good qualities of a person, to gain a favourable reception from another.

RECOMME'NDATORY, *a.* that recommends to another.

RECOMME'NDER, *s.* one who recommends.

To RECOMMI'T, *v. a.* to commit anew.

To RECOMPA'CT. *v. a.* to join anew.

To RE'COMPENSE, *v. a.* [*récompenser*, Fr.] to repay, or requite. To return, or give in requital. To make up by something of equal value. To redeem or pay for.

RE'COMPENSE, *s.* [*récompense*, Fr.] the act of making a return, or equivalent; compensation.

RECOMPI'LEMENT, *s.* a new compilement.

To RECOMPO'SE, (*rékompoze*) *v. a.* [*recomposer*, Fr.] to settle, or quiet anew, To form or adjust anew.

RECOMPOSI'TION, (*recomposishon*) *s.* composition renewed.

To RE'CONCILE, *v. a.* [from *re* again, and *concilio* to conciliate, Lat.] to make a person to like, or be liked again. To make consistent. To restore to favour. SYNON. To *reconcile*, supposes some dispute or disagreement. To *adjust*, supposes only some distance or difference.

RECONCI'LEABLE, *a.* [*réconciliable*, Fr.] capable of renewed kindness. Consistent; possible to be made consistent.

RECONCI'LEABLENESS, *s.* consistence; possibility to be reconciled. Disposition to renew love.

RE'CONCI'LEMENT, *s.* the renewal of kindness, or restoring to favour. Friendship renewed; reconciliation.

RECONCI'LER, *s.* one who renews friendship between others. One who discovers the consistence between propositions.

RECONCILIA'TION, *a.* [*réconciliation*, Fr.] renewal of

friendship. Agreement of things seemingly opposite. Atonement or expiation.

To RECONDE'NSE, *v. a.* to condense anew.

RECO'NDITE, *a.* [*reconditus*, Lat.] abstruse; profound; secret.

To RECONDU'CT, *v. a.* [*reconduire*, Fr.] to conduct again.

To RECONJO'IN, *v. a.* to join anew.

To RECO'NQUER, *v. a.* [*reconquérir*, Fr.] to conquer again.

To RECONNOI'TRE, (*reconnoiter*) *v. a.* [*reconnoître*, Fr.] in war, to examine the nature and situation of ground, &c.

To RECON'SECRATE, *v. n.* to consecrate anew.

To RECONVE'NE, *v. n.* to assemble anew.

To RECONVE'Y, *v. a.* to convey again.

To RE'CORD, *v. a.* (*recordor*, Lat., *recorder*, Fr.] to register any thing so as to preserve the memory of it. To celebrate, or cause to be remembered in a solemn manner.

RE'CORD, *s.* (the accent of the noun is generally on the first syllable, but that of the verb always on the last) a register or authentic memorial.

RECORDA'TION, *s.* [from *re* again, and *cor* the heart, Lat.] remembrance. Obsolete.

RECO'RDER, *s.* one who registers any event. The keeper of the rolls in a city. A person chosen to assist the magistrates, &c., of a city or corporation, in matters of justice, and proceedings in law. A kind of flute.

To RECOU'CH, *v. a.* to lie down again.

To RECO'VER, *v. a.* (*recouvrer*, Fr.] to restore from sickness or disorder. To repair; to regain; to release; to reach. Neuterly, to grow well from a disease, or any evil.

RECO'VERABLE, *a.* capable of being cured or regained.

RECO'VERY, *s.* cure. The power or act of regaining. The state of a person cured. In law, the cutting off an entail.

To RECO'UNT, *v. a.* [*reconter*, Fr.] to tell in a minute and distinct manner.

RECOU'RSE, (*rekórse*) *s.* [*recours*, Fr., from *re* again, and *curro* to run, Lat.] frequent passage. A return, or new attack. Application or attendance for help or protection. This last sense is most in use, the two former senses being obsolete. Access.

RECO'URSEFUL, *a.* moving alternately. "In that *recourseful* deep." *Drayton.*

RE'CREANT, *a.* [*récriant*, Fr.] cowardly, mean-spirited; crying out, or recanting for fear. Apostate; false.

To RE'CREATE, *v. n.* [from *re* again, and *creo* to create, Lat.] to refresh after labour. To amuse when weary. Figuratively, to delight or gratify. To revive or relieve.

RECREA'TION, *s.* refreshment after toil or weariness. Amusement; diversion.

RE'CREATIVE, *a.* refreshing; giving relief after labour or pain; amusing; diverting.

RECREA'TIVENESS, *s.* the quality of being recreative.

RE'CREMENT, *s.* [*recrementum*, Lat.] dross; scoria; spume; superfluous or useless parts.

RECREME'NTAL, RECREMENTI'TIOUS, *a.* drossy; coarse.

To RECRIMI'NATE, *v. n.* [*récriminer*, Fr.] to return one accusation with another.

RECRIMINA'TION, *s.* [*recrimination*, Fr.] the act of returning one accusation by another.

RECRIMINA'TOR, *s.* he that returns one charge with another.

RECRUDE'SCENT, *a.* [*recrudescens*, from *crudus*, raw, Lat.] growing painful or violent again.

To RE'CRUIT, (*rekrūt*) *v. a.* [*recruter*, Fr.] to repair anv thing wasted by fresh supplies. To supply the deficiencies of an army by new men. Neuterly, to raise new soldiers.

RECRUI'T, (*rekrūt*) *s.* the supply of any thing wasted. A new soldier.

RECTA'NGLE, *s.* [Fr., from *rectus* right, and *angulus* an angle, Lat.] an angle consisting of ninety degrees; a right angle.

RECTA'NGULAR, *a.* [from *rectus* right, and *angulus* an angle, Lat.] having an angle consisting of ninety degrees; right-angled.

RECTA'NGULARLY, *ad.* with right angles.

RE'CTIFIABLE, *a.* capable of being set right.

RECTIFICA'TION, *s.* [from *rectus* right, and *facio* to make, Lat.] the act of setting a thing right which is wrong. In distillery, the act of drawing spirits a second time, in order to increase their strength.

To RE'CTIFY, *v. a.* [from *rectus* right, and *facio* to make, Lat.] to make right or reform. To increase the strength of spirits by repeated distillation.

RECTILI'NEAR, or RECTILI'NEOUS, *a.* [from *rectus* right, and *linea* a line, Lat.] consisting of right lines.

RE'CTITUDE, [*rectitude*, Fr.] straightness, opposed to curvity. Uprightness, or freedom from any vicious bias, applied to the mind.

RE'CTOR, *s.* [Lat.] a ruler. A person or minister of an unimpropriated parish.

RE'CTORSHIP, *s.* [*rectorat*, Fr.] the rank or office of a rector.

RE'CTORY, *s.* [*rectorerie*, Fr.] a spiritual living, consisting of land, tithe, and other oblations, separated and dedicated to God for the service of the church, and for the maintenance of the minister to whose charge it is committed.

RECUBA'TION, *s.* [from *recubo* to lie down, Lat.] the act of lying or leaning.

RECU'MBENCY, *s.* [from *recumbo* to lie down, Lat.] the act of lying or leaning. Rest; repose.

RECU'MBENT, *a.* [from *recumbo* to lie down, Lat.] lying; leaning.

RECU'PERABLE, *a.* [from *recupero* to recover, Lat.] easy to be recovered.

RECUPERA'TION, *s.* [from *recupero* to recover, Lat.] the act of recovering.

RECU'PERATIVE, or RECU'PERATORY, *a.* pertaining to recovery.

To RECU'R, *v. n.* [from *re* again, and *curro* to run, Lat.] to come back, or revive to the mind. To have recourse to, or take refuge in, from *recourir*, Fr.

To RECU'RE, *v. a.* to recover from sickness or labour. Not in use.

RECU'RE, *s.* recovery; remedy.

RECU'RRENCE, RECU'RRENCY, *s.* return.

RECU'RRENT, *a.* [*recurrens*, from *re* again, and *curro* to run, Lat.] returning from time to time.

RECU'RSION, (*recúrsion*) *s.* [*recursus*, from *re* again, and *curro* to run, Lat.] return.

RECURVA'TION, RECU'RVITY, *s.* [from *re* again, and *curvus* bent, Lat.] flexure backwards.

RECU'RVOUS, *a.* [from *re* again, and *curvus* bent, Lat.] bent backward.

RECU'SANT, (*rekúzant*) *s.* [from *recuso* to refuse, Lat.] one that refuses to comply with the terms of a community or society.

To RECU'SE, (*rékuze*) *v. n.* [*récuser*, Fr.] to refuse. A juridical word.

RECU'SSION, (*rékŭshon*) *s.* [from *recutio* to beat back Lat.] the act of beating back.

RED, *a.* [*red*, Sax., *rhud*, Brit.] one of the simple and

primary colours of natural bodies, or rather of the rays of light. In dyeing, it is one of the mother colours; some reckon six kinds or casts of red, viz., scarlet, crimson, half-grain, lively, orange, and scarlet of cochineal; but they may be reduced to the three principal drugs which give the colours, viz., the kermes, cochineal, and madder.

RE'DAN, RE'DENT, *s.* in fortification, an indented work, made in form of the teeth of a saw, with salient and co-entering angles.

REDARGUA'TION, *s.* [from *redarguo* to disprove, Lat.] a disproving or refusing.

RE'DBERRIED, SHRU'BCASSIA, *s.* in botany, a plant. It is male and female in different plants; the male hath flowers consisting of many stamina or threads, without any petals; these are always sterile; the female plants, which have no conspicuous flower, produce spherical berries, in which are included nuts of the same form.

RE'DBREAST, (*rédbrest*) *s.* a small bird so called from the colour of its breast.

To RE'DDEN, (*rĕdn*) *v. a.* to make red. Neuterly, to grow red, or blush.

RE'DDISH, *a.* somewhat red.

RE'DDISHNESS, *s.* tendency to redness.

REDDI'TION, *s.* [fom *reddo* to answer or restore, Lat.] restitution.

RE'DDITIVE, *a.* [from *reddo* to answer or restore. Lat.] in grammar, the answering to a question.

RE'DDLE, (*rĕdl*) *s.* in mineralogy, an earth found in Staffordshire and Derbyshire, of a fine florid red, very useful to colour-makers. It is a combination of clay and the red oxyde of iron.

REDE, *s.* [*ræd*, Sax.] advice; counsel. An old word.

To REDE, *v. a.* [*rædan*, Sax.] to counsel. Not in use.

To REDEE'M, *v. a.* [from *re* back, and *emo* to buy, Lat.] to relieve by paying a price. To recompense. To pay an atonement; to free from guilt. To free a pledge by paying what money was lent on it, together with the interest.

REDEE'MABLE, *a.* capableof redemption.

REDEE'MABLENESS, *s.* the state of being redeemable.

REDEE'MER, *s.* one who ransoms or saves from guilt by paying a price, or making an atonement. A term frequently applied to our blessed Saviour.

To REDELI'VER, *v. a.* to deliver back.

REDELI'VERY, *s.* the act of delivering back.

To REDEMA'ND, *v. a.* [*redemander*, Fr.] to demand back.

REDE'MPTION, (*redémshon*) *s.* [from *redimo* to redeem, Lat.] ransom; release. Purchase of God's favour by the death of Christ.

REDE'MPTORY, (*redémptory*) *a.* [*redemptus*, from *redimo* to redeem, Lat.] paid for ransom.

RED-EYE, in ichthyology, a kind of fresh-water fish, otherwise called the rudd. It is common in many of the rivers of Germany and England. It is all over of an elegant red, but no part of it of so deep a colour as the eyes.

RE'DFORD. See RETFORD.

RED-GAME, *s.* in ornithology, the red grouse or gorcock.

REDHIBI'TION, *s.* [from *re* again, and *habeo* to have, Lat.] in civil law, an action to make void the sale of certain goods, and oblige the seller to take them back.

RE'D-HOT, *a.* heated so as to appear red.

REDI'NTEGRATE, *a.* [*redintegratus*, from *re* again, and *inter* whole, Lat.] restored, renewed; made new.

REDINTEGRA'TION, *s.* renovation; restoration. *Redintegration*, chemists call the restoring any mixed body or matter, whose form has been destroyed, to its former nature and constitution.

RE'DLEAD, (*rédled*) *s.* minium; lead calcined.

RE'DNESS, *s.* the quality of being red.

RE'DOLENCE, RE'DOLENCY, *s.* sweet scent.

RE'DOLENT, *a.* [from *redoleo* to cast a scent, Lat.] sweet of scent.

To REDOU'BLE, (*redúble*) *v. a.* [*redoubler*, Fr.] to repeat often. To increase by frequent additions of the same quantity. Neuterly, to become twice as much.

REDOU'BT, (*redoút*), *s.* [*redoute*, Fr.] an out-work of a fortification; a fortress.

REDOU'BTABLE, (*redoútable*) *a.* [*redoutable*, Fr.] terrible to enemies; formidable.

REDOU'BTED, (*redoúted*) *a.* [*redouté*, Fr.] awful; formidable.

To REDOU'ND, *v. n.* [from *re* again, and *unda* a wave, Lat.] to be driven back again. To conduce. To result.

To REDRE'SS, *v. a.* [*redresser*, Fr.] to set right or amend. To relieve, remedy, or ease; more properly applied to things.

REDRE'SS, *s.* a relief of grievances. Reformation. Remedy.

RED RU'SSIA, or *LITTLE RU'SSIA*, a province of Poland, having Upper Poland on the W., Lithuania on the N., Little Tartary on the E., and Moldavia, Transylvania, and part of Hungary, on the S. It is about 650 miles long, and 200 broad. It was named Red Russia from the colour of the hair of its inhabitants.

RE'DRUTH, a town of Cornwall, situated among extensive tin-works, 12 miles N. by E. of Helstone, and 262 W. by S. of London. Market disused. Pop. 8191.

RED SEA, or *SEA OF E'DOM*, (*Edom* means *red*) a sea celebrated in ancient history, which extends in a direction from N. to S., dividing Africa from Arabia. It is separated from the Mediterranean on the N. by the Isthmus of Suez, and communicates by the Strait of Babelmandel on the S. with the Arabian Sea, and the Indian Ocean. In the year of the world 2513 the Israelites passed over this sea, and Pharaoh, together with his host, were drowned. It is now called by the Arabians the SEA of SUPH.

To REDSE'AR, (*redséer*) *v. n.* applied to iron, which, when too hot, breaks or cracks under the hammer.

RE'DSHANK, *s.* in ornithology, a water bird, about the size of a common plover, with legs of a beautiful red.

RE'DSTART, or RE'DTAIL, *s.* in ornithology, a bird of passage, which has a very fine soft note, and is remarkable for shaking its red tail.

RE'DSTREAK, (*rĕdstreek*) *s.* an apple so called from its colour, preferred to all other fruit for making cider. Cider made from *redstreak* apples.

To REDU'CE, *v. a.* [from *re* back, and *duco* to lead, Lat.] to bring to its former state. To reform any disorder. To break into small pieces. To degrade. To bring into a state of want or misery. To subdue.

REDU'CEMENT, *s.* the act of bringing back, subduing, reforming or diminishing.

REDU'CER, *s.* one that reduces.

REDU'CIBLE, *a.* possible to be reduced.

REDU'CIBLENESS, *s.* the quality of being reducible.

REDU'CTION, *s.* [Fr.] the act of breaking into pieces, or bringing into order from a state of disorder. In arithmetic, the bringing numbers of different denominations into one. In chemistry, the restoration of metallic oxydes to their original state of metals; which is usually effected by means of charcoal and fluxes.

REDU'CTIVE, *a.* [*réductif*, Fr.] having the power of reducing.

REDU'CTIVELY, *ad.* by reduction; by consequence.

REDU'NDANCE, or REDU'NDANCY, *s.* [*redun-*

dantia, Lat.] a state wherein things abound to excess; superfluity; superabundance.

REDU'NDANT, *a.* [from *re* again, and *unda* a wave, Lat.] superfluous; abounding to excess. Using more words or images than are useful.

REDU'NDANTLY, *ad.* superfluously; superabundantly.

To REDU'PLICATE, *v. a.* to double.

REDUPLICA'TION, *s.* the act of doubling.

REDU'PLICATIVE, *a.* [*réduplicatif*, Fr.] double.

RE'DWING, in ornithology, the name of a bird of the turdus, or thrush kind, called also in some places, the *wind 'hrush* or *swine-pipe*.

To REE, *v. a.* to riddle; to sift.

To RE-E'CHO, (*ré-ekko*) *v. n.* to echo back.

REE'CHY, *a.* (corrupted from *reek*) smoky; sooty.

REED, *s.* [*reod*, Sax. *ried*. Teut.] a hollow knotted stalk. A small pipe. An arrow. A plant, of which four kinds are natives of England; viz., the common, small, branched, and sea reed. They all flower in June and July.

To RE-E'DIFY, *v. a.* to build again; to rebuild. "The ruin'd walls he did *re-edify*." *Spenser*.

REE'DED, *a.* covered with reeds.

REE'DEN, *a.* consisting of reeds.

REE'DMACE, *s.* in botany, the typha of Linnæus. The cat's-tail and smaller reedmace are the British species. They bear spikes of male and female flowers, and are found in ditches and ponds.

REE'DY, *a.* abounding with reeds.

REEF, *s.* in navigation, a certain portion of a sail, comprehended between the top and bottom, with a row of eyelet holes parallel thereto. *Reefing* is the operation of reducing a sail, by taking in one or more of the reefs, which is performed by lines, points, or knittles.

REEK, *s.* [*rec*, Sax. *reuke*, Belg.] steam; smoke; vapour. A pile of corn or hay, usually spelt and pronounced *rick*.

To REEK, *v. n.* [*recan*, Sax.] to smoke; to steam;

REE'KY, *a.* smoky; tanned; black.

REEL, *s.* [*reol*, Sax.] a turning frame on which yarn is wound from the spindle.

To REEL, *v. n.* [*rollen*, Belg. *ragla*, Swed.] to stagger; to incline first to one side and then to the other, in walking.

RE-ELE'CTION, *s.* repeated election.

To RE-ENA'CT, *v. a.* to enact anew.

To RE-ENJOY', *v. a.* to enjoy a second time.

To RE-E'NTER, *v. a.* to enter again; to enter anew.

To RE-ENTHRO'NE, *v. a.* to replace on a throne.

RE-E'NTRANCE, *s.* the act of entering again.

REE'PHAM, See REPEHAM.

REE'RMOUSE, *s.* [*hreremus*, Sax.] a bat.

To RE-ESTA'BLISH, *v. a.* to establish again.

RE-ESTA'BLISHER, *v. a.* one that re-establishes.

RE-ESTABLISHMENT, *s.* the act of re-establishing; the state of being re-established; restauration.

To RE-EXAMINE, *v. a.* to examine again.

REEVE, *s.* [*gerefa*, Sax.] the bailiff of a franchise, or manor. Also, the guardian of a church, or church-warden. Obsolete.

REEVE, *s.* in ornithology, the name of a bird, the male of which from the long feathers round his neck, is called the RUFFE.

To REFE'CT, *v. a.* [from *re* again, and *facio* to make, Lat.] to refresh; to restore after hunger and fatigue. Obsolete.

REFE'CTION, *s.* [from *re* again, and *facio* to make, Lat.] refreshing after hunger and fatigue.

REFE'CTIVES, *s* medicines which refresh and renew strength.

REFE'CTORY, *s.* [*refectoire*, Fr.] a room for refreshment or eating.

To REFE'L, *v. a.* [*refello*, from *fallo* to deceive, Lat.] to refute, to repress.

To REFE'R, *v. a.* [from *refero*, Lat. *référer*, Fr.] to send or dismiss for information or judgment. To address or apply for judgment. Neuterly, to have respect or relation.

REFEREE', *s.* one to whom any thing is submitted or referred.

RE'FERENCE, *s.* relation; respect; view towards. Dismission to another tribunal.

REFERE'NDARY, *s.* [from *refero* to refer, Lat.] one to whose decision any thing is referred. An officer in the court of chancery; the master of requests.

To REFERME'NT, *v. a.* to ferment anew.

REFE'RRIBLE, *a.* capable of being considered as in relation to something else.

To REFINE, *v. a.* [*raffiner*, Fr.] to clear from dross or any impurities. To polish, to make elegant; to make accurate. Neuterly, to affect nicety; to improve in point of accuracy; to grow poor.

REFI'NEMENT, *s.* the act of cleansing from dross, foulness, or impurity. Improvement in elegance. Artificial practice. Affectation of elegance.

REFI'NER, *s.* one that clears from dross or impurity; an improver in elegance; an inventor of superfluous subtilties.

To REFI'T, *v. a.* [*refaire*, Fr.] to repair; to restore after damage.

To REFLE'CT, *v. a.* [from *re* back, and *flecto* to bend, Lat., *refléchir*, Fr.] to bend or throw back. Neuterly to throw back light, or an image represented in a mirror. To throw back the thoughts on themselves or things past. To consider attentively. To throw or bring reproach.

REFLE'CTENT, *a.* [from *re* back, and *flecto* to bend, Lat.] bending back; flying back.

REFLE'CTION, *s.* [from *re* back, and *flecto* to bend, Lat.] the act of throwing or bending back. Any image represented or reflected on a looking-glass. Thought employed on things past. The perception of the operation of our own mind within us, as employed about the ideas it has got. Attentive consideration. Censure.

REFLE'CTIVE, *a.* throwing back images; considering things past; considering the operations of the mind.

REFLE'CTOR, *s.* a considerer. A sort of optic glass that reflects light or images.

REFLE'X, *a.* [from *re* back, and *flecto* to bend, Lat.] directed backward.

RE'FLEX, *s.* [from *re* back, and *flecto* to bend, Lat.] reflection.

REFLEXIBI'LITY, *s.* the disposition of rays to be turned out of a right line, in passing out of one medium into another.

REFLE'XIBLE, *a.* [from *re* back, and *flecto* to bend, Lat.] capable of being thrown back, or turned from their natural courses, applied to rays of light.

REFLE'XIVE, *a.* [from *re* back, and *flecto* to bend, Lat.] having respect to something past; capable of reflecting.

REFLE'XIVELY, *ad.* in a backward direction.

REFLO'AT, (*reflōt*) *s.* ebb; reflux.

REFLORE'SCENCE, *s.* [from *re* again, and *floresco* to blossom, Lat.] the quality of flourishing or blossoming anew.

To REFLOU'RISH, (*reflûrish*) *v. a.* to flourish anew.

To REFLO'W, (*reflō*) *v. n.* [*refluer*, Fr.] to flow back.

REFLU'ENT, (sometimes accented on the first syllable) *a.* [*refluens*, Lat.] flowing back; running back.

RE'FLUX, *s.* [from *re* back, and *fluo* to flow, Lat.] the act of flowing back. The backward course of water.

REFOCILLA'TION, *s.* [from *refocillo* to restore, Lat.] restoration of strength by refreshment.

To REFO'RM, *v. a.* [from *re* again, and *formo* to form, Lat.] to change from worse to better. Neuterly, to alter or make a change from worse to better.

REFO'RM, *s.* [Fr.] reformation or amendment.

REFORMA'TION, *s.* [from *reformo* to reform, Lat.] the act or state of change from worse to better. The change of religion from the corruptions of popery, to its primitive state, SYNON. *Reformation* signifies often the act of reforming; *reform* seldom any other than the effect,

REFO'RMER, *s.* one who makes a change from bad to better. One who exploded the errors of popery introduced into religion, and reduced it to its primitive state.

To REFRA'CT, *v. a.* [from *re* back, and *frango* to break, Lat.] to break the natural course of a ray; to beat back or resist.

REFRA'CTION, *s.* [Fr. from *re* back, and *frango* to break, Lat.] the incurvation or change of determination in the body moved, which happens to it whilst it enters or penetrates any medium; in dioptrics, it is the variation of a ray of light from that right line which it would have passed on in, had not the density of the medium turned it aside.

REFRAC'TIVE, *a.* having the power of refracting.

REFRA'CTORINESS, *s.* sullen obstinacy; stubbornness; perverseness.

REFRA'CTORY, *a.* [*refractoire*, Fr., from *re* backward, and *frango* to break, Lat.] obstinate; stubborn; not submitting to authority or command; contumacious. In chemistry, a term applied to earths or metals that are either infusible, or that require an extraordinary degree of heat to change or melt them.

REFRA'GABLE, *a.* [from *re* back, and *frango* to break, Lat.] perverse; liable to be confuted.

To REFRA'IN, *v. a.* [from *re* again, and *frænum* a bridle, Lat.] to hold back; to keep from action. Neuterly, to forbear; to abstain; to spare.

REFRANGIBI'LITY, *s.* the disposition of a ray of light to be turned out of its natural course by passing out of one medium into another.

REFRA'NGIBLE, *a.* [from *re* again, and *frango* to break, Lat.] capable of being turned out of its natural line, or their natural course, applied to the rays of light.

REFRENA'TION, *s.* [from *re* again, and *frænum* a bridle, Lat.] the act of restraining.

To REFRE'SH, *v. a.* [*refraischer*, Fr.] to refresh after labour, pain, or want. To repair or improve any thing impaired by new touches. To cool; to refrigerate.

REFRE'SHER, *s.* that which refreshes.

REFRE'SHMENT, *s.* relief after pain, hunger, or fatigue. Figuratively, food or rest.

REFRI'GERANT, *a.* [*réfrigérant*, Fr.] cooling; mitigating heat.

To REFRI'GERATE, *v. a.* [from *re* again, and *frigeo* to be cool, Lat.] to cool.

REFRIGERA'TION, *s.* [from *re* again, and *frigeo* to be cool, Lat.] the act of cooling; the state of being cooled.

REFRI'GERATIVE, REFRI'GERATORY, *a.* [from *re* again, and *frigeo* to be cool, Lat.] cooling; having the power to cool.

REFRI'GERATORY, *s.* that part of a distilling vessel that is placed about the head of a still, and filled with water to cool the condensive vapours. Any thing internally cooling.

REFT, pret. and part. pass. of REAVE; taken, or took away. Obsolete.

RE'FUGE, *s.* [from *re* again, and *fugio* to flee, Lat.] shelter from danger or distress. Protection. An expedient.

To RE'FUGE, *v. a.* [*refugier*, Fr.] to shelter or protect.

REFUGE'E, *s*, [*refugié*, Fr.] one who flies his country for shelter. This name has been more particularly given to the French Protestants, who were obliged to abandon their country at the revocation of the edict of Nantes in 1685.

REFU'LGENCE, *s.* sparkling, or bright splendour.

REFU'LGENT, *a.* [from *re* again, and *fulgeo* to shine, Lat.] bright; glittering; shining; splendid.

REFU'LGENTLY, *ad.* in a shining manner.

To REFU'ND, *v. n.* [from *re* back, and *fundo* to pour, Lat.] to pour back. Figuratively, to restore or repay what is received. Used with the reciprocal pronoun *himself*, to reimburse.

REFU'SAL, (*refúzal*) *s.* the act of denying to receive any thing offered, or of granting a thing requested. The right of having a thing before another; pre-emption; option.

To REFU'SE, (*refúze*) *v. a.* [*refuser*, Fr.] to deny any thing required or offered.

RE'FUSE, *a.* (the verb is accented on the second syllable, but the noun on the first) unworthy of acceptance after a choice is made.

RE'FUSE, *s.* that which is disregarded when the rest is taken.

REFU'SER, (*refúzer*) *s.* he who refuses.

REFU'TAL, *s.* [from *refuto*, Lat.] the act of proving false or erroneous.

REFUTA'TION, *s.* [*refutatio*, Lat.] the act of refuting; or shewing any thing to be false or erroneous; refutal.

To REFU'TE, *v. a.* [*refuto*, Lat.] to prove false or erroneous, applied to persons or things.

To REGAI'N, *v. a.* [*regagner*, Fr.] to gain a second time; to recover any thing lost.

RE'GAL, *a.* [*regalis*, from *rex* a king, Lat.] royal; kingly.

RE'GAL, *s.* [*regulis*, from *rex* a king, Lat.] a musical instrument.

REGA'LE, *s.* [*regale*, from *rex* a king, Lat.] the prerogative of a king. An entertainment given to ambassadors.

To REGA'LE. *v. a.* [*régaler*, Fr.] to feast; to give an entertainment; to refresh; to gratify.

REGA'LEMENT, *s.* [*régalement*, Fr.] refreshment; entertainment.

REGA'LIA, *s.* [from *rex* a king, Lat.] the rights and prerogatives of a king; which, according to civilians, are six, viz., 1. The power of judicature. 2. The power of life and death. 3. The power of peace and war. 4. A right to such goods as have no owner, as waifs, estrays, &c. 5. Assessments; and, 6. The coinage of money. *Regalia* is also used for the apparatus of a coronation, as the crown and sceptre with the cross, that with the dove, the globe, St. Edward's staff, the orb with the cross, four several swords, &c. In church affairs, the rights and privileges which cathedrals, &c., enjoy by the grants of kings.

REGA'LITY, *s.* [*regalitas*, from *rex* a king, Lat.] royalty; sovereignty; kingship.

To REGA'RD, *v. a.* [*regarder*, Fr.] to value; to look upon as worthy of notice. To respect or mind. To observe religiously. To respect or have relation to. To look toward.

REGA'RD, *s.* [*regard*, Fr.] attention to as a matter of importance. Respect; esteem. Relation. Note or eminence. Reference. Look or aspect. "With stern *regard*." *Milton.* An object of sight.

REGA'RDABLE, *a.* observable. Worthy of notice.

REGA'RDANT, *a.* in heraldry, a lion, or such kind of beast of prey, painted as looking behind him.

REGA'RDER, *s.* one that regards.

REGA'RDFUL, *a.* attentive; taking notice of; observant; respectful.

REGA'RDFULLY, *ad.* attentively; heedfully; respectfully.

REGA'RDLESS, *a.* heedless; negligent; not taking notice.

REGA'RDLESSLY, *ad.* without heed.

REGA'RDLESSNESS, *s.* heedlessness; negligence; inattention.

REGA'TTA, *s.* a name given at Venice, to a kind of exhibition on the water, in which the gondoliers contest for superiority in the art of rowing their gondolas. A splendid entertainment, under this appellation, was exhibited on the Thames, in 1775.

RE'GENCY, *s.* [from *rego* to govern, Lat.] authority; government. Government administered for another. The district governed by a vicegerent. Those who are intrusted with the government in behalf of another.

To **REGE'NERATE**, *v. a.* [from *re* again, and *genero* to beget, Lat.] to produce anew. To renew by a change of nature from a carnal to a Christian state.

REGE'NERATE, *a.* [from *re* again, and *genero* to beget, Lat.] produced anew. Born again, or having one's natural dispositions changed by divine grace.

REGE'NERATENESS, *s.* the state of being regenerate.

REGENERA'TION, *s.* [*régénération*, Fr.] new birth; birth by grace from carnal affections to a Christian life.

RE'GENT, *a.* [*regens*, from *rego* to govern, Lat.] governing. Exercising authority for another.

RE'GENT, *s.* a governor or ruler. One invested with authority for, or ruling in behalf of another. A professor, or teacher in a college or university.

RE'GENTSHIP, *s.* the office or state of a regent.

To **REGE'RMINATE**, *v. a.* [from *re* again, and *germino* to bud, Lat.] to spring, or bud out again.

REGERMINA'TION, *s.* [from *re* again, and *germino* to bud, Lat.] the act of sprouting again.

RE'GGIO, a city of Italy, capital of a duchy of the same name, included in that of Modena. It was destroyed by Alaric, and rebuilt by Charlemagne. In the cathedral are many capital paintings and sculptures; and the town contains 16 convents. The inhabitants, who are about 18,000, carry on a great trade in silk. It is 15 miles W. N. W. of Modena.

RE'GIBLE, *a.* governable; manageable.

RE'GICIDE, *s.* [from *rex* a king, and *cædo* to kill, Lat.] the act of murdering a king, One guilty of murdering his king.

RE'GIMEN, *s.* [Lat.] that regulation in diet and living, suitable to the preservation or recovery of health. Rule; government.

RE'GIMENT, (*rejiment*) *s.* [*régiment*, Fr.] a body of soldiers under one colonel.

REGIME'NTAL, *a.* belonging to a regiment. Used in the plural for the particular uniform by which one regiment is distinguished from another.

RE'GION, *s.* [*regio*, from *rego* to govern, Lat.] a tract of land. A country. Tract of space. A part of the body. Place or rank. A division or part of the atmosphere.

RE'GISTER, *s.* [*régistre*, Fr., *registrum*, Lat.] an account of any thing committed to writing in some book kept for that purpose. An officer who commits any account or transaction to writing. In chemistry, registers are openings in chimneys, or other parts of chemical furnaces, with sliding doors, to regulate the quantity of atmospheric air admitted to the fire-place, or to open or shut the communication with the chimney at pleasure.

To **RE'GISTER**, *v. a.* [*régistrer*, Fr.] to commit to writing, in order to preserve from oblivion. To enrol, or set down in a list.

RE'GISTRY, *s.* the act of inserting in a register. The place where a register is kept. A series of facts recorded.

RE'GLET, *s.* [*reglet*, Fr.] a ledge of wood, exactly planed, by which printers separate their lines in pages widely printed.

RE'GNANT, *a.* [Fr.] predominant; reigning; having power; prevalent.

To **REGO'RGE**, *v. a.* [*regorger*, Fr.] to vomit up. To swallow back. To swallow eagerly.

To **REGRA'FT**, *v. a.* [*regraffer*, Fr.] to graft again.

To **REGRA'NT**, *v. a.* to grant back.

To **REGRA'TE**, *v. a.* to shock or offend. To engross or forestall, from *regratter*, Fr.

REGRA'TER, *s.* [*regrattier*, Fr.] a forestaller; engrosser. One who buys any wares or provisions, and sells them again in the same market, or five miles round it; also, one who furbishes old arms, &c., to make them look new.

To **REGREE'T**, *v. a.* to re-salute; to greet a second time.

REGREE'T, *s.* a return or exchange of salutation.

To **REGRE'SS**, *v. n.* [from *re* back, and *gradior* to go, Lat.] to go back; to return; to pass back to the former state or place.

RE'GRESS, or **REGRE'SSION**, *s.* [from *re* back, and *gradior* to go, Lat.] passage back; a return or going back. The power of passing back.

REGRE'T, *s.* [*regret*, Fr.] vexation; sorrow for something past; grief; bitterness of reflection. Used by Prior in the plural, but without authority.

To **REGRE'T**, *v. a.* [*regretter*, Fr.] to repent or grieve at something done or past. To be uneasy at.

REGUE'RDON, *s.* reward; recompense.

To **REGUE'RDON**, *v. a.* to reward. Both the noun and verb are obsolete.

RE'GULAR, *a.* [from *regula* a rule, Lat.] conformable or agreeable to rule or method. In geometry, a *regular* body is a solid, whose surface is composed of *regular* and equal figures, and whose solid angles are all equal, and of which there are five sorts: viz., 1. A pyramid comprehended under four equal and equilateral triangles. 2. A cube, whose surface is composed of six equal squares. 3. That which is bounded by eight equal and equilateral triangles. 4. That which is contained under twelve equal and equilateral pentagons. 5. A body consisting of twenty equal and equilateral triangles; and mathematicians demonstrate, that there can be no more *regular* bodies than these five. Instituted, initiated, or educated, according to received forms of discipline. SYNON. We are *regular* in our conduct; we are *methodical* with respect to our affairs.

RE'GULAR, *s.* [*régulier*, Fr.] in the Romish church, a person that professes and follows a certain rule of religious or monastic life, and observes the three vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience.

REGULA'RITY, *s.* [*régularité*, Fr.] conformity to rule. Order; method. SYNON. *Order* and *regularity* both imply a prudent disposition of things; but the first relates more to the effect which results from such a disposition; the latter more to the power and to the model which conducts that disposition.

RE'GULARLY, *ad.* in a manner agreeable to rule, method, or order.

To **RE'GULATE**, *v. a.* [from *regula* a rule, Lat.] to adjust by rule or method; to direct, to manage.

REGULA'TION, *s.* the act of regulating.

REGULA'TOR, *s.* [Lat.] one that directs or adjusts by rule or method. The part of a machine which makes the

motions equable. A clock made use of to adjust the motions of others.

RE'GULUS, *s.* [Lat.] the finer and most weighty part of metals, which settles at the bottom on melting. In astronomy, a star of the first magnitude, situated in the heart of the Lion, one of the zodiacal constellations.

To REGU'RGITATE, *v. a.* to throw or pour back any thing absorbed. Neuterly, to be poured back.

REGURGITA'TION, *s.* resorption; the act of swallowing back.

REHABILITA'TION, *s.* in canon law, signifies the restoration of a delinquent to his former condition.

To REHE'AR, (*reheár*) *v. a.* to hear again.

REHEA'RSAL, (*rehersal*) *s.* recital; repetition. In music and the drama, a trial or recital of any thing before the representation of it publicly.

To REHEA'RSE, (*reherse*) *v. a.* [from *re-hear*] to repeat, recite, or relate. To try, recite, or pronounce, as preparatory to public exhibition.

To REJE'CT, *v. a.* [from *re* back, and *jacio* to cast, Lat.] to dismiss without compliance. To refuse, to cast off. To throw aside, as useless or evil.

REJE'CTABLE, *a.* that may be rejected.

REJE'CTION, *s.* [from *re* back again, and *jacio* to cast, Lat.] the act of casting off or throwing aside.

REI'GLE, *s.* [*règle*, Fr.] a hollow cut to guide any thing; regulator.

To REIN, (*rein*) *v. n.* [*regno*, Lat., *regner*, Fr.] to enjoy or exercise sovereign authority. To be predominant; to prevail. To obtain power or dominion.

REIGN, (*rein*) *s.* [*regne*, Fr., *regnum*, Lat.] royal authority. The time during which a person exercises sovereign authority. A kingdom or dominion.

To REIMBA'RK, *v. a.* [*rembarquer*, Fr.] to take shipping again.

REIMBARKA'TION, *s.* [*rembarquement*, Fr.] the act of going on shipboard again.

To REIMBO'DY, *v. a.* (written more frequently, but less properly, *re-embody*) to reduce to a body again.

To REIMBU'RSE, *v. a.* [*re* again, and *bursa* a purse, Lat.] to repay; to repair any loss or expense by an equivalent.

REIMBU'RSEMENT, *s.* reparation or repayment.

To REIMPRE'GNATE, *v. a.* [*re*, and *impregnate*] to impregnate anew.

REIMPRE'SSION, (*re-impréshon*) *s.* a second or repeated impression.

REIN, (*rēn*) *s.* [*rènes*, Fr.] that part of a bridle which extends from the horse's head to the driver's hand. Figuratively, government. To *give the reins*, is to remove restraint or give liberty.

To REIN, *v. a.* to govern by a bridle. Figuratively, to restrain or control.

REINS, *s.* [not used in the singular; *renes*, Lat.] the lower and the smallest part of the back; the kidneys.

REINDEER, *s.* in zoology, a species of deer, which is of inconceivable use to the inhabitants of Lapland, to whom it is a substitute for the horse, the cow, the goat, and the sheep, and is, indeed, their only wealth. It is also found in most of the northern regions of Europe, Asia, and America.

To REINFE'CT, *v. a.* [from *re* again, and *inficio* to infect, Lat.] to infect or corrupt again.

To REINFO'RCE, *v. a.* [*renforcer*, Fr., whence it ought rather to be spelt *re-enforce*] to add new force or strength; to recruit.

REINFO'RCEMENT, *s.* a fresh supply of men and arms, &c.

To REINSERT, *v. a.* to insert a second time.

To REINSPI'RE, *v. a.* to inspire anew.

To REINSTA'L, (*re-instaúl*) *v. a.* to seat again. To put again in possession.

To REINSTA'TE, *v. a.* to put again into possession.

To REI'NTEGRATE, *v. a.* [from *re* again, and *integer* whole, Lat.] to renew with regard to any state or quality; to repair; to restore. See REDINTEGRATE.

To REINVE'ST, *v. a.* to invest anew.

To REJOI'CE, *v. n.* [*réjouir*, Fr.] to be glad; to joy; to exult; to receive pleasure from something past; used with *for* or *at*. Actively, to make joyful or glad; to exhilarate; to glad.

REJOI'CER, *s.* one that rejoices.

To REJOI'N, *v. a.* [*rejoindre*, Fr.] to join again. To meet one again. Neuterly, to make answer to an answer or reply.

REJOI'NDER, *s.* [*rejoindre*, Fr.] an answer by the defendant to the plaintiff's replication or reply.

REJO'LT, *s.* [from *rejaillir*, Fr.] shock; succussion.

To REI'TERATE, *v. a.* [from *re* again, and *itero* to repeat, Lat.] to repeat again and again.

REITERA'TION, *s.* [*réitération*, Fr.] repetition.

To REJU'DGE, *v. a.* to try a second time; to review; to re-examine.

REJUVENE'SCENCY, *s.* [from *re* again, and *juvenis* young, Lat.] restoration of youth.

To REKI'NDLE, *v. a.* to set on fire, or inflame again.

To RELA'PSE, *v. n.* [from *re* back, and *labor* to fall, Lat.] to slip or fall back. To fall back into vice, error, danger, &c. To fall back from a state of recovery.

RELA'PSE, *s.* a fall into vice or error once forsaken. A return to any state, especially into sickness, from a state of recovery.

To RELA'TE, *v. a.* [*relatum*, from *refero* to relate, Lat.] to tell or recite. To ally, or be near to by kindred. Neuterly, to have relation or respect.

RELA'TER, *s.* teller; narrator.

RELA'TION, *s.* [*relatum*, from *refero* to relate, Lat.] the manner of belonging to any person or thing. Respect; reference; regard. Connexion of one thing to another. Kindred; alliance of kin. A person related to another by birth or marriage. A recital of facts; a narrative.

RE'LATIVE, *a.* [*relativus*, from *refero* to relate, Lat., *relatif*, Fr.] having relation, connexion, or regard. Considered as belonging to and respecting something else.

RE'LATIVE, *s.* a person allied to another by birth or marriage. In grammar, a pronoun, as *who*, *whom*, &c. which answers to some preceding word called the antecedent.

RE'LATIVELY, *ad.* not absolutely; as it regards something else.

To RELA'X, *v. a.* [*relaxo*, from *laxus* loose, Lat.] to slacken any thing strained. To make less rigorous. To make less attentive or laborious. To ease. To loose. Neuterly, to be mild, remiss, or free from rigour.

RELAXA'TION, *s.* [*relaxo*, from *laxus* loose, Lat.] the act of loosening any thing strained. The cessation of restraint. Abatement of rigour, attention, or application.

RELA'Y, *s.* [*relais*, Fr.] horses placed in different stages on a road to relieve others.

To RELE'ASE, (*releése*) *v. a.* [*relâcher*, Fr.] to free from confinement, servitude, pain, obligation, or restraint.

RELE'ASE, (*releése*) *s.* [*relâche*, F.] discharge from pain, penalty, claim, confinement, or servitude. An acquittance from debt.

To RE'LEGATE, *v.* [*relego*, from *lego* to send, Lat.] to banish; to exile.

RELEGA'TION, *s.* [Fr. *relego*, from *lego* to send, Lat.] exile; judicial banishment.

To RELE'NT, *v. n.* [*relentir*, Fr.] to soften or grow less rigorous, hard, or tense. To soften in temper. To give, melt, or grow moist. Actively, to slacken. "*Relent* his pace. *Spenser*. To soften or mollify. "*Relented* their rebellious ire." *Spenser*.

RELE'NTLESS, *a.* unpitying; unmoved by kindness or tenderness.

RELEVA'NT, *a.* [Fr.] relieving.

RELEVA'TION, *s.* [from *relevo* to lift up, Lat.] a raising or lifting up.

RELI'ANCE, *s.* trust; dependence; confidence; repose of mind. Used with *on* before the object of trust.

RE'LIC, *s.* [*relique*, from *relinquo* to leave, Lat.] that which remains of any thing after the rest is lost or decayed; generally used in the plural. The body of a person after death. Any thing kept in the memory of a person deceased.

RE'LICT, *s.* [*relictus*, from *relinquo* to leave, Lat.] a widow; a woman whose husband is dead.

RELIE'F, (*relēef'*) *s.* [*relief*, Fr.] alleviation or mitigation of sorrow, pain, or distress. That which frees from danger, pain, or sorrow. The dismission of a sentinel from his post. In law, remedy of wrongs, from *relevium*, Lat. The prominence of a figure in a stone, &c. The recommendation of any thing by the interposition of something different.

RELIE'VABLE, (*relēevable*) *a.* capable of relief.

To RELIE'VE, (*relēeve*) *v. a.* [from *relevo*, Lat.] to recommend by the interposition of something of a different nature. To support or assist mutually. To ease from pain or sorrow. To succour or rescue from danger. To give rest to a soldier, by placing another in his post. To right by law.

RELIE'VER, (*relēever*) *s.* one who relieves.

RELIE'VO, (*relēevo*) *s.* [Ital.] that part of a figure which projects beyond the ground on which it is carved. It is distinguished into *alto*, where it rises much, or after the life; and *basso*, when it rises but little.

RELIGA'TION, *s.* [from *re* back, and *ligo* to bind, Lat.] the act of binding fast, or tying back.

To RELI'GHT, (*relīt*) *v. a.* to light anew.

RELI'GION, (the latter *i* and *o* are usually omitted in pronouncing this word and its derivatives: as, *relijŏn*, *relijŭs*, &c.) *s.* [*religio*, Lat., *religion*, Fr.] that worship which belongs to the Deity, when considered as our Creator, Preserver, and Benefactor. Any system of faith and worship. SYNON. *Religion* denotes a quality of the soul and disposition of the heart towards God, which prevents our failing in any part of our duty to the Supreme Being. *Piety* makes us acquit ourselves with greater respect and zeal. *Devotion* adds to this outwardly a serious composed behaviour.

RELI'GIONIST, *s.* a person bigoted to any religious persuasion.

RELI'GIOUS, *a.* [from *religio* religion, Lat.] pious; disposed to the duties of religion. Teaching our duty towards God. Amongst the Romanists, bound by the vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience, and to a monastic life. Figuratively, exact or strict.

RELI'GIOUSLY, *ad.* piously; with obedience to the dictates of religion. According to the rites of religion. Reverently; with veneration. Exactly; with strict observance.

RELI'GIOUSNESS, *s.* the quality or state of being religious.

To RELI'NQUISH, *v. a.* [from *relinquo* to leave, Lat.] to forsake, leave, desert, quit, release, give up, forbear, or depart from.

RELI'NQUISHMENT, *s.* the act of forsaking.

RELI'QUARY, *s.* [*reliquaire*, Fr.] a shrine or casket in which the relics of deceased saints are kept.

RE'LISH, *s.* [from *relecher* to lick again, Fr., according to Skinner and Minshew] the effect which any thing has on the organs of taste, generally applied to something agreeable. A small taste. Figuratively, fondness or delight in any thing. Sense, or a power of perceiving. Cast; manner.

To RELI'SH, *v. a.* to give a taste to, or season any thing. To have a liking to. Neuterly, to have a pleasing taste. To give pleasure. To have a flavour.

RE'LISHABLE, *a.* gustable; having a taste.

To RELI'VE, (*relĭv*) *v. n.* to revive; to live anew. Obsolete.

To RELO'VE, (*relŭ*) *v. a.* to love in return. Not used.

RELU'CENT, *a.* [*relucens*, from *lux* light, Lat.] shining; transparent; pellucid.

To RELU'CT, *v. n.* [from *re* again, and *luctor* to strive, Lat.] to struggle again.

RELU'CTANCE, RELU'CTANCY, *s.* [from *re* again, and *luctor* to strive, Lat.] unwillingness; repugnance; struggle in opposition.

RELU'CTANT, *a.* [*reluctans*, from *re* again, and *luctor* to strive, Lat.] unwilling; acting with repugnance.

To RELU'CTATE, *v. n.* [from *re* again, and *luctor* to strive, Lat.] to resist; to struggle against.

To RELU'ME, or RELU'MINE, *v. a.* to light anew; to rekindle.

To RELY', *v. n.* to put trust or confidence in. To rest or depend upon. Used with *or* or *upon*.

To REMAI'N, *v. n.* [from *re* again, and *maneo* to remain, Lat.] to be left out of a greater number or quantity. To continue; abide. To be left as not comprised. Actively, to await; to be left to.

REMAI'N, *s.* any thing left; relic. Residuum; residue. A dead body. Generally used in the plural.

REMAI'NDER, *a.* remaining or left.

REMAI'NDER, *s.* what is left. A dead body; remains.

To REMA'KE, *v. a.* to make anew.

To REMA'NCIPATE, *v. a.* [from *re* again, *manus* the hand, and *capio* to take, Lat.] to sell or return a commodity to him who first sold it.

To REMA'ND, *v. a.* [from *re* back, and *mando* to send, Lat.] to send or call back.

REMA'NENT, *s.* [from *re* again, and *maneo* to remain, Lat.] the part remaining.

REMA'RK, [*remarque*, Fr.] an observation; a note or criticism.

To REMA'RK, *v. a.* [*remarquer*, Fr.] to note; observe; to distinguish, point out, or mark. SYNON. To *remark* implies taking notice with attention, in order to remember; to *observe*, means rather, to watch with examination by way of passing our judgment. We *observe* in order to *remark*.

REMA'RKABLE, *a.* [*remarquable*, Fr.] observable; worthy of observation or notice.

REMA'RKABLENESS, *s.* observableness; worthiness of observation.

REMA'RKABLY, *ad.* observably; in a manner worthy of observation.

REMA'RKER, *s.* an observer; one that remarks.

REME'DIABLE, *a.* capable of remedy; curable.

REME'DIATE, *a.* medicinal; affording a remedy. Obsolete.

REME'DILESS, *a.* not admitting cure or remedy.

RE'MEDY, *s.* [*remedium*, from *medeo* to cure, Lat., *remede*, Fr.] a medicine by which any distemper is cured. The cure or removal of any uneasiness or evil. Reparation; means of repairing.

To RE'MEDY, *v. a.* [*remédier*, Fr.] to cure or heal. To remove or repair any mischief.

To REME'MBER, *v. a.* [*remembrer*, old Fr.] to bear any

thing to mind. To recall to the mind. To mention. To remind.

REME'MBERER, *s.* one who remembers.

REME'MBRANCE, *s.* [*remembrance*, Fr.] the act of the mind, by which it recalls any idea it once had. Memory; retention in memory; honourable memory; recollection. Any token by which one is kept in memory.

REME'MBRANCER, *s.* one that reminds; one that puts in mind. An officer of the exchequer, and of the city of London, who has a right to sit in the house of commons, and watch and report the proceedings as far as they respect the city; he also reminds the lord mayor of the days of public business, &c.

To REMI'GRATE, *v. n.* [from *re* again, and *migro* to migrate, Lat.] to remove back again.

REMIGRA'TION, *s.* removal back again.

To REMI'ND, *v. a.* to revive in the memory.

REMINI'SCENCE, *s.* [from *reminiscor*, to remember, Lat.] recollection; recovery of ideas.

REMINISCE'NTIAL, (*reminissèntial*) *a.* relating to reminiscence.

REMI'SS, *a.* [*remissus*, Lat.] wanting vigour; slack. Slothful, or careless. Negligent.

REMI'SSIBLE, *a.* admitting forgiveness.

REMI'SSION, (*remishon*) *s.* [from *remitto* to remit, Lat.] abatement; relaxation; moderation. Cessation of intenseness. Forgiveness or pardon.

REMI'SSLY, *ad.* in a careless, negligent, or slack manner.

REMI'SSNESS, *s.* want of care, attention, vigour, or ardour.

To REMI'T, *v. a.* [from *re* back, and *mitto* to send, Lat.] to make less intense. To forgive a punishment, or pardon a fault, from *remettre*, Fr. To give up or resign. To defer; to refer. To send money to a distant place, Neuterly, to grow slack, or less violent.

REMI'TMENT, *s.* the act of remitting to custody.

REMI'TTANCE, *s.* the act of paying money at a distant place. A sum of money sent to a distant place.

REMI'TTER, *s.* one that sends money to distant places. In law, where a person having two titles to lands, &c., and coming to such by the last title, and that being defective, he shall be restored to, and adjudged into, the lands, &c., by his former more ancient titles.

RE'MNANT, *s.* (corrupted from *remanent*) any thing that is left or remains; residue.

RE'MNANT, *a.* remaining; yet left. "Dedicate her *remnant* life." *Prior.*

REMO'LTEN, *a.* melted again.

REMO'NSTRANCE, *s.* [*remonstrance*, Fr.] a strong representation of the ill consequences of any proceeding.

To REMO'NSTRATE, *v. a.* [from *re* again, and *monstro* to shew, Lat.] to shew reason against any thing in strong terms. Used with *against*.

REMO'RA, *s.* [Lat.] a let or obstacle. A kind of worm, or fish, which sticks to the bottoms of ships and hinders them in their passage.

To REMO'RATE, *v. a.* [from *re* again, and *moror* to delay, Lat.] to hinder, to delay.

REMO'RSE, *s.* [from *re* again, and *mordeo* to gnaw, Lat.] uneasiness occasioned by a consciousness of guilt. Pity; tenderness; sympathetic sorrow; sting of conscience.

REMO'RSEFUL, *a.* tender; compassionate.

REMO'RSELESS, *a.* unpitying; cruel; savage.

REMO'TE, *a.* [from *removeo* to remove, Lat.] distant, applied to time, relation, or place; foreign. Not agreeing.

REMO'TELY, *ad.* at a distance.

REMO'TENESS, *s.* the quality of being distant, applied to relation, time, or place.

REMO'TION, *s.* [from *removeo* to remove, Lat.] the act of removing; the state of being removed to a distance.

REMO'VABLE, (*remoóvable*) *a.* such as may be removed.

REMO'VAL, (*remoóval*) *s.* the act of putting out of any post or place. Translation to another place.

To REMO'VE, (*remoóve*) *v. a.* [from *re* again, and *moveo* to move, Lat.] to take away or put from its place. To place at a distance. Neuterly, to change place or abode.

REMO'VE, (*remoóve*) *s.* change of place. The act of removing a chessman or draught. A step in the scale of gradation. A small distance. The act of putting a horse's shoes upon different feet. "His horse wanted two *removes*." *Swift.*

REMO'VER, (*remoóver*) *s.* one who removes.

To REMOU'NT, *v. a.* [*remonter*, Fr.] to mount again.

REMU'NERABLE, *a.* rewardable.

To REMU'NERATE, *v. a.* [from *re* again, and *munus* a gift, Lat.] to reward; to recompense; to repay; to requite.

REMUNERA'TION, *v. a.* [from *re* again, and *munus* a gift, Lat.] reward; requital; recompense; repayment.

REMU'NERATIVE, *a.* exercised in dispensing rewards.

To REMU'RMUR, *v. a.* [from *re* again, and *murmuro* to murmur, Lat.] to utter back in murmurs; to repeat in low hoarse sounds. Neuterly, to murmur back; to echo a low hoarse sound.

RE'NARD, *s.* [Fr.] Reynard, a name given to a fox.

RENA'SCENT, *a.* [from *re* again, and *nascor* to be born, Lat.] produced again; rising again into being.

RENA'SCIBLE, *a.* [from *re* again, and *nascor* to be born, Lat.] possible to be produced again.

To RENA'VIGATE, *v. a.* to sail again.

RENCOU'NTER, *s.* [*rencontre*, Fr.] the action of two bodies that meet or strike against each other. Clash. Opposition between persons. A loose or casual engagement. A sudden combat without premeditation.

To RENCOU'NTER, *v. n.* [*rencontrer*, Fr.] to clash; to collide. To meet an enemy unexpectedly. To skirmish with another. To fight hand to hand.

To REND, *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *rent*; [*rendan*, Sax.] to tear with violence; to lacerate.

RE'NDER, *s.* one that rends; a tearer.

To RE'NDER, *v. a.* [*rendre*, Fr.] to pay or give back. To give on demand. To make. To represent. To translate, followed by *in* or *into*. To surrender, followed by *up*. To afford.

RE'NDER, *s.* a surrender.

RE'NDEZVOUS, (*réndevooz*) *s.* [*rendez-vous*, Fr.] a meeting, or place of meeting appointed.

To RE'NDEZVOUS, (*réndevooz*) *v. n.* [from *rendez-vous*, Fr.] to meet at a place appointed.

RENDI'TION, *s.* surrendering; the act of yielding.

RENEGA'DE, or RENEGA'DO, *s.* [*renegado*, Span., *renégat*, Fr.] one that leaves his religion on base principles; an apostate. One who deserts to an enemy; a revolter.

To RENE'GE, *v. a.* [*renego*, from *nego* to deny, Lat.] to deny, to disown.

To RENE'W, *v. a.* [*renovo*, from *novus* new, Lat.] to renovate; to restore to its former state. To begin again, or repeat. In Scripture, to make anew, or change to a new state of life.

RENE'WABLE, *a.* capable of being renewed.

RENE'WAL, *s.* the act of restoring or reducing to its former state; renovation.

RE'NFREW, a town of Scotland, and the capital of a shire of the same name, with some inconsiderable manufactures of thread. The magistracy of it is composed of a provost, 2 bailiffs, and 16 counsellors. It contains about

3000 inhbts, and is seated on the South side of the river Clyde, 6 miles W. of Glasgow.

RE'NFREWSHIRE, a county of Scotland, bounded on the W. and N. by the Frith of Clyde, on the E. by Lanerkshire, and on the S. W. by Ayrshire. The parts near the Clyde are fruitful, with some gentle uplands; those to the S. W. and W. are more barren, hilly, and moorish. The conveniency of the Clyde and Frith, there being safe riding on all the coast, has much contributed to the improvement of the country. Pop. 154,755.

RENI'TENCY, *s.* that resistance in solid bodies, when they press upon, or are impelled against, each other.

RENI'TENT, *a.* [*renitens*, Lat.] acting against any impulse by elastic power.

RE'NNES, an ancient, large, and populous city in the department of Ille and Vilaine, and ci-devant capital of Bretagne, containing 8 parish churches, besides the cathedral and several convents. The inhabitants are computed at 35,000. Its streets are now broad, and as straight as a line; out they were very narrow before the fire in 1720, which lasted seven days, and consumed 850 houses. The grand square, in which is the Palace of Justice, and the Hotel de Ville, is very elegant. It is seated on the river Vilaine, which divides it into two parts, 58 miles N. of Nantes, and 42 S. E. of St. Malo. Lat. 48. 7. N., long. 1. 36. W.

RE'NNET, or RE'NNETING, *s.* [*reinète*, Fr.] a kind of apple.

To RE'NOVATE, *v. a.* [*renovo*, from *novus* new, Lat.] to renew; to restore to its first state.

RENOVA'TION, *s.* [Fr., *renovo*, from *novus* new, Lat.] the act or state of being renewed; renovation; renewal.

To RENO'UNCE. *v. a.* [from *re* back, and *nuncio* to tell, Lat.] to disown; to abnegate. To quit upon oath. SYNON. To *renounce* and *resign* are voluntary acts; to *abdicate* is an involuntary act. *Abdicate* more particularly relates to a throne; *renounce*, to matters of religion; *resign*, to employments.

RENOU'NCEMENT, *s.* act of renouncing; renunciation.

RENO'WN, *s.* [*renommée*, Fr.] praise widely spread; celebrity.

To RENO'WN, *v. n.* [*renommer*, Fr.] to make famous; to celebrate.

RENO'WNED, *part. a.* famous; celebrated; eminent.

RENT, *s.* [from *rend*] a hole made by tearing; a slit; a break; a laceration.

To RENT, *v. a.* [from *rend*] to tear.

RENT, *s.* [*rente*, Fr.] revenue; payment for the hire of a thing; money paid for a thing held of another.

To RENT, *v. a.* [*renter*, Fr.] to hold by paying rent. To let to a tenant.

RE'NTABLE, *a.* that may be rented.

RE'NTAL, *s.* a schedule or account of rents.

RE'NTER, *s.* he that holds by paying rent; a tenant. A *renter warden* is an officer in most of the companies of London, whose business is to receive the rents or profits belonging to the company.

RENVE'RSED, *a.* [*renversé*, Fr.] overturned.

To RENU'MERATE, *v. a.* [from *re* back, and *numero* to pay, Lat.] to pay back.

RENUNCIA'TION, *s.* [*rénonciation*, Fr., *renunciatio*, Lat.] the act of renouncing.

To REORDA'IN, *v. a.* [*réordonner*, Fr.] to ordain again, on supposition of some defect.

REORDINA'TION, *s.* repetition of ordination.

To REPA'CIFY, *v. a.* to pacify again.

REPAI'D, part. pass. of REPAY.

To REPAI'R, *v. a.* [from *re* again, and *paro* to make ready, Lat.] to restore after any loss or damage. To fill up anew. To amend by an equivalent.

REPAI'R, *s.* reparation; supply of loss, damage, or injury.

To REPAI'R, *v. n.* to go to.

REPAI'R, *s.* [*repaire*, Fr.] resort; abode; the act of going to a place.

REPAI'RER, *s.* amender; restorer.

REPA'NDOUS, *a.* [from *repandus*, Lat.] bent upwards.

RE'PARABLE, *a.* [from *re* again, and *paro* to make ready, Lat.] capable of being amended, or retrieved.

RE'PARABLY, *ad.* in a manner capable of remedy by restoration, amendment, or supply.

REPARA'TION, *s.* [from *re* again, and *paro* to make ready, Lat.] the act of repairing the damages made by time in a building, or in any other thing. Supply of what is wasted. Recompense, or amends made for an injury.

REPA'RATIVE, *s.* whatever makes amends.

REPARTE'E, *s.* [*repartie*, Fr.] a smart or witty reply.

To REPARTE'E, *v. n.* to make smart replies.

REPARTI'TION, *s.* [*répartition*, Fr.] the act of dividing or sharing again.

To REPA'SS, *v. a.* [*repasser*, Fr.] to pass back or again. Neuterly, to go back in the same road.

REPA'ST, [*repas*, Fr.] a meal; refreshment. Victuals.

To REPA'ST, *v. a.* [*repaître*, Fr.] to feed or feast.

REPA'STURE, *s.* entertainment. Obsolete.

To REPA'Y, *v. a.* [*repayer*, Fr.] to pay back in return, requital, or revenge. To recompense. To reimburse.

REPA'YMENT, *s.* the act of repaying. The thing repaid.

To REPE'AL, (*repéel*) *v. a.* [*rappeller*, Fr.] to revoke; abrogate; annul.

REPE'AL, (*repéel*) *s.* the act of recalling from exile. Not in use. Abrogation; revocation; abolition.

REPE'ALABLE, (*repéelable*) *a.* capable of being repealed.

To REPE'AT, (*repéet*) *v. a.* [from *re* again, and *peto* to seek or ask, Lat.] to do or speak the same thing more than once.

REPE'ATEDLY, (*repéetedly*) *ad.* over and over; more than once.

REPE'ATER, (*repéeter*) *s.* one that recites. A watch that strikes the hours by compression of the spring.

RE'PEHAM, a town in Norfolk, trading largely in malt. It is seated on the river Eye, 10 miles N. W. of Norwich, and 112 N. E. of London. Market on Saturday.

To REPE'L, *v. a.* [from *re* back, and *pello* to drive, Lat.] to drive back any thing, or an assailant. Neuterly, to act with a force contrary to that which is impressed. In physic, to prevent too great an afflux of humour to any particular part.

REPE'LLENT, *s.* [from *re* back, and *pello* to drive, Lat.] a remedy that has a repelling power.

REPE'LLER. *s.* one that repels.

REPE'NT, *v. n.* [*repentir*, Fr.] to think on any thing past with sorrow. To express sorrow for something past. To have such sorrow for sin as produces amendment of life. Actively, to remember with sorrow. It is used with the reciprocal pronoun. "And the Lord said, I will destroy man, whom I have created ——— for it *repenteth me* that I have made them." *Gen.* vi. 7.

REPE'NTANCE, *s.* [*repentance*, Fr.] sorrow for any thing past. Such sorrow for sin as produces amendment; penitence.

REPE'NTANCE, *a.* [*repentant*, Fr.] sorrowful for what is past. Expressing sorrow for sin.

To REPE'OPLE, (*repéepl*) *v. a.* to stock with people anew.

To REPERCU'SS, *v. a.* [from *re* back, and *percutio* to beat, Lat.] to beat back; to drive back. Not in use.

REPERCU'SSION, (*repercúshŏn*) *s.* [from *re* back, and *percutio* to strike, Lat.] the act of driving back; rebound.

REPERCU'SSIVE, *a.* [*répercússif*, Fr.] having the power of driving back; or causing a rebound. Repellent. Driven back; rebounding. The two last are obsolete.

REPERTI'TIOUS, (*repertishous*) *a.* [from *reperio* to find, Lat.] found; gained by finding.

RE'PERTORY, *s.* [*repertoire*, Fr., from *repertorium*, Lat.] a treasury; a magazine.

RE'PETEND, *s.* [from *repeto* to repeat, Lat.] in arithmetic, that part of an infinite decimal fraction which is repeated *ad infinitum*: Thus, in the examples 2,666, &c., and 1,131313, &c., the ,666 and ,131313, are the repetends; the former being denominated single, because one figure only is constantly repeated, and the latter compound, because more than one are repeated.

REPETI'TION, *s.* [from *repeto* to repeat, Lat.] the doing the same thing more than once. The act of reciting or rehearsing. Recital from memory, opposed to reading.

REPIA'NO, REPIE'NO, *s.* in music, signifies full, and is used to distinguish those violins in concertos, which play only now and then to fill up, from those which play through the whole concerto.

REPIGNORA'TION, *s.* the redeeming of a pledge.

To REPI'NE, *v. n.* to fret, vex, grieve, or be discontented; to murmur.

REPI'NER, *s.* one who frets or murmurs.

To REPLA'CE, *v. a.* [*replacer*, Fr.] to put again into the same place; to reinstate.

To REPLAI'T, *v. a.* to fold one part often over another.

To REPLA'NT, *v. a.* [*replanter*, Fr.] to plant anew.

REPLANTA'TION, *s.* the act of planting again.

To REPLE'NISH, *v. a.* [from *re* again, and *plenus* full, Lat.] to stock or fill. Neuterly, to regain the former fulness. Obsolete. "For then the humours will not *replenish* so soon." *Bacon.*

REPLE'TE, *a.* [from *repleo* to fill, Lat.] full; completely filled. Filled to excess; followed by *with*.

REPLE'TION, *s.* [*replétion*, Fr.] the state of being too full.

REPLE'VIABLE, *a.* [*replegiabilis*, barbarous Lat.] to be restored after being seized.

To REPLE'VIN, or REPLE'VY, *v. a.* [*replegio*, low Lat.] to take back or set any thing at liberty that is seized by way of security.

REPLE'VIN, *s.* in law, is a remedy granted on a distress, by which the first possessor has his goods restored to him again, on his giving security to the sheriff that he will pursue his action against the party restraining, and return the goods or cattle, if the taking them should be judged lawful. In case of a distress for rent, the tenant must bring his writ of replevin within five days, otherwise the goods are to be appraised and sold.

REPLICA, REPLICA'TO, *s.* [Ital.] in music, signifies to repeat.

REPLICA'TION, *s.* [from *replico* to answer, Lat.] an answer, a reply.

To REPLY', *v. n.* [*répliquer*, Fr.] to answer, to make a return to an answer. Actively, to return as an answer. Used with *to*, *against*, or *upon*.

REPLY', *s.* [*réplique*, Fr.] an answer, or a return to an answer.

REPLY'ER, *s.* he that makes a return to an answer.

To REPO'LISH, *v. a.* [*repolir*, Fr.] to polish again.

To REPO'RT, *v. a.* [*reporter*, Fr.] to spread any thing by rumour. To give account of. To give repute. To relate.

REPO'RT, *s.* rumour; or popular fame. Public character or reputation. An account returned; relation. An account of judicial cases. Sound, or loud noise.

REPO'RTER, *s.* relater, one that gives an account.

REPO'RTINGLY, *ad.* by common fame.

REPO'SAL, (*repózal*) *s.* the act of reposing.

To REPO'SE, (*repoze*) *v. a.* [from *re* again, and *pono* to lay, Lat.] to lay to rest. To confide or trust in without any suspicion, followed by *upon* or *in*. To lodge or lay up, followed by *in*. Neuterly, to sleep, or take one's rest. To rest in confidence.

REPO'SE, (*repóze*) *s.* sleep; rest; quiet. Cause of rest or confidence.

REPO'SEDNESS, (*repózedness*) *s.* state of being at rest.

To REPO'SITE, (*repozit*) *v. a.* [from *re* again, and *pono* to lay, Lat.] to lay up or lodge as in a place of safety.

REPOSI'TION, (*repozishon*) *s.* the act of replacing.

REPO'SITORY, (*repózitory*) *s.* a place wherein any thing is safely laid up.

To REPOSSE'SS, (*repozéss*) *v. a.* to possess again.

To REPREHE'ND, *v. a.* [from *re* again, and *prehendo* to lay hold of, Lat.] to find fault with; to chide; to reprove. To charge with as a fault; used with *of*.

REPREHE'NDER, *s.* a blamer; a reprover.

REPREHE'NSIBLE, *a.* [*répréhensible*, Fr.] worthy of blame or censure; culpable.

REPREHE'NSIBLENESS, *s.* blameableness.

REPREHE'NSIBLY, *ad.* blameably; culpably.

REPREHE'NSION, (*reprehénshon*) *s.* [from *re* again, and *prehendo* to lay hold of, Lat.] the act of finding fault, chiding or blaming.

REPREHE'NSIVE, *a.* given to reproof.

To REPRESE'NT, (the *s* in this word and its following derivatives is pron. like *z*; as, *reprezént*, &c.) *v. a.* [*represento*, Lat., *représenter*, Fr.] to exhibit or show as if present. To describe or show in any particular character. To fill the place of or personate another by a vicarious character.

REPRESENTA'TION, *s.* [*représentation*, Fr.] an image or likeness of a thing. The act of supporting a vicarious character. A respectful declaration. A public exhibition.

REPRESE'NTATIVE, *a.* [*représentatif*, Fr.] exhibiting a likeness. Bearing any character by commission from another.

REPRESE'NTATIVE, *s.* one exhibiting the likeness of another, or exercising a vicarious character from another. That by which any thing is shown.

REPRESE'NTER, *s.* one who shows or exhibits. One who bears a vicarious character.

REPRESE'NTMENT, *s.* image or idea proposed, as exhibiting the likeness of something.

To REPRE'SS, *v. a.* [*repressus*, from *reprimo* to repress, Lat.] to crush or subdue.

REPRE'SSION, (*représhon*) *s.* [*repressio*, from *reprimo* to repress, Lat.] the act of crushing or subduing.

REPRE'SSIVE, *a.* having power to repress; acting to repress.

To REPRIE'VE, (*repreve*) *v. a.* [*reprendre*, Fr.] to free from immediate sentence of death. To give respite.

REPRIE'VE, (*repréeve*) *s.* a temporary suspension of sentence of death.

To REPRIMA'ND, *v. a.* [*réprimander*, Fr.] to reprove; to chide; to reprehend; to check.

RE'PRIMAND, *s.* [*réprimande*, Fr.] reproof; reprehension.

To REPRI'NT, *v. a.* to renew an impression. To print a new edition.

REPRI'SAL, (*reprizal*) *s.* [*reprisaille*, Fr.] something seized as a retaliation for robbery, or damage sustained.

REPRI'SE, (*reprize*) *s.* [*reprise*, Fr.] the act of taking something in retaliation of injury received.

To REPRO'ACH, (*reprōch*) *v. a.* [*reprocher*, Fr.] to censure, or charge with a fault, in censorious and opprobrious language. To upbraid.

REPRO'ACH, (*reprōch*) *s.* [*reproche*, Fr.] the act of finding fault in opprobrious terms. Any thing which exposes to infamy or disgrace.

REPRO'ACHABLE, (*reprōchable*) *a.* worthy of reproach or censure.

REPRO'ACHFUL, (*reprōchful*) *a.* scurrilous; opprobrious; disgraceful; infamous; shameful; ignominious.

REPRO'ACHFULLY, *ad.* opprobriously; ignominiously; scurrilously.

RE'PROBATE, *a.* [from *reprobo* to reject, Lat.] lost to virtue and grace; abandoned; profligate.

RE'PROBATE, *s.* a person lost to virtue. A profligate. One abandoned to wickedness.

To RE'PROBATE, *v. a.* [from *reprobo* to reject, Lat.] to disallow or reject. To abandon to wickedness and eternal destruction. To abandon to one's sentence without hopes of pardon.

RE'PROBATENESS, *s.* the act of being reprobate.

REPROBA'TION, *s.* [*réprobation*, Fr.] the act of abandoning, or the state of being abandoned, to eternal misery. A sentence of condemnation.

To REPRODU'CE, *v. a.* [*réproduire*, Fr.] to produce again; to produce anew.

REPRODU'CTION, *s.* [*réproduction*, Fr.] the act of producing anew.

REPROO'F, *s.* blame or reprehension spoken to a person's face. Censure; reprehension.

REPRO'VABLE, (*reproóvable*) *a.* blamable; culpable; worthy of reprehension.

To REPRO'VE, (*reproóve*) *v. a.* [*réprouver*, Fr.] to blame; to censure. To charge to the face with a fault; to reprehend. To refute; to disprove.

REPRO'VER, (*reproover*) *s.* one that reproves. SYNON. He who *reproves*, another points out his faults, and blames him. He who *reprimands* affects to punish, and mortifies the offender.

To REPRU'NE, *v. a.* to prune a second time.

RE'PTILE, *a.* [*repo* to creep, Lat.] creeping on the ground.

RE'PTILE, *s.* in natural history, is a kind of animal, so denominated from its creeping or advancing on its belly. *Reptiles* are a genus of animals and insects, which, instead of feet, rest on one part of the body, while they advance forward with the rest. Such are earthworms, suckers, caterpillars, &c. The word *reptile* is used by botanists to signify plants which creep on the earth, unless sustained by some other plant or prop; as cucumbers, melons, the vine, &c.

REPTI'TIOUS, (*reptishious*) *a.* [from *repo* to creep, Lat.] creeping.

REPU'BLIC, *s.* [*république*, Fr,. from *res* a government, and *publicus* public, Lat.] a state in which the power is lodged in more than one. A commonwealth.

REPU'BLICAN, *a.* belonging to a commonwealth; placing the government in the people.

REPU'BLICAN, *s.* one who holds a commonwealth, without a monarch, to be the best form of government.

REPU'DIABLE, *a.* fit to be rejected.

To REPU'DIATE, *v. a.* [*repudio*, from *repudium* a bill of divorcement, Lat. *répudier*, Fr.] to divorce; to reject; to put away.

REPUDI'ATION, *s.* [*répudiation*, Fr.] divorce; a putting away; rejection.

REPU'GNANCE, or **REPU'GNANCY,** [*répugnance*, Fr.] inconsistency, or contrariety. Struggle of opposition; reluctance.

REPU'GNANT, *a.* [Fr., *repugno* from *pugno* to fight, Lat.] disobedient. Contrary; opposite.

REPU'GNANTLY, *ad.* contradictorily.

To REPU'LLULATE, *v. n.* [from *re* again, and *pullulo* to bud, Lat., *repulluler*, Fr.] to bud again.

REPU'LSE, *s.* [from *re* back, and *pello* to drive, Lat.] the condition of being driven off from any attempt, or put aside from any design; denial; check.

To REPU'LSE, *v. a.* [from *re* back, and *pello* to drive. Lat.] to beat back or drive off.

REPU'LSION, [*repúlshon*) *s.* [from *re* back, and *pello* to drive, Lat.] the act or power of driving off from itself. In chemistry, a principle whereby the particles of bodies are prevented from coming into actual contact.

REPU'LSIVE, *a.* [from *re* back again, and *pello* to drive, Lat.] driving off; having the power to beat back or drive off.

To REPU'RCHASE, *v. a.* to buy again.

RE'PUTABLE, *a.* honourable; generally esteemed; celebrated.

RE'PUTABLY, *ad.* without discredit.

REPUTA'TION, *s.* [*réputation*, Fr.] the general character of a person. Credit; honour.

To REPU'TE, *v. a.* [from *re* again, and *puto* to think, Lat.] to hold, account, or esteem; to think.

REPU'TE, *s.* public character; established opinion; esteem.

REPU'TELESS, *a.* disgraceful; disreputable.

REQUE'ST, *s.* [*requête*, Fr.] the act of asking any thing of another. An entreaty; petition. Demand; the state of being desired.

To REQUE'ST, *v. a.* [*requester*, Fr.] to ask a favour of another. To entreat; to solicit.

REQUE'STER, *s.* a petitioner; soliciter.

To REQUI'CKEN, *v.* to re-animate.

RE'QUIEM, *s.* [Lat.] a hymn so called from its being used in imploring *rest* for the dead. Rest; quiet; peace. Not in use.

REQUI'RABLE, *a.* fit to be required.

To REQUI'RE, *v. a.* [from *re* again, and *quæro* to seek, Lat.] to ask a thing as one's right. To make necessary; to need.

RE'QUISITE, (the *s.* is pron. like *z* in this word and its following derivatives; as *rèquizite*, &c.) *a.* [*requisitus*, Lat.] necessary; needful; not to be done without.

RE'QUISITE, *s.* any thing essential or indispensably necessary.

RE'QUISITELY, *ad.* necessarily; in a requisite manner.

RE'QUI'SITENESS, *s.* necessity; the state of being requisite.

REQUI'TAL, *s.* a return made for any good or bad office; retaliation. A reward.

To REQUI'TE, *v. a.* [*requiter*, Fr.] to repay, or return good or ill; to recompense.

RE'REWARD, *s* the rear, or last troop of an army.

To RESALU'TE, *v. a.* [from *re* again, and *saluto* to salute, Lat.] to salute or greet anew.

To RESCI'ND, *v. a.* [from *rescindo*, Lat.] to cut off. To abrogate or annul, applied to laws.

RESCI'SSION, (*ressishon*) *s.* from *rescindo*, to cut off, Lat.] the act of cutting off; abrogation.

RESCISSORY, *a.* [*rescissoire*, Fr., *rescissus* from *rescindo*, to cut off, Lat.] having the power to cut off.

RE'SCRIPT, *s.* [*rescriptum*, from *rescribo* to write back, Lat., *rescrit*, Fr.] the edict or decree of an emperor.

To RE'SCUE, *v. a.* [*rescorre*, old Fr.] to set free, or deliver from confinement, danger, or violence.

RE'SCUE, *s.* [*rescosse*, old Fr.] an act whereby a person is delivered from violence, danger, or confinement.

RE'SCUER, *s.* one that rescues; a deliverer.

RESE'ARCH, (*resérch*) *s.* [*recherche*, Fr.] diligent search or inquiry; scrutiny.

To **RESE'ARCH,** (*resérch*) *v. a.* [*rechercher*, Fr.] to examine; to inquire; to scrutinize.

To **RESE'AT,** (*reséet*) *v. a.* to seat again.

RESEI'ZER, (*reséezer*) *s.* one that seizes again.

RESEI'ZURE, (*reséezure*) *s.* repeated seizure; seizure a second time.

RESE'MBLANCE, *s.* [*ressemblance*, Fr.] likeness; similitude; representation.

To **RESE'MBLE,** *v. a.* [*ressembler*, Fr.] to compare; to represent as like something else. To be like.

To **RESE'ND,** *v. a.* to send back again. Obsolete.

To **RESENT,** (*rezént*) *v. a.* [*ressentir*, Fr.] to take well or ill. To be offended at, or return an injury. To have a due sense of.

RESE'NTER, (*rezénter*) *s.* one who feels injuries deeply.

RESE'NTFUL, (*rezentful*) *a.* malignant; easily provoked to anger, and long retaining it.

RESE'NTINGLY, (*rezéntingly*) *ad.* with deep sense; with strong perception; with continued anger.

RESE'NTMENT, (*rezéntment*) *s.* [*ressentiment*, Fr.] a strong or hasty sensation of good or ill. A deep sense of injury.

RESERVA'TION, [*réservation*, Fr.] the act of concealing in the mind. Something kept back, or not given up. Custody.

RESE'RVATORY, *s.* [*réservoir*, Fr.] a place in which any thing is reserved or kept.

To **RESE'RVE,** (usually pron. *rézerve*) *v. a.* [from *re* again, and *servo* to preserve, Lat.] to keep or save for some other time or purpose. To retain; to keep; to store.

RESE'RVE, (*rezérve*) *s.* something stored, kept in, or saved against, some future exigence. Something concealed in the mind. Prohibition. An exception in favour of any particular person or thing. Modesty, or caution observed in behaviour.

RESE'RVED, (*rezerved*) *a.* modest, or not too free in behaviour or discourse. Sullen; close. Synon. We are *reserved* in our words and actions; we are *modest* in our desires, our gestures, and our dress.

RESE'RVEDLY, *ad.* not with frankness; not with openness; with reserve.

RESE'RVEDNESS, (*rezervedness*) *s.* the quality of keeping one's sentiments secret.

RESE'RVER, (*rezérver*) *s.* one that reserves.

RESERVOI'R, *s.* [Fr.] a place where any thing is stored up, or collected in large quantities; reservatory.

To **RESE'TTLE,** *v. a.* to settle again.

RESE'TTLEMENT, *s.* the act of settling again. The state of settling again.

RE'SIANCE, *s.* in law, residence; abode; dwelling.

RE'SIANT, *a.* [*reséant*, Fr.] resident; present in a place.

To **RESI'DE,** *v. n.* [from *re* again and *sedeo* to sit, Lat.] to dwell; to abide; to live. To subside; to sink; to fall to the bottom, from *resido*, Lat.

RE'SIDENCE, *s.* [*résidence*, Fr.] the act of continuing or dwelling in a place. A place of abode; habitation; dwelling. Sediment, from *resido*, Lat.

RE'SIDENT, *a.* [from *resideo* to remain, Lat.] dwelling or having abode in any place.

RE'SIDENT, *s.* [*résident*, Fr.] an agent, minister, or officer, residing in any distant place with the dignity of a public minister.

RESIDE'NTIARY, (*residenshiary*) *a.* holding residence; attending in a journey. Substantively, a canon installed into the privileges and profits of residence.

RESI'DUAL RESI'DUARY, *a.* [from *resideo* to remain, Lat.] relating to that part which remains.

RE'SIDUE, *s.* [from *resideo* to reside, Lat.] the remainder; that which is left.

RESI'DUUM OF A CHARGE, in electricity, first discovered by Mr. Gralath, of Germany, in 1746, is that part of the charge that lay on the uncoated part of the Leyden phial, which does not part with all its electricity at once; so that it is afterwards gradually diffused in the coating. In chemistry, what is left in a pot or retort after the more valuable part has been drawn off. Thus the sulphurate of potash which remains in the pot after the distillation of nitrous acid, is called the residuum. It is sometimes called the *caput mortuum*.

To **RESI'GN,** *v. a.* [from *re* again, and *signo* to sign, Lat.] to give or yield up a claim or possession. To submit with confidence, applied to Providence. To submit without opposition or resistance.

RESIGNA'TION, *s.* [*résignation*, Fr.] the act of yielding or submitting without resistance or doubt.

RESIGNEE', (*resinée*) *s.* in law, the person to whom the thing is resigned.

RESI'GNER, (*rezīner*) *s.* one that resigns.

RESI'GNMENT, (*rezīnment*) *s.* the act of resigning.

RESI'LIENCE, RESI'LIENCY, *s.* [from *re* back, and *salio* to leap, Lat.] the act of starting or leaping back.

RESI'LIENT, *a.* [from *re* again, and *salio* to leap, Lat.] starting or springing back.

RESILI'TION, *s.* [from *re* again, and *salio* to leap, Lat.] the act of springing back; resilience.

RE'SIN, (*rézin*) *s.* [*résine*, Fr. *resina*, Lat.] the fat sulphureous part of a vegetable, which will incorporate with oil or spirit, but not with an aqueous menstruum. Those vegetable substances that will dissolve in water are gums, those that will not and mix only with spirits or oil are *resins*.

RE'SINOUS, (*rézinous*) *a.* partaking of the nature and properties of resin.

RE'SINOUSNESS, (*rézinousness*) *s.* the quality of being resinous.

RESIPI'SCENCE, *s.* [*résipiscence*, Fr.] repentance.

To **RESI'ST,** *v. a.* [from *resisto*, Lat. *resister*, Fr.] to oppose, or act against. To hinder; to act against the impression of external force.

RESI'STANCE, RESI'STENCE, *s.* [written *resistance* when supposed to be derived from the French, but *resistence*, when derived from *resistens*, Lat.] the act of resisting; opposition. The quality of not yielding to external force.

RESISTIBI'LITY, *s.* the quality of resisting.

RESI'STIBLE, *a.* that may be resisted.

RESI'STLESS, *a.* not to be opposed; irresistible.

RESO'LVABLE, *a.* capable of being separated or analyzed. Capable of being explained.

RE'SOLUBLE, *a.* [from *re* again, and *solvo* to loosen or dissolve, Lat.] capable of being dissolved or melted.

To **RESO'LVE.** (the *s* in this word and its derivatives is pronounced like *z*) *v. a.* [from *re* again, and *solvo* to loosen, or dissolve, Lat.] to inform, explain, or clear from any doubt or difficulty. To confirm or settle in any opinion or determination, used with *at*. To analyze. To melt, or dissolve Neuterly, to determine. To melt, or be dissolved. To be fixed in an opinion; used with *of*.

RESO'LVE, *s.* a fixed resolution; determination.

RESO'LVEDLY, *ad.* with firmness and constancy.

RESO'LVEDNESS, *s.* resolution; constancy; firmness.

RESO'LVEND, *s.* [from *re* again, and *solvo* to loosen or

dissolve, Lat.] in arithmetic, a term in the extraction of the square and cube roots, &c., signifying the number arising from increasing the remainder after subtraction.

RESO'LVENT, *s.* [from *re* again, and *solvo* to loosen or dissolve, Lat.] that which has the power of causing solution.

RESO'LVENTS, *s.* medicines which dissolve and disperse. In chemistry, liquors for the dissolving metals or minerals.

RESO'LVER, *s.* one that forms a first resolution. One that dissolves; one that separates parts.

RE'SOLUTE, *a.* [*résolu*, Fr.] fixed, determined, constant, steady, firm.

RE'SOLUTELY, *ad.* determinately; firmly; constantly; steadily.

RE'SOLUTENESS, *s.* determinateness; the state of being fixed in resolution.

RESOLU'TION, *s.* [Fr. from *resolvo* to resolve, Lat.] the act of clearing from doubt or difficulty. The act of separating any thing into its constituent parts. Dissolution. A fixed determination, or settled thought. Steadiness, constancy, firmness. The determination of a cause in a court of justice.

RE'SOLUTIVE, *a.* [*résolutif*, Fr. from *resolvo* to dissolve, Lat.] having the power to dissolve or relax.

RE'SONANCE, *s.* [from *re* again, and *sono* to sound, Lat.] sound; resound; echo.

RE'SONANT, *a.* [*resonans*, from *re* again, and *sono* to sound, Lat.] sounding, or echoing.

To RE'SORT, *v. n.* [*ressortir*, Fr.] to have recourse to. To go publicly, or repair to. In law, to fall back.

RESO'RT, *s.* an assembly, or numerous body of men meeting in the same place. Concourse. The act of visiting. Spring or active power. Resource.

RESO'RTER, *s.* one that frequents or visits.

To RESOU'ND, *v. a.* [from *re* again, and *sono* to sound, Lat.] to echo; to sound back. To sound; to tell so as to be heard far. To celebrate by sound. To return sounds; to sound with any noise. Neuterly, to be echoed back.

RESOU'RCE, *s.* [*ressource*, Fr.] some new and expedient means that offer. An expedient; shift.

To RESPE'CT, *v. a.* [from *re* again, and *spicio* to look, Lat.] to regard, or have regard to. To consider with a low degree of reverence. To have relation to. To look toward.

RESPE'CT, *s.* regard; attention. A low degree of reverence. Partial good. Good will. A consideration or motive. Relation or regard.

RESPE'CTABLE, *a.* meriting respect; venerable.

RESPE'CTER, *s.* one who prefers one before another from a partial regard.

RESPE'CTFUL, *a.* paying due reverence. Ceremonious; full of outward civility.

RESPE'CTFULLY, *ad.* with some degree of reverence.

RESPE'CTIVE, *a.* relating to particular persons or things. Relative; reciprocal; particular.

RESPE'CTIVELY, *ad.* particularly; relatively.

RESPE'RSION, (*respershŏn*) *s.* [from *respergo* to sprinkle, Lat.] the act of sprinkling.

RESPIRA'TION, *s.* [Fr. *respiro*, from *re* again, and *spiro* to breathe or blow, Lat.] the act of breathing. Relief or respite from labour.

To RESPI'RE, *v. n.* [*respiro*, from *re* again, and *spiro* to breathe or blow, Lat.] to breathe. To catch breath. To rest or take rest.

RE'SPITE, *s.* [*respit*, Fr.] a reprieve, or the suspension of a capital sentence. A pause or interval.

To RE'SPITE, *v. a.* to relieve by a pause or intermission. To suspend or delay, from *respiter*, old Fr.

RESPLE'NDENCE, RESPLE'NDENCY, *s.* brightness; lustre; splendour.

RESPLE'NDENT, *a.* [from *re* again, and *splendeo* to shine, Lat.] bright; shining. Having a beautiful lustre.

RESPLE'NDENTLY, *ad.* with lustre; splendidly.

To RESPO'ND, *v. a.* [*respondeo*, Lat.] to answer an argument or objection. To correspond or suit.

RESPO'NDENT, *s.* [*respondens*, from *respondeo* to answer, Lat.] one who answers in a suit or in a set disputation.

RESPONDE'NTIA, *s.* in commerce, is a term applied to money, which is borrowed, not upon the vessel, as in bottomry, but upon the goods and merchandise contained in it, which must necessarily be sold or exchanged, in the course of a voyage; in which case the borrower, personally, is bound to answer the contract; and he is said to take up money at *respondentia*.

RESPO'NSE, *s.* [*responsum*, from *respondeo* to answer, Lat.] an answer or reply made to an objection, or argument. An answer made by a congregation, or clerk, in divine worship, from *réponse*, Fr.

RESPO'NSIBLE, *a.* [*responsus*, from *respondeo* to answer, Lat.] answerable, or accountable; used with *for*. Capable of discharging any obligation.

RESPO'NSIBLENESS, *s.* the state of being obliged or qualified to answer.

RESPO'NSION, (*responshŏn*) *s.* [*responsio*, from *respondeo* to answer, Lat.] the act of answering.

RESPO'NSIVE, *a.* [*responsif*, Fr.] answering; making answer. Correspondent; suitable.

RESPO'NSORY, *a.* [*responsorius*, from *respondeo* to answer, Lat.] containing answer.

REST, *s.* [*rest*. Sax. *ruste*, Belg.] sleep. The state of death. Cessation from motion, disturbance, or bodily labour. A support on which any thing leans. A place of repose. Remainder, or what remains.

REST, *a.* [*quod restat*, Lat.] others; those not included in any proposition.

To REST, *v. n.* to be asleep or dead. To cease from motion, labour, or disturbance. To remain satisfied. To lean upon; to be supported, followed by *upon*. To be left or remain. Actively, to put into a state of repose or quiet. To confide in; used with *upon*.

RESTA'GNANT, *a.* [from *re* again, and *stagno* to stand, Lat.] remaining without flow or motion.

To RESTA'GNATE, *v. n.* to stand without flow.

RESTAGNA'TION, *s.* the state of standing without flow, course, or motion.

RESTAURA'TION, *s.* [from *restauro* to restore, Lat.] the act of recovering to its former state.

To RE'STEM, *v. a.* to force back against the current.

RE'STFUL, *a.* quiet; being at rest.

RESTHA'RROW, *s.* a plant with butterfly-shaped blossoms. There are two British species, viz., the corn and creeping rest-harrow; the former is found on barren land, and goes also by the names of cammock, petty-whin, and ground furze; and the latter on the sea-coast, having red or almost white blossoms. Both kinds flower in June and July.

RE'STIFF, RE'STIVE, or RE'STY, *a.* [*restif*, Fr.] unwilling to stir, comply, or go forward, generally applied to a horse. Headstrong; stubborn; froward; obstinate.

RE'STIFFNESS, *s.* unwillingness; frowardness.

RESTI'NCTION, *s.* [from *restinguo* to extinguish, Lat.] the act of extinguishing.

RESTITU'TION, *s.* [from *restituo* to restore, Lat.] the act of restoring any thing lost or taken away. The act of recovering a former state.

RE'STLESS, unable to sleep. Unquiet. Unsettled. In continual motion or action.

RE'STLESSLY, *ad.* unquietly; without rest.

RE'STLESSNESS, *s.* a state wherein a person cannot sleep, will not cease from action, or is always in motion.

RESTORA'BLE, *a.* what may be restored.

RESTORA'TION, *s.* the same with *Restauration*; which see. The return of king Charles II. in 1660, by way of eminence, is called the *Restoration*.

RESTO'RATIVE, *a.* having the power to recruit any waste.

RESTO'RATIVE, *s.* a medicine that has the power of recruiting the wastes of nature.

To **RESTO'RE**, *v. a.* [*restauro*, Lat.] to give or bring back what is lost, wasted, or taken away. To retrieve from decay. To recover passages, in books, from their corruption.

RESTO'RER, *s.* one that restores.

To **RESTRAI'N**, *v. a.* [*restreindre*, Fr.] to withhold or keep in. To hinder; to repress; suppress; keep in awe. To confine, or limit.

RESTRAI'NABLE, *a.* capable of being restrained.

RESTRAI'NEDLY, *ad.* with restraint.

RESTRAI'NER, *s.* one that restrains; one that withholds.

RESTRA'INT, *s.* [*restreint*, Fr.] an abridgment of liberty. A prohibition; restriction; hinderance; repression.

RESTRI'CT, *v. a.* [*restringo*, from *stringo*, to grasp, Lat.] to limit or confine.

RESTRI'CTION, *s.* [Fr. from *restringo* to restrict, Lat.] confinement; limitation.

RESTRI'CTIVE, *a.* expressing limitation. In physic, binding or astringent.

RESTRI'CTIVELY, *ad.* with limitation.

To **RESTRI'NGE**, *v. a.* *restringo*, Lat.] to limit; to confine.

RESTRI'NGENT, [*restringens*, Lat., *restringent*, Fr.] possessing a restraining quality; styptic; astringent.

RE'STY, *a.* (see RESTIFF) obstinate in not complying.

To **RESUBLI'ME**, *v. a.* to sublime another time.

To **RESU'LT**, *v. n.* [from *re* back, and *salto* to leap, Lat.] to fly back. To rise as a consequence; to be produced as an effect, or flow as a consequence.

RESU'LT, *s.* resilience; the act of flying back. An effect flowing from the operation of any particular cause. A consequence or inference from premises.

RESU'LTANCE, *s.* [*résultance*, Fr.] the act of resulting.

RESU'MABLE, *a.* capable of being taken back.

To **RESU'ME**, *v. a.* [from *re* back, and *sumo* to take, Lat.] to take back what has been given or taken away. To take again, used by Dryden with *again*, as "*resume again*," but improperly. To begin again any thing suspended, dropped, or given over.

RESU'MPTION, (*resúmshon*) *s.* [Fr. from *re* back, and *sumo* to take, Lat.] the act of resuming.

RESU'MPTIVE, *a.* [from *re* back, and *sumo* to take, Lat.] taken back. Used substantively in the plural, for medicines that restore decayed nature.

RESUPINA'TION, *s.* [*resupino*, from *supino* to lay flat on the back, Lat.] laying with the face upwards.

RESU'PINE, *a.* [*resupinus*, from *resupino* to lay flat on the back, Lat.] the act of laying on the back.

To **RESURVE'Y**, *v. a.* to review; to survey again.

RESURRE'CTION, *s.* [Fr. from *resurgo* to rise again, Lat.] revival after death. The act of rising again after death.

RESUSCITA'TION, *s.* [from *re* again, and *suscito* to excite, Lat.] the act of stirring up anew; reviving or arising again.

To **RETA'IL**, *v. a.* [*retailler*, Fr.] to divide, or sell in small parcels; to sell at second hand.

RETA'IL, *s.* a sale consisting in small quantities.

RETA'ILER, *s.* one who sells by small quantities.

To **RETAI'N**, *v. a.* [*retineo*, from *teneo* to hold, Lat.] to preserve from loss or without discharge. To keep without loss. To keep in pay or hire. Neuterly, to belong to or depend on, used with *to*. To keep or continue.

RETAI'NER, *s.* a dependent; adherent; hanger on, for subsistence. In law, a servant who wears a person's livery, but does not dwell in his house. Also the fee given to a counsellor to retain his services, and prevent his being engaged by the other party in the suit. This is frequently given a long while before a trial, or when, perhaps, there is only a chance that a trial may be necessary. The act of keeping dependents.

To **RETA'KE**, *v. a.* to take again.

To **RETA'LIATE**, *v. a.* [from *re* back, and *talio* a requital, Lat.] to return in kind, or like for like; to requite; to repay.

RETALIA'TION, *s.* the act of returning like for like.

To **RETA'RD**, *v. a.* [*retardo*, from *tardus* slow, Lat.] to hinder in motion or swiftness. To delay or put off. Neuterly, to stay back or delay.

RETARDA'TION, *s.* the act of hindering action in motion. Delay. Hinderance.

RETA'RDER, *s.* obstructer; hinderer.

To **RETCH**, *v. a.* [*hræcan*, Sax.] to force, or make an essay to force something up from the stomach; to stretch or lengthen; to gape or yawn.

RE'TCHLESS, *a.* careless; reckless.

RETE'CTION, *s.* [*retectus*, from *retego* to lay open, Lat.] the act of discovering to view.

RETE'NTION, *s.* [Fr. *retentio*, from *retineo* to retain, Lat.] the act of retaining, keeping to, containing, or preserving. In medicine, that state of contraction in the solids which makes them hold fast their contents. Memory, or the act of keeping those simple ideas which the mind has received from sensation or reflection. Limitation; restraint.

RETE'NTIVE, *a.* [*rétentif*, Fr., *retentus*, from *retineo* to retain, Lat.] having the power of retaining, or preserving in the mind.

RETE'NTIVENESS, *s.* the quality of retention.

RE'TFORD, or *Redford*, *East*, a pretty large, well-built town of Nottinghamshire, on the great North road, and on the east side of the river Idle, over which there is a handsome bridge. The principal trade of this place is in hops and malt. The canal from Trent to Chesterfield passes near this place. It contains about 2,000 inhabitants, and is 30 miles N. of Nottingham, and 140 N. by W. of London. Market on Saturday. *Redford*, *West*, communicates with E. Redford, by a stone bridge over the Idle.

RETI'CENCE, *s.* [Fr. *reticentia*, from *taceo* to be silent, Lat.] concealment by silence.

RE'TICLE, *s.* [from *rete* a net, Lat.] a small net.

RETI'CULA, *s.* in astronomy, an instrument for measuring very nicely the quantity of eclipses.

RETI'CULAR, *a.* [from *rete* a net, Lat.] in the form of a net.

RETI'CULATED, *a.* [*reticulatus*, from *rete* a net, Lat.] made of net-work; formed with meshes.

RE'TIFORM, *a.* [from *rete* a net, and *forma* form, Lat.] having the form of a net.

RETI'NA, *s.* one of the inner tunics of the eye.

RE'TINUE, *s.* [*retenue*, Fr.] a number attending on a great person; a train. SYNON. *Retinue* implies a number of followers; *train*, the same with order.

To **RETI'RE**, *v. n.* [*retirer*, Fr.] to go to a place of pri-

vacy; to withdraw from sight. To retreat from danger. To quit a public station, or a company. Actively, to withdraw or take away.

RETI'RE, *s.* a retreat; a place of privacy. Recession; retirement. Not in use.

RETI'RED, *a.* secret; private; withdrawn.

RETI'REDNESS, *s.* the state of being free from public employ or company. Privacy.

RETI'REMENT, *s.* the state of one who quits a public station, or a populous place. A private abode, or way of life.

To RETO'RT, *v. a.* [from *re* back and *torqueo* to twist, Lat.] to throw back. To return an argument, censure, or any incivility. To bend backwards.

RETO'RT, *s.* [from *re* back, and *torqueo* to twist, Lat.] a censure or reproach returned. In chemistry, a glass vessel with a curved neck, to which the receiver is fitted.

RETO'RTER, *s.* one that retorts.

RETO'RTION, *s.* the act of retorting.

To RETO'SS, *v. a.* to toss back.

To RETOU'CH, (*retúch*) *v. a.* [*retoucher*, Fr.] to improve by new touches.

To RETRA'CE, *v. a.* [*retracer*, Fr.] to trace back.

To RETRA'CT, *v. a.* [*retractus*, from *re* back, and *traho* to draw, Lat.] to recall; to recant. To take back; to resume. Neuterly, to withdraw concession.

RETRACTA'TION, *s.* [Fr., from *retracto* to retract, Lat.] recantation; change of opinion.

RETRA'CTION, *s.* the act of withdrawing something advanced, or changing something done; recantation.

RETRE'AT, (*retréet*) *s.* [*retraite*, Fr.] a place of privacy or solitude. The act of going back to avoid a superior force. A place of security.

To RETRE'AT, (*retreét*) *v. n.* to go to a private or solitary dwelling. To take shelter. To retire from a superior enemy. To quit a former place.

To RETRE'NCH, *v. a.* [*retrancher*, Fr.] to cut off, or pare away. To confine or lessen, applied to expenses. Neuterly, to live with less expense or pomp.

RETRE'NCHMENT, *s.* [*retranchement*, Fr.] the act of lopping or paring away any thing superfluous, applied to writings. The act of lessening, applied to expense. An intrenchment covered by a parapet.

To RE'TRIBUTE, *v. a.* [from *re* back, and *tribuo* to pay, Lat.] to pay back; to recompense.

RETRIBU'TION, *s.* [Fr. from *re* back, and *tribuo* to pay, Lat.] the act of repaying. A return suitable to an action.

RETRI'BUTIVE, RETRI'BUTORY, *a.* repaying; making repayment.

RETRIE'VABLE, (*retreévable*) *a.* capable of being retrieved.

To RETRIE'VE, (*retreéve*) *v. a.* [*rétrouver*, Fr.] to recover or restore after loss, impair, waste, or corruption. To regain, or bring back.

RE'TRIMENT, *s.* [from *retrimentum*, Lat.] dross or dregs.

RETROA'CTION, (*retroákshon*) *s.* [from *retro* back, and *ago* to drive, Lat.] the act of driving back.

RETROA'CTIVE, *a.* having the power to drive back.

To RETROCE'DE, *v. n.* [from *retro* backward, and *cedo* to go, Lat.] to go backwards.

RETROCE'SSION, (*retroséshon*) *s.* [from *retro* backward, and *cedo* to go, Lat.] the act of going backwards.

RETROGRADA'TION, *s.* [from *retro* backwards, and *gradior* to go, Lat.] the act of going backward. *Retrogradation of the nodes of the moon*, is a motion of the nodes of her orbit, by which they continually move from east to west, or from Aries to Pisces, &c., making a complete revolution in 18 common years, 228 days 4 hours 52 minutes 52 seconds, according to the equinoxes. *Retrogradation of the sun*, is a motion by which in some situations in the torrid zone it seems to move backward, or from west to east.

RE'TROGRADE, *a.* [Fr., from *retro* backwards, and *gradior* to go, Lat.] going backwards. Contrary, or opposite. In astronomy, the planets are said to be *retrograde*, when, by their motion in the zodiac, they move backward, or contrary to the order of the signs; as from the 29° of Pisces to the 28° of the same sign; but this retrogradation is only apparent, and occasioned by the observer's eye being placed on the earth; for to an eye at the sun, the real centre of the planetary motions, they will always direct, and never be either stationary or retrograde.

To RE'TROGRADE, *v. a.* [from *retro* backwards, and *gradior* to go, Lat.] to go backwards.

RETROGRE'SSION, (*retrogréshon*) *s.* [from *retro* backwards, and *gradior* to go, Lat.] the act of going backward.

RETROSPECT, *s.* [from *retro* back, and *spicio* to look, Lat.] a look cast on things behind. The consideration of things past.

RETROSPE'CTION, *s.* the act of considering things past.

RETROSPE'CTIVE, *a.* looking backward.

To RETUN'D, *v. a.* [from *retund*, Lat.] to blunt; to obtund; to turn the edge.

To RETU'RN, *v. n.* [*retourner*, Fr.] to come back to the same place, or state. To go or come back. To make answer, retort, or reply. Actively, to repay, requite; give or send back. To give account of. To transmit. SYNON. We are said to *return* what has been lent or given to us; to *surrender* what we have in pledge or charge; to *restore* what we have taken or stolen.

RETU'RN, *s.* the act of coming back; retrogression; revolution; vicissitude; repayment of money; profit; point; remittance; retribution; requital. *Returns*, or days in back, are certain days in each term, appointed for the return of writs, &c. In building, it is a side or part that falls away from the foreside of any straight work.

RETU'RNER, *s.* one who pays or remits money.

REVE, *s.* See REEVE.

To REVE'AL, (*reveél*) *v. a.* [from *revelo*, Lat. *reveler*, Fr.] to discover, to show, to disclose, to lay open. To impart something from heaven.

REVE'ALER, (*reveéler*) *s.* one that shows or makes known; one that discovers to view; a discoverer.

REVEI'LLE, *s.* [Fr.] the beat of a drum in the morning, to summon the soldiers.

RE'VEL, an opulent and well fortified city of Russia, capital of the government of Revelskoi, formerly one of the Hans Towns. The harbour is spacious and convenient, and a part of the Russian fleet is usually stationed in it. It is a place of considerable trade, and much frequented by English and Dutch merchants. It is seated on the Gulf of Finland; partly on a mountain, 144 miles N. of Riga, and 164 W. S. W. of Petersburg. Lat. 59. 26. N., long. 24. 44. E.

To RE'VEL, *v. n.* [derived by Skinner, from *réveilier*, Fr. to awake; by Mr. Lye, from *raveelen*, Belg., to rove loosely about] to feast with loose and clamorous mirth.

RE'VEL, *s.* a public rejoicing time; or a feast with loose and noisy jollity.

To REVEL, *v. a.* [from *re* back, and *vello* to pluck, Lat.] to retract; to draw back.

REVELA'TION, *s.* [Fr. from *revelo* to reveal, Lat.] discovery; particularly applied to the discovery of sacred truths from heaven. The Apocalypse of St. John, containing a prophetic view of the state of the church under the Gospel.

RE'VELLER, *s.* one who feasts with noisy jollity.

RE'VEL-ROU'T, *s.* a mob; an unlawful assembly; rabble.

RE'VELRY, *s.* loose, noisy mirth.

To REVE'NGE, *v. a.* [*revancher*, Fr. to return an injury. To punish for injuries.

REVE'NGE, *s.* satisfaction for an injury. SYNON. *Revenge* is an act of passion; *vengeance*, of justice; injuries are *revenged*, crimes are *avenged*. The first of these proceed from human imbecility, the latter is properly the prerogative of God.

REVE'NGEFUL, *a.* addicted to return injuries; vindictive.

REVE'NGEFULLY, *ad.* vindictively.

REVE'NGER, *s.* one who punishes crimes; one who resents injuries.

RE'VENUE, *s.* (sometimes accented on the second syllable, from *revenu*, Fr.) income, or the annual profits of lands or other funds.

To REVE'RB, *v. a.* [from *re* again, and *verbero* to strike, Lat.] to strike against; to reverberate. Not in use.

REVE'RBERANT, *a*, [from *re* again, and *verbero* to strike, Lat.] resounding; beating back.

To REVE'RBERATE, *v. a.* [from *re* again, and *verbero* to strike, Lat.] to beat back. In chemistry, to heat in a furnace, where the flame is beat from the top back on the bottom. Neuterly, to be beat back; to resound.

REVERBERA'TION, *s.* [*réverbération*, Fr.] the act of beating or driving back.

REVE'RBERATORY, [*réverbératoire*, Fr.] beaten or driven back. In chemistry, used substantively for a furnace closely stopped at the top, so as to return the flame upon the matter placed near the bottom.

To REVE'RE, *v. a.* [*révérer*, Fr. from *re*, which increases the signification, and *vereor* to reverence, Lat.] to regard with awe. To pay submissive respect. To venerate.

RE'VERENCE, *s.* [Fr. from *revereor* to reverence, Lat.] awful regard. An act of obeisance. A title of the clergy.

To RE'VERENCE, *v. a.* to look on as an object of respect and awful regard.

RE'VERENCER, *s.* one who regards with reverence.

RE'VEREND, *a.* [*révérend*, Fr. from *revereor*, to reverence, Lat.] venerable; deserving awe and respect, on account of years and station. A title applied to the clergy, among whom an archbishop is styled *most reverend*, a bishop *right reverend*, and a private clergyman *reverend*.

RE'VERENT, *a.* [from *revereor*, to reverence, Lat.] humble; expressing awful regard and veneration.

REVERE'NTIAL, (*reverénshial*) *a.* [*révérentiel*, Fr.] expressing reverence; proceeding from awe and veneration.

REVERE'NTIALLY, *ad.* with reverence.

RE'VERENTLY, *ad.* respectfully; with awe.

REVE'RER, *s.* one who venerates; one who reveres.

RE'VERIE, or RE'VERY, *s.* [*réverie*, Fr.] a state wherein ideas float in the mind without any reflection or regard of the understanding. Loose musing; irregular thought. Delirium; distraction.

REVE'RSAL, *s.* the act of changing a sentence.

To REVE'RSE, *v. a.* [from *re* back, and *verto* to turn, Lat.] to turn upside down. To overturn. To turn back. To contradict or repeal. To put one thing in the place of another. Neuterly, to return.

REVE'RSE, *s.* change. A contrary or opposite. That side of a coin on which the head is impressed.

REVE'RSIBLE, *a.* [*réversible*, Fr.] capable of being reversed.

REVE'RSION, (*revérshon*) *s.* [*réversion*, Fr.] the state of being to enjoy after the death of the present possessor. Succession, or right of succession. *Reversion of series* in algebra, is the finding the value of the root, or unknown quantity whose powers enter the term of an infinite series, by means of another infinite series in which it is not contained.

REVE'RSIONARY, (*revérshonary*) *a.* consisting in reversion; to be enjoyed after the death of another.

To REVE'RT, *v. a.* [from *re* back, and *verto* to turn, Lat.] to change; to turn to the contrary. To reverberate, or beat back. Neuterly, to return or fall back.

RE'VERY, *s.* See REVERIE.

To REVE'ST, *v. a.* [from *re* again, and *vestio* to clothe, Lat.] to clothe again. To reinvest; to vest again in a possession or office.

REVE'STIARY, *s.* [*révestiaire*, Fr.] a place where dresses are reposited.

REVI'CTION, (*revíkshon*) *s.* [*revictum*, from *re* again, and *vivo* to live, Lat.] return to life.

To REVI'CTUAL, (*revítl*) *v. a.* to stock with victuals again.

To REVIE'W, (*revéw*) *v. a.* to look back. To consider any thing past, or examine a second time. To see again.

REVIE'W, (*revéw*) *s.* second examination. The act of surveying an army, when performing its exercise,

To REVI'LE, *v. a.* to reproach; to treat with contumely.

REVI'LE, *s.* reproach; contumely; exprobation. Not in use.

REVI'LER, *s.* one who reviles.

REVI'SAL, (*revízal*) *s.* a second examination or review.

To REVI'SE, (*revíze*) *v. a.* [from *re* again, and *video* to see, Lat.] to review; to examine or look over a second time.

REVI'SE, (*revíze*) *s.* a second perusal or examination. Among printers, a second proof of a sheet after it is corrected.

REVI'SER, (*revízer*) *s.* [*réviseur*, Fr.] an examiner; a superintendant.

REVI'SION, (*revízhon*) *s.* [*révision*, Fr.] review.

To REVI'SIT, (*revízit*) *v. a.* [from *re* again, and *visito* to visit, Lat.] to visit again.

REVI'VAL, *s.* the act of restoring from a state of languor, oblivion, or obscurity.

To REVI'VE, *v. n.* [from *re* again, and *vivo* to live, Lat.] to return to life. To recover from a state of obscurity, oblivion, or languor. Actively, to bring to life again. To raise from languor, insensibility, or oblivion. To bring back to the memory. To quicken. In chemistry, to recover from a mixed state.

REVI'VER, *s.* that which invigorates or revives.

REVIVIFICA'TION, *s.* the act of recalling to life.

REVIVI'SCENCY, *s.* [from *re* again, and *vivo* to live, Lat.] renewal of life.

REU'NION, *s.* [*réunion*, Fr.] return to a state of juncture, concord, or cohesion.

To REUNI'TE, *v. a.* to join any thing separated. To reconcile. Neuterly, to join or cohere again.

RE'VOCABLE, *a.* [Fr. from *re* back, and *voco* to call, Lat.] that may be recalled or repealed.

RE'VOCABLENESS, *s.* the quality of being revocable.

To RE'VOCATE, *v. a.* [from *re* back, and *voco* to call, Lat.] to recall; to call back.

REVOCA'TION, *s.* [Fr. from *re* back, and *voco* to call, Lat.] the act of recalling; state of being recalled; repeal; reversal.

To REVO'KE, *v. a.* [*révoquer*, Fr. from *re* back, and *voco* to call, Lat.] to repeal or reverse; to check; to draw back.

To REVO'LT, *v. n.* [*révolter*, Fr.] to fall off from one to another, including the idea of something bad or rebellious.

REVO'LT, *s.* [*révolte*, Fr.] change of sides; gross departure from duty; desertion.

REVO'LTER, *s.* one who changes sides; a deserter.

To REVO'LVE, *v. n.* [from *re* again, and *volvo* to roll, Lat.] to roll in a circle; to perform a course in a circle. In law, to fall in a regular course of changing possessors. Actively, to roll any thing round. To consider or meditate upon.

REVOLU'TION, *s.* [Fr. from *re* again, and *volvo* to roll, Lat.] the course of any thing which returns to the point from whence it sets out. A space measured by any body revolving in an orbit. A change of governments, applied particularly to that by which king William and queen Mary acceded to the crown of England. Since 1789, revolutions of governments and ancient establishments have taken place in France, Holland, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, &c., in rotation.

REVU'LSION, (*revulshon*) *s.* [from *revello*, to pluck away, Lat.] the act of drawing humours from one part of the body to another.

To REWA'RD (the *a* in this word and its derivatives is pronounced broad, like *au*; *rewaúrd*, *rewaúrder*, &c.) *v. a.* [derived by Skinner from *re* and *award*] to give in return; to repay; to recompense for good.

REWA'RD, *s.* some benefit conferred on a person for doing well.

REWA'RDER, *s.* one that rewards; one that recompenses.

RE'ZAN, or *RIA'ZAN*, a government of Russia, bounded on the N. by the government of Vladimirskoi; it was formerly a province of the government of Moscow. The country is populous and fertile in corn, and had formerly its own princes. Rezan is the capital.

RHA'BDOMANCY, *s.* [from *rhabdos* a rod, and *manteia* divination, Gr.] divination by a wand.

RHA'PSODIST, *s.* [from *rapto* to sew, and *odé* a song, Gr.] one who writes without regular dependence of one part upon another.

RHA'PSODY, (the *h* after the *r*, as formerly observed, is mute in this and all the following words; as, *reum*, *ryme*, &c.) *s.* [from *rapto* to sew, and *odé* a song, Gr.] any composition consisting of parts made without necessary dependence or mutual connexion.

RHAYADERGO'WY, a town of Radnorshire, S. Wales. It is situated on the river Wyre, 19 miles W. of Radnor, and 181 W. N. W. of London. Market on Wednesday.

RHEIMS, a large and ancient city in the department of Marne. The inhabitants are computed to be 38,000. The remains of an amphitheatre, a castle, and a triumphal arch, are among the ancient monuments of the Romans. Rheims is long and narrow, and the houses are low, but the grand square is very elegant. Here are manufactures of flannel, coverlets, and other woollen stuffs; and their gingerbread is famous. It is seated in a plain, surrounded by hills, which produce excellent wine, on the river Vesle, 62 miles N. of Troyes, and 75 E. N. E. of Paris.

RHEI'NBERRY, *s.* a plant, called also buckthorn.

RHE'TORIC, *s.* [from *rheo* to speak, Gr.] the art of speaking with elegance, so as to rouse or persuade. Oratory.

RHETO'RICAL, *a.* [*rhetoricus*, Lat., from *rheo* to speak, Gr.] figurative; oratorical; belonging to rhetoric.

To RHETO'RICATE, *v. n.* [*rhetoricor*, Lat.] to play the orator by making use of figurative expressions, and addressing the passions.

RHETORI'CIAN, (*rhetorishian*) *s.* [*rhéthoricien*, Fr.] one who teaches the science of rhetoric.

RHEUM, *s.* [*rheuma*, from *rheo* to flow, Gr., *rheume*, Fr.] a thin watery matter oozing through the glands, particularly near the mouth.

RHEUMA'TIC, *a.* [*rheuma*, from *rheo* to flow, Gr.] proceeding from rheum; belonging to the rheumatism.

RHEUMATI'SM, *s.* [*rheuma*, from *rheo* to flow, Gr.] in medicine, a pain sometimes moveable, and sometimes fixed on the muscular parts of the body, resembling the gout.

RHEU'MY, *a.* full of sharp moisture.

RHINE, a large river of Europe, which rises in the country of the Grisons. After crossing part of Germany and the Netherlands, it divides into two branches, one of which loses itself in the sands, and the other falls into the Merwe, 5 miles off Dort.

RHINE, Lower, a circle of the empire of Germany. It extends from the circle of Suabia, which bounds it on the S. to that of Westphalia, which lies to the N. To the E. is the lower part of the circle of the Upper-Rhine, and that of Franconia, and to the W. the upper part of the circle of the Upper-Rhine, Lorrain, and Luxemburgh. It contains the electorates of Mentz, Treves, and Cologne. The elector of Mentz is the director.

RHINE, Upper, a circle of the empire of Germany, divided into two parts, the Upper and Lower. The lower part comprehends the territories of the landgraves of Hesse-Cassel, Hesse-Darmstadt, and Hesse-Rhinfeldt; the counties of Nassau, Solms, Hanaw, Isenburgh, Seine, Wied, Wingestein, Aatzfeld, and Waldeck, and with the abbeys of Fuld and Hirschfeld, and the imperial towns of Francfort, Fridburg, and Wetzlar. The upper part of the circle of the Upper-Rhine, lies to the W. of that river, and comprehends the bishoprics of Basle, Strasburgh, Spire, and Worms, with the duchy of Deux-ponts; the counties of Spanheim, Sarbruck, Falkenstein, and Linenge, and the imperial towns of Worms and Spire. The directors are the bishop of Worms, and the count of Spanheim.

RHINO'CEROS, *s.* [from *rhin* the nose, and *keras* a horn, Gr.] in zoology, a large animal covered with thick scales, and having a horn growing out near its nose. It is an inhabitant of India and the Burman empire; is naturally very fierce, but is capable of being tamed, and is, on account of its great strength and swiftness, a very formidable inhabitant of the forest.

RHODE ISLAND, one of the United States of N. America, bounded on the N. and E. by Massachusets, on the S. by the Atlantic, and on the W. by Connecticut. These limits comprehend what has generally been called Rhode Island and Providence Plantations. It is as healthful as any part of N. America. Providence and Newport are the chief towns.

RHODES, an island of the Mediterranean Sea, in Asia, about 40 miles long, and 15 broad. The air is good and the soil fertile, but not well cultivated. It is supposed by some that this island was peopled by Dodanim or Rodanim, the grandson of Japhet; but others are of opinion, that it was peopled by the posterity of Shem, who dwelt on the adjacent continent, and that it received its name from the vast quantity of roses which grew on it. Its principal town, of the same name, is still a place of note. This island was greatly famed for the fineness of the weather, but more for the colossus, or image of Apollo, which was fixed at the mouth of the harbour at Rhodes, so that ships sailed between the legs of it. It was 70 cubits high, or, according to Sextus Empiricus, 80, and its parts in proportion, few men being able to grasp its thumb. It was begun by Charles of Lindus, and was finished by Laches; it cost about 300 talents, and contained about 720,000 pounds weight of brass. This famous statue was erected about Anno Mundi 3716; and after standing

60 years was thrown down by an earthquake. About 894 years after, Mauvias, the 6th caliph of the Saracens, sold it to a Jew, who loaded 900 camels therewith. This island has been under the dominion of several masters. The Apostle Paul touched at this place as he went to Jerusalem, Anno Domini 60. The present inhabitants are generally Greeks, who are very poor, and greatly oppressed. The town of Rhodes is situated in lat. 36. 24. N., long. 28. 25. E.

RHO'MBIC, *a.* shaped like a rhombus.

RHOMBOI'DAL, *s.* approaching in shape to a rhombus.

RHOMBOI'DES, *s.* [from *rhombos* a rhomb, and *eidos* form, Gr.] a quadrangular figure, having its opposite sides and opposite angles equal. In natural history, a kind of muscle-fish; a turbot-fish. In surgery, a pair of muscles of the shoulder blade, so called from their figure.

RHO'MBUS, or RHOMB, *s.* [*rhombe*, Fr., *rhombos*, Gr.] in geometry, a quadrangular figure, having two opposite angles acute, and two obtuse.

RHONE, a large river of France, rising in Mount Fourche on the confines of Switzerland. After a long and winding course, it falls into the Mediterranean sea by several mouths.

RHU'BARB, *s.* [*rhabarbara*, Lat.] a medicinal purgative root, brought from Russia and the East Indies. It possesses the double virtue of a cathartic and astringent; it readily evacuates, particularly the bilious humours, and afterwards gently astringes and strengthens.

RHUMB, *s.* [*rumb de vent*, Fr.] in navigation, is a vertical circle of any given place, or the intersection of such a circle with the horizon; in which last sense *rhumb* is the same with the point of the compass.

RHYME, *s.* [*rhythmos*, Gr., *rhythme*, Fr.] an harmonious succession of sounds. The consonance of verses, wherein the last syllable of one line has the same sound as that of another. Figuratively, poetry; a poem. *Rhyme*, or *reason* is a proverbial expression for number or sense.

It's neither Rhyme nor Reason.

This old law is usually applied to such persons as are impertinent either in discourse or writing, and it is indeed an intolerable fault to be neither; for though rhyme be but a jingle, it affords delight by the musicalness of its cadence, when for want of both rhyme and reason it neither delights the sense nor improves the intellect. It is probable it had its original from the famous Sir Thomas More, Lord Chancellor of England, in the time of king Henry VIII., of whom it is stoned, that an author asking Sir Thomas's judgment of an impertinent book, he bid him turn it into verse, which he did, and shewed it to Sir Thomas, who replied, *Why ay, now it is something like, now it is rhyme, but before, it was neither rhyme nor reason.*

To RHYME, *v. n.* to have the same sound. To make verses.

RHY'MER, or RHY'MESTER, *s.* on ewho makes rhymes; a versifier.

RHY'THM, *s.* [*rhythmos*, Gr.] in music, is used to signify a certain number of pulses in any given time.

RHY'THMICAL, *a.* [from *rhythmos*, Gr.] harmonical; having proportion of one sound to another.

RI'AL, or RY'AL, a Spanish silver coin, equal to about sixpence three farthings sterling.

RIB, *s.* [*ribbe*, Sax.] an arched bone, sustaining the inside of the thorax. Any piece of timber or other matter used to strengthen the side of a ship. Any prominence running in lines; as, "the *rib* of a leaf."

RI'BALD, *s.* [*ribauld*, Fr.] a loose, rough, or brutish person.

RI'BALDRY, *s.* [*ribauldie*, Fr.] mean, lewd, brutal language.

RI'BAND, *s.* [*rubande*, *ruban*, Fr.] a fillet, or narrow slip of silk worn for ornament.

RI'BBED, *a.* having ribs.

RI'BBLE, a river which rises in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and, crossing Lancashire, falls into the Irish sea below Preston.

RI'BBON, *s.* See RIBAND.

To RI'BROAST, *v. n.* to beat soundly. A burlesque word.

RIC, *a.* [Sax.] powerful, rich, or valiant.

RICE, *s.* [*oryza*, Lat.] an esculent grain cultivated in the Indies, of an oval figure, and covered with a husk like barley.

RICH, *a.* [*riche*, Fr., *rica*, Sax.] abounding in money, lands, or other possessions, applied to persons. Splendid, valuable, sumptuous, applied to dress. Having any quality in great quantities, or to a great degree. Fertile, applied to soil.

RICHARD I. (surnamed Cœur-de-lion). Richard staid above a month in France, after his father Henry II's death, so well was he assured of the disposition of the people of England, and that nothing would be attempted there to his prejudice; though in his father's life-time he had, or pretended to have, some fears and jealousies on account of his brother, prince John. The first thing he did was to have an interview with Philip; when he thanked him for his late protection, and did homage to him for his French provinces. On the 20th of July, 1189, he received the ducal crown of Normandy at Roan, and was girt with the ducal sword, according to the custom of investiture. The first order he sent to England, where he was obeyed as if he had been already crowned, was to set his mother, queen Eleanor, at liberty, who had been 16 years in confinement. He also intrusted her with the administration during his absence, and empowered her to release what prisoners she pleased; who was too sensibly affected with her long confinement, not to exercise with pleasure this power given her by her son; who having settled his affairs in France, came to London, and was crowned by Baldwin, archbishop of Canterbury, on Sept. 3, 1189. The ceremony was disturbed by the massacre of some Jews, who, pressing to see the solemnity, the people fell furiously upon them, and killed several of them. But the king having caused a strict inquiry to be made, some of the ringleaders in this barbarous action were deservedly put to death. It must be observed, that ever since the taking Jerusalem by the Saracens, the people breathed nothing but revenge against the enemies of Christ; and this made them take this opportunity of falling upon the poor Jews, though they had no hand in that revolution in Palestine. Their not being Christians was enough: and the cruel example of the Londoners was followed by several other great towns, especially at York, where 500 Jews, besides women and children, having fled into the castle to avoid the fury of the rabble, the high-sheriff required them to deliver it up; and upon their refusal, the people drew up in a body, and attacked the castle. The Jews offered a great sum of money to go off with their lives; but, notwithstanding, the people would give them no quarter. And so, rather than fall into the hands of the uncircumcised Christians, every master of a family cut his wife's and children's throats first, then despatched his servants, and ended with the slaughter of himself. A new crusade for the recovery of Jerusalem from the Infidels, had been resolved between Philip of France and king Henry, in which Richard was to bear a part; but their private quarrels had put a stop to the undertaking. And now Philip and Richard being in perfect amity, they resumed the design according to both their vows. King Richard's thoughts were wholly taken up with this affair from his very accession; whether for the sake of glory or

religion, let the reader judge. As he designed to make as great a figure as possible in this expedition, it was necessary he should carry with him a numerous army; to maintain which he stuck at no methods to raise money. Besides the late king's treasure, amounting to above 100,000 marks, which he wholly applied this way, he sold almost all the crown lands, of which the bishops and abbots were the chief purchasers. For 10,000 marks he delivered up Berwick and Roxborough to the king of Scotland, and discharged him and his successors from the homage his father had imposed. When complaints were made to him for these measures, he said he would sell London itself, could he find a chapman able to purchase it. He got a power from the pope to dispense with those who repented of their vow, as having too hastily engaged in the crusade; and as there were many of this sort, he raised great sums by this means. He also extorted money from the richest of his subjects, by borrowing of those against whom he could have no handle, and laying such as had any ways made themselves obnoxious, under a necessity of saving themselves harmless by making him presents. Whilst he was by these and other methods heaping up money, the clergy did all they could to procure him soldiers, and the army soon became very numerous. Having made these extraordinary preparations for his voyage, he gave the regency, during his absence, to Longchamp, his high chancellor, who was also bishop of Ely, and the pope's legate, joining with him the bishop of Durham. As to his brother, prince John, he would not let him have any share in the government, for fear of giving him an opportunity to act against him: but, to make him easy, he invested him with the earldom of Cornwall, Dorset, Somerset, Nottingham, Derby, and Lancaster; and gave him in marriage Avisa, heiress of the house of Gloucester, his second cousin. All things being settled, king Richard passed over into France about the beginning of the year 1190, and the two armies of France and England, making together above 100,000 men, joined at Vezelai towards the end of June, according to agreement. The two monarchs marched together as far as Lyons, where parting, Philip proceeded for Genoa, and Richard for Marseilles, to meet his fleet; both being to join again at Messina, in Sicily, the general rendezvous of the Croises. Philip soon arrived there; but Richard (whose fleet had been separated by a storm, and were some time before they joined again,) not till towards the end of September. Here a quarrel soon arose between Richard and Tancred, king of Sicily, who having detained the queen dowager, Richard's sister, in prison, set her at liberty on his arrival, and sent her to him. But Richard, not satisfied with this, demanded the dower assigned her by William II., her husband. Tancred being very backward to comply with this demand, Richard seized on a castle and monastery near Messina, and Tancred in return ordered matters so, that the inhabitants of Messina, taking the advantage of some disorder there, expelled the English out of their city. Richard, enraged at this, attacked the city with such fury, that he became master of it the first assault. Upon this Tancred thought fit to satisfy all Richard's demands, and a treaty was concluded between them. But as nothing but force had brought Tancred to comply, he now endeavoured to sow dissension between Richard and Philip. The latter had already looked with a jealous eye on Richard's visible superiority, and was of himself too much disposed to fall out with him. Both sides being exasperated, Philip peremptorily demanded of Richard to consummate his marriage with the princess Alice, his sister; and Richard as peremptorily refused it, saying, he could not marry a princess, by whom the king, his father, had had a son, offering to prove it by witnesses; and though this point, being of so tender a nature, was dropt, yet this and some other disputes had so exasperated their minds, that they were never more friends. However, this did not hinder them from pursuing their voyage. Philip set sail first, about the end of March, 1191, Richard staying for the arrival of Eleanor, his mother, who was bringing along with her Berenguella, of Navarre, whom he had espoused. They soon arrived; and Eleanor returning home, leaving Berenguella with the queen dowager of Sicily, king Richard put to sea with a gallant fleet, about a fortnight after Philip's departure, taking the two princesses along with him. This fleet met with a violent storm between Cyprus and Rhodes, which drove part of them on the coast of Cyprus; where Isaac, king of the island, a prince of a very bad character, imprisoned the English that had escaped the shipwreck, and seized their effects. King Richard, provoked at this barbarity, as soon as the scattered fleet was joined, landed his men, and attacked Isaac so furiously, that he was forced to abandon the shore. The king of England pursuing this advantage, with ease made himself master of the city of Limisso; and soon after Isaac and his only daughter were made prisoners. He entreated king Richard not to put him in irons, who granted his request so far, that instead of iron, he ordered him to be bound with silver fetters. The conquest of the whole island soon followed, which Richard gave some time after to Guy of Lusignan, the last king of Jerusalem, whose family enjoyed it near 200 years. Before Richard left Cyprus, he consummated his marriage with the princess Berenguella. Whilst the king was making himself famous by these great actions abroad, Longchamp, the regent, abused his power at home to such a degree that his colleague, the bishop of Durham, and the six counsellors the king had appointed to assist them, complained to prince John, and got him to join with them in order to depose him; which they effected, and conferred the regency on the archbishop of Roan, till the king's pleasure should be known. John was glad of this opportunity of having a hand in the administration, and improved it so as to make a strong party for the crown, in case his brother died during his expedition, in prejudice of his nephew Arthur, duke of Bretagne, son to his elder brother Geoffrey. To return to the affairs of Palestine: Acon, or Ptolemais, had been besieged by some Christian princes a whole year. When Philip of France arrived, he continued the siege, but with little success. King Richard arrived afterwards, and carried it on so vigorously, that, in spite of all the attempts of the sultan Saladin to raise it, the city at length surrendered upon articles, July 12, 1191. And now the Christian army expected to march towards Jerusalem; but the dissension between the two kings, which broke out afresh, occasioned chiefly by Philip's envying Richard's glory, and the superiority he had obtained by the number and good condition of his troops, and his personal valour proved an obstacle to the design. Philip finding himself very weak after a violent fit of sickness, and being impatient to go and take possession of Artois, which was fallen to him by the death of the earl of Flanders, quitted Palestine, and returned home, leaving 10,000 of his men under the command of the duke of Burgundy. Soon after his departure, Richard and Saladin exhibited a spectacle of horror, by putting the prisoners to death each had in his power, which were some thousands. This was occasioned by Saladin's refusing to perform the articles of the surrender of Acon, upon which Richard is thought to have begun with beheading the Turkish prisoners, and Saladin, by way of reprisal, did the same by his Christian captives. After this, Richard resolved to besiege Ascalon; and, as he was marching towards it with that design, Saladin posted himself advantageously in the way, with an army of 30,000 men. Here a great battle ensued, which

was fought on Sept. 7, 1191. Richard attacked the Saracens, so much superior to him in number, with such undaunted valour and resolution, that he in the end entirely defeated them, leaving 40,000 dead on the field of battle. After which he repaired the maritime cities of Ascalon, Joppa, and Cæsarea, which Saladin had abandoned, after having demolished their walls. Then he marched towards Jerusalem, and in his way took the great Babylon caravan, consisting of 3,000 loaded camels, and 4,000 horses or mules, and guarded by 10,000 horse. By this capture he made himself master of an inestimable booty. After which he continued his march towards Jerusalem, and from a hill had a prospect of the city; but want of forage obliged him to put off the siege. In the mean time, the duke of Austria, with the Germans, and the duke of Burgundy, with the French, deserted him, and the Italian troops, under the marquis of Montserrat, refused to serve any longer. These things, together with the diminishing of his own troops by sickness and battles, the fear of Philip's attacking his dominions in his absence, and the news of what his brother John was doing in England, made Richard resolve to return home. But, before his departure, he caused Henry, earl of Champaign, to be elected general of the forces that were to be left behind in Palestine, and concluded a truce with Saladin for three years. Thus ended the famous crusade, which drained England and France of men and money, and, after all, proved of but very little advantage to the eastern Christians. Richard embarked for England towards the end of the year 1192, and meeting with a storm, was forced on the coast of Istria, and from thence between Aquileia and Venice. Whether by mistake or otherwise, he entered the territories of the duke of Austria, whom he had affronted at the siege of Acon, and took the road to Vienna. Though he travelled in the disguise of a pilgrim, as did also his attendants, he was, however, at last accidentally discovered to the duke of Austria, and seized at a village near Vienna. The emperor Henry VI. demanded this royal prisoner of the duke, who delivered him up, upon assurance given him that he should have a good share in his ransom. The news of the king's imprisonment quickly reached England, and caused the greatest consternation among his friends, whilst prince John took this opportunity to endeavour to wrest the crown from his brother, but was prevented by the diligence of the queen, his mother, and the barons, who preserved their fidelity to their imprisoned sovereign. Finding he could not make a sufficient party in England, he went over to Normandy, and failing also in his attempts there, he applied to the king of France, and made a treaty with him. Philip, glad of any preteuce to embroil Richard's affairs, resolved to seize on the provinces he held in France. He made himself master of Gisors, Eureux, and the country of Vexin, and laid siege to Roan; but he failed in this last attempt, being repulsed with great loss, and forced to abandon the siege. In the mean while, queen Eleanor left no stone unturned to procure the liberty of the king, her son, whilst Philip and John did all they could to prevail with the emperor to keep him still a prisoner. Eleanor at last had her desire, chiefly by means of the German princes, who vigorously espoused the cause of the unfortunate king before the emperor; and so Richard was set at liberty upon paying down 100,000 marks of pure silver, which the queen, his mother, raised in England for that purpose, and giving hostages for the payment of 50,000 more. The king was no sooner released, but he set out with all speed for the Low Countries, and embarking at Antwerp, arrived at Sandwich on the 20th of March, 1194, after having been absent from England four years, of which he had been fifteen months a prisoner. Richard was received with great demonstrations of joy by his subjects, but he did not make any long stay in England. For having reduced the few castles that were still in the hands of John's adherents, and causing himself to be crowned a second time, he passed over into France with a considerable army, to be revenged on Philip for his late insults, and for encouraging the rebellion of his brother John. At the instance of his mother, he was reconciled to prince John, at Roan, upon his making his submission; but a war commenced between the two kings, the particulars of which are but of small moment, neither of them gaining much advantage over the other. Whilst Richard was in France, a great sedition was raised in London, by one William Fitz-Osburn, commonly called Longbeard, on account of a tax, which he alleged would fall wholly on the poor, with whom he had gained great credit, by affecting always to appear an advocate for them. The tumult could not be appeased without the citizens taking to arms. In the end Longbeard was taken and hanged, with nine of his accomplices. The lower class of people, when he was dead, began to revere a man that they had not spirit to relieve. They stole his gibbet, and paid it a veneration like that offered to the wood of the cross. The turf on which it stood was carried away, and kept as a preservative from sickness and misfortune; and had not the clergy withstood the torrent of popular superstition, his memory might have received honours similar to those paid at the shrine of St. Thomas of Canterbury. About this time lived the famous Robin Hood, and his associate, Little John, who with their gang are said to have infested Yorkshire with their robberies. Some say he was of noble descent, and was reduced to these courses by his riot and extravagance. He never hurt any person, robbed only the rich, and spared the poor. A proclamation being issued against him, he fell sick at the nunnery of Berkely, and desiring to be let blood, was betrayed, and bled to death. Richard, after the truce he had made with France, might have enjoyed some repose after his many fatigues, if his avarice had not put him upon an action which occasioned his death. A gentleman of Limosin, which was held of the duchy of Guienne, having found a treasure that had been hid for some ages in his grounds, Richard pretended it belonged to him as sovereign of the country. The gentleman would have given him a part; but finding the king was resolved to have the whole, he applied for protection to Vidomer, viscount of Limoges, who sheltered him in the castle of Chaluz. Richard marched into the Limosin, to lay siege to the castle. But as he was taking a turn round in order to view it, one Bertram, an archer, let fly an arrow at him from the walls, which shot him in the shoulder close to his neck. The wound, under the management of an unskilful surgeon, gangrened, so that he died of it eleven days after he received it, viz., on the 6th of April, 1199. The castle being taken before he died, and the person who shot him brought before him, he asked why he did it. The man boldly replied, it was to revenge the death of his father and brother, whom the king had slain, and that he was glad he had rid the world of one who had done so much mischief. The dying king forgave him, and ordered him his liberty, with a present of 100 shillings. But, as soon as the king was dead, Marchal, general of the Flemings, caused the miserable man to be flayed alive. Thus fell king Richard, in the 10th year of his reign, and 48th of his age. Before he died he made his will; leaving his kingdom and his other dominions to his brother John, and ordered his body to be buried at Fonteverard, at the feet of the king his father, to testify his grief for his undutiful behaviour towards him. He left only a natural son, whose name was Philip, to whom he gave the lordship of Cognac, in the duchy of Guienne. He was certainly a prince of an intrepid and dauntless spirit, of unquestionable valour and

courage, whence he was surnamed Cœur de Lion, or Lion's Heart. If those who have written his life have not misrepresented him, pride, avarice, and lust, were his reigning vices. It is said, that a certain priest once took the freedom to admonish him to put off those ill qualities, which were usually called his three daughters. The king told him he had been thinking to do so, and would give the first to the templars, the second to the monks, and the third to the bishops. He imposed exorbitant taxes on his subjects, and extorted large sums from them by unjustifiable methods. During his whole reign, he never was above eight months in England, which doubtless was unhappy under his government. Richard was the first king of England who bore three lions passant in his arms. He ordered that weights and measures should be the same all over the kingdom. It was during the crusades, that the custom of wearing coats of arms was first introduced into Europe. The knights, cased up in armour, had no way to make themselves known and distinguished in battle, but by the devices on their shields; and these were gradually adopted by their posterity and families, who were proud of the pious and military enterprises of their ancestors. King Richard was a passionate lover of poetry; and there even remain some poetical works of his composition. In his reign the city of London began to assume a new form with respect to its government, to have a mayor, and to be divided into several corporations or societies, now termed companies. Henry Fitz-Alwin was the first mayor, who continued in that office 24 years.

RICHARD II. Upon the death of Edward III., his grandson Richard, son of the Black Prince, succeeded to the crown. He was born at Bourdeaux, and was now about 11 years old. He had three uncles, who might upon specious pretences have disputed the succession with him; but they were so far from endeavouring to supplant him, that they were the first to do him homage. Accordingly, on the 16th of July, 24 days after Edward's death, young Richard was crowned without any opposition. The truce with France was expired near three months before Edward's death. The king of France was making vast preparations to complete the expulsion of the English out of all the places they held in France; while at the end of the last reign, and at the beginning of this, the English seemed wholly unconcerned about the war. And so, whilst five armies were employed in different places to finish the work in France, the French made several descents upon England, burnt Hastings, Portsmouth, Dartmouth, and Plymouth, and plundered the Isle of Wight. For this the people blamed the king's uncles, who took upon them the administration of affairs till the parliament should meet; not considering that they had neither money nor forces, nor any lawful authority to raise them. The parliament met in October, and gave the regency of the kingdom to the three uncles, joining with them some bishops and lay lords. This mortified the duke of Lancaster, the eldest of the uncles, a prince of a haughty temper, who had flattered himself with the hopes of being sole regent. Whilst preparations were making to guard the coasts, and to oppose France, the king of Navarre put Cherbourg into the hands of the English, as the duke of Bretagne soon after delivered up Brest to them. These places, together with Calais and Bourdeaux, might have been of great advantage to the English, as by means of these four towns they might have invaded France four several ways; but they made not a proper use of this advantage; and Richard, towards the end of his reign, gave up Brest and Cherbourg for a very inconsiderable sum. When measures were taken in England to assist the duke of Bretagne, the French court, in order to divert the storm from their own country, (according to their usual artifice,) encouraged the king of Scotland to make a diversion on his side. He accordingly broke the truce, and took Berwick by surprise; but the earl of Northumberland drew together a body of troops, and retook it by storm. In this siege, his son Henry Percy signalized himself with such bravery and resolution, that he gained the surname of Hotspur. In the mean time, hostilities continued to be carried on in several places, between the French and English, without any general action, or decisive battle. Whilst the nation was involved abroad, and those about their king had more regard to their own private interest than that of the public, a surprising insurrection broke out, which threatened the whole kingdom with destruction. The parliament had imposed a poll-tax, whereby all persons above 15 years old were obliged to pay 12d. a head, the monks and nuns not excepted. This tax was levied with great moderation at first; but, at length, being farmed by divers persons, who, having advanced such a sum to the king, were to have what they could raise by it, these farmers and their collectors levied the tax with great rigour, in order to enrich themselves. One of the collectors having demanded of a tyler at Deptford, whose name was Walter, from thence called Wat Tyler, 12d. for one of his daughters, the father refused to pay it, alleging that she was under the age mentioned in the act. The insolent collector attempting in a way not very modest to satisfy himself of the truth of this, Wat took up a hammer, and knocked out his brains. The people took his part, and promised to stand by him. Immediately the populace rose in Kent, and chose Wat Tyler for their leader; and they were soon followed by those of Essex, under the conduct of Jack Straw To the poll-tax were added other grievances; the little care taken by those at the helm to guard the coasts against the French, notwithstanding the large sums that had been raised for that purpose, the extortion of the judges and lawyers, the oppression of the nobles, &c. These grievances being inflamed by seditious spirits, and, as some say, by the monks, who thought themselves aggrieved by the poll-tax, the people rose in great numbers, and Wat soon found himself at the head of 100,000 men. With these he marched directly for London, freeing all the prisoners as he went along. This formidable mob proceeded to the utmost extravagancies; they cut off the heads of those lords, gentlemen, judges, and lawyers, they could lay hands on; and bound themselves by oath never to own for king any whose name should be John; which was occasioned by their hatred to John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, who, at this time, was gone to the borders to negotiate a truce with the Scots. Being come to Black-Heath, Wat Tyler reviewed his army, and continuing their march towards London, took and plundered Southwark. Shortly after he entered London, the city mob opening the bridge gates to him, in spite of the magistrates. Here this enraged rabble committed the most horrid ravages, burning and plundering the houses of the judges, lords, and principal citizens. Then they seized the Tower, and finding there the archbishop of Canterbury and the high treasurer, they, without any ceremony or delay, cut off the heads of both of them. The king and council were exceedingly distracted and alarmed at these furious proceedings, and in great perplexity what course to take to put a stop to them. At last, it was resolved to offer the rebels a charter confirming the people's liberties, and a general pardon; which those of Essex accepting, returned to their homes. Wat Tyler still continued at the head of 30 or 40,000 men; and the king coming to Smithfield, sent to desire him to come and confer with him. Wat returned a haughty answer, that he would come when he thought fit. He however set forward at the head of his troops, and meeting the king in Smithfield, they had a conference together,

both on horseback. He made such extravagant demands, that Richard knew not how to answer him; and now and then he would lift up his sword, as if he threatened the king. This insolence so enraged Walworth, mayor of London, who was by the king, that he struck the rebel such a furious blow on the head with his sword, as instantly killed him. The rebels, seeing their leader fall, were about to revenge his death, when the young king, with a courage and presence of mind that could hardly be expected from his years, cried out aloud to them, 'My friends, will you kill your king? What, though you have lost your leader, I will be your captain, follow me." With that, turning his horse about, he put himself at their head, and marched to St. George's Fields. The rebels, imagining he had declared for them, readily followed him. When they were come thither, they presently saw a great number of citizens well armed, whom the mayor had raised, marching towards them. And thinking the whole city was coming out against them, they immediately threw down their arms, and the whole multitude was soon dispersed, without the loss of one life but that of Wat Tyler their leader. There were much the same kind of insurrections in Norfolk and Suffolk; but the bishop of Norwich, putting himself at the head of some troops, quickly suppressed them. Those in Essex began also to stir again; but the king marched against them, and defeated them. Great numbers were slain, and others were taken and executed; among whom was Jack Straw, their leader. He confessed, if they had succeeded, their intention was to kill the king, to extirpate the nobility, and the clergy, except the Mendicant Friars, to divide England into several kingdoms, to make Wat Tyler king of Kent, to abolish all the old laws, and make new ones. This formidable insurrection was in the year 1381, and did not last above a month from the beginning to the end. A marriage having been concluded between king Richard and Anne of Luxemburg, sister of the emperor Wenceslaus, she arrived in England, and was received with great pomp and magnificence, soon after the troubles were appeased. The same year the king granted a power to the bishops to imprison heretics; but the house of commons soon got it revoked. In 1385, the Scots, by the assistance of France, as well as the French themselves, were preparing again to invade England. This alarmed the court, and made them so exert themselves, that in a little time Richard was at the head of a very numerous army, some even say, 300,000 men. Though with this army he might have subdued Scotland, he made little or no use of it. Instead of pushing the Scots vigorously, who would not have been able to stand before him, he employed himself in ravaging the country about Edinburgh, whilst they slipt by him into Cumberland, and committed terrible devastations. And though he might have intercepted them in their return, he omitted to do it, and returned ingloriously into England. It must be owned, indeed, that marching with the greatest part of this army first towards the southern part of this island, he, by the intelligence which the French had of the great number of his forces, prevented the invasion from France, which was at the same time intended. Richard's chief favourites now were, Nevil, archbishop of York, Robert de Vere, earl of Oxford, whom he created marquis of Dublin, (the first who bore the title of marquis in England,) the duke of Ireland; Michael de la Pole, son to a merchant in London, whom he made earl of Suffolk and high-chanceller; and judge Tresilian. These, by humouring his passions, got an absolute ascendant over him. That they might engross him to themselves, they inspired him with jealousy of his three uncles, especially the duke of Lancaster, persuading him that he aspired to the crown; whilst these could not without indignation see persons of obscure birth or inferior rank engross all the king's favour and confidence. These jealousies and animosities proved fatal to the king himself, who always loved those best that flattered him most, and were for justifying whatever was agreeable to his inclination. These favourites were become so odious, that when the king demanded a subsidy from the parliament, on account of another French invasion that was threatened, instead of answering his desire, they presented an address for the removal of his favourites. Richard was exceedingly enraged at this proceeding, and said, 'That to please the parliament he would not turn out the meanest scullion in his kitchen.' A few days after, he sent to the chancellor in an imperious manner to renew his demand of the supply. But the two houses, uniting on this occasion, peremptorily refused it, unless he would first remove the favourites. Things were even upon the point of coming to a rupture, when the king, thinking better of the matter, complied. After which the duke of Ireland's estate was confiscated by order of parliament, and the chancellor was obliged to restore all the grants the king had made him; which done, the parliament appointed fourteen commissioners to manage affairs jointly with the king. But so fickle and imprudent was Richard that, as soon as the parliament broke up, he recalled his old ministers, and caressed them more than ever, who now made use of all their arts to be revenged on their enemies. The duke of Gloucester, the youngest of the king's uncles, who had acted vigorously against them, was the chief object of their resentment; whom they endeavoured to get poisoned, but he escaped for that time. The remaining part of this reign was nothing but confusion, and a series of arbitrary measures. The ministers formed a design of making the king absolute, which Richard was very well pleased with. It was agreed that he should raise an army, to terrify the duke of Gloucester, and the other lords his associates; as the earls of Arundel, Warwick, Nottingham, and Derby, which last was eldest son to the duke of Lancaster. Then a parliament was to be called, which was to be wholly at the king's devotion, and none to be returned but such as were set down in his list. For this purpose, he sent for all the sheriffs and judges to Nottingham, and communicated to them his design. The sheriffs refused to comply; but the judges were not so scrupulous as to what was referred to them. Being asked whether the king might not turn out the 14 commissioners appointed by parliament, and annul what other acts he pleased, they replied, That the king was above the laws. And some through servile flattery, others compelled by menaces, signed this opinion. The king then issued out commissions for levying an army; but so few were willing to serve him, that he was forced to desist. And all he gained by this was, that by discovering his designs, he increased more and more the hatred of the people. The duke of Gloucester and the other lords, alarmed at these proceedings, and knowing that the chief aim of the court was their destruction, resolved to take arms; and, as they were in great credit with the people, soon raised an army of 40,000 men. This threw the king into great perplexity, but he thought the best way was to amuse them by fair promises, whilst the duke of Ireland went and raised an army in Wales; which he soon did, but being met by the earl of Derby, in Oxfordshire, was defeated, and forced to fly into Holland. From thence he went into Louvain, where he died about 3 years after. In his baggage, which was taken, was found a letter from the king, ordering him to march with all speed to London, and promising to live and die with him. It was also discovered, that he designed to make up matters with France at any rate, in order to have the assistance of that crown to reduce his subjects to obedience

Richard's measures being thus defeated, he took shelter in the Tower, and the lords immediately marched their army to London. They demanded a conference with the king, which, in the circumstances he was in, he durst not refuse. They upbraided him with the Nottingham plot, and all his other measures to destroy them, and to make himself absolute. He seemed much affected, and shed tears at this remonstrance; and it was agreed, that he should meet them the next day at Westminster, in order to settle with him the government. But they were no sooner gone from the Tower, than he altered his mind, and he sent them word he would not meet them. Hereupon they let him know, that if he did not come, they would choose another king. Frightened at this declaration, he not only came, but consented to the banishment of his favourites. As to the judges, they were taken off the bench, and sent to the Tower. The parliament meeting in Feb. 1380, several persons were impeached of high treason. Some were banished, and had their estates confiscated. The chief justice, Sir Robert Tresilian, and some others, were hanged at Tyburn. After this a general pardon was passed for both parties, the king renewed his coronation oath, and all the lords repeated their oaths of allegiance to him. During these transactions, the duke of Lancaster was in Spain, endeavouring to possess himself of the crown of Castile, which he claimed in right of his wife, eldest daughter of Peter the Cruel. At his return the king invested him with the duchy of Guienne, not out of any affection for him, but with a view of having him at a distance. Though matters had been thus made up, the unhappy temper of the king soon threw all in confusion again. Being now come of age, he was resolved to take the government into his own hands; when it soon appeared, that he was not at all disposed to rule with moderation according to the laws, but that he was fully resolved to follow the opinions and maxims of his late favourites. His queen being dead, he married Isabella, daughter of Charles VI. of France, and made a dishonourable truce with that crown for 28 years. The dukes of Lancaster and York, seeing how matters went, quitted the court; and the duke of Gloucester, who had taken the freedom to upbraid the king his nephew, on several occasions, was treacherously seized, hurried over to Calais, and there smothered between two feather-beds. The earls of Warwick and Arundel were apprehended, and sent to the Tower. The king now took more timely and effectual methods to have a parliament at his devotion. He changed all the sheriffs, and the magistrates of cities and boroughs, and suffered none to continue in place, but such as would be subservient to his will. A packed parliament being by such means obtained, they stuck not at sacrificing to the king's and his ministers' resentment, the first lords in the kingdom. Thomas Arundel, archbishop of Canterbury, was banished, and his estate confiscated: the earl of Warwick sentenced to perpetual exile in the Isle of Man. This parliament, so agreeable to Richard's mind, was adjourned to Shrewsbury, though in those days the parliament usually sat but one session. Here they established such maxims as were destructive to liberty and the constitution. They approved the opinion for which Tresilian and other judges had been condemned. Accordingly the judges, who attended during the session, decided, "That when the king proposed any affair in parliament, it was high treason to go upon any other business before the king's was despatched." Thus this scandalous parliament, by humouring the king in every thing, was only hastening his ruin. So many great men being either dead or banished, and the parliament having given their sanction to his arbitrary power, Richard now thought himself above all restraint, and minded nothing but his ease and pleasure; whilst his ministers, wholly intent upon their own private advantage, let the affairs of the nation go to wreck. To shew what lengths the king and his ministers went to raise money, 17 counties were condemned of treason for taking arms under the late duke of Gloucester, notwithstanding the general pardon; and to save their estates were forced to give blank bonds, to be filled up with what sum the king pleased; and every one bound himself under great penalties, by what was inserted in these bonds, to stand by the statutes of the Shrewsbury parliament. Such tyrannical proceedings could not fail of making the nation very uneasy. And in the midst of the general discontent, a rebellion happened in Ireland, and the infatuated king went over in person with his troops to quell it. He was no sooner gone, but a conspiracy began to be formed in England, to deprive him of his crown. The malecontents, after several consultations, resolved to call in the duke of Hereford, or Lancaster, who was now in France; and to that end wrote to the archbishop of Canterbury, who was also there, to communicate their design to him, promising to assist him to the utmost of their power. The duke laying hold of this opportunity to try his fortune, got a few ships of the duke of Bretagne, and embarking with the archbishop of Canterbury, and a small number of men, set sail and hovered some time about the coast of England, to see if the people would declare for him. As soon as it was known that he was on the coast, they began to take arms in several places. Upon this the duke landed in July 1399, near Ravenspur, in Yorkshire, where he was presently joined by the earl of Northumberland, and Henry Percy, his son; with some troops; and the people flocked to him so from all parts, that in a few days he saw himself at the head of 60,000 men. The duke of York, whom the king had left regent, a man not much disposed for action, and the rest of the council, hereupon left London, and repaired to St. Albans, which they had no sooner done, but the city declared for the duke. Soon after the earl of Wiltshire, and the rest of Richard's ministers, thinking themselves not safe where they were, left the duke of York, and retired to Bristol castle; and the duke, finding it impossible to stem the torrent, withdrew to his own house. The duke of Lancaster first marched to London, where the citizens received him with the greatest demonstrations of joy and affection, as their saviour and deliverer. He then proceeded directly for Bristol, and laying siege to the castle, where the ministers were retired, became master of it in four days; when he caused the earl of Wiltshire, and some other of Richard's counsellors to be beheaded, to satisfy the multitude, who were exceedingly enraged against them. And soon after the duke of York, his uncle, came to him. Whilst these things were doing, the contrary winds hindered the king for some weeks from having any news from England. At last, when he was informed of the duke, his cousin's descent, instead of coming over himself with his forces, he sent the earl of Salisbury before him to levy troops; which he did in Wales and Cheshire, to the number of 40,000. But having continued in arms for some time, and the king not appearing, they dispersed and returned home. Soon after the king arrived, and when he found how matters stood, and that all the nobility and people had declared against him, he was in the utmost consternation, and knew not which way to turn himself. At last he withdrew privately from the army, and went and shut himself up in Conway castle, in Wales. The duke of Lancaster being marched to Chester, Richard, in the extremity he was in, thought it best to throw himself upon his enemy's generosity, and even offered to resign his crown, provided he would spare his life, and allow him an honourable pension; and then went and conferred with the duke at Flint. From hence they set out both for London, where

Richard was presently conducted to the Tower; and the duke having caused him to call a parliament, the day before it met, he repaired to the Tower, with a great many lords, and there Richard delivered up the crown and sceptre, and signed an instrument, confessing himself unworthy and unfit to govern the kingdom any longer; which instrument of resignation was the next day approved of in parliament. They then drew up several articles of accusation against him, upon which he was solemnly deposed, much in the same manner as Edward II. had been. The throne being thus vacant, the duke of Lancaster, as had been agreed, rose up and claimed the crown; and it was unanimously resolved, Sept. 30, 1390 that he should be proclaimed king of England and France, and lord of Ireland; which was done accordingly the same day. Thus ended the unhappy reign of Richard, in its 23d year. He seemed to be a prince of generous inclinations in his younger years, but afterwards being corrupted by flattery, grew excessively full of himself; most profusely expensive in pomp, and show, and diversions; assuming, arbitrary, cruel, and inflexible; which losing him the affections of his subjects, in the end, by a sudden and surprising revolution, lost him his crown. He had no issue by either of his two marriages. See HENRY IV. for the account of his death.

RICHARD III. (surnamed Crook-Back, duke of Gloucester) was proclaimed king on the 20th June, 1483, by the name of Richard III., and was solemnly crowned, together with his queen on the 6th of the following month. In the mean time, he appointed the lord John Howard earl marshal, and created him duke of Norfolk; his son Thomas Howard, earl of Surrey; William Berkley, earl of Nottingham; and the lord Lovel, one of his chief confidants, viscount Lovel, on whom he likewise conferred the office of chamberlain. He also released from confinement the archbishop of York, and the lord Stanley; and taking doctor Morton, bishop of Ely, out of the Tower, committed him to the custody of the duke of Buckingham, who sent him to Brecknock castle in Wales. Richard enjoyed the crown, which he had obtained by such unjust and cruel methods, but two years and two months; which whole time was spent by him in contriving methods to support himself on the throne; and by his enemies, in plots and conspiracies to pull him down; in which they at last succeeded, and at the same time deprived him both of his crown and life. As he could not think himself safe whilst his two nephews, the young king, and his brother the duke of York, were yet living, he resolved on the wicked expedient of despatching them out of the way; which was accordingly done soon after his coronation. The two innocent children were still in the Tower, the government of which he had given to Sir Robert Brackenbury, one of his creatures. He chose to be absent from London whilst the hellish design was executed, that he might be the less suspected; and set out with the duke of Buckingham to visit several counties. Being come to Gloucester he sent express orders to Brackenbury to put the two young princes to death. Brackenbury, more conscientious than Richard imagined, humbly desired to be excused. Upon which he sent him a written order, by Sir James Tyrrel, requiring him to deliver up to the said Tyrrel, the keys and government of the Tower for one night only. Brackenbury obeyed; and Tyrrel brought in two ruffians, Miles Forest and John Dighton, whom he had hired to perpetrate the horrid fact. In the dead of the night, when the princes were asleep, they entered the chamber, and rushing upon them, stifled them both in their bed, and then buried them under a little staircase. This, Tyrrel confessed, who was executed in the next reign. In 1674, some bones were found there supposed to be theirs, which Charles II. caused to be put in a marble urn, and removed to Westminster Abbey. From Gloucester King Richard set out for the north, to quell some disorders in those parts; and coming to York, was crowned there a second time, in the beginning of September, at the same time, he created Edward, his son, prince of Wales, who was then ten years old. Having got rid of his nephews, and taken measures for renewing the foreign alliances, he endeavoured to make those his friends whom he most suspected, by giving them considerable posts and employments, particularly the office of lord steward of the household to the lord Stanley (who had married Margaret, countess of Richmond, mother of the earl, who was still in Bretagne.) Richard now thought himself very secure; but at this very time a conspiracy was forming, which, though it proved unsuccessful at first, in the end completed his ruin. The duke of Buckingham, who had been the chief instrument in placing Richard on the throne, was at the head of this conspiracy. He thought himself neglected by Richard, or, at least, not rewarded in proportion to the service he had done him. It is said the king had broke his word with him, with regard to some lands he had promised to give him. However, he retired from court exceedingly disgusted, meditating nothing but revenge, and soon began to concert measures with Morton, bishop of Ely, his prisoner in Wales, how to dethrone the usurper whom he had lately set up. After several conferences, and thoroughly understanding one another, the scheme they fixed upon was to set Henry, earl of Richmond, on the throne. In this project they were sure of having all the friends of the house of Lancaster on their side, Henry being the only relict of that family. And in order to engage the Yorkists, it was thought necessary, that Henry should promise to marry the princess Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Edward IV. Matters being thus concerted, the first step that was taken was, by a trusty messenger, to acquaint the countess of Richmond with their design; who came heartily into it, and found means privately to impart it to the queen dowager, in her sanctuary, who readily gave her consent that Henry should marry her daughter. This done, they each of them engaged their most faithful friends in the plot, and these drew in others; which indeed was no hard matter, as the usurper was universally hated by the nation. The countess then sent two trusty persons into Bretagne, to inform the earl her son of what was doing in his favour, and to invite him over. His condition there seemed not very promising for such an undertaking, but upon the duke of Bretagne's promising to assist him, he sent word to the countess his mother, that he should be ready to come over in October. Though the conspirators took all imaginable care to conceal themselves, yet Richard had some confused intimations of a plot; and beginning to suspect the duke of Buckingham, ordered him to court; but he peremptorily refused to come, declared against the king, and took up arms, drawing together the forces he and his adherents had privately listed in Wales, and marched towards the western counties, in order to join his friends who were ready to rise there, and where the earl of Richmond designed to land. But the duke being stopped in his passage by a dreadful inundation of the Severn, which lasted six days, his whole army dispersed, and he being left with only one servant, went and concealed himself in the house of one Banister, to whom both he and his father had been great benefactors. Nevertheless, upon Richard's publishing a proclamation, offering a very great reward for apprehending him, he was basely betrayed by Banister to the high sheriff of Shropshire, and soon after lost his head. About the same time the earl of Richmond appeared on the coast of England, and was like to have fallen in to the hands of his enemies, but he luckily escaped, and sailed back to

Normandy, and from thence to Bretagne, to wait for a more favourable opportunity. In the mean time, Richard proceeded with severity against the conspirators, putting many of them to death, and gave an extraordinary commission to Sir Ralph Ashton for that purpose. Among others, Sir William Collingburn, a Wiltshire gentleman, was hanged, drawn, and quartered, for abetting the earl of Richmond's project, and for writing the following satirical rhyme on Richard, and three of his favourites :—

The Cat, the Rat, and Lovel the dog,
Rule all England under a hog.

Alluding to Catesby, Ratcliff, and Lovel, who bore a dog for his arms, as one of Richard's supporters was a wild boar. But many, to escape the king's severity, fled into Bretagne, to the earl of Richmond ; among whom was Thomas Grey, marquis of Dorset, son to king Edward's queen. The storm being thus in appearance blown over, king Richard thought fit to call a parliament ; which meeting on January 23, 1484, and being wholly devoted to the king, made no scruple to declare the issue of Edward IV. illegitimate, to confirm Richard's irregular election, and recognise his pretended right to the crown. Then they passed an act of attainder against the earl of Richmond, and all his adherents. But it was very happy for his mother, the countess, that nobody discovered her having any hand in the plot. The earl of Richmond had many English lords now with him, who had escaped to Bretagne, after the late disappointment, and assured him that the nation in general were his friends ; and the duke of Bretagne promised to continue his assistance. But here he was soon in great danger. For the duke being grown old and infirm, his prime minister, Landais, one of very mean extraction, now governed all in his name ; and made himself so odious to the nobility, and all the people of Bretagne, that to support himself against them he sought foreign assistance, and believed he had a good opportunity of receiving it from king Richard, on condition of delivering the earl of Richmond into his hands. Nothing could be more agreeable to Richard, and a negotiation was actually carried on between this hated king, and equally hated minister, for this purpose. In the mean time, the earl knew nothing of all this ; but the bishop of Ely, who had made his escape, and, though abroad, had good spies about Richard, advertised him of the danger he was in. Upon which, with great difficulty, he escaped in disguise from Bretagne, and repaired to the court of Charles VIII. king of France, who had succeeded his father Louis XI. The generous duke of Bretagne was angry with his minister for giving the earl any cause of uneasiness, and permitted all the English to follow him ; and not long after, Landais, for all his insolent proceedings, met with his deserved reward on a gibbet. The earl was very civilly treated at the court of Charles VIII., who at length promised him some assistance not so much out of regard to him, as to cause new troubles in England. Here also he had the satisfaction to see the earl of Oxford come to him, who had been imprisoned by Edward IV. in the castle of Hammes, in Picardy, but had now prevailed on the governor and garrison to declare for the earl of Richmond. Richard had intelligence, that something was also contriving against him in England, but could not discover by whom. After some time, he found out, that what was carrying on in favour of the earl, was chiefly grounded on his having promised to marry the princess Elizabeth. To prevent him, therefore, he resolved to marry her himself. In order to this, by various plausible pretences, particularly by promising to secure the crown to the princess after his death, as the prince of Wales was now dead, and he had no other child he so wrought on the queen dowager, that she delivered her five daughters into his hands. Then he took care to get rid of Anne, his queen, daughter of the great earl of Warwick, either by causing her to die with grief and vexation by his ill-treatment, or by actually poisoning her. She would have been more pitied, if she had not married the murderer of her former husband, who was Edward, prince of Wales, son to Henry VI. Richard, now made his addresses to the princess, his niece, but found her absolutely inflexible. In the mean time, as he grew every day more odious, many lords and gentlemen went over to the earl of Richmond, and offered him their services ; others did the same to avoid being sacrificed to his suspicions ; and those who staid at home, waited only for an opportunity to declare against him. All circumstances now concurring, the earl set sail from Harfleur on the 31st of July, 1485, with only 2,000 men, which France had lent him together with the ships to transport them. On the 6th of August he landed at Milford-haven and marching towards North Wales, was joined by Rice ap Thomas, with a considerable body of Welsh troops. As the earl was of Welsh extraction, that country in general readily favoured his design. In a few days he arrived at Shrewsbury where the inhabitants readily received him, and Sir George Talbot brought him an aid of 2,000 men. The lord Stanley, and his brother, Sir William, raised forces, as if it had been for the king, but had given private assurance to the earl that they would join him at proper opportunity ; which they did after the two parties were engaged, and were by that means the chief cause of the earl's success. King Richard having heard of the earl's landing, ordered all his forces to be drawn together at Nottingham, resolving to go in person and fight him. And the earl being no less desirous to decide the quarrel with one blow, resolved to go and meet Richard. In his march he was joined by Sir Walter Hungerford, Sir Thomas Bourchier, and several others, who deserted the king. The two armies met near Bosworth in Leicestershire, and the battle was fought on the 22d of August, 1485. The earl of Richmond was at first in danger of being worsted, when the lord Stanley joined him with 5,000 men, and his brother with 2,000 ; the king's army was entirely routed after a fight of two hours, in which he gave signal proofs of his valour and courage. In the heat of the battle, espying the earl, he rode furiously to attack him, and killed Sir William Brandon, the earl's standard-bearer, who stood in his way, and threw Sir John Cheney to the ground, who had taken the former's place. When he saw the day was lost, he rushed into the midst of his enemies, and was slain. It is very likely he was betrayed, and that some great men, who staid with him, held secret intelligence with the earl of Richmond. Is is said, that on the very morning of the battle, before it began, the following lines were found fixed on the duke of Norfolk's tent door, who was slain fighting for Richard ;

Jockey of Norfolk, be not so bold ;
Dickey thy master is bought and sold.

Sir Richard Ratcliff was also slain ; and the perfidious Catesby, being taken prisoner, was executed at Leicester. Thus fell king Richard, aged about 34 years, who, excepting his unjustifiable methods to get and keep the crown, may be reckoned no bad king. He took care to suppress vice, and promote sobriety and virtue, and had a great regard to the due administration of justice, except where his crown was concerned. Lord Verulam says, he was in military virtue approved, and a good law-maker. He founded the college of Heralds, and made them a corporation. He was certainly endowed with great parts and abilities, which would have made him a truly great man, if they had been rightly applied. His boundless ambition made him aspire to the crown, and

it was for the sake of that only, that he was guilty of all that treachery, dissimulation, and cruelty, which justly renders his memory detested. His body was found stripped naked, covered with blood and dirt, and in that condition was thrown across a horse, with the head hanging on one side and the legs on the other, and carried to Leicester, where it was interred. He was the last king of the Plantagenet race, who had swayed the sceptre ever since Henry II.

RI'CHES, *s.* [*richesses*, Fr.] money or possessions. A splendid sumptuous appearance.

RI'CHLY, *ad.* in a splendid, wealthy, plenteous, or abundant manner. Truly; used in an ironical sense.

RI'CHMOND, a pleasant village seated on the banks of the Thames, in the county of Surrey, with a royal palace, where the kings of England formerly resided. It has a very fine park, with delightful gardens, and is visited by a great number of persons out of curiosity. It is 12 miles W. of London. Pop. 7243.

RICHMOND HILL, its summit is a most delightful spot, commanding a truly beautiful, luxuriant, and diversified prospect (deservedly celebrated by the sweet poet, "who sung the seasons and their change," by Dr. Smollett, and by other writers of genius, "sensibly alive to the beauties of nature") of the "Enchanting vale of Thames," with the royal palaces, magnificent seats, glittering towns, charming pleasure grounds, hills, groves, swelling lawns, meadows, pasture grounds, corn-fields, &c. &c., on its banks. The landscape of this favourite situation exhibits a picture of the most elegant simplicity; nature decorated with the greatest neatness, the most exquisite embellishments of rural scenery; in short, an elysium, charming the eye with indescribable variety. It takes in a view more or less distant, of the city of London, Windsor Castle, Hampton Court, and Highgate, with other parts of Middlesex and Surrey. The delightful scenery of this enchanting spot is elegantly delineated in the late earl of Crawford's poem of "Richmond Hill."

RI'CHMOND, a large town in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, containing many handsome houses, built of free-stone, with a flourishing manufactory of yarn stockings, and of woollen knit caps for seamen. It is pleasantly seated on the river Swale, over which it has a stone bridge, 40 miles N. W. of York, and 232 N. N. W. of London. Market on Saturday. Pop. 3900.

RI'CHMONDSHIRE, a district in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, included in the duchy of Lancaster. It was formerly a county of itself, and abounds in romantic situations. Many lead mines are wrought in this district, of which Richmond is the capital town.

RI'CHNESS, *s.* the quality of abounding in money, possessions, finery, or fertility. Abundance or perfection of any quality.

RICK, *s.* a pile of corn or hay regularly heaped up in an open field, and sheltered from wet. A heap of corn or hay piled by the gatherer.

RI'CKETS, *s.* [*rachitis*, Lat.] a distemper in children, wherein their joints grow knotty, and their limbs uneven.

RI'CKETY, *a.* disordered with the rickets.

RI'CKMANSWORTH, a town of Hertfordshire, with a market on Saturdays. It is seated on the river Colne, 8 miles S. W. of St. Alban's, and 18 W. N. W. of London. Pop. 4574.

RID, pret. RIDE.

To RID, *v. a.* [*hreddan*, Sax.] to set free from danger or trouble. To destroy. To despatch.

RI'DDANCE, *s.* deliverance from danger, encumbrance, trouble, or any thing one is glad to be freed from

RI'DDEN, participle of RIDE.

RI'DDLE, (*ridl*) *s.* [*rædels*, Sax.] a question or problem expressed in obscure terms, in order to try a person's wit. Any thing puzzling or not easily solved; an enigma. A coarse or open sieve, from *hriddle*, Sax.

To RI'DDLE, (*ridl*) *v. a.* to solve or explain a riddle. To sift by a coarse sieve. Neuterly, to speak in an obscure manner.

To RIDE, *v. n.* pret. *rid* or *rode*, part. *rid*, or *ridden*; [*ridan*, Sax.] to travel on horseback, or in a carriage drawn by horses. Figuratively, to travel in, or be borne by, any vehicle. To manage a horse. To be supported in motion. Actively, to manage insolently and at will; to sit on so as to be carried.

RI'DER, *s.* one who is carried on a horse, or on a vehicle. One who manages or breaks horses. An inserted leaf.

RIDGE, *s.* [*hrigg*, Sax. *rig*, Dan.] the top of the back. The rough or sharp top of any thing, alluding to the vertebræ of the back. Ground thrown up by the plough. The top of the house rising to an acute angle. In farriery, *ridges* of a horse's mouth are wrinkles or risings of the flesh in the roof of the mouth, running across from one side of the jaw to the other like fleshy *ridges*, with interjacent furrows or sinking cavities.

To RIDGE, *v. a.* to form a ridge.

RI'DGEL, RI'DGELIN, *s.* [*rejiculus* vile, Lat.] a ram half castrated.

RI'DGY, *a.* rising in a ridge.

RI'DICULE, *s.* [*ridiculum*, from *rideo* to laugh, Lat.] wit which provokes laughter by representing any person or thing in a comic or odd light. SYNON. Laughter in scorn is the common import of *ridicule* and *derision*; but the former implies contemptuous merriment; the latter, sportive insult.

RI'DICULE, *s.* an elegant little bag used by ladies instead of pockets; thus denominated in derision.

To RI'DICULE, *v. a.* to expose to laughter by representing as odd and uncouth.

RI'DICULER, *s.* he that ridicules.

RIDI'CULOUS, *a.* [*ridiculus*, from *rideo* to laugh, Lat.] worthy of laughter. Exciting contemptuous mirth.

RIDI'CULOUSLY, *ad.* in a manner worthy of laughter or contempt.

RIDI'CULOUSNESS, *s.* the quality of being ridiculous.

RI'DING, *s.* a district; a division of a county.

RI'DINGCOAT, *s.* a coat made to keep out weather.

RIDO'TTO, *s.* an entertainment of singing, music, &c. An opera.

RIE, or RYE, *s.* an esculent grain, which differs from wheat in having a flatter, opaque, and coarser grain.

RIFE, *a.* [*ryfe*, Sax. *riif*, Belg.] prevailing; abounding; frequent; generally applied to contagious distempers.

RI'FELY, *ad.* prevalently; abundantly. "It was *rifely* reported." *Knolles, Turk. Hist.*

RI'FENESS, *s.* prevalence; abundance.

To RI'FLE, (*rifl*) *v. a.* [*rijfelen*, Belg.] to rob; to plunder; to pillage.

RI'FLE, *a.* rifle guns are those whose barrels, instead of being smooth in the inside, are formed with a number of spiral channels resembling female screws. The ball consequently goes right forwards, without deviation or deflection.

RI'FLER, *s.* a robber, plunderer, pillager.

RIFT, *s.* [from *rive*] a cleft; a breach; an opening.

To RIFT, *v. a.* to cleave or split. Neuterly, to burst or open. To belch, from *raver*, Dan.

RIG, *s.* [*hrigg*, Sax.] the top of a hill forming on each side; a back; a whore. *To run*, or *play one's rig*, is to be merry upon, or ridicule.

To RIG, *v. a.* [from *hrigg*, Sax.] to dress; to fit with tackling.

RI'GA, a large populous, and opulent town of Russia, capital of the government of Riga, or Livonia. Next to Petersburgh, it is justly considered as the most commercial town in the whole empire. The trade is chiefly carried on by foreign merchants, who are resident in the town; but those of the English factory enjoy the greatest share of the commerce. The principal exports are corn, hemp, flax, iron, timber, masts, leather, tallow, &c., its principal imports are, salt, cloth, silks, wine, grocery wares, and salted herrings. Within the fortifications are about 9,000 inhabitants, and in the suburbs 25,000, exclusive of a garrison of 1,000 men. Riga was finally obliged to submit to Peter the Great, in 1710. It is 5 miles from the mouth of the Duna, and 160 N.E. of Koningsberg. Lat. 56. 55. N. long. 24. 6. E.

RIGADO'ON, *s.* [*rigadon*, Fr.] a gay brisk dance.

RIGA'TION, *s.* [*rigatio*, Lat.] the act of watering.

RI'GGER, (*rig-er*) *s.* one that rigs or dresses.

RI'GGING, (*rig-ing*) *s.* the sails or tackling of a ship.

RI'GGISH, (*rig-ish*) *a.* wanton, whorish.

To RI'GGLE, (*rigl*) *v. a.* [properly *wriggle*] to move backwards and forwards as shrinking from pain.

RIGHT, (the *gh* is mute in this word and its following derivatives; as *rīt*, *rītful*, &c.) *a.* [*rigt*, Sax. *recht*, Belg.] proper, suitable, or becoming, opposed to wrong. True, opposed to erroneous. Passing a right judgment. Honest or just. That side of a person which is opposed to the left. Straight opposed to crooked. Perpendicular.

RIGHT, *interj.* well done; used as an expression of approbation.

RIGHT, *ad.* in a proper, just, or true manner. In a direct line. Frequently used in titles, as *right* honourable, *right* reverend.

RIGHT, *s.* justice. Freedom from error. Just claim, or that which belongs to a person. Property or interest. A privilege. The side opposite to the left. *To rights*, implies straight, or in a direct line; but after *set*, deliverance from error. SYNON. *Right* is the object of *justice*, and that which is due to every one. *Justice* is the conformity of our actions with *right*; it is to render and secure to every one that which is his due. The former is, according to circumstances, liable to change; the latter is ever invariable.

To RIGHT, *v. a.* to do justice to, or relieve from, wrong.

RI'GHTEOUS, (*rīteous*) *a.* [*rihtwise*, Sax. whence *rightwise* in ancient authors, and from thence by corruption *righteous*] just; honest; virtuous; leading a life conformable to the rules of morality and religion. Equitable.

RI'GHTEOUSLY, *ad.* honestly, virtuously.

RIGHTEOUSNESS, *s.* virtue; goodness. Behaviour in general agreeable to the laws of morality and religion.

RI'GHTFUL, *a.* having just right or claim. Honest or just.

RI'GHTLY, *ad.* according to truth and justice; properly; suitably; not erroneously.

RIGHTNESS, *s.* conformity to truth; rectitude.

RI'GID, *a.* [from *rigeo* to be stiff, Lat.] stiff, unpliant, or not to be bent. Severe or inflexible, applied to conduct. Sharp, cruel, stern.

RIGI'DITY, [*rigidité*, Fr.] the state of being stiff. Stiffness of appearance.

RI'GIDLY, *ad.* in a stiff, severe, or inflexible manner.

RI'GIDNESS, *s.* severity; inflexibility.

RI'GOL, *s.* a circle. Used by Shakspeare for a diadem.

RI'GOROUS, *a.* severe; allowing no debatement; stern. Exact; scrupulously nice.

RI'GOROUSLY, *ad.* severely; without tenderness or mitigation.

RI'GOUR, *s.* [*rigor*, from *rigeo* to be stiff, Lat.] cold; stiffness. In medicine, a convulsive shuddering, with a sensation of cold. Severity of conduct or want of condescension and compliance. Strictness. Rage or cruelty. Hardness.

RILL, *s.* [*rivulus*, from *rivus* a river, Lat.] a small brook; a little streamlet.

To RILL, *v. n.* to run in small streams.

RIM, *s.* [*rima*, Sax.] a border or margin That which encircles any thing.

RIME, *s.* [*hrim*, Sax.] hoar frost. A hole or chink, from *rima*, Lat. Not used.

To RIME, *v. n.* to freeze with hoar-frost.

RIMINI, an ancient, populous, and handsome town of Italy, in Romagna, with many remains of antiquity, and very fine buildings. It is seated in a fertile plain, at the mouth of the river Marecchia, on the gulf of Venice.

RIMO'SE, *a.* [from *rima* a cleft, Lat.] full of clefts or chinks.

RIMO'SITY, *s.* [from *rima* a cleft, Lat.] the quality of being full of clefts or chinks.

To RI'MPLE, (*rimpl*) *v. a.* to pucker; to contract into corrugations.

RI'MY, *a.* steamy; foggy; full of frozen mist.

RIND, (*rīnd*) *s.* [*rind*, Sax., *rinde*, Belg.] the bark, husk, or outside covering of vegetables.

To RIND, (*rīnd*) *v. n.* to strip off its bark, husk, or outside covering; to decorticate.

RING, (*rĭng*) *s.* [*hring*, Sax.] a circle. A circle of gold or other metal worn as an ornament. A circle of metal to be held by. A circle made by standing round. A circular course. A number of bells harmoniously tuned. A sound. In astronomy, that thin, broad, opake, circular arch, encompassing the planet Saturn.

To RING, *v. a.* pret. and part. pass, *rung*; [*hringan*, Sax.] to strike bells and other bodies so as to make them sound. To encircle. To fit or supply with rings. Neuterly, to sound like a bell. To make bells sound. To sound or tinkle. To be filled with a bruit or report, followed by *of*.

RI'NG-BONE, *s.* a hard callous substance growing in the hollow circle of the little pastern of a horse; it sometimes goes quite round like a ring, from whence it derives its name.

RI'NGDOVE, *s.* [*rhingelduyve*, Teut.] a kind of pigeon.

RI'NGER, *s.* he who rings.

RI'NGLEADER, *s.* the head of a riotous crowd.

RI'NGLET, *s.* [diminutive of *ring*] a small ring or circle. A circle.

RI'NGSTREAKED, *a.* marked with circular streaks.

RI'NGTAIL, *s.* a kind of kite with a whitish tail.

RI'NGWOOD, a town of Hampshire, with a market on Wednesdays. Here is a considerable manufactory of worsted knit hose. It contains about 4,000 inhabitants, and is 28 miles S.W. of Winchester, and 91 W. by S. of London.

RI'NGWORM, *s.* a circular letter.

To RINSE, *v. a.* [*rincer*, Fr.] to cleanse by washing; to wash the soap out of clothes.

RI'NSER, *s.* one who washes or rinses; a washer.

RI'OT, *s.* [*riotte* old, Fr., *riotto*, Ital.] wild and loose mirth. An uproar, or serious tumult. In law, it is when three or more persons, assembled together, commit some unlawful act with force or violence, to the disturbance of the peace. By stat. 1, Geo. I. c. 5., if any persons, to the number of twelve or more, unlawfully and riotously assembled, continue together for an hour, after being required by

a justice of the peace, or other magistrate, to disperse, they shall be deemed guilty of felony, without benefit of clergy. *To run riot*, is to act without control or restraint.

To RI'OT, *v. n.* [*riotter*, old Fr.] to abandon one's self to pleasure. To feast in a luxurious manner. To raise a sedition or uproar.

RI'OTER, *s.* one who is dissipated in luxury; one who excites an uproar.

RI'OTISE, *s.* dissoluteness: luxury. Obsolete.

RI'OTOUS, *a.* [*riotteux*, Fr.] luxurious. Wanton. Seditious or turbulent.

RI'OTOUSLY, *ad.* luxuriously; with licentious luxury; seditiously; turbulently.

RI'OTOUSNESS, *s.* the state of being riotous.

To RIP, *v.a.* [*hrypan*, Sax.] to cut asunder with a knife, any thing sewed. To tear in pieces. To take away from by laceration. Figuratively, to disclose or bring to view any thing industriously concealed.

RIPE, *a.* [*ripe*, Sax. *rijp*, Belg.] brought to perfection by time and growth; mature. Resembling ripe fruit. Finished. Brought to the point of taking effect. Qualified by gradual improvement.

To RIPE, *v. n.* to grow fit for use by time. To be matured. Actively, to make ripe.

RI'PELY, *ad.* maturely; at the proper time.

To RI'PEN, *v. n.* to become perfect or fit for use by growth, time, or gradual improvement. Actively, to make ripe.

RI'PENESS, *s.* the state of being full grown; fit for use, or perfect.

RI'PLEY, a town of the W. Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Friday. It is seated on the river Nyd, 23 miles W.N.W. of York, and 306 N. by W. of Lon. Pop. 1219.

RI'PPER, *s.* one who rips; one who tears.

To RI'PPLE, (*ripl*) *v. n.* to fret on the surface, as water swiftly running.

RI'PPON, or *RIPON*, a well-built town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, with a market-place, reckoned by some the finest square of the kind in England, and adorned with a curious obelisk. It had once a flourishing woollen manufacture, and is still a staple for wool, which is bought up here every week by the clothiers of Leeds, Wakefield, Halifax, &c.; but it is most noted for its manufacture of hardware, particularly spurs. Its magnificent church adorned with 3 lofty spires, is both parochial and collegiate, (having a dean and chapter, and sending a proctor to the convocation of the province of York) and is the only one that is so in England, except that of Southwell in Nottinghamshire. It is pleasantly situated on the river Ure, or Aire, over which it has 2 stone bridges, 28 miles N. W. of York, and 222 N. N. W. of London. Market on Thursday. Fairs on Thursday after June 24, Thursday after March 21, on May 12, the first Thursday in June, on Holy Thursday, and on the first Thursday after August 22, and November 22. Pop. 14,602.

RI'PTOWEL, *s.* a gratuity given to tenants, after they had reaped their lord's corn.

RI'SBOROUGH MONKS, a town of Buckinghamshire, 7 miles N. E. of Aylesbury, and 37 W. N. W. of London. Market on Saturday. Pop. 1018.

To RISE, (*rize*) *v. n.* preter. *rose* part. *risen*; [*risan*, Sax. *reisen*, Belg.] to get up from the ground. To get up from a bed, seat, or after a fall. To spring or grow up. To be advanced with respect to rank or fortune. To increase in value or esteem. To swell. To amend. To come into notice. To begin to act. To make an insurrection. To be roused or excited to action. *To rise up for*, is to undertake the defence of a person; *to rise up against*, is to attack. To elevate, applied to style or sentiment. To be revived after death. Applied to the sun when he first appears above the horizon. SYNON. To change our posture from recumbent to erect, is the true meaning of the verb *to rise*; whereas, *to get up*, implies rather to climb.

RISE, *s.* (*rize*) the act of getting up from any seat or from the ground. Ascent. A place that assists a person in an ascent. An eminence. The first appearance of the sun above the horizon. Increase in any respect. Beginning or original. Increase of sound.

RI'SER, (*rizer*) *s.* one that rises.

RISIBI'LITY, (*rizibility*) *s.* the quality of laughing.

RI'SIBLE, (*rizible*) *a.* [Fr., *risibilis*, from *rideo* to laugh, Lat.] having the faculty of laughing. Ridiculous, or fit to excite laughter.

RISK, *s.* [*risque*, Fr. *riesg.* Span.] hazard; peril; danger; venture. SYNON. *Danger*, *hazard*, *risk*, *venture*, all imply chance of harm; but *danger* relates to the evil that may happen; *hazard*, *risk*, and *venture*, to the good we may lose, with this difference, that *hazard* expresses something near; *risk*, something at a distance; *venture*, something farther off, relating only to the possibility of events.

To RISK, *v. a.* [*risquer*, Fr.] to hazard; to venture; to endanger.

RI'SKER, *s.* one that risks.

RI'TBOCK, *s.* in zoology, a species of antelope, found in the interior of Africa to the North of the Cape of Good Hope.

RITE, *s.* [*rit*, Fr., from *ritus*, Lat.] a solemn act of religion; an external ceremony.

RI'TUAL, *a.* [*rituel*, Fr.] done according to some religious institution; solemnly ceremonious.

RI'TUAL, *s.* a book containing the rites or ceremonies of divine worship.

RI'TUALIST, *s.* a stickler for ceremonies in worship one skilled in the rites.

RI'VAGE, *s.* [Fr.] a bank; a coast. Obsolete.

RI'VAL, *s.* [*rivalis*, Lat.] one who is in the pursuit of the same thing as another. One who is a competitor with another for a woman's affections. One who endeavours to surpass another. Antagonist.

RI'VAL, *a.* [*rivalis*, Lat.] making the same claim. Pursuing the same object. Emulous.

To RI'VAL, *v. a.* to oppose or endeavour to gain something attempted by another. To endeavour to equal or excel; to emulate. Neuterly to be competitors. Obsolete in this last sense.

RIVA'LITY, RIVALRY, *s.* [from *rivalis* a rival, Lat.] emulation; rivalship; competition.

RI'VALSHIP, *s.* the state of a person who endeavours to obtain the same thing as another.

To RIVE, *v. a.* [part. *riven*, from *ryft* broken, Sax.] to split; to cleave; to force asunder by driving in something blunt. Neuterly, to be split.

To RI'VEL, *v. a.* [from *gerifled*, corrugated, rumpled, Sax.] to contract into wrinkles or corrugations.

RI'VEN, participle of RIVE.

RI'VER, *s.* [*riviere*, Fr. *rivus*, Lat.] a current of water which flows from its source in a channel to the sea, &c.

RI'VERHORSE, *s.* in natural history, the hippopotamus.

RI'VERWEED, *s.* in botany, the conferva of Linnæus. Forty-seven British species have been enumerated.

RI'VET, *s.* a pin clenched at both ends.

To RI'VET, *v. a.* to fasten by a pin clenched at both ends. To fasten strongly.

RIVULET, *s.* [*rivulus*, Lat.] a small river, brook, or stream of running water. SYNON. *Rivulets* and *brooks* are

certain species of *streams* which are running waters; with this difference, that a *rivulet* runs between banks; whereas *a brook* winds its way through the meadows, or by a hedge-side. A *rivulet* is a much larger *stream* than a *brook*. We say the rapid *stream;* the clear *rivulet;* the gurgling *brook*.

RIXDO'LLAR, *s.* a silver coin struck in Germany, valued at 4s. 6d. sterling.

ROACH, (*rōch*) *s.* a fresh water fish, noted for its simplicity.

ROAD, (*rōd*) *s.* [*rade*, Fr.] a large path travelled by carriages. A place where ships may anchor. Excursion; journey.

To ROAM, (*rōm*) *v. n.* [*romigare*, Ital.] to wander without a settled purpose; to ramble; to rove. Actively, to range or wander over.

RO'AMER, (*rōmer*) *s.* a rambler; a rover; a wanderer.

ROAN, (*rōn*) *a.* [*rouen*, Fr.] of a bay, sorrel, or black colour, with grey or white spots thickly interspersed, applied to horses.

To ROAR, (*rōr*) *v. n.* [*raran*, Sax.] to make a loud noise, applied to that of a lion or other wild beast. To make a great outcry in distress. To sound as the wind or sea. To make a great noise.

ROAR, (*rōr*) *s.* the cry of a lion or other beast. An outcry of distress. A clamour or noise of merriment. Any loud noise.

RO'ARER, *s.* a noisy brutal man.

RO'ARY, (*rōry*) *s.* [better *rory*, from *ros* dew, Lat.] dew.

To ROAST, (*rōst*) *v. a.* [*rôtir*, Fr.] to dress meat on a spit which turns round before a fire. To dress before a fire. To heat any thing violently. *To rule the roast*, is to govern, manage, or preside.

RO'ASTING, *s.* a preparative operation in metallurgy to dissipate the sulphur, arsenic, &c., with which a metal may be combined.

ROB, *s.* juice made thick.

To ROB, *v. a.* [*rober*, old Fr., *robbare*, Ital.] to take away unlawfully, and by force. *To be robbed*, is to lose any thing by violence, or by secret theft; but in the active voice, *to rob*, is applied only to the taking any thing away by open violence; and *to steal*, to the taking any thing away by secret theft.

RO'BBER, *s.* one who deprives anotner unlawfully of his property.

RO'BBERY, *s.* the theft committed either by force or with privacy.

ROBE, *s.* [*robbe*, Fr., *robba*, Ital.] a gown of state worn by persons of distinction. A gown worn by infants. A gown worn by girls before they put on mantuas.

To ROBE, *v. a.* to clothe in a robe. To dress in a proper manner.

RO'BERSMEN, RO'BERTSMEN, *s.* in the old statutes, a sort of bold and stout robbers or night-thieves, said to be so called from Robin Hood.

ROBIN-RE'DBREAST, *s.* a bird so named from the colour of its breast.

ROBO'REOUS, *a.* [*roboreus*, from *robor* an oak, Lat.] made of oak.

ROBU'ST, ROBU'STIOUS, *a.* [*robustus*, from *robor* an oak, Lat.] strong made. Violent. Requiring strength.

ROBU'STNESS, *s.* strength; vigour.

RO'CAMBOLE, *s.* a kind of wild garlic.

RO'CHDALE, a large populous town of Lancashire, situated in a vale on the Roche, surrounded by hills which abound in coals; it has flourishing manufactures of hats, bays, serges, and other woollen and cotton goods. It is 55 miles W. S. W. of York, and 198 N. N. W. of London. Market on Tuesday. Pop. 74,427.

RO'CHE-ALUM, *s.* [*roche* a rock, Fr.] a purer sort of alum.

RO'CHEFORT, a sea-port town of France, where are several large magazines of naval stores. Its harbour is very commodious and much frequented. It is 5 miles S. E. of Rochelle. Lat. 45. 56. N., long. 0. 53. W.

RO'CHELLE, a handsome, rich, and celebrated town in the department of Lower Charente, with a very commodious and safe harbour. It contains about 16,000 inhabitants. It has 5 gates; the houses are fine, and supported by piazzas, under which persons may walk in all weathers; and the streets in general, are as straight as a line. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade; especially in wines, brandy, sugar, salt, paper, linen, and serges. Rochelle is seated on the ocean, 67 miles N. by E. of Nantes, and 220 S. W. of Paris. Lat. 46. 9. N., long. 1. 4. W.

RO'CHESTER, a city of Kent, with two markets, on Wednesday and Friday. It is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, and 12 common-councilmen, and sends two members to parliament. It was formerly much larger than at present, having now only two parish churchesbesides the cathedral. It consists chiefly of one principal street, which is paved. It has two free-schools, the one called the King's, and the other the City School. There is here also an almshouse for six poor travellers, who are supplied with a supper, a bed, and breakfast, and with fourpence to carry them forward on their journey; but they are to stay no longer than one night; and it is remarkable, that an inscription over the door intimates, that "rogues and proctors are excepted." Strood is at the West end of this place, and Chatham at the East. It contains about 9,000 inhabitants, and is 30 miles N. W. by W. of Canterbury, and 29 S. E. by E. of London. It is a bishoprick. The sea of Rochester is the smallest of the English Bishopricks.

RO'CHET, *s.* a surplice. A fish.

RO'CHFORD, a town of Essex, in a hundred of that name, with a market on Tuesday. It is 10 miles South of Malden, and 39 from London. Pop. 1256.

ROCK, *s.* [*rocc*, Sax.] a vast mass of stone fixed in the earth. Primitive rocks are those immense masses of stone which contain no remains of organic matter, and are believed to have existed from the origin of nature. Figuratively, a rock means protection or defence. A distaff, from *rock*, Dan. or *rocca*, Ital.

To ROCK, *v. a.* [*rocquer*, Fr.] to shake or move backwards and forwards. To move in a cradle. Figuratively, to lull or quiet. Neuterly, to move to and fro in a cradle. To be violently agitated.

RO'CK-CRYSTAL, *s.* a kind of crystal which is supposed to be formed by the congelation of the lapidific juice, which trickles down in the caverns of rocks.

RO'CKDOE, *s.* a species of deer.

RO'CKER, *s.* one who rocks a cradle.

RO'CKET, *s.* [*rochetto*, Ital.] an artificial firework, consisting of a cylindrical paper, filled with nitre, charcoal, sulphur, gunpowder, &c., which being fastened to a stick, mounts in the air and then bursts. In botany, a plant, the bunias of Linnæus. The sea-rocket, the British species, is known by having egg-shaped pods, smooth and two-edged, and pale purple blossoms. It is found on the sea-shore, and flowers in June. The base rocket is a species of yellow-weed, found in corn-fields, and on chalk hills. The broad-leaved rocket is the same with the hedge-mustard. The wall and yellow rocket are species of the sisymbrium of Linnæus. The wild rocket is a sort of cabbage, found on old walls, and among rubbish. The winter rocket, called also winter cresses, is a species of the erysimum of Linnæus.

RO'CKINGHAM, a town of Northamptonshire, giving

name to a forest formerly one of the largest and richest of the kingdom, it extended near 14 miles in length, and 5 miles in breadth (as appears from a survey made in 1641) but is now dismembered into various parcels, by the interposition of fields and towns. Rockingham is seated on the river Welland, which falls into the Nen, 12 miles S. of Oakham and 84 N. by W. of London. Market on Thursday.

RO'CKRUBY, *s.* a name given by the lapidaries to the garnet, when of a very strong, though not deep red, with a fair cast of the blue.

RO'CKSALT, *s.* mineral salt.

RO'CKWORK, *s.* stones fixed in mortar, to resemble a rock.

RO'CKWORT, *s.* a plant, called also rockcress.

RO'CKY, *a.* full of rocks. Stony. Hard or obdurate.

ROD, *s.* [*roede*, Belg.] a long twig. Any thing long and slender. A sceptre. An instrument used in measuring. A measure containing sixteen feet and a half. A bundle of twigs used in correcting children. Correction.

RODE, pret. of RIDE.

RODOMONTA'DE, *s.* [Fr. from a boastful, boisterous hero in Ariosto, called *Rodomonte*] an empty, noisy blunderer; brag.

To RODOMONTA'DE, *v. n.* to brag or boast.

ROE, *s.* [*ra deor*, Sax.] a species of deer. It is the smallest of the deer kind known in our climate, and is almost extinct, except in some parts of the Highlands of Scotland. The eggs or spawn of fish.

ROGA'TION, *s.* [from *rogo* to supplicate, Lat.] a litany or supplication. *Rogation Week*, is that immediately preceding Whit Sunday, and is so called from three fasts held on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, named *rogation days*, from the extraordinary prayers and processions then made for the fruits of the earth; or as a preparation for celebrating Holy Thursday.

ROGUE, (*rōg*) *s.* of uncertain etymology; a wandering beggar. A vagrant, a vagabond. A villain or thief. Used likewise to carry the idea of slight tenderness and waggery. SYNON. *Rogue*, *sharper*, *thief*, are all persons who steal what does not belong to them; with this difference, that the *rogue* steals in secret; he pilfers. The *sharper* steals by finesse; he over-reaches. The *thief* steals by all manner of means, robbing by force and violence.

To ROGUE, (*rōg*) *v. n.* to play the vagabond; to wander. To play knavish tricks.

RO'GUERY, (*rōgery*, the *g* pronounced hard) *s.* knavery or arch tricks.

RO'GUISH, (*rōgish*) *a.* knavish. Slightly mischievous; waggish.

RO'GUISHLY, (*rōgishly*) *ad.* in a knavish manner; wantonly; like a rogue.

RO'GUISHNESS, (*rōgishness*) *s.* the qualities of a rogue.

To ROIST, or ROI'STER, *v. n.* [*rister*, Isl.] to behave in a turbulent and blustering manner.

ROI'STER, or ROI'STERER, *s.* a turbulent or blustering fellow.

To ROLL, (the *o* pronounced long) *v. a.* [*rouler*, Fr., *rollen*, Belg.] to move any thing by a successive application of its different parts on the ground. To move any thing round upon its axis. To make a thing move in a circle. To wrap round about. To form into round masses, by rubbing on a surface. To pour in a stream or waves. Neuterly, to move or be moved by a successive application of its parts on any surface. To perform a periodical revolution. To run on wheels. To move in a tumultuous manner. To roll on an axis.

ROLL, *s.* the act of moving by a successive application of its parts on the ground. Any thing rolling. A mass made round, from *rouleau*, Fr. A round or cylindrical body, used in breaking clods, &c. A public writing, from *rotulus* Lat., alluding to the ancient method of rolling writings on a stick. A register, catalogue, or chronicle. A kind of small loaf.

RO'LLER, *s.* in ornithology, a species of birds which sometimes visits this country. It is about the size of the magpie, of a blue colour with a black beak.

RO'LLING-PIN, *s.* a round piece of wood tapering at each end, used in making paste.

RO'LLING-PRESS, *s.* a press on which copper-plates are printed.

ROLLS, *s.* the office of Rolls in Chancery-lane, is appointed for the custody of the rolls and records in Chancery. The master of this office is the second person in that court, and in the absence of the lord chancellor he sits as judge.

RO'LLYPOOLY, *s.* a sort of game, in which, when a ball runs in a certain place, it wins.

RO'MAGE, *s.* [*romagio*, Ital.] a tumult or bustle.

ROMA'NCE, *s.* [*romanza*, Ital.] a story or narrative of fictitious adventures. In common speech, a lie.

To ROMA'NCE, *v. n.* to lie; to forge.

ROMA'NCER, *s.* a liar; a forger of tales.

ROMA'NIA, a province of Turkey in Europe, bounded on the N. by Bulgaria; on the E. by the Black Sea; on the S. by the Archipelago and the sea of Marmora; and on the W. by Macedonia and Bulgaria; being 200 miles in length, and 150 in breadth. It was formerly called Thrace, and is the largest of all the provinces the Turks possess in Europe. It is fruitful in corn and pastures; and there are mines of silver, lead, and alum. It is divided into three great governments, or sangiacates; namely, Kirkel, of which Philipoli is the capital; Galipoli, whose capital is of the same name; and Byzantium, or Byzia, or Viza, of which Constantinople is the capital.

To RO'MANIZE, *v. a.* to latinize; to fill with modes of the Roman speech.

ROMA'NTIC, *a.* resembling a romance. Wild; improbable; fanciful.

ROME, a famous city of Europe, founded 750 years before the birth of Christ. It was formerly three times as large as it is at present, and is now one of the largest and handsomest cities in Europe. It has 28 gates, 300 towers, as many churches, 6 bridges over the Tiber, and about 150,000 inhabitants. There are a great many monuments of the ancients; such as baths, obelisks, amphitheatres, cirques, columns, mausoleums, aqueducts, fountains, catacombs, pagan temples, and triumphal arches; besides a prodigious number of fine statues. The pope has three superb palaces, namely, that of the Vatican; a summer-house on Mount Cavallo; and the third is the palace of the Lateran, near the church of St. John, where they crown the popes. St. Peter's church is the largest in all Christendom; and is encrusted within and without with marble; it is 840 feet in length, 725 in breadth, 300 in height, 2,465 in circumference; 23 popes have died since its foundation; and it has cost twenty-three millions of crowns. In the great square before this church is an obelisk of granite, 80 feet in height without the pedestal, which is 82 feet high. The library of the Vatican is the largest and most complete in the world. Rome is divided into fourteen wards called Rione; and the Castle of St. Angelo is sufficient to keep the whole city in awe. It is built near the river Tiber, is flanked with five bastions, and defended by a great number of cannon. There are a great number of magnificent palaces, the most remarkable of which are those of Farnese and Borghese. Rome is very well supplied with water by their magnificent aqueducts and fountains; and there is plenty of all sorts of provisions;

ROME.

with a great variety of wine; but a price is set on every thing by the magistrates. Paul wrote an excellent Epistle to the Romans, in which, after assuring them of his regard for them, he describes the deplorably corrupt state of all men by nature, whether Gentiles or Jews, and the impossibility of justification before God by works of our own, &c. Rome is seated on the river Tiber, which runs through a part of it, and is 670 miles S. E. of Paris, 450 S. W. of Vienna, 900 S. E. of London, 875 S. by E. of Amsterdam, 625 S. by W. of Cracow, 750 N. E. of Madrid, and 750 N. W. of Constantinople. Long. 12. 45. E., lat. 41. 54. N. It was united by Buonaparte to the French empire, and his son, by the empress Maria Louisa, was made king of Rome. The pope and cardinals returned to this city in 1814, and fled from it in 1815, but upon the deposition of Murat, king of Naples, they again returned. See POPE.

ROʹMISH, *a.* popish.

ROʹMNEY, New, a town in Kent, once a very large place, containing five churches, a priory, and a hospital, with a good harbour; but since the sea retired from it, in the reign of Edward I., it is much reduced. The two great meetings for all the cinque ports are held here on the Tuesday after St. Margaret's day. It is seated on a hill, in the middle of the marsh of the same name, 2 miles and a half N. N. E. of Lydd, and 71 S. E. of London. Market on Saturday. Pop. 983.

ROMP, *s.* a rude, untaught, awkward, boisterous girl, fond of sport or play. Rough or rude play.

To ROMP, *v. n.* to play, in a noisy, rude, or wanton manner.

ROʹMSEY. See RUMSEY.

ROʹNDEAU, (*róndō*) *s.* [Fr.] an ancient kind of poetry, consisting of thirteen verses, divided into three couplets; at the end of the second and third, the beginning of the first is repeated in an equivocal sense, if possible.

ROʹNDLE, *s.* [from *round*] a round mass.

ROʹNION, *s.* a fat bulky woman.

RONT, *s.* an animal stinted in the growth.

ROOD, *s.* [from *rod*] a measure containing the fourth part of an acre, or 50 perches, poles, or rods square. A pole or measure of 16 feet and a half. The cross, from *rode*, Sax.

ROOʹDLOFT, *s.* a gallery in the church on which reliques or images were set to view.

ROOF, *s.* [*hrof*, Sax.] the cover or top of a house. The vault or inside arch which covers a building. The palate, or upper part of the mouth.

To ROOF, *v. a.* to enclose or cover with a roof. To enclose in a house.

ROOʹFY, *a.* having roofs.

ROOK, *s.* [*hroc*, Sax.] a bird resembling a crow; it feeds not on carrion, but grain. A common man at chess, from *rocco*, Ital. Figuratively, a cheat or sharper; a trickish, rapacious fellow.

To ROOK, *v. n.* to rob; to cheat.

ROOʹKERY, *s.* a nursery for rooks.

ROOʹKY, *a.* inhabited by rooks.

ROOM, *s.* [*rum*, Sax. *runt*, Goth.] space or extent of place. Space or place unoccupied. Passage or space for passing. Space or opportunity free from obstruction. An apartment in a house. Place of another; stead. SYNON. *Room* is a general expression, and implies any divided part of a house. *Chamber* is a particular expression, and means a *room* appropriated to sleep.

ROOʹMAGE, *s.* space; place.

ROOʹMINESS, *s.* quality of extent; space.

ROOʹMY, *a.* wide; spacious; capacious.

ROOST, *s.* [*hrost*, Sax.] that on which a bird sits to sleep. The act of sleeping; applied primarily to fowls and figuratively to men.

To ROOST, *v. n.* [*roesten*, Belg.] to sleep as a bird. To lodge, in burlesque.

ROOT, *s.* [*roed*, Belg. *rót*, Swed.] in botany, that part of a plant which rests in the ground, imbibes the juices of the earth, and transmits them to the plant for nutrition. Figuratively, the bottom or lower part. A plant whose roots are eaten. The original, first cause, or ancestor. An impression or lasting effect and residence. In mathematics, a quantity considered as the basis of a higher power. In grammar, a primitive word, from whence others are derived or compounded.

To ROOT, *v. n.* to fix the root, or strike far into the earth. To turn up the earth. Actively, to fix deep and firm in the earth. To impress or fix deeply. To pull up by the roots; to turn up out of the ground; used with *up*. To destroy entirely, eradicate, or extirpate; to banish; used with *out*.

ROOʹTED, *a.* fixed firmly and deeply in the earth, or any other place; radical.

ROOʹTY, *a.* full of roots.

ROPE, *s.* [*rap*, Sax. *roep*, or *roop*, Belg.] a cord, string, halter. A row of things hanging down. "A *rope* of onions."

To ROPE, *v. n.* to draw out into threads, or viscous filaments.

ROʹPEDANCER, *s.* one who can dance on ropes.

ROʹPEGRASS, *s.* in botany, the melica of Linnæus. The red ropegrass, or purple melic grass, is the British species. In the isle of Rafa they make this grass into ropes for fishing nets, which are remarkable for lasting long without rotting.

ROʹPEMAKER, *s.* one whose trade is to make ropes.

ROʹPERY, *s.* [from *rope*] rogue's tricks.

ROʹPINESS, *s.* viscosity; glutinousness.

ROʹPY, *a.* viscous; glutinous.

ROʹQUELAURE, (*rókelore*) *s.* [Fr.] a long cloak used by men.

RORAʹTION, *s.* [from *ros* dew, Lat.] a falling of dew.

ROʹRID, *a.* [*roridus*, Lat.] dewy.

RORIʹFEROUS, *a.* [from *ros* dew, and *fero* to bear, Lat.] producing dew.

RORIʹFLUENT, *a.* [from *ros* dew, and *fluo* to flow Lat.] flowing with dew.

ROʹSARY, (*rózary*) [*rosarium*, from *rosa* a rose, Lat.] a bunch or string of beads, on which the Romanists count their prayers.

ROʹSCID, *a.* [*roscidus*, Lat.] dewy; abounding with dew.

ROʹSCOMMON, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, 47 miles in length, and from 9 to 29 in breadth; bounded on the E. by Longford and East Meath; on the N. by Sligo and Leitrim; on the S. by Galway; and on the W. by another part of Galway, and Mayo. It is a level, fruitful country, and, by the help of good husbandry, yields excellent corn. It contains 58 parishes and two hundred and forty thousand inhabitants. Here are some extensive bogs and but few hills. The principal town is Athlone, but the assize town is Roscommon.

ROʹSCOMMON, the shire-town of the county of Roscommon, in Connaught, 69 miles W. by N. of Dublin.

ROSE, (*roze*) *s.* [*rose*, Fr. *rosa*, Lat.] a flower whose petals are placed circularly, and expanded in a beautiful order; of which the species are many. *To speak under the rose*, is to disclose a secret, or reveal any thing which will not be discovered afterwards.

ROSE, preter. of RISE.

RO'SEATE, (*rozeate*) *a.* [*rosat*, Fr.] rosy; full of roses. Blooming, fragrant, purple, as a rose.

RO'SEBAY, *s.* a shrub with wide-spreading and trailing branches, and purplish flesh-coloured blossoms. It is found on mountains in the north of England.

RO'SEMALLOW, *s.* a plant larger than the common mallow.

RO'SEMARY, (*rózemary*) *s.* [from *ros* dew, and *marinus* belonging to the sea, Lat.] a plant. The wild rosemary, or marsh cistus, found in turf bogs, is the British species.

RO'SENOBLE, (*róze-noble*) *s.* an English gold coin, in value anciently sixteen shillings.

RO'SEWATER, (*rózewater*) *s.* water distilled from roses.

RO'SET, (*rózet*) *s.* a red colour for painters.

ROSICRU'SIANS, *s.* hermetical philosophers who call themselves brothers of the Rosy Cross, pretended to know all sciences, and how to make the *philosopher's stone.*

RO'SIN, (*rózin*) *s.* See RESIN, the most proper spelling.

To RO'SIN, (*rózin*) *v. a.* to rub with rosin.

RO'SINY, (*róziny*) *a.* resembling rosin.

ROSS, a fine old town of Herefordshire, with a good market for corn and cattle. Here the philanthropist John Kyril (Alexander Pope's Man of Ross) had his residence, and died in 1724, aged 90, universally lamented. It is commodiously seated on the river Wye, and is 12 miles S. E. of Hereford, and 115 W. by N. of London. Market on Thursday. Pop. 3078.

ROSS, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N. by Strathnavern, on the E. by Sutherland and the German Ocean, on the S. by Inverness, and on the W. by the Irish Sea. It has many bays, particularly on the western coast, and abounds in woods and pastures, but has little corn; however, there are flocks of sheep, cattle, and deer. It sends one member to parliament. It gives title to an earl, and was anciently a Scotch bishoprick. Pop. 78,059.

RO'SSEL, *s.* light land.

RO'STRATED, *a.* [from *rostrum*, the beak of a ship, Lat.] adorned with beaks of a ship.

RO'STRUM, *s.* [Lat.] the beak of a bird or ship. A scaffold or pulpit, whence orators anciently harangued. A pipe which conveys liquor into the receiver in common alembics. A pair of crooked scissors used in dilating wounds.

RO'SY, (*rozy*) *a.* [from *rosa* a rose, Lat.] resembling a rose in bloom, beauty, or fragrance.

To ROT, *v. n.* [*rotan*, Sax. *rotten*, Belg.] to putrefy, or lose the cohesion of its parts. Actively, to corrupt or make putrid.

ROT, *s.* a distemper among sheep, by which their lungs are wasted. A putrid decay.

ROTA'TION, *s.* [from *rota* a wheel, Lat.] the act of whirling round; the state of being whirled round. A turn or succession.

ROTA'TOR, *s.* [Lat.] that which gives a circular motion.

ROTE, *s.* [*routine*, Fr.] words uttered by mere memory without meaning. Memory of words without understanding their meaning.

To ROTE, *v. a.* to fix in the memory without informing the understanding.

RO'TGUT, *s.* bad beer.

RO'THBURY, a town of Northumberland, whose market is discontinued. It is 9 miles S. W. of Alnwick, and 302 N. by W. of London.

ROTHER-NAILS, *s.* (corrupted from *rudder* and *nails*) nails with very full heads, used in fastening the irons of rudders.

RO'THERHAM, a neat town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, with a large iron manufacture, for which it was famous, even in Leland's time. It is seated on the river Don, at its conflux with the Rother, 6 miles N. E. of Sheffield, 31 N. of Nottingham, and 160 N. by W. of London. Market on Monday. Fairs on Whitmonday and December 1st.

RO'THSAY, a borough town of Scotland, and anciently a royal seat in the isle of Bute, 70 miles W. of Edinburgh.

ROTHWELL, or *ROWELL*, a town of Northamptonshire, seated on the side of a hill, 15 miles N. N. E. of Northampton, and 79 N.N.W. of London. Market on Monday.

RO'TTEN, *a.* corrupted or putrid. Figuratively, wanting firmness, solidity, or honesty. Sinking.

RO'TTENNESS, *s.* state of being rotten; putrefaction.

RO'TTERDAM, a large, strong, handsome, and rich town in the kingdom of Holland, with one of the finest harbours in the Netherlands, which renders it a place of great trade. It is the most considerable place in Holland, for largeness, beauty of its buildings, trade, and riches, next to Amsterdam. Erasmus was born in this place, and his statue in bronze is still to be seen. It is seated on the river Maese, 13 miles S. E. of the Hague, and 30 S. S. W. of Amsterdam. Long. 4. 25. E., lat. 51. 57. N.

ROTU'ND, *a.* [*rotundus*, from *rota* a wheel, Lat.] round; circular; spherical.

ROTUNDIFO'LIOUS, *a.* [from *rotundus* round, and *folium* a leaf, Lat.] having round leaves.

ROTU'NDITY, *s.* [*rotunditas*, from *rotundus* round, Lat.] the quality of being round.

ROTU'NDO, *s.* [*rotundo*, Ital.] a building of a round form, both on the outside and inside, such as the pantheon at Rome,

To ROVE, *v. n.* [*roffver*, Dan.] to ramble, wander, or walk about without any particular determination. Actively, to wander over.

RO'VER, *s.* a wanderer. A fickle or inconstant person. A robber or pirate. *At rovers*, without any particular aim.

ROU'EN, a city, the capital of the department of Lower Seine, seated on the river Seine. The streets are narrow, crooked, dirty, and consist of wooden houses. Notwithstanding this disagreeable appearance, it is one of the most opulent and important places in France. It is two leagues and a half in circuit; and (its 6 suburbs included) is computed to contain 73,000 inhabitants. The public buildings are very grand and elegant. The linens of Rouen, particularly what are called the *Siamoise*, are much esteemed. There are also manufactures of cloth, and a manufactory of oil of vitriol, the only one in France. The suburb of St. Sever, situated on the other side of the Seine, communicates with the city by a bridge of boats, which rises and falls with the tide, and is made to open so as to admit the passage of ships. It is paved, and is 270 paces long. It is 50 miles S. W. of Amiens, and 70 N.W. of Paris. Lat. 49. 27. N., lon. 1. 10. E.

ROUGE, (*rooje*) *s.* [*rouge*, Fr.] red paint.

ROUGH, (this word, and its following compounds, pronounced *ruff*, as *ráffcast*, *ráffdraft*, &c.) *a.* [*hruh*, *hruhge*, Sax.] having inequalities on the surface, opposed to smooth; rugged. Austere, applied to the taste. Harsh, applied to sound. Severe, rude, or void of civility, applied to behaviour. Hard featured. Not finished or polished. Coarse. Tempestuous, applied to weather.

To RO'UGHCAST, *v. a.* to form in a careless or inelegant manner, with inequalities on its surface. To form any thing in its first rudiments.

RO'UGHCAST, *s.* a rude model. A kind of plaster very uneven in its surface, because mixed with pebbles, &c.

RO'UGHDRAUGHT, *s.* a draught of a thing performed without care or nicety.

To RO'UGHDRAW, *v. a.* to trace coarsely.

To RO'UGHEN, *v. a.* to make rough. Neuterly, to grow rough.

To ROU'GH-HEW, *v. a.* to form in a rude careless manner.

ROU'GH-HEWN, *part. a.* rugged; unpolished; not nicely finished.

ROU'GHLY, *ad.* with uneven surface. Harshly; rudely. Severely. Austerely.

ROU'GHNESS, *s.* inequality of surface. Austerity, or astringency of taste. Harshness of sound. Severity, or want of civility or elegance of behaviour or treatment. Violence of operation, applied to medicine. An unpolished or unfinished state. Want of elegance in dress or appearance. Tempestuousness, applied to weather. Coarseness of features.

ROUGHT, old preter. of REACH. Reached.

ROU'GHWORK, *v. a.* to work coarsely over without the least nicety.

ROU'NCEVAL, *s.* a species of pea, so called from Roncesvalles, a town at the foot of the Pyrennees.

ROUND, *a.* [*rond*, Fr. *rondo*, Ital. *rund*, Belg.] cylindrical, circular, or spherical; orbicular. Smooth, applied to the sound of periods. Not broken, applied to numbers. Quick, applied to motion. Plain; without reserve; followed by *with*. Large; as, "a *round* sum."

ROUND, *s.* a circle, sphere, or orb. A rundle, or step of a ladder. The time in which a thing passes through the hands of a company, and comes back to the first. A revolution. A discharge of musquetry. A walk performed by an officer in surveying any district, from *ronde*, Fr.

ROUND, *ad.* every way; on all sides. In a circle or revolution, from *en rond*, or *à la ronde*, Fr. in a circular manner. Not in a direct line, followed by *about*.

ROUND, *prep.* on every side of. Circularly about. All over.

To ROUND, *v. a.* [*rotundo*, Lat.] to surround or encircle. To make circular. To raise figures to a relief. To move about any thing. To make smooth, applied to periods. Neuterly, to grow to a circular form. To whisper, from *runen*, Teut.

ROU'NDABOUT, *a.* ample or extensive. Indirect or loose. A bad word.

ROU'NDEL, ROUNDELAY, *s.* [*rondelet*, Fr.] a kind of poetry consisting of thirteen verses, eight of which are of one kind of rhyme, and five of another; it is divided into three couplets, and has the beginning of the *roundel* repeated at the end of the second and third couplets in an equivocal sense, if possible. A round form or figure, from *rondelle*, Fr.

ROU'NDER, *s.* circumference; enclosure.

ROU'NDHEADS, (*roundheds*) s. puritans, so named from their custom of cropping their hair round.

ROU'NDHOUSE, *s.* the constable's prison, in which disorderly persons, found in the street, are confined.

ROU'NDISH, *a.* somewhat round; approaching to roundness.

ROU'NDLY, *ad.* in a round form. Openly; plainly. Briskly. Completely; in earnest.

ROU'NDNESS, *s.* circularity; sphericity; rotundity; Smoothness. Honesty; openness.

To ROUSE, (*rouze*) *v. a.* [See RAISE or RISE] to wake from rest. To excite to thought or action. To drive a beast from his lair. Neuterly, to awaken from slumber. To be excited to thought or action.

ROUSE, (*rouze*) *s.* [*rusch* half drunk, Teut.] a dose of liquor rather too large.

ROU'SER, (*rouzer*) *s.* one who rouses.

ROU'SSILLION, a ci-devant province of France, about 50 miles in length, and 25 in breadth; now forming the department of the Eastern Pyrenees.

ROUT, *s.* [*rot*, Belg.] a clamorous or tumultuous crowd. Figuratively, a clamour or bustle. Confusion or an army defeated, from *route*, Fr.

ROUTE, *s.* [*route*, Fr.] a road; a way. "Wide through the furzy field their *route* they take." *Gay.*

To ROUT, *v. n.* to assemble in tumultuous and clamorous crowds. Actively, to defeat, or disperse by defeating.

ROW, (*ro*) *s.* [*reih*, Teut.] a rank or file; a number of things ranged in a line.

To ROW, [*rō*) *v. n.* [*rowan*, Sax.] to make a vessel move on the water by oars. Actively, to drive by oars.

RO'WEL, (*ow* pron. as in *now*) *s.* [*rouelle*, Fr.] the pointed part of a spur which turns on an axis. A seton, or roll of hair, silk, &c., put into a wound to promote a discharge.

To RO'WEL, *v. a.* to pierce through the skin, and keep a wound open by a rowel.

RO'WEN, *s.* a field kept up till after Michaelmas, that the corn left on the ground may sprout into green.

RO'WER, (*rōer*) *s.* one that rows.

RO'XBURGHSHIRE, a county of Scotland, sometimes called Tiviotdale, and containing the districts of Tiviotdale, Liddesdale, Eusdale, and Eksdale. Is is bounded on the N. by Berwickshire, on the E. and S. by the English counties of Northumberland and Cumberland, and on the W. by the shires of Dumfries and Selkirk. From N. to S. it extends near 30 miles. Pop. 46,062. The principal towns are Jedburgh, Kelso, Hawick, Melross, and Roxburgh, which last town, with its castle, is situated near Tiviot, 19 miles S. W. of Berwick, and 32 S. E. of Edinburgh. It sends two members to parliament.

RO'YAL, *a.* [*royal*, Fr.] kingly; regal; belonging to or becoming a king. Figuratively, noble; illustrious.

RO'YALIST, *s.* [*royalliste*, Fr.] an adherent to a king.

To RO'YALIZE, *v. a.* to make royal.

RO'YALLY, *ad.* in a kingly manner; regally; as becomes a king.

RO'YAL-OAK, in astronomy, one of the new southern constellations.

ROYAL, SOCIETY OF ENGLAND, is an academy, or body of persons of eminent learning; instituted by king Charles II. for the promoting of natural knowledge.

RO'YALTY, *s.* [*royalté*, or *royauté*, Fr.] kingship; the character, office, state, or ensigns of a king.

To ROYNE, *v. a.* [*rogner*, Fr.] to gnaw; to bite.

RO'YNISH, *a.* [*rogneux*, Fr.] paltry, scurvy, mean. Obsolete.

RO'YSTON, a large town of Hertfordshire, with a market on Wednesdays, very considerable for corn. It is 20 miles S. by E. of Huntingdon, and 37 N. of London.

RO'YTELET, *s.* [Fr.] a little or petty king. "Causing the American *roytelets* to turn homagers." *Heylin.*

To RUB, *v. a.* [*rhubio*, Brit.] to clean or smooth any thing by passing something over it. To touch so as to wear off some of the surface. To touch so as to leave something of that which touches behind. To move one body upon another. Figuratively, to hinder by collision. To remove by friction. Used with *down*, to clean or curry. Used with *up*, to excite or awaken. Neuterly, to fret, or wear by friction. To get through difficulties.

RUB, *s.* an hinderance or obstruction. The act of rubbing. Inequality of ground, which hinders a bowl in its course. A difficulty, or cause of uneasiness.

RU'BBAGE, or RUBBISH, *s.* [*rubbage* is now obsolete] ruins of building; fragments of matter used in building. A confused mass. Any thing vile or worthless.

RU'BBER, *s.* one that passes one thing hard over the

surface of another. Any thing used to rub with. Two games out of three. A whetstone. A coarse file.

RUBBLE-STONE, *s.* a stone so called from its being rubbed or worn by the water.

RU'BELITE, *s.* in mineralogy, a kind of precious stone, which derives its red colour from the oxide of manganese.

RU'BICAN, *a.* [*rubican*, Fr.] bay, sorrel, or black, with a light gray or white on the flanks, applied to the colour of a horse.

RU'BICUND, *a.* [*rubicundus*, from *ruber*, red, Lat, *rubiconde*, Fr.] inclining to redness; blood-red.

RU'BIED, *a.* of the colour of a ruby.

RUBI'FIC, *a.* [from *ruber* red, and *facio* to make, Lat.] making red.

RU'BIFORM, *a.* [from *ruber* red, and *forma* form, Lat.] having the form of red.

To RU'BIFY, *v. a.* to make red.

RUBI'GINOUS, *a.* [from *rubigo* rust, Lat.] rusty; foul.

RU'BIOUS, *a.* [from *rubeo* to be red, Lat.] ruddy; red. Not used.

RU'BRIC, *s.* [*rubrique*, Fr. *rubrica*, from *ruber* red, Lat.] directions in the common prayer and law books, so termed, because originally written and printed with red ink.

RU'BRIC, *a.* red.

RU'BRICATED, *a.* [*rubricatus*, from *ruber* red, Lat.] smeared with red.

RU'BY, *s.* [from *ruber* red, Lat.] a precious stone of a red colour, next in hardness to the diamond. Redness. Any thing red. A red pimple.

RU'BY, *a.* of a red colour.

RUCTA'TION, *s.* [from *ructo* to belch, Lat.] a belching arising from wind and indigestion.

To RUD, *v. a.* [from *rutu* redness, Sax.] to make red. Obsolete.

RU'DDER, *s.* [*ræder*, Belg.] an instrument at the stern of a vessel by which its course is governed. Figuratively, any thing that guides or governs the course.

RU'DDINESS, *s.* the quality of approaching to redness.

RU'DDLE, *s.* [*rudul*, Island.] red earth.

RU'DDOCK, *s.* [*rubecula*, from *ruber* red, Lat.] a kind of bird, the red-breast.

RU'DDY, *a.* [*rudu*, Sax.] pale red; approaching to red. Of a fresh blooming colour.

RUDE, *a.* [*rudis*, Lat., *rede*, Sax.] rough, coarse, brutal; uncivil; tumultuous. Boisterous, violent, turbulent. Harsh. Untaught, ignorant. Unpolished. Rugged, or shapeless, from *rude*, Fr. Artless, inelegant. Performed merely with strength.

RU'DELY, *ad.* in a coarse, brutal, violent, rough, boisterous, or unskilful manner.

RU'DENESS, *s.* want of civility, elegance, or instruction. Violence. Storminess, or rigour.

RUDE'NTURE, *s.* [Fr.] in architecture, the figure of a rope or staff, sometimes plain, and sometimes carved, wherewith the flutings of columns are usually filled up.

RU'DERARY, *a.* [from *rudero* to heap up rubbish, Lat.] belonging to rubbish.

RUDERA'TION, *s.* [from *rudero* to heap up rubbish, Lat.] in architecture, the laying of a pavement with pebbles or little stones.

RU'DGLEY, or *RUGELY*, a handsome, well-built, town of Staffordshire, being a considerable thoroughfare on the road from London to Lancashire and Cheshire. It is situated on a navigable canal, near the river Trent, by which it communicates with all the late inland navigations, 6 miles N. W. of Lichfield, and 126 N. W. of London. Market on Tuesday. Pop. 3165.

RU'DIMENT, *s.* [*rudiment*, Fr., *rudimentum*, Lat.] the first principles of a science, or education. The first inaccurate and unpolished draught or beginning of any thing.

RUDIME'NTAL, *a.* relating to first principles; initial.

To RUE, *v. a.* [*reowfian*, Sax.] to grieve, regret, or lament.

RUE, *s.* [*rue*, Fr., *ruta*, Lat.] an herb.

RUE'FUL, *a.* woeful; sorrowful.

RUE'FULLY, *ad.* mournfully; sorrowfully.

RUE'FULNESS, *s.* sorrowfulness; mournfulness.

RUE'LLE, *s.* [Fr.] a circle; an assembly at a private house. Not used.

RUFF, *s.* (see RUFFLE) a linen ornament gathered and formerly worn round the neck. A small river fish, so called from the roughness of its scales.

RUFFE, *s.* in ornithology, the name of a small species of bird, the female of which is called reeve, and the Latin name for which is *avis pugnax*, or the fighting bird.

RU'FFIAN, *s.* [*ruffiano*, Ital.] a hired murderer. A murderer, cut-throat, robber, or boisterous and mischievous fellow.

RU'FFIAN, *a.* brutal; savagely boisterous.

To RU'FFIAN, *v. n.* to rage, or raise tumults; to act the ruffian. Not in use.

To RU'FFLE, (*rŭfl*) *v. a.* [*ruyffelen* to wrinkle, Belg.] to contract into wrinkles, or make rough. To discompose, applied to the temper. To surprise. To throw together in disorder. To contract into plaits. Neuterly, to grow rough or boisterous. To flutter. To jar. Obsolete.

RU'FFLE, (*rŭfl*) *s.* plaited or gathered linen worn as an ornament on the wristband, &c. Plaited silk, or other stuff worn as an ornament at the bottom of the sleeve of a woman's gown. A disturbance or commotion, applied to the mind.

RU'FFERHOOD, *s.* in falconry, a hood to be worn by a hawk when she is first drawn.

RUG, *s.* [*rugget* rough, Swed.] a coarse nappy woollen cloth. A coarse nappy coverlet used for mean beds. A rough woolly dog. Not used in the last sense.

RU'GBY, a town of Warwickshire, with a market on Saturday. It has a free-school, and four alms-houses; 11 miles S. E. of Coventry, and 85 N. N. W. of London.

RU'GGED, (*rŭg-ed*) *a.* [*rugget*, Swed.] full of unevennesses or inequalities on the surface; rough. Without order. Savage or brutal, applied to temper. Stormy or boisterous, applied to weather. Rough or harsh, applied to sound. Surly, applied to aspect. Rough or shaggy.

RU'GGEDNESS, (*rug-edness*) *s.* the quality of being rough.

RU'GIN, *s.* a nappy cloth.

RU'GINE, *s*, [*rugine*, Fr.] a surgeon's rasp.

RUGO'SE, *a.* [from *ruga* a wrinkle, Lat.] full of wrinkles.

RU'IN, *s.* [*ruina*, from *ruo* to fall, Lat.] the fall or destruction of cities or houses. The remains of a building that is demolished. Loss of happiness or fortune; destruction. Mischief or bane.

To RU'IN, *v. a.* [*ruiner*, Fr.] to demolish, subvert, destroy. To deprive of happiness or fortune. To impoverish. Neuterly, to fall in ruins; to run to a state of decay and destruction. To be impoverished.

To RU'INATE, *v. a.* to destroy, demolish, or involve in poverty and misery. Not in use.

RUINA'TION, *s.* subversion, or destruction. *Ruination* of towns." *Camb.* Obsolete.

RU'INER, *s.* he that ruins

RU'INOUS, *a.* [from *ruina* ruin, Lat., *ruineux*, Fr.] fallen to decay; pernicious; destructive.

RUINOUSLY, *ad.* in a ruinous manner; mischievously destructively.

RULE, *s.* [*regula*, from *rego* to govern, Lat.] government, empire, sway, or supreme command. An instrument by which lines are drawn. A canon or precept by which the thoughts or actions are directed. Propriety or regularity of behaviour. SYNON. *Rule*, respects properly those things that ought to be done: *order*, the manner in which things should be done. We submit to *rule*; we conform to *order*.

To RULE, *v. a.* to control, to govern with power and authority. To manage. To settle as by rule. Neuterly, to exercise power or authority in governing.

RU'LER, *s.* a governor, or one who has supreme authority or command. An instrument used in drawing lines.

RUM, *s.* a kind of spirits distilled from sugar. A cant name for a parson. "Rusty dull *rums*." *Swift*.

To RU'MBLE, (*rúmbl*) *v. n.* [*rommelen*, Belg.] to make a hoarse, low, continued noise.

RU'MBLER, *s.* the person or thing that rumbles.

RU'MFORD, a great thoroughfare town in Essex, in the road to Bury and Colchester. It is a hamlet to the parish of Hornchurch, and is 17 miles W. S. W. of Chelmsford, and 12 E. N. E. of London. Markets on Monday for hogs, on Tuesday for sheep and lambs, and on Wednesday for corn and provisions. Pop. 4294.

RU'MINANT, *a.* [from *rumino* to chew the cud, Lat.] having the property of chewing the cud.

To RU'MINATE, *v. n.* [*ruminer*, Fr., *rumino*, Lat.] to chew the cud. To muse, or meditate; to think on again and again. Actively, to chew over again. To meditate over and over again.

RU'MINATION, *s.* [*ruminatio*, Lat.] the property or act of chewing the cud. Figuratively, meditation; reflection.

To RU'MMAGE, *v. a.* to search, or plunder; to evacuate. Neuterly, to search places.

RU'MMER, *s.* [*ræmer*, Belg.] a large drinking cup or glass with a broad mouth.

RU'MNEY, New, a market town in Kent, formerly sent two members to parliament, and governed by a mayor and 12 jurats. It consists only of one street, which is broad, and paved with stones, and contains some good houses. See ROMNEY.

RU'MOUR, *s.* [*rumor*, Lat., *rumeur*, Fr.] flying report, not well established; bruit; fame.

To RU'MOUR, *v. a.* to spread a report.

RU'MOURER, *s.* a reporter; a spreader of news.

RUMP, *s.* [*rumpff*, Teut.) the end of the back-bone; the buttocks; tail-piece of a bird.

To RU'MPLE, (*rúmpl*) *v. a.* [*rompelen*, Belg.) to wrinkle or disorder.

RU'MPLE, (*rúmpl*) *s.* [*hrympelle*, Sax.] a pucker, or plait made by negligence or carelessness.

RU'MSEY, a town in Hampshire, with a market on Saturday. It is governed by a mayor, 6 aldermen, 12 burgesses, a town-clerk, recorder. Pop. 5432. Here is a large manufactory for shalloon. It is 8 miles N. N. W. of Southampton, and 74 W. by S. of London.

To RUN, *v. n.* [*yrnan*, Sax., *rinnan*, Goth., *rennan*, Belg.] to move the legs very swiftly. Followed by *about*, to use the legs in motion; to move in a hurry. To pass with a quick motion. To take a course, applied to ships. To contend in a race. *To run away*, to make an escape, or leave unexpectedly. To stream or flow, applied to liquors. To be liquid, or melt. To pass. To go away or vanish. To move in any direction. To be busied upon, applied to the mind, and used with *on* or *upon*. Used with *over*, to be exuberant, or to be mentioned cursorily. To discharge matter, applied to wounds. To have a general tendency. Used with *after*, to search, to go out of the way for. Followed by *in with*, to close or comply, to agree. *To run away with*, to hurry without deliberation. *To run over*, to be so much as to flow over; to be so full as to overflown. Actively, to melt or cast; applied to metals. Applied to fortune; to hazard, risk, or venture. *To run down*, to chase till weary. Figuratively, to crush or overbear. *To run through*, to stab or pierce with a weapon, so that the point appear on the contrary side; to pass through.

RUN, *s.* the act of running. Course, motion, or direction. Flow or cadence, applied to verse. Uncontrolled course of humour. Long reception; continued success; *At the long run*, signifies the end, or at last.

RU'NAGATE, *s.* [corrupted from *runégat*, Fr.] an apostate; a deserter, fugitive, rebel, renegado.

RU'NAWAY, *s.* one that flies from danger; a fugitive.

RU'NDLE, *s.* a round or step of a ladder. Something put round an axis; a peritochium. In botany, a composition of flowers, in which a number of slender fruit-stalks proceed from the same centre, and rise nearly to the same height, so as to form a regular surface at the top; as in the hemlock, carrot, and cow's parsnep. Rundles of flowers are frequently called umbels; and the plants producing them are said to be umbelliferous plants.

RU'NDLET, *s.* [perhaps from *runlet* or *roundlet*] a small barrel. In botany, the fruit-stalks which compose a rundle are often divided at the top into several smaller fruit-stalks; and these smaller sets of fruit-stalks are called rundlets. The fruit-stalks of a rundle and of a rundlet are called spokes. The hemlock, carrot, and angelica, furnish examples.

RUNG, the pret. and part. pass. of RING.

RU'NIC, *a.* a term applied to the language and letters of the ancient Goths, Danes, and other neighbouring nations; its derivation is uncertain.

RU'NNEL, *s.* a rivulet; a small brook.

RU'NNER, *s.* one that runs. A racer. A messenger. One employed by a banker or newsmonger to collect money or news abroad. A shooting sprig. One of the stones of a mill. A bird.

RU'NNET, *s.* [*gerunnen*, Sax.] a liquor made by steeping the stomach of a calf in hot water, and used for curdling milk. Sometimes, but improperly, spelt *rennet*.

RU'NNION, *s.* a paltry scurvy wretch.

RU'NNYMEAD, a celebrated mead, near Egham, in Surrey, where king John was compelled to sign Magna Charta and *Charta de Foresta*. See WRAYSBURY.

RUNT, *s.* [*runt*, in the Teutonic dialect signifies a bull or cow, and is used by us in contempt for small cattle; as *kefyl*, the Welsh term for a horse, is used for a worthless horse] any animal small below the natural growth of its kind.

RUPEE', *s.* an Indian coin, value 2*s.* 3*d.*

RU'PTION, *s.* [*ruptus*, from *rumpo* to break, Lat.] a breach.

RU'PTURE, *s.* [Fr. *ruptus*, from *rumpo* to break, Lat.] the act of breaking; the state of a thing bursting. A breach of peace, or act of hostility. An eruption of the gut; hernia.

To RU'PTURE, *v. a.* to break; to burst; to suffer disruption.

RU'PTUREWORT, *s.* a plant of which the British species are three, viz., the smooth, rough, and sea rupture-wort. The first of these species is a little saltish and astringent, and increases the secretions by the kidneys. The juice is said to take away specks in the eyes. The least rupture-wort, otherwise called allseed, is the little flax found in wet gravelly soil, and flowers in August.

RU'RAL, *a.* [Fr. *ruralis*, from *rus* the country, Lat.] belonging to, existing in, or resembling the country.

RURALITY, *s.* the quality of being rural.

RURI'COLIST, *s.* [from *rus* the country, and *colo* to cultivate, Lat.] an inhabitant of the country.

RURI'GENOUS, *a.* [from *rus* the country, and *rigno* to generate, Lat.] born in the country.

RUSE, (*ruze*) *s.* [Fr.] cunning; artifice; little stratagem; trick; fraud; deceit.

RUSH, *s.* [*risc*, Sax.] a plant of which there are 11 English species, properly so called. The blossoms of all the sorts are brown, or approaching to blackness. The flowering rush is the water gladiole, having long and narrow root-leaves, a naked cylindrical stem, and purple and white blossoms. It is found in muddy ditches, and flowers in June. The hare's tail rush is a sort of cottongrass found on bogs. The least rush, called also small Plymouth rush-grass, is a species of bulrush, found on wet and sandy ground. Any thing proverbially worthless.

To RUSH, *v. n.* [*hreosan*, Sax.] to move violently and rapidly.

RUSH, *s.* a violent course or motion.

RU'SHGRASS, a genus of the grasses. The long-rooted bastard cyperus, round black-headed bogrush, brown bastard cyperus, compressed bastard cyperus, and white-flowered rushgrass, are the British species.

RU'SHLIGHT, (*rúshlīt*) *s.* a candle made of a rush stripped of its bark for a wick, and dipped in tallow.

RU'SHY, *a.* abounding with rushes; made of rushes.

RUSK, *s.* [*risc*, Sax.] hard or rough bread made for store.

RU'SMA, *s.* a brown and light iron substance, with half as much quick-lime steeped in water, the Turkish women make their silothron, to take off hair.

RU'SSET. *a.* [*rousset*, Fr.] of a reddish brown. Used by Sir Isaac Newton for gray. Coarse, rustic, or homespun.

RU'SSET, *s.* coarse or country dress.

RU'SSET, or RU'SSETING, *s.* name given to several species of pears or apples, on account of their colour.

RUSSIA, (*Rúshia*) the empire of, is a large country partly in Asia, and partly in Europe, bounded on the N. by the Frozen Sea; on the S. by Great Tartary, the Caspian Sea, and Persia; on the E. by the Sea of Japan, and on the W. by Poland and Sweden. There were three countries that had the name of Russia; namely, Red Russia; White Russia, which comprehends Lithuania; and Black Russia, which comprehends the government of Kaluga, Moscow, Tula, Rezan, Voledimir, and Yaroslaf; and hence his imperial Majesty takes the title of emperor of all the Russias. This empire, taken altogether, that is, with the conquests made in Asia, may be likened to a square; whose sides are 2,000 miles each. The seas of Russia are the Baltic, the White Sea, the Frozen Ocean, the Black Sea, near the frontiers of Turkey, and the Caspian Sea. There are also five large rivers, namely, the Nieper, or Boristhenes, which runs between Lithuania and Poland; the Wolga, which runs through the middle of the country, and falls into the Caspian Sea; the Don, which after several turnings runs into Little Tartary, and falls into the sea of Asoph; the Dune, which running northward falls into the White Sea; and the Oby, which running north falls into the Frozen Ocean. It may easily be conceived that a country of such vast extent must lie in different climates, and that the soil must be very different. The most fertile part is near the frontiers of Poland; insomuch that the inhabitants are able to supply their neighbours with corn; the N. part is not only more cold, but more marshy, and overrun with forests, inhabited chiefly by wild beasts. Besides domestic animals, there are wild beeves, rein-deer, martens, white and black foxes, weasels, ermines, and sables, whose skins make the best furs in the world. In Russia there are also large quantities of cotten and silk, with which they make all sorts of stuffs; the other merchandises are skins, furs, Russia-leather, talc, tallow, hemp. Russia-cloth, honey, wax, and almost all the merchandise of China, India, Persia, Turkey, and some European countries. The inhabitants in general are robust, well-shaped, and of pretty good complexions; they are great eaters, and very fond of brandy. They were formerly the most ignorant brutish people in the world; but they are making a rapid progress in every social and elegant improvement and refinement. Their religion is that of the Greeks, and they depended formerly on the Greek patriarch, who resided at Constantinople. The church is governed by a patriarch, and under him there are four metropolitans, and eight archbishops. The emperor or empress is an absolute and despotic sovereign, and all the subjects are reckoned slaves. The ordinary revenue of this vast empire is 20,000,000 of rubles, which is partly drawn from contributions, partly from duties on merchandises, and partly from farms. The orders of knighthood are that of St. Andrew, St. Catharine, and St. Alexander Newski, which are all of late institution. In 1812, Russia was invaded by an immense army, under the emperor Napoleon, who, after defeating the Russian forces in several sanguinary battles, marched to Moscow with the intention of wintering there, and proceeding in the spring to St. Petersburgh; but the Russians, in a phrensy of barbarous self-devotion, defeated his projects by setting fire to their city; thus compelling him to commence a retreat, during a most severe winter, in the course of which it is computed, that nearly 400,000 men were destroyed by the elements and the swords of the Russians. By the arrangement made at the congress of Vienna, 1815, Poland has been added to the dominions of the emperor of Russia. Pop. 56,000,000.

RUST, *s.* [*rust*, Sax.] the red scales of iron owing to moisture. The calx or flour of any metal. Loss of power by inactivity. Matter bred by corruption.

To RUST, *v. n.* to have its surface corroded or tarnished. To degenerate or grow inactive by idleness. Actively, to make rusty.

RU'STIC, *a.* [*rusticus*, from *rus* the country, Lat.] rural; country. Rude or unpolite. Savage. Artless; simple. Plain or unadorned. In architecture, a kind of building in imitation of nature.

RU'STICAL, *a.* [*rusticus*, from *rus* the country, Lat.] rough; savage; unpolite.

RU'STICALLY, *ad.* savagely; inelegantly; rudely.

To RU'STICATE, *v. n.* [*rusticor*, from *rus* the country, Lat.] to reside in the country. Actively, to banish into the country.

RUSTI'CITY, *s.* [*rusticitas*, from *rus* the country, Lat.] the quality of one who lives in the country. Broadness of pronunciation; rudeness of manners. Rural appearance. Simplicity.

RU'STINESS, *s.* the quality or state of being rusty.

To RU'STLE, (*rústl*) *v. n.* [*hristlan*, Sax.] to make a noise like that of silk, when brushing against any thing; like that of trees when blown by the wind, or that of a hedge when pierced by a beast.

RU'STY, *a.* covered with rust. Impaired by inactivity.

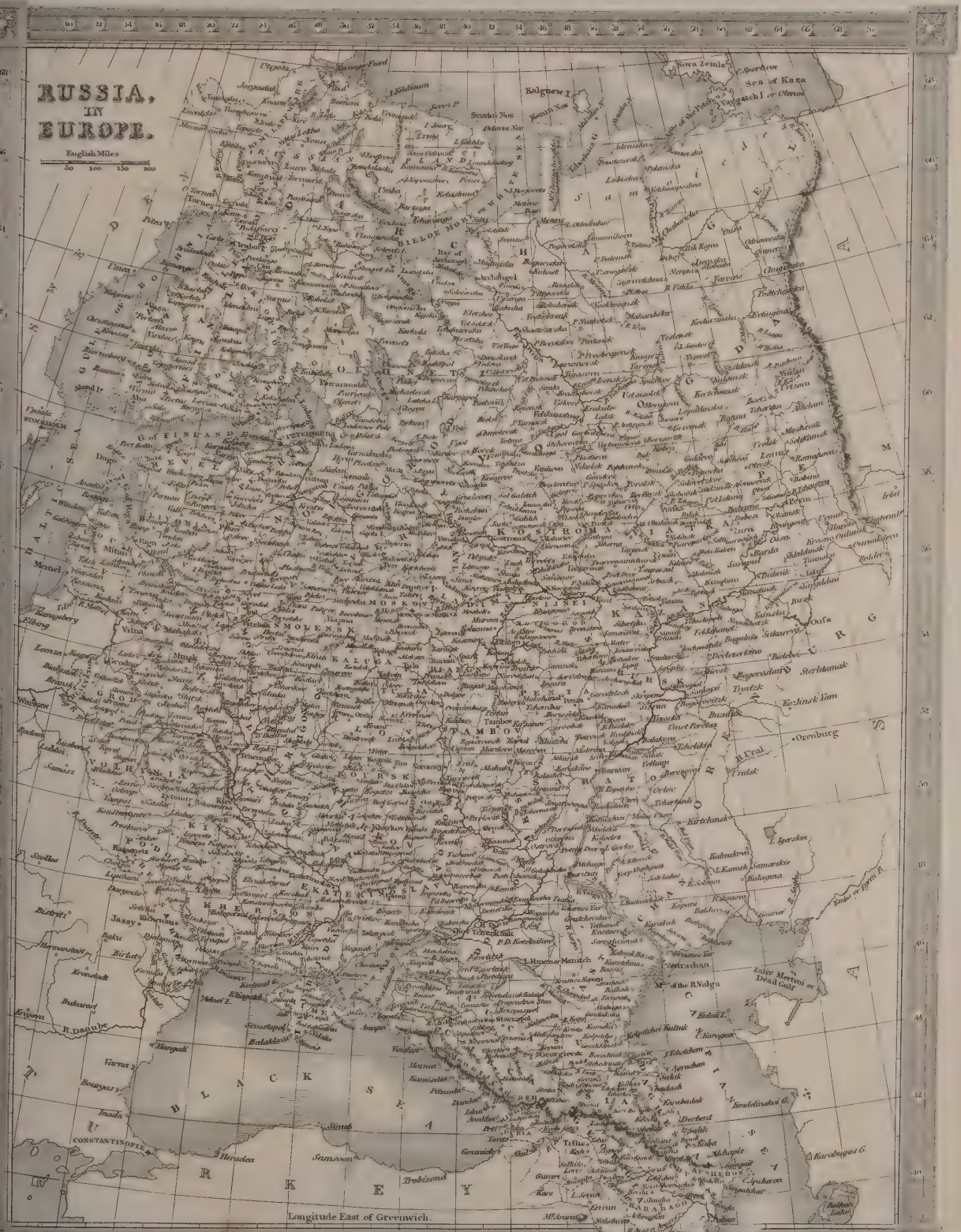
RU'STYBACK, *s.* a genus of the ferns. The forked, hairy, and marsh rustyback, are the English species. The two first species are found in the clefts of rocks, and the latter in turf bogs.

To RUT, *v. n.* [from *rut*, Fr.] to have a desire of coming together, applied to deer.

RUT, *s.* (see the verb) the copulation of deer. A hole worn by the track of a wheel, from *route*, Fr.

RUTHIN, or *RUTHYN*, a town of Denbighshire, 15 miles S. W. of Holywell, and 206 N. W. of London Market on Monday.

RUTLANDSHIRE, the smallest county of England,



London: Published by Thomas Kelly, 17, Paternoster Row.

15 miles in length, and 11 in breadth. It is supposed to have received its name from the red colour of the soil, which, in some parts, is a sort of ruddle, staining the fleeces of the sheep. It is bounded on the W. by Leicestershire; on the N. by Nottinghamshire and Lincolnshire, and on the E. and S. E. by Lincolnshire and Northamptonshire. It contains 48 parishes, and two market-towns. The air is very good, and the soil rich, producing excellent corn, and feeding a great number of cattle and sheep. The principal rivers are the Welland, and the Guash or Wash. Oakham, in the fertile vale of Catmose, is the county town. Pop. 21,340.

RUTH, (*rūth*) *s.* [from *rue*] mercy; pity; tenderness. sorrow for the misery of another. Out of use.

RU'THFUL *a.* rueful; woeful; sorrowful.

RU'THFULLY, *ad.* woefully; sadly; sorrowfully.

RU'THLESS, *a.* cruel; pitiless; barbarous.

RU'THLESSLY, *ad.* cruelly; barbarously.

RU'THLESSNESS, *s.* want of pity.

RU'TTIER, *s.* [*routiere*, Fr.] a direction of the road or course at sea.

RU'TTISH, *a.* wanton or lecherous.

RYE, *s.* [*ryge*, Sax.] a coarse kind of bread corn. A disease in hawks.

RYE, a town in Sussex, with two markets, on Wednesday and Saturday. It is one of the cinque ports, and is governed by a mayor and jurats, and sends one member to parliament. It is 34 miles S. E. by S. of Tonbridge, and 61 on the same point from London. Pop. 3715.

RYE'GATE, a town in Surrey, with a market-house, which was formerly a chapel dedicated to Thomas à Becket. The neighbourhood abounds with fullers'-earth and medicinal plants. It is charmingly situated in the vale of Holmesdale, 16 miles E. of Guildford, and 21 S. of London. Market on Tuesday, and a monthly one on Wednesday. Pop. 3391. Sends one member to parliament.

S.

S IS the eighteenth letter, and fourteenth consonant of our alphabet. In the beginning of a word, *s* has invariably its natural and genuine sound; in the middle of it, it is sometimes uttered with a stronger appulse of the tongue to the palate, like *z*; as *rose, prose, rosy, easier, miser, nosel, resident, busy*, &c. In the end of monosyllables it sometimes sounds like *s*; as in *this, thus*, &c., and sometimes like *z*; as in *as, has, is, his*, &c., and generally where *es* stands in verbs for *eth*, as *gives*. In some words it is silent, as in *isle, viscount*, &c. At the end of words it is often doubled, whereby they become hard and harsh; as in *brass, kiss, loss, mass, trespass*, &c. In writing or printing, the long *ſ* is frequently used at the beginning and middle of words, and the short *s* at the end. In abbreviations, S stands for *societas* or *socius*, as R. S. S. for *regiæ societatis socius*, i. e., fellow of the royal society. In medicinal prescriptions S. A. signifies *secundum artem*, i. e., according to the rules of art. Used as a numeral, S anciently denoted seven. In books of navigation, S stands for south; S. E. for south-east; S. W. for south-west, &c.

SABA'OTH, *s.* [from *tzaba* an host or army, Heb.] a name given to God in the holy scriptures, implying his omnipotence, or sole disposal of the events of war, and absolute government of the angelic orders.

SA'BBATH, *s.* [from *sabbath* rest, Heb.] the seventh day of the week. A day appointed for religious duties, and a total cessation from work, in commemoration of God's resting on the seventh day; but is kept by Christians on the first day of the week, in commemoration of Christ rising from the dead on that day. Intermission of pain or sorrow; time of rest.

SA'BBATH-BREAKER, *s.* one that violates the sabbath, by doing those things therein which are forbidden him to do in the holy scriptures.

SABBA'TICAL, *a.* [from *sabbath* rest, Heb.] resembling the sabbath; enjoying or bringing intermission of labour.

SABBA'TISM, *a.* [*sabbatum*, Lat., from *sabbath* rest, Heb.] rigid observance of the sabbath superstitiously.

SA'BINE, *s.* [*sabine*, Fr. *sabina*, Lat.] a plant, the same with savin.

SA'BLE, (*sábl*) *s.* [*zibella*, Lat.] fur. In zoology, a black species of weazel which inhabits the northern parts of Asia, and America. Their furs are esteemed more valuable than that of any other animal.

SA'BLE, (*sábl*) *a.* [*sable*, Fr.] black. Used mostly by heralds and poets.

SA BLESTAN, a province of Persia, S. of Candahar. It is a mountainous country, little known to Europeans.

SA'BLIERE, *s.* [Fr.] is a piece of timber as long, but not as thick, as a beam. A sand-pit.

SA'BRE, (*sáber*) *s.* [*sabre*, Fr.] a scimitar, or sword with a convex edge; a falchion.

SABULO'SITY, *s.* [from *sabulum* sand, Lat.] sandiness; grittiness.

SA'BULOUS, *a.* [from *sabulum* sand, Lat.] sandy or gritty.

SACCA'DE, (*sakkáde*) *s.* [Fr.] a violent check given to a horse, by tightening the reins very suddenly.

SA'CCHARINE, (*sákkarine*) *a.* [from *saccharum* sugar, Lat.] possessing the taste or any other qualities of sugar.

SACCHOLA'CTIC, *a.* in chemistry, belonging to mucus or gum.

SA'CCHOLATES, *s.* in chemistry, salts formed by the combination of any base with saccholactic acid.

SACERDO'TAL, *a.* [from *sacerdos* a priest, Lat.] belonging to priesthood; priestly.

SA'CHEL, *s.* a small leather bag, used by children to carry their books in.

SA'CHEM, *s.* a name given to a chief, or prince, among the West Indians.

SACK, *s.* [*sak*, Heb. *sakkos*, Gr. *saccus*, Lat. *sac*, Fr. *sach*, Brit. *sæc*. Sax. *saco*, Port., &c. &c. It is observed of this word, that it is found in almost all languages, and is therefore conceived to be antediluvian] a large bag. The measure of three bushels. A loose robe worn by a woman. A kind of sweet wine, from *sec*, Fr. The act of storming, plundering, or pillaging a town. Pillage or plunder, from *sucar*, Span.

To SACK, *v. a.* to put up in bags. To take by storm; to plunder, pillage, lay waste, or destroy.

SA'CKBUT, *s.* [*sacabuche*, Span. *sambuca*, Lat. *sambuque*, Fr.] a musical instrument of the wind kind, resembling a trumpet in its use, but differing from it in form and size.

SA'CKCLOTH, *s.* a coarse cloth of which sacks are made, formerly worn in times of public fasting and lamentation.

SA'CKER, *s.* one that takes and pillages a town.

SA'CKPOSSET, *s.* a posset made of milk, sack, and some other ingredients.

SA'CRAMENT, *s.* [*sacrement*, Fr. *sacramentum*, from *sacer* holy, and *mens* mind, Lat.] an oath or any other ceremony producing a strong and lasting obligation. An outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace, given unto us, ordained by Christ himself, and received as a pledge to assure us of the reception of such grace. The eucharist or holy communion.

SACRAME'NTAL, *a.* [*sacramental* or *sacramentel*, Fr.] belonging to the sacrament.

SACRAME'NTALLY, *ad.* after the manner of a sacrament.

SA'CRED, *a.* [*sacre*, Fr. *sacer*, Lat.] set apart for holy uses. Consecrated; holy. Inviolable.

SA'CREDLY, *ad.* inviolably; religiously.

SA'CREDNESS, *s.* holiness; sanctity.

SACRI'FIC, *a.* [*sacrificus*, Lat.] employed in sacrifice.

SACRI'FICABLE, *a.* capable of being offered in sacrifice.

SACRIFICA'TOR, *s.* [*sacrificateur*, Fr. from *sacer* holy, and *facio* to make, Lat.] sacrificer; offerer of sacrifice.

To SA'CRIFICE, *v. a.* [*sacrificer*, Fr. from *sacer* holy, and *facio* to make, Lat.] to offer any thing to heaven. To destroy, or give up for the sake of something else. To kill. To devote with loss. Neuterly, to make offerings to God.

SA'CRIFICE, *s.* [Fr. from *sacer* holy, and *facio* to make, Lat.] the act of offering to heaven. Any thing offered to heaven, Any thing destroyed or quitted for the sake of something else. Any thing destroyed.

SA'CRIFICER, *s.* one that sacrifices.

SACRIFI'CIAL, (*sacrifishial*) *a.* performing sacrifice; belonging to sacrifices.

SA'CRILEGE, *s.* [Fr. from *sacer* holy, and *lego* to steal, Lat.] the crime of taking any thing dedicated to divine worship, or profaning any thing sacred.

SACRILE'GIOUS, *a.* [from *sacer* holy, and *lego* to steal, Lat.] polluted with the crime of sacrilege; violating things sacred.

SACRILE'GIOUSLY, *ad.* profanely; in a sacrilegious manner.

SA'CRIST, or SA'CRISTAN, *s.* [*sacristain*, Fr.] one that has the charge or care of the utensils or moveables of a church.

SA'CRISTY, *s.* [*sacristie*, Fr.] an apartment where the consecrated vessels or moveables of a church are kept. A vestry.

SAD, *a.* [the etymology uncertain; probably a contraction for *sagged*, heavy, burdened, overwhelmed, from *To sag* to load full of sorrow. Melancholy; gloomy. Grave; serious. Calamitous; afflictive. Dark, applied to colour. Heavy; weighty. "More *sad* than lump of lead." *Fairy Queen.*

To SA'DDEN, (*sádn*) *v. a.* to make sorrowful, melancholy, or gloomy. To darken. To make cohesive, applied to land.

SA'DDLE, (*sádl*) *s.* [*sádl*, Sax. *sadel*, Fr.] the seat put on a horse's back for a person to sit on.

To SA'DDLE, (*sádl*) *v. a.* to cover with, or put on a saddle. Figuratively, to load or burden.

SA'DDLEBACKED, *a.* hunchbacked, applied to men. Having the back low, and the head and neck raised, applied to a horse.

SA'DDLER, or SA'DDLE-MAKER, *s.* one that makes saddles.

SA'DDLEWORTH, a district of Yorkshire, on the borders of Cheshire and Lincolnshire.

SA'DDUCEES, an heretical sect among the Jews, opposite both in principles and every thing else to the Pharisees. They were so called, say some, from SADOCK, the supposed founder of their sect; or according to others, from Heb. (*tsdek*) a word signifying *justice*. They held the most impious tenets in religion. They denied the resurrection of the dead, and even, like the Epicureans, a future state; affirming, as the others did, that the human soul perished with the body. They utterly denied the existence of angels, and of all spirits except of God. This dangerous and wicked heresy, as many learned men think, was occasioned by their wilfully mistaking the doctrine of their master Sochæus, who used to press upon his disciples the disinterested love of virtue, insisting that men ought to serve God, not as mercenary slaves do their masters, through fear, and for their own advantage, but for his own sake, and for pure love of virtue, without any expectation of reward. This doctrine, harmless in itself, led them to conclude, though falsely, that their master had absolutely denied any state of future rewards. In consequence of their other principles, they denied likewise the providence of God, or that he concerned himself in any sense with the affairs of men. These atheistical principles rendered them justly odious to the people. How they could deny a divine providence is very unaccountable, since they received as inspired writings the Pentateuch, or five books of Moses, which are one continued history of the exercise of such a divine interposition in the affairs of the world.

SA'DLY, *ad.* miserably; mournfully.

SA'DNESS, *s.* the state of a person in affliction. Melancholy look; dejection of mind. Seriousness, or sedate gravity.

SAFE, *a.* [*sauf*, Fr. *salvus*, Lat.] free from danger, hurt, or loss. Secure.

SAFE, *s.* a place to put victuals in free from mice, &c.; a pantry; a buttery.

SA'FECONDUCT, *s.* a guard through an enemy's country. Convoy. A pass.

SA'FEGUARD, *s.* defence or security from danger. A convoy. A pass, or warrant to pass.

SA'FELY, *ad.* with safety.

SA'FENESS, *s.* the quality of being free from danger.

SA'FETY, *s.* freedom from danger or hurt. Custody, or the state of being secured from escaping.

SA'FFRON, *s.* [*safran*, Fr. *saphar*, Arab.] a flower or plant which is used in medicine, and for tincturing any thing yellow. See CROCUS.

SA'FFRON, *a.* yellow, or of the colour of saffron.

SA'FFRON-WALDEN. See WALDON.

To SAG, *v. n.* to hang heavy. Actively, to load.

SAGA'CIOUS, (*sagáshious*) *a.* [*sagax*, Lat.] quick of scent or thought. Acute in making discoveries.

SAGA'CIOUSLY, (*sagáshiously*) *ad.* with quick scent. With acuteness of penetration.

SAGA'CIOUSNESS, (*sagáshiousness*) *s.* the quality of being sagacious.

SAGA'CITY, *s.* [*sagax*, sagacious, Lat.] quickness of scent. Acuteness of discovery, or apprehension. The faculty by which we find out intermediate ideas, to discover the connexion between each link of the chain, whereby the extremes are held together.

SA'GAMORE, *s.* a king or supreme ruler among the Indians. The juice of some unknown plant used in medicine.

SAGE, *s.* [*sauge*, Fr.] an herb used in cooking.

SAGE, *a.* [*sage*, Fr.] wise, grave, prudent, discreet.

SAGE, *s.* [*sage*, Fr.] a person of gravity and wisdom.

SA'GELY, *ad.* gravely; prudently.

SA'GENESS, *s.* wisdom; gravity.

SAGI'TTA, in astronomy, the Arrow or Dart, a constellation of the northern hemisphere, near the Eagle.

SA'GITTAL, (*sajittal*) *a.* [from *sagitta* an arrow, Lat.] belonging to an arrow. In anatomy, applied to a suture of the head, resembling an arrow.

SA'GITTARY, (*sájittary*) *s.* [*sagittarius*, from *sagitta* an arrow, Lat.] a centaur. The name of one of the southern signs of the zodiac, which the sun enters on the 22d of November.

SA'GO, *s.* the pith of a tree called Landan, growing in the Molucca Islands in the East Indies; and is of considerable use in diet, as a restorative and nourisher.

SA'IC, *s.* [*saica*, Ital. *saique*, Fr.] a Turkish vessel used in carrying merchandise.

SAID, pret. and part. pass. of SAY.

SAIL, *s.* [*segl*, Sax. *seyl*, Belg.] a piece of canvass which catches the wind, and by that means moves a vessel on the water. In poetry, a wing. A ship or vessel. *To strike sail*, is to lower the sail; and used figuratively, for abating of pomp or superiority.

To SAIL, *v. n.* to move by means of sails. To pass by water. To swim. To pass along smoothly. Actively, to pass by means of sails. To pass through.

SA'ILER, or SA'ILOR, *s.* [*sailer* is most agreeable to analogy, but *sailor* is most commonly used] a seaman. SYNON. *Sailor* is used with most propriety with respect to the common men; or, in the sea phrase, those before the mast. *Seaman* agrees best with regard to the superior class of the ship's company, such as the officers, boatswain, gunner, &c. *Mariner* relates more to those who gain their livelihood at sea, but who are generally their own masters; as fishermen. We say, an able *sailor*; an expert *seaman*; a bold *mariner*.

SA'ILYARD, *s.* the pole on which the sail is extended.

SAINT, *s.* [from *sanctus* holy, Lat.] a person eminent for piety and virtue.

To SAINT, *v. a.* to number or reckon among the saints; to canonize. Neuterly, to act with a shew of piety.

SA'INTED, *a.* holy; reckoned among the saints.

SA'INTFOIN, or SAI'NFOIN, *s.* [Fr.] a genus of plants of which there are several species, but only one, viz., the cock's-head saintfoin, a native of England. It has winged leaves, prickly shells containing one seed, and red blossoms. It is cultivated like clover for feeding cattle, and is particularly advantageous in dry hilly situations, and chalky soils.

ST. JAMES' WORT, *s.* a plant; a species of groundsel.

ST. JOHN'S WORT, *s.* a plant. Several species of tutsan go by this name.

SA'INTLY, *ad.* like a saint; becoming a saint.

SA'INTONG, a ci-devant province of France, about 62 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. The river Charente runs through the middle of it, and renders it one of the finest and most fertile tracts in France, abounding in the various sorts of corn and fruits; and they make the best salt here in Europe. It now forms, with the late province of Aunis, the department of Lower Charente.

SA'INTSHIP, *s.* the character or qualities of a saint.

SAKE, *s.* [*sac*, Sax. *sæcke*, Belg.] final cause, end, or purpose. Regard to any person or thing.

SA'KER, *s.* [*saker* originally signifies a hawk, the pieces of artillery being often denominated from birds of prey] a small sort of cannon.

SAL, *s.* [Lat.] salt.—Often used in pharmacy.

SALA'CIOUS, (*saláshious*) *a.* [*salax*, Lat.] lustful.

SALA'CIOUSLY, (*saláshiously*) *ad.* lecherously; lustfully.

SALA'CITY, *s.* [*salacitas*, Lat.] lust; lechery.

SA'LAD, *s.* [*salade*, Fr.] herbs which are eaten raw.

SALAMA'NCA, an ancient, large, handsome, rich, and populous city of Spain, in Leon, with a famous university, consisting of 24 handsome colleges. The structure, called the schools, where all sorts of sciences are taught, is very large and curious, and is built of freestone. It is adorned with magnificent church-houses, a large public square, fine fountains, and every thing else that can contribute to the beauty and commodiousness of a city. There were formerly 7,000 students, when the Spanish monarchy was in a flourishing condition; and there are now upwards of 4,000, from all parts of the kingdom. The scholars are all clothed like priests, having their heads shaved, and caps thereon. The cathedral is one of the handsomest in Spain, and has a fine steeple. There are also several fine convents, with church-houses belonging to them, adorned with images and some with curious pictures. It is seated partly in a plain, and partly on hills, and is surrounded by a wall. It is accounted one of the finest cities in the kingdom. The river Tormes, which washes its walls, has a bridge over it 300 paces long, built by the Romans; and without the walls is a fine Roman causeway. It is 31 miles S. E. of Miranda, 105 S. of Leon, and 88. N. W. of Madrid. Lat. 41. 8. N., long. 5. 16. W.

SALAMA'NDER, *s.* [*salamandre*, Fr. *salamandra*, Lat.] an animal supposed to live in the fire, and imagined to be very poisonous. *Ambrose Parcy* has a picture of the salamander, with a receipt for the bite; but there is no such creature, the name being now given to a poor harmless reptile. *Salamander's hair*, or *salamander's wool*, is a kind of asbestos, or mineral flax.

SALAMA'NDRINE, *a.* resembling a salamander.

SAL-AMMONIAC, *s.* in chemistry, a drug, supposed by the ancients to be generated in the sands near the temple of Jupiter Ammon, in Lybia, by the urine of camels, but it is now procured from a variety of substances. It is a combination of ammonia with the muriatic acid.

SA'LARY, *s.* [*salaire*, Fr. *salarium*, from *sal* salt, Lat.] because it was an allowance given to purchase victuals, of which salt was an important article] stated hire. Annual or periodical payment.

SALE, *s.* [*saal*, Belg.] the act of selling. Market, or vent. Price. A public or proclaimed exposition of goods by auction or at a market.

SA'LEABLE, *a.* fit to be sold.

SA'LEABLENESS, *a.* fitness for sale.

SA'LEBROUS, *a.* [*salebrosus*, Lat.] rugged; uneven.

SA'LESMAN, *s.* one who sells clothes ready made. One who sells cattle for others.

SA'LEWORK, *s.* work done in a careless manner, and fit only to be exposed in shops.

SA'LIANT, *a.* [Fr.] in heraldry, in a leaping posture. In fortification, projecting beyond the other works.

SA'LIENT, *a.* [from *salio* to leap, Lat.] leaping; panting; springing with a swift motion.

SA'LIFIABLE, *a.* in chemistry, capable of forming salts.

SA'LINE, or SA'LINOUS, *a.* [*salinus*, from *sal* salt, Lat.] saltish; consisting of salt.

SA'LIQUE LAW, (*Sálik*) a law made in France, according to some, by king Pharamond; or, according to others, by Philip the Long, which rendered women incapable of succeeding to the throne.

SAL'ISBURY, (*Sáulsbury*) or NEW SARUM, a city, and the capital of Wiltshire, containing about 9,000 inhabitants; with 2 markets, on Tuesday and Saturday. It is a bishop's see, has the title of an earldom, and is pleasantly situated on the river Avon, that waters most of the principal streets, which are large and spacious. It has several handsome buildings, particularly the cathedral, which is a stately handsome building with a lofty spire, and commonly said to have as many gates or doors as there are months in the year, as many windows as weeks, and as many pillars as days. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, &c., sends 2 members to parliament, and is 80 miles W. by S. of London.

SAL'ISBURY-PLAIN, in Wiltshire, extends 25 miles E. to Winchester, and 28 W. to Weymouth, and in some places it is from 35 to 40 miles in breadth. There are so many cross roads in it, and so few houses to take directions from, that Thomas, the eighth earl of Pembroke, planted a tree at the end of each mile-stone from hence to Shaftesbury for the traveller's guide. That part of it about the city is a chalky down, like East Kent. The other parts are noted

for feeding numerous flocks of sheep, some of which contain from 3,000 to 5,000 each, and several farmers hereabouts have two or three such flocks. By feeding the sheep upon the lands, after they are turned up with the plough, they become very fruitful, and bear very good wheat and other grain. In this plain, beside the famous Stonehenge, are traces of many Romish and British antiquities.

SALI'VA, *s.* [Lat.] the fluid by which the mouth and tongue are moistened. Spittle. Any thing spit.

SALI'VAL, or SA'LIVARY, *a.* relating to or consisting of spittle.

To SALI'VATE, *v. a.* to evacuate the spittle. To bring on a spitting by art.

SALIVA'TION, *s.* [*salivatio*, from *saliva* spittle, Lat.] a secretion of spittle. The state of a person who is under cure for any venereal or scrofulous complaint, by secreting spittle.

SALI'VOUS, *a.* [*salivosus*, from *saliva* spittle, Lat.] having the nature of spittle; consisting of spittle.

SALLEE, an ancient town of Fez, in Africa, long noted for its rovers, or pirates, who make prizes of all Christian ships that they meet, except there is a treaty to the contrary. It is 150 miles S. of Gibraltar. Lat. 34. 5. N., long. 6. 38. W.

SA'LLET, or SA'LLETING, *s.* corrupted from *salad*, and of the same signification.

SA'LLOW, (*sállō*) *s.* [*salix*, Lat.] a tree of the willow kind.

SA'LLOW, (*sállō*) *s.* [*salo* black, Teut.] sickly, morbid. Of a greenish yellow.

SA'LLOWNESS, (*sállōness*) *s.* yellowness; sickly paleness.

SA'LLOWTHORN, *s.* a shrub, also called sea buckthorn. The common sallowthorn is a kind of willow.

SA'LLY, *s.* [*saltie*, Fr.] an unexpected issue or eruption from a place besieged. A range of excursion. A flight, applied to wit. An escape, frolic, or extravagant flight.

To SA'LLY, *v. n.* to burst out suddenly from a place besieged.

SA'LLYPORT, *s.* a gate from which sallies are made.

SALMAGU'NDI, *s.* [corrupted from *selon mon gout*, Fr., according to my taste; or *c' est a mon gout*] a mixture of chopped meat, salmon, pickled herrings, &c.

SA'LMON, *s.* [*salmo*, Lat.] a large river fish.

SA'LMONTROUT, *s.* a trout somewhat resembling a salmon.

SALONICHI, formerly called *Thessalonica*, a seaport of Turkey in Europe, and capital of Macedonia, with an archbishop's see. It is large, populous, and rich, being about 10 miles in circumference. It is a place of great trade, carried on principally by the Greek Christians and the Jews, the former of which form 30 churches, and the latter as many synagogues: the Turks also have a few mosques. The principal merchandise is silk. It is seated at the bottom of a gulf of the same name, partly on the top, and partly on the side of a hill, near the river Varda, 50 miles N. of Larissa, and 270 W. of Constantinople. Lat. 40. 41. N., long. 22. 53. E.

SA'LSAFY, or SA'LSIFY, *s.* a provincial term for the purple goatsbeard.

SALSAMENTA'RIOUS, *a.* [*salsamentarius*, from *sal* salt, Lat.] belonging to salt things.

SALSOA'CID, *a.* [from *salsus* salt, and *acidus* sour, Lat.] having a taste compounded of saltness and sourness.

SALSU'GINOUS, *a.* [*salsugo*, from *sal* salt, Lat.] saltish; somewhat salt.

SALT, (*sault*) *s.* [*salt*, Goth. *sealt*, Sax. *sal*, Lat. *sel*, Fr.] a well-known crystallization employed in curing meat, and for various other purposes. In chemistry, an acid combined with an alkali, an earth, or a metallic oxyde. A taste or smack. Figuratively, wit, merriment.

SALT, (*sault*) *a.* having the taste of salt. Impregnated or seasoned with salt. Lecherous, from *salax*, Lat.

To SALT, (*sault*) *v. a.* to rub with salt. To season with salt.

SA'LTANT, *a.* [from *salto* to dance, Lat.] jumping; dancing.

SA'LTASH, a town of Cornwall, seated on the descen- of a steep hill. It consists of 3 streets, which are washed clean by every shower of rain. It has some trade, especit ally in malt, and is 6 miles N. W. of Plymouth, and 220 W. by S. of London. Market on Saturday.

SALTA'TION, *s.* [from *salto* to dance, Lat.] the act of dancing or jumping. Beat; palpitation.

SA'LTCAT, (*saúltcat*) *s.* a lump of salt, made at the salterns, and given to pigeons.

SA'LTCELLAR, *s.* a vessel of salt set on the table.

SA'LTER, (*saúlter*) *s.* one who makes or sells salt.

SA'LTERN, (*saúltern*) *s.* a place where salt is made.

SA'LTFLEET, *s.* a seaport of Lincolnshire, 33 miles N. E. of Lincoln, and 158 N. of London. Market on Saturday.

SA'LTIER, (*saúlter*) *s.* [*saultiere*, Fr.] in heraldry, a bearing in the form of a St. Andrew's cross.

SA'LTISH, *a.* somewhat salt.

SA'LTNESS, (*saúltness*) *s.* having the taste of salt.

SA'LTPAN, or SA'LTPIT, (*saúltpit*) *s.* a pit from whence salt is dug.

SALTPE'TRE, (*saultpéter*) *s.* [from *sal* salt, and *petra* a rock, Lat.] nitre.

SALTZBURGH, a country of Germany, W. of Austria, S. of Upper Bavaria, and N. of Carinthia. It is a mountainous country, but pretty fertile, and contains mines of copper, silver, and iron. No manner of grain is sown here, but hay of a very peculiar goodness is produced in every part. Here are considerable manufactures of steel and brass, as appears from the astonishing number of swords, sabres, muskets, cannon, &c., which are to be seen in the armories all over the country. It extends about 100 miles in length, and 60 in breadth. The principal town is of the same name.

SA'LTZBURGH, a large and ancient town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, capital of a territory of the same name, under the archbishop of Saltzburgh, who is a sovereign prince. It is populous, well-built, and seated on a mountain. The archbishop's palace is a superb structure, has a magnificent garden, adorned with statues, and planted with uncommon trees. This is his summer house, but that for winter contains 163 apartments, all richly furnished, without reckoning the halls and galleries. The university partly depends on the benedictine monks, who have a fine library in their monastery. In 1737, a separate college was built here for young gentlemen. The cathedral is built here of freestone and marble, and contains 5 organs. Near Saltzburg are some considerable salt works. It is seated on the river Saltz, 45 miles S. by W. of Passaw, and 140 W. S. by W. of Vienna.

SA'LVABILITY, *s.* possibility of being saved.

SA'LVABLE, *a.* [from *salvo* to save, Lat.] possible to be received to everlasting life.

SA'LVADOR, a town of Congo, capital of the county of Pemba, with a large palace, where the king resides, and a Portuguese bishop. It contains several churches, and about 40,000 inhabitants, of whom 4,000 are white. The Portuguese live in a quarter by themselves. It is seated on a craggy mountain, in lat. 5. 50. S., and long. 15. 39. E.

SA'LVAGE, *s.* [from *salvo* to save, Lat.] money paid by

the owners for retaking a vessel from an enemy; or for saving goods from the danger of the seas.

SALVA'TION, *s.* [from *salvo* to save, Lat.] preservation from eternal misery. Reception to a state of happiness.

SA'LVATORY, *s.* [*salvatoire*, Fr.] a place where any thing is preserved.

SALU'BRIOUS, *a.* [*salubris*, from *salus* health, Lat.] wholesome; promoting or confirming health.

SALU'BRITY, *s.* [*salubritas*, from *salus* health, Lat.] the quality of promoting health.

SALVE, (*sáv*) *s.* [from *salvus* safe, Lat.] any glutinous matter applied to wounds. Figuratively, help or remedy.

To SALVE, *v. a.* to cure with medicines. To help; to remedy. To help something by an excuse or reservation.

SA'LVER, *s.* a vessel on which glasses or other things are presented to guests.

SA'LVO, *s.* [Lat.] a form used in granting any thing: an exception, excuse, or reservation.

SA'LUTARINESS, *s.* wholesomeness, or the quality of promoting health.

SA'LUTARY, *a.* [from *salus* health, Lat.] wholesome; promoting or contributing to health.

SALUTA'TION, *s.* [Fr. from *salito* to salute, Lat.] the act or style of saluting; greeting; salute.

To SALU'TE, *v. a.* [from *salus* health, Lat.] to pay a person a compliment, or wish them well, at meeting. To greet; to hail. To please or gratify. To kiss.

SALU'TE, *s.* salutation; greeting. A kiss.

SALU'TER, *s.* he who salutes.

SALUTI'FEROUS, *a.* [from *salus* health, and *fero* to bring, Lat.] healthful; conducive to health.

SA'MARCAND, or *SA'MACAND*, (called also MAWARALNAHR) supposed to be the MARAKANDUS of the ancients, a very large and well-peopled city of Asia, capital of a kingdom of the same name, in the country of the Usbeck Tartars, with a famous academy of sciences, to which the Mahometans resort to study, from all the neighbouring countries. Many of the houses are built of stone, and it is fortified with strong bulwarks of earth. It was formerly the seat of Tamerlane the Great, as it now is of a Tartar prince, and carries on a great trade with Persia, Hindoostan, Chinese Tartary, &c. The silk paper made here is in great request throughout the East. The soil produces pears, apples, raisins, and melons, of an exquisite taste. It is pleasantly seated on the river Sogde, 150 miles E. by N. of Bokhara. Lat. 39. 50. N., long. 63. 20. E.

SAMA'RITANS, a sect of heretical Jews, who inhabited the country from which they derived their name. They preferred mount Gerizim, to Jerusalem, and are said to have rejected every part of the Old Testament except the five books of Moses.

SAME, *s.* [*samo*, Gothic, *sammo*, Swed.] not another; identical; very; of the like sort, kind, or degree. Mentioned before.

SA'MENESS, *s.* identity; the state of being not another, or not different.

SA'MLET, *s.* [a diminutive of *salmon;* whence *salmonet*, or *salmonlet*, and *samlet*] a small salmon.

SAMOGI'TIA, a province of Poland, by the Baltic Sea, about 175 miles in length, and 125 in breadth. It is full of forests and very high mountains, which feed a great number of cattle, and produce a large quantity of honey. There are also very active horses, in high esteem. The inhabitants are accounted clownish and honest; and they will not allow a young woman to go out in the night, without a candle in her hand, and two bells at her girdle. Rossentia and Wormia are the principal places.

SAMOYE'DES, The, once a numerous nation of Tartary, in Asia, but now strangely dispersed. They neither have, nor appear ever to have had, any kind of regular government. They have a large head, a flat face, high cheek bones, small eyes, a flat nose, a wide mouth, a yellow complexion, large ears, straight, harsh, black hair, a short neck, little or no beard, and short legs.

SAMP, *s.* a name given in America to a sort of bread made of the maize, or Indian corn.

SA'MPHIRE, *s.* an umbelliferous plant found on the sea-coast. Poor people on the sea-coast eat it as a potherb, and it is very generally used as a pickle. The golden samphire is a species of elecampane, flowering in August. The marsh samphire is the jointed glasswort. The prickly samphire, or sea parsnep, is a species of the echinophora of Linnæus.

SA'MPLE, (*sampl*) *s.* [from *example*] a specimen; a part shewed, that judgment may be made of the whole.

SA'MPLER, *s.* [*exemplar*, Lat.] a pattern of work. A piece of work wrought by girls to teach them marking, &c.

SA'NABLE, *a.* [from *sano* to cure, Lat.] curable; remediable.

SANA'TION, *s.* [from *sano* to cure, Lat.] the act of curing.

SA'NATIVE, *a.* [from *sano* to cure, Lat.] having the power to heal or cure.

SANCTIFICA'TION, *s.* [*sanctification*, Fr.] the state of being freed, or the act of freeing, from the dominion of sin. The act of making holy; consecration.

SA'NCTIFIER, *s.* one that sanctifies or consecrates.

SA'NCTIFY, *v. a.* to free from the pollution and power of sin. To free from guilt. To make holy. To secure from violation.

SANCTIMO'NIOUS, *a.* [*sanctimonia*, from sanctus holy, Lat.] having the appearance of a saint; saintly.

SA'NCTIMONY, *s.* [*sanctimonia*, from *sanctus* holy, Lat.] a scrupulous austerity; appearance of holiness; holiness.

SA'NCTION, (*sánkshon*) *s.* [from *sancio* to ratify, Lat.] the act which confirms a thing, and makes it obligatory.

SA'NCTITUDE, *s.* [from *sanctus* holy, Lat.] holiness; goodness.

SA'NCTITY, *s.* [*sanctitas*, from *sanctus* holy, Lat.] a state of holiness. Goodness; godliness; purity. An holy being; angel.

SA'NCTUARY, *s.* [*sanctuarium*, from *sanctus* holy, Lat.] a holy place. A place of refuge, or protection; asylum. Shelter or protection.

SAND, *s.* [*sand*, Dan. and Belg.] a very small gritty earth. Particles of stone not joined, or after being joined, broken to powder. A barren country covered with sands.

SA'NDAL, *s.* [*sandale*, Fr. *sandalium*, Lat.] a loose shoe.

SA'NDARACH, (*sándarak*) *s.* [*sandaraque*, Fr. *sandaraca*, Lat.] a very beautiful native fossil, often injudiciously confounded with factitious red arsenic, and with the red matter formed by melting the common yellow orpiment. A dry hard resin of a whitish colour, of which pounce is made. The matter is commonly found in a bee-hive, commonly named *bees' bread*.

SA'NDBACH, a town in Cheshire, seated on the river Welock. In the market-place are two square stone-crosses, adorned with images. It is 26 miles E. of Chester, and 161 N. N. W. of London. Market on Thursdays.

SA'NDBLIND, *a.* afflicted with a defect in the sight, in which small particles seem continually flying before the eyes.

SA'NDED, *a.* barren, covered with sand.

SANDEMA'NIANS, *s.* in ecclesiastical history, a modern sect that originated in Scotland, about the year 1728, and were first called *Glassites*, from John Glass their founder; afterwards by their present name, in 1755, from Mr. Robert Sandeman, who wrote in favour of their principles. Their opinions and practices chiefly consist in their weekly administration of the Lord's Supper; their love-feasts, of which every member is required to partake; their kiss of charity used on this occasion; their weekly collection before the Lord's Supper for the support of the poor, and other expenses; mutual exhortation; abstinence from blood and things strangled; washing each other's feet, which they understand as a literal precept, &c. They maintain a plurality of elders, pastors, or bishops in each church. In discipline, they are very strict and severe. They are not, at present, a very numerous sect either in England or Scotland, and differ from the Calvinists in their notions of faith, which they deem a simple assent, and not a *justifying* faith.

SA'NDERLING, *s.* a bird.

SA'NDERS, *s.* [*santalum*, Lat.] a curious sort of Indian wood, of which there are three sorts, yellow, red, and green.

SA'NDEVER, *s.* [*saindever*, Fr.] the recrement or scum produced in making glass.

SA'NDISH, *a.* approaching to the nature of sand; loose.

SA'NDSTONE, *s.* a stone that crumbles into sand.

SA'NDWICH, a sea-port town of Kent, consisting of about 1,500 houses, most of them old and built with wood, though there are a few new ones built with brick and flints. The members properly belonging to it, as a Cinque Port, are Fordwich, Deal, Walmer, Ramsgate, Reculver, Stonar, and Sar. It was once a considerable sea-port, but it is now much decayed on account of the river Stour, on which it is seated, being so choked up with sand as to admit only small vessels. By these, however, it exports chiefly to the London markets, corn, malt, the largest and sweetest carrots, fruits, and seeds, the soil being remarkably good for all sorts of garden stuff. It is 13 miles E. of Canterbury, and 67 E. by S. of London. Markets on Wednesday and Saturday.

SA'NDWICH ISLANDS, a group of islands in the S. Sea, discovered by Capt. Cook, who gave them the above name in honour of the earl of Sandwich, under whose administration they were first visited. They lie between 19 and 22 deg. N. lat., and between 155 and 159 deg. W. long., and are 12 in number, the largest of which is called O'why'hee. The air of these islands is in general salubrious, and many of the vegetable productions are the same with those of the Society Islands. The inhabitants resemble those of O-Taheitee.

SA'NDWORT, *s.* in botany, the arenaria of Linnæus. Several species of chickweed are in this genus.

SA'NDY, *a.* abounding in, or consisting of, sand.

SA'NDYX, *s.* a ceruse burnt till it resembles red arsenic in colour; or red earth, probably the red orpiment.

SANE, *a.* [*sanus*, Lat.] whole; healthy; sound.

SANG, preter. of SING.

SA'NGIAC, *s.* a Turkish governor of a city or province.

SANGUI'FEROUS, *a.* [from *sanguis* blood, and *fero* to bring, Lat.] conveying blood.

SANGUIFICA'TION, *s.* [from *sanguis* blood, and *facio* to make, Lat.] the production of blood.

SA'NGUIFIER, *s.* producer of blood. "Bitters—the best *sanguifiers*." *Floyer.*

To SA'NGUIFY, *v. n.* [from *sanguis* blood, and *facio* to make, Lat.] to produce blood.

SA'NGUINARY, *a.* [from *sanguis* blood, Lat.] bloody; cruel; murderous.

SA'NGUINE, *a.* [from *sanguis* blood, Lat.] red or like blood, applied to colour. Abounding with blood. Cheerful, applied to temper. Warm, ardent, or confident.

SANGUI'NENESS, or SANGUI'NITY, *s.* ardour; heat of expectation; confidence.

SANGUI'NEOUS, *a.* [from *sanguis* blood, Lat.] constituting blood; abounding with blood.

SA'NHEDRIM, *s.* [*synedrium*, Lat., from *syn* together, and *hedra* a seat, Gr.] the supreme council or court of judicature among the Jews, consisting of seventy elders, over whom the priest presided.

SA'NICLE, *s.* [*sanicle*, Fr., *sanicula*, Lat.] an umbelliferous plant found in woods and hedges, and flowering in May and June. The leaves are slightly bitter and astringent. The Yorkshire sanicle is the common butterwort. The juice of the leaves kills lice; and the common people use it to cure the cracks or chops in cows' udders.

SA'NIES, *s.* [Lat.] serous putrid matter issuing from an ulcer. It is thinner than pus.

SA'NIOUS, *a.* [from *sanies* corrupt matter, Lat.] running with a thin and undigested matter.

SA'NITY, *s.* [from *sanus* healthful, Lat.] health; soundness of mind.

SANK, preter. of SINK.

SA'NQUAHAR, a borough town of Scotland, in the county of Nithsdale, 25 miles N. of Dumfries, and 372 from London.

SAP, *s.* [*sap*, Belg., *sæpe*, Sax.] the juice which ascends in, and nourishes plants.

To SAP, *v. a.* [*sapper*, Fr., *zappare*, Ital.] to undermine; to demolish or subvert by digging under. Neuterly, to proceed by digging under.

SAP-COLOURS, a name given to various expressed vegetable juices of a viscid nature, which are inspissated by slow evaporation for the use of painters, &c., sap-green, gamboge, &c., are of this class.

SA'PID, *a.* [*sapidus*, Lat.] tasteful; palatable.

SAPI'DITY, SAP'IDNESS, *a.* tastefulness.

SA'PIENCE, *s.* [*sapientia*, from *sapio* to know, Lat.] the habit or disposition of mind which imports the love of wisdom. Wisdom; sageness; knowledge.

SA'PIENT, *a.* [*sapiens*, from *sapio* to know, Lat.] wise or sage.

SA'PLESS, *a.* [*saploos*, Belg.] destitute of sap, or vital juice. Dry; old; husky.

SA'PLING, *s.* a young tree or plant.

SAPONA'CEOUS, or SA'PONARY, *a.* [from *sapo* soap, Lat.] having the qualities of soap. Soapy.

SA'POR, *s.* [Lat.] taste; power of affecting or stimulating the palate.

SAPORI'FIC, *a.* [from *sapor* taste, and *facio* to make, Lat.] producing taste.

SA'PPHIRE, (*sáfire*) [*sapphirus*, Lat.] a precious stone of a beautiful sky colour.

SA'PPINESS, *s.* the quality of abounding in sap or juice. Figuratively, defect of understanding.

SA'PPY, *a.* abounding in sap; juicy; succulent. Young; weak or infirm.

SA'RABAND, *s.* [*sarabande*, Fr. *çarabande*, Span.] a musical composition, generally played very grave and serious; also a Spanish dance.

SA'RACENS, the general name of a people celebrated some centuries ago, who came originally from the deserts of Arabia; *Sarra*, in their language signifying a desert. They were the first disciples of Mahomet, and within 60 years after his death conquered a considerable part of Asia, Africa, and Europe. They invaded France, and kept possession of Spain till the year 1511, when they were finally

expelled. They also maintained a war in Palestine a long time, against the Western Christians, and at length drove them entirely out of it; but now there are no people of that name, for the descendants of those who conquered Spain, are called Moors.

SA'RAGOSSA, a city of Spain, in Arragon, with an archbishop's see, an university, and a court of inquisition. It is said to have been built by the Phœnicians; and the Romans sent a colony here in the reign of Augustus, whence it had the name of Cæsar Augustus, which, by corruption, has been changed into Saragossa. It is large, handsome, and well built. The streets are long, broad, well paved, and very clean, and the houses from three to six stories high. It is adorned with many magnificent buildings, and they reckon 17 large church houses, and 14 handsome monasteries, not to mention others less considerable. The river Ebro runs across the place, dividing it in two; and on its banks is a handsome quay, which serves for a public walk. This city is celebrated for her brave resistance when besieged by the French 1808—9, on which occasion a considerable portion of it was destroyed by the besiegers. The cathedral is a spacious Gothic building; but the finest is that of Nuestra Segnora del Pilar, seated on the side of the Ebro, and is a place of the greatest resort for devotees in Spain. They exhibit a Madona here, or a statue of Mary and the Infant, which, like the Diana of the Ephesians, is said to have been miraculously obtained. It stands on a marble pillar, but the place is so dark, that it cannot be seen without the assistance of lamps, which are 50 in number. The ornaments of this image are very rich, the crown being full of precious stones of an inestimable price; scarce any thing to be seen but gold and jewels; and a vast number of people come in pilgrimage hither. The town-house is a sumptuous structure; in the hall are the pictures of all the kings of Arragon, and in the corner of it a St. George on horseback, with a dragon of white marble under him. Saragossa is seated in a large plain, where the Ebro receives two other rivers; and over it are two bridges, one of stone, and the other of wood, which latter has been thought the most beautiful in Europe. It is 137 miles W. of Barcelona, and 150 N. E. of Madrid. Lat. 41. 53. N., long. 0. 28. W. Pop. 50,000.

SA'RCASM, *s.* [*sarcasme*, Fr., *sarcasmus*, Lat.] a keen reproach; gibe; taunt.

SARCA'STIC, or SARCA'STICAL, *a.* satirical; taunting; severe.

SARCA'STICALLY, *ad.* tauntingly; severely.

SA'RCENET, *s.* a fine thin woven silk.

To SA'RCLE, (*sárkl*) *v. a.* [*sarculum* a weeding, Lat.] to weed corn.

SARCOCE'LE, *s.* [from *sark* flesh, and *kele* a tumour, Gr.] a fleshy excrescence of the testicles.

SARCO'LOGY, *s.* [from *sark* flesh, and *logos* a discourse, Gr.] is that part of anatomy which treats of the soft parts, viz., the muscles, intestines, arteries, veins, nerves, and fat.

SARCO'MA, *s.* [from *sark* flesh, Gr.] a fleshy excrescence growing in any part of the body, especially the nostrils.

SARCO'PHAGOUS, (*sarkófagus*) *a.* [from *sark* flesh, and *phago* to eat, Gr.] feeding on flesh. Caustic.

SARCO'PHAGY, *s.* [from *sark* flesh, and *phago* to eat, Gr.] the practice of eating flesh.

SARCO'TICS, *s.* [from *sark* flesh, Gr.] medicines which fill up ulcers with new flesh. Incarnatives.

SARDI'NIA, an island of the Mediterranean sea, 142 miles in length from N. to S., and 80 in breadth from E. to W. The soil is fertile in corn and wine, and there are a great number of oranges, citrons, and olives. On the coast is a fishery for anchovies and coral, of which they send large quantities to Genoa and Leghorn. Beeves and sheep are numerous, as well as horses, which are very good for labour and the road; it contains mines of silver, lead, sulphur, and alum, and they make a great deal of salt. This island has undergone various political revolutions. Cagliari is the capital.

SA'RDONYX, *s.* [from *sardios* a precious stone, and *onyx* a nail, Gr., on account of resembling a human nail in its colour] a species of onyx, whereon the white lies like a plate, of a reddish colour.

SARK, *s.* [*scyrk*, Sax.,] a shark. In Scotland, a shirt.

SARK, a little island lying between those of Guernsey and Jersey, on the coast of the department of the Channel.

SARSE, *s.* [*sas*, Fr.] a sieve made of fine lawn.

To SARSE, *v. a.* [*sasser*, Fr.] to sift through a lawn sieve.

SA'RUM, Old, an ancient borough of Wilts, which, though now reduced to a single farm-house, formerly sent two members to parliament, but it was disfranchised by the reform act of 1832. It once covered the summit of a high steep hill; but there is nothing now to be seen of it but some small ruins of a castle, with a double intrenchment, and a deep ditch. It is about a mile N. of Salisbury.

SASH, *s.* a belt, or silken band of net-work, worn by officers by way of distinction. A window, with large panes made with frames which go in grooves, and are let up and down by pulleys.

SA'SSAFRAS, *s.* in pharmacy, is the wood of an American tree of the laurel kind, imported in large straight blocks. It is said to be warm, aperient, and corroborant, and that it purifies the blood and juices; and an infusion of it, in the way of tea, is a very pleasant drink.

SASSA'RI, a city of Sardinia, capital of the territory of Lugari, and the occasional residence of the viceroy. It contains near 30,000 inhabitants, and is famous for a fountain called Rossel, which is said to be much more magnificent than the best at Rome. The inhabitants have the following proverb, *Chi non vidde Rossel, non vidde mundo;* he that has not seen Rossel, has not seen the world. It is seated in a plain, 6 miles N. of Alghero. Lat. 40. 46. N., long. 8. 39. E.

SAT, the preter. of Sit.

SA'TAN, *s.* [Heb.] the prince of hell; the devil; any wicked spirit.

SATA'NIC, or SATA'NICAL, *a.* [from *Satan*] devilish; infernal.

SA'TCHEL, *s.* [from *saccus* a sack, Lat. See Sachel] a little leathern bag used by children to carry books in.

To SATE, *v. a.* [from *satis* enough, Lat.] to feed too much or beyond the desires of nature; to glut; to satiate; to pall.

SA'TELLITE, *s.* in the plural number it is used by Pope as a word of four syllables, and accented by him on the second syllable, [*satelles*, Lat.] in astronomy, a secondary planet, which moves round some primary planet as its centre.

To SA'TIATE, (*sáshiate*) *v. a.* [from *satis* enough, Lat.] to satisfy; fill; pall; glut. To gratify any desire. To impregnate with as much as it can receive; to saturate.

SA'TIATE, (*sáshiate*) *a.* glutted; full to satiety.

SATI'ETY, (*sasheéty* or *saseéty*) *s.* [*satiete*, Fr., from *satis* enough, Lat.] more than enough; state of being palled.

SA'TIN, *s.* [*satin*, Fr. *sattin*, Belg.] a soft, close, and shining silk.

SA'TIRE, *s.* [*satira*, Lat.] a poem in which wickedness and folly are censured. Synon. *Satire* is general; a *lampoon* is personal; the former is commendable, the latter scurrilous.

SATI'RIC, or SATI'RICAL, *a.* [*satirique*, Fr. from *sa-*

tira a satire, Lat.] belonging to satire. Censorious; severe in reproach; invective.

SATI'RICALLY, *ad.* with invective; with intention to censure or vilify.

SA'TIRIST, *s.* one who writes satires.

To SA'TIRIZE, *v. a.* [*satirizér*, Fr.] to censure, as in a satire.

SATISFA'CTION, *s.* [from *satis* enough, and *facio* to make, Lat.] the act of giving complete or perfect pleasure. The state of being pleased. Freedom from uncertainty or suspense. Gratification. Atonement; recompense, or amends for a crime or injury.

SATISFA'CTORILY, *ad.* so as to content.

SATISFA'CTORY, *a.* [*satisfactoire*, Fr.] atoning; giving satisfaction; making amends.

To SA'TISFY, *v. a.* [from *satis* enough, and *facio* to make, Lat.] to please to such a degree that nothing more is desired. To feed to the full. To recompense. To convince. To give atonement or amends for an injury. Neuterly, to make payment.

SA'TRAPA, *s.* the chief governor of a province in Persia.

SA'TURABLE, *a.* impregnable with any thing till it will receive no more.

To SA'TURATE, *v. a.* [from *satur* full, Lat.] to impregnate till no more can be imbibed.

SATURA'TION, in chemistry, the act of a fluid with another substance till no more can be received or imbibed. A fluid which holds as much of any substance as it can dissolve, is said to be saturated with that substance. A solid may, in the same way, be saturated with a fluid.

SA'TURDAY, *s.* [from *sæter* a Saxon idol, and *dæg*, Sax. a day.] the last day of the week.

SATU'RITY, *s.* [from *satur* full, Lat.] fulness.

SA'TURN, *s.* [*Saturnus*, Lat.] in the Newtonian astronomy, is one of the superior planets. To the naked eye, he appears less bright than any other planet, (the Georgium Sidus excepted,) on account of his great distance from us, but, as seen through a good telescope, he is the most elegantly adorned body in the system. His mean distance from the sun is 954,072, of those parts of which the earth's distance is 100,000, which is about 907,000,000 English miles, as deduced from the transit of Venus on June 3, 1769. By moving at the rate of about 22,000 miles every hour, he completes his immense circuit round the sun in 29 yrs. 164d. 7h. 21m. 50s., but his sideral revolution is 12d. 7h. 14m. 52½s. longer. The time from one of his conjunctions with the sun, as seen from the earth, to the next, is 378d. 2h. 8m. 8s. His diameter is 10 1-10th as great as the earth's; consequently he contains 1,030 times as much matter. Dr. Herschel has discovered that he turns round his axis at the prodigious rate of about 24,500 miles every hour, in 10h. 16m. 0. 2-5s., therefore his year contains about 25,140 of such days. The rotation is performed in the same way as that of the earth upon her axis. He appears, like the other superior planets, to be direct, retrograde, or stationary, according to his aspect with the sun, as seen from the earth; which proves that the sun, and not the earth, is the centre of his orbit. The greatest number of days he can be retrograde, in a synodic revolution, is 141, in which time the angle of retrogradation is about 7°. He does not move in the plane of the earth's orbit but is inclined thereto 2° 29′ 50″, intersecting the ecliptic in two opposite points called his nodes, which, on August 21, 1784, were posited in 21° 50′ 8½″ of Cancer and Capricorn, according to Mr. Bugge's observation of the planet's passage through his descending node at that time. They move 55′ 30″ in 100 years. His eccentricity is 53,640, and greatest equation of his orbit 60° 26′ 42″. The place of his aphelion, anno 1800, was in 29° 4′ of Sagittarius, having a progressive motion of 1° 50′ 7″ in 100 years. This planet, like Jupiter, has parallel streaks called belts, apparently on his surface; but that they are not so, is evident from their changeableness; some suppose them to be vehicles similar to our clouds, and designed for the like purposes; but of this nothing certain can be said. Saturn, according to Dr. Herschel, is encompassed with two concentric rings, which, like the moon, are opaque, receiving their light from the sun, and reflecting it on the planet. These rings are inclined 30° on the orbit of Saturn, intersecting it in two opposite points called the nodes of the rings, which are placed in about 70° of Virgo and Pisces. The rings, in a Saturnian year, are constantly carried parallel to themselves, similar to the earth's axis, and consequently the sun shines on the northern half for near 15 years without setting, and *vice versâ*. The rings considered as one, being a broad circular arch, having, in the opinion of Dr. Herschel, a spherical or spheroidical edge, is invisible, except through very powerful telescopes, when Saturn is about its nodes, on account of its thin edge being directed to us; but the more the planet is removed from them, the more open it appears. It is the most open when the planet is in 17° of Gemini and Sagittarius. Dr. Herschel computes the diameter of the larger ring to be 204,883 miles, and the distance of the two rings 2,839 miles. The rings are equally distant from Saturn on every side, and the outer one has a revolution round its axis in 10h. 32m. 15s. 2-5ths. But these rings are not the only light reflected on the planet in the absence of the sun; he has likewise 7 satellites, or moons, constantly moving round him as their centre, so that there is no part of this huge planet but is constantly enlightened by one or more of these moons. They all move so nearly in the plane of the rings, the fifth excepted, that the difference cannot be perceived by our best telescopes. M. Cassini places the node of the fifth satellite in 5S. 5° upon the orbit of its primary. From the discovery of Herschel that the satellites of Jupiter move round their axes in the time they move round their primary, we may infer that those of Saturn have the like motion.—The periodical revolutions and distances of these satellites from the body of Saturn, expressed in semidiameters of that planet, and in miles, are as below:

Sat.	Periods.	Distances in		Diam. of Orbit.
		Semi-diam.	Miles.	
1	1*d* 21*h* 18′ 27″	5⅛	176,000	1′ 27″
2	2 17 44 22	6½	221,000	1 52
3	4 12 25 11	8	322,000	2 36
4	15 22 41 13	18	724,000	6 14
5	79 7 53 42	54	2,172,000	17 25
6	1 8 53 9	3⅝	143,000	1 14
7	0 22 37 23	2⅞	114,000	0 57

Among astrologers, an infortune. In chemistry, it is an appellation given to lead. In heraldry it denotes the black colours in blazoning the arms of sovereign princes.

SATU'RNIAN, *a.* [*saturnius*, Lat.] golden; happy: belonging to the planet Saturn.

SA'TURNINE, *a.* [*saturninus*, Lat.] gloomy, grave, or melancholy; supposed to be born under the influence of the planet Saturn.

SA'TYR, *s.* [*satyrus*, Lat.] in heathen mythology, was a fabulous kind of demi-god, or rural deity, of the ancient Romans, represented with goats' feet, and sharp pricked-up ears.

SATY'RION, *s.* [*satyrium*, Lat.] in botany, a genus of plants, of which there are five British species. It is also called orchis.

SA'VAGE, *a.* [*sauvage*, Fr.] wild or uncultivated. Untamed, or cruel. Untaught, barbarous, uncivilized.

SA'VAGE, *s.* a person who is neither taught nor civilized.

To SA'VAGE, *v. a.* to make wild or savage. "*Savag'd* by woe." *Thomson.*

SA'VAGELY, *ad.* barbarously; cruelly.

SA'VAGENESS, *s.* barbarousness; cruelty.

SAVA'NNA, *s.* [Span.] an open meadow without wood; pasture-ground, in America.

SAUCE, *s.* [*sauce*, Fr.] any liquid or other thing eaten with food to improve its taste. *To serve one the same sauce*, is to return one injury by another.

To SAUCE, *v. a.* to accompany food with something to give it a higher relish. To gratify the palate. To intermix with something good or bad.

SAU'CEBOX, *s.* an impertinent, impudent fellow.

SAU'CEPAN, *s.* a small skillet used in making sauces, &c.

SAU'CER, *s.* [*saucière*, Fr.] a small platter on which a tea-cup stands.

SAU'CILY, *ad.* impudently; in a saucy manner; petulantly; impertinently.

SAU'CINESS, *s.* impudence, petulance; impertinence.

SAU'CISSE, or SAU'SAGE, *s.* in military phrase, is a long train of powder, sewed up in a roll of pitched cloth, about two inches in diameter, serving to set fire to mines.

SAU'CISSON, *s.* [Fr.] in fortification, faggots made of large boughs of trees bound together. They are commonly used to cover men, to make epaulements, traverses, or breastworks in ditches full of water, to render the way firm for carriages.

SAU'CY, *a.* [perhaps best derived from *salsus*, Lat.] pert; contemptuous of superiors; impertinent; petulant; insolent.

To SAVE, *v. a.* [*sauver*, Fr. *salvo*, from *salvus* safe, Lat.] to preserve or rescue from danger, destruction, or eternal misery. To reserve or lay by money. To prevent from spending. To spare or excuse. To salve; to reconcile. *To save one's tide*, is to embark just time enough to accomplish a voyage before the tide turns; and, figuratively, to take, embrace, or not lose an opportunity. Neuterly, to be cheap.

SAVE, *ad.* [imperative of *save*] except; not including.

SA'VEALL, (*sáveaul*) *s.* a small pan fixed in a candlestick to burn the ends of candles.

SA'VER, *s.* a rescuer; one who lays up and grows rich. One who escapes loss, though without gain. An economist.

SA'VIN, [*savin*, Fr.] an herb, a species of juniper. In medicine, it is famous as an hysteric and attenuant.

SA'VING, *a.* frugal; laying by money, and refraining from expense. Adverbially, with exception or favour of.

SA'VING, the act of avoiding expense. Any thing preserved from being expended. An exception in favour of.

SA'VINGLY, *ad.* with parsimony.

SA'VIOUR, *s.* [*sauveur*, Fr.] the title given to our Blessed Lord, who, by his death and sufferings, has made a propitiation for the sins of mankind, and saves those that *believe in him* from eternal misery. Redeemer.

To SAU'NTER, *v. n.* [*aller à la sainte terre*, i. e., to go to the holy land; alluding to those persons who wandered about begging charity, under pretence of going to the holy land; or rather from *sans terre*, Fr., without any settled home] to wander about in an idle manner; to linger; to loiter.

SA'VORY, *s.* a plant; the leaves are a warm aromatic, of a grateful smell, and a penetrating pungent taste.

SA'VOUR, *s.* [*saveur*, Fr.] a scent or odour. Figuratively, a taste.

To SA'VOUR, *v. n.* [*savourer*, Fr.] to have any particular scent or taste. To betoken or have an appearance of something. Actively, to like; to relish or take pleasure in. To give a taste of.

SA'VOURY, *a.* [*savoureux*, Fr.] pleasing to the smell; relishing; flavorous; piquant.

SAVO'Y, *s.* a sort of coalwort, so called as being brought from Savoy into England.

SAVO'Y, a ci-devant duchy of Europe, now forming the department of Mont-Blanc. In 1792, this country was overrun by the French, and, in the same year, it was decreed by the national convention that it should be an 84th department of France, by the name of Mont-Blanc.

SAU'SAGE, or SAU'CIDGE, *s.* [*saucisse*, Fr.] a well-known food, made commonly of pork or veal, and sometimes of beef minced very small, with salt and spice, and put into a gut, and sometimes only rolled in flour.

SAW, the preter of SEE.

SAW, *s.* [*saga*, or *sige*, Sax. *sawe*, Dan.] an instrument with teeth, used to cut wood or metal, &c. A saying; a sentence; a proverb; an adage, from *sæghe*, Belg.

To SAW, *v. a.* (participle *sawed* or *sawn*) to cut timber or other materials with a saw.

SA'WDUST, *s.* dust made by the attrition of the saw.

SA'WPIT, *s.* a pit over which timber is laid to be sawn.

SA'WER, or SA'WYER, *s.* one who cuts timber with a saw.

SA'WWORT, *s.* a plant of which there are three English species, viz., the dyers', mountain, and corn sawwort. This genus is distinguished from the thistle by its hairy receptacle, distended cup, and thorny scales. The first species is used by dyers to give a yellow colour to coarse woollen cloths.

SA'XIFRAGE, *s.* [from *saxum* a stone, and *frango* to break, Lat., from the virtue which has been ascribed to it for the cure of the gravel and stone] in botany, a plant. There are two species, the alternate leaved, and common golden saxifrage. The blossoms of both species are a bright yellow, and flower in April. The former species is found in shady woods near rills of water, and the latter in watery lanes. The Cornwall saxifrage is the ligusticum of Linnæus, an umbelliferous plant flowering in July. The English marsh saxifrage is the knotty spurrey. The meadow saxifrage is a species of harestrong. The white saxifrage is a kind of seagreen found on dry ground, and flowering in May.

SA'XMUNDHAM, a town of Suffolk, containing about 400 pretty good houses, but the streets are not paved. It has no particular manufacture, and is situated between Woodbridge and Yoxford, in the road to Halesworth, 19 miles N. E. of Ipswich, and 89 miles N. E. of London. Market on Thursday. Pop, 1049.

SA'XONY. If considered in its largest sense, as including the Upper and Lower Saxony, it is bounded on the N. by the Baltic sea, Denmark, and the German ocean; on the E. by Poland and Silesia, and on the S. by Bohemia, Franconia, and Hesse-Cassel, and on the W. by Westphalia. It lies between lat. 40. and 55 deg. N. and between longitude 8 and 18 deg. E. Saxony Proper is bounded on the N. by the duchies of Magdeburg and Brunswick, the principality of Halberstadt and electorate of Brandenburgh, on the E. by Silesia, and part of Bohemia and Franconia, and on the W. by the landgraviate of Hesse. Its capital is Wittemberg. In July 1807, the elector of Saxony was raised to the dignity of king by the French emperor; who also annexed to his dominions the provinces of Poland, lately belonging to Prussia, under the title of the Duchy of Warsaw. The regal rank of the king of Saxony was recognised by the congress at Vienna, in 1815, but some alterations were made in his territories. Dresden is the capital of his dominions.

To SAY, *v. a.* preter. *said*; [*secgan*, Sax. *seggen*, Belg.]

to speak, tell, or utter words. To allege or affirm. Neuterly, to speak. In poetry, this word is elegantly used in the imperative, to introduce a question.

SAY, *s.* [*saga*, Sax.] a speech. A sample, contracted from *assay*. A trial by a sample. A kind of silk, from *soie*, Fr. a kind of woollen stuff.

SA'YING, *s.* an expression; words; opinion delivered sententiously; a saw or adage.

SCAB, *s.* [*scabies*, from *scabo* to scratch, Lat.] a hard crust of matter covering a wound or sore. The itch or mange in horses. A paltry person, or one who is loathsome on account of his appearance.

SCA'BBARD, *s.* [*schap*, Teut.] the sheath of a sword.

SCA'BBED, or SCA'BBY, *a.* covered with scabs. Paltry; worthless.

SCA'BBINESS, *s.* the quality of being scabby.

SCA'BIOUS, *s.* a plant with blue blossoms, and naked fruit-stalks, found on heaths and hilly pastures. Bees are very fond of the flowers. The lesser field scabious is the feathered devilsbit.

SCA'BIOUS, *a.* [*scabiosus*, from *scabo* to scratch, Lat.] leprous, itchy, scabby.

SCA'BROUS, *a.* [*scabreux*, Fr. *scaber*, Lat.] rough; rugged; harsh; unmusical.

SCAD, *s.* a kind of fish, supposed to be the same with the shad.

SCA'FFOLD, *s.* [*eschafaut*, Fr. *schavot*, from *schuwen* to show, Belg.] an occasional gallery or stage, raised either for shows, executions, or spectators. Frames of timber erected on the sides of a building for the workmen to stand on.

SCA'FFOLDAGE, or SCA'FFOLDING, *s.* a frame or stage erected for a particular occasion. A building erected in a slight manner.

SCAGLIO'LA, *s.* is an imitation of marble of any sort. It is laid on brick in the manner of stucco, and worked off with iron tools. The pantheon, in Oxford street, London, had all its columns formed of this material.

SCALA'DE, or SCALA'DO, *s.* [*scalade*, Fr. *sculada*, Span. from *scala* a ladder, Lat.] a furious assault made on a place by ladders raised against the walls.

SCA'LARY, *a.* [from *scala* a ladder, Lat.] proceeding by steps like those of a ladder.

To SCALD, (*skauld*) *v. a.* [*scaldare*, Ital.] to injure the skin by boiling water.

SCALD, (*skauld*) *s.* a kind of local leprosy, in which the head is covered with a scurf or scab.

SCALD, (*skauld*) *a.* mean, paltry, sorry.

SCALE, *s.* [*scale*, Sax. *scal*, Isl.] a balance or vessel in which things are weighed, suspended on a beam. The sign *Libra* in the zodiac. The small shells or crusts which lie over each other, and make the coats of fishes. A lamina or thin plate which arises on metals. A ladder or means of ascent, from *scala*, Lat. The act of storming by ladders. A regular gradation or series which rises gradually higher. A ruler used in measuring proportions. The series of musical proportion. Any thing marked at equal distances.

To SCALE, *v. a.* [*scalare*, Ital. from *scala* a ladder, Lat.] to mount or climb by ladders. To weigh, measure, or compare. To take off a thin plate or lamina. To strip off scales. To pare off a surface. Neuterly, to peel off in thin pieces.

SCA'LED, *a.* squamous; having scales like fishes; scaly.

SCALE'NE, or SCALE'NUM, *s.* [*scalenum*, from *scala* a ladder, Lat. *scalene*, Fr.] a geometrical figure which has its three sides unequal to each other.

SCA'LINESS, *s.* the state of being scaly.

SCALL, (*skaull*) *s.* [*skalladur* bald, Isl.] leprosy; baldness.

SCA'LLION, *s.* [*saloyna*, Lat.] a kind of onion.

SCA'LLOP, *s.* [*escallop*, Fr.] a fish with a hollow and pectinated shell. The shell of a scallop fish. Any thing drest in a scallop shell.

To SCA'LLOP, *v. a.* to cut or mark on the edges with waving lines. To dress any thing in a scallop shell.

SCALP, *s.* [*scalpo*, Ital.] the skull, cranium or bone that incloses the brain. The skin which covers the top of the head.

To SCALP, *v. a.* to cut off the skin which covers the head.

SCAL'PEL, *s.* [*scalpellum*, diminutive of *scalprum* a knife, Lat.] a kind of knife chiefly used in dissections and surgical operations.

SCA'LY, *a.* covered with scales.

To SCA'MBLE, (*skmbl*) *v. n.* to be turbulent or rapacious. To scramble or get by struggling with others. To shift in an awkward manner. Actively, to mangle or maul.

SCA'MBLER, *s.* [Scottish] an intruder upon a person's generosity or table.

SCAMMO'NIATE, *a.* made with scammony.

SCA'MMONY, *s.* [*scammonium*, Lat. *scammonée*, Fr.] a concreted resinous juice, tender, friable, light, of a greyish brown colour, and disagreeable odour. It flows upon incision of the root of a kind of convolvulus that grows in Asia.

To SCA'MPER, *v. n.* [*schampare*, Ital. *scampen*, Belg.] to fly with speed and fear. To march with eagerness.

To SCAN, *v. a.* [*scando*, Lat. *scandre*, Fr.] to prove a verse by examining its feet. To examine in a nice and curious manner.

SCA'NDAL, *s.* [from *skandalon*, a stumbling-block, Gr. *scandale*, Fr.] an offence given by the faults of others. A reproachful and infamous aspersion; infamy. *Scandalum magnatum*, in law, is a defamatory speech or writing to the injury of a person of dignity, for which a writ that bears the same name is granted for the recovery of damages.

To SCA'NDAL, *v. a.* to treat opprobriously; to charge falsely with faults.

To SCA'NDALIZE, *v. a.* [*skandalizo*, from *skandalum* a stumbling-block, Gr. *scandaliser*, Fr.] to offend by some action supposed criminal. To reproach, defame, or disgrace.

SCA'NDALOUS, *s.* [*scandaleux*, Fr.] giving public offence. Infamous; reproachful; shameful; opprobrious; disgraceful; openly vile.

SCA'NDALOUSLY, *ad.* shamefully; censoriously; opprobriously.

SCA'NDALOUSNESS, *s.* the quality of giving public offence.

SCANSION, (*skánshon*) *s.* [*scansio*, from *scando* to scan, Lat.] the act or practice of scanning a verse.

To SCANT, *v. a.* [*skaaner* to spare, Dan.] to limit, straiten, or keep within narrow bounds.

SCANT, *a.* wary; parsimonious. Scarce; less than what is requisite.

SCANT, *ad.* scarcely; hardly. Obsolete.

SCA'NTILY, *ad.* niggardly; sparingly; narrowly.

SCA'NTINESS, *s.* narrowness; want of space, amplitude, quantity, or of greatness.

SCA'NTLET, *s.* a small pattern or quantity.

SCA'NTLING, *s.* [*eschantillon*, Fr.] a small quantity cut as a pattern; a size or measure. A small piece, proportion, or quantity.

SCA'NTLY, *ad.* hardly, scarcely, narrowly, penuriously,

SCA'NTNESS, *s.* narrowness; meanness; smallness.

SCA'NTY, *a.* narrow; small; short of its proper quantity. Poor; sparing; niggardly.

To SCAPE, *v. a.* (contracted from *escape*) to shun or fly. Neuterly, to get away from danger.

SCAPE, *s.* flight from danger. A means of escape; an evasion. A freak or start, owing to inadvertence. An act of vice or lewdness.

SCAPE-GOAT, in the Jewish antiquities, the goat which was set at liberty on the day of solemn expiation. For the ceremonies on this occasion, see Lev. xvi. 5, 6.

SCA'PEMENT, *s.* in clockwork, a general term for the manner of communicating the impulse of the wheels to the pendulum.

SCA'PULA, *s.* [Lat.] the shoulder-blade.

SCA'PULAR, or SCA'PULARY, *a.* [from *scapula* the shoulder-blade, Lat.] relating or belonging to the shoulders.

SCAR, *s.* [*eschar*, Fr. *eschara*, Gr.] the seam or mark of a wound, after it is cured.

To SCAR, *v. a.* to mark as with a sore or wound.

SCA'RAB, *s.* [*scarabée*, Fr. *scarabæus*, Lat.] a beetle; an insect with sheathed wings.

SCA'RAMOUCH, *s.* [*escaramouche*, Fr.] a buffoon in a motley dress.

SCARBOROUGH, a large town of the N. Riding of Yorkshire, seated on a steep rock, near which are such craggy cliffs that it is almost inaccessible on every side. On the top of this rock is a large green plain, with a little well of fresh water springing out of the rock. It is greatly frequented on account of its mineral waters, called the Scarborough Spa, and also for sea-bathing; on which account it is much improved in the number and beauty of its buildings. The spring was under the cliff, part of which fell down in Dec. 1737, and the water was lost; but, in clearing away the ruins, in order to rebuild the wharf, it was recovered, to the great joy of the town. Here are assemblies and balls, in the same manner as at Tunbridge. Scarborough has a good harbour, possesses a considerable shipping trade, is much engaged in the fisheries, and is the best port for vessels to take to, in stress of weather, between Newcastle and the Humber. It is 36 miles N. E. by E. of York, and 237 N. of London. It gives title to an earl. Market on Thursday and Saturday. Pop. 8760.

SCARCE, *a.* [*scarso*, Ital., *schærs*, Belg.] hard to be met with; rare; not plentiful or common.

SCARCE, or SCA'RCELY, *ad.* with difficulty; hardly; scantily

SCA'RCENESS, or SCA'RCITY, *s.* penury; smallness of quantity. Rarity; uncommonness; infrequency.

To SCARE, *v. a.* [*scarare*, Ital., according to Skinner,] to fright; to terrify; to affright; to strike with sudden fear.

SCA'RECROW, *s.* an image or clapper used to frighten birds. Any thing to raise terror.

SCARF, *s.* [*escharfe*, Fr.] any ornament that hangs loose on the shoulders.

To SCARF, *v. a.* to throw loosely on. To dress in any loose garment.

SCA'RFSKIN, *s.* the outward skin of the body; the cuticle; the epidermis.

SCARIFICA'TION, *s.* [Fr. from *scarifico* to scarify, Lat.] an operation wherein several incisions are made in the skin by a lancet, or some such instrument.

SCA'RIFIER, *s.* he who scarifies. An instrument by which scarifications are made.

To SCA'RIFY, *v. a.* [from *skariphos* a pointed instrument, Gr., *scarifico*, Lat., *scarifier*, Fr.] to let blood, by making several incisions in the skin, as in cupping.

SCA'RLET, *s.* [*escarlate*, Fr. *scarlato*, Ital.] a beautiful bright red, but not shining. Cloth dyed scarlet.

SCA'RLET, *a.* of a scarlet colour.

SCARP, *s.* [*escarpe*, Fr.] the slope on that side of a ditch which is next to a fortified place, and looks towards the field.

SCATCH, *s.* [*escache*, Fr.] a kind of horse-bit for bridles. In the plural, stilts used to walk in dirty places, from *chasses*, Fr.

SCATE, *s.* [*skidor*, Swed., *skid*, Isl.] a kind of wooden shoe, having a plate of steel underneath, used in moving on ice. A fish of the species of thornback, from *squatus*, Lat.

To SCATE, *v. n.* to move on the ice by means of scates.

To SCATH, *v. n.* [*sceathan*, or *scathan*, Sax.] to waste, hurt, damage, or destroy. Seldom used.

SCATH, *s.* [*sceath*, Sax.] waste; damage; loss; mischief. Obsolete.

To SCA'TTER, *v. a.* [*scateran*, Sax., *schattern*, Belg.] to throw loosely about; to sprinkle. To dissipate or disperse. To spread thinly. Neuterly, to be dispersed or dissipated.

SCA'TTERLING, *s.* a vagabond; one who has no fixed habitation.

SCATU'RIENT, *a.* [*scaturiens*, Lat.] springing as a fountain.

SCATURI'GINOUS, *a.* [from *scaturigo* a fountain, Lat.] abounding in springs or fountains.

SCA'VAGE, *s.* a toll or custom anciently exacted by mayors, sheriffs, and bailiffs of cities and towns corporate, of merchant-strangers, for wares exposed and offered to sale within their liberties; which was prohibited by 19 Hen. VII., but the city of London still retains this custom.

SCA'VENGER, *s.* [from *scavan* to sweep, Sax.] a petty officer who is to see that the streets are kept clean.

SCE'NERY, (*scénery*) *s.* the appearance of places or things. The representation of a place in which an action is performed. A collection of scenes used in a playhouse.

SCENE, (*seen*) *s.* [*skéné*, Gr., *scena*, Lat. *scène*, Fr.] the stage; the dramatic theatre. The general appearance of any action; display; representation; series. A part of a play, generally applied to so much as passes between the same persons in the same place. The place represented by the stage. A picture or hanging on the stage, relative to some place or building, adapted to the play.

SCE'NIC, (*séenik*) *a.* [*scénique*, Fr.] dramatic; theatrical.

SCENOGRA'PHICAL, (*seenográfikal*) *a.* [*skéné* a scene, and *grapho* to describe, Gr.] drawn in perspective.

SCENOGRA'PHICALLY, *ad.* in perspective.

SCENO'GRAPHY, (*seenógrafy*) [from *skene* a scene, and *grapho* to describe, Gr.] the art of perspective.

SCENT, (*sĕnt*) *s.* [from *sentir*, Fr.] the power or sense of smelling. Chase followed by the smell.

To SCENT, (*sĕnt*) *v. a.* [*sentir*, Fr.] to smell; to perceive any thing by the nose, or organ of smelling. To perfume or communicate odours.

SCE'PTIC, *a.* See SKEPTIC.

SCE'PTRE, (*sépter*) *s.* [*sceptrum*, Lat., *skeptron*, Gr., *sceptre*, Fr.] a royal staff borne in the hand by kings, &c., as a mark of their sovereignty.

SCE'PTRED, (*séptred*) *a.* bearing a sceptre.

SCHA'FFHAUSEN, a small protestant canton of Switzerland, with a capital of the same name.

SCHE'DULE, (*sédule*) *s.* [*schedula*, from *scheda* a scroll, Lat.] a small scroll or inventory. A scroll annexed to a will or other writing, containing something not mentioned in the main writing.

SCHE'MATISM, (*skématism*) *s.* [from *schema* a form or

habit, Gr.] combination of the aspects of heavenly bodies, Particular form or disposition of a thing

SCHE'MATIST, (*skématist*) *s.* a projector ; one given to forming schemes ; a contriver.

SCHEME, (*skeem*) *s.* [from *skema* a form or habit, Gr.] a plan, system, or design, wherein several things are brought into one view. A project, draught, or contrivance. Any lineal or mathematical diagram ; combination of the heavenly bodies.

SCHE'MER, *s.* a contriver ; a projector.

SCHE'SIS, (*skēsis*) *s.* [Gr.] habit of the body. A figure in rhetoric, whereby a certain affection or inclination of the opponent is feigned, on purpose to be answered.

SCHI'RAS, a large and famous town of Persia, capital of Farsistan. It is 3 miles in length from E. to W., but not so much in breadth. It is seated at the N. W. end of a spacious plain, surrounded by very large hills, under one of which the town stands. The houses are built of bricks dried in the sun ; the roofs are flat and terraced. There are fifteen handsome mosques, tiled with stones of a bluish green colour, and lined within with black polished marble. There are many large and beautiful gardens, surrounded by walls 14 feet high, and 4 thick. They contain various kinds of very fine trees, with fruits almost of every kind, beside various beautiful flowers. The wines of Schiras are not only the best in Persia, but, some think, in the whole world. The ruins of the famous palace of Persepolis are 50 miles to the N. E. of this place. It is 225 miles S. of Ispahan. Lat. 29. 40. N. long. 56. 40. E.

SCHI'RVAN, a province of Persia, which abounds in game. The inhabitants use buffaloes (which they feed with fenugreek) instead of horses, and make them draw in the same manner. Schamachie is the capital.

SCHI'RRHOUS, (*skírrous*) *a.* [from *skirrhos*, Gr.] consisting of a hard insensible tumour.

SCHI'RRHUS, (*skírrus*) *s.* [from *skirrhos*, Gr.] a hardened gland.

SCHISM, (*sizm*) *s.* [from *shizo* to divide, Gr.] a criminal separation or division in religion.

SCHISMA'TICAL, (*sizmátikal*) *a.* [from *schizo* to divide, Gr.] inclining to, or practising schism.

SCHISMA'TIC, (*sizmatik*) *s.* [from *schizo* to divide, Gr.] one who separates himself from the Christian church without assigning any just cause. A separatist ; a sectary.

To SCHI'SMATIZE, (*sizmatize*) *v. a.* to be guilty of the crime of schism.

SCHO'LAR, (*skólar*) *s.* one who receives instruction from a master ; a disciple. A man of letters. A pedant.

SCHO'LARSHIP, (*skólarship*) *s.* learning ; knowledge acquired by education at school, university, &c., by the study of authors, or converse with people of genius and letters. An exhibition or pension allowed a scholar or student.

SCHOLA'STIC, (*skoldstik*) *s.* [*scholasticus*, from *schola* a school, Lat.] practised in the schools ; acquired at, or befitting a school.

SCHOLA'STICALLY, *ad.* according to the niceties or methods of the schools.

SCHO'LIAST, (*schóliast*) *s.* [*scholiaste*, Fr.] a writer or author of explanatory notes.

SCHO'LION, or SCHO'LIUM, (*skolion*, or *skolium*,) *s.* [from *schole* a school, Gr., *scholium*, Lat.] a note or explanation.

SCHOOL, (*skool*) *s.* [*schola*, Lat.] a house where persons are instructed in any science or art. A state of education. A particular system of doctrine. Form of theology succeeding the age of the primitive fathers.

To SCHOOL, (*skool*) *v. a.* to instruct or teach To teach with superiority ; to tutor.

SCHOOLBOY, *s.* a boy that goes to school.

SCHOO'LFELLOW, *s.* one bred in the same school.

SCHOO'LMAN, (*skoólman*) *s.* one versed in the niceties and subtilties of academical disputation ; a person skilled in school divinity.

SCHOO'LMASTER, (*skoólmaster*) *s.* one who presides and teaches in a school.

SCHOO'LMISTRESS, *s.* a woman who governs a school.

SCIA'GRAPHY, *s.* [*sciagraphie*, Fr., from *skia* a shadow, and *grapho* to describe, Gr.] in architecture, the profile or section of a building, to shew the inside thereof. In astronomy, the art of finding the hour of the day or night by the shadow of the sun or moon.

SCIA'TIC, or SCIA'TICA, (the *sci* in this, and the following words, is pronounced always like *si*) *s.* [*sciatica*, Lat. *sciatique*, Fr.] the gout in the hip.

SCIA'TICAL, *a.* afflicting the hip.

SCI'ENCE, *s.* [Fr. from *scio* to know, Lat.] a clear and certain knowledge, grounded on demonstration and self-evident principles. A system of any branch of knowledge, comprehending the doctrine, reason, and theory, without any immediate application of it to practice. Knowledge. One of the seven liberal arts, viz., grammar, logic, rhetoric, arithmetic, music, geometry, astronomy.

SCIE'NTIAL, (*siénshial*) *a.* producing certainty or knowledge. Obsolete.

SCIENTI'FIC, or SCIENTI'CAL, *a.* [from *scientia* knowledge, and *facio* to make, Lat.] producing certainty or demonstrative knowledge.

SCIENTI'FICALLY, *ad.* so as to produce knowledge.

SCI'LLY, a cluster of islands and rocks lying to the W. of Cornwall, dangerous for strangers to sail near without a good pilot, there having been often ships wrecked upon them ; and particularly, Sir Cloudesly Shovel, with four men-of-war, were cast away here in the night of October 22, 1707 ; where there were not only a great number of common sailors, but people of distinction, lost. St. Mary's is the largest and most cultivated, containing more inhabitants than all the rest put together, and who are also the richest.

SCI'MITAR, *s.* See CIMETER.

To SCI'NTILLATE, *v. n.* [*scintillo*, Lat.] to sparkle ; to emit sparks.

SCINTILLA'TION, *s.* [*scintillation*, Fr., *scintillatio*, Lat.] the act of sparkling; sparks emitted. The act of twinkling, applied to the stars.

SCI'OLIST, *s.* [*sciŏlus* diminutive, from *scius* skilful Lat.] one who knows many things superficially ; a smatterer in science or literature.

SCI'OLUS, *a.* [*sciŏlus* diminutive, from *scius* skilful, Lat.] superficially knowing.

SCI'ON, *s.* [*scion*, Fr.] a small twig taken from one tree to be ingrafted into another.

SCI'RE-FACIAS, *s.* [thou shalt cause to know, Lat.] in law, a writ whereby a person is called to *shew cause* why a judgment passed should not be put in execution. This writ is not granted before a year and a day is passed after the judgment is given.

SCI'SSARS, *s.* [written variously, according to the word whence it is supposed to be derived; those who deduce it from *incidio*, or *cædo* to cut, Lat., write *cisors;* those that derive it from *scindo* to divide, write *scissors ;* and others again write *cisars*, *cizars*, or *scissars*, from *ciseaux*, Fr.] a small pair of blades with a sharp edge moving on a rivet, and used for cutting paper, cloth, &c. Always used in the plural.

SCI'SSILE, *a.* [Fr. *scissilis*, from *scindo* to divide, Lat.] capable of being cut or divided by a sharp edge.

SCI'SSION, (*sishon*) *s.* [Fr. *scissio*, from *scindo* to divide, Lat.] the act of cutting.

London. Published by Thomas Kelly 17. Paternoster Row

SCI'SSURE, *s.* [*scissum*, from *scindo* to divide, Lat.] a breach, rupture, fissure, crack, or rent.

SCLAVO'NIA, a country of Europe, between the rivers Save the Drave, and the Danube. It is divided into six counties, viz., Posega, Zabrab, Creis, Warasden, Zreim, and Walpon, and belongs to the house of Austria. It was formerly called a kingdom; and is very narrow, not being above 73 miles in breadth; but it is 300 in length, from the frontiers of Austria to Belgrade. The eastern part is called Ratzia, and the inhabitants Ratzians. These form a particular nation, and are of the Greek church. The language of Sclavonia is the mother of four others, namely, those of Hungary, Bohemia, Poland, and Russia.

SCLERO'TIC, (*sklerótik*) *a.* [*skleros*, Gr.] hard; generally applied to one of the tunics or coats of the eye.

SCLERO'TICS, (*sklerotiks*) *s.* [from *skleroo* to harden, Gr.] medicines which harden and consolidate the parts they are applied to.

To SCOAT, (*skōt*) or SCOTCH, *v. a.* to stop a wheel by putting a stone or piece of wood under it.

To SCOFF, *v. n.* [*schoppen*, Belg.] to ridicule with insolence. To treat with contemptuous and reproachful language, used with *at*.

SCOFF, *s.* derision; ridicule; expression of scorn.

SCO'FFER, *s.* one who ridicules, or derides another with insolence, contumely, or sauciness.

SCO'FFINGLY, *ad.* in contempt; in ridicule.

To SCOLD, (*skōld*) *v. n.* [*scholden*, Belg.] to quarrel with or chide in a vehement, clamorous, and rude manner; to brawl.

SCOLD, (*skōld*) *s.* a clamorous quarrelsome woman.

SCO'LLOP, *s.* See SCALLOP.

SCOLOPE'NDRA, *s.* a venomous insect having many legs. An herb.

SCONCE, *s.* [*schantz*, Teut.] a fort or bulwark. Figuratively, the head. A candlestick which moves on a rivet, and is fixed against a wall. A fine. A low word in the last sense.

To SCONCE, *v. a.* [according to Skinner, from *sconce* a head; it signifying to fix a fine on any one's head] to fine, or make a person pay a sum of money for a fault. A pedantic word used in the university.

SCONE, or *SCOON*, a royal palace, and town of Scotland, in the county of Perth. It has the place where the kings of Scotland were usually crowned, and is 40 miles N. of Edinburgh. Pop. 2268.

SCHOO'NER, *s.* a small vessel with two masts.

SCOOP, *s.* [*schoepe*, Belg.] a kind of large ladle, used to throw out liquor. An instrument made of bone, and used in eating the pulp of an apple, &c. A sweep or stroke. "At one fell *scoop*." *Shak.*

To SCOOP, *v. a.* [*schoepen*, Belg.] to get by means of a scoop. To lade out. To empty or carry off in a hollow instrument. To cut hollow or deep.

SCOOP'ER, *s.* one who scoops. A water-fowl.

SCOPE, *s.* [*scopus*, Lat.] the object of a person's actions or designs. An aim, intention, or drift. The final end. Room, or space. Liberty, or freedom from restraint. License. An act of riot. Quantity extended. Used only in the three first senses.

SCO'PULOUS, *a.* [from *scopulus* a rock, Lat.] abounding in rocks.

SCORBU'TIC, or SCORBU'TICAL, *a.* [*scorbutique*, Fr. from *scorbutus*, Lat.] afflicted with the scurvy.

SCORBU'TICALLY, *ad.* with tendency to the scurvy; in the scurvy.

To SCORCH, *v. a.* [*scorcned*, Sax.] to change the colour of any thing by heat. To burn superficially. To burn. To parch. Neuterly, to be burnt on the outside. To be dried up.

SCORE, *s.* [*skora*, Isl.] a notch cut with an edged instrument. A line drawn. An account kept by notches cut in wood, or by lines drawn by chalk. A debt. An account of something past. Part of a debt. A reason or motive. Sake. Twenty; probably because twenty being a round number, was distinguished on tallies by a long *score*. A song in *score*, is that which is written under the musical notes.

To SCORE, *v. a.* to set down as a debt. To impute or charge. To mark by a line.

SCO'RIA, *s.* [Lat.] dross; recrement.

SCO'RIOUS, [from *scoria* dross, Lat.] drossy.

To SCORN, *v. a.* [*schernen*, Belg. *escorner*, Fr.] to despise, slight, contemn, vilify, deride, disdain. Neuterly, to scoff, or treat with contemptuous language, used with *at*.

SCORN, *s.* [*escorne*, old Fr.] an act of contumely and contempt; slight; scoff; derision. *To laugh to scorn*, to deride as contemptible.

SCO'RNER, *s.* one who treats a person or thing with contempt or ridicule; a despiser; a scoffer.

SCO'RNFUL, *a.* disdainful, insolent; looking upon or treating with contempt; acting in defiance.

SCO'RNFULLY, *ad.* contemptuously; insolently.

SCO'RPION, *s.* [*scorpion*, Fr. *scorpio*, Lat.] a reptile resembling a lobster, but his tail ends in a point, and has a very venomous sting. One of the signs of the Zodiac, which the sun enters about October 24.

SCO'RPIONGRASS, *s.* a plant of which the mouse-ear is the British species. It is generally fatal to sheep.

SCOT, *s.* shot; payment. *Scot and lot*, what is due from a person as a parishioner, &c. *Scot free*, denotes a person being excused paying his share to his reckoning, or being remitted some punishment.

SCO'TLAND, the kingdom of, is the N. part of the island of Great Britain, which is now united to England, and both together make but one nation. It is bounded on all sides by the ocean, except the S., where it is separated from England by the river Tweed; towards the E. by the Cheviot hills and the river Esk, and Solway Frith towards the W. It is generally reckoned 380 miles in length, from Aldermouth-head near the isle of Mull, to Buchaness, and 190 in breadth where it is broadest. Besides the main land, there are 300 islands belonging to Scotland, some of which are very considerable. These are called the Western islands, the Orkneys, and the Shetland Islands. The air is generally wholesome, though colder than that of England; but it is purified by the winds, which are pretty strong and frequent. In the northern part the days in summer are very long. Here are many rich and fruitful plains, though what is called the Highlands is full of mountains and heaths. They do not want wheat, but the grain mostly cultivated is oats, as it will grow in the mountainous parts. The productions of Scotland are much the same as in England, though not in so great plenty. They have mines of several sorts, particularly of lead, with quarries of free-stone for building; so that the principal towns are constructed with nothing else. They have mines of very good coal, great quantities of which are brought to London, and is known by the name of Scotch coal. The fisheries in the surrounding seas are of great national importance, and will become a real source of wealth to the nation, when increasing commerce shall enable the inhabitants to form roads, erect villages, and open canals in the remote parts of the country. Scotland was an independent kingdom till James VI. was called to the throne of England; and in the reign of queen Anne, one of his successors, both kingdoms were united under the name of Great Britain. Sixteen peers are elected to represent the nobility, and 53 com-

moners to represent the counties and boroughs in the same parliament with that of England. There are five universities in Scotland, viz., St. Andrew's, Glasgow, Edinburgh, New Aberdeen, and Old Aberdeen. Scotland is divided into 34 countries, and Edinburgh is the capital. The established religion is the Presbyterian. Pop. 2,365,807.

SCO'TLAND, NEW. See ACADIA.

To SCOTCH, *v. a.* to cut, or make slight marks with an edged instrument.

SCOTCH, *s.* a slight cut; a shallow incision.

SCOTCH CO'LLOPS, or SCO'TCHED CO'LLOP, *s.* [from *scotch*] small pieces of veal cut across with a knife.

SCO'TOMY, *s.* [*skotoma*, from *skotos* dark, Gr.] a dizziness or swimming in the head, causing dimness of sight.

SCO'VEL, *s.* [*scopa*, Lat.] a sort of mop for sweeping ovens; a maulkin.

SCO'UNDREL, *s.* [*scondaruola*, Ital.] a mean rascal; a low petty villain; a person of base principles and actions.

To SCOUR, *v. a.* [*skurer*, Dan. *scheuren*, Belg.] to rub a surface hard with any thing tough in order to cleanse it. To remove by scouring. To cleanse, bleach, whiten. To clear from enemies or obstacles. In physic, to purge violently. To pass swiftly over, applied to the motions of animals. Neuterly, to run with great swiftness; to scamper; to perform the office of cleansing household utensils.

SCO'URER, *s.* one who cleans by rubbing; one who runs swiftly; a purge.

SCOURGE, (*scurje*) *s.* [*escourgée*, [Fr.] an instrument made of several cords or thongs used to strike offenders with; a whip; a lash. Figuratively, vindictive affliction. One that afflicts, harasses, or destroys. A whip for a top.

To SCOURGE, (*scurje*) *v. a.* to lash with a whip. To punish or chastise.

SCO'URGER, (*scúrjer*) *s.* one that chastises; a punisher.

SCOUT, *s* [*escout*, F.] one who is sent privily to observe the motions of an enemy. An advice-boat. A person employed on errands in a college.

To SCOUT, *v. n.* to go out, in order to make secret observations on the motions of an enemy.

To SCOWL, (*ow* pron. as in *how*) *v. n.* [*scylian* to squint, Sax.] to frown; to look angry, sour, or sullen; to pout.

SCOWL, *s.* a look of gloom or discontent.

SCO'WLINGLY, *ad.* sullenly.

To SCRA'BBLE, (*skrábl*) *v. n.* [*krabbelin*, Belg.] to paw or scratch with the hands. To climb by the hands. To scramble.

SCRAGG, *s.* [*scraghe*, Belg.] any thing lean or thin.

SCRA'GGED, (*scrág-ed*) *a.* [corrupted from *crag ged*] rough; full of protuberances or asperities.

SCRA'GGY, (*skrág-y*) *a.* lean; thin; rough or rugged.

To SCRA'MBLE, (*skrámbl*) *v. n.* [see SCRABBLE] to struggle so as to catch or seize any thing with the hands before another. To climb by the help of the hands, used with *up*.

SCRA'MBLE, (*skrámbl*) *s.* an easy struggle for any thing, in which one endeavours to seize before another. The act of climbing by the help of the hands.

SCRA'MBLER, *s.* one that scrambles; one that climbs by the help of the hands.

To SCRA'NCH, *v. a.* [*schrantzer*, Belg.] to grind something crackling or brittle between the teeth.

SCRA'NNEL, *a.* grating by the sound; vile, worthless.

SCRAP, *s.* a small piece; a bit, fragment, or crumb.

To SCRAPE, *v. a.* [*screopan*, Sax. *schrapen*, Belg.] to take off the surface by the action of a sharp instrument. To erase or take off by the motion of an edged instrument held perpendicular. To collect or gather by great pains, care, and penurious means. To *scrape acquaintance*, is to curry favour, or insinuate into familiarity. Neuterly, to make a harsh noise. To play badly on a fiddle. To make an awkward bow.

SCRAPE, *s.* [*skrap*, Swed.] perplexity; difficulty; distress. A bow. A low word.

SCRA'PER, *s.* an edged instrument used to scrape with. A thin iron at a door, on which a person cleans his shoes. A miser. A bad player on a fiddle.

To SCRATCH, *v. a.* [*kratzen*, Belg.] to mark or tear with slight, uneven, ragged cuts. To tear with the nails. To wound slightly. To wound with any thing keen which leaves a mark or line on the skin. To write or draw awkwardly.

SCRATCH, *s.* a ragged and shallow cut. A wound given by the nails. A slight wound. A peruke easily combed out.

SCRA'TCHER, *s.* he that scratches.

SCRA'TCHES, *s.* cracked ulcers or scabs in a horse's foot.

SCRA'TCHINGLY, *ad.* with the action of scratching.

SCRAW, *s.* [Irish and Erse] surface or scurf.

To SCRAWL, *v. a.* to draw or mark in an irregular and awkward manner. Neuterly, to write ill.

SCRAWL, *s.* writing performed in an awkward and unskilful manner.

SCRA'WLER, *s.* a clumsy inelegant writer.

SCRAY, *s.* a bird, the same with the sea-swallow.

SCRE'ABLE, *a.* [from *screo* to hawk, Lat.] that may be spit out.

To SCREAK, (*skreek*) *v. n.* [*skrige*, Dan.] to make a shrill or hoarse noise like that of a person terrified, or like that of a rusty hinge. To creak.

SCREAK, (*skreek*) *s.* [*skrige*, Dan.] a shrill noise made by a person on the sight of something terrifying. See SCREECH.

To SCREAM, (*skreem*) *v. n.* [*kreman*, Sax.] to cry out with a shrill voice in terror or agony.

SCREAM, (*skreem*) *s.* a shrill loud cry made by a person in terror or pain.

To SCREECH, *v. n.* [see SCREAK, *scrækia* to cry, Isl.] to utter a loud shrill cry, when in terror or agony.

SCREECH, *s.* cry of horror and anguish; harsh horrid cry.

SCREECHOWL, *s.* an owl that hoots in the night, and whose voice is said to betoken danger, misery, and death.

SCREEN, *s.* [*escran*, Fr.] any thing that affords shelter or concealment, or is used to exclude cold or light. A riddle to sift sand, &c.

To SCREEN, *v.* to shelter, hide, or conceal; followed by *from*. To sift; to riddle, from *cerno*, *crevi*, Lat.

SCREW, *s.* [*scroevé*, Belg. *escrou*, Fr.] one of the mechanical powers, which is defined a right cylinder cut into a furrowed spiral; of this there are two kinds, the male and female; the former being cut convex, so that its threads rise outwards; but the latter channelled on its concave side, so as to receive the former.

To SCREW, *v. a.* to turn by, or fasten with a screw. To deform by contortions, applied to the face. To squeeze or press. To extort; to oppress.

To SCRI'BBLE, (*skríbl*) *v. n.* [*scribillo*, diminutive, from *scribo* to write, Lat.] to write in a careless and incorrect manner. Actively, to fill with careless writing.

SCRI'BBLE, (*skríbl*) *s.* careless or worthless writing.

SCRI'BBLER, *s.* a petty author; an author of no merit.

SCRIBE, *s.* [Fr. *scriba*, from *scribo* to write, Lat.] a writer. A public notary. In scripture, a person skilled in the Jewish law, and employed in transcribing it, for the use of others.

SCRI'MER, *s.* [*escrimeur*, Fr.] used by Shakspeare for a gladiator.

SCRINE, *s.* [*scrinium*, Lat.] a coffer or chest; a place where writing or curiosities are deposited.

SCRIP, *s.* [*skræppa*, Isl.] a small bag, budget, or satchel. A schedule, a small paper, or writing, from *scriptio*, Lat.

SCRI'PTURAL, *a.* contained in the Old and New Testament; biblical.

SCRI'PTURE, *s.* [*scriptura*, from *scribo* to write, Lat.] writing. The Bible, or system of divine truths contained in the Old or New Testament, so named by way of eminence.

SCRI'VENER, *s.* [*scrivano*, Lat.] one who draws contracts, or deals in conveyancing, or placing money at interest.

SCRO'FULA, *s.* [from *scrofa* an old sow, Lat.] the king's evil.

SCRO'FULOUS, *a.* diseased with the king's-evil.

SCROLL, (*skrōll*) *s.* [etymology doubtful] a writing rolled up into a cylindrical shape.

SCROTOCE'LE, *s.* [from *scrotum* private parts, Lat., and *kele* a tumour, Gr.] a rupture of the scrotum.

SCRO'TUM, *s.* [Lat.] the bag wherein the testicles of the male are contained, composed of two membranes, exclusive of a scarf skin.

To SCRUB, *v. a.* [*schrobben*, Belg.] to rub hard with something coarse.

SCRUB, *s.* a mean or base person. Any thing mean or despicable. A worn-out broom.

SCRU'BBED, or SCRU'BBY, *a.* [*scrubet*, Dan.] mean; dirty; vile; worthless; sorry.

SCRU'PLE, (*skrúpl*) *s.* [*scrupule*, Fr., from *scrupulus* a little stone, Lat.] a doubt, difficulty, or perplexity, which the mind cannot easily resolve. In medicine, a weight, containing 20 grains. Proverbially, any small quantity.

To SCRU'PLE, (*skrúpl*) *v. n.* to doubt or hesitate.

SCRU'PLER, *s.* one that hesitates; a doubter.

SCRU'PULOSITY, *s.* nice or excessive caution or doubtfulness. Fear of acting in any thing which may chance to give offence, or may contradict some precept; tenderness of conscience.

SCRU'PULOUS, *a.* [*scrupuleux*, Fr., *scrupulosus*, from *scrupulus* a scruple, Lat.] afraid to do or comply for fear of violating any precept, or of hazarding any loss or danger. Nice. Careful; cautious.

SCRU'PULOUSLY, *ad.* carefully; nicely; anxiously.

SCRU'PULOUSNESS, *s.* the state of being scrupulous.

To SCRUSE, *v. a.* to squeeze; to crowd.

SCRU'TABLE, *a.* [from *scrutor* to inquire, Lat.] discoverable by inquiry.

SCRUTA'TION, *s.* [*scrutio*, from *scrutor* to inquire, Lat.] search; examination; inquiry.

SCRU'TATOR, or SCRUTINEER, *s.* [from *scrutor* to inquire, Lat.] an inquirer; a searcher; an examiner.

To SCRU'TINIZE, or SCRU'TINY, *v.* to search or examine with exactness.

SCRUTINOUS, *a.* captious; full of inquiries. A word little used.

SCRU'TINY, *s.* [*scrutin*, Fr.] a nice, exact, and scrupulous search, examination, or inquiry.

SCRUTOI'RE, [*scrŭtoire*, from *scrŭtooire*,, or *escritoire*, Fr.] a case containing drawers for writings.

To SCUD, *v. n.* [*skutta*. Swed.] to run or fly away in a hurry, or with precipitation.

To SCU'DDLE, (*skúdl*) *v. n.* See SCUTTLE.

SCU'FFLE, (*skúfl*) *s.* [derived by Skinner from *skuffle*] a confused tumult or broil.

To SCU'FFLE, (*skufl*) *v. n.* to fight in a confused and tumultuous manner.

To SCULK, *v. a.* [*sculcke*, Dan.] to lurk or lie close in hiding-places.

SCU'LKER, *s.* a lurker; one who conceals himself through shame or mischief.

SCULL, *s.* [*skola* the skull of an animal, Isl.] the bone which defends and includes the brain. A small boat. One who rows in a small boat. A great number or shoal of fish.

SCU'LLCAP, *s.* a head-piece; night-cap.

SCU'LLER, *s.* [*skiolo* a vessel, Isl.] a boat which has but one rower; a cock-boat. One that rows a small boat.

SCU'LLERY, *s.* [*escucille* a dish, Fr.] a place where kitchen utensils, as kettles, dishes, &c., are cleaned and kept.

SCU'LLION, *s.* [*escueille* a dish, Fr.] one who washes the dishes, and does the other drudgery of a kitchen.

To SCULP, *v. a.* [*sculpo*, Lat., *sculper*, Fr.] to carve; to engrave. Obsolete.

SCU'LPTILE, *a.* [from *sculpo* to engrave or carve, Lat.] made by carving.

SCU'LPTOR, *s.* [from *sculpto* to engrave or carve, Lat., *sculpteur*, Fr.] one who cuts or carves wood or stone.

SCU'LPTURE, *s.* [Fr. *sculptura*, from *sculpo* to engrave or carve, Lat.] the act of cutting wood or stone; carved wood; the art of engraving on copper.

SCUM, *s.* [*schym*, Belg., *escume*, Fr., *skum*, Dan. *schiuma*, Ital.] the froth which rises on the top of any liquor; the dross, refuse, or that part of filth which swims on the top of any liquor in fusion.

To SCUM, *v. a.* to take off the filth which rises to the top of any liquor when boiling; commonly written *skim*.

SCU'MMER, *s.* [*escumoir*, Fr. a vessel or instrument with which filth, &c., is taken from the top of any liquor; commonly written *skimmer*.

SCU'PPERHOLES, *s.* [*schoepen*, Belg.] small holes on the deck of a vessel, through which water is carried into the sea. The leathers over those holes are called *scupper-leathers*, and the nails with which they are fastened *scupper-nails*.

SCURF, *s.* [*scurf*, Sax., *skurff*, Dan.] a kind of dry miliary scab; a soil or filth sticking on the surface.

SCU'RFINESS, *s.* the state of being scurfy.

SCU'RRIL, *a.* [from *scurra* a buffoon, Lat.] low; mean; abusive; lewdly jocular; grossly opprobrious.

SCURRI'LITY, *s.* [*scurrilité*, Fr., from *scurra* a buffoon, Lat.] reproach expressed in gross terms.

SCU'RRILOUS, *a.* [from *scurra* a buffoon, Lat.] using low, mean, and vile reproaches; grossly opprobrious; lewdly jocose.

SCU'RRILOUSLY, *ad.* with gross reproach; with low buffoonery.

SCU'RVY, *s.* (see SCURF) a distemper wherein red itching blotches, and sometimes livid ones, appear on the skin.

SCU'RVY, *a.* covered with scabs; affected with the scurvy. Vile; base.

SCURVY-GRASS, *s.* a plant so called from its virtue. There are many species. The Scotch scurvy-grass is the sea bindweed.

SCUT, *s.* [*skott*, Isl.] a tail; applied to such animals whose tails are very short, as a hare.

SCU'TAGE, *s.* [from *scutum* a shield, Lat.] a tax imposed anciently for furnishing the king's army with men.

SCU'TCHEON, *s.* [*succione*, Ital.] the shield or bearing of a family, in heraldry. See ESCUTCHEON.

SCUTELLA'TED, *a.* [from *scutella* a trencher, Lat.] divided into small surfaces.

SCU'TIFORM, *a.* [from *scutum* a shield, and *forma* a form, Lat.] shaped like a shield.

SCU'TTLE, (*skútl*) *s.* [*scutell*, Celt.] a wide shallow vessel, so called from a dish or platter which it resembles. A dust basket. A small grate. A quick pace; an affected

hurry in walking, from *scud*. In a ship, the small holes cut for passage from one deck to another, or the windows cut in cabins for the sake of light. Also, the name of a sea-fish.

To SCU'TTLE, (*skŭtl*) *v.n.* to run with an affected hurry.

SCY'LLA, rocks in the Faro di Messina. These were exceedingly dangerous to mariners; but by a dreadful earthquake, in 1793, which proved fatal to many places in the neighbourhood, they are said to have been destroyed.

SCY'THE, *s.* an instrument for mowing grass, &c.

SEA, (the *ea* in this word and its following compounds, is pron. like *ee*, as in *see*) *s.* is frequently used for that vast tract of waters encompassing the whole earth: but it is more properly a part or division of those waters, and is better defined a lesser assemblage of water, which lies before, and washes the coast of some particular countries, from whence it is generally denominated; as, the Irish Sea, the Mediterranean Sea, the Arabian Sea, &c. Figuratively, any thing agitated, or in commotion.

SE'ABAR. *s.* the sea swallow.

SE'ABREACH, *s.* irruption of the sea by breaking the banks.

SE'ABREEZE, *s.* a wind blowing from the sea.

SE'ACABBAGE, *s.* the same with the sea colewort.

SE'ACALF, *s.* the seal, so called from its making a noise like a calf.

SE'ACARP, *s.* a spotted fish that lives among stones and rocks.

SE'ACHART, (*seekart*) *s.* a map on which the coasts of the sea are delineated.

SE'ACOAL, (*seekōl*) *s.* a coal so called because conveyed by the sea; pit-coal.

SE'ACOAST, (*seekōst*) *s.* a shore; or land which borders on the sea.

SE'ACOMPASS, *s.* the card and needle by which mariners steer their vessels.

SEA'COW, *s.* the manatee, a cetaceous animal, about 15 feet long, and 7 or 8 in circumference.

SE'AFARER, *s.* one that travels by sea; a mariner.

SE'AFARING, *a.* used to the sea; travelling by sea.

SE'AFENNEL, *s.* a plant, the same with samphire.

SE'AFIGHT, (*seefit*) *s.* a battle fought on the sea.

SE'AFORD, in Sussex, one of the cinque ports, and sends two members to Parliament; distant from London 59 miles. Pop. 1099.

SE'AGRASS, *s.* a plant with an undivided stem, alternate leaves, and flowers on fruitstalks. It is found in salt-water ditches, and flowers in August.

SE'AGREEN, *a.* resembling the colour of the distant sea.

SE'AGULL, *s.* a water-fowl.

SE'AHEDGEHOG, *s.* a kind of sea shell-fish.

SE'AHOG, *s.* the porpus.

SE'AHOLLY, *s.* a plant, called also eryngo.

SEAL, (*seel*) *s.* [*sele*, or *seol*, Sax., *seel*, Dan.] the sea-calf. An instrument on which a coat of arms, &c. are carved, used in fastening of letters, and affixed to writings as a testimony, from *sigel*, Sax. The impression of a seal in wax, or on a wafer. Act of confirmation. The *Great Seal* is that whereby all patents, commissions, warrants, &c., coming from the king, are sealed. The *Privy Seal* is that usually first set to grants that are to pass the Great Seal.

To SEAL, (*seel*) *v. a.* to close, or fasten. To confirm or attest with a seal. To ratify. To shut or close up, followed by *up*. To mark with a stamp. Neuterly, to fix a seal followed by *unto*.

SE'ALER, (*seéler*) *s.* he that seals.

SE'ALINGWAX, (*seélingwax*) *s.* a composition used in fastening or closing letters.

SEA-LION, *s.* in zoology, a large animal of the seal kind.

SEAM, (*seem*) *s.* [*seam*, Sax.] the edge of cloth where two pieces are joined together. The juncture of the planks in a ship. A cicatrix or scar. A measure. Tallow, grease, hog's lard, from *seme*, Sax. In botany, the line formed by the union of the valves of a seedvessel, as in the pea.

To SE'AM, (*seem*) *v. a.* to join the edges of two pieces of cloth, or to fasten the edges of two pieces of timber together. To mark with a scar.

SE'AMAN, *s.* [plur. *seamen*] a sailor.

SE'AMARK, *s.* a point or mark in the sea, which mariners make use of to direct their course by.

SE'AMLESS, (*seémless*) *a.* having no visible joining or seam.

SE'AMSTRESS, (*seémstress*) *s.* [*scamestre*, Sax.] a woman who lives by sewing.

SEAN, (*seen*) *s.* [*segne*, Sax.] a very large net, used to catch fish in the sea, made like a drag-net, but sometimes without a cord, 200 fathoms in length, and from 2 to 6 fathoms in depth. Sometimes written *seine* or *saine*.

SE'ABANTHER, *s.* a fish like a lamprey.

SE'APIECE, (*seépeece*) *s.* a picture representing a prospect of the sea.

SE'APORT, *s.* a harbour.

SEAR, (*seer*) *a.* [*scarian* to dry, Sax.] dry; not green.

To SEAR, (*seer*) *v. a.* [*searian*, Sax.] to burn or cauterize.

To SEARCE, (*serse*) *v. a.* [*sasser*, Fr.] to sift finely.

SEARCE, (*serse*) *s.* a fine sieve; a bolter.

To SEARCH, (*sĕrch*) *v. a.* [*chercher*, Fr.] to examine into; to explore; to look through; to try. To inquire; to seek after something lost, hid, or unknown. In surgery, to probe. Used with *out*, to find by seeking. Neuterly, to make inquiry; to try to find, followed by *for* or *after*.

SEARCH, (*sĕrch*) *s.* inquiry; examination; quest; pursuit; act of seeking.

SEARCHER, (*sercher*) *s.* an inquirer; examiner; one who seeks after any thing hid or unknown. An officer in London, who examines the bodies of the dead, in order to detect any violence.

SE'ARCLOTH, (*séercloth*) *s.* [*sarcloth*, Sax.] a plaster.

SE'ASHELL, *s.* a shell found on the shore.

SE'ASHORE, *s.* the coast of the sea.

SE'ASICK, *a.* sick on board a vessel at sea; a disorder attending people at their first going to sea.

SE'ASIDE, *s.* the edge of the sea.

SE'ASON, (*séezŏn*) *s.* [*saison*, Fr.] one of the four parts of the year. A particular time or period of time. A fit time. A small space of time. That which gives a relish to food.

To SE'ASON, (*séesŏn*) *v. a.* [*assaisonner*, Fr.] to mix food with any thing that gives it a high relish. To give a relish to. To fit for any use by time or habit. Neuterly, to become fit for any purpose.

SE'ASONABLE, (*seézŏnable*) *a.* done at a proper time; convenient or proper, with respect to time; opportune.

SE'ASONABLENESS, (*seézŏnableness*) *s.* propriety with respect to time.

SE'ASONABLY, *ad.* properly with respect to time.

SE'ASONER, (*seézŏner*) *s.* one who seasons, or that which gives a relish to any thing.

SE'ASONING, (*seézŏning*) *s.* that which is added to any thing to qualify it, or give it a relish.

SE'A-SURGEON, *s.* a surgeon employed on board a ship.

SEAT, (*seet*) *s.* [*sett*, old Teut.] a chaise, bench, or any thing which supports a person when sitting. A chair of state; throne; tribunal; Figuratively, a post of authority. Residence mansion, or abode. Situation.

To SEAT (*seet*) *v. a.* to place on a seat. To place in a post of authority. To fix or settle in any place. To place in a firm manner, or to fix.

SE'A-TERM, *s.* a word used by sailors.

SE'ATON, a sea-port town in Scotland, and an ancient seat of the earl of Winton, in the county of Lothian, seated on the frith of Forth, 9 miles E. of Edinburgh.

SE'AWARD, (*sēeward*) *a.* toward the sea.

SEBA'CIC, *a.* in chemistry, belonging to animal fat or tallow.

SEBAS'TIAN, ST. a large and handsome city of Brasil, in S. America, capital of the province of Rio Janeiro, and seated at the mouth of the river of that name, which forms a very extensive and commodious harbour. The city is large, well-built, and populous, but ill-situated for the health of the inhabitants; standing upon low ground, which was formerly swampy, and surrounded by hills of vast height, which exclude the benefit of the refreshing sea and land breezes; so that it is, of course, suffocatingly hot, and unhealthy, in the summer. The different mechanics carry on their business in a distinct part of the town; particular streets being set apart for particular trades. On the S. side of a spacious square is the palace of the viceroy. Lat. 22. 54. S., long. 43. 11. W.

SE'BATES, in chemistry, salts formed by the combination of any base with sebacic acid.

SE'CANT, *s.* [from *seco* to cut, Lat.] in geometry, the right line drawn from the centre of a circle, cutting and meeting with another line called the tangent without it.

To SECE'DE, *v. n.* [*secedo*, from *seorsum* apart, and *cedo* to go, Lat.] to withdraw or refuse associating in an affair.

SECE'DER, *s.* one who shews his disapprobation by withdrawing,

To SECE'RN, *v. a.* [*secerno*, Lat.] to separate finer from grosser matter. To make the separations of juices in the body.

SECE'SSION, (*seseshon*) *s.* [*secedo*, from *seorsum* apart, and *cedo* to go, Lat.] the act of departing. The act of withdrawing from councils or actions.

To SECLU'DE, *v. a.* [*secludo*, from *seorsum* a part, and *claudo* to shut, Lat.] to confine from; to shut up from; to shut out or exclude.

SECLU'SION, (*seclúzhon*) *s.* the act of confining.

SE'COND, *s.* [*secundus*, Lat. It is observable, that the English, Goths, and Saxons, have no ordinal of two, as the Latins likewise have none of *duo*. What the Latins called *secundus*, from *sequor*, the French and English call *second*, the Goths *anthar* or *anthara*, and the Saxons *se other*, or *aftera*, i. e., the other, or that which is after] the next in order to the first; inferior; next in value or dignity.

SE'COND, *s.* [*second*, Fr.] one who accompanies another in a duel, to direct or defend him. One who supports or maintains. The sixtieth part of a minute, marked thus [″].

To SE'COND, *v.* to support, or maintain. To follow in the next place.

SE'CONDARILY, *ad.* in the second degree or order.

SE'CONDARY, *a.* [from *secundus* second, Lat.] not the chief, not the primary or first. Acting by commission. A *secondary* fever, is that which arises after a crisis. *A secondary planet*, in astronomy, is a smaller planet moving round a larger one.

SE'CONDARY, *s.* a delegate; a deputy

SE'COND-HAND, *s.* possession of a thing which has been enjoyed by another before.

SE'COND-HAND, *a.* applied to knowledge, signifies borrowed from another. Applied to dress, worn or laid aside by another. *At second hand*, implies in imitation; borrowed, or transmitted, opposed to primarily or originally.

SE'CONDLY, *ad.* in the second place.

SE'COND-RATE, *s.* the second in order, dignity, or value. Used adjectively, for one of the second order.

SE'COND-SIGHT, (*second-sīt*) *s.* the power of seeing things future, said to be possessed by some of the Scotch islanders.

SE'COND-SIGHTED, (*second-sīted*) *a.* having the power of seeing things future, or at a distance.

SE'CRECY, *s.* privacy; the state of being concealed, or hidden. Solitude; retirement. The quality of preserving from discovery. Close silence; fidelity to a secret.

SE'CRET, *a.* [*secret*, Fr., *secretus*, Lat.] unrevealed, concealed, kept hidden, or undiscovered. Unseen. Faithful in keeping a secret, or any thing from discovery. Unknown. Privy.

SE'CRET, *s*, [*secret*, Fr., *secretum*, Lat.] something kept from public notice, or knowledge. A thing unknown. Privacy; secrecy.

SE'CRETARISHIP, *s.* the office of a secretary.

SE'CRETARY, *s.* [*sécrétaire*, Fr.] one intrusted with the management of public business, One who writes for another.

To SECRE'TE, *v. a.* [*secretum*, from *secerno*, Lat.] to put aside, or hide. In the animal economy, to separate.

SECRE'TION, (*sekréshŏn*) *s.* [*secretio*, from *secerno*, to separate, Lat.] in medicine, the act of separating the various fluids of the body. The fluid separated.

SE'CRETIST, *s.* a dealer in secrets.

SECRETI'TIOUS, (*sekretíshious*) *a.* parted by animal secretion.

SE'CRETLY, *ad.* in such a manner as not to be publicly known; latently; privately.

SE'CRETNESS, *s.* the quality of being hid, or of keeping a secret.

SECRE'TORY, *a.* [*secretus*, from *secerno* to separate, Lat.] performing the office of separating the fluids.

SECT, *s.* [*secte*, Fr., *secta*, Lat.] a body of men following some particular master, or adopting some peculiar tenet.

SE'CTARY, *s.* [*sectaire*, Fr.] one who refuses to comply with the public establishment, and joins with others of an opinion contrary to it. A follower; a pupil.

SECTA'TOR, *s.* [Lat.] an imitator; a disciple; a follower.

SE'CTION, (*sekshŏn*) *s.* [Fr. *sectio*, from *seco* to cut, Lat.] in general, denotes a part of a divided thing, or the division itself. Such are the divisions of a chapter; called also paragraphs and articles: the mark of a section is §. In geometry, it denotes a side or surface of a body or figure cut by another; or the place where lines, planes, &c., cut each other. In architecture, the section of a building is the same with its profile; or a delineation of its heights and depths raised on a plane, as if the fabric were cut asunder to discover its inside.

SE'CTOR, *s.* [*secteur*, Fr.] in geometry, is an instrument made of wood or metal, with a joint, and sometimes a piece to turn out to make a true square, with lines of sines, tangents, secants, equal parts, rhombs, polygons, hours, latitudes, metals, and solids. It is generally used in all the practical parts of the mathematics, and particularly contrived for navigation, surveying, astronomy, dialling, and projection of the sphere. All the lines of the *sector* can be accommodated to any radius, which is done by taking off all divisions parallelwise, and not lengthwise; the ground of which practice is this, that parallels to the base of any plain triangle bear the same proportion to it as the parts of the legs above the parallel do to the whole legs.

SE'CULAR, *s.* [*secularis*, from *seculum* an age, Lat.] *seculier*, Fr.] relating to the affairs of the present world, opposed to spiritual or holy. Belonging to the laity. Happening once in a century; from *seculum*, Lat. an age. *Secular priest*, is a person not bound by the rules of any monastic society; opposed to *regular*. *Secular games*, in antiquity, were solemn games held among the Romans, once in 100 years, and lasted three days.

SECULA'RITY, *s.* worldliness, or attention to the things of the present life.

To SE'CULARIZE, *v. a.* [*sécularisер*, Fr.] to convert from holy to common use.

SE'CULARNESS, *s.* worldliness.

SE'CUNDINE, *s.* [*secundæ*, Lat.] the after-birth, or membrane in which a fœtus is wrapped.

SECU'RE, *a.* [*securus*, Lat.] free from fear, terror, or danger. Careless through confidence of being out of danger. Safe.

To SECU'RE, *v. a.* to ascertain; to make certain, to put out of hazard. To make safe, or place out of the reach of danger. To ensure. To make safe or fast.

SECU'RELY, *ad.* without fear; carelessly.

SECU'RITY, *s.* [*securité*, Fr., *securitas*, from *securus* secure, Lat.] the state of being free from fear or danger. Want of care from too great a confidence of safety. Any thing given as a pledge. A person bound for another. Safety; certainty.

SEDA'N, *s.* [perhaps from *sedeo* to sit, Lat.] a kind of carriage, conveyed by means of poles by two men; a chair.

SEDA'TE, *a.* [*sedatus*, from *sedeo* to calm, Lat.] tranquil; calm; unruffled; serene; quiet; undisturbed; composed.

SEDA'TELY, *ad.* calmly; without disturbance.

SEDA'TENESS, *s.* a disposition of mind free from disturbance; calmness; serenity.

SE'DENTARINESS, *s.* the state of being sedentary.

SE'DENTARY, *a.* [*sedentaire*, Fr., *sedentarius*, from *sedeo* to sit, Lat.] passed in sitting still, or without motion and action. Inactive or sluggish.

SEDGE, *s.* [*sæcg*, Sax.] a narrow flag; a growth of flags. In botany, the carex of Linnæus. The male and female flowers are in separate spikes. There are 29 British species.

SE'DGY, *a.* overgrown with narrow flags.

SE'DIMENT, *s.* [Fr., *sedimentum*, from *sedeo* to sit, Lat.] that which settles at the bottom. SYNON. *Dregs* are gross; a *sediment* is fine. After the *dregs* are taken away, there will frequently remain a *sediment*. We say, the *dregs* of wine and of melted tallow; but the *sediment* of urine or of water.

SEDI'TION, (*sedishŏn*) *s.* [Fr. *seditio*, from *seorsum* apart, and *itio* going, Lat., because the ancient Romans used to retire from the city when they made a sedition] a tumult; insurrection. A tumultuous assembly in order to subvert an established government.

SEDI'TIOUS, (*sedishiŏus*) *a.* [*séditieux*, Fr. *seditiosus*, from *seditio* sedition, Lat.] turbulent; tumultuously factious.

SEDI'TIOUSLY, *ad.* tumultuously; with factious turbulence.

SEDI'TIOUSNESS, *s.* turbulence; disposition to sedition.

To SEDU'CE, *v. a.* [*seduco*, Lat.] to draw aside from the right; to mislead; to tempt: to debauch; to deprave; to deceive.

SEDU'CEMENT, *s.* means used to draw from the right.

SEDU'CER, *s.* a tempter; a corrupter.

SEDU'CIBLE, *a.* corruptible; capable of being drawn aside from the right.

SEDU'CTION, *s.* [Fr. from *seduco* to lead aside, Lat., the act of drawing aside from the right.

SEDU'LITY, *s.* [from *sedulus* assiduous, Lat.] assiduity; laboriousness; industry; intenseness of endeavour; application.

SE'DULOUS, *a.* [*sedulus*, Lat.] assiduous; ambitious; diligent; laborious.

SE'DULOUSLY, *ad.* diligently; industriously; laboriously.

SE'DULOUSNESS, *s.* industry; diligence; assiduity.

SEE, *s.* [*sedes*, from *sedeo* to sit, Lat.] the seat or diocese of an archbishop.

To SEE, *v. a.* preter. *I saw*, part. pass. *seen*; [*seon*, Sax. *sien*, Belg.] to perceive by the eye. To discover; to descry. To attend. To observe; to find. Neuterly, to have the sense of sight. To discern, so as to be free from deceit, followed by *through*, or *into*. To inquire. To be attentive. To scheme; to contrive. SYNON. Objects that have some duration, or that shew themselves, are *seen;* those that pass by quickly, or are hidden in some measure from the eyes, are only *perceived*. We *see* the face, and by that *perceive* the disposition of the heart.

SEE, *interj.*, the imperative of *see*, originally; observe! behold! lo! look!

SEED, *s.* [*seed*, Dan. *sæd*, Sax. and Belg.] a deciduous part of a vegetable, containing the rudiments of a new plant. It consists of the heart, the seed-lobes, the eye, and the seed coat. It is sometimes crowned with the cup of the flower; and sometimes it is winged with a feather, or with a thin expanded membrane, which enables the wind to waft it abroad. An original or first principle. Progeny, race, or offspring.

To SEED, *v. n.* to produce seed.

SEE'DBUD, *s.* the lower part of a pointal or pistil. It is the rudiment of the embryo fruit.

SEE'DCAKE, *s.* a cake interspersed with warm aromatic seeds.

SEE'DCOAT, *s.* the proper coat of a seed, which falls off spontaneously.

SEE'DLING, *s.* a young plant raised from seed.

SEE'DLOBES, *s.* the perishable part of a seed, designed to afford nourishment to the young plant when it first begins to expand. A bean, after being soaked in water or moist earth, easily parts with its external skin, and divides into two parts called the *seedlobes*.

SEE'DPEARL, *s.* small grains of pearl.

SEE'DPLOT, *s.* the ground on which plants are raised from seed, to be afterwards transplanted.

SEE'DTIME, *s.* the season of sowing.

SEE'D-VESSEL, *s.* a vessel to contain the seed. Among plants it is of several kinds; viz., a capsule, as in the poppy; a pod, as in the gilliflower; a shell, as in the pea; an air-bag, as in the bladder-sena; pulpy, including a nut or stone, as in the cherry; an apple; a berry, as in the blackberry; a cone, as in the fir.

SEE'DY, *a.* abounding with seed.

SEE'ING, *s.* perception by the eyes. Sight; vision.

SEE'ING, or SEE'ING THAT, *ad.* since; it being so that.

To SEEK, *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *sought*; [*secan*, Sax.] to look or search for. To endeavour to gain or find. To pursue by secret machinations. Neuterly, to make search, or inquiry. To endeavour after. To make the object of pursuit, followed by *after*. *To seek* is an adverbial expression, implying at a loss, or without expedients or experience.

SEE'KER, *s.* one who seeks or inquires.

To SEEL, *v. a.* [*sceller*, Fr.] in falconry, to close the eyes.

Neuterly, applied to vessels, to lean on one side, from *syllan*, Sax.

SEE'LY, *a.* lucky. Foolish; simple; silly.

To SEEM, *v. n.* [*ziemen*, Teut.] to look alike, appear, or have the appearance of. *It seems*, signifies that there is appearance only, without reality; and at other times it is synonymous to *forsooth*. SYNON. *Seem* differs from *appear*, in that the former relates, in my opinion, more to the eye; the latter more to the imagination.

SEE'MER, *s.* one that carries an appearance.

SEE'MING, *s.* external or fair appearance. Opinion.

SEE'MINGLY, *ad.* in appearance; in show; in semblance.

SEE'MLINESS, *s.* comeliness; grace of appearance; decency; beauty; handsomeness; grace.

SEE'MLY, *a.* [*soómelight*, Dan.] decent; becoming; proper; graceful; fit.

SEE'MLY, *ad.* in a decent manner; in a proper manner.

SEEN, *a.* skilled; versed. "Well *seen* in music." *Shak.*

SEEN, part. pass. of SEE.

SE'ER, (*seé er*) *s.* one who perceives objects by the sight. One who can foresee future events; a prophet.

To SEE'SAW, *v. a.* to move with reciprocating motion.

SEE'SAW, *s.* a reciprocating motion.

To SEE'TH, *v. a.* pret. *I sod* or *seethed*, part. pass. *sodden*; [*seodan*, Sax.] to prepare by hot or boiling water. To boil, or decoct in hot water. To steep in hot water till all its virtues are lost. Neuterly, to boil or be hot.

SEE'THER, *s.* a boiler; a pot.

SEGESTAN, a province of Persia. The country is, in general, mountainous; the plains are barren, covered with a fine sand, which is sometimes raised by the wind in such a degree, as to overwhelm whole caravans, and the valleys are the only habitable parts. Zereng is the capital.

SE'GMENT, *s.* [Fr. *segmentum*, from *seco* to cut, Lat.] a figure contained between a chord and an arch of the circle, or so much of the circle as is cut off by that chord.

SE'GNITY, *s.* [from *segnus* slothful, Lat.] sluggishness; inactivity.

SEGOVIA, an ancient, large, rich, populous, and handsome city of Spain, in Old Castile. Here the best cloth in Spain is made, from the fine Spanish wool so much esteemed in other countries. This is one part of their trade, and another is very fine paper. The cathedral stands on one side of the great square, and contains the statue of Mary in massy silver. The castle, or alcazar is seated in the highest part of the town, is covered with lead, and has 16 rooms very richly adorned with tapestry, a great deal of gilding, and very fine ornaments of marble and porphyry. The royal chapel is magnificently gilded, and embellished with very fine paintings. The most remarkable structure is the Mint, seated in a valley, surrounded by a river, on which are mills employed in coining, and by which every thing is done almost instantaneously. The aqueduct is a work of the Romans, and serves to bring water into the town; it is 3,000 paces in length, and supported by 177 arches of a prodigious height, consisting of two rows, one placed above the other. It is seated on a mountain between two hills, near the river Arayada, 45 miles N.W. of Madrid, and 67 E. by S. of Salamanca. Lat. 41. 0. N., long. 3. 48. W.

To SE'GREGATE, *v. a.* [from *seorsum* apart, and *grex* a flock, Lat.] to set apart; to separate from others.

SEGREGA'TION, *s.* [Fr. from *seorsum* apart, and *grex* a flock, Lat.] separating from others.

SE'IGNIOR, or SE'IGNIOUR, *s.* (*seénior*) [*seigneur*, Fr.] a lord. *Grand Seignior*, the title of the emperor of the Turks.

SE'IGNIORY, (*seéniory*) *s.* [*seigneurie*, Fr.] a lordship; a territory; dominion.

SEIKS, THE, a numerous nation of Hindostan Proper, consisting of several small independent states, that have formed a kind of federal union. They possess the whole of Lahore, the principal part of Moultan, and the W. part of Delhi. This tract extends about 400 miles from N. W. to S. E. and is from 150 to 250 broad, in general, although, in the part between Attock and Behker, (that is along the Indus) the extent cannot be less than 320. Their capital is Lahore. We know but little concerning the state of their government, but it is represented as being mild. In their mode of making war, they are unquestionably savage and cruel. Their army consists almost entirely of horse, o which they are said to be able to bring at least 100,000 into the field. The Seiks, like the Hindoos, molest not others in matters of faith, and require only a conformity in certain signs and ceremonies; but, unlike the Hindoos, they admit proselytes; although those from among the Mahometans are the least esteemed.

SEINE, *s.* See SEAN.

To SEIZE, (*seeze*) *v. a.* [*saisir*, Fr.] to take possession of; to lay hold on by a sudden effort; to grasp; to fasten on. To take forcible possession of by law. To have in one's possession. Neuterly, to fix one's grasp on any thing.

SE'IZIN, (*seézen*) *s.* (*saisine*, Fr.] the act of taking possession. Any thing possessed. A law term.

SEI'ZURE, (*seézure*) *s.* the act of seizing. The thing seized. Possession. The act of taking forcible possession of.

SE'LAH, *s.* a Hebrew word, found 74 times in the Hebrew text of the book of Psalms, and thrice in Habakkuk. There are various conjectures as to its signification; but as the Jews generally put *Selah, finis, so be it*, at the end of their epitaphs and books, we make no doubt but *Selah* intimates, the end or a pause, and this is its proper signification.

SE'LBY, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Monday. It is seated on the river Ouse, on which small vessels pass to York, and is a place of some trade, 12 miles S. of York, and 176 N. by W. of London.

SE'LDOM, *ad.* [supposed to be contracted from *seldæn*, or *seld*, Sax. rare] not frequent or often; rarely.

To SELE'CT, *v. a.* [*selectum*, from *seligo*, Lat.] to choose by way of preference from others.

SELE'CT, *a.* chosen, or culled out, from others on account of superior excellence.

SELE'CTION, (*selékshon*) *s.* [*selectio*, from *seligo* to choose out, Lat.] the act of choosing; choice.

SELE'CTOR, *s.* one that selects.

SELENITES, or the MOON-STONE, *s.* [from *selene* the moon, Gr.] a stone found, it is said, in Arabia, wherein is a white, which increases and decreases with the moon. Also, the Muscovy talc, so called by some from an opinion that its brightness increases and decreases with the moon.

SELENOGRA'PHIC, or SELENOGRA'PHICAL, *a.* pertaining to the description of the moon.

SELENO'GRAPHY, (*selenógrafy*) *s.* [from *selene* the moon, and *grapho* to describe, Gr.] a description of the moon.

SELF, *pron.* plural. *selves*; [*self, selfe*, Belg.] when used as an adjective, it signifies very or identical. "That *self* way." *Shak.* It is frequently united to the personal pronouns, and to the neutral pronoun *it*, and then implies a reciprocation, and is compounded not only with adjectives and substantives, but when united with *my, him*, and *them*, though contrary to analogy, is used as a nominative.

SE'LFHEAL, *s.* a plant with oblong egg-shaped leaves, and blue, purplish, or white blossoms, found in pastures, and flowering in August.

SE'LFISH, *a.* attentive to one's own interest, with abso-

solute disregard to others. Mercenary; sordid; ungenerous.

SE'LFISHLY, *ad.* with regard only to one's own interest; without love of others.

SE'LFISHNESS, *s.* attention to one's own interest, without any regard to others. Self-love.

SE'LFSAME, *a.* the very same.

SE'LKIRK, the county town of Selkshire, containing about 1,000 inhabitants in the town, besides 700 in the country part of the parish. Here is a manufacture of boots and shoes, which has been long established, and another of inkle. Some trophies brought away from Flodden Field, by the citizens of Selkirk, have survived the rust of time, or the effects of negligence, and are still preserved here. It is seated on the river Ettrick, 25 miles S. S. E. of Edinburgh.

SELKIRKSHIRE, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N. by Edinburghshire and Berwickshire, on the E. by Roxburghshire, on the S. by Dumfriesshire, and on the W. by Peebleshire. It is about 24 miles long, and from 8 to 15 wide. It is a hilly country, yielding pasture to innumerable flocks of sheep and black cattle, but the valleys bear good crops of hay and corn. The rivers abound with fish, and the woods with game and birds, both of song and of prey. The principal rivers are the Tweed, the Ettrick, the Yarrow, and the Gala.

SELL, *s.* [*selle*, Fr.] a saddle. In building, it is of two kinds, viz., *ground-sell*, which denotes the lower piece of timber, and that on which the whole superstructure is raised; and the *window-sell*, called also *window-soil*, is the bottom piece in a window frame.

To SELL, *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *sold;* [*syllan*, Sax.] to dispose of any thing for money. To vend. Neuterly, to carry on trade.

SE'LLANDERS, *s.* are chops or mangy sores in the bending of a horse's houghs, as the *malanders* are in the knees.

SE'LLER, *s.* the person that sells; a vender.

SE'LVAGE, *s.* [according to Skinner, from *salvage*, because it saves the cloth] the edge of cloth, either linen or woollen.

SELVES, plural of SELF.

SE'MBLANCE, *s.* [*semblance*, Fr. likeness; resemblance. Appearance. Show.

SE'MEN, *s.* [Lat.] the seed of animals or vegetables.

SE'MI, *s.* [Lat.] a word used in composition, and signifying half.

SE'MIBREF, *s.* [*semibreve*, Fr.] a note in music comprehending the space of two minims, or four crotchets.

SEMICI'RCLE, (*semicírcl*) *s.* [from *semi* half, and *circulus* a circle, Lat.] a half round; part of a circle divided by the diameter.

SEMICI'RCULAR, *a.* half round.

SE'MICOLON, *s.* [from *semi* half, Lat. and *kolon* a colon, Gr.] a point made thus (;) to note a greater pause than that of a comma.

SEMIDIA'METER, *s.* [from *semi* half, and *diameter*, Lat.] half the line which, drawn through the centre of a circle, divides it into two equal parts.

SE'MIDOUBLE, *s.* in the Romish breviary, such offices and feasts as are celebrated with less solemnity than the double ones, but yet with more than the single ones.

SEMIFLU'ID, *a.* imperfectly fluid.

SEMILU'NAR, SEMILU'NARY, *a.* [*semilunaire*, Fr.] resembling in form a half moon.

SEMIME'TAL, *s.* in mineralogy, are metallic fossils, heavy, opaque, of a bright glittering surface, not malleable; as quicksilver, antimony, cobalt, the arsenics, bismuth, zinc, with its ore calamine; to these may be added the semimetallic recrements, tutty and pampholyx.

SE'MINAL, *a.* [from *semen* seed, Lat.] belonging to seed. Contained in the seed; radical.

SEMINA'LITY, *s.* [from *semen* seed, Lat.] the nature of the seed. The power of being produced.

SE'MINARY, *s.* [*seminaire*, Fr. from *semen* seed, Lat.] the ground on which any thing is sown. The spot or original spot whence any thing is brought. A place of education.

SEMINA'TION, *s.* [from *semen* seed, Lat.] the act of sowing. The act of shedding or dispersing the plants.

SEMINI'FIC, or SEMINI'FICAL, *a.* [from *semen* seed, and *facio* to make, Lat.] productive of seed.

SEMIPE'DAL, *a.* [from *semi* half, and *pes* a foot, Lat.] containing half a foot.

SEMIQUA'VER, *s.* in music, a note containing half the quantity of the quaver.

SEMISPHE'RICAL, (*semisférikal*) *a.* belonging to half a sphere.

SEMITE'RTIAN, (*semitérshian*) *s.* an ague compounded of a tertian and a quotidian.

SE'MIVOWEL, *s.* a consonant which makes an imperfect sound, or does not require a total conclusion of the mouth. These are *f*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, *s*, *x*, *z*.

SEMPITE'RNAL, *a.* [*sempiternel*, Fr. from *semper* always, and *eternus* eternal, Lat.] continual; perpetual; without end.

SE'MPSTRESS, *s.* [*seamestre*, Sax.] See SEAMSTRESS.

SE'NA, or SE'NNA, *s.* is a shrub, the leaves of which are purchased for their purgative virtue.

SE'NAN, a city of China of the first rank, in the province of Kaeitcheou, 845 miles S. S. W. of Pekin. It is surrounded on all sides by mountains, and the inhabitants hold little communication with the rest of the Chinese.

SE'NARY, *a.* [*senarius*, Lat.] consisting of six; belonging to the number six.

SE'NATE, *s.* [*sénat*, Fr. *senatus*, Lat.] an assembly of counsellors, or of men met together to enact laws, and debate on matters which respect the state.

SE'NATEHOUSE, *s.* a place where a public council meets.

SE'NATOR, *s.* [Lat.] one that sits in a public council.

SENATO'RIAL, or SENATO'RIAN, *a.* [*sénatorial*, Fr. *senatorius*, Lat.] belonging to the senate.

To SEND, *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *sent*; [*sendan*, Sax. *senden*, Belg.] to despatch from one place to another. To commission by authority to go and act. To emit; to produce. To inflict. To grant as from a distant place. To diffuse; to propagate. To let fly, cast, or shoot. Neuterly, to deliver up or despatch a message. Followed by *for*, to desire by message a person to come; to cause to be brought by another.

SE'NEGA, or *SENEGAL*, a kingdom of Africa, in Negroland, seated on a river of the same name, formerly very considerable, but now reduced into a very narrow compass. The French had a fort and factory in an island at the mouth of this river, and were entire masters of the gum trade. It is called Fort Louis, was taken by the English on the first of May, 1758, and ceded to Great Britain by the peace of 1763.

SENE'SCENCE, *s.* [from *senex* old, Lat.] the state of growing old.

SE'NESCHAL, (*séneskal*) *s.* [*sénéchal*, Fr.] a person who formerly had the care of entertainments in great houses; a steward; a major domo.

SE'NGREEN, *s.* in botany, the saxifraga of Linnæus.

SE'NILE, *a.* [*senilis*, from *senex* old, Lat.] belonging to old age.

SE'NIOR, *s.* [Lat.] one older than, or born before another. An aged person.

SENIO'RITY, *s.* the quality of being born before another; priority of birth.

SE'NNA, *s.* [*sena*, Lat.] a medicinal tree.

SE'NNAR, a large town of Africa in Nubia, capital of a kingdom of the same name, which lies on the banks of the Nile, between Egypt and Abyssinia. It is 5 miles in circumference, and very populous, containing nearly 100,000 inhabitants. The houses are all one story high, flat-roofed, and very ill built, but the suburbs contain only cottages, covered with reeds. The king's palace is surrounded by high walls of bricks dried in the sun, but is only a confused heap of buildings. The heats are excessive, and in the rainy season the air is extremely unwholesome. Their commodities are elephants' teeth, tamarinds, civet, tobacco, and gold dust. There is a market every day in the week, in the middle of the town, where they sell all sorts of provisions and goods. They have also a market near the king's palace, where slaves are sold; the females sit on one side, and the males on the other, and the Egyptian merchants buy great numbers of them every year. Their religion is Mahometanism. They are an ignorant, superstitious, and yet a cunning sort of people. The women who can afford it have slight garments of silk, and wear rings of various metals on their hair, arms, legs, ears, and fingers. Their legs are naked, and they have only a single sole fastened to their feet with strings. Other women and girls have clothes wrapped round them from the waist to the knees. The men go almost naked. The merchandise required at Sennar are spices, paper, brass, hard-ware, glass beads, and a black drug, with which they colour their eye-lids and eye-brows. A few merchants here travel to Suaquen on the Red Sea, whence they go to Arabia Felix with their commodities, and bring those of the East Indies back. It is seated on an eminence near the river Nile.

SE'NNIGHT, (*senūt*) *s.* [contracted from *sevennight*] a week.

SENSA'TION, *s.* [*sensation*, Fr.] perception by the senses.

SENSE, *s.* [*sens*, Fr. *sensus*, from *sentio* to perceive, Lat.] is a faculty of the soul whereby it perceives external objects, by means of the impressions they make on certain organs of the body. These organs of sensation are commonly reckoned five, viz., the eye, whereby we see objects; the ear, which enables us to hear sounds; the nose, by which we receive the ideas of different smells, the palate by which we judge of tastes; and the cutis, or skin, which enables us to feel the different forms, hardness or softness of bodies. Figuratively, apprehension, applied to the mind. Understanding. Reason, or reasonable meaning. Opinion. Consciousness. Moral perception. Meaning.

SE'NSELESS, *a.* void of life, perception, reason, understanding, or pity.

SE'NSELESSLY, *ad.* in a senseless manner.

SENSIBI'LITY, *s.* [*sensibilité*, Fr.] quickness of sensation or perception.

SE'NSIBLE, (*sénsibl*) *a.* [Fr. *sensibilis*, from *sentio*, to perceive, Lat.] having the power of perceiving by the senses. Affected by good or ill, by arguments or pity. Reasonable or judicious.

SE'NSIBLY, *ad.* perceptibly to the senses; judiciously.

SE'NSITIVE, [*sensitif*, Fr.] having sense or perception.

SE'NSITIVE PLANT, *s.* among botanists, a species of plant, the leaves and flowers of which contract themselves when touched, as if sensible of the contact; but expand and flourish again as soon as the hand is removed.

SENSO'RIUM, or SE'NSORY, *s.* [from *sentio* to perceive, Lat.] that part where the senses transmit their notices or perceptions to the mind. The seat of sense. An organ of sensation.

SE'NSUAL, *a.* [*sensuel*, Fr.] consisting in, or depending on, sense. Pleasing to the senses. Carnal, opposed to spiritual. Devoted to sense; lewd; luxurious.

SE'NSUALIST, *s.* a carnal person; one devoted to corporeal pleasures.

SENSUA'LITY, *s.* [*sensualité*, Fr.] the quality of being lewd, or devoted to corporeal pleasures.

To SE'NSUALIZE, *v. a.* to plunge in sensual pleasures, or to subject the mind to the senses.

SE'NSUOUS, *a.* tender; pathetic. Not in use.

SENT, the participle passive of SEND.

SE'NTENCE, *s.* [*sentence*, Fr. *sententia*, Lat.] the decision of a judge; doom. A moral instruction or maxim, delivered in a few words. A short paragraph; a period in writing.

To SE'NTENCE, *v. a.* [*sentensier*, Fr.] to pass the last judgment. To condemn.

SENTE'NTIOUS, (*senténshious*) *a.* [*sententieux*, Fr.] abounding with short periods, or moral maxims.

SENTE'NTIOUSLY, *ad.* in short sentences.

SENTE'NTIOUSNESS, (*senténshiousness*) *s.* the quality of abounding in pithy sentences; brevity with strength.

SE'NTERY, *s.* (commonly written and pronounced *sentry*, corrupted from *sentinel*) one sent to march in a garrison or the outlines of an army.

SE'NTIENT, *a.* [*sentiens*, Lat.] perceiving; having perception.

SE'NTIMENT, *s.* [*sentiment*, Fr.] thought, opinion, or notion. Sense considered distinctly from language; a striking sentence in a composition.

SENTIME'NTAL, *a.* a word lately introduced into common use, but without any precise meaning. Those who use it appear to understand by it, that affecting turn of thought which is peculiar to works of fancy, aad where there is a display of the pathetic, as in the graver scenes of comedy, or of novels.

SE'NTINEL, *s.* [*sentinelle*, Fr.] a soldier who watches to prevent surprise.

SE'NTRY, *s.* (contracted from *sentinel*) see SENTERY.

SEPARABI'LITY, *s.* the quality of admitting its parts to be broken or disunited.

SE'PARABLE, *a.* [Fr. from *separo* to separate, Lat.] capable of having the union of its parts broken, or disjoined; possible to be disjoined from something.

To SE'PARATE, *v. n.* [*separo*, Lat.] to break or divide the parts from each other. To disunite. To sever from the rest. To set apart; to segregate. To withdraw; used with *from*. Neuterly, to part from or quit; to be disunited.

SE'PARATE, *a.* [from *separo* to separate, Lat.] divided from the rest. Disunited from the other parts. Disengaged or abstracted.

SE'PARATELY, *ad.* apart; singly; distinctly.

SE'PARATENESS, *s.* the state of being separate.

SEPARA'TION, *s.* [Fr. from *separo* to separate, Lat.] the act of breaking the union between parts. Disjunction; disunion. Divorce, applied to marriage, or a state wherein the two parties do not live together. Chemical analysis.

SE'PARATIST, one who quits the communion of the church; a schismatic; a seceder.

SE'PARATORY, *a.* used in separation.

SE'PIMENT, *s.* [*sepimentum*, from *sepio* to fence, Lat.] a hedge; a fence.

SEPOSI'TION, (*sepozishon*) *s.* [from *seorsum* a part, and *pono* to put, Lat.] the act of setting aside or apart; segregation.

SEPT, *s.* [from *septum* a fold, Lat.] a clan, race, tribe, generation.

SEPTA'NGULAR, *a.* [*septem*, and *angulus*, Lat.] having seven corners, or sides.

SEPTE'MBER, *s.* [Lat.] the ninth month of the year; the seventh from March. He is drawn with a merry and cheerful countenance, in a purple robe.

SE'TENARY, *a. septenarius*, from *septem* seven, Lat.] consisting of seven. Substantively, the number seven.

SEPTE'NNIAL, *a.* [*septennis*, from *septem* seven, Lat.] lasting seven years. Happening once in seven years.

SEPTE'NTRION, *s.* [*septentrio*, from *septem* seven, Lat.] a constellation of seven stars, called likewise Charles's Wain, situated near the north pole. In cosmography, it signifies the same with north; and hence *septentrional* is applied to any thing belonging to the north, as *septentrional* signs, parallels, &c.

SE'PTFOIL, *s.* the upright tormentil. See TORMENTIL.

SE'PTIC, or SE'PTICAL, *a.* [from *sepo* to putrefy, Gr.] in medicine, having the power to produce or increase putrefaction.

SEPTUAGE'NARY, *a.* [*septuagénaire*, Fr. from *septuaginta* seventy, Lat.] consisting of seventy.

SEPTUAGE'SIMA, *s.* the third Sunday before the first Sunday in Lent; so called because about 70 days before Easter.

SE'PTUAGINT, *s.* [from *septuaginta* seventy, Lat.] the ancient Greek version of the Old Testament so called from the supposition that it was the work of *seventy-two* interpreters.

SEP'TUPLE, *a.* [*septuplex*, Lat.] seven times as much.

SEPU'LCHRAL, (*sepúlkral*) *a.* [*sépulcral*, Fr. from *sepelio* to bury, Lat.] belonging to a funeral or the grave.

SE'PULCHRE, (*sépulker*) *s*, [*sepulchre*, Fr., *sepulchrum*, from *sepelio* to bury, Lat.] the cavity in which a dead body is interred. A grave or tomb.

To SE'PULCHRE, (*sépulker*) *v. a.* [accented on the second syllable by Shakespeare and Milton; but by Johnson and Prior on the first] to bury; to entomb; to inter.

SE'PULTURE, *s.* [Fr. *sepultura*, from *sepelio* to bury, Lat.] burial; interment.

SEQUA'CIOUS, (*sequashious*) *s.* [*sequax*, from *sequor* to follow, Lat.] following attendant; ductile, pliant.

SE'QUEL, *s.* [*sequela*, from *sequor* to follow, Lat.] the conclusion or succeeding part. An event. A consequence or inference.

SE'QUENCE, *s.* [from *sequor* to follow, Lat.] order of succession. Series; arrangement. In gaming, cards which follow one another on the same suit, as 3, 4, 5, or king, queen, knave, &c.

SE'QUENT, *a.* [*sequens*, from *sequor* to follow, Lat.] following; consequential; succeeding.

To SEQUE'STER, *v. a.* [*séquestrer*, Fr.] to separate from the society of others for the sake of privacy. To put aside or remove. To withdraw. To deprive the owner of the use, property, or possession.

To SEQUE'STRATE, *v. n.* to separate from company.

SEQUESTRA'TION, *s.* [Fr. from *sequestro*, to sequestrate, Lat.] separation; retirement. Disunion; disjunction. In common law, it is setting aside the thing in controversy from the possession of both the parties that contend for it. It is also a kind of extent or execution for debt, in the case of a beneficed clergyman, of the profits of his living, directed to the church-wardens to receive the same, to satisfy the judgment. In civil law, it is used in various senses; and it is also used to signify the gathering up the fruits of a vacant benefice, for the use of the next incumbent of the church.

SEQUESTRA'TOR, *s.* one who takes from a man the profit of his possessions.

SERA'GLIO, (*serálio*) *s.* a Persian word signifying the palace of a prince or lord; in which sense the houses of the ambassadors of England, France, &c., are, at Constantinople, called seraglios. But the term *Seraglio* is used by way of eminence, for the palace of the grand seignior at Constantinople, where he keeps his court, in which his concubines are lodged, and where the youth are trained up for the principal posts of the empire. Figuratively, a house of lewd women.

SE'RAPH, (*séraf*) *s.* [in the plural form *seraphim*, *seraph*, from *saraph* to burn, because they are a *flaming fire*, Heb.] one of the orders of angels.

SERA'PHIC, or SERA'PHICAL, (*serafikal*) *a.* [*séraphique*, Fr.] angelic, or like a seraph.

SE'RAPHIM, *s.* [plural of *seraph*, Heb.] angels of one of the heavenly orders.

SERASQUI'ER, *s.* a generalissimo, or commander in chief of the Turkish forces in Europe.

SERE, *a.* [*searian* to dry, Sax.] dry or withered.

SERENA'DE, *s.* [Fr. *serenata*, Ital. whence *serenade*, in Milton, from *serenus*, Lat. because practised mostly in fair weather] music or songs with which lovers entertain their mistresses in the night.

To SERENA'DE, *v. a.* to entertain with music in the night.

SERE'NE, *a.* [*serein*, Fr. *serenus*, Lat.] calm, placid, quiet; tranquil, even of mind, unruffled, without any disturbance. Without clouds or rain, applied to the weather. Also, a title of honour given to several princes, and to the principal magistrates of a republic.

SERE'NELY, *ad.* calmly; coolly; quietly.

SERE'NITY, SERE'NENESS, *s.* calmness; peace. evenness of temper; coolness of mind; tranquillity.

SERGE, (*sarge*) *s.* [*serge*, Fr.] a kind of woollen cloth.

SE'RGEANT, (*sárjeant*) *s.* [*sergent*, Fr., *sergente*, Ital. an officer who attends on, or executes the orders of, magistrates. It is the highest degree taken at the common law, as that of doctor is of the civil law; the court of common pleas is allowed them to plead in by themselves; but they are not restrained from pleading in any other court. In the army, a serjeant is an inferior officer in a company of foot or troop of dragoons. A title given to some of the king's servants, as *sergeant* chirurgeon, *sergeant* painter, &c.

SE'RIES, *s.* [Lat.] an order wherein things regularly follow, and are connected with each other. A course or succession.

SERINGAPATAM, a city of Hindoostan, lately the capital of the kingdom of Mysore. It is situated in an island of the river Cauvery. This island is a beautiful spot, containing elegant buildings, squares, groves, and gardens. The mausoleum of Hyder Aly, is one of the most magnificent objects of this place; it is situated on the S. angle of the island, near an elegant palace of the late Tippoo Sultan's, and is surrounded by a grove of beautiful cypress trees. It is 230 miles W. S. W. of Madras. Lat. 12. 31. N., long. 76. 46. E.

SE'RIOUS, *a* [*serius*, Lat.] grave; solemn; not volatile; opposed to levity. Important, weighty; in earnest; op-

posed to trifling. SYNON. We are *staid*, through discretion and custom; *grave*, through humour and constitution; *serious*, through taste and affectation. Levity is the reverse of being *staid*; vivacity of *gravity*; wantonness of *seriousness*.

SE'RIOUSLY, *ad.* gravely; solemnly; in earnest; without levity.

SE'RIOUSNESS, *s.* gravity; solemnity; earnest attention.

SERMOCINA'TION, [*sermocinatio*, from *sermo* a speech, Lat.] the act or practice of holding long discourse.

SE'RMON, *s.* [Fr. *sermo*, Lat.] a discourse written or spoken on some text for the instruction of the people.

SERO'SITY, *s.* [*sérosité*, Fr.] a thin or watery part of the blood.

SE'ROUS, *a.* [*sereux*, Fr., from *serum* whey, Lat.] thin or watery. Adapted to the serum.

SE'RPENT, *s.* [Fr. *serpens*, from *serpo* to creep, Lat.] an offensive animal that has neither wings nor feet, and moves on the ground like a worm. An instrument of music. In astronomy, a constellation in the northern hemisphere.

SE'RPENTA'RIUS, in astronomy, a constellation of the northern hemisphere.

SE'RPENTINE, *a.* [from *serpens* a serpent, Lat.] resembling a serpent; winding like a serpent.

SERPI'GINOUS, *a.* diseased with a serpigo.

SERPI'GO, *s.* [Lat] a tetter; a species of herpes; which see.

SE'RRATE, or SE'RRATED, *a.* [from *serra* a saw, Lat.] having indentures or jags, like the teeth of a saw.

SERRA'TION, *s.* [from *serra*, a saw, Lat.] formation in the shape of a saw.

SERRA'TURE, *s.* indenture like the teeth of a saw.

To SE'RRY, *v. a.* [*serrer*, Fr.] to press or drive close together.

SE'RVAL, in zoology, the mountain cat, an animal that is found in India.

SE'RVANT, *s.* [Fr. *servus*, from *servo* to serve, Lat.] one who is hired and obedient to another. A word of civility, implying a readiness of doing good to another.

To SERVE, *v. a.* [*servio*, Lat.] to attend. To obey. To supply with food. To bring in. To do business for another for hire. To supply with any thing. To obey as a soldier. To promote. To comply. To satisfy. To stand instead of any thing to one, followed by *for*. To requite. In divinity, to worship. Neuterly, to act as a servant. To be in subjection. To attend. To act in war. To produce the end desired. To suit. To conduce. To officiate or minister.

SE'RVIA, a province of European Turkey, having Hungary, on the N., Bulgaria on the E., Bosnia on the W., and Albania and Macedonia on the S. It is about 190 miles long, and 95 broad. It is fertile and populous. Belgrade is the principal town.

SE'RVICE, *s.* [Fr. *servitium*, from *servio* to serve, Lat.] business done for hire. The attendance of a servant. Place; office of a servant. Attendance on a superior. A profession of respect, intimating a being ready to assist, or acknowledge subjection. Obedience. Employment. Military duty. Purpose; use. Advantage. Favour. The public office of devotion. A course or order of dishes. A paper of sweet-meats. In botany, a kind of hawthorn. Also the mountain-ash or quicken-tree.

SE'RVICEABLE, *a.* [*servissable*, old Fr.] profitable; useful. Active; diligent; officious.

SE'RVILE, *a.* [*servil*, Fr., *servilis*, from *servio* to serve, Lat.] slavish; meanly submissive, fawning, or cringing; dependent, mean.

SE'RVILELY, *ad.* meanly; slavish.y.

SE'RVILENESS, or SERVI'LITY, *s.* base or mean submission and subjection. The condition of a slave.

SE'RVITOR, *s.* [*serviteur*, Fr.] a servant. A student in the university of Oxford, who attends on another for his maintenance and education. See SIZER.

SE'RVITUDE, *s.* [Fr. *servitus*, from *servio* to serve, Lat.] the state of a slave. Service. Servants collectively. SYNON. The state of a hired servant is *servitude*; that of one mancipated, *slavery*; the one is voluntary, the other involuntary. The former is in some measure honourable; the latter contemptible.

SE'RUM, *s.* [Lat.] the thin or watery part of any fluid.

SE'SQUI, *s.* a word used in composition, borrowed from the Latin, and signifying one and a half.

SE'SQUIALTER, or SESQUIA'LTERAL, *a.* [*sesquialter*, Lat.] in geometry, is a ratio where one quantity or number contains another once and half as much more, as 6 and 9.

SE'SQUIPLICATE, *a.* in mathematics, is the proportion one quantity or number has to another, in the ratio of one and a half to one.

SESS, (for *assess*) *s.* a rate, tax, cess charged.

SE'SSION, (*séshon*) *s.* [Fr. *sessio*, from *sedeo* to sit, Lat.] the act of sitting. An assembly of magistrates, or senators. The time or space during which an assembly sits without intermission. A meeting of justices.

SE'STERCE, *s.* [*sesterce*, Fr., *sestertium*, Lat.] among the Romans, a sum about 8*l.* 1*s.* 5½*d.* sterling.

To SET, *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *sett*; [*settan*, Sax. *setten*, Belg.] to place or put in any situation, condition, or posture. To regulate, or adjust by some rule. To fix as motionless. To suit or fit to music. To plant. To reduce from a fractured or dislocated state. To intersperse, or mark. To fix; to determine. To place in view, to exhibit as an object, used with *before*. To take at play. To value, estimate, or rate; to reject or remit for the present, used with *by*. To fix in metal. To predetermine, or settle. To bring to an edge, by rubbing on a hone. Used with *against*, to oppose, or to alienate a person's affection from another. *To set apart*, to neglect for a season, or reserve for some particular purpose. Used with *aside*, to reject, abrogate, or omit for the present. *To set down*, to mention in writing, or to register; to fix, or establish; to fix on a resolve. *To set off*, to decorate, or recommend. *To set forth*, to display, explain, place in order, or show. Used with *on*, or *upon*, to incite, or animate; to attack, or assault; to employ in an affair. *To set out*, to begin a discourse or journey; to adorn, or embellish; to raise or equip, applied to fleets or armies; to show, display, recommend, or prove. *To set up*, to supply with money for carrying on trade at first; to raise or exalt in power or dignity; to establish, or fix; to advance, or purpose. Neuterly, to go below the horizon, applied to the sun, &c. To be fixed. To be extinguished, or unable to see, applied to the eyes. To fit music to words. To begin a journey. To plant. To catch birds by a dog, that lies down and discovers them. Used with *about*, to fall to; to begin. Used with *in*, to become settled in a particular state. Used with *on*, or *upon*, to begin a journey or enterprise. Used with *out*, to have beginning; to begin a journey of course; to begin the world. *To set to*, to apply one's self to. *To set up*, to be in a trade openly; to profess publicly.

SET, *part.* regular; not loose or careless; made to conform to some rule.

SET, *s.* a number of things suiting each other, and necessary to form a whole. The apparent fall of the sun, &c., below the horizon. Any thing put into the ground for growth. A wager at dice. A game; a sufficient number of persons to play a game.

SETA'CEOUS, (*setásheous*) *a.* [from *seta* a bristle, Lat.] bristly; set with, or consisting of strong hairs.

SETCHE'OU, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Koeitcheu.

SETCHE'UN, a province of China, having Chesni, on the N., and the kingdom of Thibet and other countries on the W. It is famous for its rhubarb, and the root fou-lin, which the Chinese introduce into all their prescriptions.

SE'TON, *s.* [Fr. from *seta* a bristle, Lat.] in surgery, the state of a wound when the skin is taken up by a needle, and kept open by a twist of hair or silk, that the humours may vent themselves. Among farriers, a rowel.

SETTE'E, *s.* [*setol*, Sax.] a large long seat with a back.

SE'TTERWORT, *s.* a kind of hellebore. The dried leaves are frequently given to children to destroy worms; but they ought to be used sparingly.

SE'TTING-DOG, *s.* a dog taught to find game, and shew it by lying down near it.

SE'TTLE, (*sétl*) *s.* [*setol*, Sax.] a seat, or bench.

To SE'TTLE, (*sétl*) *v. a.* to place in a certain or safe state after calamity, or disturbance. To fix in any place or way of life. To free from ambiguity or doubt. To fix, and make certain or unchangeable. To free from change of opinion. To make close. To fix inseparably or strongly, used with *upon*. To make the dregs or sediments of liquor fall to the bottom. To put into a state of calmness. To people a country. Neuterly, to sink and continue at the bottom; to subside. To fix one's abode. To choose or fix a method of life. To rest or grow calm. To make a jointure for a wife. To contract.

SE'TTLE, a neat town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, seated on the river Ribble, over which it has a stone bridge, at the foot of the hills which part this county from Lancashire, 60 miles N. N. W. of York, and 231 N. N. W. of London. A weekly market on Tuesday, and one on every other Monday for cattle.

SE'TTLEMENT, *s.* the act of settling. The act of giving possession. A jointure granted a wife. The dregs of liquors. A place where a colony is established. Act of forsaking a roving for a domestic and regular life.

SE'VEN, *a.* [*seofon*, Sax.] consisting of four and three.

SE'VENFOLD, *a.* [*seofon saldie*, Sax.] repeated or folded seven times; septuple. Adverbially, in the proportion of seven to one.

SE'VENNIGHT, (commonly pronounced *sénnīt*) *s.* [*seven* and *night*] a week; the time from one day of the week to the next day of the same denomination preceding or following. It happened on Monday was *sevennight*, that is, *on the Monday before last Monday*. It will be done on Monday *sevennight*, that is, *on the Monday after next Monday*.

SE'VENOAKS, or *SE'NNOCK*, a town of Kent, with a market on Saturday. It is 6 miles N. W. of Tunbridge, and 23 S. E. by S. of London. Pop. 4709.

SE'VENSCORE, *s.* seven times 20, or 140.

SE'VENTEEN, *a.* [*seofontyne*, Sax.] seven and ten.

SEVENTEE'NTH, *a.* (*seofontheotha*, Sax.] the ordinal of seventeen; the next after the sixteenth.

SE'VENTH, *a.* [*seofontha*, Sax.] the next in order to the sixth. Containing one part in seven. *Seventh day*, used by the Quakers for Saturday; and observed by the Jews as a sabbath. *The seventh month*, used by the Quakers for July.

SE'VENTHLY, *ad.* in the seventh place; an ordinal adverb.

SE'VENTIETH, *a.* [*handseofontigotha*, Sax.] the tenth seven times repeated; the seventh part of the tenth part of any thing.

SE'VENTY, *a.* [*handseofontig*, Sax.] seven times ten.

To SE'VER, *v. a.* [*sevrer*, Fr.] to part from the rest by force. To distinguish, separate, or put into different orders or places. To keep distinct or apart. Neuterly, to make a separation or distinction, followed by *between*.

SE'VERAL, *a.* different; distinct from one another. Divers; many, generally applied to any number more than two. Particular, or single. Appropriate.

SE'VERAL, *s.* a state of separation. Each particular taken singly; generally used in the plural. Any enclosed or separate place. Enclosed grounds.

SE'VERALLY, *ad.* distinctly; particularly; separately.

SE'VERANCE, *s.* separation; partition.

SEVE'RE, *a.* [*severe*, Fr., *severus*, Lat.] apt to blame, or punish; rigorous; cruel; sharp, rigid, austere; harsh; strict, morose, censorious, hard, inexorable; painful, afflictive; concise; grave, sober, sedate.

SEVE'RELY, *ad.* painfully; ferociously; strictly.

SEVE'RITY, *s.* [*sevérité*, Fr., *severitas*, from *severus* severe, Lat.] the quality of being severe. SYNON. *Severity* shews itself chiefly in the manner of thinking and judging; it condemns readily, and admits of no excuse. *Rigour* is seen particularly in the mode of punishing; it pardons nothing, nor lightens the stroke.

SE'VERN, a river of England, which rises near Plynlimmon-hill, in Montgomeryshire, when taking a north-easterly direction it enters Shropshire. It is navigable in its whole course through this county, and entering Worcestershire runs through its whole length. In its course it waters Welsh Pool, Shrewsbury, Bridgenorth, Worcester, Tewkesbury, Gloucester; and entering the sea its mouth is called the Bristol Channel. A communication between this river and the Thames, the Trent, the Dee, the Mersey, and other rivers, has been lately opened by a number of different canals.

SEVILLE, the capital of Andalusia, in Spain, is very large and populous. It is the seat of an university, where the professors have handsome salaries. The neighbourhood of Seville is exceedingly fertile in corn, wine, and oil. It is 212 miles S. by W. of Madrid. Lat. 37. 32. N., long. 5. 22. W.

SEVOCA'TION, *s.* [from *seorsum* a part, and *voco* to call, Lat.] the act of calling aside.

To SEW, (*sō*) *v. a.* [*suo*, Lat.] to join or work with threads drawn through by a needle. To drain a pond of its fish. Neuterly, to work with a needle and thread.

SE'WER, *s.* [*asseour*, old Fr.] an officer who serves up a feast. A passage for water to run through; now corrupted to and pronounced *shore*, but derived from *issue* or *issuer*. One that uses a needle, and then pronounced *sōer*.

SEX, *s.* [*sexe*, Fr., *sexus*, Lat.] that property by which any species is distinguished into male and female. Womankind, by way of emphasis.

SEX, from the Lat. is used in composition, and signifies six.

SEXA'GENARY, *a.* [from *sexaginta* sixty, Lat.] aged sixty years.

SEXAGE'SIMA, *s.* [Lat.] the second Sunday before Lent, so called because about the 60th day before Easter.

SEX'ENNIAL, *a.* [from *sex* six, and *annus* a year, Lat.] lasting six years; happening once in six years.

SE'XTAIN, *s.* [*sextans*, from *sex* six, Lat.] a stanza of six lines.

SE'XTANT, *s.* in mathematics, denotes the sixth part of a circle, or an arch comprehending sixty degrees. Also, an astronomical instrument made like a quadrant, excepting that its limb comprehends only sixty degrees. In astronomy, a constellation of the southern hemisphere.

SE'XTILE, *a.* [*sextilis*, from *sex* six, Lat.] a position or

aspect of two planets, when 60 degrees distant, or at the distance of two signs from one another.

SE'XTON, *s.* [corrupted from *sacrestan*] an under officer who digs graves; sometimes applied to the person who opens pews in a church.

SEXTU'PLE, (*sextúpl*) *a.* [*sextuplus*, from *sex* six, Lat.] six-fold.

SE'XUAL, *a.* of or belonging to a sex. The *Sexual System*, in botany, is that system which is founded on a discovery, that there is in vegetables, as well as in animals, a distinction of the sexes.

SHA'BBINESS, *s.* meanness; paltriness.

SHA'BBY, *a.* [*shaupy*, Boh.] mean, with respect to dress; paltry. A low word.

To SHA'CKLE, (*shákl*) *v. a.* [*shaeckelen*, Belg.] to chain, fetter, bind, or deprive of liberty.

SHA'CKLES, (*shaklz*) *s.* not used in the singular; [*shaeckels*, Belg.] chains for prisoners; fetters; gyves.

SHAD, *s.* a sea-fish of the herring kind, called also the mother of herrings. In Great Britain, the Severn affords it in the highest perfection.

SHADE, *s.* [*schade*, Belg.] the darkness made by intercepting the light; obscurity. A place where the rays of the sun are excluded. Any thing which intercepts the light. Screen. Shelter. The parts of a picture painted with dark colours. A colour, or gradation of light. The figure formed by the interception of light. A spirit; a ghost.

To SHADE, *v. a.* to intercept the light; to shelter or hide; to cover or screen; to mark with different gradations of colours; to paint in dark colours.

SHA'DINESS, *s.* the state of being shady.

SHA'DOW, (*shádō*) *s.* [*eschaduwe*, Belg.] the representation of a body by its intercepting the light. Darkness. Shelter formed by intercepting the light or heat. An obscure or dark place. The dark part of a picture. A ghost, spirit, or shade. An imperfect or faint representation. Favour or protection. Inseparable companion. A type, or mystical representation.

To SHA'DOW, (*shádō*) *v. a.* to intercept the light. To cloud or darken. To conceal, hide, or screen. To protect. To mark with various gradations of colour or light. To paint in dark colours. To represent imperfectly or typically. To make cool or gently gloomy by the interception of light or heat.

SHA'DOWY, (*shadōee*) *a.* gloomy; dark; opaque. Typical; faintly representative. Unsubstantial.

SHA'DY, *a.* full of shade; free from the glare of light, or sultriness of heat.

SHAFT, *s.* [*ceaft*, Sax.] an arrow. A narrow, deep, and perpendicular pit, from *shaft*, Belg. Any thing straight, as the spire of a steeple, &c. The funnel of a chimney. In botany, a part of the pointal standing upon the seed-bud, and supporting the summit. It is also called the style.

SHA'FTSBURY, a town of Dorsetshire. It had formerly ten parish churches, but now only three. The houses are of free-stone, and it is a good thoroughfare, governed by a mayor, and sends one member to parliament. It has a market on Saturday very considerable for corn and cattle, and is 19 miles W. by S. of Salisbury, and 100 W. by S. of London. Pop. 3061.

SHAG, *s.* [*sceaega*, Sax.] a kind of cloth or stuff, with a long rough pile of wool or hair; rough woolly hair.

SHA'GGED, or SHA'GGY, (*shág-ed*, or *shá-gee*) *a.* ruggedly hairy; rough; rugged.

SHAGREE'N, *s.* [*chagrin*, Fr.] the skin of a fish remarkably rough.

To SHAGREE'N, *v. a.* [*chagriner*, Fr.] to irritate, to provoke. *Chagrin* is the most proper spelling.

To SHAKE, *v. a.* preter. *shook*, part. pass. *shaken* or *shook*; [*sceacan*, Sax. *seecken*, Belg.] to put in a vibrating motion; to move with quick returns backwards and forwards. To make to totter or tremble. To thrown down or off by a violent action. To drive from a resolution, or make afraid. *To shake hands*, is to pay compliments at meeting, or to take leave. *To shake off*, to rid one's self from; to free from or divest. Neuterly, to tremble, or to be put into a tremulous motion; to be in terror; to totter. SYNON. *Shake* and *tremble* both imply being agitated with a vibratory motion; but arising from different causes. The first is more applicable to a tremulous motion occasioned by cold; the latter to a like motion occasioned by fear. The verb *shake* is often used in the active sense; the verb *tremble* never.

SHAKE, *s.* concussion. A tottering, or tremulous motion.

SHA'KER, *s.* the person or thing that shakes.

SHALL, *v. defect.* [from *skall*, Goth., or *sceal*, Sax.] as this is by foreigners confounded with *will*, the future, from *willan*, Sax., it should be observed, that *will* implies resolution to do something at a future time, and *shall*, a command that such a thing must be done, if used in the second or third person; but if used in the first person, it generally denotes a less degree of positiveness than *will*.

SHALLOO'N, *s.* a light woollen stuff.

SHA'LLOP, *s.* [*chaloupe*, Fr.] a small boat; a small light vessel.

SHA'LLOW, (*skállō*) *a.* supposed to be compounded of *shoal* and *low*; not deep, or at a small distance from the surface. Not very knowing or wise, applied to the understanding. Not deep, applied to sound.

SHA'LLOW, (*shállō*) *s.* a place wherein the water is not deep, or the bottom of a channel is not a great distance from the surface of the water; a shoal; a shelf; a sandbank.

SHA'LLOWBRAINED, *a.* foolish; trifling; empty.

SHA'LLOWNESS, (*shállōness*) *s.* want of depth, thought, or understanding.

SHALO'T. See ESCHALOT.

SHALT, the second person of *shall*, which is thus declined; *I shall, thou shalt, he shall.* See SHALL.

To SHAM, *v. n.* [from *shammi*, Brit.] to trick; to cheat; to delude by false pretences. To obtrude by fraud or folly. A low word.

SHAM, *s.* a fraud or trick. The act of putting on the appearance of what a person is not. An imposture. A shirt or sleeve worn over another to hide the dirt.

SHAM, *a.* false; counterfeit; pretended.

SHA'MBLES, (*shámblz*) *s.* [*schamael*, Belg.] a place where cattle are killed, or meat is exposed to sale; a butchery.

SHA'MBLING, *a.* (see SCAMBLING) moving in an awkward manner. A bad word.

SHAME, *s.* [*sceam*, Sax.] an uneasiness arising in the mind from the consciousness of having done something that may wound one's reputation or bring disgrace. The cause of shame. Regard for one's reputation. Reproach, ignominy, disgrace, dishonour. Bashfulness; shamefacedness.

To SHAME, *v. a.* to make a person ashamed by convincing him that he has done something which will forfeit him the esteem of others, or ruin his reputation. To disgrace; to dishonour. Neuterly, to be ashamed.

SHA'MEFACED, *a.* easily blushing; easily put out of countenance; bashful.

SHAMEFA'CEDLY, *ad.* modestly; bashfully.

SHAMEFA'CEDNESS, *s.* the quality of being too fearful of losing the esteem of others, or doing something that may give them a bad opinion. Modesty, timidity, bashfulness.

SHA'MEFUL, *a.* such as ought to make a person blush. Infamous, disgraceful, ignominious, reproachful.

SHA'MEFULLY, *ad.* ignominiously; infamously; reproachfully.

SHA'MELESS, *a.* wanting shame, or blushing at nothing. Regardless of the esteem or opinion of others. Impudent, frontless, infamous, reproachful, ignominious, disgraceful.

SHA'MELESSNESS, *s.* impudence; immodesty.

SHA'MMER, *s.* a counterfeit, or impostor. A low word.

SHA'MOIS, (*shámoy*) *s.* [*shamois*, Fr.] a kind of wild goat.

SHA'MOY, or SHA'MMY Leather, *s.* See CHAMOIS.

SHA'MROCK, *s.* [Irish] a kind of three-leaved grass.

SHANK, *s.* [*sceanca*, Sax.] the middle joint of the leg. The bone of the leg. The long part of any instrument.

SHA'NSCRIT, *s.* the original language of the Hindoos, in which their *Shastah*, which contains the religion of the Bramins, is written.

To SHAPE, *v. a.* preter. *shaped*, part. pass. *shaped*, or *shapen*; [*scyppan*, Sax. *scheppen*, Belg.] to form or mould in a particular figure. To adjust. To image or conceive.

SHAPE, *s.* the form or figure of any thing. The make of the body. A form, or a being of a particular form. An idea or pattern.

SHA'PELESS, *a.* wanting regularity or symmetry.

SHA'PELINESS, *s.* beauty or proportion of form.

SHA'PELY, *a.* well made or formed.

SHARD, *s.* [*schaerde*, Frisick] a fragment or piece of a broken earthen vessel. A plant. A fish.

SHA'RDED, *a.* inhabiting shards. "The *sharded* beetle." *Shak.*

To SHARE, *v. a.* [*scearn*, *scyran*, Sax.] to divide or part among many. To partake with others. To cut or separate. Neuterly, to have a part.

SHARE, *s.* a portion, part, or dividend. The blade of a plough that cuts the ground, from *scear*, Sax.

SHA'RER, *s.* a divider; one who participates any thing with others.

SHARK, *s.* a ravenous fish which will sever a man in two at a bite. A sly greedy fellow. Trick; fraud; petty rapine. A low word in the two last senses.

To SHARK, *v. a.* to pick up hastily or slyly. Neuterly, to cheat; to trick; to play the petty thief. A low word.

SHARP, *a.* [*scearp*, Sax. *scherpe*, Belg.] having a keen edge, or an acute point. Witty, ingenious, or inventive, applied to the mind. Quick, applied to hearing, seeing, or understanding. Sour, applied to taste. Shrill, applied to sound. Severe or cruel, applied to season or disposition. Painful. Fierce, applied to contest. Attentive, or vigilant, followed by *look out*. Subtile. Hard. Lean. Keen, applied to appetite. SYNON. *Sharp*, *sour*, and *acid*, express different degrees of sourness. The first implies sourness without astringency; *sour*, in its idea, little or no acrimony. By *acid* is understood a corrosive sour.

SHARP, *s.* an acute sound. A pointed weapon.

To SHARP, *v. a.* to make keen. Neuterly, to play thievish tricks.

To SHA'RPEN, *v. a.* to make sharp or pointed. To make quick, applied to the understanding. To increase the appetite. To make shrill or sour.

SHA'RPER, *s.* a person who deprives others of their property by fraud.

SHA'RPLY, *ad.* smartly; keenly; acutely.

SHA'RPNESS, *s.* the quality of cutting or piercing easily. Sourness, applied to taste. Severity, applied to language or treatment. Painfulness. Quickness of apprehension, applied to the mind or senses.

SHA'RP-SET, *a.* hungry. Eagerly or vehemently desirous.

SHA'RP-SIGHTED, *a.* having quick sight.

SHARP-VISAGED, *a.* having a thin or lank countenance.

To SHA'TTER, *v. a.* [*schetteren*, Belg.] to break into many pieces. Neuterly, to be broken into fragments.

SHA'TTER, *s.* a fragment of a broken thing.

SHA'TTERBRAINED, or SHA'TTERPATED, *a.* crazy-headed; inattentive; not consistent. A low word.

To SHAVE, *v. a.* pret. *shaved*, part. pass. *shaven*, or *shaved*; [*sceafan*, Sax.] to cut hair with a razor. To cut close. To skim by passing lightly over. To cut in thin slices. To strip or oppress by extortion; to pillage.

SHA'VEGRASS, *s.* a kind of horsetail.

SHA'VER, *s.* one that practises the art of shaving. One closely attentive to his own interest. A robber.

SHA'VING, *s.* any thin piece pared off from any body.

SHAW, *s.* [*schowe*, Belg.] a thicket or small wood.

SHA'WFOWL, *s.* an artificial bird made for fowlers to shoot at.

SHAWL, *s.* a well known part of the female dress, worn over the neck and shoulders. The most valuable come from the East Indies, and are commonly said to be made of camels' hair, but in fact from the wool of the Thibet sheep.

SHAWM, *s.* [*schawme*, Teut.] a hautboy, or cornet. It is also written *schalm*.

SHE, *pron.* in the oblique case, *her*; [*seo*, Sax.] the pronoun demonstrative of the feminine gender, alluding to some woman mentioned before, and sometimes used absolutely for a female or woman. The female of any species.

SHEAF, (*sheef*) *s.* plural *sheaves*; [*sceaf*, Sax., *schoof*, Belg.] corn tied in a bundle after reaping. Any bundle or collection of things tied together.

To SHEER, (*sheer*) *v. a.* preter. *shore* or *sheared*, part. pass. *shore*; [*scearan*, *scyren*, Sax.] to cut by two blades moving on a rivet. To cut by interception.

SHEAR, or SHEARS, (*sheers*) *s.* seldom used in the singular; [*scedra*, Sax.] an instrument to cut, consisting of two blades moving on a rivet, between which the thing to be cut is to be placed; distinguished from *scissars*, because larger. A year, applied to the age of a sheep.

SHE'ARER, (*shéerer*) *s.* one that clips with shears, particularly one that shears sheep.

SHE'ARWATER, *s.* a fowl.

SHEATH, (*sheeth*) *s.* [*scæthe*, Sax.] the case of any thing. The scabbard of a weapon. In botany, a species of empalement, exemplified in the daffodil, snowdrop, iris, &c.

To SHEATH, or SHE'ATHE, (*sheeths*) *v. a.* [*scælhan*, Sax.] to put in a case or scabbard. To obtund any acrid particles. To defend or preserve by an outward case or covering. To fit with a sheath.

SHE'ATHWINGED, *a.* having hard cases which are folded over the wings, as in the beetle.

To SHED, *v. a.* [*scedan*, Sax.] to pour out or spill; to scatter or let fall. Neuterly, to let fall its parts.

SHED, *a*, (supposed to be corrupted from *shade*) a light covering or pent-house. In composition, it implies effusion or spilling; as *blood-shed*.

SHE'DDER, *s.* a spiller; one who sheds.

SHEEN, or SHEE'NY, *a.* glittering; showy; bright Not in use.

SHEEN, *s.* brightness; splendour. Obsolete.

SHEEP, *s.* plural also *sheep*; [*sceap*, Sax.] the animal whose hide is covered with wool, and whose flesh is called mutton. There are very remarkable varieties of sheep, some

having no horns, others having three, four, or five; and some enormous tails, laden with fat. Figuratively, an ignorant and silly person.

SHEE'PCOT, *s.* a small enclosure for sheep.

SHEE'PFOI D, *s.* [*sceapafold*, Sax.] an enclosure for sheep.

SHEE'PHOOK, *s.* a hook fastened to a pole, used by shepherds.

SHEE'PISH, *a.* bashful; over-modest; timorously and meanly diffident.

SHEE'PISHNESS, *s.* bashfulness; mean and timorous diffidence.

SHEE'PSHEARING, *s.* the ame, or feast made, when sheep are sheared.

SHEE'PS-EYE, *s.* a modest or diffident look cast by lovers at each other.

SHEE'PWASH, a town of Devonshire whose market is disused. It is 12 miles S. of Biddeford, and 209 W. by S. of London.

SHEER, *a.* [*scyr*, Sax.] pure; clear; unmingled.

SHEER, *ad.* clean; quick; at once. Little used.

To SHEER, *v. a.* see SHEAR. Neuterly, *to sheer off*, to steal or slip away.

SHEE'RNESS, a fort in Kent, on the N. point of the isle of Sheppey, where the river Medway falls into the Thames. It was built by King Charles II., after the insult of the Dutch, who burnt the men-of-war at Chatham. The buildings belonging to it, in which the officers lodge, make a neat little town; and there is also a yard and a dock, a chapel and a chaplain. It is 46 miles E. of London.

SHEET, *s.* [*sceat*, Sax.] a broad or large piece of linen. The linen of a bed. In a ship, the ropes bent to the clews of the sails. Figuratively, the canvass of the sails. As much paper as is made in one body. Any thing expanded.

To SHEET, *v. a.* to supply or furnish with sheets. To cover as with a sheet.

SHEE'T-ANCHOR, [*shéet-ankor*) *s.* the largest anchor in a ship.

SHE'FFIELD, a large, thriving, and populous town, in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, long celebrated for its various hardware manufactories, which consist particularly of steel cutlery wares, plated goods, and various tools. It has been a staple for knives or whittles, and files, above 300 years. It is reputed to excel Birmingham in this sort of wares; as that does this town in locks, hinges, nails, and polished steel. Here are about 600 master cutlers, incorporated by the style of the Cutlers of Hallamshire, of which this is reckoned the chief town. By the Don, which is navigable within 5 miles of the town, it receives iron from Hull, and conveys thither its manufactures for exportation, which are not confined to the town, but extend several miles over the country, employing not less than 50,000 persons. Its neighbourhood abounds with coal, and there are some mines of alum. Here are also lead-works and a silk-mill. It is in a hilly situation, and is chiefly supplied with water by pipes from the high ground. A new market-place has been erected here by the duke of Norfolk, on a commodious plan of shambles, strongly enclosed; and a large and elegant infirmary has also been completed. In the old parts of the town the streets are narrow; the new parts, however, are more commodious, and the surrounding country affords a rich and beautiful variety of landscape. It contains about 92,000 inhabitants, and is seated on the rivers Don and Sheaf, 32 miles N. of Derby, and 162 N. W. by N. of London. A large market on Tuesday, particularly for corn. Fairs on Tuesday after Trinity Sunday, and November 28th. It gives title to a peer. Sends two members to parliament.

SHE'FFORD, or *SHE'LFORD*, a town of Bedfordshire, with a market on Friday. It is 9 miles S. of Bedford, and 64 N. by W. of London. Pop. 763.

SHE'FNAL, or *SHI'FNAL*, a town of Shropshire, with a market on Friday. It is 9 miles N. of Bridgenorth, and 139 N. W. of London. Pop. 4779.

SHE'KEL, *s.* [Heb.] a Jewish coin valued at 2s. 6d. sterling.

SHELF, *s.* plur. *shelves*; [*scylf*, Sax.] a board placed edgeways against a wall on a supporter, so that any thing may be placed on it. A sand-bank or shallow part of the sea: a rock under shallow water.

SHE'LFY, *a.* full of hidden rocks or banks; full of dangerous shallows.

SHELL, *s.* [*schellé*, Belg.] the hard covering or external crust of any thing. The hard covering in which fish, snails, &c., are lodged. In botany, a sort of seed-vessel with two valves, wherein the seeds are fixed to one seam only, as in the pea, vetch, &c. The outer part of a house. The covering of an egg. The external part. A kind of rough coffin, in which dead bodies are laid till that in which they are to be interred is finished.

To SHELL, *v. a.* to take out of the shell; to strip off the shell. Neuterly, to fall off as broken shells; to cast the shell.

SHE'LLFISH, *s.* a fish invested with a hard covering; either testaceous, as oysters; or crustaceous, as lobsters.

SHE'LLY, *a.* abounding with, or consisting of, shells.

SHE'LTER, *s.* (according to Skinner, from *shell*, but according to Davies, from *scyéd*, Sax. a shield) a cover from external injury or violence. A protector; defender. The state of being protected; security, defence.

To SHE'LTER, *v. a.* to cover, defend, or protect from external violence. To harbour. To betake to a cover, followed by *under*. To conceal. Neuterly, to make use of a shelter; to give shelter.

SHE'LTIE, *s.* the name of a small but strong kind of horse, found in the Shetland Islands, situated on the N. of Scotland. In the country, the price of one of these horses is about a guinea.

SHE'LVING, *a.* sloping; inclining; having declivity.

SHE'LVY, *a.* shallow; rocky; full of banks.

To SHEND, *v. a.* preter. and part. pass. *shent*; [*scendan*, Sax., *schenden*, Belg.] to ruin, spoil, disgrace, or blame. To overpower; surpass.

SHE'PHERD, *s.* [*sceapahyrd*, Sax.] one who tends sheep. Figuratively, a minister.

SHE'PHERDESS, *s.* a woman that tends sheep.

SHE'PHERD'S-NEEDLE, *s.* an umbelliferous plant. There are three British species, viz., Venus' comb, the common chervil, and the small hemlock chervil.

SHE'PHERD's-POUCH, or SHE'PHERD's-PURSE *s.* a plant with inversely, heart-shaped seed-vessels, and the root-leaves with winged clefts. It is a kind of mithridate, found among rubbish, by road-sides, on walls, and in cornfields, and flowers from March to June.

SHE'PHERD'S-ROD, *s.* teasel, of which plant it is a species.

SHE'PPEY, an island in the county of Kent, divided from the other part of it by a narrow channel. It lies at the mouth of the river Medway, and contains one town, called Queenborough, and the fort of Sheerness.

SHE'PTON MALLET, a town of Somersetshire, containing, with its populous parish, above 500 houses and 6,000 inhabitants, but the streets are very narrow, steep, and irregular. It has a flourishing manufacture of second cloths, the principal material of which is fine English wool. In this, at present, about 4,000 hands are daily employed; besides which, there is a considerable manufacture of knit stockings.

It is situated among hills, well watered with rivulets for the clothiers' business, 17 miles S. W. of Bath, and 115 W. of London. Market on Friday.

SHE'RBET, *s.* [*sharbat*, Arab.] the juice of lemons or oranges mixed with water and sugar. Lemonade.

SHE'RBORN, an ancient, large, and well-inhabited town of Dorsetshire, containing about 4,000 inhabitants. It has a considerable manufacture of silk throwing, as also of buttons, bone-lace, and haberdashery wares, and had formerly a great trade in medley cloth. It is very pleasantly seated, and watered by the river Parret, which divides it into two parts; 40 miles W. by S. of Salisbury, and 116 W. by S. of London. Markets on Thursday and Saturday.

SHE'RBURN, a large and well-inhabited town, in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, noted for its free-school, as also for its orchards of a fine plum for preserving, called wine-sour, which cannot be cultivated in any other place; and for its cherry-orchards. A very high raised Roman way runs from hence to Aberford, which is 4 miles distant. It is situated at the conflux of the Wherse and Ouse, with a harbour for barges; 14 miles S. W. of York, and 181 N. by W. of London. Market on Saturday. Pop. 3069.

SHE'RIFF, *s.* plur. *shrieves*; [*scyregerefa*, Sax.] an officer of a county, who is to see the king's orders executed; to impannel juries; bring causes and criminals to trial, &c.

SHE'RIFFALTY, SHE'RIFFDOM, SHE'RIFFSHIP, or SHE'RIFFWICK, *s.* the office or jurisdiction of a sheriff.

SHE'RRIES, or SHE'RRY, *s.* [from *Xeres*, a town of Andalusia in Spain,] a kind of Spanish wine.

SHE'TLAND, the general name of about 40 islands, which lie about 100 miles N. N. E. of Caithnesshire, between 59. 56. and 61. 11. N. lat. The names of the principal are Mainland, Yell, Uist, and Fula or Thule. In all these islands the Auroræ Boreales, or *Merry Dancers*, as they are called by the inhabitants, are very remarkable. They are the constant attendants of clear evenings, and prove great reliefs amid the gloom of the long winter nights. According to the state of the atmosphere, they differ in colours. They often assume the colour of blood, and terrify the gazing spectators with the dread of war, pestilence, and famine. Shetland, with Orkney, forms one of the counties of Scotland.

SHEW. See SHOW.

SHIDE, *s.* [from *sceadan* to divide, Sax.] a board, a cutting.

SHIELD, (*sheeld*) *s.* [*scyld*, Sax.] a buckler; a broad piece of defensive armour held on the left arm, to ward off darts or blows. Defence or protection. A protector. In heraldry, the scutcheon on which the bearings of an armoury are placed.

To SHIELD, (*sheeld*) *v. a.* [*scyldan*, Sax.] to cover with a shield. Figuratively, to defend; to secure.

SHIELDS, or *SHEALS*, South and North, are two seaport towns, one in the county of Durham, and the other in Northumberland. They are remarkable for being the mart where ships take in their loading for coals, and where they make large quantities of salt. They are seated on each side of the mouth of the river Tyne; 10 miles E. of Newcastle, and 282 N. by W. of London. Pop. 16,000.

To SHIFT, *v. n.* to change place. To change or give place to something else. To change clothes, especially linen. To find some expedient for subsistence or safety. To practise indirect methods. Actively, to change or alter. Followed by *away*, to send a person away by some expedient. To change the position of a thing. To change clothes, or dress in fresh ones. Used with *off*, to defer or put away by some expedient.

SHIFT, *s.* an expedient in order to free one's self from a pressing necessity. A mean expedient, or last resource. An evasion or artifice. A linen garment worn by women next their bodies.

SHI'FTER, *s.* a sly artful fellow.

SHI'FTLESS, *a.* wanting expedients; wanting means to act or live.

SHI'LLING, *s.* [from *scild*, Sax., because of the shield thereon] a silver coin, in value 12 pence, or the twentieth part of a pound sterling. There was none coined till 1504, and these Stowe calls *groats*; but Fabian mentions them under their proper name, 34 Henry VII.

SHILL-I-SHALL-I, *ad.* (a corrupt reduplication of *shall I?*) in a hesitating manner; in suspense.

SHI'LY, *ad.* not familiarly; not frankly.

SHIN, [*scina*, Sax.] the fore part of the leg.

To SHINE, *v. n.* pret. *I shone*, or *have shone*, and sometimes *I shined*, or *have shined*; [*scinan*, Sax.] to glisten; to emit light or brightness. To appear glossy. To be gay, beautiful, conspicuous, or eminent. Followed by *upon*, to shew favour, or be propitious. To enlighten.

It is good to make hay while the Sun shines.

Though this good, honest, industrious, proverb is made a *stalking-horse* to the grossest villanies, and wiredrawn to countenance a thousand base practices, as the *temporizing* and *trimming* of *turn-coats*, *cheating*, *injustice*, *drunkenness*, *lasciviousness*, and all the iniquities upon the face of the earth, persons laying hold of *opportunity* of satiating their impious *appetites* under the umbrage of it; yet, notwithstanding all the misapplications, the true meaning of it is highly moral. It is a great encouragement to *virtue* and *goodness*; it teaches us to let no *time*, which often seems to be put into our hands by good Providence, slip through our fingers, of serving God, doing good to ourselves or our neighbour. For that the sun will not stand still for us as it did for Joshua in Gideon, nor slacken its course for such slow, negligent, idle, trifling, insignificant mortals as we are, upon the little occasions of ambition, preferment, learning, or livelihood; it therefore teaches to be *active* and *vigorous*, to take Time by the forelock which is bald behind, and being past cannot be laid hold on.

SHINE, *s.* splendour or brightness; fair weather.

SHI'NESS, *s.* the quality of being unwilling to be familiar.

SHI'NGLES, (*shingls*) *s.* wants the singular; [*cingulum*, Lat.] a herpes consisting of pustules breaking out in various parts of the body, which it surrounds like a belt. Small pieces of wood, in form like a wedge, used in covering roofs instead of tiles, from *schindel*, Teut.

SHI'NY, *a.* bright; splendid; luminous.

SHIP, a termination used in composition, borrowed from the Sax., *scip*, *scyp*, or *schap*, Belg., and signifies office or employment.

SHIP, *s.* [*scip*, Sax., *schippeu*, Belg.] a general name for all great vessels with sails, fit for navigation on the sea; but in sea language, the term is more particularly applied to a vessel furnished with three masts, each of which is composed of a lower-mast, top-mast, or top-gallant-mast, with the usual machinery thereto belonging.

To SHIP, *v. a.* to put into, or transport in, a ship.

SHI'PBOARD, *s.* the plank of a ship. Seldom used but adverbially, as *a ship-board*, or *on ship-board*, i. e., within a ship.

SHI'PMASTER, *s.* the master of a ship.

SHI'PMONEY, *s.* an imposition which was anciently charged upon the ports, towns, cities, and counties, by writs commonly called shipwrits. It was revived by Charles I., but was afterwards declared to be contrary to the laws and statutes of the realm.

SHIPTON, or *SHIPSTON*, a town in Worcestershire, though surrounded by Warwickshire. It is 14 miles W. of Banbury, and 83 N. W. of London. Market on Friday.

SHI'PWRECK, *s.* the destruction of ships by rocks, shallows, shelves, &c. The parts of a shattered ship. Destruction or miscarriage.

To SHI'PWRECK, *v. a.* to destroy by dashing on rocks or shelves. To reduce to a deplorable condition.

SH'IPWRIGHT, (*shiprīt*) *s.* a builder of ships.

SHIRE, *s.* [*scir*, from *seiran* to divide, Sax.] a division of a kingdom; a county; a part of the kingdom under the sheriff.

SHIRT, *s.* [*shiert*, Dan.] the under linen garment of a man.

To SHIRT, *v. a.* to cover or clothe with a shirt.

SHI'TTIM, or SHI'TTAH, *s.* [Heb.] a kind of precious wood, hard, tough, smooth, without knots, growing in Arabia, and mentioned in the Pentateuch.

SHIVE, *s.* [*schyve*, Belg.] a slice of bread; a thick splinter cut off from the main substance.

To SHI'VER, *v. n.* [*schawren*, Teut.] to quake or shudder as with cold or fear. To fall at once into many parts, from *schyve*, Belg. a slice. Actively, to break by one act into many pieces; to shatter.

SHI'VER, *s.* a fragment of a thing broken into many pieces.

SHOAD, (*shōd*) *s.* among miners, denotes a train of metallic stones, serving in the discovery of mines.

SHOAL, (*shōl*) *s.* [*scole*, Sax.] a throng, crowd, or multitude. A sandbank, or shallow place.

To SHOAL, (*shōl*) *v. n.* to throng or crowd together. To be shallow; to become shallow.

SHOAL, (*shōl*) *a.* shallow; obstructed with banks.

SHOA'LY, (*shōly*) *a.* full of shoals.

SHOCK, *s.* [*choc*, Fr. from *schocken*, Belg.] the force with which two bodies moving in contrary directions meet. External violence or concussion. The conflict of armies. An offence, or impression of disgust. A pile of six sheaves of corn, from *schocke*, old Belg. A rough dog; a short head of hair, from *shag*.

To SHOCK, *v. a.* [*shocken*, Belg., see SHAKE] to shake by violence. To offend or disgust. Neuterly, to be offensive. To build up piles of sheaves.

SHOD, for *shoed*, the preter. and part. pass. of SHOE.

SHOE, *s.* plural *shoes*, formerly *shoon;* [*sceo*, Sax. *schoe*, Belg.] a cover for the foot.

To SHOE, *v. a.* preter. and part. pass. *shod;* to fit with, or put on, a shoe. To cover at the bottom.

SHOE'MAKER, *s.* one whose profession is to make shoes.

To SHOG, *v. a.* See SHAKE or SHOCK.

SHONE, the preter. and part. pass. of SHINE.

SHOOK, the preter. of SHAKE.

To SHOOT, *v. a.* preter. *I shot*, part. pass. *shot*, or *shōtten;* [*sceotan*, Sax.] to discharge any thing so as to make it fly with speed and violence. To discharge from a bow or gun. To let off. To hit with any thing discharged from a bow or gun. To sprout or grow, applied to vegetables. To emit or dart. To fit to each other. To push forward. To pass through with speed. Neuterly, to be emitted. To germinate. To protuberate, or stick out, followed by *out*. To become any thing suddenly, used with *up*. To move along swiftly. To be affected with a quick and intermitting pain.

SHOOT, the act or impression of any thing discharged from a bow, &c. The act of hitting or endeavouring to hit with something discharged from a bow or gun. A branch issuing from the main stock, from *scheuten*, Belg.

SHOOT'ER, *s.* an archer; a gunner.

SHOP, *s.* [*sceop*, a magazine, Sax.] a place where any thing is sold. A room in which manufactures are carried on.

SHO'PKEEPER, *s.* a trader who sells in a shop; not a merchant, who only deals by wholesale.

SHO'PLIFTER, *s.* one who under pretence of buying goods in a shop, takes an opportunity to steal them; if to the amount of five shillings, it is a capital crime by an act passed in the reign of king William III.

SHO'PMAN, *s.* a petty trader.

SHORE, *s.* [*score*, Sax.] the coast or land which borders on the sea. A drain, properly spelt *sewer*. The support of a building; a buttress; from *schooren* to prop, Belg.

To SHORE, *v. a.* [*schooren*, Belg.] to prop or support from falling; followed by *up*.

SHO'REHAM, a populous town of Sussex, chiefly noted for ship-building, having a tide harbour for vessels of considerable burden, which is not safe, as the sands are frequently shifting. It commands the mouth of the river Adur, commonly called New Shoreham, to distinguish it from the Old, which lies near it, and is now much decayed. It is 16 miles N. N. W. of Newhaven, and 55 S. by W. of London. Market on Saturday. Pop. 1503.

SHO'RELING, *s.* the felt or skin of a sheep shorn.

SHORN, part. pass. of SHEAR.

SHORT, *a.* [*sceort*, Sax.] measuring little, opposed to long. Not long in space or extent. Of small continuance. Repeated by quick returns. Not equal to a person's merits and excellencies. Defective; scanty; wanting. Not able to attain an end, after *fall*. Not long distant, or coming soon. Quick or unexpected. Not going so far as was intended. Narrow. Brittle.

SHORT, *s.* a concise or summary account.

SHORT, *ad.* (used only in composition) not long.

To SHORTEN, *v. a.* to deprive of length, applied to space or time. To contract or abbreviate. To hinder from going on. To cut off; to defeat. To lop.

SHO'RTHAND, *s.* a method of writing so as to save time and paper.

SHO'RTLIVED, *a.* not living or lasting long.

SHO'RTLY, *ad.* quickly; briefly.

SHO'RTNESS, *s.* the quality of being short, either in time or space. Brevity; conciseness. Deficience; imperfection.

SHO'RTRIBS, *s.* (seldom used in the singular) the ribs below the sternum.

SHO'RTSIGHTED, (*shórtsīghted*) *a.* unable to see far.

SHORTSI'GHTEDNESS, *s.* defect of sight occasioned by the convexity of the eyes. Figuratively, intellectual darkness.

SHO'RTWINDED, *a.* asthmatic.

SHOT, the preter. and part. pass. of SHOOT.

SHOT, *s.* [*schot*, Belg.) the act of shooting. Any thing discharged from a gun. A globule of lead used in charging fire-arms. A sum charged or a reckoning, from *escot*, Fr.

SHO'TTEN, *a.* without roe; having ejected its spawn.

To SHOVE, *v. a.* [*scuyven*, Belg., *scufan*, Sax.] to push by main strength. To drive a vessel by means of a pole thrust hard against the bottom of the water. To push or rush against. Neuterly, to push before one. To row in a boat by means of a pole thrust against the bottom of a river.

SHOVE, *s.* the act of shoving; a push.

SHO'VEL, *s.* [*scofl*, Sax., *schoeffel*, Belg.] an instrument with a broad blade raised on the edges, and a long handle, used in throwing coals on a fire, &c.

To SHO'VEL, *v. a.* to throw or heap with a shovel. To gather in great quantities.

SHO'VELBOARD, *s.* a long board on which pieces of metal are pushed towards a mark.

SHO'VELLER, *s.* a bird; the spoonbill.

SHOULD, (*shŭd*) *v. n.* [*scude*, Belg., *sceoldan*, Sax. It is thus declined, *I should, thou shouldest, he should.* Like the Saxon, *Ic sceold, thu scelldest, he sceold*] this is a kind of auxiliary verb, used in the conjunctive mood, and generally implies business or duty; as, "*I should go*," i. e., it is my business or duty to go. When preceded by *if*, it implies chance; as, "*If I should go*," i. e., if it happen *that I go.*

SHOU'LDER, *s.* [*scolder*, Belg.] the joint which connects the arm to the body. In butchers' meat, the upper part of the fore leg. A rising part or prominence.

To SHO'ULDER, *v. a.* to push with violence and insolence. To put upon the shoulder.

SHO'ULDER-BLADE, *s.* the blade-bone to which the arm is connected; the scapula.

To SHOUT, *v. a.* [etymology unknown] to cry aloud in triumph, joy, or exultation.

SHOUT, *s.* a loud and vehement cry of joy, triumph, or exultation.

SHO'UTER, *s.* he who shouts.

To SHOW, (*shō*) *v. a.* [preter. *showed* and *shown*, part. pass, *shown.* Johnson observes, that this word is frequently written *shew;* but since it is always pronounced and often written *show*, which is also favoured by its radix *scowen*, Belg., he thinks it best to adjust the orthography to the pronunciation] to produce to the sight or view. To prove, or give a proof. To publish or proclaim, followed by *forth.* To make known. To offer; to afford. To direct, or point out the way. To explain, teach, or tell. Neuterly, to appear, to have the appearance; to be in appearance.

SHOW, (*shō*) *s.* some spectacle, or something remarkable, exposed to view for money. A superficial or mere external appearance. An ostentatious display. An object attracting attention or notice. A splendid appearance. Likeness. Speciousness.

SH'OWBREAD, or SHEW'BREAD, *s.* the loaves of bread among the Jews, that the priest of the week placed every sabbath-day on the golden table, covered with leaves of gold, and twelve in number.

SHO'WER, (the *ow* in this word and the two following is pron, as in *now*) *s.* [*scheure*, Belg.] a moderate or violent fall of rain. Any thing descending thick. Any profusion, or liberal distribution.

To SHO'WER, *v. a.* to wet with rain. To pour down. To distribute liberally or profusely. Neuterly, to be rainy.

SHO'WERY, *a.* rainy.

SHO'WISH, (*shōish*) *a.* gaudy; splendid; ostentatious.

SHOWN, preter. and part. pass. of SHOW.

SHO'WY, *a.* ostentatious.

SHRANK, preter. of SHRINK.

To SHRED, *v. a.* preter. *shred;* [*screadan*, Sax.] to cut into small or thin pieces, commonly used of cloth or herbs.

SHRED, *s.* a small piece cut off. A fragment.

SHREW, *s.* [from *schreyen* to clamour, Teut.] a peevish, turbulent, clamorous, vexatious, spiteful, malignant woman

SHREWD, *a.* [contracted from *shrewed*] having the qualities of a shrew; malicious; mischievous; troublesome. Cunning; arch; subtle; maliciously sly. Bad. Painful, pinching.

SHRE'WDLY, *ad.* mischievously; vexatiously; with strong suspicion.

SHRE'WDNESS, *s.* sly cunning; archness. Petulance.

SHRE'WISH, *a.* possessing the qualities of a shrew.

SHRE'WMOUSE, *s.* [*screawa*, Sax.] a small animal with a long nose, bearing some resemblance to a mouse in its general appearance, but belonging to a very different tribe. Hence some derive *shrew.*

SHREWSBURY, a large and flourishing town of Shropshire, capital of the county, so called from the Saxon word *Scrobbesberig*, which signifies a town built on a woody hill. It gives title to a very ancient earldom. It is well built and contains a Pop. of 21,297, and sends two members to parliament. It is the chief mart for a coarse kind of woollen cloth made in Montgomeryshire, called Welsh webs, which are bought up in all parts of the country, as much as come to about 1,000*l.* a week, and dressed here, whence they are sent for exportation, principally to America and Holland. Much of the Welsh flannel is also bought at Welshpool by the drapers of this place, which is indeed a common mart for all sorts of Welsh commodities. It is also famous for its excellent brawn, which is sent to various parts of the kingdom. One great ornament of this town is the quarry, one of the finest promenades in England. It takes 20 acres, is shaded with a double row of lime-trees, and has a fine double alcove in the centre, with seats. About 20 vessels are constantly employed on the river Severn, between Shrewsbury, Gloucester, and Bristol. It is beautifully situated in a sort of horse-shoe, formed by the river Severn, 36 miles W. of Lichfield, and 154 N. W. of London. Lat. 52. 43. N., long. 2. 41. W. Markets for corn, cattle, and provisions, on Wednesday and Saturday; and on Thursday for Welsh cottons, friezes, and flannels. Fairs, on Saturday after March 15; Wednesday after Easter week; Wednesday before Holy Thursday; July 3d; August 12; October 2d; and December 12.

To SHRIEK, (*shreek*) *v. n.* [*skrieger*, Dan.] to cry out with anguish, or terror; to scream. See SCREAK.

SHRIEK, *s.* [*skrieg*, Dan., *scriccio*, Ital.] a loud cry caused by anguish or terror.

SHRIFT, *s.* [*scrift*, Sax.] confession made to a priest. Obsolete.

SHRILL, *a.* [probably formed from the sound] sounding with a piercing and tremulous noise.

To SHRI'LL, *v. n.* to sound sharp and quick.

SHRI'LLINESS, *s.* the quality of being shrill.

SHRIMP, *s.* [*scrimpe*, Dan.] a small crustaceous vermiculated fish. A little wrinkled man, or dwarf, in contempt.

SHRINE, *s.* [*scrin*, Sax., from *scrinium* a casket, Lat.] a case in which something sacred is reposited. Used poetically for an altar.

To SHRINK, *v. n.* preter. *shrunk* or *shrank*, participle, *shrunk* or *shrunken*; [*scrincan*, Sax.] to contract into less room; to shrivel from loss of moisture. To withdraw or fall back, in order to avoid danger. Actively, to lessen the measure of a thing by contracting it.

SHRINK, *s.* corrugation; contraction of the body into less compass, from fear or horror.

SHRI'NKER, *s.* one that shrinks.

To SHRIVE, *v. a.* pret. *shrove;* [*scrifan*, Sax.] to hear at confession. To confess a person. Not in use.

To SHRI'VEL, *v. n.* [*schrompelen*, Belg.] to contract itself into wrinkles. Actively, to make a thing contract into wrinkles, used with *up.*

SHRI'VER, *s.* a confessor. Not in use.

SHRO'PSHIRE, a English county, 48 miles in length, and 28 in breadth; bounded by Cheshire on the N., Denbighshire and Montgomeryshire on the W., Herefordshire on the S., and Staffordshire on the E. It contains 170 parishes, and 16 market towns, 5 of which send members to parliament, which, with two for the county, make 12 in all. The principal rivers are, the Severn, which runs through the midst of the county, the Terne, the Clun, and the Rea, with several other small streams. The W. and S. parts are moun-

tainous, but the E. and N. more plain and level; however, the soil is pretty fertile every where, yielding corn and pastures, besides pit-coal, iron, and other commodities. The air is sharp on the tops of the hills and mountains, but in the lower parts temperate enough. Shrewsbury is the capital. Pop. 239,014.

SHROUD, *s.* [*scrud*, Sax.] a cover or shelter. A winding sheet, or dress of a dead person. Ropes turned as ladders, from the sides of the ship to the topmasts.

To SHROUD, *v. a.* to dress in a shroud; to shelter from danger; to cover, hide, or conceal. To defend or protect. Neuterly, to harbour or take shelter.

SHROVE, preter. of SHRIVE.

SHRO'VETIDE, or SHROVETU'ESDAY, *s.* [from *shrove*, preter. of *shrive*, to confess, and *tide* or *Tueday*] the time of confession; the day before Ash-Wednesday, or Lent, on which anciently persons went to confession.

SHRUB, *s.* [*scribbe*, Sax.] a bush or small tree. A liquor made of orange-juice, spirits, and sugar.

SHRU'BBY, *a.* full of shrubs; bushy.

To SHRUG, *v. n.* [*shricken* to tremble, Belg.] to express horror or dissatisfaction by moving the shoulders towards the head. Actively, to contract or draw upwards, followed by *shoulders*.

SHRUG, *s.* a motion of the shoulders upwards to express horror or dissatisfaction.

SHRUNK, the pret. and part. pass. of SHRINK.

To SHU'DDER, *v. n.* [*schudderen*, Belg.] to quake with fear or aversion.

To SHU'FFLE, (*shúffl*) *v. a.* [*sufeling*, a bustle or tumult, Sax.] to throw into disorder, so that one thing may take place of another; to remove or put by with some artifice; to change the position of cards with respect to each other; to shake or get rid of by struggling, used with *off*; to form in a confused and clandestine manner, used with *up*. Neuterly, to put a pack of cards into new order; to practise mean tricks, frauds, or evasions: to struggle, to shift; to move with an awkward gait, or with the feet drawn along the ground.

SHUFFLE, (*shúffl*) *s.* the act of disordering things, or moving them so as to make them take place of each other; a trick or artifice.

SHU'FFLER, *s.* he who plays tricks, or shuffles.

SHU'FFLINGLY, *ad.* with irregular gait.

To SHUN, *v. a.* [*ascunian*, Sax.] to avoid; to endeavour to escape; to decline; to eschew. SYNON. We *shun* those persons whom we would not see, or by whom we would not be seen; we *avoid* doing things that are disagreeable to us; we *fly* both persons and things which we fear and dread. *Shun* is generally applied to persons; *dread* to things.

To SHUT, *v. a.* preter. and part. pass. *shut*; [*schutten*, Belg. *scittan*, Sax.] to put together so that nothing can get in or out, opposed to open. To enclose or confine. To bar or exclude. To draw the eyelid close over the eye. To contract, applied to the hand. Used with *out*, to exclude or deny admission. Used with *up*, to confine; to conclude. Neuterly, to be closed; to close itself. "Flowers open in the day, and *close* at night."

SHUT, *part. a.* rid; clear; free. "To get *shut* of him." *L' Estrange.*

SHUT, *s.* the act of closing. A small door or cover.

SHU'TTER, *s.* one that closes any thing that stood open. A door or board by which windows are secured in the night.

SHU'TTLE, (*shuttl*) *s.* [*skutul*, Isl.] the instrument with which a weaver shoots the cross threads of his work.

SHU'TTLECOCK, *s.* spelt likewise *shittlecock*. Johnson supposes it may properly be called *shuttlecork*, i. e., a cork driven to and fro like a weaver's *shuttle*] a cork stuck with feathers, and driven on high with a battledore.

SHY, *a.* [*schowe*, Belg. *schifo*, Ital.] reserved; coy; not willing to be acquainted or familiar. Cautious; chary. Keeping at a distance, and unwilling to approach. Suspicious; jealous.

SIAM, a kingdom of Asia, bounded on the N. E. by that of Laos; on the E. by Cambodia; on the S. by a gulf of the same name, and on the W. by the bay of Bengal. It is 550 miles in length, and 250 in breadth, though in some places not above 50. It is divided into the Higher and Lower, and the soil produces plenty of rice, cotton, and a variety of fruits different from those in Europe. The animals are also particular to those parts of the world. The French authors have extolled it as the finest and richest country in the world. The inhabitants, both men and women, go almost naked, except the wealthy, who wear rich garments for ostentation. The king shews himself but once a year to the common people. He is proprietor of all the lands in the country, and no one can buy any merchandise till he has the choice of them. He generally keeps a numerous army, among which are 1,000 elephants. It is a flat country, which in the rainy season, is overflowed; for which reason, most of the houses are built on pillars, and they have no communication for some months but by boats. There are mines of gold, silver, tin, and copper, and they have plenty of pepper, aloes, benjamin, and musk. The women are the only merchants in buying goods, the men being generally maintained by the industry of their wives. The Europeans that come there to trade, it is said, generally take wives for the time they stay, who are not less in esteem when the men are gone. The mandarins, that is, the principal men who daily attend the palace, are 3,000 in number, and are whipt very severely, with split rattans, for the least fault. Even the women are not exempted from this punishment; and they are so far from being ashamed of it, that they expose their backs as they go along the streets, to show what they have undergone, thinking it an honour to be taken notice of by so great a king. The inhabitants have large foreheads, little noses, plump lips, and black sparkling eyes. Both sexes go bareheaded, and the men are of an olive colour, with little beards; but the women are of a straw complexion, and some have their cheeks a little red. They have abundance of wild animals in the woods, as elephants, rhinocerosses, leopards, and tigers. Their tame cattle are beeves, buffaloes, and hogs, of which they have plenty about their farms. Beside which, there are large and dangerous crocodiles, and serpents 20 feet long. Their temples and priests are very numerous; the latter are distinguished from the laity by an orange-coloured garment, and they keep their heads, beards, and eye-brows, close shaved. They have schools for the education of their children, and there is scarcely any among them but what can read and write. Odiam, Juthia, or Juda, is the capital.

SI'BBALD, *s.* [*sibbaldia*, Lat.] a plant with yellow blossoms, called also bastard cinquefoil, found on Benlomond, a mountain on the borders of Lochlomond in Scotland. It flowers in July and August.

SIBE'RIA, a large country, comprehending the most northern part of the Russian empire in Asia. It is bounded on the E. by the Ocean; on the S. by Great Tartary; on the W. by Russia; and on the N. by the Frozen Ocean. It is about 2,000 miles in length from E. to W. and 750 in breadth from N. to S. Hither the Russian emperors send the great men of their court into exile that have displeased them, as well as all other persons of whom they would purge the centre of their dominions. The S. part is a very good country, producing all the necessaries of life; but the N. part is ex-

tremely cold, almost uncultivated, and thin of people. The principal riches of Siberia consist of fine skins and furs. Tobolski is the capital town, where the viceroy resides. The inhabitants are of three sorts, Pagans, or the natives of the country, Mahometans, and Muscovites.

SI'BILANT, *a.* [from *sibilo* to hiss, Lat.] hissing.

SIBILA''TION, *s.* [from *sibilo* to hiss, Lat.] a hissing sound.

SI'BYLS, in Pagan history, were certain women said to have been endowed with a prophetic spirit, and to have delivered oracles, foreshewing the fates and revolutions of kingdoms.

SI'CAMORE, or SY'CAMORE, which is the proper orthography, *s.* [*sycamorus*, Lat.] a tree called also greater maple. It has leaves with five lobes, which are unequally serrated, and yellowish green flowers in bunches. The wood is soft and very white, and is made into bowls, trenchers, &c. It is found in hedges, flowering in May and June.

To SI'CCATE, (*sikkate*) *v. a.* [*sicco*, Lat.] to dry.

SICCA'TION, (*sikkáshon*) *s.* the act of drying.

SICCI'FIC, (*siksífik*) *a.* [from *siccus* dry, and *facio* to make, Lat.] arid; causing dryness.

SI'CCITY, (*síksity*) *s.* [*siccitas*, from *siccus* dry, Lat.] dryness; aridity; want of moisture.

SICE, *s.* [*six*, Fr.] a number six at dice.

SI'CILY, an island in the Mediterranean Sea, almost in the form of a triangle, bounded by the sea, and separated from the kingdom of Naples by a narrow strait, called the Faro; and as Messina is seated on it, it is called the Faro di Messina. This is about 5 miles in breadth, and in it are the famous shelves called Scylla and Charybdis, so much celebrated by the Latin poets; and which were of late years totally removed by a terrible earthquake in those parts. The two kingdoms of Naples and Sicily are under the same climate, and the productions are much the same; only Sicily abounds much more in corn. It is said to contain one million of inhabitants, who in general have a very bad character. Don Carlos became king of the two Sicilies in 1736, in consequence of the treaty of Vienna; but the king of Spain dying in 1760, he succeeded to that crown, and his third son, Ferdinand, became king of the Two Sicilies. The seat of government is at Palermo. Napoleon Buonaparte constituted his brother-in-aw, Joachim Murat, king of the Two Sicilies, when he got possession of Naples; but he was driven from his throne, and Ferdinand restored by the English in 1815. Mount Ætna, now called Gibello, the famous Volcano, is in Val di Demona. It is about 165 miles in length, and 112 in breadth; and its produce not already mentioned, is wine, oil, silk, and excellent fruits.

SICK, *a.* [*sieck*, Belg., *seoc*, Sax.] deprived of health; afflicted with disease. Disordered in the stomach, or squeamish. Corrupted. Disgusted.

To SI'CKEN, *v. a.* to destroy health; to make sick. To impair; to weaken. Neuterly, to grow sick; to be diseased. To be filled to disgust, or loathing. To decay; to languish.

SI'CKLE, (*síkl*) *s.* [*sickel*, Belg., *sicol*, Sax.] the instrument with which corn is cut. A reaping-hook.

SI'CKLEWORT, *s.* the mountain bugle; a plant.

SI'CKLINESS, *s.* disposition to sickness; habitual sickness or disease.

SI'CKLY, *a.* diseased, infirm, not healthy; faint, somewhat disordered, languid, weak.

SI'CKNESS, *s.* [*seocnesse*, Sax.] the state of being infirm in health; disease; malady. Squeamishness, or disorder in the organs of digestion.

SIDE, *s.* [*side*, Sax. *sijde*, Belg.] the part of animals where the ribs are placed. Any part of a body opposed to another part; the right or left. A margin, verge, or edge. Situation. Half of any thing; party; interest; sect; faction.

SIDE, *a.* oblique, opposed to direct; lateral.

To SIDE, *v. a.* to join with any party; followed by *with*.

SI'DEBOARD, (*sidebōrd*) *s.* a table on which plate and other conveniences are placed by the side of that at which the guests sit.

SI'DEBOX, *s.* a box on one side of the theatre.

SI'DEFLY, *s.* an insect proceeding from a rough whitish matter, in the intestinum rectum of horses.

SI'DELONG, *a.* lateral; oblique; not in front; not direct. Adverbially, laterally; obliquely; on the side; not in opposition.

SI'DERAL, or SIDE'REAL, *a.* [from *sidus* a star or constellation, Lat.] starry; astral. Measured by the stars.

SIDERA'TION, *s.* [Fr., *sideror* to be planet-struck, from *sidus* a planet, Lat.] sudden mortification; a blast, or sudden deprivation of sense. See SYDERATION.

SI'DERITE, *s.* in chemistry, a combination of iron and phosphoraus which Bergman supposed to be a new metal.

SI'DESADDLE, *s.* a woman's seat on horseback.

SI'DESMAN, *s.* an assistant to a church-warden.

SI'DEWAYS, or SI'DEWISE, *ad.* on one side; obliquely; indirectly; laterally.

SI'DMOUTH, a sea-port town in Devonshire. It is a small fishing town, seated on the sea-shore, and was formerly pretty considerable, before its harbour was choked up. It is 159 miles W. by S. of London Market on Saturday.

SIEGE, (*seeje*) *s.* [*siège*, Fr.] the act of besetting a fortified place. Any continued endeavour to gain possession. Throne; seat. Obsolete in the last sense.

To SIEGE, (*seeje*) *v. a.* [*siéger*. Fr.] to lay siege. Not in use.

SIE'NNA, a celebrated city of Italy, the see of an archbishop, and the seat of an university. The Italian language is taught here with great purity. It is 105 miles N. by W. of Rome. Lat. 43. 10. N. long., 11. 12. E.

SIE'RRA LEONE, a large and fruitful country on the W. coast of Africa, so named, according to some authors, by the Portuguese, on account of the mountains on this coast abounding with a great number of lions. Some extend its limits from the Grain Coast on the S. E. to Cape Verga or Vega on the N. W., that is, between 7 and 10 deg. N. lat. Others, however, confine the country between Cape Verga and Cape Tagrin. Also a large river in Africa, which derives its name from the above country, and in the vicinity of which the benevolent Sierra Leone company has established its settlement.

SIEVE, (*sĭv*) *s.* an instrument used in separating small particles from grosser, consisting of a piece of lawn, hair, or cyprus, strained and fastened to a hoop; a searce; a bolter.

To SIFT, *v. a.* [*siftan*, Sax., *siften*, Belg.] to separate by a sieve. To pass through a sieve. To separate or part. Figuratively, to try, to examine, to scrutinize, to scan.

SI'FTER, *s.* he who sifts.

SIG, used in compounds, is derived from *sig* victory, Sax. Thus *Sigward* implies a victorious preserver.

To SIGH, (*sī*) *v. n.* [*sican* or *sicettan*, Sax.] to breathe so as to be heard, when oppressed with sorrow; to suspire. Actively, to lament. Not used in the last sense.

SIGH, (*sī*) *s.* a violent breathing which may be heard, when oppressed with grief. Suspiration.

SIGHT, (*sīt*) *s.* [*sicht*, Belg.] the perception of objects by the eye. The act of seeing or beholding; vision. Open view, or a situation in which nothing obstructs the eye. Notice or knowledge. The eye. An aperture to look

through. A show, spectacle, or something remarkable to be seen.

SI'GHTLESS, (*sītless*) *a.* blind. Offensive to the eye; unpleasing to look at.

SI'GHTLY, (*sītly*) *a.* pleasing to the eye; striking to the view.

SIGIL, *s.* [*sigillum*, Lat.] a seal; signature.

SIGN, (*sīn*) *s.* [*signe*, Fr., *signum*, Lat.] a token of any thing; that by which any thing is shown; indication. A wonder or miracle. A picture or board hung out on the outside of a tradesman's house. A memorial. One of the twelve constellations of the zodiac. A mark. A symbol, or type. The subscription of a person's name. "*Sign manual.*" SYNON. The *sign* makes known, and is sometimes natural. The *signal* gives notice, and is always arbitrary. The appearances of the face are commonly the *signs* of what passes in the heart. The hoisting a flag in one ship is a *signal* to the other.

To SIGN, (*sīn*) *v. a.* [*signo*, Lat.] to mark. To ratify by subscribing one's name, from *signer*, Fr., to betoken, or represent typically.

SI'GNAL, *s.* [*signal*, Fr.] notice given by some token. A sign that gives notice.

SI'GNAL, *a.* [*signal*, Fr.] remarkable; eminent; conspicuous.

To SI'GNALIZE, *v. a.* [*signaler*, Fr.] to make eminent or remarkable; to celebrate; to render illustrious.

SIG'NALLY, *ad.* remarkably; memorably: eminently.

SI'GNATURE, *s.* [Fr., *signatura*, from *signo* to mark, Lat.] a sign or mark impressed on a thing; a stamp. A mark on any matter, particularly plants, by which their medicinal use is pointed out. A proof or evidence. Subscription, or the signing of a person's name. Among printers, some letter placed at the bottom of the first page of a sheet, to distinguish it from the other sheets in the same book. They are usually placed in alphabetical order.

SI'GNER, *s.* one that signs.

SI'GNET, *s.* [*signette*, Fr.] a seal, peculiarly applied to the seal manual of a king.

SIGNI'FICANCE, or SIGNI'FICANCY, *s.* the power of signifying; meaning. Force; energy. Importance; moment; consequence.

SIGNI'FICANT, *a.* [Fr. from *signum* a sign, and *facio* to make, Lat.] expressive of something else. Standing as a sign of something. Forcible in conveying the meaning intended. Important.

SIGNI'FICANTLY, *ad.* with force of expression.

SIGNIFICA'TION, *s.* [Fr., from *signum* a sign and *facio* to make, Lat.] the act of making known, or conveying ideas by signs. A meaning expressed by a sign or word.

SIGNI'FICATIVE, *a.* [*significatif*, Fr.] betokening by an external sign. Forcible; emphatic; strongly expressive.

SIGNI'FICATORY, *a.* that signifies or betokens.

To SI'GNIFY, *v. a.* [*signifier*, Fr., from *signum* a sign, and *facio* to make, Lat.] to declare by some token or sign. To mean; to express. To import, or weigh, when used interrogatively. To make known; to ratify. Neuterly, to express a meaning with force.

SI'GNIORY, *s.* [*seignoria*, Ital.] See SEIGNIORY.

SI'GNPOST, *s.* that upon which a sign hangs.

SI'LENCE, *s.* [Fr., from *sileo* to be silent, Lat.] a state wherein nothing is perceived by the ear. The act or state of refraining from speaking. Stillness. Taciturnity; quietness. Secrecy

To SI'LENCE, *v. a.* to still; to oblige to refrain from speaking.

SI'LENCE, *interj.* an authoritative restraint of speech.

SI'LENT, *a.* [from *sileo* to be silent, Lat.] mute; not speaking. Not talkative. Still, or without noise. Not mentioning.

SI'LENTLY, *ad.* without speech or noise; without mention; mutely.

SILESIA, a province in Germany, with the title of a duchy. It is bounded on the N. by the marquisate of Brandenburg, and Poland; on the S. by Moravia and Hungary on the E. by Poland; and on the W. by the Lower Lusatia and Bohemia. It is about 274 miles in length, and 100 in breadth; and some geographers pretend that there are 107 cities, 352 towns, 863 castles, 4,000 gentlemen's houses, and 41,618 villages. Part of this country was ceded to the king of Prussia in 1741, by the treaty of Breslaw.

SI'LEX, *s.* in chemistry, stone or flint, one of the primitive earths, in which is included all the varieties of precious stones.

SILI'CEOUS, *a.* in chemistry, belonging to silex.

SILI'CIOUS, (*silishious*) *a.* [from *cilicium* hair-cloth Lat.] made of hair. *Cilicious* is the most proper spelling.

SILI'CULOSE, *a.* [*silicula* a husk, Lat.] husky; full of husks.

SILI'GINOSE, *a.* [*siliginosus*, from *siligo* a kind of wheat, yielding a very fine flour, Lat.] made of fine wheat.

SI'LIQUA, *s.* [Lat.] among gold refiners, a carat, of which six make a scruple. In botany, the seed-vessels, pod, husk, or shell of plants that are of the pulse kind.

SI'LIQUOSE, or SI'LIQUOUS, *a.* [*siliquosus*, from *siliqua* a husk or pod, Lat.] having a pod or capsule.

SILK, *s.* [*seolc*, Sax.] a fine thread spun by a butterfly. A manufacture made of the silkworm's thread.

SI'LKEN, *a.* made of silk. Dressed in silk. Figuratively, soft or tender.

SI'LKMERCER, *s.* a dealer in silk.

SI'LKWORM, *s.* the worm that spins silk.

SI'LKY, *a.* made of silk. Soft; pliant.

SILL, *s.* [*syl*, Sax., *sueil*, Fr. *sulle*, Belg.] the timber or stone at the foot of a door; a threshold.

SI'LLABUB, *s.* curds made by milking on vinegar, cider, wine, &c.

SI'LLINESS, *s.* foolishness; simplicity; harmless folly.

SILLY, *a.* [*selig*, Teut., according to Skinner] harmless; inoffensive; innocent; plain; artless. Weak; helpless. Simple; foolish; witless.

SI'LLYHOW, *s.* the membrane that covers the head of the fœtus.

SILT, *s.* mud; slime.

SI'LVAN, *a.* [from *silva* a wood, Lat.] full of woods; woody.

SI'LVER, *s.* [Belg. *seolfer*, Sax.] a white, shining, hard metal, next in weight to gold. Any thing of a soft or whitish splendour. Coin or money made of silver.

SI'LVER, *a.* white like silver; having a pale lustre made of silver; soft of voice.

To SI'LVER, *v. a.* to cover the surface with silver. To adorn with a whitish or mild lustre. To cover with something white and shining.

SI'LVERLING, *s.* a silver coin.

SI'LVERSMITH, *s.* one that works in silver.

SI'LVERWEED, *s.* the wild tansey.

SI'LVERY, *a.* besprinkled with silver.

SI'MAR, *s.* [*simarre*, Fr.] a woman's roving.

SI'MILAR, *a.* [*similaire*, Fr., from *similis*, Lat.] homogeneous; having one part like another. Resembling; like.

SIMILA'RITY, *s.* likeness; resemblance.

SI'MILE, *s.* [from *simile*, Lat.] a comparison by which any thing is explained or aggrandized.

SIMI'LITUDE, *a.* [Fr. *similitudo*, from *similis* like, Lat.] likeness; resemblance. A comparison or simile.

SI'MITAR, *s.* See CIMETER.

To SI'MMER, *v. n.* formerly spelt *simber;* [formed from the sound] to boil gently. To boil with a gettle hissing.

SI'MNEL, *s.* [*simnellus*, low Lat.] a kind of cake made of sugar, flour, plums, saffron, &c.

SI'MO'NIAC, *s.* [*simoniaque*, Fr., from *Simon Magus*] one that buys and sells livings in the church.

SIMONI'ACAL, *a.* guilty of simony, or of buying and selling livings in the church.

SI'MONY, *s.* [*simonie*, Fr., *simonia*, Lat.] the crime of buying and selling church preferments, derived from Simon Magus, who is mentioned in the Acts of the Apostles, as having offered to purchase the power of working miracles for money.

To SI'MPER, *v. n.* [perhaps from *simmer*, as it seems to imitate the dimples of water gently boiling] to smile; generally applied to foolish smiling.

SI'MPER, *s.* a smile, generally applied to a foolish one.

SI'MPLE, (*simpl*) *a.* [*simplex*, Lat.] plain; sincere, without design or artifice; unskilled; harmless. Uncompounded; not complicated. Single; only one. Silly.

SI'MPLE, (*simpl*) *s.* [*simple*, Fr.] a single ingredient; a drug. Popularly used for an herb.

To SI'MPLE, (*simpl*) *v. n.* to gather herbs.

SI'MPLENESS, (*simplness*) *s.* the quality of being without art, experience, or composition.

SIM'PLER, *s.* an herbarist.

SIM'PLETON, (*simplton*) *s.* a silly, harmless, and inexperienced person.

SI'MPLI'CITY, *s.* [*simplicité*, Fr. *simplicitas*, from *simplex* simple, Lat.] freedom from art, artifice, cunning, fraud. Plainness. Singleness. Weakness; silliness.

To SI'MPLIFY, *v. a.* to unravel what is complicated; to reduce to simple and few principles; to retrench what is superfluous in a book, speech, or case.

SI'MPLIST, *s.* one skilled in simples.

SI'MPLY, *ad.* artlessly; without addition; merely; foolishly.

SI'MULAR, *s.* [from *simulo* to pretend, Lat.] a counterfeiter.

To SI'MULATE, *v. a.* [*simulo*, from *similis* like, Lat.] to dissemble or feign.

SIMULA'TION, *s.* [Fr. from *simulo* to pretend, Lat.] the act or voice of pretending something to be which is not.

SIMULTA'NEOUS, *a.* [from *simul* together, Lat.] acting together; existing at the same time; co-existent.

SIN, *s.* [*syn*, Sax.] any act which is contrary to the laws of God. Figuratively, an habitual negligence of religion. Used by Shakspeare for a man enormously wicked.

To SIN, *v.n.* [*singian*, Sax.] to act contrary to the laws of God, and to neglect the rites and laws of religion.

SI'NAI, a mountain of Arabia Petræa, in Asia. It stands on the S. corner of the bosom of the Red Sea, adjoining to Horeb, about 260 miles eastward of Cairo, in Egypt. From the top of this mount God proclaimed his law to the Hebrews out of the midst of terrible flames of fire; and here Moses had almost immediate fellowship with God; hence the place was called the MOUNT OF GOD; and here he spake to Elijah, 1 *Kings*, xix. It is called by the Arabs GIBEL MOUSA, *i.e.*, Moses's Mount. Lat. 29. 2. N., long 34. 15. E.

SI'NAPISM, *s.* [from *sinape* mustard, Gr.] a medicine of mustard to raise blisters, &c.

SINCE, *ad.* [*sithe*, Sax.] it being true; because that; from the time that; ago; before this. Used as a preposition, after that time.

SI'NCERE, *a.* [*sincere*, Fr., *sincerus*, Lat.] unhurt. Faithful. Pure; uncorrupted. Honest; ingenuous.

SINCE'RELY, *ad.* honestly; without hypocrisy; with uprightness of heart.

SINCERITY, or SINCE'RENESS, *s.* [*sincérité*, Fr. *sinceritas*, from *sincerus* sincere, Lat.] freedom from hypocrisy or dissimulation. Faithfulness; integrity; honestly; ingenuousness.

SI'NCIPUT, *s.* [Lat.] in anatomy, is the forepart of the head, reaching from the forehead to the coronal suture.

SI'NDON, *s.* [Lat.] in surgery, is a little round piece of silk, linen, or lint, used in dressing a wound after trepanning.

SINDY, a province of Hindoostan Proper, bounded on the W. by Makran, a province of Persia; on the N. by the territories of the king of Candahar; on the N. E. by those of the Seiks; on the E. by a sandy desert; and on the S. E. by Cutch. It extends along the course of the river Sinde, or Indus, from its mouth, to Behker, Bhakor, on the frontiers of Moultan. Reckoned that way, it is 300 miles long; and its breadth, in its widest part, is about 160. In many particulars of soil and climate, and in the general appearance of the surface, Sindy resembles Egypt; the lower part of it being composed of rich vegetable mould, and extended into a wide dell; while the upper part of it is a narrow slip of country, confined on one side by a ridge of mountains, and on the other by a sandy desert, the river Indus, equal at least to the Nile, winding through the midst of this level valley, and annually overflowing it. During great part of the S. W. monsoon, or our summer quarter, which is the rainy season in most other parts of India, the atmosphere is here generally clouded; but no rain falls, except very near the sea. Indeed, very few showers fall during the whole year; and, at the time when Hamilton visited Tatta, no rain had fallen for three years before. Owing to this, and the neighbourhood of the sandy deserts, which bound it on the E. and on the N. W., the heats are so violent, and the winds from those quarters so pernicious, that the houses are contrived so as to be occasionally ventilated by means of apertures on the tops of them, resembling the funnels of small chimneys. Few countries are more unwholesome to European constitutions, particularly the lower part of the dell. The prince of this province is a Mahometan, tributary to the king of Candahar. He resides at Hydrabad, although Tatta is the capital. The inland parts of Sindy produce saltpetre, sal ammoniac, borax, bezoar, lapis-lazuli, and raw silk. They have also manufactures of cotton and silk of various kinds; and they make fine cabinets, inlaid with ivory and finely lackered. They also export great quantities of butter, clarified and wrapt up in duppas, made of the hides of cattle.

SINE, *s.* [*sinus*, Lat.] in geometry, a line drawn from one end of an arch perpendicularly on the diameter drawn from the other end; or it is half the chord of twice the arch.

SINE, used in composition, is borrowed from the Latin, and signifies *without*.

SI'NECURE, *s.* [*sine* and *cura*, Lat.] an office where a person is entitled to a revenue without trouble.

SI'NEW, *s.* [*senwe*, Sax.] a tendon or ligament by which the joints are moved; a muscle or nerve. Figuratively, that which gives strength or support.

SI'NEWSHRUNK, *a.* in farriery, applied to a horse when he has been over-ridden, and so fatigued that he becomes gaunt-bellied, by a stiffness and contraction of the two sinews which are under his belly.

SI'NEWY, *a.* consisting of sinews or nerves. Figuratively, strong, nervous, forcible.

SI'NFUL, *a.* [*sinfulle*, Sax.] contrary to any divine command. Wicked; impious; unsanctified; ungodly; irreligious.

SI'NFULLY, *ad.* impiously; wickedly.

SI'NFULNESS, *s.* wickedness; impiety.

To SING, *v. n.* preter. *sang*, or *sung*, part. pass. *sung*; *singan*, Sax. *singia*, Isl. *singhen*, Belg.] to utter in a melodious or musical manner. Figuratively, to relate poetically. Actively, to mention or relate in poetry. To celebrate or praise. To pronounce in a musical manner.

SINGANFOU, or *SINGAN*, a city of China of the first rank, capital of the province of Chensi. Next to Pekin, this is the largest and most populous, and commercial city of China, and was for several ages the seat of the Chinese emperors. They breed up mules here in great numbers, and send them to Pekin. Lat. 34. 46. N., long. 108. 13. E.

To SINGE, (*sinje*) *v. a.* [*sængan*, Sax. *senghen*, Belg.] to scorch, or burn in a slight or superficial manner.

SI'NGER, (*g* hard) *s.* one whose profession is to sing.

SI'NGINGMASTER, *s.* one who teaches to sing.

SI'NGLE, (*singl*) *a.* [*singulus*, Lat.] not more than one; only one. Particular or individual. Not compounded. Alone, or without any companion. Unmarried. Not double, applied to flowers. Pure or uncorrupt; not double-minded; simple. That in which one alone is opposed to one.

To SI'NGLE, (*singl*) *v. a.* to choose out from among others, used with *out*. To take alone. To separate; to withdraw.

SI'NGLENESS, (*singlness*) *s.* simplicity; sincerity.

SI'NGLY, *ad.* individually; only; by himself.

SI'NGULAR, *a.* [*singulier*, Fr. *singularis*, Lat.] representing only one determinate thing or person. Particular; unexampled. Different from others. In grammar, denoting only one; not plural.

SINGULA'RITY, *s.* [*singularité*, Fr.] some character or quality by which a person is, or affects to be, distinguished from others. An oddity, a curiosity.

To SI'NGULARIZE, *v. a.* [*singulariser*, Fr.] to make particular or singular.

SI'NGULARLY, *ad.* particularly; in a manner not common to others.

SI'NISTER, *a.* [*sinister*, Lat.] left; being on the left hand. Figuratively, bad; unlucky; perverse; inauspicious; unfair.

To SINK, *v. n.* preter. *I sunk*, formerly, *I sank*, part. pass. *sunk*, or *sunken*; [*sencan*, Sax. *senken*, Teut.] to descend in any fluid or liquor. To fall gradually. To enter or penetrate into any thing. To grow less, with respect to height or depth. Figuratively, to be overwhelmed, used with *beneath* or *under*. To decline; to tend to ruin. To be received or impressed deeply, used with *down*. To fall into a state of rest or indolence. Actively, to force under water, and render incapable of floating or swimming. To make deep by digging. To depress; to degrade. To diminish in quantity or value. To crush or overbear. To make to decline. To suppress, conceal, or convert to one's use by fraud; applied to money.

SINK, *s.* [*sinc*, Sax.] a drain or jakes. Any place where filth or corruption is suffered to collect.

SI'NKING FUND, *s.* is a provision made by parliament consisting of the surplusages of other funds, intended to be appropriated to the payment of the national debt; on the credit of which very large sums have been borrowed for public uses.

SI'NLESS, *a.* free from sin.

SI'NLESSNESS, *s.* exemption from sin.

SI'NNER, *s.* one at enmity with God; one not truly or religiously good. An offender; a criminal.

SI'NOFFERING, *s.* an expiation or sacrifice for sin.

SI'NOPER, or SI'NOPLE, *s.* a species of earth; ruddle.

To SI'NUATE, *v. a.* [*sinuo*, from *sinus* bending, Lat.] to bend in and out.

SINUA'TION, *s.* a bending in and out.

SI'NUOUS, *a.* [*sinueux*, Fr.] bending in and out.

SI'NUS, *s.* [Lat.] a bay of the sea. In surgery, a hollow passage under the flesh. Any fold or opening.

SION, or *ZION*, a famous mountain of Judea, situated on the S. side of Jerusalem.

SION, an ancient town of Swisserland, capital of the Valais. It is situated near the Rhone, at the foot of three insulated rocks, that rise immediately from the plain. The highest, called Tourbillon, supports the old, ruinous, and deserted episcopal palace. On the second, denominated Valeria, are the remains of the old cathedral, and a few houses belonging to the canons. On Mayoria, the third rock, stands the present episcopal palace, an edifice of stone, built in 1547; the apartments furnished with great plainness and simplicity. Sion was formerly the capital of the Seduni, who inhabited this part of the country in the time of Julius Cæsar; and some Roman inscriptions still remain to attest its antiquity. Its bishop is a prince of the empire. It is 50 miles E. of Geneva. Lat. 46. 6. N., long. 7. 12. E.

To SIP, *v. a.* [*sipan*, Sax. *sippen*, Belg.] to drink by small draughts, wherein the lips do but just touch the vessel. To drink in small quantities. Neuterly, to sup or drink a very small quantity.

SIP, *s.* a small draught or mouthful.

SI'PPER, *s.* one that sips.

SI'PPET, *s.* a little sop.

SI'PHON, (*sifon*) *s.* [Gr.] a crooked tube or pipe, having one leg longer than the other, and used in drawing liquors out of vessels.

SIR, *s.* [*syr*, Brit. *sire*, Fr.] a title of respect, used where we ceremoniously give another the preference. The title of a knight, or baronet; and generally added to the word *loin*, when applied to beef, because that joint was once knighted by one of our kings in a fit of good humour.

SIRE, *s.* [*sire*, Fr.] in poetry, a father; and also in that sense applied to beasts. A complimental address to a great personage.

SI'REN, *s.* [Lat.] an imaginary monster, supposed to have a human face and fishes body, which enticed men by its singing, and devoured them. Any alluring woman.

SI'RHIND, a very ancient city of Hindoostan Proper, in the province of Delhi. Condamine says, that the art of weaving silk was brought back to Constantinople, in the 16th century, by the monks who returned from Sirhind, (or *Serinde*, according to him;) for, although the art was brought into Europe under the Roman emperors, it had again been lost during the confusions that attended the subversion of the western empire. Procopius, also, takes notice, that in the time of Justinian (the 6th century) silk was brought from *Serinda*, a country in India. Sirhind is 195 miles N. W. of Delhi. Lat. 29. 55. N., long. 75. 15. E.

SIRI'ASIS, *s.* [Gr.] an inflammation of the brain and its membrane, through an excessive heat of the sun.

SI'RIUS, *s.* [Lat.] the dog-star.

SI'RRAH, *s.* [contracted from *Sir* and *ah*, according to Minshew] a word conveying reproach and insult.

SI'RUP, or SY'RUP, *s.* [Arab.] any vegetable juice boiled to a consistence with sugar.

SI'RUPY, *a.* resembling sirup.

SI'SKIN, *s.* a green-finch.

SI'STER, *s.* [*sweoster*, Sax.] a woman born of the same parents with another person. Figuratively, a woman of the same kind, manners, sentiments, persuasion, or employment, *Sister-in-law*, is a husband's or wife's sister.

SI'STERHOOD, *s.* the office or duty of a sister. A number of women of the same order.

SI'STERLY, *a.* like or becoming a sister.

To SIT, *v. n.* preter. *I sat;* [*sittan*, Sax., *sitan*, Goth., *oetten*, Belg.] to occupy a seat; to rest upon the buttocks. To be in a state of rest. To rest or press as a burden. To settle or abide. To be adjusted, or to suit. To brood, or incubate, applied to birds. To be placed at a table. To be as a member in any solemn assembly. To be placed in order to be painted. *To sit down*, to rest; to settle; to begin a siege. *To sit up*, to change a lying posture for a sitting one; to watch or refrain from going to bed. Actively, to keep the seat upon. Followed by a reciprocal pronoun, to place on a seat.

SITE, *s.* [*situs*, Lat.] situation: local position.

SI'TFAST, *s.* in farriery, a hard knob growing under the saddle.

SITH, *ad.* [*sithe*, Sax.] since; seeing that. Obsolete.

SITHE, *s.* [*sithe*, Sax., this word being variously spelt, Johnson prefers this as the most simple, and most agreeable to etymology] a crooked blade joined to a pole, and used in mowing. Scythe.

SITTENBURN, or *SITTINGBOURN*, a town in Kent, which being a great thoroughfare on the road from Rochester to Canterbury, has many convenient inns. At one of these, viz., the Red Lion, a gentleman of the name of Norwood treated king Henry V. and his retinue, on his return from France, when wine was but 2d. a quart, and every thing else was so cheap in proportion, that the whole entertainment cost but 9s. 9d. It is 11 miles S. E. of Rochester, and 40 E. by S. of London, in the road to Canterbury.

SI'TTER, *s.* one that sits. A bird that broods.

SI'TTING, *s.* the act or posture of sitting on a seat. A time at which one exhibits himself to a painter. A meeting of an assembly. A time during which one sits without rising. Incubation.

SI'TTING, *s.* (part. of SIT) in botany, applied to the leaves of plants, when they have no leaf-stalks, as in the spear-mint and hound's tongue; to flowers, when they have no fruit-stalks, as in the mezereon.

SI'TUATE, *a.* [from *situs*, Lat.] placed with respect to any thing else. Placed.

SITUA'TION, *s.* [*situation*, Fr.] position or place with respect to something else. Condition or state.

SIX, *a.* [*six*, Sax. and Fr.] twice three; the next in order after five. *To be at sixes and sevens*, is to be in a state of disorder, confusion and danger.

SI'XPENCE, *s.* a silver coin valued at half a shilling, or as many pence as its name expresses.

SI'XSCORE, *a.* six times twenty; or 120.

SIXTEE'N, *a.* [*sixtyne*, Sax.] six and ten.

SIXTEE'NTH, a. [*sixteotha*, Sax.] the ordinal of sixteen, or the sixth after the tenth.

SIXTH, *a.* [*sixta*, Sax.] the ordinal of six, or the next in order after the fifth.

SI'XTHLY, *ad.* in the sixth place.

SI'XTIETH, *a.* [*sixteogotha*, Sax.] the ordinal of sixty, the sixth ten times repeated.

SI'XTY, *a.* [*sixtig*, Sax.] six times ten.

SIZE, *s.* [Johnson supposes it should be *cise*, from *incisa*, Lat. or from *assise*, Fr.] the bulk of a body considered as compared with that of another; proportion; bigness. A settled quantity or allowance. Any viscous or glutinous substance, from *sisa*, Ital.

To SIZE, *v. a.* to arrange or place according to bulk. To settle, or adjust. To besmear with any viscous or glutinous substance.

SI'ZER, *s.* an inferior scholar in Cambridge, synonymous with a servitor at Oxford.

SI'ZERS, *s.* See SCISSORS.

SI'ZY, *a.* viscous or glutinous.

SKAIN, or SKEIN, *s.* [*escaigne*, Fr.] a knot of thread or silk.

To SKAIT, *v. n.* to slide on the ice with skates.

SKATE, *s.* [*schadda*, Sax.] a flat sea-fish. A kind of shoe, armed with iron, and used in sliding on the ice; written also, *Skait*.

SKEAN, or SKEEN, *s.* [Ir. and Erse.] a short sword or knife; a dagger.

SKE'LETON, *s.* [*skeletos* dry, Gr.] in anatomy, an assemblage of all the bones of an animal cleared from their flesh, and disposed in their natural situation. An assemblage or compages of the principal parts.

SKEP, *s.* [*scephen* to draw, Sax.] a sort of basket, narrow at the bottom, and wide at the top, to fetch corn in. With the Scotch, the repositories where the bees lay their honey.

SKE'PTIC, or SCE'PTIC, *a.* [from *skeptomai*, to deliberate, Gr.] one who doubts, or pretends to doubt, of every thing.

SKE'PTICAL, or SCE'PTICAL, *a.* [from *skeptomai* to deliberate, Gr.] belonging to a sceptic; pretending to doubt of every thing.

SKE'PTICISM, or SCE'PTICISM, *s.* [*scepticisme*, Fr.] a pretence or profession of doubting of every thing; pyrrhonism.

SKETCH, *s.* [*schedula*, Lat.] an outline or rough draught; a first plan.

To SKETCH, *v. a.* to trace the outlines of a picture. To lay down a rough draught or plan.

SKE'WER, *s.* [*skere*, Dan.] a wooden or iron pin, used to keep meat in form.

To SKE'WER, *v. a.* to sustain with skewers.

SKIE, or *SKY*, an island in Scotland, and one of the largest of the Western Islands. It is 60 miles in length, and 20 in breadth, and divided from the counties of Ross and Inverness, by a narrow channel, 35 miles in length, and 10 in breadth. It is cut into a great number of gulfs and promontories, and there are seven high mountains near each other, in the middle of the island. The valleys are fruitful in pasture, and produce plenty of barley and oats. The sea about it is full of fish, particularly cod and ling; and there are surprising shoals of herrings in the season.

SKIFF, *s.* [*esquife*, Fr., *scapha*, Lat.] a small light boat.

SKI'LFUL, *a.* knowing; possessing any art; dexterous; able; experienced.

SKI'LFULLY, *ad.* with skill; dexterously.

SKILL, *s.* [*skil* Isl.] knowledge, readiness or practice in any art; dexterity; artfulness. Any particular art.

SKI'LLED, *a.* knowing; dexterous; acquainted with.

SKI'LLET, *s.* [*escuelette*, Fr.] a small kettle or boiler.

To SKIM, *v. a.* See SCUM.

SKIMBLE-SKAMBLE, *a.* wild; wandering. A cant word.

SKIN, *s.* [*skind*, Dan.] the natural covering of the flesh.

Near is my Shirt, but nearer is my Skin.

Some friends are nearer to a man than others; parents and children than other relations: relations than neighbours, and neighbours than strangers; but above all, a man is nearest to himself. *Charity begins at home;* but this charity at home stands in a slippery place, upon the brink, either of an ungenerous self-love, or of a foreign extravagant affection, and is very apt to slide into one or other of these discommendable extremes. The adage, indeed, intimates, that we ought to value our bodies more than our goods:

to part with our clothes off our backs rather than have our skin stripped over our ears; that our charity and hospitality should commence at our own houses for the entertainment of our families, relations, and friends; yet it does not mean that it ought always to lie sneaking at home, and never shew itself abroad; it should be as extensive as the light, and bestow here and there a kind ray upon strangers as well as bosom friends and acquaintance, according to our circumstances, though not so as to make a man a *felo de se* by his good offices to others.

To SKIN, *v. a.* to flay or strip the skin off. To cover with skin. To cover the surface, used with *over.*

SKINK, *s.* [*scenc*, Sax.] any thing potable. Pottage.

To SKINK, *v. n.* [*scencan*, Sax.] to serve drink. Obsolete.

SKI'NNY, *a.* consisting only of skin; thin; lean.

To SKIP, *v. n.* [*squittire*, Ital.] to fetch quick bounds or leaps; to leap up or pass by quick leaps; to leap for joy. To pass without notice. Actively, to miss or pass.

SKIP, *s.* a light leap or bound.

SKI'PJACK, *s.* an upstart.

SKI'PPER, *s.* [*schipper*, Belg.] the master of a Dutch ship.

SKIPTON, a handsome town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, seated near the river Aire, but almost hid among the hills, in that rough, rocky country called Craven, 41 miles S. by E. of Richmond, and 231 N. by W. of London. Lat. 53. 55. N., long. 1. 42. W. Pop. 6193.

SKI'RMISH, *s.* [from *ys* and *carm* the shout of war, Brit.] a slight engagement, less than a pitched battle. A contest; contention.

To SKI'RMISH, *v. n.* [*escarmoucher*, Fr.] to fight in small parties without coming to a general engagement.

To SKIRRE, (*skir*) *v. a.* [perhaps from *scir* pure, clean, Sax.] to scour; to traverse or ramble in order to clear. Neuterly, to send; to scour; to run in haste.

SKIRT, *s.* [*skiorte*, Swed.] that part of a garment which hangs loose below the waist. The edge of a garment. An edge, border, margin, extreme part.

To SKIRT, *v. a.* to border or run along the edge.

SKI'TTISH, *a.* [*skye*, Dan., *schew*, Belg.] shy, or easily frighted. Wanton; volatile. Changeable; fickle. Hasty; precipitate.

SKONCE, *s.* See SCONCE.

SKREEN, *s.* See SCREEN.

SKUE, *a.* (the etymology is uncertain) sidelong; oblique.

SKULL, *s.* [*skiola*, Isl.] See SCULL.

SKY, *s.* [*sky*, Dan.] the region of the clouds. The heavens. The weather; the climate.

SKY'LARK, *s.* a lark that mounts and sinks.

When the Sky falls we shall catch Larks.

Larks are lofty birds, and soar perhaps as high as any of the inhabitants of the airy regions, and if there be no other way of coming at them till the sky falling on our heads bears them down into our hands, we shall be little the better for them. This proverb is usually applied to such persons as buoy themselves up with vain hopes but in embryo, ill conceived, and as likely not to go out half their time, or not to last till their accomplishment; as fondly as the lad who seeing the lord mayor in his pompous procession, said, *See what we must all come to.*

SKY'LIGHT, (*skylit*) *s.* a window which lets light in through the ceiling.

SLAB, *s.* a puddle. A plane of stone. "A marble *slab.*" An outside sappy plank.

To SLA'BBER, *v. n.* [*slabbern*, Belg.] to drivel; to let the spittle fall out of the mouth. To shed or spill.

SLA'BBY, *a.* viscous; thick. Wet; floody; plashy.

SLACK, *a.* [*slaec*, Sax., *slaken*, Isl.] loose or not drawn tight. Remiss, careless, or not diligent. Slow, applied to motion. Weak, or not holding fast.

To SLACK, or SLA'CKEN, *v. n.* to be remiss or negligent. To fall to pieces, or crumble into parties. To grow loose. To languish; to fail. To abate. Actively, to loosen. To remit. To ease; to mitigate. To relieve or unbend, applied to the mind. To reduce to particles. To withhold. To repress. To neglect.

SLACK, *s.* a coal broken into small parts; small coal.

SLA'CKLY, *ad.* loosely; negligently; not closely.

SLA'CKNESS, *s.* want of tightness, attention, tendency, or force. Slowness.

SLAG, *s.* the dross of metal.

SLA'IDBURN, a village in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, 6 miles W. by N. of Gisburn.

SLAIN, part. pass. of SLAY.

To SLAKE, *v. a.* [according to Skinner, from *slack*; but rather from *slock*, Isl. to distinguish or quench] to quench or extinguish. To temper with water. To allay. Neuterly, to grow less tight. To be extinguished.

To SLAM, *v. a.* [*schlagen*, Belg.] to slaughter or crush. To fling a door with violence. A low word.

To SLA'NDER, *v. a.* [from *esclaundrie*, Fr.] to speak ill of another falsely; to belie.

SLA'NDER, *s.* a false, invective reproach. A disgrace. Disreputation; ill name.

SLA'NDEROUS, *a.* calumnious; uttering reproachful falsehoods.

SLA'NDEROUSLY, *ad.* calumniously; with false reproach.

SLANG, preter. of SLING.

SLANT, or SLA'NTING, *a.* [perhaps from *slanghe* a serpent, Belg.] oblique; not perpendicular; not direct; skue.

SLAP, *s.* [*schlap*, Teut.] a blow with the hand open, or something flat.

To SLAP, *v. a.* to strike with a slap.

To SLASH, *v. a.* [*slasa* to strike, Isl.] to cut; to wound with long cuts. To lash; to whip. Neuterly, to strike at random with a sword.

SLASH. *s.* a cut or wound. A cut in cloth.

SLATE, *s.* [perhaps from *esclate* a tile, Fr.] a grey fossil stone, which easily slits into thin pieces, and is used to cover houses, or to write on.

To SLATE, *v. a.* to cover a roof with slate.

SLA'TER, *s.* one who covers with slates or tiles.

SLA'TTERN, *s.* [*slactti*, Swed.] a woman who is negligent and slovenly in her dress.

SLAVE, [*s. esclave*, Fr. It is said to have its original from the *Slavi* or *Sclavonians*, subdued and sold by the Venetians] one taken prisoner in war, or bought and obliged to serve a person during life. A bondman; a bondmaid.

To SLAVE, *v. n.* to drudge; to moil; to toil.

SLA'VER, *s.* [*slæfa*, Isl., *saliva*, Lat.] spittle running from the mouth; drivel.

To SLA'VER, *v. n.* (see SLABBER) to be smeared with spittle. To let spittle drop from the mouth; to drivel. Actively, to smear with spittle.

SLA'VERY, *s.* the condition of a person who has lost his liberty. Servitude; bondage.

SLAU'GHTER, (the *gh* is mute in this word and its derivatives) *s.* [*unslaught*, Sax.] destruction by the sword, including the idea of multitude. Massacre; butchery; carnage.

To SLAU'GHTER, *v. a.* to massacre; to kill; to slay.

SLAU'GHTERHOUSE, *s.* the house in which beasts are killed for the butcher.

SLAU'GHTEROUS, *a.* destructive; murderous.

SLA'VISH, *a.* mean; base; servile; dependent.

To SLAY, *v. a.* preter. *slew*, part. pass. *slain;* [*slean*, Sax. *slahan*, Goth.] to kill; to put to death; to butcher.

SLEA'FORD, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Monday. It is a large well-built place, well inhabited. It is 115 miles N. of London. Pop. 2587.

SLE'AZY, (*sleézy*) *a.* [*slith*, Sax.] weak, or wanting substance.

SLED, *s.* [*slæd*, Dan., *sledde*, Belg.] a carriage drawn without wheels.

SLEDGE, *s.* [*sleeg*, Sax., *sleggia*, Isl.] a large heavy hammer. A carriage without wheels, or with very small ones; more properly *sled.*

SLEEK, *a.* [*sleych*, Belg.] smooth; glossy; nitid; polished.

To SLEEK, *v. a.* to comb smooth and even. To render soft, smooth, or glossy.

SLEE'KLY, *ad.* smoothly; glossily,

To SLEEP, *v. n.* preter. and part. pass. *slept;* [*sleepan*, Sax., *slepen*, Goth., *slaepen*, Belg.] to take one's rest, by a suspension of all the faculties of the mind. To rest or be motionless. To live without care or thought, followed by *over.* To be inattentive. Figuratively, to be dead.

SLEEP, *s.* [*slæp*, Sax.] that state wherein the body seems perfectly at rest, and external objects act on the organs of sense, without exciting their usual sensations.

SLEE'PINESS, *s.* drowsiness; disposition to sleep; inability to keep awake.

SLEE'PLESS, *a.* without sleeping; wanting sleep.

SLEE'PY, *a.* drowsy or disposed to sleep. Not awake. Causing sleeping; soporiferous; narcotic; somniferous.

SLEET, *s.* [perhaps from *slet*, Dan.] small hail or snow falling in single particles, intermixed with rain.

To SLEET, *v. n.* to snow in small particles, intermixed with rain.

SLEEVE, *s.* [*slif*, Sax.] that part of a garment which covers the arms. A knot or skein. "The ravell'd *sleeve* of care." *Shak. To laugh in one's sleeve*, is to laugh at another unknown to him; from *sleave*, Belg., a cover. *To hang on one's sleeve*, is to be dependant. A fish.

SLEE'VELESS, *a.* wanting sleeves; without sleeves. Wanting propriety; unreasonable; groundless; foolish.

SLEIGHT, (*slīt*) *s.* [*slagd* cunning, Isl.] an artful trick. *Sleight of hand*, the tricks or dexterity of a juggler.

SLE'NDER, *a.* [*slinder*, Belg.] thin, or small in circumference. Small in the waist. Slight; not bulky or strong. Small or sparing; less than enough.

SL'ENDERLY, *ad.* without bulk; slightly; meanly.

SL'ENDERNESS, *s.* thinness; slightness; want of bulk or strength. Want of plenty.

SLEPT, the preter. of SLEEP.

SLE'SWICK, the duchy of, or S. Jutland, is about 100 miles long, and 60 broad. It is bounded on the N. by N. Jutland, and the E. by the Baltic Sea, and on the S. by Holstein; and on the W. by the Ocean. It contains 14 cities, 17 towns, 13 castles, 278 parishes, 1,480 villages, 162 farms, 116 water-mills, and 106 gentlemen's seats. It is a pleasant, fertile, populous country, and belongs to the king of Denmark.

SLEW, preter. of SLAY.

To SLEY, *v. n.* to part or twist into threads.

To SLICE, *v. n.* [*slitan*, Sax.] to cut into flat pieces, or parts. To cut or divide.

SLICE, *s.* [*slite*, Sax.] a broad piece cut off. A broad head fixed in a handle; a peel; a spatula.

SLID, preter. of SLIDE.

To SLIDE, *v. n.* preter. *slid*, part. pass. *slidden;* [*slidan*, Sax., *sliiden*, Belg.] to pass along smoothly; to slip; to glide. To move without lifting up the feet. To pass unnoticed. To pass inadvertently, to pass insensibly from good to bad. Actively, to put imperceptibly, used with *in.*

SLIDE, *s.* a smooth and easy passage. A smooth path worn on the ice by sliding. A slow even course.

SLI'DER, *s.* he that slides.

SLIGHT, (*slit*) *a.* [*slicht*, Belg.] small; inconsiderable; worthless. Weak; not cogent; not important. Foolish. Negligent. Flimsy; thin.

SLIGHT, (*slit*) *s.* contempt; neglect; act of scorn. An artifice. Sleight.

To SLIGHT, (*slit*) *v. a.* to neglect or contemn; to disregard. To treat or perform carelessly. To throw; to fling. To demolish; to overthrow, from *slighten*, Belg.

SLI'GHTLY, *ad.* negligently; scornfully; weakly.

SLI'GHTNESS, (*slitness*) *s.* weakness. Negligence.

SLIG'O, a county of Ireland in the province of Connaught, about 32 miles in length, and 29 in its greatest breadth; bounded on the W. by Mayo, and on the N. and N. W. by the Atlantic, on the E. by Leitrim, and on the S. E. S. and S. W. by Roscommon and Mayo. It contains 39 parishes, and one hundred and seventy thousand inhabitants. Sligo is the only town of consequence. There are, however, some considerable villages, in which the linen manufacture flourishes. The soil is in some parts good, in others coarse, and towards the coast, boggy.

SLI'GO, a town, the capital of the county of the same name, is seated on a river that runs into a bay of the same name, navigable for vessels of 1,200 tons, up to the quays. It has a considerable trade; it contains a Pop. of 15,152, and sends one member to parliament. It is 26 miles N. N. E. of Killala, and 94 N. N. W. of Dublin,

SLI'LY, *ad.* cunningly; with subtle covertness.

SLIM, *a.* slender; thin. A cant word.

SLIME, *s.* [*slim*, Sax., *sligm*, Belg.] viscous mire; any glutinous substance.

SLI'MINESS, *s.* viscosity; glutinous matter.

SLI'MY, *a.* viscous; glutinous. Overspread with slime.

SLING, *s.* [*slingan*, Sax., *slingen*, Belg.] a kind of weapon made with a strap and two strings, by which a body is cast at a distance by jerking it and loosing one of the strings. A bandage worn to support a broken limb. An utensil for carrying casks, &c. A stroke or blow.

To SLING, *v. a.* to throw by a sling. To hang loosely by a string. To move or raise by means of a rope and crane.

To SLINK, *v. n.* preter. *slunk;* [*slingan* to creep, Sax.] to sneak, or steal out of the way. Actively, to miscarry of. A low word.

To SLIP, *v. n.* [*slipan*, Sax., *slippen*, Belg.] to slide; not to tread firm. To move or fly unexpectedly out of its place. To slide; to glide. To move slyly or unperceived; to slink. To fall into a fault or error. To creep by oversight. To escape the memory. Actively, to convey secretly. To lose by negligence. To escape from; to leave slyly. To separate twigs from a tree by tearing them off. To let loose. To throw off any restraint. To pass over negligently.

SLIP, *s.* the act of slipping; a false step. An error or mistake. A twig torn from the main stock. A leash or string in which a dog is held. An escape. A long narrow piece. A narrow gallery on the sides of the theatre. Among shipbuilders, a place lying with a gradual descent on the banks of a river, convenient for ship-building.

SLI'PBOARD, *s.* a board sliding in grooves.

SLI'PKNOT, *s.* a bow knot; a knot easily untied.

SLI'PPER, *s.* a shoe, sometimes without a hind quarter. In botany, the cypripedium of Linnæus. The British species is called the ladies' slipper.

SLI'PPERINESS, *s.* the state or quality of being slippery.

SLI'PPERY, *a.* [*slipur*, Sax. *sliperig*, Swed.] smooth, glib; not affording firm footing. Hard to hold or keep; lubricous. Uncertain. Fickle. Unchaste.

To SLIT, *v. a.* preter. and part. pass. *slit*, and *slitted*; [*slitan*, Sax.] to cut lengthwise.

SLIT, *s.* [*slit*, Sax.] a long cut, or narrow opening.

To SLIVE, or SLI'VER, (*sliver*) *v. a.* [*slifan*, Sax.] to split; to divide longwise; to tear off lengthwise.

SLI'VER, (*sliver*) *s.* a slit; a large piece cut off.

SLO'BBER, *s.* See SLABBER.

To SLOCK, *v. n.* [*slochen*, Swed.] to slack; to quench.

SLOE, *s.* [*sla*, Sax. *slaae*, Dan.] the fruit of the blackthorn.

SLO'ETREE, *s.* a shrub, called also blackthorn, and scrags. The wood is hard and tough, and is formed into teeth for rakes, and walking-sticks. The fruit bruised and put into wine gives it a beautiful red colour, and a pleasant sub-acid roughness. An infusion of a handful of the flowers is a safe and easy purge. Letters written upon linen and woollen with the juice of the fruit, will not wash out. The fruit is not ripe till October or November.

SLOOP, *s.* a small ship with one mast.

To SLOP, *v. a.* to drink grossly and greedily. To spill or waste liquor idly.

SLOP, *s.* [*slop*, Sax.] a pair of trowsers or open breeches. Mean and vile liquor of any kind.

SLOPE, *a.* [*slap* lax, Belg. according to Skinner] oblique; declivous; acclivous; applied to any rising surface, according to the angle it makes with the plane of the horizon.

SLOPE, *s.* an oblique direction; or declining surface.

To SLOPE, *v. a.* to form or shape obliquely. Neuterly, to decline, or tend to declivity.

SLOPENESS, obliquity; declivity.

SLO'PPY, *a.* See SLOP. Miry; wet; slabby.

To SLOT, *v. a.* [*slughen*, Belg.] to strike or clash hard.

SLOT, *s.* [*slod*, Isl.] the track of a deer.

SLOTH, *s.* [*slæwth*, Sax.] slowness; tardiness. Idleness; laziness. In zoology, a South American animal, which moves so slowly as scarcely to travel a bow-shot in 15 days. SYNON. *Sloth* and *laziness* are voluntary; with this difference, that *sloth* implies utter inactivity, and absolute aversion to work; *laziness*, and inclination, but a fear of trouble and fatigue; whereas *sluggishness* is often involuntary, proceeding sometimes from constitution, and is discovered by its dull, heavy method of acting. Industry is the reverse of *sloth*; activity, of *laziness*; expedition, of *sluggishness*.

SLO'THFUL, *a.* idle, lazy, sluggish, inactive, indolent, dull of motion.

SLO'THFULNESS, *s.* idleness; laziness; inactivity.

SLOUCH, *s.* formerly spelt *sloach*; [*sloff* stupid, Dan.] a downcast look. A person who has an ungainly, heavy, clownish look.

To SLOUCH, *v. n.* to have a downcast clownish look.

SLO'VEN, *s.* [*yslyvn* nasty, shabby, Brit. *sloef*, Belg.] a man who has no regard to neatness or cleanness of dress.

SLO'VENLINESS, *s.* indecent negligence of dress; neglect of cleanliness.

SLO'VENLY, *a.* negligent of dress, neatness, or cleanliness.

SLO'VENLY, *ad.* in a coarse inelegant manner.

SLOUGH, (*sluff*) *s.* [*slog*, Sax.] a deep miry place; a hole full of dirt. The skin which a serpent has cast off. The foul part of a sore.

SLO'UGHY, *a.* miry; boggy; muddy.

SLOW, (*slō*) *a.* [*slaw*, or *sleaw*, Sax.] wanting swiftness, applied to motion. Late, applied to time. Dull, or inactive. Not easily provoked. In composition, it has the sense of an adverb.

SLO'WLY, *ad.* not speedily; not soon; sluggishly

SLO'WNESS, *s.* want of velocity; dulness to admit conviction; dilatoriness; deliberation.

SLO'W-WORM, *s.* [*slawyrm*, Sax.] the blind worm; a small viper, whose sting is venomous, but scarcely mortal.

To SLU'BBER, *v. a.* [perhaps from *lubber*, or *slobber*,] to do any thing in an imperfect or lazy manner, or with idle hurry. To stain or daub. To cover in a coarse manner.

SLUDGE, *s.* mire, or dirt mixed with water.

SLUG, *s.* [*slug* a glutton, Dan.] an idle, heavy, sleepy, and lazy person; a drone. An obstruction. A slow creeping snail. An oval or cylindrical piece of metal shot from a gun, from *slecg*, Sax. a hammerhead.

To SLUG, *v. n.* to be lazy; to move slowly; to play the drone.

SLU'GGARD, (*slúg-ard*) *s.* an idler; a person too much given to sleep and laziness; a drone.

SLU'GGISH, (*slúg-ish*) *a.* dull; lazy; drowsy; slothful; slow; insipid; idle; inert; inactive.

SLU'GGISHNESS, (*slúg-ishness*) *s.* sloth; laziness; dullness; inertness; inactivity.

SLUICE, (*sluce*) *s.* [*sluyse*, Belg. *sclusa*, Ital.] a watergate; floodgate; vent for water that is pent up.

To SLUICE, (*sluce*) *v. a.* to let out by floodgates. To wet with a large quantity of water.

SLU'ICY, *a.* falling in streams as from a sluice or floodgate. "*Sluicy* rain." *Dryd.*

To SLU'MBER, *v. n.* [*slumeran*, Sax. *sluymeren*, Belg.] to sleep lightly or imperfectly. Figuratively, to be in a state of negligence. Actively, to lay to sleep. To stun, to stupify.

SLU'MBER, *s.* light and imperfect sleep.

SLUNG, the preter. and part. pass. of SLING.

SLUNK, the preter. and part. pass. of SLINK.

To SLUR, *v. a.* [*sloorig* nasty, Belg.] to sully; to daub; to soil; to contaminate; to bespatter. To pass lightly; to baulk or miss. To cheat; to trick.

SLUR, *s.* a faint reproach; a disgrace; a slight.

SLUT, *s.* [*slodde*, Belg.] a woman who regards neither cleanliness nor decency in dress or business. A slattern; a nasty, dirty drab.

SLY, *a.* [*slith* deceitful, Sax.] secretly insidious, or malicious; meanly artful. Crafty; cunning; subtle.

SLY'NESS, *s.* the quality of being designedly artful. See SLINESS.

To SMACK, *v. n.* [*smæckan*, Sax. *smæcken*, Belg.] to have a taste. To make a noise by the sudden separation of the lips after having pressed them strongly together. To kiss so as to be heard. Actively, to make or emit a quick and sharp noise.

SMACK, *s.* [*smaeck*, Belg.] a taste or savour. A small quantity. A loud kiss. A smart and sharp noise. A small ship, from *snacca*, Sax. or *sneckra*, Isl.

SMALL (the *a* is pronounced broad in this word, and its following compounds; as *smaull*) *a.* [*small*, Sax., *smal*, Belg.] little in size, quantity, quality, importance, or value. Slender, minute, petty. Weak, not strong.

SMA'LLAGE, *s.* in botany, a plant, whose root in medicine, is one of the great openers. It is very good in gross constitutions and infractions of the lungs, especially if eaten with oil and mustard; it may be agreeably mixed with salads.

SMA'LLCOAL, *s.* little wood coals used in lighting fires, &c.

SMA'LLCRAFT, *s.* a little vessel below the rank of a ship.

SMA'LLNESS, *s.* littleness; want of bulk or strength.

SMA'LLPOX, *s.* a contagious disease, consisting of a general eruption of pustules tending to suppuration, and accompanied with a fever, This dreadful contagious disorder has been nearly exterminated by vaccine innoculation introduced by Dr. Jenner.

SMALT, *s.* a beautiful blue substance, produced from two parts of zaffre being fused with three parts of common salt, and one part of potash.

SMARA'GDINE, *a.* [*smaragdinus*, Lat.] made of emerald.

SMA'RDEN, a town in Kent, by the Medway, 5 miles S. of Lenham, 10 miles S. E. of Maidstone, and 56 S. E. of London. Market on Friday. Pop. 1177.

SMART, *s.* [*smert*, Belg., *smarta*, Swed.] a quick, sharp, and pungent pain, applied both to the body and mind.

To SMART, *v. n.* [*smerten*, Belg., *smeortan*, Sax.] to feel a quick and lively pain, either of body or mind.

SMART, *a.* causing a sharp pain; pungent. Quick; vivacious, vigorous, lively, active, sharp. Brisk; witty; acute.

SMART, *s*, a person affecting briskness and vivacity. A cant word.

SMA'RTLY, *ad.* sharply; briskly; wittily.

SMA'RTNESS, *s.* the quality of being smart; quickness; vigour.

SMATCH, *s.* (corrupted from *smack*) a taste, twang, tincture. Also a bird.

To SMA'TTER, *v. n.* to have a slight taste, or superficial knowledge. To talk ignorantly or superficially.

SMA'TTER, *s.* imperfect or superficial knowledge.

SMA'TTERER, *s.* one who has a slight or superficial knowledge.

To SMEAR, (*smeer*) *v. n.* [*smeran*, Sax., *smeeren*, Belg.] to spread with any thing viscous or adhesive. To soil; to besmear; to contaminate.

SMEGMA'TIC, *s.* [from *smegma* soap, Gr.] soapy; detersive.

To SMELL, *v. n.* to affect the nostrils; to have a particular scent; to have a particular tincture of any quality; to practise the art of smelling; to exercise sagacity. Actively, to perceive or discover by the nose; to find out by mental sagacity.

SMELL, *s.* the sense of which the nose is the organ. Scent; power of affecting the nose.

SME'LLER, *s.* one who smells.

SMELT, the preter. and part. pass. of SMELL.

To SMELT, *v. a.* [*smelten*, Belg., *smalta*, Isl.] to melt ore, so as to extract the metal.

SMELT, *s.* a small fish, of a very beautiful form and colour, and esteemed a delicacy. It is common in our seas, and in the northern parts of Europe.

SME'LTER, *s.* one who melts ore.

To SMERK, or SMIRK, *v. a.* [*smercian*, Sax.] to smile; to look cheerfully or wantonly.

SMI'CKET, *s.* a woman's shift.

To SMILE, *v, n.* [*smuylen*, Belg.] to look pleasant. To express slight or disdain. To look with an eye of favour.

SMILE, *s. a.* look of pleasure or kindness; a slight contraction of the face.

To SMIRCH, *v. a.* to cloud; to dusk; to soil.

To SMIRK, *v. a.* to look affectedly soft or kind.

To SMITE, *v. a.* [pret. *smote*, part. pass. *smit* or *smitten*; *smitan*, Sax., *smijten*, Belg.] to strike; to kill; to afflict; to blast; to affect with any passion, to destroy; to chasten. Neuterly, to strike. "the knees *smite* together." *Nahum.*

SMI'TER, *s.* one who smites.

SMITH, *s.* [*smith*, Sax., *smeth*, Teut., *smid*, Belg.] one who forges with a hammer; one who works in metals. A person who makes or effects any thing.

SMI'THERY, or SMI'THY, *s.* [*smiththe*, Sax.] the shop of a smith.

SMI'TTEN, part. pass. of SMITE.

SMOCK, *s.* [*smoc*, Sax.] the under linen garment of a woman. Used ludicrously for any thing belonging particularly to a woman.

SMO'CKFACED, *a.* pale-faced; having an effeminate face.

SMOKE, or SMOAK, *s.* [*smock*, Belg., *smec*, or *smoec*, Sax.] the sooty or blackish cloud which ascends from any thing burning.

To SMOKE, *v. n.* to emit a dark cloud, exhalation, or vapour, by heat. Figuratively, to burn or be kindled. To move with such rapidity as to raise dust or smoke. To use tobacco in a pipe. To suffer; to be punished. Actively, to scent by, or dry in, smoke. To smell or find out. To sneer or ridicule to one's face.

SMO'KY, *a.* emitting or having the appearance of smoke.

SMOLE'NSKO, a city of Russia, capital of the government of the same name. It is perhaps one of the most extraordinary cities in the world, is situated on the banks of the Dnieper, and extends over two mountains and the valley between them. It is surrounded by walls 30 feet high and 15 thick; the lower part of them is built of stone, the upper of brick, and their circumference is four miles and three quarters. They are surmounted by towers, three stories high, placed at the angles, between which are others of a smaller size; and in the plain, the walls are surrounded by a deep ditch. The houses are mostly of wood, and little better than cottages; consisting only of one story, except a few scattered here and there, which are dignified with the title of palaces. The city is divided through its whole length by one straight, paved street, the others are circular and floored with planks. The cathedral stands on an eminence, where there is a view of the whole city. The alternate rising and sinking of the walls from the inequality of the ground, their Gothic architecture, and grotesque towers, the steeples rising above the trees, which conceal the houses from the sight, the gardens, meadows, and cornfields, within the walls, all together form one of the most singular, picturesque, and varied prospects. It contains about 4,000 inhabitants, and has no manufactures, but carries on, with Dantzic, Riga, and the Ukraine, a pretty considerable traffic in linen, hemp, honey, wax, leather, furs, &c. Smolensko was nearly destroyed by the French troops in the year 1812, but is now rebuilt. It is 197 miles N. E. of Novogrodeck, and 230 N. of Kiow. Lat. 55. 50. N., long. 31. 22. E. Pop. 12,600.

SMOOTH, *a.* [*smoeth*, Sax.] even on the surface; level. Flowing; soft; sleek. Glossy. Equal. Without any bounds or jerks, applied to motion. Mild, courteous, adulatory, affable, soothing. SYNON. That which is not rough is *smooth;* that which is free from either hollows or risings is *level.*

To SMOOTH, *v. a.* to level or make even on the surface. To free from obstructions. To free from harshness, applied to sound. To work into a soft uniform mass. To palliate or soften, applied to excuse. To calm or mollify. To ease. To flatter; to soften with blandishments.

SMOO'THLY, *ad.* evenly; not roughly. Readily.

SMOOTHNESS, *s.* evenness on the surface; softness of speech.

SMOTE, preter. of SMITE.

To SMOTHER, *v. a.* [*smoran*, Sax.] to suffocate by smoke, by the exclusion of air, or by the oppression of something which hinders a person from breathing. Figura-

SMYRNA.

LONDON PUBLISHED BY THOMAS KELLY 62 PATERNOSTER ROW.

tively, to suppress. Neuterly, to smoke without vent. To be suppressed or kept close.

SMO'THER, *s.* a great vapour, smoke, or thick dust.

SMOU'LDERING, or SMOU'LDRY, *part. a.* [*smoel* hot, Belg.] burning and smoking for want of vent.

SMUG, *a.* [*smuck* dress, Belg.] nice; spruce; dressed with affected niceness, but without elegance.

To SMU'GGLE, (*smúgl*) *v. a.* [*smockalen*, Belg.] to import or export goods without paying the customs.

SMU'GGLER, *s.* one who imports or exports goods without paying the customs.

SMUT, *s.* [*smitta*, Sax. *smette*, Belg.] a spot made with soot or coal. Blackness gathered on corn; mildew. Immodest language; obscenity.

To SMUT, *v. a.* to stain or mark with soot or coal. To taint with mildew. Neuterly, to gather smut.

To SMUTCH, *v. a.* to blacken with smoke.

SMU'TTINESS, *s.* soil from smoke. Obsceneness.

SMU'TTY, *a.* black with smoke or coal; tainted with mildew; obscene, immodest.

SMY'RNA, a seaport town of Natolia, in Asiatic Turkey, and one of the largest and richest places of the Levant. It was built by the Eolians, and was a famous city as early as the time of Homer, A.M. 3,000. About the time of our Saviour's birth, it was one of the most wealthy and populous cities in Lesser Asia; nor, except Ephesus, was any more honoured and favoured by the Romans. The commodities brought here for exportation are, thread made of goats' hair, silk, cotton-yarn, cotton in bags, various kinds of drugs, and all sorts of carpets. A Christian church was planted here very early; and whatever persecution they suffered from Jews or Gentiles, they maintained the Christian faith with such exactness, that in the divine epistle sent them by John, there is not a sentence of reproof, but of praise and direction, *Rev.* ii. 8, 9, 10; and ever since, Christianity has continued in this place. It is the see of three bishops, one Greek, the other Latin, and the third Armenian. This city is about 4 miles in circumference. It is 183 miles W. by S. of Constantinople. Lat. 38. 28. N., long. 27. 25. E.

SNACK, *s.* [from *snatch,*] a share; a portion.

SNA'FFLE, (*snáfl*) *s.* [*snavel* the nose, Belg.] a bridle which crosses the nose.

SNAG, *s.* a jag or sharp protuberance. A tooth left by itself, or standing out beyond the rest.

SNAIL, *s.* [*snoegl*, Sax., *snegel*, Belg.] a slimy, slow, creeping animal, of which there are two sorts, the naked and the shelled. Figuratively, a slow or sluggish person; a drone.

SNAI'LSHELL, *s.* in botany, the medicago of Linnæus. There are three British species. The genus has derived its name from the curious construction of its seed-vessel.

SNAITH, a town in the W. riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Friday. It is a small town, and seated on the river Air. It is 169 miles N. by W. of London.

SNAKE, *s.* [*snake*, Belg., *snaka*, Sax.] is a harmless animal, and might be kept tame in houses to destroy vermin. Its flesh is restorative, like that of the viper.

SNA'KEWEED, *s.* the polygonum of Linnæus. There are ten British species. All the species flower in the summer months. The pepper snakeweed is said to cure little aphthous ulcers in the mouth, and to dye wool yellow.

SNA'KY, *a.* serpentine; having serpents.

To SNAP, *v. a.* to break at once, or to break short. To strike with a sharp sound. To bite. To catch suddenly and unexpectedly. To treat with sharp language, from *snappen*, Belg. Neuterly, to be brittle, to break short, or fall asunder. To make an effort to bite with eagerness.

SNAP, *s.* the act of breaking short. A greedy person A quick eager bite. A morsel or bite. A catch; a theft.

SNA'PDRAGON, *s.* a genus of plants of which there are two species; the greater and the less. They flower in June and August. A kind of play in which brandy is set on fire, and raisins thrown into it, which those who are unused to the sport are afraid to take out; but which may be safely snatched by a quick motion, and put blazing into the mouth, which being closed, the fire is at once extinguished.

SNA'PPISH, *a.* peevish; sharp in reply; eager to bite.

SNA'PSACK, *s.* [*snappsack*, Swed.] a soldier's bag.

SNARE, *s.* [*snare*, Dan., *snara*, Swed. and Isl., and *snoor*, Belg.] any thing set to catch an animal. Any thing by which a person is entrapped, or brought unwarily into danger. A trap; a net; a gin.

To SNARE, *v. a.* to entrap; to entangle.

To SNARL, *v. n.* [*snarren*, Belg.] to growl, applied to the noise made by an angry animal; to gnar or gnarl. Figuratively, to speak roughly or in sharp language.

To SNATCH, *v. a.* [*snacken*, Belg.] to seize any thing hastily. To transport or carry suddenly. Neuterly, to bite or catch at something eagerly.

SNATCH, *s.* a hasty and eager catch or seizure. A short fit of vigorous action. A small or broken part. A short fit of action. A sniffling answer.

SNA'TCHER, *s.* one that snatches.

To SNEAK, (*sneek*) *v. n.* [*snican*, Sax., *snige*, Dan.] to creep slily; to come or go as if afraid to be seen. To behave in a mean and servile manner; to crouch; to truckle.

SNE'AKER, (*sneéker*) *s.* a small vessel of drink.

SNE'AKING, (*sneéking*) *part. a.* servile; mean. Covetous, niggardly.

To SNEAP, (*sneep*) *v. a.* [a corruption of *snip*, or *snap*, to reprimand] to reprimand or check. To nip.

SNEAP, (*sneep*) *s.* a check or reprimand.

To SNEER, *v. n.* (properly derived from the same root as *snore* or *snort*) to shew contempt by an oblique look. To insinuate contempt by covert expressions. To praise in a jeering manner. To shew awkward mirth.

SNEER, *s.* an expression of ludicrous scorn. A look of contemptuous ridicule.

To SNEEZE, *v. a.* [*niesan*, Sax., *niesen*, Belg.] to expel wind forcibly and audibly through the nose.

SNEE'ZEWORT, *s.* a sort of yarrow, called also goose-tongue, and bastard pellitory. The plant is so named from the powdered leaves exciting sneezing.

SNET, *s.* among hunters, the fat of a deer.

SNE'TSHAM, a town of Norfolk, seated on an inlet of the sea, 111 miles N. by E. of London. Market on Friday.

To SNIB, *v. a.* [*snibbe*, Dan.] to check, nip, or reprimand.

SNICK-AND-SNEE, *s.* a combat with knives.

To SNI'CKER, or SNI'GGER, *v. n.* to laugh slily or contemptuously; to laugh in one's sleeve.

To SNIFF, or SNI'FFLE, *v. n.* [*sniffa*, Swed.] to draw the breath audibly up the nose; to snuff up.

To SNI'GGLE, (*snígl*) *v. n.* to catch eels in their holes by means of a hook baited and tied to a cord.

To SNIP, *v. a.* [*snippen*, Belg.] to cut at once with scissors.

SNIP, *s.* a cut made with scissors. A small shred. A share.

SNIPE, *s.* [*sneppe*, Teut., *snite*, Sax.] a small fen fowl with a long bill. Figuratively, a fool or blockhead.

SNI'PSNAP, *s.* tart dialogue. A cant word.

To SNITE, *v. a.* [*snytan*, Sax.] to blow the nose.

SNI'VEL, *s.* [*snavel*, or *sneevel*, Teut.] the viscous humour of the nose.

To SNI'VEL, *v. n.* to run at the nose. Figuratively, to cry like a child.

To SNORE, *v. n.* [*snorchen*, Belg.] to breathe audibly through the nose in sleep.

SNORE, *s.* [*snora*, Sax.] a hard and audible breathing through the nose in sleep.

To SNORT, *v. n.* [*snorcken*, Belg.] to breathe short and audibly through the nose like a high-mettled horse.

SNOT, *s.* [*snot*, Belg., *snote* Sax.] the viscous humour of the nose.

SNO'TTY, *a.* abounding with the mucus of the nose.

SNOUT, *s.* [*snuyt*, Belg.] the nose of a hog, &c. The nose of a man, in contempt. The nosel or end of any open pipe.

SNOW, (*snō*) *s.* [*snaw*, Sax., *snee*, Belg.] a meteor formed in the middle region of the air of vapours raised by the sun, &c., whose parts are there congealed, and returned to the earth in white flakes.

To SNOW, (*snō*) *v. n.* [*snawan*, Sax.] to fall into white flakes.

SNO'WBALL, *s.* a round lump of congelated snow.

SNO'WDEN, a famous mountain in Carnarvonshire, in N. Wales, which occupies the centre of the county. On the top there are bogs, and two lakes which abound in fish, particularly the char and the guinard. Its height, reckoning from the quay of Carnarvon to its highest peak, is 3,568 feet. From the summit may be seen a part of Ireland, of Scotland, and of Cumberland, Lancashire, Cheshire, and all North Wales, the Irish and British seas, and a vast number of lakes.

SNO'WDROP, *s.* a plant with bulbous roots, found wild near Cirencester in Gloucestershire, and plentifully at the foot of the Malvern hills, Worcestershire. It becomes double in gardens, and flowers from February to April.

SNO'WY, (*snō-y*) *a.* abounding with snow. White as snow.

SNUB, *s.* [*snebbe* a nose, Belg.] a jag or knot of wood. A check or reprimand.

To SNUB. See SNIB.

To SNUDGE, *v. n.* [*sniger*, Dan.] to lie idle, close, or snug.

SNUFF, *s.* [*snuf* snot, Belg.] that part of the wick of a candle which is burnt black, and becomes useless. A candle almost burnt out. Resentment expressed by snuffing. Tobacco ground to powder, taken up the nose.

To SNUFF, *v. a.* [*snuffen*, Belg.] to draw up the nose together with the breath. To scent. To crop the wick of a candle. Neuterly, to snort, or draw the breath by the nose. To shew contempt by drawing the breath audibly up the nose.

SNU'FFBOX, *s.* a box in which snuff is carried.

SNU'FFER, *s.* one who snuffs.

SNU'FFERS, *s.* an instrument with which the wick of a burning candle is clipped.

To SNU'FFLE, (*snúfl*) *v. n.* [*snuffelen*, Belg.] to speak through the nose; to breathe hard through the nose.

SNU'FFLER, *s.* one who speaks through the nose.

To SNUG, *v. n.* [*sniger*, Belg.] to lie close; to snudge.

SNUG, *a.* close, or free from inconvenience or notice. Slily or insidiously close.

To SNU'GGLE, (*snúgl*) *v. n.* to lie close together; to lie warm.

SO, *ad.* [*so*, Teut., *soo*, Belg.] when answering to *as*, in like manner. In such a degree or manner. Thus. For this cause or reason. When answered by *as*, on these terms, or on this condition. Provided that. When used as an abrupt beginning of a sentence, it implies well. *So much as*, implies how much soever. *So so*, implies indifferently; also an exclamation, after something done or omitted. *So then*, implies therefore.

To SOAK, (*sōk*) *v. n.* [*socian*, Sax.] to lie some time steeped in moisture. To enter by degrees into the pores. To drink intemperately. Actively, to steep; to keep in water till the moisture penetrates; to drench; to macerate.

SOAP, (*sōp*) *s.* [*sape*, Sax., *sapo*, Lat.] a substance used in washing, made of a lixivium of vegetable alkaline ashes and some unctuous substance.

SO'APBOILER, *s.* one who makes soap.

SO'APWORT, *s.* a plant, called also bruisewort. The Germans use it instead of sarsaparilla in venereal complaints.

To SOAR, (*sōr*) *v. n.* [*sorare*, Ital.] to fly or mount aloft without any visible motion of the wings. To mount or rise high. To mount intellectually; to be ambitious; to write or speak in a sublime style.

SOAR, *s.* a towering flight.

To SOB, *v. n.* [*seob* complaining, Sax.] to fetch a convulsive sigh; to heave audibly with convulsive sorrow.

SOB, *s.* a convulsive sigh caused by sorrow obstructing the respiration.

SO'BER, *a.* [*sobre*, Fr., *sobrius*, Lat.] temperate, or not intoxicated with liquors. Not overpowered by drink. Free from any inordinate passion. Serious or grave. SYNON. A man may be *sober*, and not *temperate*; *temperate*, and yet not *abstemious*. In that sense in which these words are reputed synonymous, *sobriety* implies present freedom from the power of strong liquor; *temperance* signifies moderation in drinking; and by *abstemiousness* is understood a refraining from all sorts of liquors that may intoxicate.

To SO'BER, *v. a.* to cure or free from drunkenness.

SO'BERLY, *ad.* temperately; moderately; calmly.

SO'BERNESS, or SOBRI'ETY, *s.* [*sobriété*, Fr.] temperance in drink. Freedom from any inordinate passion. Coolness. Seriousness; gravity.

SO'CCAGE, (*sókaje*) *s.* [from *soc* a ploughshare, Fr.] is an ancient tenure by which lands were held on condition of ploughing the lord's lands, and doing the operations of husbandry, at their own charges.

SO'CIABLE, (*sóshiable*) *a.* [Fr. *sociabilis*, from *socius* a companion, Lat.] fit to be joined together. Friendly; conversible. Inclined to and fit for company.

SO'CIABLENESS, (*sóshiableness*) *s.* the quality of being affable; freedom of conversation; good fellowship.

SO'CIABLY, *ad.* conversibly; as a companion.

SO'CIAL, (*sōshial*) *a.* [*socialis*, from *socius* a companion, Lat.] relating to society. Fit for company or conversation. SYNON. *Social* relates more to a Christian-like disposition; *sociable*, more to a familiar one. Humanity, benevolence, beneficence, friendship, &c., are the *social* virtues; good-nature, good-humour, &c., are the qualities that render *sociable*.

SOCI'ETY, *s.* [*société*, Fr., *societas*, from *socius* a companion, Lat.] the union of many in one common interest. Several persons united together by rules in one common interest; community. Company; converse. Partnership; union on equal terms.

SOCI'ETY ISLES, a cluster of isles, discovered by Capt. Cook, in 1769, and so named by him, because they lie contiguous to each other. They are situated between the latitudes of 16. 10. and 16. 55. S., and between the longitudes of 150. 57. and 152. W. They are six in number: namely, Huaheine, Ulietea, Otaha, Bolabola, Maroua, and Toobaee. The soil, productions, people, their language, religion, customs, and manners, are nearly the same as at Otaheite.

SOCI'NIANS, a sect of heretics, so called from their

founder Faustus Socinus, a native of Sienna in Italy; who about the year 1574 began openly to declare against the Catholic Faith, and taught, 1. That the eternal Father was the only God; that the Word was no more than an expression of the Godhead, and had not existed from all eternity; and that Jesus Christ was God no otherwise than by his superiority over all creatures, which were put into subjection to him by the Father. 2. That Jesus Christ was not a Mediator between God and man, but sent into the world to serve as a pattern for their conduct; and that he ascended up to heaven only as it were to take a journey thither. 3. That the punishment of hell will last but for a certain time, after which the body and soul will be destroyed. And, 4. That it is not lawful for princes to make war.

SOCK, *s.* [*socc*, Sax., *soccus*, Lat., *socke*, Belg.] something put in a shoe between the sole and the foot. The shoe of the ancient comedians. Poetically, comedy.

SO'CKET, *s.* [*souchette*, Fr.] any hollow pipe; generally applied to the hollow part of a candlestick. The hollow that contains the eye. A cavity in which any thing is inserted.

SO'CKETCHISEL, *s.* a stronger sort of chisel.

SO'CLE, or ZO'CLE, *s.* in architecture, is a flat square member under the bases of pedestals of statues, vases, &c., which serves as a foot or stand.

SOCOTO'RA, a populous fruitful island in the Arabian Sea, about 50 miles in length, and 20 in breadth. Its produce consists in fine aloes, frankincense, ambergrease, dragon's blood, rice, dates, and coral. Lat. 12. 15. N., long. 54. E.

SOD, *s.* [*soed*, Belg.] a turf or clod.

SOD, preter. of SEETHE.

SO'DA, *a.* [Lat.] in medicine, is the heat of the stomach, a troublesome distemper, commonly called the heartburn, In chemistry, an alkali, the basis of sea salt.

SODA'LITY, *s.* [*sodalitas*, Lat.] a fellowship; a fraternity.

SO'DBURY, a town of Gloucestershire, with a market on Thursday, which is large for corn and cheese. It is 112 miles W. of London. Pop. 1306.

SO'DDEN, part. pass. of SEETHE.

To SO'DER or SO'LDER, *v. a.* [*souder*, Fr., but generally spelt *solder*, and then derived from *soldare*, Ital., or *solido*, Lat.] to cement or join by metal.

SO'DER, or SO'LDER, *s.* metal used in joining things together.

SO'DIUM, *s.* in chemistry, a metallic substance, obtained from soda.

SO'DOM, formerly a city of Asia, situated on a plain, now under water, in what is called the Dead Sea or Lake Asphaltites, in Judea.

SO'DOMY, *s.* a sin of the flesh against nature, so called because committed by the inhabitants of Sodom.

SO'DOR, a little village in Columbkill, one of the western isles of Scotland, near that of Mull. It was formerly a bishop's see, which comprehended all the islands together with the Isle of Man, for which reason the bishop is still called the bishop of Sodor and Man.

SOE'VER, *ad.* at all; any; generally used in composition with some pronoun or adverb.

SO'FA, *s.* [Arab.] a splendid seat covered with carpets.

SO'FA'LA or *CE'FALA*, a kingdom of Africa, lying on the coast of Mosombique, near Zanguebar. It is bounded on the N. by Monomotopa; on the E. by the Mosambique Sea; on the S. by the kingdom of Sabia; and on the W. by that of Manica. It contains mines of gold, and iron, and a great number of elephants. Honey here is in such plenty, that a part of it lies neglected. It is governed by a king, tributary to the Portuguese, who built a fort at the principal town, which is of the same name, and of great importance for their trade to the E. Indies. It is seated in a small island, near the mouth of a river. Lat. 20. 20. S., long. 35. 40. E.

SOFIA, or *SOPHIA*, a commercial, populous, and well-built city of Turkey, in Europe, capital of Bulgaria, originally built by the emperor Justinian, on the ruins of ancient Sardica. The streets, however, are narrow, uneven, and dirty. It is 164 miles W. N. W. of Adrianople.

SOFT, *a.* [*soft*, Sax., *saft*, Belg.] easily yielding to the touch, opposed to hard. Sumptuous or delicate, applied to dress. Ductile; yielding; facile. Milk; meek; tender; placid; kind. Timorous. Easy or gentle, applied to motion. Effeminately nice. Delicate. Weak; simple. Smooth; flowing. Gentle; low; not loud. Complaisant.

SOFT, *interj.* stop! hold! not so fast!

To SO'FTEN, *v. a.* to make soft; to make less hard. To mollify, compose, or make less angry, or fierce. To affect with pity. To make less harsh. Neuterly, to grow less hard, less cruel, or less obstinate. To yield to any impression.

SO'FTGRASS, *s.* in botany, the holcus of Linnæus. Male, female, and hermaphrodite flowers, grow on the same plant.

SO'FTLY, *ad.* without hardness; not forcibly; not loudly; gently; tenderly; mildly.

SO'FTNER, *s.* that which makes soft. One who palliates.

SO'FTNESS, *s.* the quality of being soft. Mildness; civility; gentleness. Pusillanimity. Easiness to be affected.

SO'HAM, or *SO'HAM MONKS*, a town of Cambridgeshire, which has a market on Saturday. It is seated on a fen of the same name, near Soham Meer, which takes up 1,000 acres of land. It is 70 miles N. by E. of London.

SOHO', *interj.* a form of calling at a distance.

To SOIL, *v. a.* [*silian*, Sax., *soelen*, old Teut., *souiller*, Fr.] to make dirty; to stain; to pollute; to sully; to foul. To dung; to manure.

SOIL, *s.* dirt or foulness. Ground, or earth, considered with respect to its qualities for growth. A country or land. Dung; compost; manure.

SOI'SSONS, an ancient and considerable city of France, in the department of Aisne. It contains about 8,000 inhabitants, and is a bishop's see. The environs are beautiful, but the streets are narrow, and the houses ill built. It is seated in a very pleasant and fertile valley, on the river Aisne, 30 miles W. by N. of Rheims, and 60 N. E. of Paris. Lat. 49. 23. N., long. 3. 24. E.

To SO'JOURN, (*sòjourn*) *v. n.* [*séjourner*, Fr.] to dwell in a foreign country for a time.

SO'JOURNER, *s.* a temporary dweller.

SOL, *s.* in music, is the fifth note of the gamut. In astronomy, astrology, &c., it is the sun. In chemistry, gold is thus called, from an opinion that this metal is in a particular manner under the influence of the sun. In heraldry, it denotes Or, the golden colour in the arms of princes.

SOL, or SOU, *s.* is a French coin made up of copper mixed with a little silver.

To SO'LACE, *v. a.* [from *solatium*, Lat.] to comfort, or make a person less sensible of calamity. Neuterly, to take comfort. Obsolete in this last sense.

SO'LACE, *s.* [*solatium*, Lat.] comfort; succour; relief; consolation. Any thing which renders a person less sensible of calamity.

SO'LANDER, *s.* [*soulandres*, Fr.] a disease in horses.

SO'LAR, or SO'LARY, *a.* [*solaire*, Fr., *solaris*, from *sol* the sun, Lat.] being of or belonging to the sun; measured by the sun.

SO'LAR-SYSTEM, *s.* in astronomy, a collective term for the sun, with the planets and comets which revolve round him.

SOLD, preter of SELL.

SO'LDAN, *s.* See SULTAN.

To SO'LDER, *v. a.* See SODER.

SO'LDIER, *s.* [*soldarius*, low Lat.] a person who serves under a commander in an army, originally hired to fight for pay; a warrior.

SO'LDIERY, *s.* the body of soldiers.

SOLE, *s.* [*solum*, Lat.] the bottom of the foot. Figuratively, the foot. That part of the shoe which rests on the ground. A flat fish.

To SOLE, *v. a.* to put a new sole on a shoe.

SOLE, *a.* [*solus*, Lat.] single; only. In law, not married.

SO'LECISM, *s.* [*solokismos*, from *soloi*, the name of a people who spoke very bad Greek, Gr.] an impropriety in language by the misapplication of words. SYNON. *A barbarism* may be in one word; a *solecism* must be in more.

SO'LELY, *ad.* singly; only.

SO'LEMN, (*sólem*) *a.* [*solemnis*, Lat.] grave; awful; performed with reverence and gravity.

SO'LEMNITY, or SOLEMNNESS, *s.* [*solemnité*, Fr.] a religious, grave, or awful ceremony or procession. Gravity. Awful grandeur. Affected gravity.

SO'LEMNIZATION, *s.* the act of celebrating.

To SOLEMNIZE, *v. a.* (*solemniser*, Fr.] to perform the ceremonies of any particular rite. To celebrate.

SO'LEMNLY, *ad.* with formal gravity; with religious seriousness.

SOLE'URE, a canton of Switzerland, bounded on the N. by the canton and bishopric of Basle, or Bazil; on the E. and S. by the canton of Berne; and on the W. by the same, and the territories of the bishopric of Basle. It is 35 miles in length from N. to S., 25 in breadth from E. to W., and contains 12 bailiwicks. The inhabitants are Roman Catholics, and the country abounds in all the necessaries of life.

SOL-FA-ING, in music, the naming and pronouncing of the several notes of a song, by the syllables *sal, fa, la*, &c., in learning to sing it. It is now in disuse, as a perplexing mode of learning.

To SOLICIT, *v. a.* [*solicito*, Lat.] to ask with great importunity. To excite. To attempt or try to obtain. To implore. To disturb, or disquiet.

SOLICITA'TION, *s.* importunity; invitation; excitement.

SOLI'CITOR, *s.* a petitioner for another. In law, a person who does in Chancery the business which is done by attornies in other courts. *Solicitor-general* is a great officer of the law, next to the attorney-general, and holds his office by patent; has the management of the king's affairs, and has fees for pleading, besides others arising from patents, &c.

SOLI'CITOUS, *a.* [*solicitus*, Lat.] anxious, careful, or concerned; used with *about;* and sometimes with *for* or *of* before the thing which causes anxiety; but *for* is most proper before something which is to be obtained.

SOLI'CITOUSLY, *ad.* anxiously; carefully.

SOLI'CITUDE, *s.* [*solicitudo*, from *solicito* to disquiet, Lat.] anxiety; trouble.

SO'LID, *a.* [*solide*, Fr., *solidus*, Lat.] firm; having its parts so closely connected, as not to slip or give way by pressure, opposed to fluid. Compact, or full of matter, opposed to hollow. Strong, opposed to weak. Real or true, opposed to fallacious. Gross, opposed to light. *Solids*, in anatomy, &c., denote the constituent parts of the human body; being a congeries of pipes or vessels, which contain a liquor.

SO'LID, *s.* a thing whose parts will not give way to any slight impression. In geometry, the third species of magnitude, containing length, breadth, and depth.

SOLI'DITY, or SO'LIDNESS, *s.* [*solidite*, Fr., *soliditas*, from *solidus* solid, Lat.] a property of matter whereby it excludes other bodies from the place which it possesses itself. Firmness; density; hardness; compactness. Truth; certainty.

SOLI'LOQUY, *s.* [from *solus* alone, and *loquor* to speak, Lat.] a discourse held in solitude, or by a person who utters his thoughts in words, though no one is present.

SOLITAI'RE, *s.* [*solitaire*, Fr.] a recluse or hermit. An ornament for the neck.

SO'LITARILY, *ad.* with loneliness; without company.

SO'LITARY, *a.* [*solitaire*, Fr., *solitarius*, from *solus* alone, Lat.] living alone. Remote from company; retired Single. Gloomy; dismal.

SOLI'TUDE, *s.* [Fr., *solitudo*, from *solus* alone, Lat.] the state of a person who is at a distance from company, a place remote from company, or any populous city.

SO'LLAR, *s.* [*solarium*, low Lat.] a garret.

SO'LO, *s.* [Ital.] a tune by a single person, or played by a single instrument.

SOLO'MON'S SEAL, *s.* a species of bellwort with white funnel-shaped blossoms, and alternate leaves embracing the stem. The sweet-smelling Solomon's seal is found in fissures of rocks in Yorkshire, flowering in May and June.

SO'LSTICE, *s.* [*solstice*, Fr., *solstitium*, from *sol* the sun, and *sto* to stand, Lat.] in astronomy, is that time when the sun is at his greatest distance from the equator; thus called because he then appears to stand still, and not to change his distance from the equator for some time. The *Solstices* are two in each year; one in the summer, and the other in the winter. The summer *Solstice* is when the sun seems to describe the tropic of Cancer, which is on June 21, when he makes the longest day; the winter *Solstice* is when the sun enters the first degree, or seems to describe the tropic of Capricorn, which is on December 21, when he makes the shortest day.

SOLSTI'TIAL, (*solstishal*) *a.* [*solsticial*, Fr.] belonging to the solstice; happening at the solstice.

SO'LUBLE, *a.* [*solubilis*, from *solvo* to dissolve, Lat.] capable of having its parts separated or dissolved.

SOLUBI'LITY, *s.* capable of being separated or dissolved.

To SOLVE, *v. a.* [*solvo*, Lat.] to clear or explain any thing difficult.

SO'LVENCY, *s.* ability to pay.

SO'LVENT, *a.* [from *solvo* to dissolve or pay, Lat.] having the power to cause dissolution. Able to pay debts contracted.

SOLU'TION, (*solúshon*) *s.* [Fr. *solutio*, from *solvo* to dissolve, Lat.] the act of explaining any thing difficult. The act of separating or dissolving. Any thing whose parts are separated or dissolved.

SO'LYHULL, a small town in Warwickshire, 6 miles W. of Coventry, and 107 N. W. of London. Market disused.

SOMATO'LOGY, *s.* [from *soma* a body, and *logos* a discourse, Gr.] the doctrine of bodies.

SO'MBROUS, *a.* pensive, sad, gloomy.

SOME, (the *o*, in this word and its derivatives, is pronounced short) *a.* [*saam*, Belg.] is used in composition after adjectives, and implies quality or property of any thing.

SOME, *a* [*som*, Sax. and Dan., *sum*, Teut., *sumo*, Goth.] more or less, used indeterminately. Certain persons. One, or any.

SO'MEBODY, *s.* a person. A person of dignity.

SO'MEHOW, *ad.* one way or another; I know not how.

SO'MERSAULT, or SO'MERSET, *s.* [*sommer* a beam,

and *sault*, Fr., a leap. *Somerset* is only a corruption] a leap by which a person flings himself from, or over a beam, and turns over his head at the same time.

SO'MERSETSHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the N. W. by the Bristol Channel; on the N. by Gloucestershire, from which it is divided by the Avon; on the E. by Wiltshire; on the S. E. by Dorsetshire; and on the S. W. by Devonshire. Its length from N. E. to S. W. is about 65 miles, and its breadth from E. to W. between 30 and 40. It is divided into 40 hundreds, which contain 3 cities, 33 market-towns, 482 parishes. Pop. 436,002, and returns 13 members to parliament. The air in the lower grounds, is universally mild, and generally wholesome. The principal rivers are the Parret, Ivel, Chew, Axe, Thone, Brent, Exe, Frome, and Avon. The Mendip hills afford abundance of coal and minerals; and Chedder is celebrated for its cheeses. The best goose feathers for beds come from the Somerset marshes; the unfeeling inhabitants, however, often pluck the poor birds while yet living. Red and yellow ochre are found here, and cider is a common product of this county; it has also a considerable share in the manufacture of fine cloths, druggets, shalloons, knit stockings, &c.

SO'MERTON, a town of Somersetshire, formerly a considerable place, from which the county took its name. It is at present pretty large, and the market considerable for corn, provision, sheep, and cattle. It is 13 miles S. of Wells, and 123 W. by S. of London. Market on Tuesday.

SO'METHING, *s.* [*sumthing*, Sax.] more than nothing. A part. More or less. Adverbially, in some degree.

SO'METIME, *ad.* formerly; once. At some period.

SO'METIMES, *ad.* now and then; at particular times.

SO'MEWHAT, *ad.* in some degree. Substantively, something; a part greater or less.

SO'MEWHERE, *ad.* in some place or other.

SOMNA'MBULI, *s.* [Lat.] persons who walk in their sleep.

SOMNI'FEROUS, *a.* [from *somnus* sleep, and *fero* to bring, Lat.] causing sleep; soporific; narcotic.

SO'MNOLENCY, *s.* [from *somnus* sleep, Lat.] sleepiness.

SON, (*sŭn*) *s.* [*suna*, Sax., *sohn*, Teut., *son*, Swed., *sone*, Belg.] a male child. A native.

SON-IN-LAW, *s.* a man married to one's daughter.

SONA'TA, *s.* [Ital.] a tune intended to be performed by instruments only, and in which, as in the *cantata*, the composer does not confine himself to any general rules of counterpoint, but gives a more free scope to his genius.

SONG, *s.* [from *gesungen*, Sax.] any words set to music. A poem. The notes of birds. Poetry. *An old song*, is proverbial for a trifle.

SO'NGSTER, *s.* a singer.

SO'NNET, *s.* [*sonnet*, Fr.] a poem contained in fourteen verses, having two stanzas of four verses, and two of three verses each, the eight first being all in two rhymes, and the last containing something strikingly beautiful. It is supposed to be invented by Petrarch. Also, a small poem.

SONORI'FIC, *a.* [from *sonorus* sounding, and *facio* to make, Lat.] giving or producing sound.

SO'NOROUS, *a.* [*sonore*, Fr., *sonorus*, from *sonus* a sound, Lat.] loud sounding; roaring; noisy; magnificent of sound.

SO'NOROUSNESS, *s.* the quality of giving sound.

SOON, *ad.* [*sona*, Sax., *suns*, Goth., *saen*, Belg.] shortly after any assigned time. Early, opposed to late. Readily. *As soon as*, at the very time or instant.

SOOT, (*sŭt*) *s.* [*sot*, Sax., *soot*, Isl., *saet*, Belg.] smoke fixed and detained in a chimney.

SOOTH, *s.* [*soth*, Sax.] truth; reality. Obsolete.

To SOOTH, or SOOTHE, *v. a.* [*gesothian*, Sax.] to flatter; to please with blandishments. To soften; to mollify; to calm; to assuage; to alleviate. To gratify; to please.

To SOO'THSAY, *v. n.* (see SOOTH, the noun) to foretell; to predict.

SOO'THSAYER, *s.* one who foretells future events; a predicter; a prognosticator.

SOO'TINESS, *s.* the quality of being sooty.

SOO'TY, *a.* consisting of, or daubed with, soot; producing soot. Black; dark; dusky.

SOP, *s.* [*sop*, Sax., *sopa*, Span., *soppe*, Belg.] bread steeped in liquor or dripping.

SOPH, (*sŏf*) *s.* a young student who has been two years at the university.

SO'PHI, (*sŏfi*) *s.* [Pars.] the emperor of Persia, implying wise, sage; a philosopher.

SO'PHISM, (*sŏfism*) *s.* [*sophismus*, Lat., from *sophia* wisdom, Gr.] an argument which carries the appearance of truth, but leads a person into error; sophistry.

SO'PHISTER, *s.* [*sophiste*, Fr., *sophista*, Lat., from *sophia* wisdom, Gr.] a disputant fallaciously subtle; an artful but insidious logician.

SOPHI'STICAL, (*sŏfi'stikal*) *a.* partaking of the nature of sophism; fallaciously subtle; logically deceitful.

To SOPHI'STICATE, (*sofistikate*) *v. a.* [*sophistiquer*, Fr.] to corrupt or adulterate.

SO'PHISTRY, (*sŏfistry*) *s.* fallacious ratiocination.

SOPORI'FIC, or SOPORI'FEROUS, [from *sopor* sleep, or *facio* to make, *fero* to bring, Lat.] in medicine, capable of procuring sleep.

SOPO'ROUS, SLEEPY, or DROWSY DISEASES, are the coma, lethargy, and carus.

SO'RCERER, *s.* [*sorcier*, Fr.] a conjuror; a magician; an enchanter.

SO'RCERESS, *s.* a female magician; an enchantress.

SO'RCERY, *s.* magic; enchantment; witchcraft; conjuration; charms.

SORD, *s.* [from *sward*] turf; grassy ground.

SORDES, *s.* [Lat.] foulness; dregs.

SO'RDET, or SO'RDINE, *s.* [*sourdine*, Fr., *sordina*, Ital.] a small pipe put into the mouth of a trumpet, to make it sound lower or shriller.

SO'RDID, *a.* [*sordidus*, from *sordes* filth, Lat.] foul; gross; filthy; dirty. Mean; base; vile; covetous; niggardly.

SO'RDIDNESS, *s.* meanness; nastiness.

SORE, *s.* [*sar*, Sax., *saur*, Dan.] a place which is tender, painful, and has the skin off; an ulcer. A fallow deer four years old. "The buck is called the first year a *fawn*; the second, a *pricket*; the third, a *sorel*; and the fourth, a *sore*." *Shak.*

SORE, *a.* painful when touched. Easily vexed. Afflictively vehement.

SORD, *ad.* [*soer*, Belg.] with painful vehemence, with great reluctance or afflictive violence.

SO'REL, *s.* a male fallow deer three years old. Also a salad herb; and a colour among horses.

SO'RELY, *ad.* with a great degree of pain or distress. With vehemence dangerous or afflictive.

SO'RENESS, *s.* tenderness of a hurt.

SORITES, *s.* [Gr.] properly an heap. In logic, it is a species of reasoning, in which a great number of propositions are linked together.

SO'RRAGE, *s.* the blades of green wheat or barley.

SO'RRANCE, *s.* among farriers, any disease in horses.

SO'RREL, *s.* [*sorel*, Fr.] a species of dock.

SO'RRILY, *ad.* meanly; wretchedly; despicably.

SO'RROW, (*sorro*) *s.* [*sorg*, Dan.] uneasiness or grief arising from some good lost. Sadness.

To SO'RROW, (*sorro*) *v. n.* [*sorgian*, Sax., *saurgan*, Goth.] to grieve or be afflicted for the loss of some good. SYNON. We are *sorry* for the misfortunes of another; we *regret* his absence. The former is the effect of pity; the other of attachment. Grief occasions our *sorrow*; repentance excites our *regret*.

SO'RROWFUL, (*sorrōful*) *a.* grieving for some good past; mournful; sad.

SO'RRY, *a.* [*sarig*, Sax.] grieved for something past. Vile, mean, paltry, worthless, vexatious, from *saur* filth, Isl.

SORT, *s.* [*sorte*, Fr.] a kind, species, or class. A rank or degree. A degree of any quality.

To SORT, *v. a.* [from *sortior* to draw lots, Lat.] to separate into distinct species, classes, ranks, or orders. To conjoin or put together, followed by *with*. To reduce to order from a state of confusion. To choose; to call; to select. Neuterly, to be joined with others of the same species, followed by *with*. To terminate, from *sortir*, Fr.

SO'RTILEGE, *s.* [Fr., from *sors* a lot, and *lego* to choose, Lat.] a species of divination performed by sortes or lots.

SO'RTMENT, *s.* the act of separating into distinct kinds or species, or of producing from a state of disorder into one of order. A parcel sorted or distributed.

To SOSS, *v. n.* to sit lazily, or fall at once in a chair.

SOT, *s.* [*sot*, Sax., Fr., and Belg.] a stupid person; a blockhead; a dolt. A person stupified by drinking.

SO'TTISH, *a.* dull; stupid; senseless.

SO'VEREIGN, (*sóveren*) *a.* [*souverain*, Fr.] supreme, or having no superior in power. Supremely efficacious.

SO'VEREIGN, (*sóveren*) *s.* a supreme ruler.

SO'VEREIGNTY, (*sóverenty*) *s.* [*souveraineté*, Fr.] supremacy; highest place, power, or excellence.

SOUGH, (*sŭf*) *s.* [from *sous*, Fr.] a drain under ground.

SOUGHT, (*saut*) the preter. and part. pass. of SEEK.

SOUL, (*sōl*) *s.* [*sawel*, Sax., *sael*, Dan., *sual*, Isl., *siel*, Belg.] the immaterial substance which animates our bodies. Various have been the opinions of men concerning the substance of the human soul. The Epicureans thought it a subtile air, composed of atoms or primitive corpuscles. The Stoics maintained it was a flame, or portion of heavenly light. The Cartesians made thinking the essence of the soul. Others hold that man is endowed with three kinds of soul, viz., the rational, which is purely spiritual, and infused by the immediate inspiration of God; the irrational, or sensitive, which being common to man and brutes, is supposed to be formed of the elements; and the vegetative soul, or principle of growth and nutrition, as the first is of understanding, and the second of animal life. A vital and active principle. Spirit or essence. Inward power. A person. Spirit; fire; grandeur of mind.

SOUND, *a.* [*sund*, Sax.] healthy; not morbid; not hurt; hearty. Right, applied to knowledge. Stout, strong. Fast or profound, applied to sleep.

SOUND, *s.* [*sund*, Sax.] a shallow sea which may be sounded. A probe used by surgeons to examine what is out of the reach of their fingers. A perception raised in the soul by means of air into motion, and vibrating on the drum of the ear, from *son*, Fr., or *sonus*, Lat. The cuttlefish.

SOUND, a strait between Sweden and Denmark, through which ships usually sail from the Ocean into the Baltic sea. It is about 4 miles broad, and here the Danes take toll of all merchant-ships that pass into the Baltic.

To SOUND, *v. a.* to search with a plummet. To try or examine. To cause to make a noise; to play on. To betoken or direct by a sound. To celebrate by sound. Neuterly, to make a noise. To excite an idea by likeness of sound. To try with the sounding line.

SOU'NDLY, *ad.* heartily; rightly. Fast, applied to sleep.

SOU'NDNESS, *s.* health; truth; solidity, strength.

SOUP, (*soop*) *s.* [*soupe*, Fr.] a strong decoction of flesh.

SOUR, *a.* [*sur*, Brit. and Sax.] acid; sharp to the taste; austere; pungent. Peevish, or crabbed of temper; morose; severe. Painful or disagreeable. Expressive of dislike, applied to the countenance. Substantively, an acid substance.

To SOUR, *v. a.* to make sharp to the taste. To make harsh. To make uneasy, or less pleasing. Neuterly, to turn so as to taste sharp. To grow peevish.

SOURCE, (*sōrse*) *s.* [*source*, Fr.] a spring. An original; first cause. A first producer.

SOU'RDET, *s.* [from *sourd*, Fr.] the little pipe of a trumpet.

SOU'RNESS, *s.* acidity; austereness of taste or temper.

SOUSE, *s.* [*soute* salt, Belg.] pickle made of salt. Any thing parboiled and kept in salt. Pickle.

To SOUSE, *v. a.* to parboil and preserve in salt pickle. To throw into the water. To strike with sudden violence. Neuterly, to dart like a bird on its prey.

SOU'TCHEOU, a city of the first rank, in the province of Kiangnan, in China, beautifully and agreeably situated on a river, which communicates with the lake Tai. It is extolled by the Chinese as an earthly paradise, for the delightfulness of the adjacent country, &c. The brocades and embroidery made here are highly esteemed.

SOUTH, *a.* meridional; southern.

SOUTH, *s.* [*suth*, Sax., *snyd*, Belg., *sud*, Fr.] that point of the heavens diametrically opposite to the north. The wind which blows from the south. Adverbially, towards or from the south. *South-east* is the point between the E. and S.

SOU'THAL, a town of Middlesex, with a market on Wednesday. It is 9¼ miles from London.

SOU'THAM, a town of Warwickshire, with a market on Monday. It is seated in a fertile soil, and has a considerable market for cattle. It is 8 miles S. E. of Warwick, and 83 N. W. of London. Pop. 1256.

SOUTHA'MPTON, a large and handsome town of Hampshire, pleasantly seated on a fine inlet of the sea, called Trissanton Bay, or Southampton Water. This inlet is navigable almost to the head for vessels of considerable burden; and the two principal rivers that flow into it (the Itchen and the Test or Tese) admit small crafts some way up the country. The town is situated between these two rivers. It was formerly a port of great commerce, and still possesses a trade in French and Port wines; having a particular connexion, moreover, with Guernsey and Jersey. It gives title to an earl, named Fitzroy. It is a fashionable place of resort for sea-bathing; and it was on this beach that the Danish king Canute gave that striking reproof to his flattering courtiers; when the disobedient tide washed his feet. Pop. 19,324. It sends two members to parliament. Has three annual fairs. Southampton is 12 miles S. of Winchester, and 75 W. S. W. of London. Markets on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

SOUTHERLY, *a.* lying towards the south; not absolutely southern.

SOU'THERN, *a.* lying towards the south; coming from the south; belonging to the south.

SOUTHERNWOOD, *s.* in botany, the artimesia of Linnæus. There are four British species. The common wormwood is a species of it.

SOU'THING, *s.* in astronomy, applied to the moon, stars, or planets, when they are in the meridian, or due south.

SOU'THWARD, *ad.* towards the south. Used substan-

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.
English Miles
10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150
BAY OF BISCAY
The Pyrenees
Meridian of Greenwich
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Montauban
Mont de Marsan
Lodeve
Montpellier
Auch
Toulouse
Bayonne
Pau
Carcassone
Tarbes
Foix
Alet
Perpignan
Bilbao
Pampeluna
Santander
Oviedo
Lugo
Santiago
Burgos
Valladolid
Palencia
Gulf of Rosas
Barcelona
Saragossa
Salamanca
Oporto
Braga
Viseu
Coimbra
Guarda
Tortosa
Avila
Guadalaxara
Toledo
Cuenca
Madrid
Valencia
MINORCA
IVICA
Abrantes
Guadalupe
Ciudad Real
Merida
Badajos
Elvas
Denia
Alicant
Cadiz
Cordova
Murcia
Cartagena
Jaen
Granada
Seville
Gibraltar
Algiers
Tenez
Mequinez
Fez
Tetuan
Tangier
Mogadore
Cape Spartel
Cape St Vincent
Cape Trafalgar
Cape de Gata
Cape Palos
Cape St Martin
Cape Tenez
Cape Bona
Cape Blanco
Cape Finisterre
Cape Ortegal
Cape Mondego
Cape Roca
Cape St Mary
Cape St Vincent
Cape Sacrum
Cape Spartel
Cape Tarifa
Cape

tively, for the southern regions; as, "Countries are more fruitful to the *southward*." *Raleigh.*

SOU'THWARK, a town of Surrey, which may be considered as part of the metropolis, being seated on the opposite side of the Thames, and under the jurisdiction of the lord mayor, who is its bailiff, with a steward and deputy bailiff under him. It is also one of the city wards, named Bridge Ward Without, and an alderman is chosen to govern it. It is called the *Borough* by way of distinction, and is a large and populous place, participating considerably in the commerce of London. The bishop of Winchester had formerly a palace here, with a park; when there were 18 brothels along the Bankside, licensed by that prelate, under certain regulations confirmed by parliament. The prostitutes kept here were commonly called *Winchester geese*. It is divided into two parts, the Borough Liberty, governed by the lord mayor; and the Clink, or Manor of Southwark, under the jurisdiction of the bishop of Winchester, who, by his steward, keeps a court-leet and a court of record on the Bankside. A court of conscience is established here, as well as in London. Southwark contains 6 parishes, a new Romish chapel, many places of worship for the Dissenters of various denominations; several charitable foundations, particularly those two noble endowments, St. Thomas's Hospital, and Guy's Hospital; together with the Magdalen Hospital; the Asylum for female orphans; the Freemasons' School, a lately erected building, for the same purpose; the Philanthropic Reform, &c. Besides the King's Bench and Marshalsea prisons, and the county Bridewell, a new county-gaol, with a session-house adjoining, has been lately built. Pop. 91,501.

SOU'THWELL, an ancient town of Nottinghamshire, 10 miles N. E. of Nottingham, and 139 N. W. by N. of London. Market on Saturday. Pop. 3384.

SOUTHWE'ST, *s.* the point between the S. and W.

SOUTHWO'LD, a sea-port of Suffolk, is seated on a pleasant cliff, near a fine bay, and has a harbour to the S. with the river Blythe, and a drawbridge on the west. Here a much esteemed salt is made, and it has an exportation of corn. It is almost surrounded by water, especially at every high tide. It is commonly called SOWLE or SOLE, and its bay is named SOLEBAY. Southwold is 20 miles S. of Yarmouth, and 104 S. E. of London. Market on Thursday. Pop. 1875.

SOW, (the *ow* is pron. as in *now*) *s.* a female pig or hog. An oblong mass, applied to lead.

To SOW, (*sō*) *v. a.* part. pass. *sown*; [*sawan*, Sax.] to scatter seed on the ground for growth. Figuratively, to spread or propagate. To besprinkle.

To SOWCE, *v. a.* See SOUSE.

SO'WER, *s.* a scatterer of seed; a promoter; a breeder.

To SOWL, *v. a.* to pull by the ears.

SOWN, (*sōn*) participle of SOW.

SO'WTHISTLE, *s.* in botany, the souchus of Linnæus. There are four British species, viz., the marsh, field, common, and blue, sowthistle. The blossoms of the three first species are yellow.

SPA, a town of Germany in the circle of Westphalia. It contains about 300 houses, and is famous for its mineral waters known all over Europe. It is 17 miles S. E. of Liege. Long. 5. 50. E., lat. 50. 32. N.

SPACE, *s.* [*spatium*, Lat.] the distance between any two bodies or points. Quantity, applied to time.

SPA'CIOUS, (*spáshious*) *a.* [*spacieux*, Fr. *spatiosus*, Lat.] wide; containing a great deal of room or space.

SPA'CIOUSNESS, *s.* roominess; wide extension.

SPADE, *s.* [*spad*, Sax. *spade*, Isl. and Belg.] a broad shovel used in digging. A deer three years old. In cards, wherein the four suits represent the four states in a kingdom, the nobility were represented by the ends of lances or spikes. The Spaniards, however, represent them by the *espanas*, i. e., swords instead of spikes, and our ignorance of the design of the inventor, as well as of the Spanish language, has occasioned our representing the points of this suit broader, and calling them by the name of *spades*.

SPADI'LLE, *s.* [Fr.] at ombre and quadrille, the ace of spades.

SPA'GYRIST, *s.* [coined by Paracelsus, from *spaher* a searcher, Teut.] a chemist. Adjectively, chemical.

SPAIN, a considerable kingdom of Europe, bounded on the N. by the Bay of Biscay; on the N. E. by the Pyrenean mountains, which separate it from France; and on the E. S. and S. E. by the Mediterranean, and the Straits of Gibraltar; on the S. W. by the Atlantic; and on the W. by Portugal and the Atlantic. It is about 700 miles in length, and 500 in breadth. It contains the provinces of Old and New Castile, Andalusia, Arragon, Estramadura, Galicia, Leon, Catalonia, Granada, Valencia, Biscay, the Asturias, Murcia, and Upper Navarre; some of which have been separate kingdoms. The air of Spain is dry and serene, except during the equinoctial rains, but excessively hot in the southern provinces in summer. The vast mountains, however, that run through Spain, are very beneficial to the inhabitants, by the refreshing breezes that come from them in the southernmost parts, though those in the N. and N. E. are in the winter extremely cold. The soil is very fertile; but there are large tracts of uncultivated ground. The produce of the country is fine wheat, barley, saffron, exquisite honey, silk, saltpetre, salt, barillas, (a species of pot-ash) and even sugar-canes. It produces the richest and most delicious fruits that are to be found in France and Italy; oranges, lemons, prunes, citrons, almonds, raisins, figs, dates, pomegranates, olives, &c. Their wines are deservedly in high esteem. Wolves are the chief beasts of prey that infest Spain. The wild bulls, which are caught in Andalusia, have so much ferocity, that their bull fights were formerly the most magnificent spectacle the court of Spain could exhibit; this barbarous amusement, however, is now, in part, exploded. Their domestic animals are horses that are remarkably swift, mules, horned cattle, (which are but few,) sheep, &c. The wool of the latter is superior to any in Europe; the best is that of Old Castile. In Biscay, there are little hogs, which the ladies are so fond of, that they carry them about like lap-dogs. Spain abounds in minerals and metals, cornelian, agate, jacinth, loadstones, turquois-stones, quicksilver, copper, lead, sulphur, alum, calamine, crystal, marbles of several kinds, prophyry, the finest jasper; and even diamonds, emeralds, and amethysts are found here. Anciently it was celebrated for gold and silver mines, but since the discovery of America at least, no attention has been paid to them. The principal rivers are the Douro, Tajo, Guadiana, Guadalquiver, Ebro, Gualdalaviar, and Segura. Spain, which in the times of the Goths and Moors, contained between 20 and 30 millions of people, is now but thinly inhabited; to which various causes have contributed, as, the expulsion of the Moors, the emigrations to the colonies, the vast numbers and celibacy of the clergy, and the indolence of the natives. It is supposed to contain, at present, about 12,500,000 inhabitants The greatest part of the necessary artisans are French, as the natives disdain to stoop to handicraft trades. The persons of the Spaniards in general are tall, their complexions swarthy, and their countenances expressive. The women are small and slender, and in general, posses little of that beauty which reigns in their novels and romances. The established religion of Spain is popery, and here the inquisition (which commenced in 1477) once reigned in all its horrors. Spain has 44 episcopal sees, and 24 universities. It

was once the most free, but is now one of the most despotic kingdoms in Europe. They had once their cortes, or parliaments, which had great privileges; but though not absolutely abolished, they have little or no part in the government. Besides the king's territories in Europe, he possesses the best part of America, and is master of many rich islands in the South Seas; and particularly the Philippines, from whence they import the rich merchandises of the East Indies. He also possesses several places in Africa, particularly Ceuta and Oran. The heir to the crown is always called Prince of Asturias. Madrid is the capital.—A surprising revolution, however, took place in this country, effected by the interference of the French Emperor, who placed his brother Joseph Buonaparte on the throne of the ancient royal family of Spain. For an account of the events of the war occasioned by this usurpation, the reader is desired to consult the chronology at the end of this work, from the year 1807. Spain as well as Portugal was freed from French dominion, by the glorious success of the British arms under the duke of Wellington, in 1813. Ferdinand VII. was soon after placed on the throne, since his death great hopes are entertained that a more settled state of affairs will ensue

SPA'LDING, a neat populous town of Holland, in Lincolnshire, chiefly surrounded by gardeners' grounds. From its neatness, and the canals in the streets, it resembles a Dutch town, and vessels of 50 or 60 tons, carrying coals, corn, &c., come up here with the tide. Much hemp and flax is grown in the neighbourhood. It is seated on the river Welland, 20 miles N. by E. of Peterborough, and 94 N. of London. Market on Tuesday. Rop. 6497.

SPALT, or SPELT, *s.* a white, scaly, shining stone, frequently used to promote the fusion of metals.

SPAN, *s.* [*span*, Sax. and Belg. *spanna*, Ital.] the space measured from the end of the thumb to that of the little finger extended; nine inches. Any short duration.

To SPAN, *v. a.* to measure by the hand extended.

SPAN, preter. of SPIN.

SPANG, *s.* [*spange*, Belg.] a cluster of shining bodies.

SPA'NGLE, (*spángl*) *s.* [*spange*, a buckle, a locket, Teut.] a small thin plate or boss of shining metal. Any thing sparkling or shining.

To SPA'NGLE, (*spángl*) *v. a.* to besprinkle with spangles.

SPA'NIEL, *s.* [*espagneul*, Fr.] a dog used for sport in the field or in water, remarkable for its sagacity and tractableness. Figuratively, a servile person.

SPA'NISH FLIES, *s.* See CANTHARIDES.

SPA'NNER, *s.* the lock of a fusee or carabine.

SPAR, *s.* in natural history, is a class of fossils, not inflammable nor soluble in water; when pure, pellucid and colourless, emulating the appearance of crystal, but wanting its distinguished characters; composed of plane and equable plates, not flexible nor elastic; not giving fire with steel; readily calcining in a small fire, and fermenting violently with acids, and wholly soluble in them. A small beam, or bar of a gate.

To SPAR, *v. a.* [*sparran*, Sax.] to shut close or bar. Neuterly, to fight so as to ward off blows.

SPA'RRABLES, *s.* [from *sparran* to fasten, Sax.] small nails.

SPA'RAGUS, *s.* [*asparagus*, Lat.] a plant with yellowish green blossoms and red berries. It is also called sperage.

To SPARE, *v. a.* [*sparran*, Sax. *spaeren*, Belg.] to use in a frugal manner so as to avoid waste and profusion. To save from any particular use. To do without. To omit; to forbear. To remit a degree of punishment; to shew mercy. To grant or allow. To forbear to impose on. Neuterly, to live frugally. To forbear. To forgive.

'Tis too late to Spare when all is Spent.

Some persons are so much for *enjoyment* in the *present tense*, that they cannot think of being *thrifty* in *futuro*; and by that means, often from an opulent fortune, precipitate themselves into a condition of indigence. To such persons this proverb is a good admonition to frugality and providence, and not by excesses and luxury to outrun the constable, yet not to forget parsimony, while we have something left to spare; it likewise holds good in a thriftiness of our time, not to be continually procrastinating and putting off necessary duties, till we have no time left us to perform them in.

SPARE, *a.* scanty. Superfluous. Thin of flesh.

SPA'RERIBS, *s.* ribs cut away from the body, and having on them spare or little flesh; as a *sparerib* of pork.

SPARGEFA'CTION, *s.* [from *spargo*, Lat.] the act of sprinkling.

SPA'RING, *a.* scarce. Parsimonious; not liberal.

SPARK, *s.* [*spearca*, Sax. *sparke*, Belg.] a small particle of fire, or shining substance. A lively, showy, and gay person; a lover.

SPA'RKISH, *a.* airy; showy; fine. A low word.

SPA'RKLE, (*spárkl*) *s.* a small particle of fire. A particle of light emitted from a shining or luminous body.

To SPA'RKLE, (*spárkl*) *v. n.* to emit sparks of light or fire. To shine or glitter.

SPA'RROW, *s.* [*spearwa*, Sax.] the name of a genus of birds. The house sparrow is very common in this country. There are also the *hedge* sparrow and the *reed* sparrow.

SPA'RROWHAWK, *s.* the female of the musket-hawk.

SPASM, *s.* [*spasma*, from *spao* to draw, Gr. *spasme*, Fr.] a convulsive or involuntary contraction of any part.

SPASMO'DIC, *a.* [*spasmodique*, Fr.] convulsive.

SPAT, preter. of SPIT.

SPAT, *s.* the spawn of shell-fish.

To SPA'TIATE, (*spashiate*) *v. n.* [*spatior*, Lat.] to rove; to range; to ramble. Not used.

To SPA'TTER, *v. a.* [*spattan*, Sax.] to besprinkle with dirt or any thing offensive. To defame. Neuterly, to make a noise in spitting, as when any thing nauseous is received at the mouth.

SPA'TTERDASHES, *s.* coverings for the legs to keep out wet, and buttoned at the sides.

SPA'TULA, *s.* [*spathula*, Lat.] an instrument used by apothecaries in spreading plasters and stirring medicines. A spattle or slice.

SPA'VIN, *s.* [*spavano*, Ital.] a bony excrescence growing on the inside of a horse's hough, not far from the elbow, which is first as tender as gristle, but grows hard by degrees.

To SPAWL, *v. n.* [*sæthan*, Sax.] to throw moisture out of the mouth; to spit.

SPAWL, *s.* [*spatl*, Sax.] spittle or moisture thrown out of the mouth.

SPAWN, *s.* [*spene*, or *spenne*, Belg.] the eggs of fish or frogs. Used in contempt for any offspring.

To SPAWN, *v. a.* to produce as fishes do their eggs. To bring forth. Neuterly, to issue like eggs from fish. Used in contempt, to issue.

To SPAY, *v. a.* [from *spado* a gelding, Lat.] to castrate, or render a female beast unfit for procreation.

To SPEAK, (*speek*) *v. a.* preter. *spake*, or *spoke*, part. pass. *spoken*; [*specan*, Sax.] to utter or express one's thoughts by articulate sounds or words. To defend or accuse, used with *for* or *against*. To harangue. To give sound, applied to wind instruments. Followed by *with*, to address, or converse with. Actively, to utter by the voice; to pronounce. To proclaim or celebrate. To address or accost.

SPE'AKER, (*speéker*) *s.* one who speaks. *Speaker of the House of Commons*, is a member chosen by the house, and approved by the king; and who is, as it were, the common mouth of the rest. *Speaker of the House of Peers*, is usually the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England.

SPEAR, (*speer*) *s.* [*spere*, Sax. and Belg.] a long weapon armed with a sharp point of metal, and used in thrusting or lancing. A lance with prongs to kill fish.

SPE'ARMINT, *s.* a species of mint.

SPE'ARWORT, *s.* a species of crowfoot. There are two kinds, the less and the greater.

SPE'CIAL, (*spéshial*) *a.* [Fr. *specialis*, from *species* a kind, Lat.] noting a sort or species. Particular; peculiar. Extraordinary; uncommon, designed for a particular purpose. Chief in excellence. In law, it denotes that matter in evidence which is alleged specially, or does not come into the general issue.

SPECIA'LITY, or SPE'CIALTY, (*speshiálity* or *spéshialty*) *s.* [*spécialité*, Fr.] particularity. It is also used in law, for a bond, bill, or other deed or instrument, executed under the hand and seal of the parties thereto.

SPE'CIES, (*speshiez*) *s.* [Lat.] a sort; a subdivision of a general term called a genus; common nature, or idea, agreeing to several individual beings; a class or single order of beings; thus, horse agrees to *Bucephalus*, *Chance*, or *Doer*. An idea. Money or coin.

SPECI'FIC, or SPECI'FICAL, *a.* [*spécifique*, Fr.] in philosophy, is that which is peculiar to any thing, and distinguishes it from all others. In medicine, applied to a remedy whose virtue and effect are peculiarly adapted to some certain diseases, is adequate thereto, and exerts its whole force immediately thereon. *Specific Gravity* is that by which one body is heavier than another of the same dimensions, and is always as the quantity of matter under that dimension.

SPECI'FICALLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to constitute a species; according to the nature of the species.

To SPECIFI'CATE, *v. a.* to distinguish by the properties which make a thing to be of a particular species, or adapted to a particular purpose.

SPECIFICA'TION, *s.* [*spécification*, Fr.] distinct notation; determination by a peculiar mark. A particular mention.

To SPE'CIFY, *v. a.* [*spécifier*, Fr.] to mention; to distinguish by some particular mark or difference.

SPE'CIMEN, *s.* [Lat.] a sample; a pattern; model; essay; trial; proof.

SPE'CIOUS, (*spéshious*) *a.* [*speciosus*, from *specio* to behold, Lat.] showy, or pleasing to the view. Plausible, though not strictly right.

SPECK, *s.* [*specec*, Sax.] a stain, spot, or discoloration.

To SPECK, *v. a.* to spot; to stain; to blot.

SPE'CKLE, (*spékl*) *s.* a little spot; a small speck.

To SPE'CKLE, (*spéckl*) *v. a.* to mark with small spots.

SPE'CTACLE, *s.* [from *specto* to behold, Lat.] any thing that attracts the sight by its being remarkable; a show; a gazing-stock; an object of sight. In the plural, glasses worn to assist the sight, said to have been invented about the year 1300.

SPECTA'TOR, *s.* [from *specto* to behold, Lat.] a looker on; a beholder.

SPE'CTRE, (*spékter*) *s.* [Fr. *spectrum*, from *specio* to behold, Lat.] an apparition; phantom; ghost; vision.

SPE'CULAR, *a.* [*specularis*, from *specio* to behold, Lat.] having the qualities of a mirror or looking-glass.

To SPE'CULATE, *v. n.* [*speculor*, Fr. from *specio* to behold, Lat.] to meditate; to contemplate. Actively, to consider attentively. To revolve or contrive in the mind.

SPECULA'TION, *s.* [*spéculation*, Fr.] the act of contemplating any thing in the mind. A train of thoughts formed in the mind. A scheme formed only in the mind, not reduced to practice. Contemplation; meditation.

SPE'CULATIVE, *a.* [*spéculatif*, Fr.] contemplative. Theoretical; ideal; not practical; notional.

SPE'CULUM, *s.* [Lat.] a looking-glass; a mirror.

SPED, part. pass. of SPEED.

SPEECH, *s.* [*spæce*, Sax.] the power of expressing our thoughts or ideas by audible words. Words, or language. Talk. Harangue; or oration.

SPEE'CHLESS, *a.* mute; dumb; deprived of the power of speech.

To SPEED, *v. n.* [pret. and part. pass. *sped* and *speeded*; *spoeden*, Belg.] to make haste; to move quick or fast. To succeed. To grow rich, from *spedian*, Sax. To fare well or ill. Actively, to despatch or finish in haste. To hasten. To promote, quicken, or assist. To make prosperous.

SPEED, *s.* [*spoed*, Belg.] quickness. Haste; celerity; despatch. The course or pace of a horse. Success.

The more Haste the worst Speed.

This Proverb is a good monition to *calmness* and *sedateness* in the management of any business: it reprehends persons of a precipitate and hurrying temper, who frequently by over eagerness, mar what is under their hands. It is much the same in sense with our common proverb, *Haste makes waste*, and there are several proverbs in several languages to the same purport.

SPEE'DILY, *ad.* with haste; quickly.

SPEE'DWELL, *s.* the veronica of Linnæus. There are several British species.

SPEE'DY, *a.* quick; nimble; swift.

SPELL, *s.* [*spel* a word, Sax.] a charm consisting of some peculiar words of occult power. A turn of work.

To SPELL, *v. a.* preter. and part. pass. *spelled* or *spelt*; [*spellen*, Sax.] to write with proper letters. To read by naming the several letters of which a word is composed, and sounding every syllable separately. To charm. Neuterly, to form words of letters. To read. To pronounce the syllables of a word separately, by naming the letters which compose them, without being able to pronounce the whole word at once.

SPE'LTER, *s.* the same as ZINC; which see.

To SPEND, *v. a.* [*spendan*, Sax. *spendere*, Ital.] to consume or lay out. To squander. To expend; to bestow as expense. To waste, wear out, or exhaust. To pass; to employ. To fatigue. Neuterly, to make expense. To be lost or wasted. To be employed in any use.

What is got over the Devil's Back will be Spent under his Belly.

This Proverb is used of such covetous persons, who have, by *unjust*, *fraudulent*, and *oppressive* methods, amassed to themselves worldly riches; it intimates, that such *ill-gotten* wealth is commonly wasted by a *profuse heir* in *riot* and *luxury*, and seldom descends to the third generation.

SPE'NDTHRIFT, *s.* one that is profuse in his expenses; a lavisher; a prodigal; a waster.

SPERM, *s.* [*sperma*, Lat. *sperme*, Fr.] the seed.

SPERMACE'TI, *s.* [Lat. from *sperma* semen, and *ketos* a whale, Gr., corruptedly pronounced *parmasitty*] an oily substance extracted from the brains of a particular species of whale (called catodon, having teeth only in the under jaw) and well purified.

SPERMA'TIC, or SPERMA'TICAL, *a.* [*spermatique*, Fr. *sperma* seed, Gr.] relating to seed. Seminal.

SPERMATOCE'LE, *s.* [from *sperma* seed, and *kele* a tumour, Gr.] in surgery, is a rupture caused by distention of the seminal vessels, whereby the semen falls into the scrotum.

To SPERSE, *v. a.* [*sparsum*, from *spargo*, Lat.] to disperse; to scatter. Obsolete.

To SPET, *v. a.* [from *spet*, Scot.] to bring or pour abundantly.

To SPEW, *v. a.* [*spewan*, Sax. *spewen*, Belg.] to eject or cast from the stomach through the mouth; to vomit. Figuratively, to eject or cast forth. Neuterly, to void at the mouth.

To SPHA'CELATE, (*sfácelate*) *v. a.* to affect with a gangrene. Neuterly, to mortify.

SPHA'CELUS, (*sfácelus*) *s.* [from *sphakelos*, Gr.] a gangrene; a mortification.

SPHERE, (*sfere*) *s.* [*sphere*, Fr. *spæra*, Lat.] is a solid contained under one uniform round surface, such as would be formed by a revolution of a circle about a diameter thereof, as an axis. In astronomy, it is that concave orb or expanse which vests our globe, and in which the heavenly bodies appear to be fixed, and at an equal distance from the eye. An orbit or circuit of motion or action. Province; the extent or compass of a person's knowledge.

SPHE'RIC, or SPHE'RICAL, (*sférik* or *sférikal*) *a.* round; globular. Relating to the orbs of the planets.

SPHE'RICS, (*sfériks*) *s.* is that part of geometry which treats of the position and mensuration of arches of circles, described on the surfaces of a sphere.

SPHE'ROID, *s.* [from *sphaira* a globe, and *eidos* form, Gr.] a solid approaching to the figure of a sphere, though not exactly round, but oblong.

SPHEROI'DICAL, *a.* having the form of a spheroid.

SPHE'RULE, (*sférule*) *s.* [*sphærula*, Lat.] a small globe.

SPHINX, *s.* [Gr.] a figure of a monster of that name, famed among the ancients, and now mostly used as an ornament in gardens, terraces, &c. It is represented with the head and breasts of a woman, the wings of a bird, the claws of a lion, and the rest of the body like a dog or lion.

SPICE, *s.* [*espices*, Fr.] a vegetable that is fragrant to the smell, and pungent or hot to the taste, used in seasoning or sauces. A small quantity.

To SPICE, *v. a.* to season with spices.

SPI'CERY, *s.* commodity of spices; repository of spices.

SPI'CEWORT, *s.* the sweet-smelling flag, or calamus, found in rivulets and marshes.

SPICK AND SPAN, *a.* [a proverbial expression, which seems borrowed from *spiccata de la spanna*, Ital. i. e., snatched from the hand. Johnson says, *span new* is used by Chaucer, and comes from *spannan*, Sax. to stretch. *Span new*, he adds, is therefore originally used of cloth new stretched, or stretched at the clothiers, and *spic and span*, newly extended on the spikes or tenters; and that it is but a low expression] quite new; just made; never used.

SPICO'SITY, *s.* [from *spica* an ear of corn, Lat.] the quality of being spiked like ears of corn.

SPI'CY, *a.* producing spice; aromatic.

SPI'DER, *s.* an animal whose eyes are placed in clusters on the back part of its thorax, who spins a web, and preys on flies.

SPI'GNEL, *s.* an umbelliferous plant. There are two British species; viz., the mountain and common spignel.

SPI'GOT, *s.* [*spijcker*, Belg.] a pin or peg which is fixed to a faucet.

SPIKE, *s.* [*spica*, Lat.] an ear of corn. A long nail, or a piece of iron, or wood, sharpened at the top, and resembling a ear of corn. In botany, a composition of flowers placed alternately on each side of a common simple fruit-stalk, and not standing upon little fruitstalks; as in the agrimony, great mullein, &c.

To SPIKE, *v. a.* to fasten with long nails; to set with spikes. In the military, to drive a spike into the touch-hole of a cannon, and thereby to render it useless.

SPI'KENARD, *s.* [from *spica nardi*, Lat.] a sweet-smelling plant. The English species is called the great fleabane.

SPI'KESTALK, *s.* a long rough receptacle, upon which the flowers composing a spike are placed.

SPILL, *s.* [*spijlen*, Belg.] a small shiver of wood, or thin bar of iron. A small quantity of money.

To SPILL, *v. a.* [*spillan*, Sax., *spillen*, Belg., *spilla*, Isl.] to shed or scatter. To destroy or damage; to corrupt. To throw away. To pour on the ground. Neuterly, to be lavish. To be shed, or lost by being shed.

SPI'LSBY, a town in Lincolnshire, seated on the side of a hill, 17 miles N. of Boston, (to which a turnpike road leads from it) and 132 N. by E. of London. Market on Saturday. Pop. 1394.

To SPIN, *v. a.* preter. *spun* or *span*, part. *spun*; [*spinnan*, Sax. *spinnen*, Belg.] to form yarn into threads by drawing it out and twisting it. Figuratively, to protract or draw out. To draw out into a tedious length. To put into a turning motion. Neuterly, to exercise the art of spinning. To stream out into a small stream or current, from *spingare*, Ital. To move round a spindle.

SPI'NACH, or SPINAGE, *s.* (*spinachia*, Lat.] a well known plant, cultivated for the table, and esteemed laxative, diuretic, and cooling.

SPI'NAL, *a.* [from *spina*, the chine bone of the back, Lat.] belonging to the back-bone.

SPI'NDLE, (*spindl*) *s.* [*spindl* or *spindel*, Sax.] the pin by which flax is formed or twisted into a thread, and on which it is wound. Any thing slender, in contempt. A shrub, called also gatteridge tree.

SPI'NDLESHANKED, *a.* having very slender legs.

SPINE, *s.* [*spina*, Lat.] the back bone.

SPI'NEL, *s.* a kind of mineral.

SPI'NET, *s.* [*espinette*, Fr.] a musical instrument with keys, of the same nature as an harpsichord.

SPINI'FEROUS, *a.* [from *spina* a thorn, and *fero* to bear, Lat.] bearing thorns.

SPI'NNER, *s.* one skilled in spinning. A garden spider, with long jointed legs.

SPINO'SISM, *s.* the doctrine of Spinoza, or Atheism and Pantheism proposed after his manner, who was born a Jew at Amsterdam. The chief articles in his system are such as these; That there is but one substance in nature, and that this only substance is endued with an infinite variety of attributes, amongst which are extension and cogitation; that all the bodies in the universe are modifications of this substance, considered as extended; and that all the souls of men are modifications of the same substance considered as cogitative; that God is a necessary and infinitely perfect Being, and is the cause of all things that exist, but not a different Being from them; that there is but one Being and one nature, and that this nature produces within itself, by an immanent act, all those which we call creatures; and that this Being is at the same time both agent and patient, efficient cause and subject, but that he produces nothing but modifications of himself. Thus is the Deity made the sole agent as well as patient in all evil, both physical and moral; a doctrine fraught with more impieties than all the heathen poets have published concerning their Jupiter, Venus, Bacchus, &c.

SPI'NOUS, or SPI'NY, *a.* [from *spina* a thorn, Lat.] thorny; prickly; briery. Difficult: troublesome; perplexed.

SPI'NSTER, *s.* a woman who spins. In law, a maid or virgin, or a young woman unmarried.

SPI'RACLE, (*spirakl*) *s.* [*spiraculum*, from *spiro* to

breathe, Lat.] a breathing hole or vent. A small aperture.

SPI'RAL, *a.* [*spirale*, Fr., from *spira* a circle, Lat.] curve; winding; circularly involved.

SPI'RALLY, *ad.* in a spiral form.

SPIRE, *s.* [*spira*, Lat. Ital. and Swed.] a curve line; a curl or twist; a wreath. A round pyramid; a steeple. The top or summit. Any thing growing more and more taper from the bottom to the top.

SPIRE, the ci-devant bishopric of, a territory of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, 30 miles in length, and 30 in breadth where broadest, and divided into two parts by the Rhine. It is a fertile country, and Spire is the capital.

SPI'RIT, *s.* [*spiritus*, from *spiro* to breathe, Lat.] breath; wind in motion. A substance wherein thinking, doubting, and a power of moving itself, subsists. The soul. An apparition. An habitual disposition of mind. Genius; vigour of mind. The mind or imagination. An eager desire. That which gives vigour and cheerfulness. Likeness or essential qualities. An inflammable and intoxicating liquor, produced by distillation.

To SPI'RIT, *v. a.* to actuate, animate, or excite. To draw or entice, used with *away*.

SPI'RITED, *a.* lively; full of fire or vigour; vivacious; sprightly; animated.

SPI'RITLESS, *a.* dejected; wanting vigour or fire; depressed; lifeless.

SPI'RITUAL, *a.* [*spirituel*, Fr.] belonging to spirit as distinguished from matter; immaterial. Belonging to the mind or understanding; mental; intellectual; refined. Relating only to heavenly things, opposed to temporal. *Spiritual Courts*, in law, are such as have jurisdiction in matrimonial causes, probates of wills, granting administration; as, also, in regard to tithes, and in cases of defamation, &c.

SPIRITUA'LITY, *s.* incorporeity; intellectual nature; that which belongs to any one as an ecclesiastic.

To SPI'RITUALIZE, *v. a.* [*spiritualiser*, Fr.] to allegorize, or convert the common objects of sense into subjects of pious meditation and spiritual allusion.

SPI'RITUALLY, *ad.* without corporeal grossness; with attention to things purely intellectual.

SPI'RITUOUS, *a.* refined; defecated; approaching to spirit. Fierce; ardent; fine. Lively; gay; airy.

To SPIRT, *v. n.* to spring out by intervals; to spring out in a sudden stream. Actively, to throw out in a jet.

SPI'RY, *a.* pyramidal. Wreathen; curled; spiral.

SPI'SSITUDE, *s.* [*spissitudo*, Lat.] grossness; thickness.

SPIT, *s.* [*spit*, Belg.] a long piece of iron on which meat is roasted. A depth of earth which may be pierced at once by a spade. In low discourse, a sword.

To SPIT, *v. a.* preter. *spat*, part. pass. *spit* or *spitted*, [from the noun] to put on a spit, or to pierce with a spit. Neuterly, to sling or eject spittle from the mouth, from *spætan*, Sax. *spytter*, Dan.

SPI'TAL, *s.* [corrupted from *hospital*] an hospital or charitable foundation.

To SPI'TCHCOCK, *v. a.* to roast an eel previously cut in pieces.

SPITE, *s.* [*spijt*, Belg.] malice; rancour; malignity; hate; malevolence; ill will; an habitual desire and endeavour to do ill to another. *Spite of*, or *in spite of*, notwithstanding; in defiance of.

To SPITE, *v. a.* to thwart malignantly; to vex; to treat maliciously; to mischief. To enrage or fill with spite.

SPITHEAD, a spacious road for shipping, between Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight, where the royal navy commonly rendezvous in time of war.

SPI'TEFUL, *a.* malicious; malignant.

SPI'TEFULNESS, *s.* malice; malignity.

SPI'TTER, *s.* one who puts meat on the spit. One who spits with his mouth. A young deer.

SPI'TTLE, (*spitl*) *s.* [*spætlian*, Sax.] the moisture of the mouth. An hospital; corrupted from *spital*.

SPITZBE'RGEN, or *EAST GREENLAND*, the most northern country in Europe, consisting of an island, or islands, situated between Greenland to the W. and Nova Zembla to the E. The coast is beset with craggy mountains, and in the months of June, July, and August, the sun never sets; for the rest of the year it is hardly seen at all. In the valleys are large white bears, white foxes, and some curious birds and plants. The inland parts are uninhabited, and the coasts are only frequented for the purpose of catching whales. Lat. 76. 30. to 79. 40. N., long. 6. to 16. E.

SPLANCHNO'LOGY, (*splanknólogy*) *s.* [from *splanchna* the bowels, and *logos* a discourse, Gr.] a treatise or description of the bowels.

To SPLASH, *v. a.* [*plaska*, Swed.] to daub with mud or dirt in great quantities.

SPLA'YFOOT, *a.* having the foot turned inwards.

SPLEEN, *s.* [*splen*, Lat.] a soft spungy viscus, situated in the left hypochondrium above the kidney; supposed to be the seat of anger and melancholy. Ill humour. A fit of anger. Melancholy; hypochondriacal vapours. Spite.

SPLEE'NWORT, *s.* a kind of fern.

SPLE'NDID, *a.* [*splendidus*, from *splendeo* to shine, Lat.] bright; shining; showy; pompous; magnificent; sumptuous; splendid; glossy.

SPLE'NDOUR, *s.* [from *splendeo* to shine, Lat. *splendeur*, Fr.] lustre; the quality or power of shining. Magnificence; pomp.

SPLENE'TIC, *a.* [*splénétique*, Fr.] troubled with the spleen. Peevish; fretful; hypochondriac.

To SPLICE, *v. a.* [*splisslen*, Belg.] to join the two ends of a rope together without a knot.

SPLI'NTER, or SPLINT, *s.* among farriers, is a callous, insensible excrescence, breeding on the shank-bone of horses.

SPLI'NTER, or SPLINT, *s.* [*splinter*, Belg.] a fragment of any thing broken with violence; a thin piece of wood.

To SPLIT, *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *split*; [*splitten*, Belg.] to divide lengthwise; to rive; to cleave. To part in two. To dash or break against a rock. To break into discord. Neuterly, to crack or burst asunder. To burst with laughter. To be broken against rocks.

SPLU'TTER, *s.* bustle; tumult. A low word.

SPO'DIUM, *s.* in pharmacy, is one of the foulest recrements of copper.

To SPOIL, *v. a.* [*spolio*, Lat.] to rob or take away by force. To plunder. To corrupt, to render useless. Neuterly, to be guilty of plundering; to grow corrupt or useless.

SPOIL, *s.* [*spolium*, Lat.] any thing taken by violence; plunder; pillage; booty. Robbery; waste. Corruption; cause of corruption. The cast-off skin of a serpent.

SPOKE, *s.* [*spaca*, Sax. *speicke*, Teut.] the bar of a wheel which passes from the nave to the felly. In botany, the fruitstalk of flowers collected into rundles.

SPOKE, preter. of SPEAK.

SPO'KEN, part. pass. of SPEAK.

SPO'KESMAN, *s.* one who speaks for another.

SPOLE'TO, an ancient, handsome, and populous town of Italy, in the Pope's territory, capital of a duchy of the same name. It was formerly a large place, but in 1703, suffered greatly by an earthquake, and is now thin of people. There are the ruins of an amphitheatre, a triumphal arch, and an aqueduct. It is seated partly on the side of a hill, and partly

in a plain, in a country noted for good wine, near the river Tessino, 30 miles E. of Orvieto, and 55 N. of Rome.

To SPO'LIATE, *v. a.* [*spolio*, Lat.] to rob; to plunder.

SPOLIA'TION, *s.* [Fr. from *spolio*, to plunder, Lat.] the act of robbery or privation.

SPO'NDEE, *s.* [Fr., *spondæus*, Lat.] a foot of two long syllables, as in *ūmbrūs*, Lat. or *mēllō*, Gr.

SPO'NDYLE, *s.* [*spondylus*, Gr.] a joint in the spine.

SPONGE, (*spŭnj*) *s.* [*spongia*, Lat.] a soft porous substance remarkable for sucking up water. *Pyrotechnical sponges* are made of the large fungous excrescences growing on old oaks, ashes, firs, &c., which being boiled in common water, then dried and well beaten, are put into a strong ley prepared with saltpetre, and again dried in an oven. These make the black match or tinder brought from Germany, used to receive or sustain the fire struck from flint and steel.

To SPONGE, (*spŭnj*) *v. n.* to suck up as a sponge. To gain by mean arts. Actively, to wet cloth with a sponge. To scour great guns when discharged, before they are charged anew.

SPO'NGER, (*spŭnjer*) *s.* one who meanly depends upon others for subsistence.

SPO'NGINESS, *s.* softness, and fulness of cavities, like a sponge.

SPO'NGY, *a.* soft, resembling a sponge; soaked or full, like a sponge.

SPO'NSAL, *a.* [*sponsalis*, from *sponsa*, a bride, Lat.] relating to marriage; hymeneal; connubial; nuptial; matrimonial; bridal.

SPO'NSOR, *s.* [Lat.] one who makes a promise or gives security for another. A surety.

SPONTANE'ITY, or SPONTA'NEOUSNESS, *s.* [*spontanéité*, Fr.] the quality of doing or acting free from any impulse or necessity; voluntariness.

SPONTA'NEOUS, *a.* [from *sponte*, of one's own accord, Lat.] acting of itself without compulsion or restraint; voluntary.

SPONTA'NEOUSLY, *ad.* voluntarily; of its own accord.

SPOOL, *s.* [*spohl*, Belg., *spuhl*, Teut.] a small piece of cane or reed with a knot at each end to wind yarn upon; a quill.

SPOON, *s.* [*spaen*, Belg., *spone*, Dan., *sponn*, Isl.] an instrument, concave at one end, and having a handle, used in taking up and eating liquids.

SPOO'NBILL, *s.* a bird, called also shoveller.

SPOO'NFUL, *s.* as much as a spoon will contain.

SPOO'NMEAT, *s.* a liquid food, or such as is eaten with a spoon.

SPOO'NWORT, *s.* scurvy-grass.

SPORA'DIC DISEASES, *s.* [*sporadikos*, Gr.] among physicians, are such as seize particular persons at any time or season, and in any place; in which sense they are distinguished from epidemical and endemic diseases.

SPORT, *s.* [*spott*, Isl.] play; game; diversion; frolic. A mock; mockery. Field diversions, as fowling; hunting.

To SPORT, *v. a.* to play; to divert. To represent in play. Neuterly, to play; to frolic; to wanton. To trifle.

SPO'RTSMAN, *s.* one who delights in hunting or other field diversions.

SPO'RTULE, *s.* [*sportula*, from *sporta* a basket, Lat.] an alms; a dole.

SPOT, *s.* [*spotte*, Flem., *spette*, Dan.] a blot; a stain either on the skin or other substance; blemish. Disgrace; reproach. A small extent of ground. Any particular place. *Upon the spot*, implies, immediately, or without changing place.

To SPOT, *v. a.* to stain; to maculate; to blot. To work so as to resemble spots. To corrupt, disgrace, or taint.

SPO'TLESS, *a.* free from spots or vice. Pure; untainted; immaculate.

SPO'TTY, *a.* full of spots. "*Spotty* globe." *Milt.*

SPOU'SAL, (*spoúzal*) *a.* nuptial, or belonging to a wedding; spousal.

SPOU'SAL, (*spoúzal*) *s.* [*épousailles*, Fr.] marriage; nuptials; matrimony.

SPOUSE, *s.* [*époux* or *épouse* Fr., *sponsus* or *sponsa*, Lat.] one joined to another in marriage; a husband or wife.

SPOUT, *s.* [*spuyt*, Belg.] a pipe or mouth of a vessel out of which any thing is poured. *Water-spout*, is a mass of water collected between a cloud and the surface of the sea, in the shape of a pillar or spout of water; very dangerous to ships, unless it can be dispersed or broken by the shot of great guns.

To SPOUT *v. n.* [*spouten*, Belg.] to spring out in a sudden stream; to issue as from a spout. Actively, to throw out water in a stream or jet; to pour with violence, or in a collected body, as from a spout.

To SPRAIN, *v. a.* [corrupted from *strain*] to stretch the ligaments of a joint so as to render the use of it painful.

SPRAIN, *s.* a violent contortion or extension of the ligaments of a joint, without dislocation.

SPRANG, preter. of SPRING.

SPRAT, *s.* [*sprot*, Belg.] a small sea-fish.

To SPRAWL, *v. n.* [*spradle*, Dan. *spartelen*, Belg.] to struggle as in the convulsions of death. To tumble about with odd contortions of the limbs.

SPRAY, *s.* the extremity of a branch. The foam of the sea, commonly written *spry*. See SPROUT.

To SPREAD, (*sprĕd*) *v. a.* [*spreadan*, Sax. *spreyden*, Belg.] to extend, or stretch, to expand, or make a thing take up a large space; to cover or smear over; to publish or divulge, followed by *abroad;* to diffuse. Neuterly, to extend or expand itself.

SPRE'ADER, *s.* he that spreads.

SPRIG, *s.* [*ysbrig*, Brig.] a small branch; a spray; a twig. *Spring crystal*, or rock crystal, (a term used by lapidaries,) is found in perpendicular fissures, in form of an hexangular column, adhering at one end to the stone, and near the other lessening gradually, till it terminates in a point.

SPRIGHT, (*sprīt*) *s.* [anciently written *sprete*, or *spryte*, and as it is a contraction of *spirit*, should be spelt *sprite*] a spectre, ghost, apparition, shade, soul, spirit.

SPRIGHTLINESS, (*sprītliness*) *s.* liveliness; vivacity; gaiety; briskness.

SPRIGHTLY, (*sprītly*) *a.* full of spirit; gay; brisk; lively; vivacious; spirited; animated.

To SPRING, *v. n.* preter. *sprang* or *sprung*, part. pass. *sprung;* [*springan*, Sax. *springen*, Belg.] to arise or grow out of the ground, followed by *up;* to proceed from ancestors; to issue or proceed, as from seed; to issue forth; to appear; to leap or bound; to force one's way; to fly with elastic force; to proceed as from a ground, cause, or reason; to raise from a covert; to issue from a fountain or source; to shoot or move with speed. Actively, to start or rouse game. To discharge, applied to a mine. To contrive as a sudden expedient. To make by starting a plank.

SPRING, *s.* one of the four seasons, immediately succeeding winter, in which vegetables grow. A piece of tempered steel, useful in machines to put them in motion. Any elastic force. Any active power. A leap. A fountain or source, whence waters issue. A rise; beginning. A gin; a noose, which being fastened to an elastic wire, catches any thing.

SPRI'NGER, *s.* in zoology, an animal of the antelope

kind inhabiting the southern parts of Africa, towards the Cape of Good Hope.

SPRI'NGINESS, *s.* the qualities of bodies returning to their former shape or dimensions, which they had lost by violence or compression; elasticity.

SPRI'NGING OF A MAST, *s.* in sea language, is when it cracks, but is not quite broken in any part of it; as the partners, bounds, &c.

SPRI'NGTIDE, *s.* a high tide, or tide about the new and full moon, which flows highest, ebbs lowest, and runs swiftest.

To SPRI'NKLE, (*sprínkl*) *v. a.* [*sprinkelen*, Belg.] to scatter in drops or small masses; to wet by sprinkling; to besprinkle. Neuterly, to let fall or scatter in drops.

SPRI'NKLING, *s.* the act of throwing water upon any thing in drops.

SPRITE, *s.* See SPRIGHT.

SPRI'TSAIL, *s.* the sail which belongs to the bowsprit mast.

To SPROUT, *v. n.* [*spruyten*, Belg., *spryttan*, Sax.] to grow or shoot; to germinate; to spring; to shoot into ramifications.

SPROUT, *s.* a shoot of a vegetable. In the plural, young coleworts.

SPRUCE, *s.* a kind of fir, of which there are two sorts, the white and black. *Spruce-beer*, beer tinctured with the branches of fir.

SPRUCE, *a.* nice, trim, neat without elegance.

To SPRUCE, *v. n.* to dress with affected neatness.

SPRU'CENESS, *s.* neatness in dress without elegance.

SPRUNG, preter. and part. pass. of SPRING.

SPRUNT, *s.* any thing that is short, and will not easily bend.

SPUD, *s.* a short knife.

To SPUME, *v. n.* [*spuma*, Lat.] to froth or foam.

SPUME, *s.* [*spuma*, Lat.] froth; foam; scum of gold or silver.

SPUN, preter. and part. pass. of SPIN.

SPUNGE, *s.* See SPONGE.

SPU'NGING-HOUSE, *s.* a house or place that bailiffs take persons to after an arrest, where they are kept till they agree with the creditor, or are removed to a closer confinement.

SPUNK or SPONK, *s.* rotten wood; touchwood.

SPUR, [*spura*, Sax., *spore*, Dan., Isl., and Belg.] a sharp-pointed instrument worn by a rider on his heel, whereby he pricks his horse to quicken his pace. The sharp points growing on the legs of a fowl. Figuratively, an incitement, instigation, or any thing that quickens. A weapon for a fighting cock. A snag, or any thing standing out.

To SPUR, *v. a.* to prick or quicken by a spur. To instigate; to excite, hasten, incite, compel, or push forward.

SPURGE, *s.* in botany, the euphorbia of Linnæus. There are twelve species.

SPU'RIOUS, *a.* [*spurius*, Lat.] counterfeit; not genuine or authentic. Illegitimate, or not lawfully begotten.

SPU'RIOUSNESS, *s.* the quality of being false or counterfeit.

To SPURN, *v. a.* [*spornan*, Sax.] to kick, drive, or strike with the foot; to reject with contempt or scorn.

SPURN *s.* a kick; insolent and contemptuous treatment.

SPU'RREY, *s.* the spergula of Linnæus. There are three British species, viz., the corn and small spurrey, and English marsh saxifrage.

SPU'RRIER, *s.* one who makes spurs.

SPUTA'TION, *s* [from *sputum* saliva, Lat.] the act of spitting.

To SPU'TTER, *v. n.* [*sputo*, Lat.] to emit or cast out moisture by small flying drops; to speak in a hurry and indistinctly; to fly out in small particles with some noise; to throw out spittle by hasty speech. Actively, to throw out with noise and hesitation.

SPY, *s.* [*spie*, Belg.] one set to watch the conduct or motions of another, especially what passes in an enemy's army or camp.

To SPY, *v. a.* to discover at a distance by the eye; to discover by nice examination, or artifice. Neuterly, to look into or examine nicely.

SQUAB, *a.* unfeathered. Fat, thick, and stout; awkwardly bulky.

SQUAB, *s.* a kind of sofa or couch; a stuffed cushion. In cookery, a chicken, &c., so young as scarcely fit to be eaten.

To SQUAB, *v. n.* to fall down plump or flat.

To SQUA'BBLE, (*squábl*) *v. n.* [*hiabla*, Swed.] to quarrel, wrangle, or fight.

SQUA'BBLE, (*squábl*) *s.* a low quarrel, a brawl.

SQUA'BBLER, *s.* a quarrelsome fellow; a brawler.

SQUA'B-PIE, *s.* a pie made of several ingredients.

SQUA'DRON, *s.* [*squadrone*, Ital.] in the military art, a body of horse whose number of men is not fixed; but is usually from one to two hundred. In the navy, a division or part of a fleet, commanded by a vice admiral or commodore.

SQUA'LID, *a.* [*squalidus*, Lat.] foul; nasty; filthy.

To SQUALL, (*squawll*) *v. n.* [*squala*, Swed.] to scream like a woman or child affrighted.

SQUALL, (*squawll*) *s.* a loud scream; a sudden gust or storm of wind or rain.

SQUA'LOR, *s.* [Lat.] nastiness; grossness; coarseness

SQUA'MEOUS, or SQUA'MOUS, *a.* [*squameus*, from *squama* a scale, Lat.] scaly; having the resemblance of scales; covered with scales.

To SQUA'NDER, *v. a.* [*verschwenden*, Teut.] to scatter lavishly; to throw away in idle prodigality; to spend profusely. To scatter; to dissipate; to disperse.

SQUA'NDERER, *s.* a spendthrift; a waster.

SQUARE, *a.* [*ysgwar*, Brit.] having four equal sides at right angles. Cornered; having angles of whatever content; as three-square, five-square, &c. Parallel. Strong or well set. Exact, equal, honest. *Square dealing*, is honest, just, and equal dealing. *Square root* of any number is that which multiplied by itself produces the square, as 2 is the square root of 4, because twice 2 is 4; and likewise 4 is the square root of 16, because four times 4 is 16.

SQUARE, *s.* [*quadra*, Lat.] a figure having four equal sides and angles; an area, or place of four sides, surrounded with buildings; regularity, rule, justness of workmanship; level; equality; the contents of an angle. In astrology, it is when any two planets are 90 degrees distant from each other. In arithmetic, the product of a number multiplied into itself.

To SQUARE, *v. a.* to form with four sides and right angles; to reduce to a square; to measure, adjust, regulate, or shape. To accommodate or fit. In astrology, to be in quartile aspect with. Neuterly, to suit or agree with, used with *to* or *with*.

SQUASH, *s.* See QUASH.

To SQUAT, *v. n.* [*quattare*, Ital.] to sit cowering, or close to the ground.

SQUAT, *a.* close to the ground; sitting on the ground with legs doubled under the body. Short and thick.

SQUAT, *s.* among miners, is a small bed of ore less valuable than a vein or lode, as reaching only a little way.

To SQUEAK, (*squeek*) *v. n.* [*sqwaka*, Swed.] to set up a sudden dolorous cry: to cry out with pain; to cry out or

speak with a shrill voice; to discover any thing through fear or pain.

SQUEAK, (*squeek*) *s.* a shrill quick cry; a cry of pain.

SQUE'AKER, (*squeeker*) *s.* a person or instrument that makes a shrill or grating noise.

To SQUEAL, (*squeel*) *v. n.* [*sqwala*, Swed.] to cry with a shrill sharp noise; to cry with pain. SYNON. *Squeak* seems a short sudden cry; *squeal*, a cry continued.

SQUE'AMISH, (*squéemish*) *a.* [for *quamish*, of *qualmish*, from *qualm*] easily disgusted; having the stomach easily turned; nice; fastidious.

SQUE'AMISHNESS, (*squéemishness*) *s.* the quality of having a nice, delicate, and weak stomach.

To SQUEEZE, *v. a.* [*cwisan*, Sax.] to press hard, or crush between two substances; to crush, to oppress, to harass by extortion. Neuterly, to pass by compression; to force way through close bodies.

SQUEEZE, *s.* the act of pressing hard; compression; pressure.

SQUELCH, *s.* a heavy fall. A low word.

SQUIB, *s.* [*schieben*, to push forward, Teut.] a quill filled with gunpowder, &c. Any petty fellow. A falsehood.

SQUILL, *s.* the scilla of Linnæus. There are three species; the vernal star, autumnal star, and harebell hyacinth; the last of which has been but lately introduced into this genus, under the name of *scilla nutans*; blossoms blue. A fish; an insect.

SQUI'NANCY, *s.* [*squinancie*, Fr., *squinantia*, Ital.] a swelling and inflammation of the throat, which hinders swallowing, and often stops the breath; the quinsey.

SQUINANCYWORT, *s.* a kind of woodroof. The roots are used in Sweden to dye red.

SQUINT, *a.* [*squinte*, Belg.] looking with the eyes directed different ways; looking obliquely, awry, suspiciously.

To SQUINT, *v. a.* to turn the eye obliquely. Neuterly, to look obliquely, or with the eyes turned different ways.

SQUIRE, *s.* See ESQUIRE.

SQUI'RREL, *s.* [*escurueil*, Fr. *sciurus*, Lat.] a small animal living in woods, and remarkable for its agility in leaping from tree to tree.

To SQUIRT, *v. a.* to throw out through a pipe in a quick stream.

SQUIRT, *s.* an instrument by which a quick stream is formed; a small quick stream.

To STAB, *v. a.* [*staven*, old Belg.] to pierce with a pointed instrument; to wound mischievously, or mortally.

STAB, *s.* a wound given with a pointed instrument; a sly mischief, a dark injury; a stroke, a blow.

STABI'LITY, *s.* [*stabilité*, Fr., *stabilitas*, from *sto* to stand, Lat.] strength; firmness; steadiness; fixedness; firmness of resolution.

STA'BLE, [*stabilis*, from *sto* to stand, Lat.] fixed; steady; strong.

STA'BLE, (*stábl*) *s.* [*stabulum*, from *sto* to stand, Lat.] a house for beasts, especially horses.

STA'BLESTAND, *s.* in law, is one of the four evidences or presumptions whereby a man is convinced to intend the stealing of the king's deer in the forest; and this is when a man is found at his standing in the forest, with a cross-bow bent, ready to shoot at any deer; or with a long bow; or else standing close by a tree with greyhounds in a leash ready to slip.

When the Steed's stolen shut the Stable-Door.

This proverb is not only levelled at a careless groom, but has a more extended aim; it intimates that it is a mighty imprudence to neglect the weighing of all the circumstances of an action, both as to time and place, before we venture upon doing that perhaps we may repent of in the event to our great shame or damage; this is generally the wisdom of the world, when the thing is over, we are as wise as experience can make us. Almost all the miscarriages of mankind are for want of thinking; but after-wit is commonly dear bought, and we pay for it either with misfortune, anxiety, or sorrow; for there is no unthinking a misfortune after it has befallen us for want of precaution and foresight; an after-thought may enhance our trouble, but cannot relieve our distress, it may prevent like inconvenience for the future, but it cannot make any satisfaction for what is past.

To STA'BLISH, *v. a.* See ESTABLISH.

STACK, *s.* [*stacca*, Ital.] a large quantity of hay, corn, or wood heaped together; several chimneys or funnels standing together.

To STACK, *v. a.* to pile up wood, hay, &c.

STA'CTE, *s.* [*stacte*, or *stacta*, Lat.] an aromatic; the gum that distils from the tree that produces myrrh.

STA'DTHOLDER, *s.* [*stadt*, and *houden*, Belg.] formerly the title of the chief magistrate of the united provinces of Holland.

STAFF, *s.* plur. *staves*; [*staff*, Dan., *staf*, Belg., *stæf*, Sax.] a stick which supports a person in walking, or which is used as a weapon; a club; a support, a prop, a stick used as a badge of authority; a stick to which a flag or colours are fastened. A stanza.

STA'FFORD, the county town of Staffordshire, containing two churches, and about 9,000 inhabitants. It has a free-school, and a fine square market-place, in which is a handsome county-hall, and under it the market-house. The streets are large, and many of the houses are handsomely built. The town has greatly increased of late, both in population and wealth, by the manufacture of cloth and shoes. A county infirmary was finished here in 1772. It is situated in a plain on the river Sow, near a navigable canal, which extends through several counties, 12 miles N. W. of Lichfield, and 135 N. W. of London. Market on Saturday. It gives title to a marquis.

STA'FFORDSHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the W. by Shropshire and Cheshire, and on the N. E. and E. by Derbyshire, and on the S. E. and S. by Warwickshire and Worcestershire. It extends in length about 54 miles, and in breadth from 18 to 36. It is said to be divided into 5 hundreds, which contain one city, 21 towns, 181 parishes, 670 villages. Pop. 510,206. Sends 17 members to parliament. The principal rivers are the Trent, Dove, Sow, Churnet, Stour, Penk, and Manifold. The air is reckoned pleasant, mild, and wholesome. The middle and southern parts are level, and the soil is good and rich; the northern parts are hilly and full of heaths and moors. The county, at large, contains about 780,000 acres, of which 600,000 are in a state of cultivation. Staffordshire is famous for its potteries, its inland navigations, and its founderies, blast furnaces, slitting mills, and various other branches of the iron trade. The mines of coals, copper, lead, and iron ore, are rich and extensive; those of coal are supposed to occupy a space of 50,000 acres. There are also numerous quarries of stone, alabaster, and limestone.

STAG, *s.* the male red deer; the male of the hind.

STAGE, *s.* [*estage*, Fr.] a floor raised on which any show is exhibited; a place where any thing is transacted; a part of a journey which is undertaken without intermission.

STA'GECOACH, (*stájecōch*) *s.* a coach which passes and repasses to and from the same places.

STA'GEPLAY, *s.* a theatrical entertainment.

STA'GEPLAYER, *s.* one who represents actions on the stage.

STA'GER, *s.* a player; one who has long acted on the stage of life; an old practitioner.

STA'GGARD, (*stág-ard*) *s.* a stag or male red deer, four years old.

To STA'GGER, (*stág-er*) *v. n.* [*staggern*, Belg.] to reel; or be unable to walk or stand steadily; to faint or give way; to hesitate, or be in doubt. Actively, to make a person reel; to shock; to make less confident or steady.

STA'GGERS, (*stág-ers*) *s.* the colic or apoplexy in horses.

STA'GMA, *s.* in chemistry, juices of plants mixed together in order to distillation.

STA'GNANT, *a.* [from *stagnum* a pool, Lat.] motionless; still; not running; not agitated.

To STA'GNATE, *v. n.* [from *stagnum* a pool, Lat.] to stop its course; to be without motion.

STAGNA'TION, *s.* stoppage of course; cessation of motion or fluency.

STAID, *part. a.* sober; sedate; grave; regular; composed.

STAI'DNESS, *s.* freedom from levity; soberness; composedness; gravity; prudence; sedateness; regularity.

To STAIN, *v. a.* [*ystaenio*, Brit.] to blot, spot, or spoil colour; to disgrace.

STAIN, *s.* a spot or discoloration; a disgrace; a reproach; shame; ignominy; blot.

STAI'NER, *s.* one that stains or blots; a dyer.

STAI'NES, a town of Middlesex, seated on the river Thames, over which is an elegant new stone bridge of three elliptic arches. At some distance above the bridge, at Coln-Ditch, is what is called London-Mark-Stone, which is the ancient boundary to the jurisdiction of the city of London on the Thames; and bears the date of 1280. Staines is 17 miles W. by S. of London. Pop. 2486.

STAI'NING, *a.* spotting or discolouring.

STAIR, *s.* [*stæger*, Sax.] steps by which we ascend from the bottom to the upper part of any building; a flight of steps.

STAI'RCASE, that part of a building which contains the stairs.

STAKE, *s.* [*staeck*, Belg., *staca*, Sax.] a post or strong stick fastened in the ground; any thing placed as a palisade; any thing pledged or wagered; the state of being pledged or hazarded; a small anvil.

To STAKE, *v. a.* to fasten or support with pieces of timber set upright. To wager, pledge, or hazard.

STALAC'TICAL, *a.* [*stalactikos*, from *stalao* to drop, Gr.] resembling an icicle.

STALACTI'TÆ, *s.* in natural history, are crystalline spars, formed into oblong, conical, round, or irregular bodies, composed of various crusts, and usually hanging in form of icicles from the roofs of grottos, &c.

STA'LBRIDGE, a town of Dorsetshire, remarkable for a manufacture of stockings. Here is an ancient cross, 22 feet high, on a base of 8 feet. It is 20 miles N. by E. of Dorchester, and 111 W. by S. of London. Market on Tuesday. Pop. 1773.

STALE, *a.* [*stelle*, Belg.] old; kept long; impaired by time.

STALE, *s.* [from *stælan* to steal, Sax.] a prostitute; urine; old beer; an allurement.

To STALE, *v. a.* to wear out, or make old. Neuterly, to make water. Not in use.

STA'LENESS, *s.* the quality of being an old date, or of not being fresh.

To STALK, (*staulk*) *v. n.* [*stealcan*, Sax.] to walk in a proud manner; to walk loftily. To walk behind a stalking-horse or cover.

STALK, (*staulk*) *s.* a proud and lofty step; the stem of a plant, corn, a quill, &c.

STA'LKINGHORSE, (*staúlkinghorse*) *s.* a horse either real or fictitious, made use of by fowlers to shelter themselves from the sight of the game; a person employed as a tool; a pretence; a mask.

STA'LKY, *a.* hard like a stalk.

STALL, (*staull*) *s.* [*stal*, Belg., *steal*, Sax., *stalla*, Ital.] a crib in which an ox is fed; a bench, &c., where any thing is exposed to sale; a small house or shed, in which certain trades are carried on, from *stall*, Swed., or *stal*, Armorick. The seat of a dignified clergyman in a choir.

To STALL, (*staull*) *v. a.* to keep in a stall or stable. To invest, used for *install*. Neuterly, to kennel; to dwell.

STA'LLAGE, (*staúllaje*) *s.* [*étalage*, Fr.] money paid for keeping a stall in a fair or market.

STA'LLION, *s.* [*ysdalwyn*, old Brit.] a stone-horse kept for covering mares.

STA'MFORD, a large, populous, rich, and compact town of Lincolnshire, formerly much more considerable than at present, as at one time it contained 14 churches, which in Camden's time were reduced to 7, and at present to 5. It is an ancient place, and had, formerly, as some say, an university, or at least 2 colleges, called Black Hall and Brazen Nose. Some remains of these are still visible, and particularly the gate of the last, on which there is a brazen nose and a ring through it. Most of the houses are covered with slate; and here are some large neat inns, which, indeed, have all the appearance of palaces. Its trade is chiefly in malt, sea-coals, and free-stone. The custom of Borough English prevails here. It is seated on the river Welland, which is navigable here for barges, 26 miles N. N. W. of Huntingdon, and 85 N. by W. of London. Markets on Monday and Friday. It gives title to an earl. Pop. 5937.

STA'MINA, *s.* [Lat.] the first principles of any thing; the solids of a human body. In botany, the little fine threads which grow round the style or styles, within the flowers of plants, and bear the apices or tips on their extremities.

STAMI'NEOUS, *a.* [from *stamen* a thread, Lat.] thready; filaceous; appearing as full of threads. Among botanists, flowers which want the fine coloured leaves called *petala*, and consist only of the stylus and stamina, and thence called imperfect.

STA'MMEL, *s.* in low language, a large flouncing mare: a rude bouncing wench. A species of red colour.

To STA'MMER, *v. n.* [*stammern*, Belg.] to speak with great difficulty and hesitation; to have an impediment in the speech; to stutter.

STA'MMERER, *s.* one who falters in speaking.

To STAMP, *v. a.* [*stampen*, Belg., *stamper*, Dan.] to strike by forcing the foot hastily downwards; to beat as in a mortar; to impress with some mark or figure; to coin. Neuterly, to strike the foot suddenly downward.

STAMP, *s.* [*estampe*, Fr., *stampa*, Ital.] any instrument by which an impression is made; a mark or impresssion made by stamping; a picture cut in wood, &c., for marking; authority; make, cast, form.

To STANCH, *v. a.* [*estancher*, Fr.] to stop blood, or hinder from running. Neuterly, to stop.

STANCH, *a.* sound, or not letting out, applied to vessels. Firm, trusty, determined, hearty, sound of principle. Strong; not to be broken.

STA'NCHION, *s.* [*estancon*, Fr.] in building, a stay; a support; an iron bar in a window.

STA'NCHNESS, *s.* firmness; the quality of being trusty or of sound principle.

To STAND, *v. n.* preter. *I stood*, or *have stood*; [*standan*, Goth. and Sax.] to be upon the feet; to be placed; to remain in a place; to remain in the present state; to remain undemolished, or not thrown down; to become or remain erect; to stop, halt or cease; to offer as a candidate; to be

without action, to stop. *To stand against*, or resist or oppose *To stand by*, to support or defend; to be present only as a spectator; to repose on, or confide in. *To stand for*, to propose one's self as a candidate; to profess to support. *To stand off*, to keep at a distance; to refuse compliance; to decline intimacy or friendship. *To stand out*, to continue firm in a resolution; to deny compliance; to be prominent. *To stand to*, to ply; to persevere or continue any action; to remain fixed in a purpose; to abide by a contract or assertion. *To stand up*, to rise from sitting; to rise up in order to gain notice, to make a party. *To stand upon*, to concern; to interest; to value; to insist. Actively, to sustain without yielding; to abide; to keep or maintain; used with *ground*.

STAND, *s.* a station or place where one waits standing; rank or post; a stop or halt; an interruption or intermission; the highest mark or degree beyond which a thing cannot proceed; difficulty, perplexity; a frame or table on which vessels are placed.

STA'NDARD, *s.* [*estendart*, Fr.] an ensign, particularly that of the cavalry; that which is of undoubted authority, and the test of other things of the same kind: something tried by the proper test; a standing stem or tree; a settled rate. In botany, the upright petal of a butterfly-shaped blossom. That large inversely heart-shaped petal in the flower of the gorse, or furze, is the standard. It is peculiarly large in the pea. It is called by Linnæus vexillum.

STA'NDBEARER, *s.* one who bears a standard or ensign.

STA'NDER, *s.* one who stands. *A stander by*, a mere spectator; one present.

STA'NDING, *a.* settled or long established; lasting; motionless; stagnant; placed on feet.

STA'NDING, *s.* continuance of any post, place, or station; power to stand; rank; condition; candidateship.

STA'NDISH, *s.* a case for pens and ink.

STA'NDON, a town in Hertfordshire, 3 miles N. of Hertford, and 17 N. of London. Market on Friday.

STA'NHOPE, a small town in Weresdale, Durham, 20 miles S. S. W. of Durham, and 264 N. by W. of London. It has a spacious park, in which the Scotch army encamped when they were besieged, or rather straitened, by Edward III. Pop. 9541.

STA'NLEY, a town in Gloucestershire, 12 miles S. of Gloucester, and 104 W. by N. of London. Market on Saturday.

STA'NNARY, *a.* [from *stannum* tin, Lat.] relating to tin-work.

STA'NTON, a small town in Lincolnshire, 16 miles E. N. E. of Lincoln, and 146 N. of London. Market on Monday.

STA'NZA, *s.* [Ital.] a verse in a poem consisting of more than two lines.

STA'PLE, (*stápl*) *s.* [*stapel*, Belg.] primarily signifies a public place or market, whether merchants are obliged to bring their goods to be bought by the people. The staple commodities of this kingdom are said to be wool, leather, wool-felts, lead, tin, butter, cheese, cloth, &c.

STA'PLE, (*stápl*) *a.* settled; established in commerce; according to the laws of commerce.

STA'PLE, (*stápl*) *s.* [*staput*, Sax.] a loop of iron, &c., a bar of iron, &c., bent and driven into wood at both ends.

STAR, *s.* [*steorra*, Sax., *sterre*, Belg.] a general name for all heavenly bodies, which, like so many brilliant studs, are dispersed through the whole heavens. The stars are distinguished from the phenomena of their motions, &c., into fixed and erratic or wandering stars; these last are again distinguished into the greater luminaries viz., the sun and moon; the planets are wandering stars, properly so called; and the comets. As to the fixed stars, or simply stars, they are so called because they seem to be fixed, or perfectly at rest, and consequently appear always at the same distance from each other. Various have been the conjectures concerning the nature of the fixed stars: but that which supposes them to be suns enlightening worlds appears to be the best founded, from the following considerations: That they are at immense distances from our earth is evident from their almost insensible parallax, which is too minute to be accurately ascertained, amounting to no more than a very few seconds; whence the distance of the nearest, by trigonometry, is found to be, at the least, some hundreds of times farther removed from us than Saturn. That their respective magnitudes are amazingly great is demonstrable from their being visible at such a vast distance; and that they shine by their own, and not by a borrowed light, is manifest from their great lustre at such an immense distance from our luminary of day; for if you compare the faint light of Saturn with the brilliancy of Sirius, which is a great number of times more distant from the sun than the former,) we shall be convinced that our sun is not the source of light to the latter. Their apparent diameters are not as great as was formerly thought, being found not to exceed a second of a degree; which may be easily proved from their almost instantaneous disappearance behind the disk of the moon at the time of an occultation, their whole body emerging in less than two seconds, whereas the moon employs that time in moving over 1″ of a degree. Their re-appearance from behind the moon has also been observed to be equally quick. Now, to suppose a star, of not more than a second in its visible diameter, (yet by its radiancy appearing to the naked eye much larger, to be illuminated by the sun, when removed at such an amazing distance from him, is the greatest absurdity. *Falling stars* in meteorology, are fiery meteors, which dart through the sky in the form of stars; being occasioned by a nitro-sulphureous matter, the common cause of all such meteors. Also, the pole star. A mark. An asterisk used by printers. In heraldry, it is a charge frequently borne on the shield, and the honourable ordinaries, in figure of a star. It is also a badge of honour worn by the Knight of the Garter, Bath, and Thistle.

STA'RAPPLE, *s.* a globular or olive-shaped soft fleshy fruit, enclosing a stone of the same shape. This plant grows in the warmest parts of America, where the fruit is eaten by way of dessert. It grows to the height of thirty or forty feet.

STAR-OF-BETHLEHEM, *s.* in botany, the ornithogalum of Linnæus. Three of the species are natives of England, viz., the yellow, spiked, and common. They all flower in May.

STA'RBOARD, (*stárbōrd*) *s.* [*steorbord*, Sax.] the right-hand side of a ship.

STARCH, *s.* [*starc* stiff, Teut.] a kind of paste made of the flour of wheat or potatoes, with which linen is stiffened

STARCH, *a.* [*starc*, Teut.] stiff; formal; precise.

To STARCH, *v. a.* to stiffen with starch.

STA'RCHED, *a.* stiffened with starch; stiff; precise, or formal.

To STARE, *v. n.* [*starian*, Sax., *sterren*, Belg.] to look with fixed eyes; to look steadily with wonder, impudence, confidence, stupidity, or horror. *To stare in the face*, signifies to be undeniably evident. To stand out prominent. SYNON. *To stare*, implies looking at with wonder and impudence; *to gaze*, looking at with wonder and respect. *Staring*, has always been considered as a breach of good manners.

STARE, *s.* a fixed or impudent look.

STA'RFISH, *s.* a fish branching out into several points, resembling a star.

STA'RGAZER, *s.* in contemptuous language, an astronomer or astrologer.

STA'RGRASS, *s.* in botany, the callitriche of Linnæus. There are two British species, the vernal and autumnal.

STAR'JELLY, *s.* among botanists, a kind of thong, of which there are 16 species. Some of the species have a near affinity to the fungus.

STARK, *a.* [*sterc*, or *starc*, Sax. *sterck*, Belg,] stiff; strong; rugged. Mere; plain; simple; gross. Ample. Adverbially, it is used to augment the signification of a word; as *stark mad*, mad in the highest degree.

STARK, *s.* a starling.

STA'RLIGHT, (*stárlīt*) *s.* the light or lustre of the stars.

STA'RLIGHT, (*stárlīt*) *a.* lighted by the stars.

STA'RLING, [*stærling*, Sax.] a bird about the size of the common blackbird, remarkably docile, and may be made to imitate the human voice.

STA'RRY, *a.* decorated with stars; resembling stars; consisting of stars.

To START, *v. n.* [*startzen*, Teut.] to feel or give an involuntary shrink, twitch, or motion, on the apprehension of danger. To go out of the way; to deviate. To shrink; to winch. To rise suddenly, used generally with *up*. To set out in any course or pursuit. Actively, to alarm or disturb suddenly; to make fly; to discover; to put suddenly out of its place.

START, *s.* a sudden twitch or motion of terror; a sudden excitement to action; a sally or unexpected flight; a quick spring or motion; a sudden fit, or intermitted action. *To get the start*, is to begin before another.

STA'RTING, *s.* among jockeys, the setting out of the horses at the beginning of a heat. Among brewers, the putting new beer or ale to that which is decayed, in order to revive it; or the filling empty butts with beer.

STA'RTIP, *s.* among botanists, a genus of thongs, of which there are 36 species.

To STA'RTLE, (*stártl*) *v. n.* to shrink; move on a sudden apprehension of danger. Actively, to frighten; to shock or impress with sudden apprehension of danger. To make to deviate; to deter.

STA'RTLE, (*stártl*) *s.* a sudden shock; alarm; sudden impression of terror.

To STARVE, *v. n.* [*stearfun*, Sax.] to perish with hunger or cold; to suffer extreme poverty. Actively, to kill with hunger or cold; to deprive of force or vigour; to subdue by famine.

STA'RVELING, *s.* any animal that is both thin and weak for want of food. Adjectively, hungry; lean; pining.

STA'RWORT, *s.* the aster of Linnæus. The sea-starwort is the British species.

STATE, [*status*, Lat.] condition; circumstances of nature or fortune; the settled meaning or tenor; the community or public; a government; rank or quality; solemn pomp or grandeur; a seat of dignity; a canopy; the chief persons in an administration. Compounded with other words, it signifies public, or relating to government.

To STATE, *v. a.* [*constater*, Fr.] to settle or regulate; to represent with all its circumstances.

STA'TELINESS, *s.* grandeur of appearance or mien; proud behaviour; affected dignity.

STA'TELY, *a.* pompous; majestic; grand; august; ofty; elevated; magnificent; elated in mien or sentiment.

STA'TEN ISLAND, a barren craggy island, near Terra del Fuego, in S. America. Lat. 54. 20. S., long. 64. 30. W.

STA'TEN ISLAND, an island forming the county of Richmond, in New York, N. America. It is about 12 miles long, and 6 broad. July 8, 1776, the king's troops made good their landing here, and drove the provincials from the island. Lat. 40. 34. N., long. 74. 22. W.

STA'TES-GENERAL, *s.* an assembly of the deputies of the several United Provinces.

STA'TESMAN, *s.* one versed or concerned in the arts of government; a politician.

STA'TIC or STA'TICAL, *a.* relating to the science of weighing.

STA'TICKS, *s.* [*statike*, from *istemi* to stand, Gr.] the science which considers the weight of bodies, or the motion of bodies arising from gravity.

STA'TION, (*stáshŏn*) *s.* [Fr. *statio*, from *sto* to stand, Lat.] the act of standing; a state of rest; a place or post; situation; character; employment; rank or condition of life.

To STA'TION, (*stáshŏn*) *v. a.* to set in a certain rank, post, or place.

STA'TIONARY, (*stáshŏnary*) *a.* fixed; not progressive. Applied to the planets, when they have no apparent motion.

STA'TIONER, (*stáshŏner*) *s.* one who sells paper; formerly applied to booksellers on account of the stands or stations in which they exposed their books.

STATISTICAL, *a.* [from *state*] a word lately applied to those descriptions of a country, or any part, which give the present or actual state of it.

STA'TUARY, *s.* [*statuaire*, Fr.] the art of carving images; a carver of images.

STA'TUE, *s.* [Fr. *statua*, from *sto* to stand, Lat.] a carved or cast image.

STA'TURE, *s.* Fr. *staturo*, from *sto* to stand, Lat.] the height of an animal.

STA'TUTE, *s.* [*statut*, Fr. from *statuo* to establish, Lat.] an edict of a legislator; a law; an act of parliament.

To STAVE, *v. a.* [from *staff*, in the plural *staves*] to break barrels in pieces; to push off as with a staff; to pour out by breaking the case. Neuterly, to fight with staves.

STAVES, the plural of STAFF.

STA'VESACRE, *s.* a plant, called also larkspur.

To STAY, *v. n.* [*staen*, Belg]. to continue in a place, or in the same state; to wait; to stop or stand still. Used with *on* or *upon*, to rest or confide in. Actively, to stop, to repress, to delay, to obstruct; to keep from departing. To prop, used with *on* or *up*; from *estayer*, Fr. SYNON. The common idea of *stay* and *remain* is a cessation of progression. The difference consists in this, that to *stay* seems to have less duration than *remain*.

STAY, *s.* continuance in the same place; a stand or stop; a fixed state; a prop or support. Among mariners, ropes which support the masts, and keep them from falling. In the plural, a whalebone covering worn by women, and laced behind.

STA'YLACE, *s.* a lace with which women fasten their boddice.

STA'YEDNESS, *s.* See STAIDNESS

STA'YMAKER, *s.* a maker of women's stays.

STEAD, (*stĕd*) *s.* [*sted*, Sax.] a place, room, or post, occupied by another. After *stand*, use, help, or service. Compounded with *bed*, the frame on which it stands. *Stead* or *sted*, in the names of places, comes from *sted* or *styd*, Sax. a place; but if it be situated on a river, from *stada*, Isl. *stathe*, Sax. a shore or station for ships.

To STEAD, (*stĕd*) *v. a.* to help, assist, advantage, support. Obsolete.

STEA'DILY, (*stĕdily*) *ad.* without tottering, shaking, or altering; without irregularity or variation.

STE'ADINESS, (*stédiness*) *s.* the quality of not being easily moved or disconcerted; consistent, unvaried conduct; constancy, firmness.

STE'ADY, (*stédy*) *a.* [*stedig*, Sax.] firm; constant; regular. Among sailors, keeping the ship constant in her course.

STEAK, (*staik*) *s.* [*styck*, a piece, Isl. Sax. and Erse] a piece of meat to be fried or broiled; a collop.

To **STEAL,** (*steel*) *v. a.* preter. *stole*, part. pass. *stolen*; [*stelan*, Sax. *stelen*, Belg.] to take away what is another's privately, to gain or effect in a secret or imperceptible manner; to thieve; to purloin. Neuterly, to withdraw secretly; to be guilty of taking what is another's, without his knowledge or notice.

STE'ALER, *s.* one who steals; a thief.

One Man had better steal a Horse, than another to look over the Hedge.

This proverb does not justify stealing at all; it means very honestly, and is only a smart turn upon all partial proceedings, as well in private judgment as public trials. It intimates that when great rogues are in authority, and have the laws against oppression and robbery in their own hands, little thieves only go to pot for it, and that inferior pirates are punished with death at the gallows, while the great offenders live safe and secure under the helm of government. This proverb is for doing all people justice alike, from the highest to the lowest, and in all cases whatsoever, either of desert or demerit. We live indeed in a thieving, cheating, plundering age; *cozening* is become a topping trade, only we have got a genteeler way of stealing now, than only to take a man's horse from under him on the highway, and a little loose money out of his pocket; our *rapparees* are men of better breeding and fashion, and scorn to play at such small game, they sweep away a noble estate at one slight brush, and bid both the gallows and horse-pond defiance; and the mob is not always just in this point, for one pickpocket deserves a horse-pond as well as another, without any regard to quality or fine clothes.

He steals a Goose, and gives the Giblets in Alms.

This proverb points at such persons, who by acts of injustice, oppression, and fraud amass to themselves large estates, and think to atone for their rapine by doing some charitable acts while they are alive, or when they can no longer possess them, by leaving their lands, in mortmain, to pious and charitable uses, as building and endowing hospitals, alms-houses, and other acts of beneficence (commendable indeed, when done from a truly Christian charity), but they who think by thus paying Paul, to atone for their robbing Peter, entertain an opinion highly disparaging the justice of the Almighty.

STE'ALTH, (*stélth*) *s.* the act of taking what belongs to another without his knowledge or notice; theft; the thing stolen. *By stealth*, signifies secretly, and is sometimes used in a good sense.

STEAM, (*steem*) *s.* [*steme*, Sax.] the vapour arising from any boiling or hot liquor.

To **STEAM,** (*steem*) *v. n.* [*steman*, Sax.] to smoke or vapour; to send up vapours, applied to hot liquors.

STE'AMINESS, (*steéminess*) *s.* emission of vapour.

STE'ATITES, a kind of stone, composed of silex, iron and magnesia. Also called French chalk, Spanish chalk and soap rock.

STEATO'MA, *s.* [Gr.] matter in a wen composed of fat.

STE'DFAST. *a.* fast in a place; firm in resolution; constant.

STE'DFASTLY, *ad.* firmly; resolutely.

STE'DFASTNESS, *s.* constancy; firmness; resolution.

STEED, *s.* [*steda*, Sax.] a horse for state or war.

STEEL, *s.* [*stael*, Belg. *stal*, Sax.] iron purified in the fire with other ingredients, which render it white, and its grain closer and finer. Figuratively, weapons or armour. In medicine, chalibeate remedies. Proverbially, any thing hard.

STEEL, *a.* made of steel.

To **STEEL,** *v. a.* to point or edge with steel; to make hard, firm, or insensible.

STEE'LY, *a.* made of steel; hard; firm.

STEE'LYARD, *s.* a kind of balance for weighing.

STEEP, *a.* [*steap*, Sax.] difficult and dangerous to ascend or descend, because with very little slant.

STEEP, *s.* a precipice; an ascent almost perpendicular.

To **STEEP,** *v. a.* [*stippen*, Belg.] to soak long in liquor; to macerate; to dip; so imbue.

STEEPLE, (*steepl*) *s.* [*steopel*, or *stypel*, Sax.] by *steeple*, *spire*, and *tower*, are meant a high building raised above the main edifice; but *steeple* is more general; *spire* and *tower* more particular. *Steeple* implies the tower of a church, be it in what form soever. By *spire* is understood a steeple rising taper to the top. By *tower* is implied a square steeple. *Spire* and *tower*, then, are certain kinds of *steeples*. The *steeple* of St Thomas's church, Liverpool, is a *spire*; that of St. Mark's a *tower*. *Steeple* and *spire* are never applied but to churches. *Tower* is often made use of with respect to other large edifices.

STEE'PINESS, *s.* declivity; great descent.

STEER, *s.* [*stier*, Belg. *styre*, *steor*, or *stiore*, Sax.] a young bullock.

To **STEER,** *v. a.* [*stieren*, Belg. *steoran*, or *styran*, Sax.] to direct or guide in its passage. Neuterly, to direct a course at sea.

STEE'RAGE, *s.* the act of guiding a vessel in its course; that which guides any thing in its course; the stern or hinder part of a ship.

STEE'RSMAN, or **STEE'RSMATE,** *s.* one who steers or guides a vessel in its course; a pilot; one who chiefly conducts the affairs of a state.

STEGANOGRAPHIST, *s.* [from *steganos* secret, and *grapho* to write, Gr.] he who practises the art of secret writing.

STEGANO'GRAPHY, (*steganógrafy*) *s.* [from *steganos*, secret, and *grapho* to write, Gr.] the art of secret writing by characters or ciphers, known only to persons that correspond with each other.

STEGNO'SIS, *s.* [from *stegno* to cover, Gr.] a stopping up the pores of the body.

STEGNO'TICS, *s.* [from *stegno* to cover, Gr.] binding medicines, or such as produce costiveness.

STE'LLAR, *a.* [from *stella*, a star, Lat.] relating to the stars; full of stars; astral; starry.

STE'LLATE, *a.* [*stellatus*, from *stella* a star, Lat.] marked with spots like stars. In botany, plants having their leaves growing on the stalks at certain distances, in the form of a star.

STELLI'ONATE, *s.* [*stellionat*, Fr. from *stellio* a knave, Lat.] in law, a kind of crime which is committed by a deceitful selling a thing for otherwise than it really is; as if a man should sell that for his own estate which is the property of another.

STEM, *s.* [*stemma*, Lat.] a stalk or twig. A family; generation; pedigree; genealogy; race. The prow or forepart of a ship, from *stammen*, Swed.

To **SEEM,** *v. a.* [*stœmma*, Isl.] to oppose a current; to check, to keep back.

STENCH, *s.* [from *stencan*, Sax.] a stink; a bad smell. *Dryden* has used it for a good smell. "Clouds of sav'ry *stench* involve the sky."

To STENCH, *v. a.* to scent with a bad smell. To stop, to hinder; to flow; corruptedly from *stanch*.

STENO'GRAPHY, (*stenógrafy*) *s.* [from *stenos* secret, and *grapho* to write, Gr] the art of writing in secret characters; brachygraphy.

STENTOROPHO'NIC, *a.* [from *Stentor*, the Homerical herald, whose voice was as loud as that of fifty men, and *phoné* a voice, Gr.] loudly speaking or sounding.

To STEP, *v. n.* [*stappen*, Belg. *stæppan*, Sax.] to move by a single change or motion of the foot; to advance suddenly; to trace backwards or forwards in the mind; to take a short walk; to walk gravely, slowly, or resolutely.

STEP, *s.* [*stap*, Belg. *stæp*, Sax.] motion by moving one foot before another; a stair; round of a ladder; the space passed by a single remove of the foot, progression; act of advancing; a small space; the print of a foot; gait, manner of walking; action, or instance of conduct. In the plural, passage, or walk.

STEP, in composition, signifies one related to another only by marriage; from *steop*, Sax. of *stepan*, Sax. to deprive, or make an orphan; hence we meet with the words *step-daughter*, or *step-son*, as well as *step-mother*; that is, a daughter or son that are orphans, or have lost their own mother; and a person who by marriage is the mother of another that was an orphan, or had lost his or her mother by death.

STE'PHEN, earl of Bulloign, son to the earl of Blois, by Adela, the Conqueror's fourth daughter, though he had taken the oath of allegiance to Maud, daughter of Henry 1. in case he died without male issue, found means to supplant her, and to get the crown placed upon his own head. As he lived with the king, his uncle, in England, his good qualities gained him his affection in a high degree; so that he took pleasure in heaping favours on him, never imagining that he would attempt to set himself up in prejudice of his daughter. However, after prince William's death, Stephen, by the assistance of his brother Henry, bishop of Winchester, began to take measures to secure the crown to himself, but so secretly, that the king his uncle suspected nothing of the design. Being in Normandy with king Henry in his last illness, as soon as the king was dead he came over himself to forward his project by his presence. The bishop of Winchester had already gained over the archbishop of Canterbury and the bishop of Salisbury; and these three prelates had influence enough over all the rest of the clergy to bring them to declare for Stephen. This did the business, and so much the easier, as Maud was out of the kingdom; and such of the barons as were not of Stephen's party, seeing the bent of the clergy, durst not oppose the design. And so Stephen was declared king, and crowned 24 days after Henry's death, being 31 years old, 1135: and the bishops and nobles did not stick to break the oath they had thrice taken to Maud. In order to gain this important point, Stephen had been obliged to promise great things to the clergy and people, and that he would grant them more privileges than ever they enjoyed under the Norman kings. And as he was not without his fears from Maud and Geoffrey her husband, to secure the affections of his subjects, he soon after his coronation, convened a general assembly at Oxford, in which he signed a charter, acknowledging his being elected king by the clergy and people; confirming all the liberties, privileges, immunities of the church, and consenting that all ecclesiastical causes and persons should be tried by the clergy; promising not to meddle in any manner with the temporalities of vacant bishoprics, or estates belonging to ecclesiastics; abolishing all the game laws enacted since the conquest, and all the forest laws; and reviving the ancient Saxon laws. He moreover abolished Danegelt, which had been taken away by Edward the Confessor, but restored by the Norman kings. The king, to humour the barons, and thinking thereby to be the better secured from any attempts of the empress Maud, or any foreign invaders, permitted them to fortify their castles, and to build others upon their estates, so that in a little time there were above 1,000 fortified castles in the kingdom. Stephen began his reign in peace; but the fair scene was soon changed to a most furious and bloody civil war, which overspread all parts of the nation, and continued almost through his whole reign. In 1137, the Welsh made an irruption on the frontiers, and carried off a considerable booty; and in a battle near Cardigan, the king's troops were beaten, and above 3,000 slain on the spot. At the same time David, king of Scotland, invaded the northern counties of England, took Carlisle and Newcastle, and advanced as far as Durham. Stephen marched against him with a very numerous army; but this war was soon ended in a treaty of peace. It broke out again, indeed, more than once, the Scotch king taking advantage of the confusion in England to renew his incursion; but being defeated in a great battle by Thurstan, archbishop of York, and king Stephen, after having reduced his rebellious barons, marching into the north to chastise that monarch for his late insult, David not caring to run the hazard of another battle, sued for peace; and Stephen thought fit to agree to it. Robert, earl of Gloucester, natural brother to the empress, was at the head of the discontented barons who revolted, because the king had not rewarded them as they thought they deserved for placing him on the throne. The earl thinking matters ripe, went over to acquaint the empress, and wrote an abusive letter to Stephen, upbraiding him for the breach of his oath to Maud, and for drawing him into the same crime. To this he added a manifesto, wherein he treated the king as an usurper, and declared war against him. Stephen, without returning him any answer, confiscated his estate. The empress's party gained ground exceedingly; the earl of Gloucester came over and got possession of Bristol, and the revolt of the barons was like to have been general; so that Maud was invited over, whom they promised to own as their sovereign. But Stephen supported himself with such undaunted courage and resolution, that he crushed this dangerous insurrection for the present, and the earl of Gloucester had no other way to take but to go and press the empress to come over, in order to put new life into her party. The bishops knowing how much the king was obliged to them for his crown, extended their power to such a degree, amassed such immense wealth, and became so excessively proud and haughty, that the king grew jealous of them, and resolved, but impoliticly, considering his situation, to humble them, and took vigorous methods for that purpose, seizing the castles and treasures of several who had rendered themselves most obnoxious. This brought almost the whole clergy upon his back; and even his brother the bishop of Winchester turned against him, under pretence of standing up for the rights of the church. By this means a storm was raised, which, with some intermission, continued for several years. For the clergy's faction became so strong, that most of the lay lords came over to them, and the people generally every where deserted the king, and declared for the empress; so that none stuck to him but only a few of the barons, his foreign favourites, and his army of Flemings, Bretons, &c., which served him faithfully, though they were but ill paid. At this favourable juncture the empress Maud, with her brother the earl of Gloucester, came over in the year 1139, from which time a cruel civil war ensued. King Stephen in the midst of all, behaved with the greatest resolution, intrepidity, firmness, and constancy of mind, by which means he at last weathered the raging storm; but not with-

out being first brought as low as it is possible to conceive a sovereign prince to be. For after several other sieges, in 1140, the earl of Gloucester came so suddenly upon him, as he was besieging Lincoln, that a battle could not be avoided. Both sides fought with equal bravery for some time, but at last the royal army was totally routed and put to flight. The king was left almost alone, and on foot, in the field of battle, and defended himself with amazing valour even to the last extremity. His battle-axe was broken by the force of his blows, and afterwards his sword, scarce any thing but the hilt remaining in his hand; when he was knocked down on his knees with a stone, and a knight ran in, seized him by the helmet, and presented his sword to his throat, threatening to kill him if he would not surrender; which he still refused to do to any but the earl of Gloucester, who conducting him to the empress, she ordered him to be confined in Bristol castle, where, after he had been some time, he was even laid in irons. Never did any one bid fairer for the crown than the empress Maud did at this time. All England deserted the imprisoned king, except London and the county of Kent, where he had still some friends, by means of the queen his spouse, Eustace, his son, and William d'Ypres his favourite. The earl of Anjou at the same time got Normandy to acknowledge Maud for their sovereign. Thus Stephen's affairs seemed every where desperate; and the more so, as the empress, by promising the bishop of Winchester, then legate, the disposal of all church preferments, had gained him over to her party, who a little before had turned against her, and espoused the interest of the king his brother. But now this treacherous prelate having called a council at Winchester, by his private intrigues with the clergy, got them to choose Maud for their queen, and proceeded so far as to excommunicate all who adhered to the king. The Londoners at last giving way to the times, thought it expedient to declare for the empress, and preparations were even making for her coronation. But her haughty, imperious, and disobliging temper, with which she treated persons of all ranks, soon undid all again. She refused the Londoners the only thing they petitioned for, and which her father had promised, viz., to revive the laws of king Edward; which impolitic conduct drew upon her the ill-will of the citizens. She even disobliged the bishop of Winchester, by haughtily denying his request to confirm to his nephew Eustace the titles of earl of Mortagne and Boulogne. The consequence was, that he became her utter enemy, and as he had set her up, resolved now to use his utmost efforts to pull her down. He first, by his emissaries, got the Londoners to declare against her, and even brought them into a plot to seize her person, which she narrowly escaped, and leaving the city in a great fright, put herself at the head of her troops, attended by the earl of Gloucester, and marched to Winchester in order to seize the legate, but in vain. He slipt out at a gate on the other side of the town, and went and drew his friends together. The Kentish men having joined the Londoners, Stephen's queen, prince Eustace, and William d'Ypres, headed them and marched with all expedition to Winchester, where the empress had scarce time to get into the castle. Here she was besieged, but found means to march out with her troops, which were closely pursued by the king's, whilst the rest of the army was advancing to surround them. In the pursuit, the earl of Gloucester, intent on saving the empress, was himself taken prisoner, and conducted to Rochester. This procured king Stephen his liberty; for Maud, who had a great affection for the earl her brother, and could not well do without him, was obliged to exchange him for the king. Soon after the legate called a council at Westminster, where he excommunicated all Maud's adherents, as before he had those of the king his brother. Thus Stephen regained his liberty, 1141. But the war between him and Maud continued for several years, during which the empress's affairs visibly declined; till at last, the brave earl of Gloucester being dead, she, despairing of standing her ground much longer, about the year 1147, retired to Normandy, and left Stephen once more master of the whole kingdom. He then endeavoured to secure the crown after his death to his son Eustace, and even to get him crowned beforehand, but did not succeed in the attempt. After the departure of Maud, king Stephen was contriving how to repair the mischiefs the kingdom had suffered by so long a war. But he soon found a new rival in prince Henry, the eldest son of Maud, who was 16 years old, and of an enterprising genius. Having prepared matters, he landed in England with a considerable force, in 1152, and was immediately joined by several barons, who put into his hands 30 fortified castles. And now a second civil war, as furious as the first, was like to break out, and the two armies were just upon the point of engaging, when by the good offices of some of the nobility on each side, in a conference between the king and Henry on the opposite banks of the river Thames, near Wallingford, a truce was agreed upon; which being several times renewed, at last ended in a treaty of peace, (which was facilitated by prince Eustace's death,) by which Stephen was to enjoy the crown during life, and after his death Henry was to succeed him as his lawful heir. Soon after, Stephen performed the ceremony of adopting the young prince. Thus peace was restored, to the universal joy of the nation, and Stephen again applied himself to repair the miseries the war had occasioned; but death put a stop to his generous designs, which took him out of the world eleven months after the treaty with Henry, viz., on October 25th, 1154, in the 50th year of his age, and 19th of his reign. He was buried in the abbey of Feversham, which he had founded, near queen Maud his wife, only daughter and heir to the earl of Boulogne, and Eustace his son, who both died 1153. Stephen was a prince of great courage, fortitude, and activity; and might have reigned with the approbation of his people, had he not been harassed by the efforts of a powerful competitor, which obliged him to take such measures for his safety as were inconsistent with the dictates of honour, which indeed his ambition prompted him to forego in his first endeavours to ascend the throne. His necessities afterwards compelled him to infringe the charter of privileges he granted at his accession; and he was instigated by his jealousy and resentment, to commit the most flagrant outrages against gratitude and sound policy. His vices, as a king, seem to have been the effects of the troubles in which he was involved; for, as a man, he was brave, open, and liberal, and during the short calm that succeeded the tempests of his reign, he made a progress through the kingdom, published an edict to restrain all rapine and violence, and disbanded the foreign mercenaries who had preyed so long upon his people. But his character has been roughly handled, on account of the little regard he expressed for the clergy, and his usurpation of the throne from the immediate heir of blood.

STERCORA'CEOUS, *a.* [from *stercus* dung, Lat.] belonging to dung; partaking of the nature of dung.

STERCORA'TION, *s.* [from *stercus* dung, Lat.] the act of dunging; the act of manuring with dung.

STEREO'GRAPHY, (*stereógrafy*) *s.* [from *stereos* solid, and *grapho* to describe, Gr.] the art of representing solids on a plane.

STEREO'METRY, *s.* [from *stereos* solid, and *metreo* to measure, Gr.] a science teaching to measure solid bodies, or to find their solid contents.

STEREO'TOMY, [from *stereos* solid, and *temno* to cut, Gr.] the art or act of cutting solids, or making sections

thereof, as walls or other members in the profiles of architecture.

STEREOTYPE PRINTING, *s.* [*stereos* solid, and *typos* a type, Gr.] the art of printing books from pages cast in solid plates, instead of being composed of single moveable letters. This art, though known in Great Britain from the year 1725, owes its revival and improvement, in the present century, to the industry and ingenuity of earl Stanhope. But as plates admit of little alteration or correction, the art is chiefly applicable to works of great and constant sale, as Bibles, Prayer-books, &c. Mr. Ged, a silversmith at Edinburgh, first introduced stereotypes in 1750, and in 1785, Mr. Alexander Tilloch; after him Mr. Foulis stereotyped several books. And Didot, the celebrated French printer, adopted this improvement on a very extensive scale.

STE'RIL, *a.* [*stérile*, Fr., *sterilis*, Lat.] barren, or producing neither fruit nor children.

STERI'LITY, *s.* [*stérilité*, Fr., from *sterilis* barren, Lat.] barrenness; or want of power to produce fruit or offspring.

STE'RLING, *a.* [from *Easterlings*, originally employed in coinage] an epithet by which genuine English money is discriminated, having twenty shillings English to the pound. Genuine; having passed the test.

STE'RLING, *s.* English coin; standard money or rate.

STERN, *a.* [*styrn*, Sax.] severe in look or manners; truculent. Harsh; cruel; unrelenting. Afflictive; severe; sour; morose.

STERN, *s.* [*steor*, Sax.] the hind part of a ship; the ninder part of any thing; direction.

STE'RNLY; *ad.* severely; morosely.

STE'RNNESS, *s.* severity in look or manners.

STE'RNON, *s.* [Gr.] the breast-bone.

STERNUTA'TION, *s.* [from *sternuto* to sneeze often, Lat.] a convulsive shaking of the nerves and muscles, occasioned by an irritation of those in the nostrils; the act of sneezing.

STERNU'TATIVE, or STERNUTA'TORY, *a.* provoking sneezing.

STE'TIN, OLD, a handsome and well fortified sea-port town of Upper Saxony, capital of Prussian Pomerania; containing about 20,000 inhabitants. Here is a court of admiralty, a chamber of commerce, a college of physicians, a board of health, &c. In time of peace, it has a considerable trade with England, Holland, France, Spain, Denmark, Sweden, Dantzick, Lubeck, Hamburgh, &c. It has also a dock for building of ships. It is seated on the river Oder, which divides it into four parts, 74 miles W. of New Stetin, and 70 N. by E. of Berlin. Lat. 52. 35. N., long. 14. 8. E.

STE'VENAGE, a town of Hertfordshire, with a market on Wednesday. It is a good thoroughfare place, containing several inns, 12 miles N. N. W. of Hertford, and 31 N. by W. of London. Pop. 1859.

To STEW, *v. a.* [*estuver*, Fr.] to seethe any thing with a slow heat, and a small quantity of liquor. Neuterly, to be seethed in a small moist heat.

STEW, *s.* [*estuve*, Fr., *stufa*, Ital., *estafa*, Span.] a bagnio; a hot-house; a brothel; a bawdy-house. A store-pond or fish-pond.

STE'WARD, *s.* [*stiward*, Sax.] one who manages the affairs of another, particularly with respect to money.

STE'WARDSHIP, *s.* the office of a steward.

STEYNING, a town in Sussex, with a market on Wednesday. It is seated under the downs, and sends two members to parliament. It is 15 miles W. of Lewes, and 51 S. by W. of London. Pop. 1436.

STIBIAL, *a.* [from *stibium*, Lat.] antimonial. "*Stibial* or eruginous sulphur." *Harvey.*

STICK, *s.* [*sticca*, Sax., *stecco*, Ital., *steck*, Belg.] a thin and longish piece of wood; a walking staff.

To STICK, *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *stuck*; [*stican*, Sax.] to fatten on so that it may remain or adhere without falling off. To stab or pierce with a pointed instrument, from *stican*, Sax., or *steken*, Belg. Neuterly, to adhere to without falling off; to be inseparable; to remain in the memory; to stop in its passage; to be constant to; to hesitate; used with *at*; to be perplexed. *To stick out*, to be prominent with deformity; to refuse compliance.

To STI'CKLE, (*stickl*) *v. n.* to take part with one side or another; to contend with obstinacy; to trim; to play fast and loose between opposites.

STI'CKLEBACK, *s.* a small fish found in great quantities in the fens of Lincolnshire, and some of the rivers flowing from them, also in new dug ditches.

STI'CKLER, *s.* one that is busy in public affairs; one who is zealous in the cause he espouses; a sidesman to a fencer; a second to a duellist; a judge of a combat.

STI'CKY, *a.* fastening itself to any thing it touches; adhesive; viscous; glutinous.

STIFF, *a.* [*stiff*, Dan., *stif*, Sax., *styf*, Swed. *stijf*, Belg.] not easy to be bent, or put out of form by the touch; rigid; inflexible; not easily subdued; obstinate; formal; hardy; strong; stubborn; pertinacious; rigorous; harsh; constrained.

To STI'FFEN, *v. a.* [*stifian*, Sax.] to make stiff, or hard to be bent; to make obstinate, inflexible, rigid, unpliant, hard. Neuterly, to grow stiff or rigid; to become unpliant; to grow hard; to grow obstinate.

STI'FFLY, *ad.* in a stubborn, obstinate, and inflexible manner.

STIFFNE'CKED, *a.* obstinate, stubborn, contumacious.

STI'FFNESS, *s.* hardness; rigidity. Tension. Obstinacy; stubbornness.

To STI'FLE (*stifl*) *v. a.* [*estoufer*, Fr.] to smother for want of air, to suffocate; to keep in; to extinguish; to suppress or conceal.

STI'GMA, *s.* [Lat.] a brand with a hot iron; a mark of infamy. In botany, the upper part of the pointal. See SUMMIT.

To STI'GMATIZE, *v. a.* [*stigmatiser*, Fr.] to mark with a brand; to disgrace; to mark with infamy or reproach.

STILE, *s.* [*stigele*, Sax.] a set of steps by which a person may pass from one enclosure to another; a pin in a sundial which forms the shadow; from *stile*, Fr. See STYLE.

STILE'TTO, *s.* [Ital.] a small dagger of which the blade is not edged, but round, with a sharp point.

To STILL, *v. a.* [*stillan*, Sax., *stillen*, Belg.] to silence; to make silent; to quiet or appease; to calm.

STILL, *a.* [*stil*, Belg.] silent, without noise, quiet, calm; motionless.

STILL, *s.* a state of calmness and silence; a vessel used in distilling; an alembic.

STILL, *ad.* [*stille*, Sax.] to this time inclusive; nevertheless; continually; after that.

To STILL, *v. a.* See DISTIL.

STILLA'TORY, *s.* an alembic; a vessel in which distillation is performed. The room where stills are placed.

STI'LLBORN, *a.* dead born.

STI'LLICIDE, *s.* [from *stilla* a drop, and *cado* to fall, Lat.] a succession of drops.

STILLICI'DIOUS, *a.* falling in drops.

STI'LLNESS, *s.* the state of being free from motion or noise; calmness; quiet; silence; taciturnity.

STI'LTS, *s.* [*styltor*, Swed.] sticks with straps, in which boys put their feet, and raise themselves to walk in.

To STIMULA'TE, *v. a.* [*stimulo*, Lat.] to prick or goad

to incline to action by some forcible motive. In physic, to excite a quick sensation, and a derivation towards the part.

STIMULA'TION, *s.* [*stimulatio*, Lat.] the act of inciting to action, excitement; the act of inciting a quick sensation.

To STING, *v. a.* preter. *stung*, part. pass. *stang* and *stung*; [*stingan*, Sax.] to pierce or prick with a pointed dart infected with venom; to infuse venom into; to put to great pain or torture.

STING, *s.* a sharp and venomous point with which some animals are armed; any thing that gives pain; the last verse of an epigram, conveying some sharp or pointed thought.

STI'NGINESS, (the *g* pron. like *j*) *s.* covetousness; niggardliness; avarice.

STI'NGO, *s.* [from the sharpness of its taste] old strong beer. A cant word.

STI'NGY, (the *g* pron. like *j*) *a.* covetous; loth to give or lend.

To STINK, preter. *stank* or *stunk*; [*stincken*, Belg. *stinian*, Sax.] to be putrefied, and cause a bad scent.

STINK, *s.* an offensive smell.

STI'NKARD, *s.* a stinking nasty fellow.

STI'NKPOT, *s.* an artificial composition offensive to the smell.

To STINT, *v. a.* [*stynta*, Swed., *stunta*, Isl.] to bound; to limit; to restrain; to stop; to give sparingly, or confine to short allowance.

STINT, *s.* limit; bound; restraint. A proportion assigned.

STI'PEND [*stipendium*, Lat.] wages or settled pay.

STIPE'NDIARY, *s.* [*stipendiaire*, Fr.] one who performs any service for a settled payment.

STIPE'NDIARY, *a.* [from *stipendium* wages, Lat.] receiving salaries; performing any service for a stated price.

STI'PTIC, or STI'PTICAL, *a.* See STYPTIC.

To STI'PULATE, *v. n.* [from *stipulor*, Lat.] to settle or make a bargain on certain terms; to contract; to covenant.

STIPULA'TION, *s.* [Fr. from *stipulor* to contract, Lat.] an agreement; a covenant; a bargain.

To STIR, (usually pron. *stür*) *v. a.* [*stirian*, Sax.] to move or remove from its place; to incite; to instigate; to agitate, or put the parts of a fluid in motion, by keeping something continually moving between them. *To stir up*, to put in action, to incite or provoke. Neuterly, to move one's self; to be in motion; to rise out of bed.

STIR, (*stür*) *s.* [*stur* a battle, Run.] a tumult, bustle, or public commotion; agitation, conflicting passion.

STI'RIA, a province of Germany, in the circle of Austria, with the title of a duchy. It is bounded on the N. by the archduchy of Austria; on the E. by Hungary; on the S. by Carniola; and on the W. by Carinthia, and the archbishopric of Saltzburg; being 125 miles in length, and 17 in breadth. It is said to contain 22 cities, 95 towns, 338 castles, 15 convents, and 200,000 inhabitants. Though it is a mountainous country, yet there is a great deal of land fit for tillage, and the soil is so good that the inhabitants never are in want of corn. It contains mines of very good iron, whence the arms made here are in great esteem. The women differ greatly from the Austrians, and are very plain and downright. They have all swellings on their throats, called bronchoceles. The men are also very simple, and are very zealous worshippers of the Virgin Mary. They delight to sit at home, in the chimney-corner, never troubling their heads about foreign affairs. The chief town is Gratz.

STI'RIOUS, *a.* [from *stiria* an icicle, Lat.] hanging in drops like icicles.

STI'RLING, an ancient town of Scotland, the capital of Stirlingshire. It is seated on the S. side of the Frith of Forth, on a hill, which rising from the E. terminates abruptly in a steep rock. On this rock is an ancient castle, which was often the residence of the kings of Scotland. The outside of the palace, which is now converted into barracks, is richly and curiously adorned with various grotesque figures. From the castle is a fine view of the windings of the Forth, which are so numerous, that the distance from Stirling to Alloa is above 20 miles by water, although only four by land. The church of Stirling is a magnificent Gothic structure, which serves for two separate places of worship. In this town and its neighbourhood are flourishing manufactures of carpets, as also of coarse shalloons and cottons; but that of tartans is on the decline. Stirling is commodiously seated, being a pass between the N. and S. parts of Scotland, but with such a difficult navigation of its river that only small vessels can come up to the town. It is 30 miles N. W. of Edinburgh. Pop. 8340.

STI'RLINGSHIRE, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N. and N. E. by Perthshire and Clackmannanshire, on the E. by the Frith of Forth, and the county of Linlithgow, on the S. by Lanerkshire, and on the W. by Dumbartonshire. It is about 36 miles in length, 8 or 9 in its general breadth, and not more than 13 in its greatest. The S. parts are mountainous, but the parts about the Forth are fertile, and abound in coals. The principal rivers are the Forth, (which receives a great number of smaller streams) Carron, and Avon; besides which, the new canal from Glasgow runs through this county to the Carron mouth. The principal towns are Stirling and Falkirk. Pop. 82179.

STI'RRER, *s.* one who is in motion; one who puts in motion; an instigator. A stirrer up; an inciter.

STIRRUP, *s.* [*stirap*, or *stigerap*, Sax.] an iron hoop hung by a strap, assisting an horseman in mounting his horse, and in sitting on the saddle.

To STITCH, *v. a.* [*sticke*, Dan., *sticken*, Belg.] to sew on with the needle; to join by sewing. *To stitch up*, to mend something rent. Neuterly, to perform needle-work.

STITCH, *s.* a single pass of a needle and thread through any thing; a sharp pin, from *stician*, Sax.

STI'TCHWORT, *s.* a genus of plants, of which there are three species, viz., the broad-leaved, greater, and lesser stitchwort. The blossoms are white.

STI'THY, *s.* [*stith* hard, Sax.] an anvil.

To STIVE, *v. a.* [said to be of the same original as *stew*] to stuff up close; to make hot and sultry for want of vent.

STIVER, *s.* [Belg.] a Dutch coin about the value of a halfpenny.

STO'AKER, (*stōker*) *s.* one who looks after fires, and keeps them up.

STOCCA'DO, (*stōkado*) *s.* [from *stocco* a rapier, Ital.] a thrust with the rapier.

STOCK, *s.* [*stock*, Belg., *stoc*, Sax.] the trunk or body of a plant or tree; a log; a person remarkably stupid; the handle of any thing; the frame on which a ship is supported while building; a close neckcloth; a race, lineage, family, ancestry; the fund with which a person carries on trade; goods employed in trade; quantity, store; a fund established by the government.

To STOCK, *v. a.* to store, to lay in stock; to put in the stocks.

STO'CKBRIDGE, a town of Hampshire, chiefly noted for wheelrights and carpenters. It has some good inns, being a considerable thoroughfare on the S. W. road from London, and is 9 miles N. W. of Winchester, 15 E. of Salisbury, and 66 W. S. W. of London. Market on Thursday. Fairs on Holy Thursday, July 10th, and October 17th, for all cattle, especially sheep. Pop. 851.

STO'CKDOVE, *s.* the ring-dove.

STOCKHOLM.

LONDON, PUB. [illegible] BY THOMAS KELLY PATERNOSTER ROW

STO'CKFISH, *s.* dried cod, so called from its hardness.

STO'CKGILLYFLOWER, *s.* a garden plant.

STO'CKHOLM, the capital of Sweden, in a situation remarkable for its romantic scenery. It is very long and irregular, being built on seven small rocky islands, from one of which the city takes its name, (between the Baltic and the Malar lake) besides which it contains two peninsulas. Between these several parts of the city a communication is formed by means of bridges. A variety of contrasted and beautiful views are formed by numerous rocks of granite, rising boldly from the surface of the water, partly bare and craggy, and partly dotted with houses, or feathered with wood. The harbour is an inlet of the Baltic; the water, of a blackish colour, is of such depth, that ships of the largest burden can approach the quay. At the extremity of the harbour, several streets rise one above another, in the form of an amphitheatre; and the palace, a magnificent building, crowns the summit. The arsenal contains many curiosities, among which are an immense number of standards, and other military trophies, taken from the Imperialists, Poles, Russians, and Danes. Except in the suburbs, where some houses are of wood, painted red, the buildings are mostly of stone, or brick stuccoed white, and built on piles. A royal Academy of Sciences was instituted here in 1741; here is also a royal Academy of Painting and Sculpture. In Stockholm are manufactures of glass, china, woollen, silk, linen, &c. The inhabitants are estimated at 80,000. The court formerly resided at Upsal, but removed here in the last century. It is 200 miles N. E. of Copenhagen, 625 N. W. of Vienna, 625 W. of Moscow, 750 N. E. of Paris, 900 N. E. of London, and 1,200 N. W. of Constantinople. Long. 19. 80. E, lat. 59. 20. N.

STO'CKING, *s.* the covering of the leg.

STO'CKJOBBER, *s.* a low mercenary wretch, who gets money by buying and selling in the funds.

STO'CKLOCK, *s.* a lock fixed in wood.

STO'CKPORT, a town of Cheshire, seated on the river Mersey, over which it has a bridge that leads into Lancashire, and connected with the late extensive inland navigations, 7 miles S. E. of Manchester, and 179 N. N. W. of London. Standing on uneven ground, it is generally ill built, but is, however, a town of good entertainment. Its population fluctuates from 50 to 60,000 inhabitants, according to the state of its manufactories, which are very considerable, and include the business of cotton and printed goods, with a few silk-mills, and a share of hat-making for the London market. Market on Friday. 2 memb. to parlt.

STOCKS, *s.* (common without the singular) among shipcarpenters, is a frame of timber to build ships upon. Also, a wooden machine, to confine the legs of offenders, by way of punishment.

STOCKSTI'LL, *ad.* as motionless as a log.

STO'CKTON, a clean, well-built, and well-paved town of Durham, containing a handsome town-hall, a spacious market-place, excellent enclosed shambles for butchers' meat, and about 8,400 inhabitants; with manufactures of sail-cloth, corduroys, thicksets, and other articles in cotton, and of linen damasks, in which last branch some considerable improvements have been made here. The ships built at this place are admired for their beauty and strength; abundance of fine salmon is caught in the river, and carried to York, Leeds, &c. Stockton is a member port of Newcastle, and is seated on a point of land like an island, about 8 miles from the German Ocean, and on the river Tees, over which it has a fine stone bridge of 5 elliptical arches. 22 miles S. E. by E. of Durham, and 249 N. of London. Markets on Wednesday and Saturday.

STO'ICK, *s.* a follower of the sect of Zeno. This sect received its name from *stoa*, Gr., a porch, because Zeno taught his disciples in a common porch of the city of Athens. They held the doctrine of the neutrality of external things.

STOKE, or STOAK, in the names of places, comes from *stocce*, Sax., the stock or body of a tree.

STOKEGOMER, a town of Somersetshire, whose market is disused. It is 26 miles W. of Wells, and 152 W. by S. of London. Pop. 1294.

STO'KESLEY, a town in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, consisting chiefly of one well-built street, about half a mile long. It is seated in a fruitful tract, called Allertonshire, watered by the river Wisk, near the source of the Tees, among several other small streams, a few miles E. of Yarum, 36 N. of York, and 237 N. by W. of London. Pop. 2376, market on Saturday, and a large fair for horned cattle, horses, and linen, on the Saturday before Trinity Sunday.

STOLE, *s.* [*stola*, Lat.] a long vest or robe. *Groom of the stole*, is the head officer belonging to the king's bedchamber.

STOLE, preter. of STEAL.

STO'LEN, part. pass. of STEAL.

STOLI'DITY, *s.* [*stolidité*, Fr., from *stolidus* foolish Lat.] foolishness; want of sense; stupidity; folly.

STO'MACH, (*stómak*) *s.* [*stomachus*, Lat., *estomac*, Fr.] that part of the body in which the food is digested; appetite, hunger or desire of food; inclination, anger; sullenness, or resentment; haughtiness or pride.

To STO'MACH, (*stómak*) *v. n.* [*stomachor*, Lat.] to resent; to remember with anger and malignity. Neuterly, to be angry.

STO'MACHER, *s.* an ornamental covering worn by women in the front of their stays.

STOMA'CHIC, or STOMA'CHICAL, (*stomákik*, or *stomákikal*) *a.* relating to the stomach; good for the stomach.

STOMA'CHICS, (*stomákiks*) *s.* [from *stomachus* the stomach, Lat.] medicines that strengthen the stomach, and cause an appeeite.

STONE, a town of Staffordshire with commodious inns, seated on the river Trent, by which it communicates with all the great inland navigations, 7 miles N. of Stafford, and 140 N. W. of London. Market on Tuesday. Pop. 7808.

STONE, *s.* [*stan*, Sax., *staine*, Goth., *steen*, Belg.] a gem or precious stone; the hard covering of the kernel of a fruit; a funeral monument. In natural history, stones are defined to be essentially compound fossils, and soluble in water or oil, not at all ductile; of which there are various sorts In medicine, it is a stony or terrestrial concretion in any of the urinary passages, which occasions a difficulty in making water, and a pain in the small of the back, or about the os pubis. *Stone* also denotes a certain quantity or weight. A stone of meat is 8 pounds; of wool, 14 pounds; horseman's weight, 14 pounds. *To leave no stone unturned*, is to do every thing that can be done towards the success of an undertaking. *Stone* is also used by way of exaggeration; as, "*stone* dead."

STONE, *a.* made of stone.

To STONE, *v. a.* to hit or kill with stones; to harden.

STO'NEBREAK, the English saxifrage.

STO'NECRAY, a distemper in hawks.

STO'NECROP, *s.* in botany, the sedum of Linnæus. There are two species, the orpine and round-leaved. They are found on walls, and flower in July and August.

STO'NECUTTER, *s.* one whose trade is to hew stones.

STO'NEFERN, *s.* a plant.

STO'NEFLY, *s.* an insect.

STO'NEFRUIT, *s.* fruit of which the seed is covered with a hard shell enveloped in a pulp.

STONE-HA'VEN, or *STONE-HIVE*, a fishing town of

Scotland, in the shire of Mearns, with a good harbour, secured by a stone pier. It is 17 miles S. of Aberdeen, and 89 N. of Edinburgh.

STO'NEHAWK, *s.* a sort of hawk.

STO'NEHENGE, a remarkable monument of antiquity, situated on Salisbury Plain. It stands on the summit of a hill, which rises with a very gentle ascent; and consists of stones of enormous size, placed upon one another in a circular form; many of which are really stupendous, and cannot fail of filling the beholder with surprise and admiration. All the stones, added together, make just 140. One, at the upper end, which is fallen down, and broken in half, measures, according to Dr. Hales, 25 feet in length, 7 in breadth, and, at a medium, 3 and a half in thickness. The stones are supposed to have been brought from the Grey Weathers, upon Marlborough Downs, but the difficulty in bringing them hither, and especially in laying them one upon another, is inconceivable, as no mechanical powers now known are sufficient to raise those that lie across to their present extraordinary situation. It is supposed to have been a temple belonging to the ancient Druids. Stonehenge is 2 miles W. of Amesbury, and 6 N. N. W. of Salisbury.

STO'NEHORSE, *s.* a horse not castrated.

STO'NELY, a town of Warwickshire, situated on the N. bank of the Stow, near its confluence with the Avon, 4 miles S. of Coventry, and 88 N. N. W. of London. Market on Thursday.

STO'NEPIT, *s.* a quarry; a pit where stone is dug.

STO'NEWORT, *s.* a plant with the chive and pointal in separate flowers. There are five British species.

STO'NY, *a.* made or full of stones; hard; unrelenting.

STO'NY STRATFORD, a town of Buckinghamshire, with a market on Friday. It is a good thoroughfare town, contains two parish churches, and has several good inns; 18 miles N. W. of Dunstable, and 53 N. N. W. of London.

STOOD, the preter. of STAND.

STOOK, *s.* a shock of corn, containing twelve sheaves.

STOOL, *s.* [*stol*, Sax. *stæl*, Belg. *stols*, Goth.] a seat without a back; evacuation by purging medicines.

STOO'MING OF WINE, *s.* is the putting bags of herbs or other ingredients into it.

To STOOP, *v. n.* [*stuypen*, Belg. *stupian*, Sax.] to bend downwards or forwards. Figuratively, to yield or submit. To condescend. To descend.

STOOP, *s.* the act of stooping. A vessel of liquor, from *stoope*, Belg.

To STOP, *v. a.* [*stoppen*, Belg.] to hinder in moving or action; to regulate musical strings with the fingers; to put an end to motion or action; to close any aperture; to suppress; to impede; to put the points to several branches of a sentence in writing; to refuse. Neuterly, to cease from motion or action; to refuse payment, or become a bankrupt.

STOP, *s.* a delay; a stay; a hinderance or obstruction of action or motion; interruption; obstacle; impediment; a point used in dividing sentences; regulation of musical chords or strings.

STO'PPAGE, *s.* the act of stopping; the state of being stopped.

STO'PPLE, (*stópl*) *s.* something by which the mouth of a bottle or vessel is stopped.

STO'RAX, *s.* [*styrax*, Lat.] a plant; a resinous and odoriferous gum.

STORE, *s.* [*stór* much, Run.] plenty, or a large number or quantity; provisions; a stock laid by or reserved; a magazine, a storehouse.

To STORE, *v. a.* to supply or furnish in large quantities for a future time; to lay up or hoard.

STORGE', (the *g* pron. hard) *s.* [from *stergo* to love, Gr.] instinct or natural affection, which most animals have for their young.

STORK, *s.* [*storc*, Sax.] a bird of passage, famous for the regularity of its departure. Its beak and legs are long and red; it feeds upon serpents, frogs, and insects; its plumage would be quite white, were not the extremity of its wings, and also some part of its head and thighs, black; it sits for thirty days, and lays but four eggs; they go away in the middle of August and return in spring.

STORM, *s.* [*storm*, Sax. and Belg., *ystorm*, Brit., *storma*, Ital.] a tempest; a violent agitation of the wind; a commotion in the elements; a violent assault on a fortified place; violence of passion, misery, or distress; sedition, popular tumult; tumultuous force.

To STORM, *v. a.* to attack by open force. Neuterly, to raise tempests; to rage; to fume, to be loudly angry.

STO'RMY, *a.* tempestuous, boisterous; violent; passionate.

STO'RNAWAY, a town of Scotland, in the isle of Lewis, and one of the Western Islands. It has a harbour called Loch Stornaway, on the east side of the island.

STO'RTFORD, a town of Hertfordshire, with a market on Thursday. It is called by some, Bishops' Stortford, and is 12 miles N. E. of Hertford, and 30 N. of London.

STORY, *s.* [*storie*, Belg., *stoer*, Sax., *histōria*, Gr.] a history; an account of things past, generally applied to a relation of trifling and fictitious things. A floor, or flight of rooms, from *stor* a place, Sax.

To STO'RY, *v. a.* to relate any transaction either real or fictitious; to range one under another.

STO'RYTELLER, *s.* one who relates tales in conversation; an historian, in contempt.

STOVE, *s.* [*stove*, Belg. *stofoa*, Sax.] a hot-house, or room made warm by art; a place in which fire is made.

To STOUND, *v. n.* [*stunde* I grieved, Isl.] to be in pain or sorrow. Used by Spenser for *stunned*.

STUND, *s.* sorrow; astonishment; hour; season.

STOUR, a river which flows into the Avon; also a river in Kent, which flows by Canterbury, and enters the sea; also a river forming the boundary between Essex and Suffolk; also a river in Staffordshire, which passes Stourbridge and enters the Severn opposite Stourport.

STO'URBRIDGE, a well-built town of Worcestershire, noted for its considerable glass and iron-works, (here being about 10 glass-houses, in which are made drinking-glasses, bottles, &c.) It has also a manufactory of cloth, and especially fine frieze. It is 22 miles N. of Worcester, and 125 N. W. of London. Pop. 6148.

STOU'RBRIDGE, or *Sturbich*, the name of a field near Cambridge, noted for its famous fair, kept annually on the 18th of September, which continues a fortnight. A great many tradesmen go thither from London, as well as from other parts; and the commodities are horses, hops, iron, wool, leather, cheese, and many other things.

STOUT, *a.* [*stout*, Belg.] strong; brave; courageous; intrepid; lusty; firm, or able to bear a great weight; bold; pertinacious.

STOU'TLY, *ad.* lustily; boldly; obstinately.

STOU'TNESS, *s.* bodily strength; bravery; intrepidity; boldness; fortitude; obstinacy; stubbornness.

STOW, (*stō*) a town of Gloucestershire with a market on Thursday. Some call it Stow-on-the-Would, and it is not only seated on a bleak hill, but it is destitute of wood and water. It is 8 miles S. by W. of Camden, and 81 W. by N. of London. Pop. 1810.

To STOW, (*stō*) [*stowen*, Belg.] to lap up; to put in a proper place; to reposit in order.

STO'WAGE, (*stō-aje*) *s.* money paid for laying up goods; the place where goods are laid up or reposited.

STOWE, in the names of places, is derived from *stor*, a place, Sax.

STO'WEY, a town of Somersetshire, 22 miles W. of Wells, and 145 W. by S. of London. Market on Tuesday.

STO'WMARKET, a large, handsome town of Suffolk, so called to distinguish it from towns of the same name, in other parts of this country. It is seated between the branches of the rivers Gipping and Orwell, has a large manufactory of woollen stuffs, and its cherries are thought to be the finest in England. It is 12 miles N. W. of Ipswich, and 75 N. N. E. of London. Market on Thursday.

STRA'BISM, *s.* [*strabisme*, Fr., *strabismus*, Lat.] a squinting; a distortion of the eyes.

To STRA'DDLE, (*strádl*) *v. n.* [from *stride*] to stand or walk with the feet at a wide distance from each other.

To STRA'GGLE, (*strágl*) *v. n.* [perhaps from *stravviare*, Ital.] to wander without any direction, to ramble, to rove; to forsake company; to exuberate, to shoot too far.

STRA'GGLER, *s.* a wanderer; a rover; one who rambles without any settled direction.

STRAIGHT, (the *gh* is mute in this and the following words; when this word is opposed to crooked, it should be written *straight*; but when opposed to broad or wide, *strait*) *a.* not crooked. Narrow; close. Tense; tight.

STRAIGHT, *ad.* [*strack*, Belg.] immediately; without delay; directly; straightways.

To STRAI'GHTEN, *v. a.* to reduce from a crooked to a straight figure or shape.

STRAI'GHTNESS, *s.* the quality of not being crooked; rectitude.

STRAI'GHTWAY, or STRAI'GHTWAYS, *ad.* immediately.

To STRAIN, *v. a.* [*estreindre*, Fr.] to squeeze, or force liquor through by squeezing; to filter; to weaken by overstretching; to put to its utmost strength; to squeeze in an embrace; to pull or force tight; to constrain. Neuterly, to make violent efforts; to be filtered by compression.

STRAIN, *s.* a weakness caused by stretching a ligament too much; style or manner of speaking; song or sound. Race, generation, descent, from *strenge*, Sax. Rank; turn; tendency; hereditary or natural disposition; manner of speech or action.

STRA'INER, *s.* an instrument used in clearing liquors from foulness by filtration.

STRAIT, *a.* [*estroit*, Fr.] narrow, opposed to *wide*; close; intimate; rigorous; difficult; distressful.

STRAIT, *s.* a narrow passage of the sea, whereby two parts of the ocean are united; distress or difficulty.

To STRAIT, *v. a.* to reduce to difficulties.

To STRAI'TEN, *v. a.* to make narrow; to contract, to confine; to make tight; to stretch; to deprive of necessary room; to distress, or perplex.

STRAI'TLY, *ad.* narrowly; strictly; rigorously.

STRAI'TNESS, *s.* narrowness; difficulty; strictness, rigour; distress; scarcity, want.

STRAKE, *s.* a long mark; a streak. See STREAK.

STRA'LSUND, a sea-port town of Upper Saxony, capital of Swedish Pomerania. It was very strong, being so surrounded by the sea, and the lake Francen, that it is only accessible by bridges, and had besides very good fortifications. The harbour is separated from the Isle of Rugen by a narrow strait. It was the residence of the king's governor-general, and the place where the war-office was kept, and the states held their meetings. But on August 21, 1807, the Swedes were driven out of this town, and the island adjoining, by the French; but which were afterwards restored. It is 40 miles N. E. of Gustrow. Lat. 54. 47. N., long. 13. 28. E.

STRAND, *s.* [*strand*, Sax., *strande*, Belg., *strend*, Isl.] the land which borders on the sea or a river; a bank or shore. Also, the twist of a rope.

To STRAND, *v. a.* to drive or force upon the shallows or shore.

STRANGE, *a.* [*estrange*, Fr.] foreign; remote; not domestic; unacquainted; wonderful; odd, irregular, uncommon; unknown; uncommonly good or bad; surprising.

STRANGE, *interj.* used as an expression of wonder or surprise.

STRA'NGELY, *ad.* with some relation to foreigners; wonderfully; with a degree of dislike.

STRA'NGENESS, *s.* foreignness; uncommunicativeness; shyness; uncouthness; mutual dislike; wonderfulness.

STRA'NGER, *s.* [*estranger*, Fr.] a foreigner; one of another country; one with whom we have no acquaintance; a guest

To STRA'NGLE, (*strángl*) *v. a.* [*strangulo*, Lat.] to choak; to suffocate; to throttle; to kill by hindering a person from breathing; to hinder from birth or appearance; to suppress.

STRA'NGLER, *s.* he that strangles.

STRA'NGLES, (*stránglz*) *s.* [no singular] a disease in horses, attended with a running at the nose; the glanders.

STRANGULA'TION, *s.* suffocation; the act of strangling.

STRAN'GURY, or STRA'NGUARY, *s.* [from *stranx* a drop, and *ouron* urine, Gr., *strangurie*, Fr.] a disease wherein a person is forcibly inclined to make urine, but cannot do it, unless drop by drop, and then with great pain.

STRANRA'VER, a town of Scotland, in the shire of Galloway, 9 miles N. W. of Glenluce, and 121 W. of Edinburgh.

STRAP, *s.* [*stroppe*, Belg., *stroppa*, Ital.] a narrow slip of cloth or leather. Among surgeons, it is a kind of band to stretch out members in setting broken or disjointed bones. Among mariners, it is a rope spliced about a block, with an eye to fasten it.

STRAPPA'DO, *s.* [Ital.] a kind of rack, the criminal being drawn up on high, with his arms tied backwards. Chastisement by blows.

STRA'PPING, *a.* of a large bulk or size, applied to men or women; lusty; jolly; stately.

STRA'SBURGH, a city of France, capital of the department of the Lower Rhine. It is situated at the confluence of the rivers Ill and Brush, over the former of which there are 8 bridges of communication. The bridge over the Rhine is of wood, and 3,900 feet in length. It is supported in the middle by an island, on which is a strong fortification. The inhabitants, exclusive of the garrison, are estimated at 60,000. Here are 6 gates, and 200 streets, which, in general, are narrow; but the great street, and two others, are regular and handsome; and the public buildings are elegant. In the cathedral is a clock, of admirable mechanism, which shews the motions of the constellations, the revolutions of the sun and moon, the days of the week, the hours, &c. Another curiosity in this cathedral is its pyramidical tower, uniting, in its workmanship, delicacy with solidity. It is 549 feet high, and is ascended by 635 steps. It is 255 miles E. of Paris. Lat. 48. 35. N., long. 7. 51. E.

STRA'TA, *s.* [plural of *stratum*, Lat.] beds or layers of different kinds of earth.

STRA'TAGEM, *s.* [from *stratos* an army, and *ago* to lead, Gr.] an artifice or trick by which an enemy is deceived in war; a trick by which some advantage is gained.

STRATFORD, FENNY, a town in Buckinghamshire,

seated on the celebrated Roman way, called Watling Street, 12 miles E. of Buckingham, and 46 N. W. of London. Market on Monday. Pop. 635.

STRA'TFORD-UPON-AVON, a town of Warwickshire, seated on the river Avon, which is navigable to the town in barges, and over which it has a handsome stone bridge, with 13 great and 6 small arches, and a long causeway at the W. end of it, walled on both sides. It is memorable as the birth-place of Shakspeare, who was buried here in 1616, and whose monument stands near the furthermost corner of the church. It has a considerable trade in corn, and malt, of which last it makes abundance, and is 8 miles S. W. of Warwick, and 94 N. W. of London. Market on Thursday. Pop. 3490.

STRATHNA'VER, the most northern county of Scotland, bounded on the N. by the Ocean; on the E. by Caithness; on the S. by Sutherland; and on the W. partly by Ross, and partly by the Ocean. Pop. 3597.

To STRA'TIFY, *v. a.* [from *stratum*, Lat.] to range in beds or layers.

STRATO'CRACY, *s.* [*stratos* an army, and *cratos* government, Gr.] military government; a state governed by the army.

STRA'TTON, a town of Cornwall, seated between two rivulets, which here unite, and fall into the sea at a small distance. It is 18 miles N. W. of Launceston, and 221 W. by S. of London. Market on Tuesday. Pop. 1613.

STRA'TUM, *s.* [Lat.] a bed or layer of different kinds of earth.

STRAW, *s.* [*streow*, Sax.] the stalk of corn after it is thrashed; any thing proverbially worthless.

STRA'WBERRY, *s.* a well-known fruit. In botany, the fragaria of Linnæus. There are two British species, viz., the wood and barren strawberry. They have white flowers coming out in April.

STRA'WBERRY-TREE, *s.* the arbutus of Linnæus. There are three English species, viz., the common, mountain, and perennial. The first species is common in our gardens on account of the beautiful appearance of its fruit.

STRA'WCOLOURED, *a.* of a light yellow.

STRA'WY, *a.* made of straw; consisting of straw.

STRAY, *s.* a beast that has strayed or wandered from its pasture or owner; act of wandering or going astray.

To STRAY, *v. n.* [*stroe*, to scatter, Dan.] to rove; to wander; to rove without any certain discretion; to go out of the way beyond proper bounds; to go astray. Figuratively, to err; to deviate from the right.

STREAK, (*streek*) *s.* [*streke*, Belg., *strice*, Sax., *stricia*, Ital.] a line of colour or hue different from that of the ground.

To STREAK, (*streek*) *v. a.* to mark with a line of different colour from that of the ground; to variegate; in colours, to stripe; to dapple.

STRE'AKINESS, (*streékiness*) *s.* the quality of being full of lines of different colours.

STRE'AKY, (*streéky*) *a.* abounding with streaks; striped; diversified by various colours.

STREAM, (*streem*) *v. n.* [*stream*, Sax.] running water; a current; any thing issuing in a current from a head or source.

To STREAM, (*streem*) *v. n.* [*streyma*, Isl.] to flow or run like water from a fountain or aperture; to be overflown.

STRE'AMER, (*streémer*) *s.* an ensign; a flag; a pennon; any thing flowing loosely from a stock, as the pennon of a ship.

STRE'AMY, *a.* abounding in running water; flowing with a current.

STREET, *s.* [*stræt*, Sax. and Belg.] a paved way, or wide passage, between two rows of houses; a public way or place.

STREE'TWALKER, *s.* a prostitute who walks the streets to entice the unwary and lewd.

STRENGTH, *s.* [*strength*, Sax.] force, vigour, or power of body or mind; the quality of liquors which renders them intoxicating; support; an armament. SYNON. *Strength* is chiefly owing to the construction of the muscles. A little man is often *stronger* than a greater. *Robustness* carries with it an idea of lustiness, is less subject to infirmities, and much owing to constitution. A short man may be *robust*. By *stout* we understand tall and strong made. A little man, though never so *strong*, cannot be called *stout*. By *sturdy* we mean *stout*, with a degree of hardiness.

To STRENGTHEN, *v. a.* to invigorate; to fortify; to make strong; to confirm or establish; to fix in resolution. Neuterly, to grow strong; to increase in strength.

STRE'NGTHENER, *s.* that which gives strength; that which makes strong. In medicine, *strengtheners* add to the bulk and firmness of the solids; cordials are such as drive on the vital actions; but these such as confirm the stamina.

STRE'NUOUS, *a.* [*strenuus*, Lat.] brave, bold, valiant, active, vigorous; zealous or vehement in any cause.

STRE'NUOUSLY, *ad.* vigorously; actively; zealously.

STRE'PEROUS, *a.* [from *strepo* to make a noise, Lat.] hoarse; noisy; jarring.

STRESS, *s.* [*stece*, violence, Sax.] importance; violence; force; dependence. *To lay a stress upon*, to rest or rely on; to lay an emphasis on any particular word or sentence.

To STRETCH, *v. a.* [*strecan*, Sax., *streeken*, Belg.] to spread out lengthwise with force; to elongate; to strain to the utmost. Neuterly, to be extended; to bear being extended without breaking; to go beyond the truth.

STRETCH, *s.* extension, reach, or the state of occupying more space; effort, struggle, the utmost extent or latitude of meaning; utmost reach of power.

STRE'TCHER, *s.* any thing used for extension. The timber against which the rower plants his feet.

STRE'TTON-CHURCH, a town in Shropshire, with a market on Thursday. Distant 153 miles from London.

To STREW, *v. a.* preter. and part. pass. *strown*, *strawn*; [*strawan*, Goth.] to spread by scattering; to scatter loosely.

STRI'Æ, *s.* [Lat.] in natural history, the small channels in the shells of cockles and scallops.

STRI'ATE, or STRIA'TED, *a.* formed into channels.

STRI'ATURE, *s.* disposition of striæ.

STRI'CKLE, STRI'CKLESS, or STRI'TCHEL, *s.* a thing used to strike the over-measure of corn, &c.

STRICT, *a.* [*strictus*, Lat.] rigorously exact, nice, accurate; severe; confined; tight; tense.

STRI'CTLY, *ad.* severely; closely; exactly.

STRI'CTNESS, *s.* carefulness; exactness; severity; closeness; tightness.

STRI'CTURE, *s.* [from *strictura* a spark, Lat.] a spark from red-hot iron. A stroke; touch. Contraction. Critical remark.

STRIDE, *s.* [*stræde*, Sax.] a long step.

To STRIDE, *v. n.* preter. *strode*, or *strid*, part. pass. *stridden*; to walk or pass with long steps; to stand or ride with one leg on each side of any thing.

STRI'DENT, *a.* [*stridens*, Lat.] noisy; gnashing with the teeth.

STRI'DULOUS, *a.* [*stridulus*, Lat.] cracking; screaking; making a small noise.

STRIFE, *s.* [from *strive*] a contest wherein persons mutually strive to hurt or get the better of each other; discord; contention; quarrel; opposition of nature.

To STRIKE, *v. a.* preter. *struck*, or *strook*, part. pass. *struck* or *stricken*; [*astrican*, Sax., *strichen*, Teut. *stricker*, Dan.] to hit with violence. To dash, used with *on*. To

stamp, or impress a resemblance. To affect; to alarm. To punish, or afflict. To lower, or let down, applied to sails, flags, &c. With *up*, to cause to sound, or produce by music. To make, applied to bargains. Used with *off*, to erase from a reckoning or account; to separate by a blow or any sudden action. Used with *out*, to produce by sudden and violent stroke or action; to bring to light; to form by a quick effort; to blot or efface. Neuterly, to make a blow. To collide; to clash. To act upon by a blow, or sound by the hammer, applied to clocks. To make an attack. To be stranded, or dashed upon a shallow. To force its way with a quick and sudden effort. *To strike in with*, to conform or comply.

STRIKE, *s.* a measure containing two bushels.

STRI'KEBLOCK, *s.* a plane shorter than the jointer, having its sole made exactly flat and straight, and is used for the shooting of a short joint.

STRI'KING, *part. ad.* affecting; surprising; remarkable.

STRING, *s.* [*string*, Sax., *stréng*, Teut. and Dan. *stringhe*, Belg.] a slender rope; thread; line. The chord of a musical instrument. A fibre. A nerve; a tendon. A set of things fixed on a line. A series of propositions or arguments. *To have two strings to one's bow*, is to have two views or expedients, or to have a double advantage or security.

To STRING, *v. a.* preter. and part. pass. *strung*; to furnish with strings; to file on a string, or pierce through with a string; to stretch or make tight; to put a stringed instrument in tune. To make tense.

STRI'NGED, *a.* having strings; produced by strings.

STRI'NGENT, (the *g* pron. soft) *a.* contracting; binding.

STRI'NGHALT, *s.* [*string* and *halt*] in farriery, is a sudden twitching and snatching up of the hinder leg of a horse much higher than the other, or an involuntary or convulsive motion of the muscles that extend or bend the hough.

STRI'NGINESS, (the *g* pron. hard) *s.* the quality of being full of strings, threads, or fibres.

STRI'NGY, *a.* filous; consisting of small threads; filamentous.

To STRIP, *v. a.* [*bestripte* stript, Sax.] to make naked; to deprive of dress or covering; to deprive; to pillage, to plunder, to rob; to peel or decorticate.

STRIP, *s.* a narrow shred.

STRIPE, *s.* [*strepe*, Belg.] a lineary variation of colour; a shred of a different colour; a weal, or mark made in the skin by a blow; a blow, a lash.

To STRIPE, *v. a.* [*strepen*, Belg.] to variegate with lines of different colours.

STRI'PED, *a.* distinguished by lines of different colours.

STRI'PLING, *s.* a young person; a youth.

To STRIVE, *v. n.* preter. *strove*, part. pass. *striven*; [*streven*, Belg.] to struggle, to labour, or to make a vigorous effort; to struggle or contend in opposition to another; to vie, to emulate, to be comparable to, or to contend in excellence.

STRI'VER, *s.* one who labours or contends.

STRIX, *s.* [Lat.] the screech owl. A hag; fairy; goblin.

STROKE, *s.* [from *strook*, preter. of *strike*] a blow, a knock; a sudden act of one body upon another; a sudden disease or affliction; the touch of a pencil; an effect suddenly produced; a sound of the clock; a masterly effort; power, efficacy; a gentle smoothing or rubbing of the hand.

To STROKE, *v. a.* [*stracan*, Sax.] to rub gently one way with the hand by way of kindness; to soothe; to cajole; to flatter; to wheedle.

To STROLL, (*strōle*) *v. n.* to rove; to wander; to ramble; to be a vagrant or vagabond.

STRO'LLER, *s.* a vagrant; a vagabond.

STRONG, *a.* [*strang*, Sax.] having great strength of body or mind; vigorous; fortified; valid; able to make a long and stout resistance; healthy; energetic; powerful; cogent; acting forcibly on the mind; eager, ardent, zealous; having any quality in a great degree. Intoxicating, applied to liquors. Deep, applied to colour. Hard of digestion, or high seasoned, applied to food. Not easily conquered. applied to habits. Firm, or not easily broken.

STRO'NGLY, *ad.* lustily; stoutly; forcibly; powerfully; firmly; eagerly.

STRO'NSA, one of the Orkney Isles, about 6 miles long, and almost as broad, so indented with bays, that there is no part of the island above one mile distant from the sea. The shores produce great quantities of tang, or sea-weed, fit for the kelp manufacture. The number of inhabitants is about 900. Lat. 58. 59. N.

STRO'NTIAN, *s.* in mineralogy, a primitive earth found in a mineral, which is brought from the lead mine of Strontian, in Argyleshire.

STRO'PHE, (*strófee*) *s.* [from *strepho* to turn, Gr.] the first of the three divisions of a Greek lyric poem. A stanza.

STROUD, a town of Gloucestershire, seated on the Stroud, a small stream, the properties of which are said to be peculiarly adapted to the dyeing of scarlets. For this reason, its banks are crowded with the houses of clothiers, and the rivulet being itself inconsiderable, a navigable canal accompanies its progress to the Severn. This canal has been lately extended to join the Thames at Lechdale. See THAMES. Stroud is 11 miles S. E. of Gloucester, and 102 W. by N. of London. Market on Friday. Pop. 8607.

STRU'CTURE, *s.* [*structure*, Fr., *structura*, Lat.] the act of building; the manner in which the parts of any building, fabric, edifice, or machine, are joined together; a building; form, make, construction.

To STR'UGGLE, (*strúgl*) *v. n.* (the etymology uncertain) to labour; to strive hard, or make strong efforts to reform or obtain a thing; to contend or make a strong opposition against; to be in agonies, distress, or difficulties.

STRU'GGLE, (*strúgl*) *s.* a violent method made to overcome any difficulty or resistance; an agony; contest; tumultuous distress or difficulty.

STRU'MA, *s.* [Lat.] a glandular swelling; the king's evil; a scrofula.

STRU'MOUS, *a.* having a swelling in the glands; or relating to a swelling in the glands.

STRU'MPET, *s.* [perhaps from *stuprum*, Lat.] a common prostitute; a whore; a harlot.

To STRUT, *v. n.* [*strussen*, Teut.] to walk with an air of pride and dignity; to swell; to protuberate.

STRUT, *s.* a gait or walk of affected grandeur.

STU'ART, (CHARLES) See CHARLES I. Charles I. was a prince of a middling stature, robust, and well proportioned. His hair was of a dark colour, his forehead high, his complexion pale, his visage long, and his aspect melancholy. He excelled in riding, and other manly exercises; he inherited a good understanding from nature, and had cultivated it with great assiduity. His perception was clear and acute, his judgment solid and decisive; he possessed a refined taste for the liberal arts, and was a munificent patron to those who excelled in painting, sculpture, music, and architecture. In his private morals, he was altogether unblemished and exemplary. Charles, by his queen Henrietta, daughter of Henry IV. of France, had four sons and five daughters; namely, Charles James, who died in the cradle; Charles, Prince of Wales, by whom he was succeeded; James, Duke of York; Henry, Duke of Gloucester, who died after the Restoration; Mary, who espoused William of Nassau, Prince of Orange, by whom she was left a widow; Elizabeth, con-

fined by the regicides in Carisbrook Castle, where she died of grief; Anne and Catherine, who died in their infancy; and Henrietta Maria, who was carried in her infancy by the Countess of Dalkeith into France, where she married Philip, Duke of Anjou and Orleans, brother to Louis XIV. During the peaceable period of this reign, the commerce of England increased considerably to the East Indies, Guinea, Spain, and Turkey. The colony of New England became populous, for great numbers of Puritans fled thither, in consequence of being severely treated by Laud and the high-church party. The Catholics afterwards, in order to avoid the same kind of persecution from the Puritans, resorted to America, and settled in the colony of Maryland.

STU'ART, (CHARLES) See CHARLES II. Charles II. was in his person tall and swarthy, and his countenance marked with strong harsh lineaments. His penetration was deep, his judgment clear, his understanding extensive, his conversation lively and entertaining, and he possessed the talent of wit and ridicule. He was easy of access, polite, and affable; yet these good qualities were more than overbalanced by his weakness and defects. He was a scoffer at religion, and a libertine in morals; careless, indolent, profuse, abandoned to effeminate pleasure, incapable of any noble enterprise, a stranger to manly friendship and gratitude, deaf to the voice of honour, blind to the allurements of glory, and, in a word, wholly destitute of every active virtue. Being himself unprincipled, he believed mankind were false, perfidious, and interested; and therefore he practised dissimulation for his own convenience. He was strongly attached to the French manners, government, and monarch; and was dissatisfied with his own limited prerogative. The majority of his own subjects he despised or hated, as hypocrites, fanatics, and republicans, who had persecuted his father and himself, and sought the destruction of the monarchy. In these sentiments he could not be supposed to pursue the interest of the nation; on the contrary, he seemed to think that his own safety was incompatible with the honour and advantage of his people. Trade and manufactures, however, flourished more in this reign than at any other era of the English monarchy. Industry was crowned with success, and the people in general lived in ease and affluence. In the reign of Charles II. the arts and sciences were cultivated with good success, though they were very little encouraged by the sovereign. In this period flourished the immortal Newton, whose discoveries in nature will reflect eternal lustre on the nation that gave him birth; the learned Stillingfleet; the elegant, the rational Tillotson; besides many other excellent divines, such as Tennison, Patrick, Lloyd, and Burnet, who distinguished himself by his History of the Reformation. The practice of medicine was greatly improved by the judicious Sydenham. The witty doggrelist Butler, contributed more than any other person, by his poem of Hudibras, to bring fanaticism into contempt. The king admired this production, yet left the author to die in obscurity. Dryden shone unrivalled in poetry; but was vicious and incorrect, from the depravity of the public taste, and the hurry in which he was obliged to write for subsistence. Otway's tragedies are celebrated above all others, for warmth and pathetic tenderness. He lived utterly neglected, and died of hunger. Even the courtiers of this reign were inspired with literary ambition. The duke of Buckingham acquired some reputation by writing the Rehearsal, to ridicule the false taste and absurdities of the dramatic writers. Rochester rendered himself famous for poignancy of satire and impurity. Wycherley displayed the genius of true comedy, though rude and licentious. The earls of Dorset, Roscommon, and Mulgrave, wrote with ease, spirit, and negligence Halifax possessed refined talents. The writings of Sir William Temple are entertaining and instructive.

STU'ART, (ANNE) See ANNE. Anne Stuart, queen of Great Britain, was in her person of the middle size, well proportioned. Her hair was of a dark brown colour, her complexion ruddy, her features were regular, her countenance was rather round than oval, and her aspect more comely than majestic. Her voice was clear and melodious, and her presence engaging. Her capacity was naturally good, but not much cultivated by learning; nor did she exhibit any marks of extraordinary genius, or personal ambition. She was a pattern of conjugal affection and fidelity, a tender mother, a warm friend, an indulgent mistress, a munificent patron, a mild and merciful princess, during whose reign no subject's blood was shed for treason. She was zealously attached to the church of England, from conviction rather than from prepossession, unaffectedly pious, just, charitable, and compassionate. She felt a mother's fondness for her people, by whom she was universally beloved with a warmth of affection, which even the prejudice of party could not abate. In a word, if she were not the greatest, she was certainly one of the best and most unblemished sovereigns that ever sat upon the throne of England.

STUB, *s.* [*stubbe*, Dan., *steb*, Sax., *stob*, Belg.] a thick short stock of a tree when the rest is cut off; a block, a log.

To STUB, *v. a.* to root up; to extirpate; to force up.

STUBBLE, (*stúbl*) *s.* [*estouble*, Fr.] the short straw left after the corn is reaped.

STU'BBORN, *a.* obstinate, or not to be moved by threats or persuasions; harsh; perverse; inflexible; contumacious; rough; rugged; stiff; generally including the idea of something bad.

STU'BBORNLY, *ad.* obstinately, inflexibly.

STU'BBORNNESS, *s.* obstinateness; perverseness; inflexibility; contumacy.

STU'BNAIL, *s.* a nail broken off; a short thick nail.

STU'CCO, *s.* [Ital.] a kind of fine plaster used in a ceiling or wall.

STUD, *s.* [*studu*, Sax.] a post or stake; a large-headed nail used for ornament; a knob, or other ornamental protuberance; an ornamental fastening worn in the wristband of a shirt. A collection of breeding horses and mares, from *stod*. Isl. a stallion.

To STUD, *v. a.* to adorn with studs or shining knobs.

STU'DENT, *s.* [from *studens*, Lat.] a person given to books; a scholar; a bookish man. In the University of Oxford, an exhibitioner, or scholar on the foundation of Christ church.

STU'DIED, learned; produced by meditation or deep thinking.

STU'DIOUS, *a.* [*studieux*, Fr., *studium* study, Lat.] much given to study; contemplative; earnest for; regardful; attentive; diligent; busy.

STU'DIOUSLY, *ad.* diligently; carefully.

STU'DIOUSNESS, *s.* the quality of being much addicted to study.

STU'DY, *s.* [*studium*, Lat.] an intense application of the mind to books or learning; meditation; deep cogitation; attention; contrivance. An apartment set apart for reading and meditating.

To STU'DY, *v. n.* [*studeo*, Lat.] to think upon with intense application, or to endeavour diligently. To meditate; to muse. Actively, to apply the mind to with intense thought, or consider with attention. To learn by application. SYNON. To *study* implies an uniform application in search of knowledge; to *learn*, implies that application with success. We *study* to *learn*; and *learn* by dint of *study*.

STUFF, *s.* [*stoffe*, Belg.] any matter or body. Materials of which any thing is composed. Essence or elemental part. Furniture; goods. Any mixture or medicine. Cloth or texture of any kind, especially that of the woollen sort. A matter or thing, generally used in contempt.

To STUFF, *v. a.* to fill or cram very full of any thing; to fill so as to occasion uneasiness; to fill or cram meat with seasoning; to form by stuffing. Neuterly, to feed gluttonously.

STU'FFING, *s.* that by which any thing is filled; high-seasoned ingredients which are put into meat.

STUKE, or STUCK, *s.* [*stuc*, Fr., see STUCCO] a fine plaster made of lime and marble finely powdered, commonly called Plaster of Paris, with which walls are covered, and wrought in figures resembling carvings.

STULTI'LOQUENCE, *s.* [from *stultus* foolish, and *loquentia* talk, Lat.] idle and foolish talk; chit-chat.

STUM, *s.* [*stum*, Swed., perhaps corrupted from *mustum*, Lat.] wine not fermented; new wine; wine revived by a new fermentation.

To STU'MBLE, (*stúmbl*) *v. n.* [perhaps from *tumble*] to trip in walking. Figuratively, to slip or err. To strike against, or light on by chance, used with *on* or *upon*. Actively, to obstruct or offend.

STU'MBLE, (*stúmbl*) *s.* a trip in walking; a blunder; error; failure.

STU'MBLER, *s.* one who stumbles.

STU'MBLINGBLOCK, or STU'MBLINGSTONE, *s.* a cause of stumbling, or error; offence.

STUMP, *s.* [*stumpe*, Dan., *stompe*, Belg.] a small part of a tree remaining in the ground after the trunk and branches are lopped away; a part of a tooth remaining in the gums after the other part is broken off; the part of any body remaining after the rest is taken away.

To STUN, *v. a.* [*stunan*, Sax.] to confound or impair hearing with an exceeding loud noise. To make a person senseless or dizzy by a blow on the head.

STUNG, the preter. and part. pass. of STING.

STUNK, the preter. of STINK.

To STUNT, *v. a.* [*stunta*, Isl.] to hinder from growth.

STUPE, *s.* [*stupa*, Lat.] cloth, linen, or flax, dipped in warm medicated liquors, and applied to a hurt or wound.

To STUPE, *v. a.* to foment or apply warm flannels dipped in medicated liquors to a hurt.

STUPEFA'CTION, *s.* [Fr., from *stupeo* to be senseless, and *facio* to make, Lat.] a state of mind wherein a person is insensible to threats or persuasions, and seems to have lost every sign of contrivance or attention; insensibility; stupidity; dulness; sluggishness of mind; heaviness; folly.

STUPEFA'CTIVE, *a.* causing insensibility; dulling, obstructing the senses; opiate; narcotic.

STUPE'NDOUS, *a.* [*stupendous*, Lat.] prodigious; wonderful; astonishing; amazing.

STUPID, *a.* [*stupide*, Fr., *stupidus*, Lat.] wanting sensibility, apprehension, or understanding; dull, insensible, senseless, torpid, heavy, blockish.

STUPI'DITY, *s.* [*stupidité*, Fr.] dulness, senselessness, want of comprehension.

STU'PIDLY, *ad.* dully; without apprehension.

STU'PIFIER, *s.* that which causes stupidity.

To STU'PIFY, *v. a.* [from *stupeo* to be senseless, and *facio* to make, Lat.] to deprive of sensibility, sagacity, or activity; to make stupid; to dull.

STU'POR, *s.* [Lat] a deprivation or suspension of the senses; heaviness, numbness, torpitude.

STUPRA'TION, *s.* [*stupratio*, Lat.] the act of deflowering a woman; a rape, violation, defloration.

STU'RBICH. See STOURBRIDGE.

STU'RDILY, *ad.* stoutly; obstinately; resolutely.

STU'RDINESS, *s.* brutal strength, stoutness, obstinacy, hardiness.

STU'RDY, *a.* [*estourdi*, Fr.] hardy; stout; strong; able to bear great toil, and to make a vigorous resistance; obstinate; brutal; bold.

STU'RGEON, *s.* a fish of a large size and fine taste, which is caught sometimes in the Thames, but mostly imported in a cured state from the Baltic, and from America. Those caught in the Thames, are, by ancient custom, presented to his majesty.

STURK, *s.* [*styre*, Sax.] a young ox or heifer.

STU'RMINSTER, or *STOU'RMINSTER*, a town in Dorsetshire, seated on the river Stour, over which is a handsome stone bridge. It is 20 miles N. E. of Dorchester, and 111 W. by S. of London. Market on Thursday.

To STUT, or STU'TTER, *v. n.* [*stutten* to hinder, Belg.] to speak with hesitation, difficulty, or frequent repetition of the same syllable or letter of a word; to stammer.

STU'TTER, or STU'TTERER, *s.* one that speaks with hesitation; a stammerer.

STU'TGARD, a city of Suabia, capital of the new kingdom of Wirtemberg. The streets are narrow in the town, and the houses generally of wood; but there are fine houses, and wide straight streets, in one of the suburbs. Here are the king's palace; an orphan house, with rich cabinets of curiosities, and handsome gardens; an academy of painting, sculpture, and architecture, established in 1701; and a manufacture of stuffs, silk stockings, and ribbons. It is seated on the Nafenbach, near the river Neckar, 40 miles N. W. of Ulm.

STY, *s.* [*stige*, Sax.] a small enclosure in which hogs are kept.

To STY, *v. n.* to shut up in a sty. Neuterly; to soar; to ascend.

STYE, or STITHE, *s.* a disorder of the eyelids, being a small incisted tumour, about the bigness of a barley-corn.

STY'GIAN, (the *g* pronounced soft) *a.* [*stygius*, Lat.] belonging to the river Styx. Infernal; hellish.

STYLE, *s.* is a word of various significations, originally deduced from *stylos*, Gr., a kind of bodkin, wherewith the ancients wrote on plates of lead or wax. In dialling, it denotes the gnomon or cock of a dial. In botany, it is a part of the pistil, or pointal of plants, called also the shaft. It is peculiarly distinguishable in the crown imperial, lily, &c. Some plants have pistilla without any styles, as in the ranunculus. In literature, it is a peculiar manner of expressing one's thoughts, agreeably to the rules of syntax. In jurisprudence, it is the particular form or manner of proceeding in each court of judicature, agreeably to the rules and orders established therein. In music, it denotes a manner of playing, singing, or composing, peculiar to the musician who plays, sings, or composes.

To STYLE, *v. a.* to call, term, or name.

STY'PTIC, *a.* [usually written *stiptic;* from *stypho* to bind, Gr.] astringent; peculiarly applied to such medicines as stop bleeding.

STYX, a poisonous fountain of Arcadia, by the poets feigned to be a river of hell, by which the gods swore; and if any one broke his oath, or swore falsely, he was banished from heaven, and deprived of nectar for 100 years.

SUA'BIA, a circle of Germany, bounded on the N. by the circle of Franconia, and the palatinate of the Rhine: on the W. by the circle of the Lower Rhine and Alsace; on the S. by Switzerland and the Tyrolese, and on the E. by Bavaria.

SUA'SIVE, (*swasiv*) *a.* [from *suadeo* to persuade, Lat.] having the power to persuade.

SUA'SORY, (*swazory*) *a.* [from *suadeo* to persuade, Lat.] having a tendency to persuade.

SUAVITY, (*swavity*) *s.* [*suavite*, Fr., from *suavis* sweet, Lat.] sweetness, pleasantness, either to the corporeal or mental taste.

SUB, in composition, is borrowed from the Latin, and implies a subordinate or inferior degree.

SUBA'CID, *a.* [from *sub* almost, and *acidus* sour, Lat.] sour in a small degree.

SUBA'CRID, *a.* sharp and pungent in a small degree.

SUBA'CTION, *s.* [*subigo* to subdue, Lat.] the act of subduing or reducing to any state.

To SUBA'GITATE, *v. a.* [*subagito*, Lat.] to solicit; to have commerce with a woman.

SUBA'LPINE, *a.* [from *sub* under, and *Alpes* the Alps, Lat.] living or growing near the mountains called the Alps.

SUBA'LTERN, *s.* [*subalterne*, Fr.] an inferior; a subordinate. A non-commissioned officer in the army, as a serjeant, a corporal, &c.

SUBALTE'RNATE, *a.* placed under another; succeeding by turns; successive; alternate.

SUBAQUA'NEOUS, *a.* [from *sub* under, and *aqua* the water, Lat.] living under the water.

SUBCHA'NTOR, *s.* an under chantor; an officer who officiates for a chantor in his absence.

SUBCLA'VIAN, *a.* [from *sub* under, and *clavis* the collar-bone, Lat.] is applied to any thing under the armpit or shoulder, whether artery, nerve, vein, or muscle.

SUBCONSTELLA'TION, *s.* in astronomy, a lesser constellation forming a part of a greater.

SUBCUTA'NEOUS, *a.* lying under the skin.

SUBDE'ACON, *s.* [from *sub* under, and *diaconus* a deacon, Lat.] in the Romish church the deacon's servant.

SUBDE'AN, *s.* [from *sub* under, and *decanus* a dean, Lat.] a dignified clergyman next to the dean.

SUBDE'CUPLE, *a.* [from *sub*, and *decuplus* tenfold, Lat.] containing one part in ten.

To SUBDE'LEGATE, *v. a.* to substitute or appoint.

SUBDITITIOUS, (*subditishious*) *a.* [from *subdo* to substitute, Lat.] foisted; forged.

To SUBDIVI'DE, *v. a.* [from *sub*, denoting inferiority, and *divido* to divide, Lat.] to divide a part into still lesser parts.

SUBDIVI'SION, *s.* the act of subdividing.

SU'BDOLOUS, *a.* [*subdolus*, from *dolus* craft, Lat.] subtle, crafty, deceitful, cunning, sly.

To SUBDU'CE, *v. a.* [from *sub* under, and *duco* to lead, Lat.] to subtract; to deduce.

To SUBDU'CT, *v. a.* [from *sub* under, and *duco* to lead, Lat.] to withdraw, or take away. In arithmetic, to subtract.

SUBDU'CTION, *s.* arithmetical subtraction; the act of taking away.

To SUBDU'E, *v. a.* [from *sub* under, and *du* to put, Lat.] to overpower; to conquer; to crush; to oppress; to bring under; to tame.

SUBDU'ER, *s.* a conqueror; one that reduces or brings under; a tamer.

SUBDU'PLICATE, *a.* containing one part of two.

SUBERA'TES, *s.* in chemistry, salts formed by the combination of any base with the suberic acid.

SUBE'RIC, *a.* in chemistry, belonging to cork.

SUBFUMIGATION, *s.* [from *sub* under, and *fumigo* to smoke, Lat.] a ceremony used by sorcerers to drive away evil spirits by burning incense.

SUBJA'CENT, *a.* [from *sub* under, and *jaceo* to lie, Lat.] lying under.

To SUBJE'CT, *v. a.* [from *sub* under, and *jaceo* to put, Lat.] to put under; to reduce to submission; to enslave; to make liable or obnoxious: to make subservient.

SU'BJECT, *a.* [from *sub* under, and *jaceo* to put, Lat.] placed, situated, living or serving under; liable or obnoxious; that on which any action or thought is exercised.

SU'BJECT, *s.* [*sujet*, Fr.] one who lives under the dominion of another; that on which any action or thought is employed; that in which any thing inheres. In grammar, the nominative case is called the subject of the verb.

SUBJE'CTION, *s.* [from *sub* under, and *jaceo* to put, Lat.] obedience to a superior, dependence, slavery.

SUBJE'CTIVE, *a.* relating not to the object, but to the subject.

SUBINGRE'SSION, *s.* [from *sub* privately, and *gradior* to enter, Lat.] secret entrance.

To SUBJOI'N, *v. a.* [from *sub* under, and *jungo* to join, Lat.] to add at the end; to annex.

SUBITA'NEOUS, *a.* [*subitaneus*, from *subitus* sudden, Lat.] sudden, hasty.

To SU'BJUGATE, *v. a.* [from *sub* under, and *jugum* a yoke, Lat.] to bring under the yoke; to subdue; to enslave.

SUBJUGA'TION, *s.* the act of subduing, or a state of slavery.

SUBJU'NCTION, *s.* [from *sub* under, and *jungo* to join, Lat.] the state of being subjoined; the act of subjoining.

SUBJU'NCTIVE, *a.* [from *sub* under, and *jungo* to join, Lat.] subjoined or added to something else. In grammar, a mood wherein the signification of a verb is relative to that or some other which goes before it.

SUBLA'PSARY, or SUBLAPSA'RIAN, *a.* [from *sub* after, and *lapsus* the fall, Lat.] done after the fall of man.

SUBLA'TION, *s.* [*sublatio*, from *sustollo* to take away, Lat.] the act of taking away.

SUBLAXA'TION, *s.* in anatomy, an imperfect dislocation.

To SU'BLEVATE, *v. a.* [from *sub* under, and *levo* to raise, Lat.] to raise, succour, or ease.

SUBLEVA'TION, *s.* the act of assisting, easing, or lifting up.

To SU'BLIMATE, *v. a.* [from *sublimis* high, Lat.] in chemistry, to raise by the force of fire. Figuratively, to exalt, elevate, heighten.

SU'BLIMATE, *s.* any thing raised by fire in a retort. Quicksilver raised in a retort.

SUBLIMA'TION, *s.* in chemistry, is the condensing and collecting in a solid form, by means of vessels aptly constructed, the fumes of bodies raised from them by the application of a proper heat. Elevation, exaltation; the act of heightening or improving.

SUBLI'ME, *a.* [*sublimis*, Lat.] high in place, excellence, or nature; elevated in thought or style; lofty, haughty, proud. SYNON. *Sublime* and *great*, considered as they relate to language, *great* seems to have more relation to the learning or the nature of the subjects treated of; and *sublime*, to have more relation to the spirit and manner in which the subjects are treated.

SUBLI'ME, *s.* [*sublime*, Fr.] a grand or lofty style, arising from nobleness of thought, magnificence of words, and the harmonious lively turn of the phrase.

To SUBLI'ME, *v. a.* [*sublimer*, Fr.] to raise by a chemical fire, to raise on high, to exalt, heighten, or improve. Neuterly, to rise in a chemical vessel by the force of fire.

SUBLI'MELY, *ad.* loftily; grandly.

SUBLI'MITY, *s.* [*sublimité*, Fr., from *sublimis* high, Lat.] height of place, thought, or style; height of nature; excellence.

SUBLI'NGUAL, *a.* [from *sub* under, and *lingua* a tongue, Lat.] placed under the tongue.

SU'BLUNAR, or SU'BLUNARY, *a.* [from *sub* under, and *luna* the moon, Lat.] situate beneath the moon; terrestrial; earthly; mundane.

SUBMARINE, *a.* [from *sub* under, and *mare* the sea, Lat.] lying or acting under the sea.

To SUBME'RGE, *v. a.* [*submerger*, Fr., from *sub* under, and *mergo* to sink, Lat.] to put or plunge under water; to drown.

SUBME'RSION, (*submershon*) *s.* [Fr. from *sub* under, and *mergo* to sink, Lat.] the act of plunging or dipping under water; sinking; drowning.

SUBMI'SS, *a.* [*submissus*, Lat.] humble, or confessing inferiority; submissive; obsequious.

SUBMI'SSION, (*submishŏn*) *s.* [Fr. from *sub* under, and *mitto* to put, Lat.] surrender; acknowledgment of inferiority, guiltiness, error, or power to command; obedience; obsequiousness.

SUBMI'SSIVE, *a.* humble, meek, respectful, obsequious.

SUBMI'SSIVELY, *ad.* humbly, with confession of inferiority.

SUBMI'SSIVENESS, *s.* humility, confession of fault or inferiority.

To SUBMI'T, *v. a.* [from *sub* under, and *mitto* to put, Lat.] to let down or sink; to acknowledge, subject, resign, or yield any thing to the authority, commands, direction, or judgment of another. Neuterly, to be subject to as an inferior; to yield.

SUBMU'LTIPLE, *s.* in arithmetic, that number or quantity which is contained in another number a certain number of times exactly; thus 3 is the *submultiple* of 21, as being contained in it seven times exactly.

To SUBNE'RVATE, *v. a.* to cut the sinews of the leg, to hamstring.

SUBO'RDINATE. *a.* [from *sub* under, and *ordino* to range, Lat.] inferior in order, nature, dignity, or power; descending in a regular series of gradation.

SUBO'RDINATE, *v. a.* [from *sub* under, and *ordino* to range, Lat.] to range or place under another. Not in use.

SUBO'RDINATELY, *ad.* in a series regularly descending.

SUBORDINA'TION, *s.* [*subordination*, Fr.] dependence of persons with respect to each other; a series regularly descending.

To SUBO'RN, *v. a.* [*suborno*, Lat.] to procure privately, by secret fraud, or by silent and indirect means; generally applied to procuring or instructing false evidence.

SUBORNA'TION, *s.* [*subornation*, Fr.] the act of procuring or instructing a person to give false evidence, or do a bad action.

SUBO'RNER, one that procures a bad action to be done.

SUBPŒNA, (*subpéna*) *s.* [from *sub* under, and *pœna* a penalty, Lat.] a writ commanding a person's appearance in a court under a penalty; a summons.

To SUBPŒNA, (*subpéna*) *v. a.* to summon a person to appear before a court. A law term.

SUBRE'CTOR, *s.* the rector's vicegerent.

SUBREPTI'TIOUS, (*subreptishous*) *a.* See SURREPTITIOUS.

SUBRI'GUOUS, *a.* [from *sub* somewhat, and *rigo* to water, Lat.] wet, moist, watery underneath.

To SUBROGATE, *v. a.* [from *subrogo*, Lat.] to substitute or put in the place of another.

SU'BSALTS, *s.* in chemistry, salts with less acid than is sufficient to neutralize their radicles.

To SUBSCRI'BE, *v. a.* from *sub* under, and *scribo* to write, Lat.] to give consent, to attest by writing one's name. Neuterly, to give consent; to promote an undertaking, by paying in a certain sum of money.

SUBSCRI'BER, *s.* one that subscribes or contributes.

SUBSCRIPTION, *s.* [from *sub* under, and *scribo* to write, Lat.] the act of attesting a writing by signing one's name; the undertaking to advance the government money upon certain conditions, or giving money to charitable uses.

SU'BSEQUENT, *a.* [Fr., from *sub* after, and *sequor* to follow, Lat.] following in order of time; future.

To SUBSE'RVE, *v. a.* [from *sub* under, and *servio* to serve, Lat.] to serve in a subordinate or instrumental manner.

SUBSE'RVIENCY, or SUBSE'RVIENCE, *s.* subjection to the control or command of another; instrumental fitness or use.

SUBSE'RVIENT, *a.* [from *sub* under, and *servio* to serve, Lat.] assisting to the accomplishment of a purpose or design; subordinate.

To SUBSI'DE, *v. n.* [from *subsido*, Lat.] to sink; to tend towards the bottom or downwards.

SU'BSIDIARY, *a.* [from *subsidium* help, Lat.] helping, aiding, assisting; brought in aid.

SU'BSIDY, *s.* [from *subsidium*, Lat.] an aid given in money towards carrying on the public affairs of a nation.

To SUBSI'GN, *v. a.* [from *sub* under, and *signo* to sign, Lat.] to sign under.

To SUBSI'ST, *v. n.* [*subsisto*, Lat.] to continue or retain the present state, nature or properties; to have means of living or maintenance; to inhere; to have existence. SYNON. We say of qualities, forms, actions, motions, and of all their different relations, that they *are*; we say of matter, spirit, bodies, and all real beings that they *exist*; we say of states, works, affairs, laws, and all establishments, which are neither destroyed nor changed, that they *subsist*.

SUBSI'STENCE, *s.* [*subsistence*, Fr.] real being; competency, or sufficiency to support life.

SUBSI'STENT, *a.* [from *substo* to exist, Lat.] having real being; inherent.

SU'BSTANCE, *s.* [Fr., from *substo* to exist, Lat.] being; something which has existence, and supports accidents. The essential part. Something real, opposed to imaginary. Body, bodily nature. Wealth; means of life.

SUBSTA'NTIAL, (*substánshial*) *s.* [*substantiel*, Fr. *substantialis*, Lat.] real, true, solid, bulky, corporeal, material, stout, strong, moderately wealthy, responsible.

SUBSTANTIA'LITY, *s.* the state of existence; corporeity.

SUBSTANTIALS, *s.* (without singular) essential parts.

SU'BSTANTIVE, *a.* [*substantif*, Fr., *substantivum*, from *substo* to exist, Lat.] a noun or word applied to signify any thing that is the object of our senses or imagination, stripped of its qualities, and making sense when joined with a verb or adjective.

SUBSTA'NTIVE, *a.* [from *substo* to exist, Lat.] solid; betokening existence. Not used in the first sense.

To SU'BSTITUTE, *v. a.* [from *sub* for, and *statuo* to put, Lat.] to put instead, or in place of another.

SUBSTITUTE, *s.* [*substitut*, Fr.] one placed and acting by delegated power instead of another.

To SUBSTRA'CT, or SUBTRACT, *v. a.* [*soustraire*, Fr., from *subtraho*, Lat.] to take away a part from the whole. In arithmetic, the rule of finding the difference between two numbers by taking away the less from the greater, and setting down what remains.

SUBSTRA'CTION, or SUBTRA'CTION, *s.* [*soustraction*, Fr. from *subtraho*, to take away, Lat.] the act of taking away part from the whole. *Subtraction* is the most proper spelling.

SUBSTRU'CTION, *s.* [*substructio*, from *sub* under, and *struo* to build, Lat.] the lower part of the foundation of a house; underbuilding.

SUBSTY'LAR, *a.* [from *sub* under, and *stylus* a style,

Lat.] in dialling, an epithet given to a right line, whereon the gnomon or style of a dial is erected at right angles with the plane.

SUBSU'LTIVE, or SUBSU'LTORY, *a.* [*subsultus*, from *salio* to leap, Lat.] leaping; bounding; moving by starts.

To SUBTE'ND, *v. a.* [from *sub* under, and *tendo* to extend, Lat.] to extend under.

SU'BTER, (borrowed from the Latin) signifies, in composition, *under*.

SUBTE'RFLUENT, or SUBTE'RFLUOUS, *a.* [from *subter* under, and *fluo* to flow, Lat.] running or flowing under.

SU'BTERFUGE, *s.* [Fr. from *subter* privately, and *fugio* to flee, Lat.] a shift, evasion, or trick, by which a person endeavours to extricate himself from a difficulty.

SUBTERRA'NEAN, or SUBTERRA'NEOUS, *a.* [from *sub* under, and *terra* the earth, Lat.] placed under ground; lying under the surface of the earth.

SU'BTILE, *a.* sometimes written *subtle*, and pronounced *sŭtl*; [*subtile*, Fr., *subtilis*, Lat.] thin, nice, delicate, fine; piercing, acute; cunning, subdolous, deceitful; refined, or so acute as hardly to be comprehended. When it signifies cunning or crafty, it is generally spelt *subtle*.

SUBTI'LELY, *ad.* finely, not grossly; craftily, cunningly.

SUBTILIZA'TION, *s.* [*subtilisation*, Fr.] the act of rarefying, or making any thing so volatile as to rise in steam or vapours; refinement, superfluous acuteness.

To SU'BTILIZE, *v. a.* [*subtiliser*, Fr.] to rarefy, or make thin; to refine or spin into useless niceties. Neuterly, to talk or treat with too much refinement.

SUBTI'LITY, *s.* [*subtilité*, Fr.] thinness, fineness; the quality of being much rarefied, or consisting of very small and penetrating particles; nicety; refinement; too much acuteness; cunning artifice, slyness.

SU'BTLE, (*sŭtl*) *a.* (see SUBTILE) sly, artful or cunning.

SU'BTLY, (*sŭtly*) *ad.* cunningly, artfully, slily, nicely, delicately.

To SUBTRA'CT, *v. a.* See SUBSTRACT.

SUBTRA'CTION, *s.* in arithmetic, a rule by which a less sum is taken from a greater, to find the remainder.

SUBTRAHE'ND, *a.* [from *subtraho* to subtract, Lat.] in arithmetic, the lesser number which is to be taken out of the greater.

SU'BTRIPLE, *a.* [from *sub*, and *triplus* three-fold, Lat.] containing a third or one part in three.

SUBVENTA'NEOUS, [*subventaneus*, from *ventus* the wind, Lat.] addle; windy.

To SUBVE'RSE, *v. a.* [from *subvertor* to overturn, Lat.] to overturn, demolish, destroy, subvert.

SUBVE'RSION, (*subvérshon*) *s.* [Fr. from *subvertor* to overturn, Lat.] the act of overthrowing; destruction; ruin; demolition; overthrow.

SUBVE'RSIVE, *a.* having a tendency to overturn, used with *of*.

To SUBVE'RT, *v. a.* [*subverto*, Lat.] to overthrow, overturn, destroy, or turn upside down; to corrupt or confound.

SUBVE'RTER, *s.* an overthrower; a destroyer.

SU'BURB, *s.* [from *sub* under, and *urbs* a city, Lat.] a collection of buildings without the walls of a city; the confines; the outpart; the environs.

SUBURBA'NITY, *s.* [from *sub* under, and *urbs* a city, Lat.] the neighbourhood of them that dwell without a city.

SUBU'RBAN, *s.* [from *sub* under, and *urbs* a city, Lat.] one that lives in the city.

SUBU'RBAN, *a.* [from *sub* under, and *urbs* a city, Lat.] belonging to the suburbs.

SUCCEDA'NEOUS, *a.* [from *succedo* to succeed, Lat.] supplying the place of something else.

SUCCEDA'NEUM, *s.* [Lat.] that which is put to serve in place of something else.

SUCCE'DENT, *a.* [from *succedo* to succeed, Lat.] succeeding; following after.

To SUCCEE'D, *v. n.* [from *sub* after, and *cedo* to go, Lat., *succeder*, Fr.] to follow after or in order. To come into the place of one that is dead, or has quitted. To fall out or terminate according to one's wish. To obtain one's wish. To go under cover. Actively, to follow after; to prosper, or make a thing terminate according to a person's wish.

SUCCEE'DER, *s.* one that succeeds; one who comes into the place of another.

SUCCE'SS, *s.* [*succès*, Fr., *successus*, from *succedo* to succeed, Lat.] a prosperous event, when used without an epithet. The termination of an affair, whether happily or unhappily.

SUCCE'SSFUL, *a.* fortunate; prosperous; lucky.

SUCCE'SSFULLY, *ad.* fortunately, luckily, prosperously.

SUCCESS'FULNESS, *s.* the quality of being fortunate or prosperous in an undertaking; a series of good fortune; desired event; happy conclusion.

SUCCE'SSION, (*sukséshon*) *s.* [Fr., *successio*, from *succedo* to succeed, Lat.] a series or order in which one person or thing follows another; consecution. A lineage.

SUCCE'SSIVE, *a.* [*successif*, Fr.] following in order immediately after another person or thing; consecutive.

SUCCE'SSIVELY, *ad.* in uninterrupted order; one after another.

SUCCE'SSOR, *s.* [*successeur*, Fr., from *succedo* to succeed, Lat.] one that immediately follows another in any possession or post.

SUCCI'NATES, *s.* in chemistry, salts formed by the combination of any base with the succinic acid.

SUCCI'NIC, *a.* in chemistry, belonging to amber.

SUCCI'NCT, *a.* [Fr., *succinctus*, from *cingo* to gird, Lat.] in its primary sense, tucked or girded up; having the clothes drawn and fastened up to disengage the legs. Figuratively, short, concise, brief, comprehensive.

SUCCI'NCTLY, *ad.* briefly; concisely.

SUCCI'NCTNESS, *s.* brevity; conciseness.

SU'CCORY, *s.* [*cichorium*, Lat.] in botany, the crepis of Linnæus. It is a plant with compound flowers. The stinking, smooth, and rough succory, are the British species. This genus is nearly allied to the hawkweed.

To SU'CCOUR, *v. a.* [from *sub* under, and *curro* to run, Lat.] to help, relieve, or assist in danger, difficulty or distress.

SU'CCOUR, *s.* [*secours*, Fr.] aid or relief afforded in difficulty or distress. The person who aids or relieves another in distress.

SU'CCOURER, *s.* a helper, an assistant, a reliever.

SU'CCULENT, *a.* [*succulent*, Fr., *succulentus*, Lat.] moist; abounding in juice; juicy.

To SUCCU'MB, *v. a.* [from *sub* under, and *cubo* to lay, Lat., *succomber*, Fr.] to fall down, sink, or fall under; to yield. Not in use.

SUCCUSSA'TION, *s.* [from *succutio* to shake, Lat.] a trot of a horse, &c., made by lifting one foot before, and the cross foot behind.

SUCCU'SSION, (*sukkúshon*) *s.* [from *succutio* to shake, Lat.] the act of shaking or jolting; a jolt or shake given by a carriage. In medicine, a shaking of the nerves procured by strong, stimulating, and sternutatory medicines.

SUCH, *pron.* [*swile*, Sax., *sulk*, Belg., *sulleiks*, Goth.] when answered by *as*, like, or of the same kind. When used without *as*, of the same nature with that which is mentioned in the sentence before. Particular or certain.

To SUCK, *v. a.* [*sucan*, Sax., *succer*, Fr.] to draw by rarefying the air; to draw in by the mouth; to draw milk from

the breast by the mouth; to draw with the milk; to empty; to drain. Neuterly, to draw by rarefying the air; to draw the breast; to draw, to imbibe.

SUCK, *s.* the act of sucking; milk given by females from the breast.

SU'CKER, *s.* [*suceur*, Fr.] any thing that draws by rarefying the air; the embolus or piston of a pump; a young twig shooting from the stock, so called from the supposition of its depriving the trunk of its moisture; a pipe through which any thing is sucked.

To SU'CKLE, (*súkl*) *v. a.* to bring up a child by milk sucked from the breast.

SU'CKLING, *s.* a young creature yet fed by the pap.

SU'CTION, (*súkshon*) *s.* [*succion*, Fr.] the act of sucking.

SU'DATORY, *s.* [from *sudo*, to sweat, Lat.] a hot house or sweating bath.

SU'DBURY, an ancient town of Suffolk, containing three large handsome churches. Its other buildings are pretty good, but the streets are remarkably dirty in bad weather. It was one of the first seats of the Flemings, who were brought over by Edward III. to teach the English the art of manufacturing their own wool. It became, in consequence, very populous and opulent. Its trade is now diverted, in great part, into other channels; however, many kinds of thin stuffs are still made here, such as seys, perpetuanas, bunting for ships' colours, burial crapes, &c. The river was made navigable from this place to Manningtree many years ago. It is seated on the N. side of the river Stour, by which it is almost surrounded, and over which it has a handsome bridge leading into Essex, 14 miles S. S. E. of St. Edmundsbury, and 56 N. E. of London. Market on Saturday.

SU'DDEN, *a.* [*soudain*, Fr., *soden*, Sax.] happening without any expectation or notice given beforehand. *On* or *of a sudden*, is sooner than we expected, without any notice beforehand.

SU'DDENLY, *ad.* unexpectedly; hastily; quickly.

SU'DDENNESS, *a.* quickness, unexpected presence.

SUDORI'FIC, *a.* [*sudorifique*, from *sudor* sweat, and *facio* to make, Lat.] provoking or causing sweat.

SUDORI'FICS, *s.* medicines that cause sweating.

SUDS, *s.* it has no singular; [from *seoden* to seethe, Sax.] water in which soap is dissolved. *To be in the suds*, is to be involved in some difficulty.

To SUE, *v. a*, [*suivre*, Fr.] to prosecute by law; to gain by legal procedure. In falconry, to clean the beak as a hawk. Neuterly, to beg, entreat, or petition, with humility and earnestness.

SU'ET, *s.* [*suet*, old Fr.] hard fat, particularly that about the kidneys.

SU'ETY, *a.* consisting of suet; resembling suet.

SU'EZ, anciently *Berenice*, a town of Egypt, seated at the N. end of the W. gulf of the Red Sea, called the Gulf of Suez, with a harbour. This gulf is separated from the Mediterranean, by an isthmus, 120 miles over, which joins Asia to Africa. The town is without water, which comes from the wells of Naha (carried by Arabians) on the other side of the gulf, and without almost all the other necessaries of life. Fish is the only article of provisions plentiful here. It is much crowded with people, when the Turkish galleys arrive there. However, at other times, it is very thinly inhabited, and the harbour is too shallow to admit ships of great burden. The commerce of Suez with Cairo is carried on only by means of caravans, but several vessels sail annually between this port and Jidda. It is situated in a sandy country, the ground around being all one bed of rock, slightly covered with sand (plants, trees gardens, and fields, being entirely unknown,) 60 miles E. S. E. of Cairo. Lat. 30. 2. N., long. 32. 45. E.

To SU'FFER, *v. a.* [*suffero*, Lat., *souffrir*, Fr.] to bear or undergo with a sense of pain; to endure or support without resistance or sinking under; to allow or permit without refusal or resistance; to pass through, or be affected by. Neuterly, to undergo pain, punishment, injury, or inconvenience.

SU'FFERABLE, *a.* such as may be endured or permitted; tolerable.

SU'FFERABLY, *ad.* tolerably; so as to be endured.

SU'FFERANCE, *s.* [*souffrance*, Fr.] pain, inconvenience, misery; patience or moderation; permission; allowance.

SU'FFERER, *s.* one who endures pain or inconvenience one who allows or permits.

SU'FFERING, *s.* pain endured.

To SUFFI'CE, *v. n.* [*sufficio*, Lat.] to be enough or equal to the end or purpose. Actively, to afford, to supply enough; to satisfy.

SUFFI'CIENCY, (*suffishiency*) *s.* [from *sufficio*, Lat.] the state of being equal or adequate to the end proposed; qualification; supply equal to want; competence.

SUFFI'CIENT, (*suffishient*) *a.* [*sufficiens*, Lat.] enough, able; capable.

SUFFI'CIENTLY, (*suffishiently*) *ad.* fully; satisfactorily.

To SUFFLA'TE, *v. a.* [from *suffio* to blow up, Lat.] to puff or blow up.

SUFFLA'TION, *s.* [from *suffio* to blow up, Lat.] the act of blowing up with wind; swelling.

To SU'FFOCATE, *v. a.* [*suffoquer*, Fr., *suffoco*, Lat.] to choak by exclusion or interception of air.

SUFFOCA'TION, *s.* [Fr., from *suffoco* to smother, Lat.] stoppage of the breath; the state of smothering or choaking for want of air.

SU'FFFOLK, an English county, 50 miles in length, and 25 in breadth; bounded on the W. by Cambridgeshire; on the N. by Norfolk; on the S. by Essex; and on the E. by the German Ocean. It contains 575 parishes, 28 market towns, and sends 16 members to parliament. The air is generally wholesome, but the soil is various; on the sea-coast it is sandy, and there are several small hills, which yield hemp, peas, and rye. The inland parts are clayey, and more full of trees. The borders towards Essex are fit for pastures, and the N. W. produces corn of all sorts. There are manufactures of several kinds, particularly all sorts of broad cloth, stuffs, and coarse linen. The principal rivers are, the Little Ouse, the Waveney, the Stour, the Breton, the Orwell or Gippe; the Deben, the Ore, and the Blyth. Ipswich and St. Edmundsbury are the principal towns.

SU'FFRAGAN, *s.* [from *suffragor* to vote, Lat.] a bishop considered as subject to an archbishop.

SU'FFRAGE, *s.* [Fr., from *suffragor* to vote, Lat.] a vote or voice given to determine a controversy, or matter in dispute.

SUFFRA'GINOUS, *a.* [from *suffrago* the hough, Lat.] belonging to the knee-joint of beasts.

To SUFFU'MIGATE, *v. a.* [from *sub* under, and *fumigo* to smoke, Lat.] to smoke underneath.

SUFFUMIGA'TION, *s.* [Fr., from *sub* under, and *fumigo* to smoke, Lat.] a smoking or fuming underneath; operation of fumes or smoke raised by heat. In physic, the conveying into the body the smoke of a decoction of roots, herbs, flowers, &c., for diseases of the bowels, fundament, or womb.

To SUFFU'SE, (*suffuze*) *v. a.* [from *suffundo*, to spread over, Lat.] to spread over with some fluid or expansive body such as vapour or tincture.

SUFFU'SION, (*suffúzhon*) *s.* the act of pouring or spreading upon; a spreading of humours in the body; a disease in the eye called a web.

SU'GAR, (*shúgar*) *s.* [*sucre*, Fr.] the native salt of the

sugar-cane, made by expression and evaporation. Any thing proverbially sweet. A chemical dry crystallization.

To SU'GAR, (*shúgar*) *v. a.* to sweeten, or impregnate with sugar.

SUGARCA'NDY, *s.* sugar candied or crystallized.

SU'GARY, (*shúgary*) *a.* tasting of sugar; sweet.

To SUGGE'ST, (*suj-jest*) *v. a.* [from *suggero* to suggest, Lat.] to hint, insinuate, or intimate; to tell privately.

SUGGE'STER, *s.* one that suggests; one that reminds another.

SUGGE'STION, (*suj-jestion*) *s.* [Fr., from *suggero* to suggest, Lat.] a secret hint, information, insinuation, intimation, or notification.

SUGILLA'TION, (*sujilláshon*) [from *sugillo* to make black, Lat.] in medicine, is an extravasation of blood in the coats of the eye, which at first appears of a reddish colour, and afterwards livid and black.

SU'ICIDE, *s.* [Fr., from *sui* of one's self, and *cædo* to kill, Lat.] the crime of destroying one's self; self-murder; one who destroys himself; a self-murderer; a felo-de-se.

SUIT, (*sūt*) *s.* [*suite*, Fr.] a set or number of things corresponding to each other; clothes consisting of coat, waistcoat, and breeches; a regular order or series: consecution. *Out of suits*, is having no correspondence. A retinue, or number of attendants. A petition; a courtship. In law the instance of a cause or action, whether real or personal; or the cause itself deduced in judgment. *Suit of court*, or *suit-service*, is an attendance the tenant owes to his lord's court; *suit-covenant*, agreement by a person to do service in the court of the lord; *suit-custom* is, where one and his ancestors or predecessors have owed suit time out of mind.

To SUIT, (*sūt*) *v. a.* to fit, to adapt to something else; to dress or clothe. Neuterly, to agree, to accord, used with *to* or *with*.

SU'ITABLE, (*sútabl*) *a.* agreeable to; matching, fitting, becoming.

SU'ITABLENESS, *s.* fitness; agreeableness.

SUI'TABLY, *ad.* agreeably to; according to.

SUI'TER, or SUITOR, (*sūter* or *sūtor*) *s.* one that makes a petition, or courts another; a suppliant; a wooer.

SUKOTYRO, *s.* in zoology, a large animal bearing a slight resemblance to the elephant said to inhabit the island of Java.

SU'LCATED, *a.* [from *sulcus* a ditch, Lat.] furrowed.

SULLEN, *a.* (the etymology uncertain) gloomily angry; discontented; malignant; mischievous; heavy; dull; sorrowful; gloomy; dark; dismal; cloudy; obstinate; perverse; intractable.

SU'LLENLY, *ad.* discontentedly; morosely; gloomily; intractably; mischievously; malignantly.

SU'LLENNESS, *s.* gloominess; moroseness; stubbornness; intractability; malignity.

To SU'LLY, *v. a.* [*souiller*, Fr.] to soil or spoil the colour with any thing dirty.

SU'LPHATES, *s.* in chemistry, salts formed by the combination of any base with the sulphuric acid.

SU'LPHITES, *s.* in chemistry, salts formed by the combination of any base with the sulphureous acid.

SU'LPHUR, (*súlfur*) *s.* [Lat.] in natural history, is a genus of fossils, defined to be dry, solid, but friable, fossil bodies; melting with a small heat, when fired in the open air; burning almost wholly away with a blue flame and noxious vapour; and endued with an electric power, and not dissoluble in acids.

SULPHU'REOUS, or SULPHUROUS, (*sulfúreus*, or *sulfurus*) *a.* [from *sulphur* sulphur, Lat.] containing brimstone; having the qualities of brimstone; made of brimstone.

SULPHU'RETS, *s.* in chemistry, combination of alkalies or metals with sulphur.

SULPHURE'TTED, *a.* in chemistry, a substance is said to be sulphuretted when it is combined with sulphur. Thus we say sulphuretted hydrogen, &c.

SULPHU'RIC, *a.* in chemistry, belonging to sulphur.

SU'LPHURWORT, *s.* a plant, the same with the fennel-leaved harestrong or pucedanum.

SU'LTAN, *s.* [Arab.] the Turkish emperor.

SULTA'NA, or SU'LTANESS, *s.* the queen of an eastern emperor.

SU'LTANIN, *s.* a Turkish gold coin worth about eight shillings English.

SU'LTANRY, *s.* an eastern empire.

SU'LTRINESS, *s.* extensive heat.

SU'LTRY, *a.* hot and close; hot without any current of wind; hot and cloudy; suffocating with heat; sweltry.

SUM, *s.* [*summa*, Lat.] the whole of any thing; a quantity of money. An abridgment, compendium, summary, or abstract of the whole, from *somme*, Fr. The amount or result of any reasoning or calculation; the height, completion.

To SUM, *v. a.* [*sommer*, Fr.] to compute or collect particulars into a total, used with *up;* to comprise or collect in a narrow compass. In falconry, to have feathers full grown.

SU'MACH, *s.* is a rank-smelling shrub, that bears a black berry; used by curriers in dressing of leather.

SUMA'TRA, a large island of the Indian Ocean, having Malacca on the N. and N. E., Borneo on the E., and Java on the S. E. It is divided into two equal parts by the equator, extending near 6 degrees to the N. W., and about the same space to the S. W. of that line. It is 1,000 miles long, and 150 broad. The Europeans trade with the inhabitants chiefly for pepper. Both the English and Dutch have several colonies and settlements here. The chief of the British are those of Bencoolen and Fort-Marlborough, on the west coast, from which the East India company import more pepper than they do from any other country in India. Hence also are brought great quantities of the best walking-canes. The natives are of a very swarthy complexion, but not black. The coasts are in the possession of Mahometan princes, of whom the king of Achen, at the N. end of the island, is the most considerable. The inland country is subject to Pagan princes, who have but little correspondence with foreigners.

SU'MLESS, *a.* not to be computed.

SU'MMARILY, *ad.* briefly; concisely.

SU'MMARY, *a.* [*sommaire*, Fr.] short, brief, concise, or compendious.

SU'MMARY, *s.* [*sommaire*, Fr.] an abridgment which contains the substance of the whole in a small compass.

SU'MMER, *s.* [*sumer*, Sax., *somer*, Belg.] popularly, the season of the year when the sun is about the tropic of Cancer, and its heat is most predominant. With astronomers, one of the four seasons of the year, commencing, with those that live in the north temperate zone, when the sun enters Cancer, and ending when he quits Virgo; but with those that live in the south temperate zone, beginning when the sun enters Capricorn, and ending when he leaves Pisces. The principal beams of a floor; from *trabs summaria*, Lat.

To SU'MMER, *v. n.* to pass the summer. Actively, to keep warm.

SU'MMERSAULT, or SU'MMERSET, *s.* [*soubresaut*, Fr.] a high leap, in which the heels are thrown over the head.

SU'MMIT, *s.* [from *summus*, the highest, Lat.] the top or utmost height; the apex. In botany, the upper part of the pistil, or pointal, in flowers, which receives the pollen or dust from the antheræ of the stamina, to fertilize the

seed-bud. It is of different forms in different flowers being either simple, as in speedwell; conical, as in bladder-wort; cloven, as in viper-grass; notched at the end, as in lung-wort; globular as in primrose, &c. &c.

To SU'MMON, *v. a.* [from *sub* under, and *moneo* to admonish, Lat.] to call, admonish, or cite with authority, to appear. Figuratively, to excite, raise, call, or rouse, used with *up*.

SU'MMONER, *s.* a person who cites or calls to appear before a court, or at a particular place.

SU'MMONS, *s.* a call, admonition, or citation from authority to appear.

SU'MMUM BO'NUM, *s.* [Lat.] the chiefest good; that enjoyment which a person most desires as the greatest felicity.

SU'MPTER, *s.* [*sommier*, Fr.] a horse that carries clothes or furniture.

SU'MPTION, (*súmshŏn*) *s.* [from *sumo* to take, Lat.] the act of taking. Not in use.

SU'MPTUARY, *a.* [from *sumptus* expense, Lat.] relating to expense, especially that of dress. *Sumptuary laws*, are laws made to restrain excess in diet, apparel, or furniture.

SU'MPTUOUS, *a.* [from *sumptus* expense, Lat.] costly; expensive; splendid.

SU'MPTUOUSLY, *ad.* splendidly; magnificently; expensively.

SU'MPTUOUSNESS, *s.* splendidness; costliness; magnificence; expensiveness.

SUN, *s.* [*sunno*, Goth. *sunna* or *sunne*, Sax. *son*, Belg.] in the Newtonian astronomy, is that bright luminary in the centre of our system which is the source of light and heat to all the planets, statellites, and comets, belonging thereto. His magnitude is immensely great, being (according to the best computation) not less than 883,000 miles in diameter; and, consequently, more than a million of times larger than our globe; a bulk so prodigious, that if all the planets and statellites of our system were united in one, it would scarcely make a globe of the 400th part of his solid contents. Though he appears to the naked eye so extremely bright and splendid, yet, when viewed through a telescope, he is seen with dark spots on his surface, which are changeable and often vary their figure; and sometimes they are so large that they may be seen by the naked eye, with the interposition only of a smoked glass. They move from west to east, from which his rotation round his axis has been dicovered to be performed in 22d. 14h. His apparent diameter varies from 32′ 39″ to 31′ 33″, according as the earth is in perihelio or aphelio at the time. There is a great variety in the magnitude of the solar spots; the difference is chiefly in superficial extent of length and breadth; their depth or thickness is very small; some have been so large, as by computation to be capable of covering the continents of Asia and Africa; nay, the whole surface of the earth, or even five times its surface. The number of spots on the sun is very uncertain; sometimes there are a great many, sometimes very few, and sometimes none at all. Scheiner made observations on the sun from 1611 to 1629; and says he never found his disk free from spots, excepting a few days in December, 1624. At other times he frequently saw 20, 30, and in 1624, he was able to count 40 spots on the sun at a time. In an interval afterwards of 20 years, from 1650 to 1670, scarce any spots were to be seen; and after that time some years have furnished a great number of spots, and others none at all. From these phenomena it is evident that the spots are not endowed with any permanency. Hevelius observed one that arose and vanished in 16 or 17 hours; nor has any been observed to continue longer than 70 days, which was the duration of one in 1676. Those spots that are formed gradually, are gradually dissolved; whilst those that arise suddenly, are for the most part suddenly dissolved. When a spot disappears, that part where it was, generally becomes brighter than the rest of the sun, and continues so for several days; on the other hand, those bright parts (called *faculæ*, as the others are called *maculæ*) sometimes turn to spots.

SU'NBEAM, *s.* a ray of the sun.

SUN'BURNT, *a.* tanned by the sun.

SU'NCLAD, *part. a.* clothed in radiance; orright; shining.

SU'NDAISLES, a group of islands in the Indian Ocean, the chief of which are Borneo, Sumatra, and Java.

SU'NDAY, *s.* the first day of the week, dedicated by the heathens to the sun, and by Christians used as their sabbath, because our blessed Saviour rose on that day.

To SU'NDER, *v. a.* [*syndrian*, Sax.] to part, separate, or divide. *In sunder*, is, in two.

SUNDERLAND, a sea-port in the county of Durham, seated at the mouth of the river Wear, where it empties itself into the German Ocean. It is a populous, thriving, well-built town: its inhabitants are estimated at 30,000: Coal is the staple commodity, of which 280,000 chaldrons, Newcastle measure, are exported annually. In one year, (1791) 4,905 vessels cleared coastways, and 703 over-sea, in all 5,608. Glass bottles, lime, salt, grindstones, copperas, and pottery-ware, are also exported. It has a handsome church, a large and elegant chapel of ease, a neat and large chapel for the Methodists, five Dissenters' meeting-houses, an hospital for old seamen or their widows, another for eight poor women, a dispensary, and other public buildings. For a long time the navigation of this port was considerably impeded, from the want of a sufficient depth of water, to admit ships of any considerable burden to put to sea with their whole lading; to remedy which, such vessels were obliged to take part of their cargo in the open road; by which the keel-men, who bring down the coals, were often exposed, in sudden storms, to danger, by venturing out to sea with the remainder of their lading; to obviate which inconvenience, and the danger to which vessels are there often exposed, many of the largest ships belonging to this port were obliged to take in their lading at Shields. But this inconvenience is now very much remedied, by recent improvements in the harbour, and particularly the addition of a north pier, by which the ebbing tide gains greater force to scour the sand which forms a bar at the entrance of the harbour; the tide now flows sixteen feet, and admits vessels of 300 and 400 tons burden. A bridge has been lately erected across the river Wear, and is thought to be the greatest curiosity of its kind in the world. It is not less remarkable for its prodigious height and extreme span, than for the peculiarity of its construction, being formed of small segments of cast iron, joined in such a manner as to form a complete arch, the span of which is 236 feet, and will admit of vessels sailing under it of 400 tuns burden, by only striking their top-gallant masts. The inhabitants, whose subsistence depends entirely upon the coal trade, particularly the *casters*, who are employed in loading the ships, are often exposed to great vicissitude, especially in severe winters, when most of the ships are laid up, or when the river is frozen over, and navigation consequently interrupted. But it is observable, that the keel-men of this port have a comfortable appearance, and are, in general, an athletic, healthy, decent body of men. It is 13 miles N.E. of Durham, and 264 N. by W. of London. Market on Friday.

SUNDEW, *s.* in botany, the drosera of Linnæus. This genus contains five stamina and five pistilla within the blossom. The essential character of the genus consists in the

capsule of one cell opening at the top with five valves. There are two species, which differ only in the shape of the leaves, the one having round, and the other oblong leaves.

SU'NDIAL, *s.* a marked plate on which the shadow of the gnomon or style caused by the sun points the hour.

SU'NDRY, *a.* [*sunder*, Sax.] several, various; more than one.

SU'NFLOWER, *s.* an elegant garden plant. The little sunflower is the cistus helianthemum of Linnæus.

SUNG, the preter. and part. pass. of SING.

SUNK, preter. and part. pass. of SINK.

SU'NNY, *a.* bright, resembling the sun; exposed to the sun; coloured by the sun.

SU'NRISE, or SU'NRISING, *s.* the morning; the first appearance of the sun. The east.

SU'NSET, *s.* the evening; the close of the day. The west.

SU'NSHINE, or SU'NSHINY, *a.* bright with the sun; bright like the sun.

SU'NSHINE, *s.* action of the sun; place where the lustre or heat of the sun is powerful.

To SUP, *v. a.* [*supan*, Sax. *soepen*, Belg. *super*, Norm.] to sip; to drink by mouthfuls; to drink by a little at a time; to take with a spoon. Neuterly, to eat the evening meal or supper; from *souper*, Fr.

SUP, *s.* a small draught; a mouthful of liquor.

SU'PER, in composition, is derived from the Latin, and signifies more than another; more than enough; on or flowing over the top.

SU'PERABLE, (*superabl*) *a.* [from *supero* to excel, or conquer, Lat.] that may be overcome or surpassed; conquerable.

To SUPERABO'UND, *v. a.* to be superfluous; to be overmuch; to be exuberant.

SUPERABU'NDANCE, *s.* excess, superfluity, great plenty.

SUPERABU'NDANT, *a.* being more than enough.

To SUPERA'DD, *v. n.* [from *super* over, and *addo* to add, Lat.] to add over and above; to join to any thing, so as to make it more.

To SUPERA'NNUATE, *v. a.* [from *super* over, and *annus* a year, Lat.] to impair or disqualify by age or length of time.

SUPERA'NNUATED, *a.* worn out with age; grown out of date.

SUPE'RB, *a.* [*superbe*, Fr. *superbus*, Lat.] grand; pompous; lofty; proud; august; magnificent; stately.

SUPE'RBLY, *ad.* in a superb manner.

SUPERCA'RGO, *s.* an officer in a ship who has the management of its traffic.

SUPERCELE'STIAL, *a.* placed above the firmament.

SUPERCI'LIOUS, *a.* [from *supercilium* pride, Lat.] haughty; dictatorial; despotic; overbearing; disdainful; contemptuous; dogmatical; arbitrary; arrogant.

SUPERCI'LIOUSLY, *ad.* haughtily; dogmatically; contemptuously.

SUPERE'MINENCE, or SUPERE'MINENCY, *s.* [from *super* over, and *emineo* to be eminent, Lat.] the quality of exceeding in eminence above others though eminent; uncommon degree of eminence or excellence.

SUPERE'MINENT, *a.* [from *super* over, and *emineo* to be eminent, Lat.] greatly excelling; eminent in a high degree.

To SUPERE'ROGATE, *v. n.* [from *per* over, and *erogo* to make a law, Lat.] to do more than a person is by duty obliged.

SUPEREROGA'TION, *s.* the performance of more than one is obliged to do by duty

SUPERE'ROGATORY, *a.* performed beyond the strict demands of duty.

SUPERE'XCELLENT, *a.* excellent, beyond common.

SU'PERFICE, *s.* [*superficie*, Fr. *superficies*, Lat.] the outside, surface, superficies.

SUPERFI'CIAL, (*superficial*) *a.* [*superficiel*, Fr.] lying on, or not reaching below, the surface; shallow; contrived to cover something else; not profound; smattering; not deeply learned.

SUPERFI'CIALLY, (*superficia.ly*) *ad.* slightly; imperfectly.

SUPERFI'CIALNESS, (*superficialness*) *s.* position on the surface; imperfectness; slightness; shallowness; slight knowledge; show without substance.

SU'PERFICIES, (*superfishiez*) *s.* [Lat.] the outside, surface, superfice.

SU'PERFINE, *a.* eminently or extraordinarily fine.

SUPERFLU'ITY, *s.* [*superfluité*, Fr.] more than enough, plenty beyond use or necessity; excess.

SUPE'RFLUOUS, *a.* [from *super* over, and *fluo* to flow, Lat.] overmuch; more than enough; needless; unnecessary; exuberant; supervacaneous.

SUPE'RFLUOUSLY, *ad.* unnecessarily; needlessly; in an extravagant manner.

SUPE'RFLUOUSNESS, *s.* the state of being superfluous.

To SUPERINDU'CE, *v. a.* [from *super* over, and *induco* to induce, Lat.] to bring in as an addition to something else; to bring in as not originally belonging to that on which it was brought; to lay upon; to cover; to draw over.

To SUPERINTE'ND, *v. a.* to oversee, overlook; to supervise or take care of others that are inferior; to have the chief management or direction of any thing.

SUPERINTE'NDENCE, or SUPERINTE'NDENCY, *s.* the act of taking care of the interests and concerns of others.

SUPERINTE'NDENT, or SUPERINTENDANT, *s.* [from *super* over, and *intendo* to inspect, Lat.] one who rules, governs, or manages.

SUPE'RIOR, *s.* one more excellent or dignified than another.

SUPE'RIOR, *a.* [*supérieur*, Fr. *superior*, Lat.] higher, above another in excellence, dignity, or any other quality. Free from emotion or concern; unconquered. Upper, applied to situation. In astronomy, applied to the planets of our system which are farther from the sun than our earth is, as Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, and the Georgian; applied also to that conjunction of an inferior planet which is made when the planet is on the opposite side of the sun to that on which the earth is. In botany, applied to the cup or blossom when they are situated above the seedbud, as in the honeysuckle, currant, and campanula.

SUPE'RIORITY, *s.* [*supériorité*, Fr.] pre-eminence; the quality of being greater or higher than another in any respect.

SUPE'RLATIVE, *a.* [*superlatif*, Fr., from *superfero* to excel, Lat.] implying or expressing the highest degree. In English grammar, the superlative degree of adjectives, that consists of many syllables is made by prefixing *most* before them; but in those which consist of fewer syllables, it is formed by changing the ending, or adding *est* to it.

SUPE'RLATIVELY, *ad.* most excellently; most eminently; in the highest degree, either good or bad.

SUPE'RLATIVENESS, *s.* the quality of being most eminent or excellent, or in the highest degree.

SUPERLU'NAR, *a.* [from *super* above, and *luna* the moon, Lat.] not of this world; placed above the moon.

SUPE'RNAL, *a.* [*supernus*, Lat.] placed above; relating to heavenly things; celestial.

SUPERNA'TANT, *a.* [from *super* above, and *no* to swim, Lat.] swimming above.

SUPERNA'TURAL, *a.* [from *super* above, and *natura* nature, Lat.] beyond or above the power of nature.

SUPERNA'TURALLY, *ad.* in a manner above the course or power of nature.

SUPERNU'MERARY, *a.* [*supernuméraire*, Fr.] above a settled, necessary, usual, or round number.

SUPERREFLE'CTION, *s.* reflection of an image reflected.

SUPER-SALTS, salts with an excess of acid, as the supertartrate of potash.

To SUPERSCRI'BE, *v. a.* [from *super* upon, and *scribo* to write, Lat.] to write upon the top or outside.

SUPERSCRI'PTION, *s.* from *super* upon, and *scribo* to write, Lat.] the act of writing or any thing written, on the top or outside.

To SUPERSE'DE, *v. a.* [from *supersedeo*, Lat.] to make void, or set aside by superior force or authority.

SUPERSE'DEAS, *s.* [Lat.] in law, a writ to stay the doing of that which otherwise might be done.

SUPERSTI'TION, (*superstíshon*) *s.* [Fr. from *superstitio*, Lat.] the observance of unnecessary and uncommanded rites and practices in religion; religion without morality or practice of social virtue; false religion, or reverence of objects that are not fit for worship; too great nicety, fears, or scrupulousness; extravagant devotion, or religion wrong directed or conducted.

SUPERSTI'TIOUS, (*superstíshious*) *a.* [*superstitieux*, Fr., *superstitiosus*, Lat.] addicted to superstition; full of idle fancies, scruples, and ceremonies, in things that are indifferent or unnecessary; scrupulous, or too exact.

SUPERSTI'TIOUSLY, (*superstíshiously*) *ad.* bigotedly; scrupulously; in a superstitious manner.

To SUPERSTRU'CT, *v. a.* [from *super* upon, and *struo* to build, Lat.] to build upon any thing.

SUPERSTRU'CTURE, *s.* that which is raised or built upon something else.

SUPER-SULPHURE'TTED, *part.* in chemistry, combined with a large portion of sulphur.

SUPERVACA'NEOUS, *a.* [from *super* above, and *vacuus* empty, Lat.] superfluous; unnecessary; needless; serving to no purpose.

To SUPERVE'NE, *v. n.* [from *super* upon, and *venio* to come, Lat.] to come in as a foreign addition, used with *to*.

SUPERVE'NIENT, *a.* [from *super* upon, and *venio* to come, Lat.] added; additional.

SUPERVE'NTION, *s.* the act of supervening.

To SUPERVI'SE, (*supervíze*) *v. a.* [from *super* over, and *video* to see, Lat.] to overlook; to oversee; to superintend.

SUPERVI'SOR, (*supervízor*) *s.* an overseer; an inspector; a surveyor; a superintendant; one that has the care of others under him.

To SUPERVI'VE, *v. n.* [from *super* over, and *vivo* to live, Lat.] to live longer; to outlive; to overlive.

SUPI'NE, *a.* [*supinus*, Lat.] lying with the face upward, opposed to prone. Figuratively, negligent; careless; inattentive; indolent; thoughtless; drowsy; idle.

SU'PINE, *s.* [*supin*, Fr., *supinum*, Lat.] a part of a conjugation of a verb of the like sense or effect with the infinitive mood, without either number or person. In Latin, they end in *um* and *u*; that in *um* signifies action, and that in *u* implies passion; as *amatum*, Lat. to love; *amatu*, Lat. to be loved.

SUPI'NELY, *ad.* with the face upward; drowsily; thoughtlessly; indolently.

SUPI'NENESS, *s.* posture with the face upward; negligence; carelessness; inattention; sloth; indolence.

To SUPPE'DITATE, *v. a.* [*suppedito*, Lat.] to find supply, or furnish

SU'PPER, *s.* [*souper*, Fr.] the last meal at night.

SU'PPERLESS, *a.* going without supper; fasting at night.

To SUPPLA'NT, *v. a.* [*supplanter*, from *sub* under, and *planta* the sole of the foot, Lat.] to trip up the heels; to displace or turn out by stratagem; to overpower, force away, or displace.

SUPPLA'NTER, *s.* one who supplants or displaces.

SU'PPLE, (*supl*) *a.* [*souple*, Fr.] easy to be bent; pliant, flexible, bending without breaking; yielding, opposed to obstinate. Flattering or fawning.

To SU'PPLE, (*supl*) *v. a.* to make pliant, soft, flexible, compliant. Neuterly, to grow soft or pliant.

SU'PPLEMENT, *s.* [Fr., from *suppleo* to supply, Lat.] an addition or appendage made to any thing to supply its defects or omissions.

SU'PPLENESS, (*suplenesss*) *s.* pliantness; flexibility; easily yielding; flattery; readiness in compliance; facility.

SUPPLE'TORY, *a.* [from *suppleo* to supply, Lat.] serving to supply some imperfection or deficiency. Substantively, an humble petitioner; a submissive beggar.

SU'PPLIANT, *a.* [*suppliant*, Fr.] supplicating, beseeching, requesting in an humble manner. Substantively, an humble petitioner; a submissive beggar.

SU'PPLICANT, *s.* one that entreats with great submission; an humble petitioner.

To SU'PPLICATE, *v. a.* [*supplico*, Lat.] to petition; to entreat in a very humble and submissive manner; to implore.

SUPPLICA'TION, *s.* [*supplication*, Fr.] a petition delivered in an humble manner; entreaty. That part of ... e worship wherein we humbly ask for something.

SUPPLI'ER, *s.* one that provides or furnishes.

To SUPPLY', *v. a.* [*suppleo*, Lat., *suppléer*, Fr.] to fill up any deficiency; to give or afford something wanted; to relieve any want; to fill any vacancy, or serve instead of; to give or furnish; to accommodate.

SUPPLY', *s.* (plural, *supplies*) relief of want; cure of deficiencies; aid. *To grant the supplies*, is to provide the necessary money for the support of government. In war, furnishing an army with recruits of men, provisions, &c.

To SUPPO'RT, *v. a.* [*supporter*, Fr.] to sustain, bear, or prop up; to bear any thing painful without being overcome; to endure; to prevent from fainting or swooning.

SUPPO'RT, *s.* [*support*, Fr.] the act or power of sustaining or keeping from falling; a prop, or sustaining power. The necessaries of life; maintenance; supply. SYNON. The *buttress* fortifies; it is fixed close, to resist the impulsion of other bodies. The *support* bears, by being placed beneath a thing to prevent its falling under a weight. The *prop* assists, and its general use is to strengthen. A wall is frequently made stronger by *buttresses*; an arch is *supported* by columns; a house, when in danger of falling, is kept up by *props*.

SUPPO'RTABLE, *a.* [*supportable*, Fr.] tolerable; that may be endured or suffered.

SUPPO'RTABLY, *ad.* so as may be borne; tolerably.

SUPPO'RTER, *s.* one that maintains, supports, or assists another; maintainer, comforter, defender, sustainer. In architecture, a post or pillar that supports part of a building. In heraldry, a beast, bird, &c. drawn standing on each side of the escutcheon, and which seems to support it.

SUPPO'SABLE, (*suppózable*) *a.* capable of being laid down without proof; or advanced by way of argument; that may be supposed or imagined.

SUPPO'SAL, (*suppózal*) *s.* [from *suppose*] position without proof; imagination; supposition.

To SUPPO'SE, (*suppóze*) *v. a.* [*supposer*, Fr., *suppono*, Lat.] to lay down without proof; to advance by way of ar-

gument without proving; to admit without proof; to imagine or believe without examination; to require or imply as previous to itself.

SUPPOSI'TION, (*supposishŏn*) *s.* [*supposition*, Fr.] an hypothesis, position, or supposal, laid down, but not proved.

SUPPOSITI'TIOUS, (*suppositishious*) *a.* [*supposititicus*, Lat.] not genuine; artfully or fraudulently substituted in the room or character of something genuine and authentic.

SUPPOSITI'TIOUSLY, (*supositishiously*) *ad.* counterfeitly; spuriously.

SUPPO'SITORY, *s.* [*suppositoire*, Fr.] a kind of solid clyster.

To SUPPRE'SS, *v. a.* [from *sub* under, and *primo* to press, Lat.] to crush, overpower, subdue, overwhelm, or reduce from a state of activity or commotion. To conceal; to keep private; to hinder publication.

SUPPRE'SSION, (*suppréshŏn*) *s.* [Fr., from *sub* under, and *primo* to press, Lat.] the act of putting a stop to; concealment; obstruction; a stoppage, difficulty, or hinderance.

To SU'PPURATE, *v. a.* [*suppurer*, Fr.] to generate or form pus or matter. To ripen; to digest.

SUPPURA'TION, *s.* [*suppuration*, Fr.] a ripening of an imposthume or boil, generating pus or matter; the matter suppurated.

SUPPURGA'TION, *s.* the too frequent use of purging medicines.

SUPPUTA'TION, *s.* [*supputatio*, from *puto* to think, Lat.] a reckoning, calculation, account, computation.

To SUPPU'TE, *v. a.* [*supputo*, from *puto* to think, Lat.] to calculate; to reckon; to compute.

SU'PRA, in composition, borrowed from the Latin, signifies above or before.

SUPRALAPSA'RIAN, *s.* [from *supra* before, and *lapsus* the fall, Lat.] one who holds that God, without regard to the good or evil works of mankind, passed his eternal decree of election and reprobation before the fall of Adam.

SUPRE'MACY, *s.* highest place; highest authority; the state of being superior in ecclesiastical as well as civil matters.

SUPRE'ME, *a.* [*supremus*, Lat.] highest in dignity, authority, or excellence. It should be observed, that *supreme* is applied only to intellectual or political dignity, and *superior* to that of place or local elevation.

SUPRE'MELY, *ad.* most excellently; most eminently; in the highest degree.

SUR, in composition, is borrowed from the French and signifies upon, or over and above.

SU'RA, *s.* [Lat.] in anatomy, the lesser bone of the calf of the leg.

SU'RAL, *a.* [from *sura* the calf of the leg, Lat.] being in the calf of the leg. "The *sural* artery." *Wiseman.*

SURANCE, *s.* warrant; security; assurance.

SURA'T, a seaport of the Deccan of Hindoostan, said to have 200,000 inhabitants. Its trade is now very considerable; and in this city are as many different professions of religion as in Amsterdam; for besides Jews and Christians, there are Mahometans of several sects, and many sorts of Gentoos. The surrounding country is fertile, except towards the sea, which is sandy and barren. Before the English East India Company obtained possession of Bombay, the presidency of their affairs on the coast of Malabar, was held at Surat; and they had a factory established there. Even after the presidency was transferred to Bombay, the factory was continued. The Great Mogul had then an officer here, who was styled his admiral, and received a revenue called the tanka, of the annual value of three lacks of rupees, arising from the rents of adjacent lands, and the taxes levied at Surat. The East India Company, in 1759, fitted out an armament, which dispossessed the admiral of the castle; and, soon after, the possession of this castle was confirmed to them by the court of Delhi. They obtained, moreover, the appointment to the post of admiral, and were constituted receivers of the tanka by which their authority in this place became supreme. Surat is situated on the confines of Guzerat, about 20 miles up the river Tapty, and 177 N. of Bombay.

To SURBA'TE, *v. a.* [*solbatir*, Fr.] to bruise the feet with travelling. To fatigue; to harass.

To SURCE'ASE, (*surceése*) *v. n.* [*sur* and *cesser*, Fr.] to be at an end; to stop, to cease; to be no longer in being, use, or in motion; to leave off; to refrain. Actively, to stop; to put an end to. Obsolete in the active sense.

SURCHA'RGE, *s.* [*surcharge*, Fr.] too heavy a burden; an overload; charge upon charge; more than can be well borne.

To SURCHA'RGE, *v. a.* [*surcharger*, Fr.] to overload, or load with more than a person or thing can bear; to overcharge; to overburden.

SURCHA'RGER, *s.* one that overburdens.

SURCI'NGLE, *s.* [from *sur*, Fr., and *cingulum* a girdle, Lat.] a girth with which a burden is bound on a horse; the girdle or band of a cassock.

SU'RCLE, (*súrkl*) *s.* [from *surculus*, Lat.] a shoot or twig; a sucker.

SU'RCOAT, (*súrkōt*) *s.* a coat to be worn over the other clothes; a great coat; an outward garment.

SURCULA'TION, *s.* [from *surculus*, a shoot, Lat.] the act of pruning or lopping trees.

SU'RCULOUS, *a.* [from *surculus* a shoot, Lat.] full of shoots or sprigs.

SURD, *a.* [*surdus*, Lat.] deaf; void of understanding; not perceived by the ear; unheard; not expressed by any term. *A surd root*, in mathematics, is a square, cubic, or any other root, which cannot be perfectly extracted out of a rational number. *Surds*, in geometry, are lines which have not any common measure with the rational line given.

SU'RDITY, *s.* [*surdité*, Fr., from *surdus* deaf, Lat.] deafness; dulness; stupidity.

SURE, *a.* [*súre*, Fr.] certain, or not subject either to fail or deceive; confident beyond doubt; safe from doubt or danger; firm, stable, not liable to decay or failure. *To be sure*, is used adverbially for certainly.

SU'REFOOTED, *a.* treading firmly, not subject to stumbling.

SU'RELY, *ad.* certainly; undoubtedly; without doubt; firmly; without hazard.

SU'RENESS, *s.* certainty; firmness; faithfulness.

SU'RETISHIP, *s.* [from *surety*] the state or office of one that is bound for another.

SU'RETY, *s.* [*sureté*, Fr.] certainty or freedom from failure, doubt, or mistake; support; evidence; confirmation; security against loss or damage; one that gives security or is bound for another; bondsman, bail, hostage.

SU'RFACE, *s.* [*sur* and *face*, Fr.] the outside, superficies, superfice.

To SU'RFEIT, (*súrfit*) *v. a.* [from *sur* and *faire*, Fr.] to feed with excessive meat or drink, so as to cause sickness; to cram overmuch. Neuterly, to be fed to sickness or satiety.

SU'RFEIT, (*súrfit*) *s.* sickness arising from feeding or drinking to excess.

SU'RFEITER, *s.* one who riots; a glutton.

SURGE, *s.* [from *surgo* to arise, Lat.] a swelling sea; a wave rolling above the general surface of the water; a billow.

To SURGE, *v n.* [from *surgo* to rise, Lat.] to swell or roll in waves.

SU'RGEON, see CHIRURGEON, of which it is a corruption.

SU'RGERY, *s.* [*chirurgia*, Lat., from *cheir* the hand, and *ergao* to operate, Gr.] an art that teaches the cure of diseases by manual operations; a room set apart for keeping the instruments of, and performing operations by, a surgeon.

SU'RGY, *a.* rising in billows. "The *surgy* main." *Pope.*

SURINA'M, a country of South America, in Guiana, bounded on the N. by the Atlantic Ocean, on the E. by the river Marawina, on the S. by a country of Indians, and on the W. by the river Corentyn. It is about 150 miles in length, and 60 in breadth, and abounds in fruits, fish, game, and singular animals of different kinds. The soil is, in general, extremely fertile, particularly in those parts which are cultivated by European industry, producing sugar, cotton, tobacco, indigo, cocoa, gums, wood for dyeing, &c. The woods are full of monkeys, and there are likewise tigers, with parrots, scorpions, serpents of an amazing size, and a great variety of insects. The rivers abound with alligators, and in Surinam is found that wonderful fish, the torpedo. The whites, or Europeans, in Surinam, who reside principally in Paramaribo, the chief town, are computed at about 5,000; including the garrison and the negroes, at about 75,000. In 1674, this settlement, which had been partly planted by the English, was ceded to the Dutch by king Charles II. in exchange for the province of New York. It is now in possession of the English.

SU'RLILY, *ad.* morosely; crabbedly; angrily; in a surly manner.

SU'RLINESS, *s.* sourness of disposition; moroseness.

SU'RLY, *a.* [from *sur* sour, Sax.] sour, morose, or silently angry; rough; uncivil.

To SURMI'SE, (*surmize*) *v. a.* [*surmiser*, Fr.] to suspect or imagine without certain knowledge, or sufficient grounds.

SURMI'SE, (*surmize*) *s.* [*surmise*, Fr.] an imperfect notion; suspicion; imagination not supported by knowledge. SYNON. *Surmise* is imagination in general without suspicion; *suspicion* is imagination of some ill without proof. The former is often used in respect to things good in themselves; the latter, never but with regard to things that are ill.

To SURMOU'NT, *v. a.* [*surmonter*, Fr.] to rise above; to conquer; to overcome. To surpass or exceed.

SURMOU'NTER, *s.* one that rises above another.

SU'RNAME, *s.* [*surnom*, Fr.] the name which a person takes from his family.

To SU'RNAME, *v. a.* [*surnommer*, Fr.] to name by an appellation added to the original one.

To SURPA'SS, *v. a.* [*surpasser*, Fr.] to excel, exceed, or go beyond another in excellence.

SURPA'SSING, *part.* excellent in a high degree.

SU'RPLICE, *s.* [*surpelis*, or *surplis*, Fr.] the white garment which the clergy wear when they read prayers, or administer the sacrament.

SU'RPLUS, or SU'RPLUSAGE, *s.* [*sur* and *plus*, Fr.] what is more or remains after use and necessity is satisfied. Supernumerary part; overplus; remainder.

SURPRISAL, or SURPRI'SE, (*surprizal* or *surprize*) *s.* [*surprise*, Fr.] the act of taking, or the state of being taken, unawares; a sudden confusion or perplexity.

To SURPRI'SE, (*surprize*) *v. a.* [from *surpris*, Fr.] to take or fall upon unawares or unexpectedly; to astonish; perplex, or confuse by something wonderful or unexpected; to lead into an error.

SURPRI'SING, (*surprizing*) *part. a.* wonderful; strange; raising wonder or concern.

SURPRI'SINGLY, *ad.* to a degree that raises wonder; in a manner that raises wonder.

To SURRE'NDER, *v. a.* [*surrendre*, old Fr.] to yield or deliver up to an enemy; to resign or quit. Neuterly, to yield or give up to the power of an adversary.

SURRE'NDER, or SURRE'NDRY, *s.* the act of yielding or resigning to another.

SURRE'PTION, (*surrépshon*) *s.* [from *surreptus*, Lat.] the act of taking unawares; a surprise.

SURREPTI'TIOUS, (*surreptíshious*) *a.* [*surreptitius*, Lat.] done, acquired, or produced by stealth or artifice.

SURREPTITIOUSLY, (*surreptíshiously*) *ad.* fraudulently; falsely.

To SU'RROGATE, *v. a.* [*surrogo*, Lat.] to put into the place of another; to depute.

SU'RROGATE, *s.* a deputy, or one that officiates for another; a delegate; a substitute.

To SURROU'ND, *v. a.* [*surronder*, Fr.] to enclose or encompass on all sides; to environ.

SU'RREY, a county of England, bounded on the N. by Middlesex and a point of Buckinghamshire, on the E. by Kent, on the S. by Sussex, and on the W. by Hampshire and Berks. It gives title to the eldest son of the Duke of Norfolk. Its greatest length is about 39 miles, and its breadth 26. It is divided into 13 hundreds, which contain 11 market towns (including Southwark) 140 parishes, 650 villages and hamlets, and about 35,000 houses. It is a healthy, pleasant country, and the value of estates in it has advanced of late years beyond any other part of England. The soil is very different in the extreme parts from that in the middle; whence it has been compared to a coarse cloth with a fine border: for the edge of the county on all sides has a rich soil, extremely fruitful in corn and grass, particularly in Holmesdale, and on the N. and W. parts toward the Thames; but it is far otherwise in the heart of the county, where are wide tracts of sandy ground and barren heath, and in some places are long ridges of hills, with warrens of rabbits, and parks for deer. This county produces corn, box-wood, walnuts, hops, and fuller's-earth; and near Darking grows a wild black cherry, of which a very pleasant wine is made, little inferior to French claret. The manufactures in starch, tobacco, gunpowder, paper, vinegar, calico printing, wax bleaching, &c., are considerable. The principal rivers besides the Thames (which is the boundary of this county on the N.) are the Mole, Wey, Wandle, and Loddon. The Lent assizes are held at Kingston, and the summer assizes at Guilford and Croydon alternately.

SURSO'LID, *s.* in algebra, the fourth multiplication or power of any number whatever taken as the root. *Sursolid problem*, in mathematics, that which cannot be resolved but by curves of a higher nature than a conic section.

SURTOU'T, (*surtoót*) *s.* [Fr.] a large coat worn over all the other clothing.

To SURVE'Y, *v. a.* [*surveior*, old Fr.] to overlook or view as from a higher place; to oversee; to view as examining; to look into the strength or condition of buildings; measure land.

SURVE'YING, *s.* the art of measuring the superficial contents of lands, grounds, fields, &c., by the help of proper instruments.

SURVE'YOR, *s.* one who measures lands, buildings, or work done by a builder, &c., in order to ascertain the value; an overseer; one that oversees or superintends any large undertaking; an officer of the excise.

SURVE'YORSHIP, *s.* the office of a surveyor.

SURVI'VANCE, *s.* an outliving another.

To SURVIVE, *v. n.* [*survivre*, Fr., from *super* above, and *vivo* to live, Lat.] to live longer than another; to remain alive. Actively, to outlive.

SURVIVER, or SURVIVOR, *s.* one that outlives, or lives longer than, another.

SURVIVORSHIP, *s.* the state, condition, or circumstances of a survivor.

SUSCE'PTIBLE, *a.* [*susceptible*, Fr.] capable of admitting or receiving any impression.

SUSCE'PTIBLENESS, or SUSCEPTIBI'LITY, *s.* the quality of being capable to admit or receive any impression or form.

SUSCE'PTION, (*sussepshŏn*) *s.* [from *suscipio* to take, Lat.] the act of taking.

SUSCI'PIENCY, *s.* reception; admission.

To SU'SCITATE, *v. a.* [*suscito*, Lat.] to quicken; to rouse; to excite; to provoke; to stir up; to incite.

SUSCITA'TION, *s.* [*suscitation*, Fr.] the act of quickening or exciting.

To SUSPE'CT, *v. a.* [*suspicio*, Lat.] to imagine something unknown with a degree of fear and jealousy; to imagine or think guilty or bad without proof; to hold as uncertain. Neuterly, to imagine a person guilty of some crime without proof.

SUSPE'CTFUL, *a.* ready to mistrust; full of jealousy or suspicion.

To SUSPE'ND, *v. a.* [*suspendre*, Fr., *suspendo*, Lat.] to hang; to make to hang by any thing; to make dependent upon; to interrupt or stop; delay; to debar from the execution of an office for a certain time.

SUSPE'NDED, *part. a.* hung by any thing; debarred from exercising an office, or receiving a salary, for a certain time, or during pleasure.

SUSPE'NSE, *s.* [*suspens*, Fr.] uncertainty; irresolution. The act of withholding the determination of the judgment; deprivation for a time; a stop in the midst of two opposites.

SUSPE'NSION, (*suspenshŏn*) *s.* [Fr., from *suspendo* to suspend, Lat.] the act of making to hang or depend on any thing; the act of delaying; interruption. The act of withholding the determination of the judgment; the state of a person who is deprived of the exercise of an office for a time.

SUSPI'CION, (*suspishŏn*) *s.* [*suspicion*, Fr., *suspicio*, Lat.] the act of imagining ill without proof; jealousy; distrust; diffidence.

SUSPI'CIOUS, (*suspishious*) *a.* [*suspiciosus*, from *suspicio* to suspect, Lat.] inclined to imagine ill without proof, used in a bad sense. Liable to suspicion, or giving reason to imagine ill.

SUSPI'CIOUSLY, (*suspishiously*) *ad.* distrustfully; jealously.

SUSPI'CIOUSNESS, (*suspishiousness*) *s.* jealousy; distrust.

SUSPI'RAL, *s.* [*soupirail*, Fr.] a conveyance of water under ground; a vent, or breathing-hole; an air-hole.

SUSPIRA'TION, *s.* [*suspiratio*, from *sub* under, and *spiro* to breathe, Lat.] sigh; act of fetching the breath deep.

To SUSPI'RE, *v. n.* [*suspiro*, Lat.] to sigh, or fetch the breath deep.

SU'SSEX, an English county, 80 miles in length, and 24 in breadth; bounded on the S. by the British Channel; on the W. by Hampshire; on the N. by Surrey; and on the E. by Kent. It contains 312 parishes, 17 market-towns, and sends 20 members to parliament. The air is often thick and foggy, but not unwholesome, unless it be in the low marshy lands. The soil in the middle is rich and fruitful, which renders the roads deep and dirty in the winter. It is more woody towards Kent, and has several iron mines. The sea-coast is high and chalky, being called the Downs, but the sea-shore is full of banks of sand and rocks. The chief rivers are the Arun and the Rother, besides some small streams which fall into the sea. Chichester is the capital town. It gives title to a duke in the person of his royal highness prince Augustus, his Majesty's sixth son, and also gives title of earl to the Yelverton family.

To SUSTA'IN, *v. a.* [*soutenir*, Fr., *sustineo*, from *sub* under, and *teneo* to hold, Lat.] to bear, prop, or hold up; to support or keep from sinking under evil; to help, relieve, or assist; to maintain or keep; to bear without yielding; to endure; to suffer.

SU'STENANCE, *s.* [*soutenance*, Fr.] nourishment; maintenance; food; any thing that supports nature.

SUSTENTA'TION, *s.* [Fr., from *sustento* to sustain, Lat.] support from falling. Maintenance.

To SUSU'RRATE, *v. n.* [*susurro*, Lat.] to whisper or speak low.

SUSURRA'TION, *s.* the act of whispering, or speaking low; a whisper.

SUTE, *s.* [*suit*, Fr.] sort. "They are not of one *sute*." *Hook.*

SU'THERLAND, a shire of Scotland, bounded on the E. by the German Ocean; on the S. by the shire of Ross; and on the W. and N. by Strathnaver and Caithness. It is a mountainous country, and sends one member to parliament.

SU'TLER, *s.* [*sudler*, Teut. *soeteler*, Belg.] one who sells liquors and provisions in a camp, barracks, or garrison.

SUTTON CO'LEFIELD, a small town of Warwickshire, 24 miles N. W. of Warwick, and 111 N. W. of London. Market on Monday.

SU'TURE, *s.* [Fr., from *suo* to sew, Lat.] a particular manner of sewing wounds. In anatomy, a particular articulation of bones, wherein they lock into each other, like the teeth of two saws, as in the head.

SWAB, (*a.* is pron. broad in this word, and its two following derivatives) *s.* [*swabb*, Swed.] a kind of mop used in washing floors.

To SWAB, *v. a.* [*swebban*, Sax. See the noun] to clean with a mop.

SWA'BBER, *s.* a person who cleans or washes the deck of a ship. A sea word.

To SWA'DDLE, (*swádl*) *v. a.* [*swedan*, Sax.] to swathe, or bind in clothes, generally used for the dress of new-born infants. Figuratively, to beat or cudgel.

SWA'DDLINGBAND, SWA'DDLINGCLOTH, or SWA'DDLINGCLOUT, *s.* cloth wrapped round a new-born child.

SWAFFHAM, a large, well-built town of Norfolk, seated on a hill, 34 miles N. N. E. of Newmarket, and 94 N. E. of London. Market on Saturday.

To SWAG, *v. n.* [*sweigia*, Isl.] to sink, or hang down by its weight: to waddle, or shake from side to side.

To SWAGE, *v. a.* [from *assuage*] to ease; to mitigate; to soften; to appease: to assuage.

To SWAG'GER, (*swág-er*) *v. n.* [*swegan*, Sax.] to bluster, or be noisily proud and insolent; to bully; to boast; to hector; to domineer; to crack; to vaunt.

SWA'GGERER, (*swag-erer*) *s.* a blusterer; a noisy, proud, and insolent person.

SWAIN, *s.* [*swein*, Sax. and Run.] a young man; a country person or shepherd; a hind; a peasant.

SWA'INMOTE, *s.* [*swainmotus*, law Lat.] a court touching matters of the forests, kept by the charter of the forest thrice in the year. This court of *swainmote* is as incident to a forest, as the court of piepowder is to a fair The *swainmote* is a court of freeholders within the forest.

SWEDEN
&NORWAY.
English Miles.
50
100
NORWAY.
Reference.
1 Mandal
2 Stavanger
3 Nedenæ.
4 Bradsberg
5 Laurvig.
6 Barlisberg
7 Snaasichnan.
8 Aggerhuys.
9 Hedemarken.
10 Christiana.
11 South Bergen.
12 North Bergen.
13 South Moers
14 Romsdal.
15 Moers.
16 Guledal
17 Stronden.
18 Veerdal.
19 Fosen.
20 Inderoen.
21 Stommedal.
22 Helgeland.
23 Salten.
24 Tromsen and Sergen.
25 Finmark.
26 Disputed Tract.
SWEDEN.
Reference.
1 Malmo
2 Christiansund.
3 Halland
4 Orenberg.
5 Blekingas.
6 Calmar
7 Jonkeping.
8 Elfsberg.
9 Gottenburg.
10 Skaraberg.
11 Linkoping.
12 Nykoping.
13 Orebro.
14 Carlstadt.
15 Dalarne
16 Kopp Arberg.
17 Gerle
18 Vesterus
19 Upsal.
20 Stockholm
21 South Helsingland.
22 Stora
23 North Helsingland
24 Bernidal.
25 Jamtland
26 Medelpadia.
27 Angermania.
28 Asele
29 Umea Lappmark
30 Pitea Lappmark
31 Lulea Lappmark
32 Tornea Lappmark.
NORTH SEA
NORWEGIAN OCEAN
BALTIC SEA
Arctic Circle
North Cape
Tromsen I.
Lofoden I.
West Fiord
Maelstrom Whirlpool
Gulf of Bothnia
Gulf of Finland
Gulf of Riga
Aland Is.
ABO
STOCKHOLM
Christinestad
Gefle
Hernosand
Umea
Tornea
Haparanda
Bajala
Pitho
Lycksele
Piteo
Luleo
Wasa
Nystad
Hangoe
Wisby
Oesel
Riga
Windau
Memel
Elsinore
Helsingborg
Landscrona
Malmo
Carlscrona
Gothenburg
Christiansand
Stavanger
Bergen
Drontheim
Christiana
Tonsberg
Laurvig
Frederickshall
Stromstad
Uddevalla
Lidkoping
Carlstadt
Orebro
Arboga
Westeras
Upsal
Gefle
Hudiksvall
Sundswall
Hernosand
Umea
Skellefteo
Piteo
Luleo
Tornea
Haparanda
Bajala
Pitho
Lycksele

To SWALE, or SWEAL, (*sweel*) *v. a.* [*swelan* to kindle, Sax.] to waste, or blaze away; to melt.

SWA'LLET, *s.* among the tin-miners, water breaking in upon them at their work.

To SWA'LLOW, (*a* pron. broad, as in *all*) *v. a.* [*swelgan*, Sax., *swelgen*, Belg.] to take down the throat; to receive without examination; to absorb or suck in; to ingulph; to devour; to be lost in any thing. To engross, used with *up*. SYNON. *Swallow* and *gulp* are more nearly synonymous in the literal than the figurative sense; yet, even in that, they will admit of some distinction. We *gulp*, in order to *swallow*. This, however, is not the only difference. By *swallowing*, we understand taking down the throat simply; by *gulping*, we mean sucking down eagerly, or without intermission.—With respect to eating, *swallowing* carries in its idea the act of *chewing*; *gulping* does not.—In the figurative sense, *gulping* rather implies a difficulty in *swallowing*.

SWA'LLOW, (*a* pron. broad) *s.* the throat; the gullet; a well-known bird of passage; a whirlpool; a gulf; a vortex.

One Swallow does not make Summer.

All the false as well as foolish conclusions from a *particular* to an *universal truth* fall under the censure of this proverb. It teaches that as he that guesses at the course of the year by the flight of one single bird, is very liable to be mistaken in his conjecture, so also a man cannot be denominated *rich* from one *single* piece of money in his pocket, nor accounted *universally good* from the practice of one *single virtue*, nor *temperate* because he is *stout*, nor *liberal* because he is *exactly just*, that *one day* cannot render a man completely happy in point of *time*, nor *one action* consummate his glory in point of *valour*. In short, the moral of it is, that the right way of judging of things beyond imposition and fallacy, is, not from particulars, but universals.

SWA'LLOWTAIL, *s.* the shining willow.

SWA'LLOWWORT, *s.* asclepia; a plant.

SWAM, preter. of SWIM.

SWAMP, (*a* pron. broad) *s.* [*swamme*, Belg., *swamms*, Goth., *swam*, Sax., *suamm*, Isl., *suomp*, Dan., *swamp*, Swed.] a bog, or marshy place, so called in America; a fen.

SWA'MPY, *a.* abounding with swamps or bogs.

SWAN, (*a* pron. broad) *s.* [*swan*, Sax., *swaen*, Belg., *suan*, Dan.] a large water-fowl, with a long neck, and remarkably white excepting when it is young.

SWA'NSEY, or *ABERTAW*, a large, clean, well-built, and populous town of Glamorganshire, containing an old castle, 2 churches, and about 400 houses, with broad, paved streets. It exports great quantities of coals to Ireland and the southern coast of England; it has also great correspondence with Bristol and Worcester for grocery, and other shop goods. Here are potteries, and considerable works for the smelting of copper and lead ore. Many ships have been built here, and it is resorted to for sea-bathing. It is situated on a bay of the Bristol Channel, to which it gives name, at the mouth of the river Tawy, which here forms a good harbour, 24 miles W. N. W. of Cowbridge, and 205 W. of London. Markets on Wednesday and Saturday.

SWA'NSKIN, *s.* a kind of soft flannel.

SWAP, *ad.* [*ad suipa*, Isl.] hastily; at once. A low word.

To SWAP, *v. a.* See SWOP.

SWARD, (*a* pron. broad) *s.* [*sward*, Swed.] the skin of bacon. The surface of the ground.

SWARM, (*a* pron. broad) *s.* [*swearm*, Sax., *swerm*, Belg.] a great body or number of bees, or other animals; a crowd; a multitude.

To SWARM, *v. n.* [*swearman*, Sax., *swermen*, Belg.] to rise in a body, to quit the hive, applied to bees. To appear in multitudes; to be thronged; to be over-crowded, or over-run.

SWART, or SWARTH, (the *a.* pron. broad in this word, and its two following derivatives) *a.* [*sweart*, Sax., *swart*, Belg.] blackish; dusky; darkly brown; tawny; gloomy, or malignant.

SWA'RTHINESS, *s.* blackishness; tawniness; gloominess.

SWA'RTHY, *a.* dark of complexion; black; tawny.

To SWASH, *v. n.* to make a great clatter or noise. *A* cant word.

SWATH, *s.* [*swade*, Belg.] a line of grass cut down by a mower; a continued quantity. A band or fillet, from *swedan* to bind, Sax.

To SWATHE, *v. a.* [*swedan*, Sax.] to bind, as a child is bound, with bands or rollers.

To SWAY, *v. a.* [*schweben* to move, Teut.] to move in the hand; to wield or manage by the hand with ease; to bias, or force more to one side than the other; to govern; to rule; to overpower; to influence. Neuterly, to hang heavy; to be drawn by weight; to have weight or influence; to govern.

SWAY, *s.* the swing or sweep of a weapon; any thing moving with bulk and power; power, rule, or dominion; influence or direction.

To SWEAR, (*swēre*) *v. n.* preter. *swore* or *sware*, part. pass. *sworn*; [*swaran*, Goth., *swerain*, Sax., *sweeren*, Belg.] to call some superior power to witness the truth of what a person says; to declare, promise, or give in evidence on oath; to make use of the name of God profanely. Actively, to put to an oath; to declare on oath; to obtest by an oath.

SWE'ARER, (*swērer*) *s.* one who profanes the name of God; one who wantonly, and in common discourse, makes use of oaths.

SWEAT, (*swĕt*) *s.* [*sweat*, Sax., *sweet*, Belg.] a sensible moisture, issuing out of the pores of animals; labour; toil; drudgery; evaporation of moisture; exudation.]

To SWEAT, (*swĕt*) *v. n.* preter. *swet* or *sweated*, part. pass. *sweaten*; to have the skin covered with moisture by heat, labour, or medicines. Figuratively, to toil, or labour hard; to emit moisture. Actively, to emit as sweat.

SWE'ATER, *s.* one that sweats, or makes to sweat.

SWE'ATINESS, (*swĕtiness*) *s.* the quality of abounding with sweat.

SWE'ATY, (*swĕty*) *a.* covered with sweat; wet with sweat; consisting of sweat; toilsome; laborious.

SWE'DEN, a large kingdom in the N. part of Europe; bounded on the N. by Danish Lapland, and the ocean; on the S. by the Baltic sea, and the Gulf of Finland; and on the W. by Norway, the Sound, and the Categate; being about 800 miles in length, from N. to S. and 350 in breadth, from E. to W. It is divided into Proper Sweden, Gothland, Northland, Finland, and Lapland. It was anciently called Scandinavia, or at least it is part of the country of that name. We may easily conceive that the climate is not every where the same; for on the side of Muscovy, the longest day is 18 hours, 36 minutes; but farther towards the N. and near the Pole, there is continual day and continual night for several weeks successively. In the province in which Stockholm is seated, the spring and autumn is scarce to be perceived, for the winter continues 9 months, and the summer during the remaining three. In winter the cold is excessive, and in summer the heat is almost insupportable, the air being serene at that time. Notwithstanding this the Swedes live a long while; and it is not uncommon to see ten people at the same table, whose ages make up 1,000 years. Those places that are fit for cultivation have scarce a foot of good earth; for below it is all gravel; for which reason they till

the ground with a single ox, and one servant may readily manage the plough. All their rocks are quite covered with flowers in the summer-time, and their gardens have plenty of fruits. The trees are early in blossoming, because the soil is fat and sulphureous, which contributes greatly to the vegetation of plants; but yet the apples, pears, cherries, apricots, melons, and grapes, have not so good a taste as in the more southern countries. Their domestic animals are horses, cows, hogs, goats, sheep. With regard to the wild beasts, there are bears, wolves, foxes, wild cats, and squirrels. There are also elks and rein-deer. They have plenty of partridges, woodcocks, falcons, &c. The silver mines are 200 yards in depth; and though they are rich, yet the people who work them have scarce wherewith to subsist, when the king's duties are paid. The mines of copper are exceedingly good, though not so productive as formerly; likewise the iron mines yield a great deal of iron. The articles of merchandise which the Swedes supply foreigners with, are boards, gunpowder, leather, iron, copper, tallow, skins, pitch, rosin, masts, and all sorts of wooden utensils; and, on the contrary, they are obliged to purchase salt, brandy, wine, linen cloths, stuffs, tobacco, sugar, spice, and paper. The inhabitants are of a robust constitution, and able to sustain the hardest labour. They are much more polished than what they were; and have several public schools and colleges, where arts and sciences are taught. Their houses are generally of wood, with very little art in their construction. The roofs are covered with turf on which their goats often feed. There is no country in the world where the women do so much work; for they till the ground, thrash the corn, and row the boats on the sea. Sweden was formerly an elective monarchy, and afterwards the most limited one in Europe, till August 21, 1772, when, by a very extraordinary revolution, the late king gained the most essential royal prerogatives, without, however, being an absolute monarch. This prince was assassinated March 16, 1792, leaving his son Gustavus heir, and his brother, the duke of Sudermania, regent of the kingdom; but early in 1809 Gustavus was deposed, and the duke of Sudermania chosen king on the 5th of June following. Bernadotte, prince of Ponte Corvo, was chosen crown prince by the diet, in 1810, in the room of Augustenberg, who died suddenly while reviewing his troops, and, on the death of the king, in 1818, succeeded to the crown, by the title of Charles John XIV. Norway, which had appertained to Denmark, was transferred to Sweden by the treaty of Kiel, in 1813. The inhabitants are computed at 3,000,000. The established religion is the Lutheran, and it is said they will not tolerate any other in the kingdom. They have 1 archbishop, and 7 bishops, besides 6 superintendents. The capital is Stockholm.

To SWEEP, *v. a.* preter. and part. pass. *swept;* [*swapan*, Sax.] to clean or drive away with a broom or besom; to trail along the ground; to carry with pomp; to pass over with quickness; to rub over; to strike with a long stroke. Neuterly, to pass with violence or swiftness; to pass with pomp or a flowing train; to pass with an equal motion; to move with a long stroke or reach.

SWEEP, *s.* the act of cleaning with a broom or besom; the compass of any violent or continual motion; violent destruction; the direction of any motion not rectilinear.

SWEE'PER, *s.* one who sweeps.

SWEE'PINGS, *s.* that which is swept away.

SWEE'PSTAKE, *s.* the winning of all.

SWEET, *a.* [*swete*, Sax.] pleasing to any of the senses; of an agreeable taste, as sugar, &c., fragrant to the smell. Figuratively, charming, grateful, or pleasing; soft; mild; gentle; not salt; not sour; not stale. Kind, or good, applied to temper. *To be sweet upon*, to be amorously fond of.

After sweet Meat comes sour Sauce.

This Proverb is an excellent monition to *temperance* and *sobriety*, for that whatsoever is *excessive* and *unreasonable* either in our *actions* or our *passions* and *appetites*, in either drinking or eating to *gluttony;* either in point of wit, mirth, or wantonness to *intemperance;* of lust, lechery, or lewdness to *iniquity*, will certainly make the sweetest meat we can eat rise as sour as a crab in our stomachs; for that there is rank *poison* in the tail of all *unlawful* pleasures, a *bitter* sweet, or a *deadly* sour dreg in the bottom of the vessel, which will be *wormwood* and *gall* in the belly.

SWEE'TBREAD, (*sweétbrĕd*) *s.* the pancreas of the calf.

SWEE'TBRIAR, *s.* a fragrant shrub.

SWEETCI'CELY, *s.* a plant called also myrrhus.

To SWEE'TEN, *v. a.* to make sweet, mild, kind, less painful, more grateful, or more delicate; to palliate; to reconcile; to edulcorate. Neuterly, to grow sweet.

SWEE'TENER, *s.* one that palliates; that which contemporates acrimonies.

SWEE'THEART, (*sweéthărt*) *s.* a suitor, lover, or mistress.

SWEE'TISH, *a.* somewhat sweet.

SWEE'TLY, *ad.* in a sweet manner; with sweetness.

SWEE'TMEAT, (*sweétmeet*) *s.* fruit preserved in sugar.

SWEE'TNESS, *s.* the quality of being sweet in any of its senses.

SWEETWI'LLIAM, *s.* a garden plant. The wild childing sweetwilliam is a species of pink.

SWEETWI'LLOW, *s.* the Dutch myrtle, or gale.

To SWELL, *v. n.* part. pass. *swollen;* [*swellan*, Sax. *swellen*, Belg.] to grow bigger by extension of parts; to grow turgid; to tumefy; to protuberate; to look big; to be elated, or rise into arrogance; to be exasperated. Actively, to cause to rise, or to make tumid; to aggravate or heighten; to raise to arrogance.

SWELL, *s.* an increase of bulk.

SWE'LLING, *s.* a tumour; any thing grown bigger by extension.

To SWE'LTER, *v. n.* [perhaps corrupted from *sultry*] to be pained, or made uneasy, by heat. Actively, to parch, or dry up with heat.

SWE'LTRY, *a.* suffocating with hea..

SWEPT, participle and preter. of SWEEP.

To SWERVE, *v. n.* [*swerven*, Sax. and Belg.] to wander, to rove; to deviate or depart from rule, custom, reason, or duty; to ply or bend.

SWIFT, *a.* [*swift*, Sax.] moving far in a short time, speedy; quick; nimble; ready; fleet; rapid.

SWIFT, *s.* a bird like a swallow; a martin.

SWI'FTLY, *ad.* quickly; speedily; nimbly; rapidly; fleetly; with celerity; with velocity; with despatch.

SWI'FTNESS, *s.* velocity; nimbleness; quickness; despatch; celerity; rapidity; speed.

To SWIG, *v. n.* [*swiga*, Isl.] to drink by large draughts.

To SWILL, *v. a.* [*swilgan*, Sax.] to drink in a luxurious and gross manner; to wash or drench; to inebriate.

SWILL, *s.* drink immoderately or luxuriously poured down.

SWI'LLER, *s.* a luxurious drinker.

To SWIM, *v. n.* preter. *swam*, *swom*, or *swum;* [*swimman*, Sax. *swemmen*, Belg.] to float or move on the water without sinking; to be conveyed by the stream; to move on or in the water by the action of the limbs; to be floated; to flow in any thing, or to have abundance; to be dizzy, or have the sensation of a swimming or vertigo in the head; to glide or flow with an easy or smooth motion. Actively, to pass by swimming.

SWITZERLAND.
English Miles.
10 20 30
Longitude East from Greenwich.

SWIMM, *s.* the bladder of fishes, by which they are supported in the water.

SWI'MMER, *s.* one who swims. In farriery, the *swimmer* is situated in the fore-leg of a horse, above the knees, and upon the inside, and almost upon the back parts of the hind-legs, a little below the hams: this part is without hair, and resembles a piece of hard dry horn.

SWI'MMINGLY, *ad.* smoothly; prosperously. A low word.

To SWI'NDLE, *v. a.* to cheat under the pretence of trade or trafficking.

SWI'NDLER, *s.* one who cheats and deceives in commercial transactions.

SWI'NDON, a town of Wiltshire, seated at the top of a hill, near a rich vale, 28 miles N. of Salisbury, and 83 W. of London. Market on Monday.

SWINE, *s.* [*swin*, Sax., *swyn*, Belg.] a hog or pig; a number of hogs, either sows or boars.

SWINEFLEET, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, seated on the Ouse, to the E. of Snath. Market on Thursday.

SWI'NEHERD, *s.* a keeper or feeder of swine.

SWINERTON, a town of Staffordshire, seated in the part of the county most free from waters, mines, woods, a little to the W. of Stone. Market and fair disused.

SWI'NESTONE, *s.* in mineralogy, a sort of fetid stone, compounded of sulphur and carbonate of lime.

To SWING, *v. a.* preter. *swang*, *swung*; [*swingan*, Sax.] to make a thing that is suspended move backwards and forwards; to whirl round in the air; to wave loosely. Neuterly, to wave to and fro, hanging loosely; to vibrate.

SWING, *s.* the motion of any thing hanging loosely; a line on which any thing hangs loose; the influence or force of a body put into motion; a course, or unrestrained liberty, or tendency.

To SWI'NGE, (*g* soft) *v. a.* [*swingan*, Sax.] to whip; to punish; to bastinade.

SWI'NGING, (*g* soft) *a.* great or huge. A low word.

To SWI'NGLE, (*swingl*) *v. n.* to dangle; to wave hanging; to swing in pleasure.

SWI'NISH, *a.* like a swine; hoggish; filthy; nasty; stupid; gross; brutish.

SWINK, *s.* [*swinc*, Sax.] labour; drudgery. Obsolete.

SWITCH, *s.* a small flexible twig.

To SWITCH, *v. a.* to lash with a switch; to jerk.

SWITZERLAND, or *SWISSERLAND*, a large country of Europe; bounded on the E. by the Tyrol, on the W. by the Franche Comté; on the N. by Suntgaw, the Black Forest, and a part of Suabia; and on the S. by Savoy, the Milanese, and the late Venetian provinces of Bergamasco and Bresciano. It is about 225 miles in length, and 83 in breadth, and separated from the adjacent countries by high mountains, most of which are covered with snow. There are a great number of lakes and rivers, and some very fertile plains, which plentifully afford the necessaries of life. It is divided into 13 cantons, without comprehending their allies, namely, Lucerne, Uri, Schweitz, Underwald, Zug, Friburg, Soleure, which are Catholics. The Protestant cantons are Zurich, Berne, Basle, and Schaffhausen. Glaris and Appenzell contain both religions. About the year 1300, the emperor Albert appointed them an Austrian governor, one Griesler, who, in the wantonness of tyranny, ordered the natives to reverence his hat set upon a pole; which being with a proper spirit refused by one William Tell, a noted marksman with a crossbow, he was sentenced to be hanged, if he did not, at a certain distance, shoot an apple from the head of his own son. Tell hit the apple with one of two short arrows, or bolts, which he had provided: and, being asked what the other was intended for, he answered, "for the tyrant's heart, if I had killed my son." He was ordered to prison, but escaped, and, with some others, brought about a revolution, which produced the several independent states of the Helvetic nation. The mountains of Switzerland, commonly called the Alps, are a long chain of mountains, which begin at the Mediterranean Sea, and extend to the Adriatic; and if it were possible for a man to travel from one to the other, his journey would be about 500 miles. The principal lakes are those of Constance, Geneva, Lucern, Zurich, and Neuf Chatel. The most considerable rivers are the Rhine, the Rhone, the Aar, the Rues, and the Inn. The principal riches of Switzerland consist of excellent pastures, in which they breed and fatten their cattle. The inhabitants are all strong robust men, for which reason they have been generally chosen by several nations for the military service. The women are tolerably handsome, have many good qualities, and are generally very industrious. The peasants retain their old manner of dress, and are content to live upon milk, butter, and cheese. The manufactures of Switzerland are considerable in linen, silk, cotton, and woollen, leather, hats, gloves, paper, pottery, clocks, watches, hardware, toys, &c., besides which they export butter, cheese, cattle, sheep, horses, and some wine. The imports are principally grain, hemp, flax, wine, salt, and some manufactures. The inhabitants are estimated at 2,000,000.

SWI'VEL, *s.* something fixed in another body so as to turn round in it; a small cannon mounted on ships so as to point any way.

SWO'BBER, *s.* four cards at whist, which are entitled to stakes. See SWABBER.

SWO'LLEN, or SWOLN, part. pass. of SWELL.

To SWOON, *v. n.* [*aswunan*, Sax.] to suffer a suspension of thought and sensation; to faint or fall into a fit.

SWOON, *s.* [*swong*, Sax.] a fainting fit; a lipothymy; a syncope.

To SWOOP, *v. a.* [perhaps formed from the sound] to fall or dart at once on its prey; to prey upon; to catch up.

SWOOP, *s.* the fall of a bird of prey upon his quarry.

To SWOP, *v. a.* [its derivation uncertain] to give one thing in exchange for another; to truck; to barter.

SWORD, (*sōrd*) *s.* [*sweord*, Sax., *sweerd*, Belg.] a weapon with a sharp point, worn by the side, and used in combats hand to hand; destruction by war; vengeance or justice; an emblem of authority.

SWO'RDBEARER, (*sōrdbêrer*) *s.* an officer who carries a sword of state before a prince or magistrate.

SWO'RDFISH, (*sōrdfish*) *s.* a sea-fish, having a bone 5 feet long issuing from its head, with teeth on both sides, at the end of the upper jaw.

SWO'RDGRASS, *s.* a kind of sedge.

SWORE, the preter. of SWEAR.

SWUM, the preter. of SWIM.

SY'CAMINE, or SY'CAMORE, *s.* See SICAMORE.

SY'COPHANT, (*sykofant*) *s.* [from *sykos* a fig, and *phaino* to discover, Gr., *sycophanta*, Lat.] an appellation given by the ancient Athenians to those who gave information of the exportation of figs, contrary to law; and hence it is still used in general for all informers, parasites, flatterers, cheats, &c.

SYCOPHA'NTIC, (*sykofántik*) *a.* [from *sykophantes* a sycophant, Gr.] parasitical; flattering.

To SY'COPHANTISE, (*sy'kofantise*) *v. n.* to play the flatterer.

SYDERA'TION, *s.* [*sideratio*, Lat.] a blasting with excessive heat or drought; a corruption of the solid parts or bones of an animal. See SIDERATION.

SYD'EROSE, *a.* [*syderosus*, Lat.] planet-struck.

SYLLA'BIC, or SYLLA'BICAL, *a.* [*syllabique*, Fr., *syllabicus*, Lat.] relating to, or consisting of, syllables.

SY'LLABLE, *s.* [from *syllabe* an assemblage, Gr.] a part of a word, consisting of one or more letters pronounced together; any thing proverbially concise.

SY'LLABUB, *s.* a compounded drink, very fashionable in summer, made of white or red wine and sugar, into which milk is poured from a machine called a wooden cow, or milked from the real cow. It is more properly spelt *sillabub*.

SY'LLABUS, *s.* [Lat., *syllabos*, Gr.] an abstract; a compendium containing the heads of a discourse.

SYLLE'PSIS, *s.* [Gr.] a figure in grammar, where two nominative cases singular, of different persons, are joined to a verb plural.

SY'LLOGISM, (*g* soft) *s.* [from *syn* together, and *logos* a proposition, Gr., *syllögismus*, Lat., *syllogisme*, Fr.] an argument consisting of three propositions, the conclusion of which necessarily follows from the two premises.

SYLLOGI'STICAL, *a.* [from *syn* together, and *logos* a proposition, Gr., *syllogisticus*, Lat.] belonging to syllogisms, consisting of syllogisms.

SYLLOGI'STICALLY, *ad.* in the form of a syllogism.

To SYLLOGI'ZE, *v. a.* [from *syn* together, and *logos* a proposition, Gr., *syllogizer*, Fr.] to reason by syllogism.

SYLPHS, (*sylfs*) *s.* a sort of fairy nymphs.

SY'LVAN, *a.* [*sylvanus*, Lat.] woody; shady; belonging to woods, or forests.

SY'MBOL, *s.* [from *symbolon* a mark, Gr., *symbolum*, Lat., *symbole*, Fr.] an abstract or compendium; a comprehensive form; a type, or that which comprehends, in its figure, a representation of something else.

SYMBO'LICAL, *a.* [from *symbolon* a mark, Gr., *symbolicus*, Lat.] belonging to, or of the nature of, a symbol; mystical; representative.

SYMBO'LICALLY, *ad.* typically; by representation.

SYMBOLIZA'TION, *s.* representation; resemblance.

To SYMBOLI'ZE, *v. a.* [*symboliser*, Fr.] to make representative of something. Neuterly, to have something in common with another, by representative qualities.

SYMME'TRICAL, *a.* proportionate.

SY'MMETRY, *s.* [from *syn* with, and *metreo* to measure, Gr., *symétrie*, Fr., *symmetria*, Lat.] proportion; harmony of parts.

SYMPATHE'TIC, or SYMPATHE'TICAL, *a.* affected with what happens to another; having mutual sensation.

To SY'MPATHIZE, *v. n.* [*sympathiser*, Fr.] to feel with another; to feel mutually; followed by *with*.

SY'MPATHY, *s.* [from *syn* with, and *pathos* feeling, Gr., *sympathie*, Fr., *sympathia*, Lat.] the quality of being affected with the calamities, pains, joys, or affections, of another; fellow-feeling; mutual sensibility.

SYMPHO'NIOUS, (*symfonious*) *a.* harmonious; agreeing in sound.

SY'MPHONY, (*sy'mfony*) *s.* [*symphonie*, Fr., from *syn* with, and *phone* a sound, Gr.] a consonance, or concert of several sounds together on the ear; harmony.

SYMPHYSIS, (*symfysis*) *s.* [Gr.] in anatomy, one of the kind of junctures, or articulation of the bones; particularly of those bones which in young children are distinct, but after some years unite and consolidate into one bone.

SYMPO'SIAC, *a.* [from *symposion* a feast, Gr.] relating to merry-makings; happening where company is drinking together.

SY'MPTOM, *s.* [*symptoma*, from *syn* together, and *pipto* to happen, Gr., *symptome*, Fr.] something happening together with something else; a sign or token; an appearance in a disease which shews its quality or nature.

SYMPTOMA'TICAL, *a.* [*symptoma*, from *syn* together, and *pipto* to happen, Gr., *symptomatique*, Fr.] tending to discover, or belonging to, symptoms; happening concurrently, or occasionally.

SYNÆ'RESIS, *s.* [from *synairesis* contraction, Gr.] a figure in grammar which puts two syllables or vowels into one.

SY'NAGOGUE, (*synagög*) *s.* [from *synago* to assemble, Gr., *synagogue*, Fr., *synagoga*, Lat.] an assembly of Jews to worship; the place where the Jews use to assemble to read, and to hear the holy books read.

SYNALŒ'PHA, (*synalefa*) *s.* [*synaloiphe*, Gr., *synalœpha*, Lat.] a contraction of a syllable in Latin verse, by joining together two vowels in the scanning, or cutting off the ending vowel; as *ill' ego*, for *ille ego*.

SYNARTHRO'SIS, *s.* [from *syn* with, and *arthron* a joint, Gr.] a close conjunction of two bones.

SYNA'XIS, *s.* [from *synago* to assemble, Gr.] a congregation; the sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

SYNCHRO'NICAL, (*synkrónikal*) *a.* [from *syn* together, and *chronos* time, Gr.] happening together at the same time; contemporary.

SY'NCHRONISM, (*synkronizm*) *s.* [*synchronisme*, Fr., from *syn* together, and *chronos* time, Gr.] concurrence of several remarkable transactions happening at the same time.

SY'NCHRONOUS, *a.* [from *syn* together, and *chronos* time, Gr.] happening at the same time.

To SY'NCOPATE, *v. a.* to cut or take away; to shorten. Neuterly, to swoon.

SY'NCOPE, (*sy'nköpee*) *s.* [from *syn*, which strengthens the signification, and *kopto* to cut, Gr., *syncöpe*, Lat., *syncope*, Fr.] a figure in grammar, whereby one or more letters are taken out of a word. In physic, a sudden fainting or swooning.

SY'NDIC, *s.* an officer of great power and authority in foreign cities and universities; he is a censor, a comptroller, a burgess, a recorder, and, in some cities, the chief magistrate.

To SY'NDICATE, *v. n.* [from *syn* with, and *dike* judgment, Gr.] to judge; to pass judgment on; to censure. Not much used.

SY'NDROME, (*syndrömee*) *s.* [from *syn* with, and *dromos* a race, Gr.] concurrence of symptoms indicating a disease; concurrent action.

SYNE'CDOCHE, (*synékdökee*) *s.* [Lat., from *synekdechomai* to take together, Gr., *synecdoque*, Fr.] a figure in rhetoric, whereby the whole is taken for a part, or a part for the whole.

SYNECDO'CHICAL, *a.* expressed by a synecdoche; implying a synecdoche.

SYNNEURO'SIS, *s.* [from *syn* with, and *neuron* a nerve, Gr.] the connexion made by a ligament.

SY'NOD, *s.* [from *syn* together, and *odos* away, Gr., *synödus*, Lat., *synode*, Fr.] an assembly of clergymen, generally provincial. (See CONVOCATION.) The conjunction of the heavenly bodies.

SYNO'DIC, or SYNO'DICAL, *a.* [*synodique*, Fr. relating to a synod; transacted in a synod. In astronomy applied to the time betwixt one conjunction of any planet with the sun to the next, as *ex. gr.* 29d. 12h. 44m. 3s. is called a *synodical* month, because it takes that time to bring the sun and moon to a conjunction; and 115d. 21h. 3m. 22s. is called a *synodical* revolution of Mercury, because that space of time occurs betwixt an inferior or superior conjunction of that planet with the sun. It is also applied to the time that

any two celestial bodies take in coming to the same relative position as seen from the earth.

SYNO'NYMA, *s.* [fron *syn* together, and *onoma* a name, Gr.] names or words which signify the same thing.

SYNO'NYMOUS, *a.* [from *syn* together, and *onoma* a name, Gr.] expressing the same thing or idea by different words.

SYNO'NYMY, *s.* [from *syn* together, and *onoma* a name, Gr.] the quality of expressing by different words the same thing.

SYNO'PSIS, *s.* [from *syn* together, and *optomai* to see, Gr.] a general view; all the parts brought under one view; a syllabus; a compendium.

SYNO'PTICAL, *a.* [from *syn* together, and *optomai* to see, Gr., affording a view of many parts at once.

SYNTA'CTICAL, *a.* conjoined; fitted to each other; relating to the construction of speech.

SYNTAX, or SYNTAXIS, *s.* [Lat. from *syn* together, and *tasso* to order, Gr., *syntaxe*, Fr.] a system; a number of things joined together; that part of grammar which teaches the construction of words.

SYNTHE'SIS, *s.* [from *syn* together, and *tithemi* to put, Gr., *synthĕsis*, Lat.] the act of joining, opposed to *analysis*.

SYNTHE'TIC, *a.* [from *syn* together, and *tithemi* to put, Gr., *synthetique*, Fr.] joining together; compounding; connective; conjoining; uniting.

SY'PHON, *s.* See SIPHON.

SYRACUSE, an ancient and famous city of Sicily, in the Val-di-Noto, with a fine large harbour. It was almost ruined by an earthquake in 1693. It is very advantageously seated near the sea, 72 miles S. by W. of Messina, and 110 S. E. of Palermo. Lat. 37. 5. N., long. 15. 30. E.

SY'RIA, a province of Turkey in Asia, bounded on the N. by Diarbeck and Natolia; on the E. by Diarbeck and the Deserts of Arabia, (which last also bound it on the S.) and on the W. by the Mediterranean. It abounds in oil, corn, salt, and different sorts of fruits, as well as pease, beans, and all kinds of pulse and garden stuff; it affords, also, the sugar-cane, indigo, silk, wine, the cotton and tobacco plant, with a multitude of other useful and agreeable productions. Syria is divided into five governments, or pachalics; Aleppo, Tripoli, Damascus, Acre, and Palestine.

SY'RINGE, *s.* [*syrinx*, Gr. and Lat.] a pipe or instrument through which any thing is squirted.

To SY'RINGE, *v. a.* to spout or wash by a syringe.

SYRINGO'TOMY, *s.* [from *syrinx* a pipe, and *temno* to cut, Gr.] in surgery, the operation of cutting fistulas or hollow sores.

SY'RTIS, *s.* [Lat. and Gr.] a quicksand; a bog. "A boggy *syrtis*." *Milton.*

SY'RUP, *s.* [*syrupus*, Lat.] a composition made of the juice of herbs, flowers, or fruits, boiled with sugar to a thick consistence.

SY'STEM, *s.* [from *syn* together, and *istemi* to stand, Gr., *systema*, Lat., *systeme*, Fr.] a combination of many things operating together; a scheme which reduces many things to a regular dependence, or co-operation; the whole of any doctrine, whose several parts are bound together, follow, or depend on each other.

SYSTEMA'TIC, or SYSTEMA'TICAL, *a.* [from *systema* a system, Gr., *systématique*, Fr.] regular; methodical; being according to some system.

SYSTEMA'TICALLY, *ad.* in the form of a system.

SY'STOLE, (*sy'stŏlee*) *s.* [from *systello* to contract, Gr.] the contraction of the heart. In grammar, the shortening of a long syllable.

SY'ZYGY, *s.* [from *syn* with, and *zeuguyo* to join, Gr.] in astronomy, is a term equally used for the conjunction and opposition of a planet with the sun. In grammar, it is the coupling of different feet together in a verse. In anatomy, it is a pair of nerves that convey sense from the brain to the rest of the body.

T

T IS the nineteenth letter, and fifteenth consonant of our alphabet, the sound whereof is formed by a strong expulsion of the breath through the mouth, upon a sudden drawing back of the tongue from the forepart of the palate, with the lips at the same time open. Its proper sound is that in *tin, tell, rot, put.* When it comes before *i*, followed by a vowel, it is sounded like *s*, as in *nation, motion*, &c., except when preceded by *s*, as *christian, question*, &c. When *h* comes after it, it gives a two-fold sound; one clear and acute, as in *thin, thief*, &c., the other more obtuse and obscure, as in *then, those, there*, &c. Among the ancients, T, as a numeral, stood for 160; and with a dash over it, thus $\bar{T}$, for 160,000. In music, T stands for *tutti* all together.

TA'BARD, or TA'BERD, *s.* [*tabard*, Fr.] a gown reaching no farther than the middle of the leg; a kind of jacket or sleeveless coat; a herald's coat.

TA'BBY, *s.* [*tabis*, Fr., *tabi*, Ital.] a kind of rich silk which having passed under the calender, is made to reflect the rays of light differently and wavingly thereon.

TA'BBY, *a.* brindled or varied with different colours.

To TA'BBY, *v. a.* to pass silk, &c., under the calender, to give it a representation of waves, like that of tabby.

TABEFA'CTION, *s.* [from *tabeo* to waste, and *facio* to make, Lat.] a consuming or wasting away; decay; consumption.

To TA'BEFY, *v. n.* [from *tabeo* to waste, and *facio* to make, Lat.] to waste away; to pine, or consume.

TABE'LLIO, *s.* [*tabellion*, Fr.] a scrivener; a notary public.

TA'BERDER, *s.* one who wears a short gown; applied at Oxford to a servitor of Queen's College.

TA'BERNACLE, *s.* [Fr. *tabernaculum*, from *taberna* a booth, Lat.] a temporary habitation, or a casual dwelling; a sacred place, or place of worship. In the Romish church, a little vessel in which the sacrament is put on the altar.

To TA'BERNACLE, *v. n.* to house; to enshrine.

TA'BES DORSA'LIS, *s.* [Lat.] a consumption in the marrow of the back-bone.

TA'BID, *a.* [*tabide*, Fr., from *tabeo* to waste, Lat.] wasted by disease; consumption.

TA'BLATURE, *s.* painting on walls, or ceilings. In anatomy, a division or parting of the scull bones.

TA'BLE, *s.* [*table*, Fr., *tabula*, Lat.] any flat or level surface; a board supported by feet, and used for meals; persons sitting and partaking of an entertainment; fare, or entertainment; a tablet or surface on which any thing is written, or engraved. A picture, from *tableau*, Fr. The palm of the hand. Draughts. An index; synopsis; catalogue; syllabus. *To turn the tables*, signifies to change the condition or fortune of two contending parties; a metaphor taken from the vicissitudes of fortune at gaming-tables.

To TA'BLE, *v. n.* to board, to live at another's table. Actively, to make a catalogue, or set down.

TA'BLEBEER, *s.* beer used at meals; small beer.

TA'BLEBOOK, *s.* a book on which any thing is written without ink.

TA'BLECLOTH, *s.* a cloth spread on the table.

TA'BLER, *s.* one who boards.

TA'BLET, *s.* a small level surface; a medicine of a square form; a surface written or painted on.

TA'BOR, *s.* [*tabour*, old Fr.] a small drum beaten with one stick to accompany a pipe.

To TA'BOR, *v. n.* [*taborer*, old Fr.] to strike lightly and frequently.

TA'BOURINE, or TA'BOURET, *s.* [*tabourite*, Fr.] a tabor; a small drum.

TA'BRET, *s.* a tabor, used in Scripture.

TA'BULAR, *a.* [ffom *tabula* a table, Lat.] set down in the form of tables; formed in laminæ; set in squares.

To TA'BULATE, *v. a.* to reduce to a table or synopsis. To shape with a flat surface.

TACHE, *s.* [from *tack*] any thing taken hold of; a catch; a loop; a button.

TACHY'GRAPHY, (*taky'grafy*) *s.* [from *tachys* swift, and *grapho* to write, Gr.] the art of swift writing.

TA'CIT, *a.* [*tacite*, Fr., *tacitus*, from *taceo* to be silent, Lat.] silent; implied; though not expressed.

TA'CITLY, *ad.* silently.

TACITU'RNITY, *s.* [*taciturnité*, Fr., *taciturnitas*, from *taceo* to be silent, Lat.] habitual silence; secrecy; a silent humour.

To TACK, *v. a.* [*tacher*, Fr.] to fasten to any thing; to sew slightly; to join or stitch together. Neuterly, to turn a ship.

TACK, *s.* a small nail. *Tack about*, in sea language, is the act of turning ships at sea. *To hold tack*, i. e., to last or hold out.

TA'CKLE, *s.* [*tacel*, Brit.] an arrow; weapons or instruments of action. The ropes of a ship, from *taeckel*, Belg. a rope.

TA'CKLING, *s.* ropes, or furniture of a mast; furniture for sport or action.

TA'CTIC, or TA'CTICAL, *a.* [*taktikos*, from *tasso* to arrange, Gr.] relating to the art of war, or marshalling an army.

TA'CTICS, *s.* [*taktikos*, from *tasso* to arrange, Gr.] the art of ranging men in the field of battle.

TA'CTILE, *a.* [Fr. *tactilis*, from *tango* to touch, Lat.] capable of being touched or felt; tangible.

TA'CTION, (*tákshŏn*) *s.* [Fr. *tactio*, from *tango* to touch, Lat.] the act of touching, seldom used by philosophical writers.

TA'DCASTER, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, noted for the great quantity of limestone dug up near it; and there is a large stone bridge over the river Wharf. It is 9 miles S. W. of York, and 188 N. by W. of London. Market on Thursday.

TA'DPOLE, *s.* [from *tad* a toad, and *pola* a young one, Sax.] a young shapeless frog or toad, consisting only of a body and a tail.

TA'EN, a contraction of TAKEN.

TÆ'NIA, *s.* the TAPE-WORM, a genus of worm of an oblong form, composed of joints or articulations, like the links of a chain, frequently growing several ells in length.

TA'FFETA, *s.* [*taffetas*, Fr., *taffetar*, Span.] a kind of smooth silken manufacture, having a remarkably glossy surface.

TAG, *s.* [*tag*, the point of a lace, Isl.] a point of metal fastened to the end of a string; any thing paltry and mean.

To TAG, *v. a.* to fix metal at the end of a lace; to hang one thing to another. To join, followed by *together*.

TA'GRAG, *s.* a mob of the lowest sort.

TA'GTAIL, *s.* a worm with a tail of another colour.

TAIL, *s.* [*tægl*, Sax.] the long substance which hangs down from the vertebræ of an animal; the train of a bird or fish; the lower part; any thing hanging long; a catkin; the hinder part. Those rays which dart from a comet towards that part of the heavens directly opposed to the sun. In law, a limited fee, opposed to a fee simple. *Horse-tail* among the Turks, is the ensign or flag under which they make war. To *turn tail*, is to fly or run away.

TAI'LED, *a.* furnished with a tail.

TA'ILLAGE, *s.* [from *tailler*, Fr.] a piece cut out of the whole; a share of a man's substance paid as tribute. In law, a toll or tax.

TAI'LOR, [*tailleur*, Fr.] one who makes clothes.

TAINE, a sea-port of Scotland, in the shire of Ross, seated on the Frith of Dornock, and 182 miles from Edinburgh.

To TAINT, *v. n.* [*teindre*, Fr.] to imbue or impregnate with any thing; to stain; to infect or corrupt. Neuterly, to be infected.

TAINT, *s.* [*teinte*, Fr.] a tincture, stain, or corruption. In natural history, a spider of a red colour, and so small that ten of the largest will hardly outweigh a grain.

TAIPING, two cities of China of the first rank, one in Quangsi, 1,175 miles S.S. W. of Pekin, and the other is situated on the Yangtse river, in Kiangnan. 525 miles S. of Pekin.

To TAKE, *v. a.* preter. *took*, part. pass. *taken*, sometimes *took*; [*taka*, Isl.] to receive what is offered; to seize what is not given; to catch by surprise or artifice; to seize or make prisoner; to understand in any particular sense or manner; to exact; to get, have, or appropriate; to practise; to use or employ; to blast or infect; to judge in favour of; to close in, or comply with; to receive into the mind; to convey, carry, or transport; to endure, to bear; to leap or jump over; to seize with a transitory impulse; to produce; to seize as a disease; to swallow as a medicine; to captivate, delight, or engage with pleasure; to receive with good or ill will; to use as an oath or expression; to allow or admit; to comprise or comprehend. To suppose or imagine, followed by *it*. To hire, followed by *house*. Used with *away*, to deprive of; to set aside or remove. *To take care*, to be careful, cautious, solicitous for, or superintend. *To take down*, to suppress, reduce, or swallow. Followed by *from*, to derogate or detract; to deprive of. *To take heed*, to be cautious. Used with *heed to*, to attend. *To take in*, to comprise, comprehend, admit, win, receive, or impose upon. Used with *in hand*, to undertake. *To take notice*, to observe. Followed by *oath*, to swear. Used with *off*, to invalidate, destroy, withhold, withdraw, swallow, purchase, copy, find place for, or remove. *To take part*, to share or participate. Used with *place*, to prevail or have effect. Used with *up*, to borrow upon credit or interest, applied to money; to engage with; to assume; to begin; to engross; to have final recourse to; to seize or arrest; to admit; to reprimand; to lift; to occupy. Used with *upon*, to appropriate to; to admit; to be imputed to; to claim authority. Neuterly, to please, or to be approved of; to have its intended, or natural effect; to catch. Used with *after*, to learn of, resemble, or imitate. Used with *on*, to be violently affected with sorrow or sickness; to claim a character. Used with *to*, to apply to, or to be fond of; to betake or have recourse to. Used with *up*, to stop. Used with *up with*, to be contented or satisfied with; to lodge or dwell. Used with *with*, to please. SYNON. We *take* what is given us; we *receive* what is sent us; we *accept* what is offered us. To *accept*, implies always consent and approbation; to *receive*, does not; to *take*, excludes only refusal.

TA'KEN, part. pass. of TAKE.

TA'KING, *s.* seizure or distress.

TA'LBOT, *s.* a hound, so called because borne by the house of Talbot in their arms.

TALC, *s.* (*a* broad) in natural history, a class of fossil bodies, composed of broad, flat, and smooth laminæ, or

plates laid evenly and regularly on one another; easily fissile, according to the size of these plates, but not at all so in any other direction; flexible and elastic; bright, shining, and transparent; not giving fire with steel, not fermenting with acid menstrua, and sustaining the force of a violent fire without calcining.

TALE, *s.* [*tale*, Sax.] a story, generally applied to a short narrative of some trifling or fabulous circumstance; a narrative delivered by words. A number reckoned; a reckoning, from *talan* to count, Sax. An information or disclosure of any thing secret. SYNON. *Tale, novel, romance, story*, each imply a small history, or an entertaining relation of adventures. The first three are supposed to be fabulous, and made public; whereas the last may be either true or feigned, and told either in print or by word of mouth; but as they carry ideas peculiar to themselves, it is my business to point them out. By the word *tale*, then, is meant a short but dressed-up narrative of some single adventure; *novel* signifies an amusing history, made up of many adventures, and carried on through one or more volumes. By *romance* is understood a collection of wild adventures, in love and war. *Tales* ought to be well related; *novels*, well invented; *romances*, well carried on; *stories*, well told.

TA'LEBEARER, *s.* one who gives intelligence through officiousness or maliciousness.

TA'LEBEARING, *s.* the act of informing; officious or malignant intelligence.

TA'LENT, *s.* [*talentum*, Lat.] a weight, or sum of money, differing in different nations and ages; a faculty, a power, or gift of nature; quality or nature. SYNON. *Talent* and *genius* are both born with us, and are a happy disposition of nature, by which we are qualified for some peculiar employment; but *genius* seems to be more internal, as possessed of the powers of invention; *talent*, more external, and capable of execution. Thus we have a *genius* for poetry and painting; but a *talent* for speaking and writing. *Talents*, considered as synonymous with *qualities*, differ from them in this—that *qualities* form the character of persons; *talents* are their ornaments. The former may be used either in a good or bad sense; but we cannot apply the latter in any other than a good one. Our *qualities* render us either beloved or despised. Our *talents* make our company coveted.

TALES, *s.* in law, is a word used for a supply of men impannelled on a jury; or, upon appearance, being challenged for the plaintiff or defendant as not sufficient; in which case the judge grants a supply to be made, by the sheriff, of some persons present.

TA'LIO, *s.* a species of punishment in the Mosaic law, whereby an evil is returned similar to that committed against us by another; hence those expressions, "eye for eye, and tooth for tooth."

TA'LISMAN, *s.* a magical character.

TALISMA'NIC, *a.* magical.

To TALK, (*a.* broad in this word and its derivatives, as, *taulk*) *v. n.* [*taelen*, Belg.] to converse; to speak impertinently; to give account; to reason or confer with another.

TALK, *s.* familiar speech; rumour; the subject of conversation. Among the writers of Indian transactions, it is used for a conference.

TA'LKATIVE, *a.* full of prate; much given to talk.

TA'LKATIVENESS, *s.* the quality of being forward to speak, or much given to talking; loquacity; garrulity.

TA'LKER, *s.* one who talks; a loquacious person.

TALL, (*a* pronounced broad, as, *taull*) *a.* [*tál*, Brit.] long, or high in stature; lofty.

TA'LLAGE, *s.* [*taillage*, Fr.] impost; excise.

TA'LLINGTON, a town adjoining to Dorchester. It has one church, and about 200 houses, with several streets, which are broad, but badly paved, and some not at all.

TALLNESS, (*a* broad) *s.* height of stature; loftiness.

TA'LLOW, (*tálló*) *s.* [*talge*, Dan.] the grease or fat of animals.

TA'LLOWCHANDLER, *s.* one who makes candles of tallow, not of wax.

TA'LLY, *s.* [from *tailler* to cut, Fr.] a stick notched or cut along with another, and used formerly to keep accounts by; any thing made to suit another.

To TA'LLY, *v. a.* to fit, suit or cut out for any thing; to mark upon a tally. Neuterly, to be fitted; to conform.

TA'LLYMAN, *s.* one who sells clothes to be paid for by the week or month.

TA'LMUD, or THA'LMUD, *s.* the book containing the Jewish traditions, and rabbinical explanations of the law.

TA'LON, *s.* [*talon*, Fr.] the claw of a bird of prey. In architecture, a kind of moulding, which consists of a cymatium, crowned with a square fillet.

TA'LUS, or TA'LUT, *s.* in architecture, is the inclination or slope of a work.

TA'MAR, a river of England, which runs from N. to S. and divides Cornwall from Devonshire.

TA'MARIND, *s.* [*tamarindus*, Lat., *tamarin*, Fr.] a kind of Indian fruit of an agreeable acid taste, and esteemed good to quench thirst.

TA'MARISK, (*tămărice*, Lat.) a shrub, with a red bark and leaves, like heath. The wood and leaves are used in medicine as astringents.

TA'MBOUR, *s.* a species of embroidery, made by a machine of that name.

TA'MBOURIN, *s.* [Fr.] an instrument of music; also the name of a lively dance, performed on the French stage.

TAME, *á.* [*tame*, Sax., *taem*, Belg., *tam*, Dan.] gentle of disposition; domestic, opposed to wild; crushed, subdued, dejected; spiritless or heartless. SYNON. *Tame* animals are made so, partly by the art or industry of man; *gentle* animals are naturally so.

To TAME, *v. a.* [*temean*, Sax., *tammen*, Belg.] to reduce from wildness; to subdue or conquer.

TAME, a town in Oxfordshire, seated on a rivulet of the same name. Here is a famous free-school, and a small hospital. It is 12 miles E. of Oxford, and 45 W. by N. of London. Market on Tuesday.

TA'MEABLE, *a.* susceptible of taming.

TA'MELY, *ad.* gently; meanly; dejectedly.

TAMENESS, *s.* the opposite of wildness; gentleness of disposition; dejectedness; want of spirit or courage.

TA'MER, *s.* a conqueror; a subduer.

TA'MINY, *s.* a woollen stuff.

TA'MKIN, or TA'MPION, *s.* the stopper of a great gun.

TA'MMY, *s.* a kind of transparent stuff, used to grace the outlines of drawings or paintings.

To TA'MPER, *v. a.* [derived by Skinner from *tempero*, Lat.] to be officious in the use of medicines; to meddle, or have to do with, without knowledge or necessity; to practise with, or endeavour to seduce.

TA'MWORTH, an ancient, large, well built town of Staffordshire, with one part, viz., the E. in Warwickshire, formerly the royal seat of the Mercian kings. It has a considerable trade in narrow cloths, and other manufactures, and is noted for good ale. It is 8 miles S. E. of Litchfield, and 116 N. W. of London. Market on Saturday.

To TAN, *v. a.* [*tannen*, Belg., *tanner*, Fr.] to impregnate leather with bark. To make brown by heat, applied to the sun.

TAN, *s.* the bark of the oak-tree, beaten small, and used to tan leather.

TANG, *s.* [*tanghe* acrid, Belg.] a strong taste left in the mouth; relish or taste.

To TANG, *v. n.* (used instead of *twang*) to ring with.

TA'NGENT, (*g* soft) *s.* [*tangent*, Fr., *tangens*, Lat.] in trigonometry, is a right line perpendicularly raised on the extremity of a radius, and which touches a circle so as not to cut it; but yet intersects another line without the circle called a secant, that is drawn from the centre, and which cuts the arc to which it is a *tangent*.

TANGIBI'LITY, (*g* soft) *s.* the quality of being perceived by the touch, or of being felt.

TA'NGIBLE, (*g* soft) *s.* [from *tango*, Lat.] perceptible by the touch.

To TA'NGLE, *v. a.* See ENTANGLE.

TA'NGLE, *s.* a knot of things interwoven in one another.

TA'NISTRY, *s.* an ancient custom in Ireland, which ordains that an adult is to be preferred to a minor; as an *uncle* to a *nephew*. Likewise, a custom whereby a chieftain, or tanist, has lands only for life, as being only elected thereto.

TA'NJORE, a country on the coast of Coromandel included in the Carnatic, about 95 miles in length, and 50 in breadth. It is watered by the river Cauvery, and is governed by a rajah, who pays an annual subsidy of 160,000*l.* to the English East India Company. The capital is of the same name.

TANK, *s.* [*tanque*, Fr.] a large cistern or basin; a little pool or pond.

TA'NKARD, *s.* [*tancaird*, Irish, *tanquaerd*, Fr. *tankaerd*, Belg.] a drinking vessel with a cover moving on a hinge.

TA'NNER, *s.* one that tans and prepares hides for use.

TA'NPIT, *s.* a pit where leather is impregnated with bark.

TA'NQUAM, *s.* an university word for one that is fit company for a fellow.

TA'NSY, *s.* [*tanacetum*, Lat.] a plant with double winged, jagged, serrated leaves, and yellow blossoms. It is found in flower on high pastures in August. That called the wild tansy, is a sort of cinquefoil.

TANTA'LIUM, *s.* in chemistry, a metal lately discovered in an ore from Swedish Lapland.

To TA'NTALIZE, *v. a.* [from *Tantalus*, who was condemned to starve and die with thirst among fruits and water which he could not touch] to torment by the prospect of pleasures which cannot be reached.

TA'NTAMOUNT, *s.* [Fr.] of equal value; an equivalent.

To TAP, *v. a.* [*tappen*, Belg., *tapper*, Fr.] to touch or strike gently; to pierce or broach a vessel.

TAP, *s.* a gentle blow; a pipe through which liquor is drawn from a vessel. Also, the liquor let out.

TAPE, *s.* [*tæppan*, Sax.] linen wove in narrow slips, and used for fillets or bands.

TA'PER, *s.* [*taper*, Sax.] a wax candle; a light.

TA'PER, *a.* growing gradually narrower from the bottom or the top; conical; pyramidical.

To TA'PER, *v. n.* to grow smaller towards the bottom or top.

TA'PEWORM, *s.* a species of worm breeding in the human body, of a broad and short shape, and linked together as one worm, though in reality many distinct ones.

TA'PESTRY, *s.* [*tapesterie*, Fr.] cloth woven with forms of human creatures, beasts, &c., used for hangings and sometimes for carpets.

TA'PET, *s.* [*tapetia*, Lat.] worked or figured stuff.

TA'PIR, *s.* in zoology, an amphibious animal shaped somewhat like a hog, of the size of a heifer half a year old, and having a long nose which resembles the proboscis of an elephant. It inhabits the solitary woods, marshes, rivers, and lakes of South America, and has been called the elephant of the new world.

TA'PPING, *s.* in general, is the act of piercing a hole in a vessel in order to draw off the liquor. In agriculture, it is the making an incision in the bark of a tree, and letting out the juice. In surgery, it is an operation for discharging the water in a dropsy.

TA'PROOT, *s.* the principal stem of the root.

TA'PSTER, *s.* one who draws beer at a public-house.

TAR, *s.* [*tarre*, Belg., *tare*, Sax., *tiere*, Dan.] liquid pitch, or the turpentine of the fir-tree extracted by fire. Mineral tar is a kind of bitumen of which there are some springs in the neighbourhood of Shrewsbury. Figuratively, a sailor.

To TAR, *v. a.* to smear with tar; to teaze or provoke.

TARA'NTULA, *s.* [Ital.] a kind of spider whose bite is falsely said to be cured only by music.

TARDIGRA'DOUS, *a.* [from *tardus* slow, and *gradus* a step, Lat.] moving slowly. "*Tardigradous* animal." *Brown.*

TA'RDILY, *ad.* slowly; lazily; slothfully; sluggishly.

TA'RDINESS, *s.* sluggishness; slowness; laziness.

TA'RDITY, [*tarditas*, from *tardus* slow, Lat.] slowness.

TA'RDY, *a.* [*tardus*, Lat., *tardif*, Fr.] slow, applied to motion. Sluggish, or unwilling to act or move; dilatory. Unwary. Criminal. The two last meanings are in a low sense.

TARE, *s.* [*teeren* to consume, Belg. according to Skinner] a weed which grows among corn. See VETCHES.

TARE, *s.* [Fr.] the weight of any thing containing a commodity; an allowance made for the weight of the box, chest, &c., in which any commodity is contained.

TARE, preter. of TEAR.

TARE'NTO, anciently *Tarentum*, a city and sea-port of Otranto, in Naples, containing about 18,000 inhabitants. The harbour, which was once excellent, is now choaked up, and will only admit fishing boats. It is situated on a peninsula, in a bay to which it gives name, 60 miles W.N.W. of Otranto, 147 nearly E. of Naples.

TARGE, or TA'RGET, (*g* soft) *s.* [*taargett*, Erse, *targa*, Sax., *terge*, Fr.] a kind of buckler less than a shield, worn for defence on the left arm. In botany, a kind of flower in the genus lichen, that is circular and convex like a china saucer.

TARGE'TIER, *s.* one armed with a target.

TA'RGUM, *s.* [Heb.] a paraphrase on the Pentateuch, or five books of Moses, written in the Chaldee language.

TA'RIFF, *s.* [*tarif*, Fr.] a book of customs; a book of rates agreed on between princes or states, ascertaining the duties to be laid upon their respective merchandises when imported into their dominions.

TARN, *s.* [*tiorn*, Isl.] a bog; a fen; a marsh; a pool; a quagmire.

To TA'RNISH, *v. a.* [*ternir*, Fr.] to sully; to soil; to diminish brightness. Neuterly, to lose brightness.

TA'RPAWLING, *s.* a hempen cloth smeared with tar; a sailor in contempt.

TA'RPORLEY, a town in Cheshire, ten miles east of Chester. Market on Thursday.

TA'RRACE, *s.* a coarse sort of plaster, or mortar, durable in the wet, and chiefly used to line basins, cisterns, wells, and other reservoirs of water.

TA'RRAGON, *s.* a plant, called also herb dragon.

TA'RRAGONA, an ancient sea-port of Spain, in Cata-

conia, with an university. It was built by the Phœnicians, and was accounted very powerful in the time of the Romans. There are many grand monuments of antiquity here. It is neither so large nor so populous as it was formerly; for though there is room for 2,000 houses within the walls, which were built by the Moors, there is not above 500, which are all built with large square stones. It carries on a great trade, and is seated on a hill, on the Mediterranean, in a country abounding in corn, wine, oil, and flax. It is 35 miles N. E. of Tortosa, and 220 E. by N. of Madrid. Lat. 41. 5. N., long. 1. 13. E.

TA'RRIER. *s.* [*terre*, Fr., the earth, whence it should be written *terrier*] a small dog used in hunting a fox, or otter, in their holes. See TERRIER. One who tarries or stays.

TA'RRING, a small town in Sussex, with a market on Saturday. It is 17 miles W. of Brighthelmstone, and 57 S. of London.

To TA'RRY, *v. n.* to stay; to continue in a place; to delay or be long in coming. Actively, to wait for.

TA'RSEL, *s.* a kind of hawk.

TA'RSIER, *s.* in zoology, an animal of the lemur kind, with the hind legs very long.

TA'RSUS, *s.* [*tarsos*, Gr., *tarse*, Fr.] the space betwixt the lower end of the focil bones of the leg, and the beginning of the five long bones that are jointed with, and bear up, the toes; it comprises seven bones, and the three ossa cuneiformia.

TART, *s.* [*tarte*, Fr., *tarta*, Ital., *taart*, Dan.] a small pie of fruit.

TA'RTANE, *s.* [Fr., *tartana*, Ital.] a vessel with one mast, and a three-cornered sail, used in the Mediterranean.

TA'RTLY, *ad.* sourly; sharply.

TA'RTNESS, *s.* the quality of being sour to the taste; sharpness or poignancy in speech.

TA'RTAR, *s.* [*tartre*, Fr.] in natural history, and pharmacy, is a hard and almost stony separation from a vegetable juice, after fermentation. The common tartar is the produce of wine, being found in large masses adhering to the bottoms and sides of casks in which that liquor has been long kept; but without smell, and of a sub-acid taste.

TARTA'REAN, *a.* [from *tartarus* hell, Lat.] hellish.

TARTA'REOUS, or TA'RTAROUS, *a.* [from *tartarus* hell, Lat.] consisting of or containing tartar; hellish.

TA'RTARIC, *a.* in chemistry, belonging to tartar.

To TA'RTARIZE, *v. a.* to impregnate with tartar.

TA'RTARY, a country of Asia, which, taken in its utmost limits, reaches from the Eastern Ocean to the Caspian Sea, and from Corea, China, Hindoostan, and Persia, to Russia and Siberia. It is generally considered under three grand divisions; namely, Eastern, Western, and Independent Tartary. The different tribes which inhabit Eastern Tartary were formerly called Mongul Tartars, a warlike nation, who, on one hand, conquered Hindoostan, under Jenghis Khan, and on the other, subdued China in the 13th century, and reigned there for 100 years, till they were expelled in the year 1368. Chinese Tartary (which is separated from China by a great wall about 750 miles in extent) is divided into two parts Eastern and Western. The greatest part of this country either belongs to the emperor of China, is tributary to him, or is under his protection. The Chinese empire has been lately extended in Tartary, by the celebrated conquest of the kingdom of the Eluths, made in 1759, by the arms of the emperor Kien Long. Independent Tartary includes all the country between Chinese Tartary and the Caspian Sea, and contains Turkestan, Great and Little Bukharia, Turcomania, Charasm, Thibet, and some countries inhabited by the Usbeks and Kalmucks. Western Tartary includes the remainder; most or all of which has been conquered by the Russians. In general, the Tartars are a robust people, have a good constitution, and are capable of undergoing hardships. They have broad faces, short chins, large whiskers, and noses even with their faces. They are dexterous in handling their sabres, and shooting with bows and arrows. The men have no other business than that of going to war, and the women take care of domestic affairs. They are Pagans; and they have a pontiff called Dali Lama.

TA'RTRATES, *s.* in chemistry, salts formed by the combination of any base with the acid of tartar.

TASK, *s.* [*tasche*, Fr.] something which is ordered to be done by another; an employment or business. *To take to task*, is to reprove, examine rigidly, or reprimand.

To TASK, *v. a.* [*tascu*, Brit.] to order or command something to be done.

TA'SKER, or TA'SKMASTER, *s.* one who imposes tasks.

TA'SSEL, *s.* [*tasse*, Fr.] an ornamental bunch of silk, &c., hanging at the end of a string; also a male hawk; an herb.

TA'SSES, *s.* armour for the thighs.

To TASTE, *v. a.* [*taster* to try, Fr.] to perceive or distinguish by the palate; to try by the mouth; to eat in small quantities; to relish or approve; to feel or have a perception of. Neuterly, to try by the palate; to distinguish by the mind; to try the relish of any thing; to have perception of; to enjoy sparingly; to convey to the organs of taste; to affect the organs of taste.

TASTE, *s.* the act of trying the mouth; the sense by which the relish of any thing is received on the palate. Figuratively, discernment or relish, applied to the mind; an essay or trial; a small portion given as a specimen.

TA'STEFUL, *a.* highly-relished; savoury.

TA'STELESS, *a.* causing no sensation on the palate; insipid; having no perception of symmetry, elegance, or decorum.

TA'STER, *s.* one who takes the first essay of food.

To TA'TTER, *v. a.* [*totæran*, Sax.] to tear; to rend; to make ragged.

TA'TTER, *s.* a rag; a fragment of any thing torn.

TA'TTERDEMA'LION, *s.* a ragged fellow.

TA'TTERSHALL, a small town of Lincolnshire, seated on the river Bane, near its confluence with the Witham, in a fenny country. It is 20 miles S. E. of Lincoln, 12 N. W. of Boston, and 127 N. of London. Market on Friday.

To TA'TTLE, *v. n.* [*tateren*, Sax.] to use many words with little meaning; to talk without moderation or discretion.

TA'TTLE, *s.* prate; trifling talk; idle chat.

TA'TTLER, *s.* an idle talker; a prater.

TATTOO', *s.* the beat of a drum by which soldiers are called to their quarters.

TATTO'WING, *s.* in modern history, a name given at Otaheite to the operations of staining the body with a black composition in various forms, which the inhabitants esteem a great beauty.

TA'VERN, *s.* [*taverne*, Fr.] a house where wine is sold.

TAUGHT, (*taut*) preter. and part. pass. of TEACH.

TA'VISTOCK, an ancient, large, and well-built town in Devonshire. It was once a flourishing place, famous for its stately mitred abbey, where books were formerly printed in the Saxon language, and a school erected to teach it; it is now divided into tenements. It is a stannary town, has a chalybeate mineral water, and is situated on the river Tavy, or Tave, 32 miles W. by S. of Exeter, and 199 W. by S. of London. It gives the title of marquis to the eldest son of the duke of Bedford. Market on Saturday.

To TAUNT, *v. a.* [*tanden* to shew teeth, Belg.] to reproach, insult, or treat with insolent contumely and upbraiding; to exprobate.

TAUNT, *s.* an insult; scoff; ridicule; sarcasm; reproach. Among mariners, a ship is said to be *taunt masted* when her masts are too tall for her.

TAU'NTER, *s.* a reproacher; an insulter.

TAU'NTING, *a.* reviling; scornful; railing; contumelious; scoffing.

TAU'NTINGLY, *ad.* scornfully; in an imperious and proud manner; scoffingly; contumeliously.

TAU'NTON, an ancient town of Somersetshire, which, in point of size, buildings, and respectability of inhabitants, (about 5,800) may vie with many cities. It has long been the principal seat of the manufacture of coarse woollen goods, such as serges, corduroys, sagathies, druggets, shalloons, &c., though somewhat decayed of late years. The election of members of parliament here is very singular; every pot-walloper, i. e., inhabitant that dresses his own victuals, is entitled to vote; so that the inmates, or lodgers, to qualify themselves, a little before the election comes on, make a fire in the street, and there broil their victuals. It is seated on the river Thone, which is navigable hence to the Parret, and so to Bridgewater, 31 miles N. E. of Exeter, and 144 W. by S. of London. Large markets on Wednesday and Saturday.

TAURICO'RNOUS, *a.* [from *taurus*, and *cornu*, Lat.] having horns resembling a bull's.

TAU'RIFORM, *a.* (*tauriformis*, Lat.] having the shape of a bull.

TAU'RIS, or *TEBRIS*, supposed to be the ancient Ecbatana, the capital of Aderbeitzan, in Persia, and is now inferior only to Ispahan. Tauris contains about 400,000 inhabitants who carry on a great trade in cotton, cloth, silks, gold and silver brocades, turbans, and shagreen leather. It is 320 miles N. W. of Ispahan. Lat. 38. 18 N., long. 47. 50. E.

TAU'RUS, a great chain of mountains in Asia, which begin at the eastern part of Little Caramania, and extend very far into India. In different places they have different names.

TAU'RUS, *s.* in astronomy, the Bull; the second sign of the zodiac, which the sun enters on the 20th day of April.

TAUTOLO'GICAL, *a.* [*tautologique*, Fr.] repeating the same thing.

TAUTO'LOGIST, *s.* [from *tauton* the same thing, and *lego* to speak, Gr.] a tedious repeater.

TAUTO'LOGY, *s.* [from *tauton* the same thing, and *lego* to speak, Gr.] the repetition of the same word often; sometimes applied to the repetition of the same sense in different words.

To TAW, *v. a.* [*tawian*, Sax.] to dress white or alum leather.

TAW, *s.* a round marble beautifully coloured, used in play.

TA'WDRINESS, *s.* tinsel finery.

TA'WDRY, *a.* meanly showy; fine without grace or elegance. Substantively, a slight ornament.

TA'WNINESS, *s.* a brown or yellowish colour, caused by the heat of the sun.

TA'WNY, *a.* [*tané*, or *tanné*, Fr.] yellow like things tanned; sun-burnt; swarthy-coloured.

TAX, *s.* [*taxe*, Belg. and Fr.] a tribute imposed; an excise. A charge or censure, from *taxo*, Lat.

To TAX, *v. a.* [*taxer*, Fr.] to load with excice or imposts. To charge or accuse of some fault; used with *of* or *with* before the fault, from *taxo*, Lat.

TAXA'TION, *s.* [*taxation*, Fr., *taxatio*, Lat.] the act of loading with taxes. Accusation; scandal.

TA'XER, *s.* he who taxes.

TAYLI, or *TALI*, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Yunnan. It is the principal place where they make curious tables, or other ornaments of fine marble, naturally beautified with different colours in the form of mountains, flowers, trees, and rivers. Tali has under its jurisdiction 4 cities of the second rank, and 3 of the third. It is 1,205 miles S. W. of Pekin.

TAYTONG, or *TAITONG*, a city of China of the first rank in the province of Chansi, with a very large jurisdiction extending over 4 great cities of the second rank, and 7 of the third. Lapis lazuli is obtained in great plenty here, and there is a kind of jasper which is transparent, and as white as agate. Porphyry, marble, and jasper of all colours, are very plentiful, and here is also a great commerce in skins. The neighbouring mountains abound with a variety of simples and medicinal herbs, which the botanists gather with great care. Taytong is very well fortified, according to the manner of the Chinese, and has generally a very strong garrison. It is situated in a mountainous country, exposed to the incursions of the Tartars, and surrounded, in a manner, by the great wall, which has forts from place to place, 155 miles W. of Pekin.

TCHANGTCHA, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Houquang. It is situated on the Heng river, 742 miles S. of Pekin.

TCHANGTCHEOU, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Fokien, 950 miles S. of Pekin.

TCHANGTCHEOU, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Kiangnan, 525 miles S. S. E. of Pekin.

TCHANTE, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Honan. It contains in its district one city of the second rank, and six of the third. It is remarkable for a fish found in its rivers, resembling a crocodile, the fat of which is of such a singular nature, that when once set on fire, it cannot be extinguished. It is 255 miles S. S. W. of Pekin.

TCHEKIANG, a maritime province of China, W. of the sea, S. and S. E. of the province of Kiangnan, and N. of the province of Fokien. The principal trade consists in silk stuffs, which indeed, is immense. Whole plains may be seen covered with dwarf mulberry trees, which the Chinese purposely check in their growth as the leaves of the smaller trees procure the best silks. This province likewise produces the tallow tree, a species of mushrooms, which are transported to all parts of the empire, excellent hams, and small gold fish.

TCHERNIGOVSKOE, a government of Russia, formerly a part of the Ukraine; bounded on the N. by Mogilevskoe and on the W. by Poland. Its capital Tchernigov, is seated on the right shore of the Desna, 344 miles S. S. W. of Moscow.

TEA, (*tee*) *s.* [Chin. *thé*, Fr.] the leaf of a shrub growing in several provinces of China; the liquor made by infusing tea in boiling water.

To TEACH, (*teech*) *v. a.* [pret. and part. passive *taught; tæcan*, Sax.] to instruct or inform; to deliver any thing to be learned; to tell, or give intelligence. Neuterly, to perform the office of an instructor. SYNON. To *teach* is only to give lessons; to *learn* is to give lessons with success; both words relate more to those things that are proper to cultivate the mind, and form a good education; for which reason they are used with propriety, when the arts and sciences are in question. To *instruct* has a greater relation to that which is useful in the conduct of life, and success of

affairs. It is therefore in its proper place, when speaking of any thing that concerns either our duty or our interest.

TE'ACHABLE, (*teéchabl*) *a.* capable of being taught or instructed; docile.

TE'ACHABLENESS, *s.* docility; capacity to learn.

TE'ACHER, *s.* an instructor; a preceptor; one who delivers doctrines to the people; a preacher.

TEAGUE, (*Tēg*) *s.* a contemptuous name for an Irishman.

TEAL, (*teel*) *s.* [*teelingh*, Belg.] a small wild fowl, the most elegant and valuable of the duck kind.

TEAM, (*teem*) *s.* [*temo* the team of a carriage, Lat., *tyme* a yoke, Sax.] a number of horses, oxen, or other beasts, drawing the same carriage at once; any number passing in a line.

TEAR, (*teer*) *s.* [*tear*, Sax., *taare*, Dan.] the water which flows from the eyes; any moisture trickling in drops.

TEAR, (*tēre*) *s.* [from the verb] a rent or fissure.

To TEAR, (*tēre*) *v. a.* preter. *tore*, formerly *tare*, part. pass. *torn*; [*tæran*, Sax., *tara*, Swed.] to pull into pieces or tatter; to wound with the nail, or any sharp-pointed instrument drawn along; to break, divide or shatter, by violence; to pluck violently; to take away by sudden force. Neuterly, to fume, rave, or rant like a madman; from *tieren*, Belg.

To TEASE, (*teez*) *v. a.* [*tæsun*, Sax.] to comb or unravel wool or flax; to scratch cloth to level the nap, to torment or vex with assiduous impertinence.

TEA'SER, *s.* a person or thing that torments by incessant importunity.

TEAT, (*teet*) *s.* [*teton*, Fr., *tetl*, Brit., *tit*, Sax., *tette*, Belg.] the dug of a beast; anciently, the pap of a woman.

TE'AZEL, or TE'ASEL, *s.* a plant cultivated particularly in the W. of England, the heads of which are of singular use in raising the nap upon woollen cloth. The leaves dried and given in infusion are serviceable in cases of flatulency.

TE'CHNICAL, (*téknikal*) *v.* [from *techne* an art, Gr.] belonging to the arts.

TECHNO'LOGY, (*teknólogy*) *s.* [from *techne* an art, and *logos* a discourse, Gr.] a description of the mechanic arts.

TE'CHY, (*tĕchy*) *a.* irritable; peevish; fretful.

TECTO'NIC, *a.* (*tektonikos*, from *teucho* to build, Gr.] belonging to building.

To TED, *v. a.* [*teadan* to prepare, Sax.] to lay grass newly mown into rows.

TE'DDER, or TETHER, *s.* [*tudder*, Belg.] a rope by which a horse is tied in the field to prevent his pasturing too widely. Figuratively, any thing by which a person is restrained.

TE DEUM, *s.* (we praise thee, O God!) a hymn of thanksgiving, used in the church upon ordinary as well as solemn occasions, so called from the two first words in the Latin.

TE'DIOUS, *a.* [from *tædium*, Lat.] occasioning weariness and trouble by continuance or length. Slow, dilatory.

TE'DIOUSLY, *ad.* in a slow and irksome manner.

TE'DIOUSNESS, *s.* that which renders any thing disagreeable by the too long time spent in performing it.

To TEEM, *v. n.* [*team* offspring, Sax.] to bring young; to be pregnant. Figuratively, to be full or charged with, like an animal that is pregnant. Actively, to bring forth or produce.

TEEM'ER, *s.* one that brings young.

TEE'MING, *part. a.* fruitful; pregnant.

TEEN, *s.* sorrow; grief.

TEENS, *s.* [from *tyn*, Sax.] the years which are reckoned by the termination of *teen*; as *thirteen*, *fourteen*, &c.

TEETH, the plural of TOOTH.

To TEETH, *v. n.* to breed teeth.

TEFFLIS, or *TIFFLIS*, a town of Asia, in Georgia, one of the seven nations between the Black Sea and the Caspian. It is the capital of that country, the place of residence of its sovereign, and is called by the inhabitants *Thilis-Cabar*, (warm town) from the warm baths in its neighbourhood. Though its circumference does not exceed 2 English miles, it contains 20,000 inhabitants, of which more than half are Armenians; the remainder are principally Georgians, with some Tartars. All the houses are of stone, with flat roofs, which serve, according to the custom of the East, as walks for the women. They are neatly built; the rooms are wainscotted, and the floors spread with carpets. The streets seldom exceed seven feet in breadth; and some are so narrow as scarcely to allow room for a man on horseback; they are consequently very filthy. The Armenians have established in this town all the manufactures carried on by their countrymen in Persia; the most flourishing is that of printed linens. Tefflis is seated on the river Kur, at the foot of a mountain, 125 miles W. of Terki. Lat. 41. 59. N., long. 65. 3. E.

TE'GAN, a city of China of the first rank, in the province of Houquang. In the territory of this place are a sort of worms, which make white wax like that of bees. Lat. 31. 20. N., long. 112. 31. E.

TE'GUMENT, *s.* [*tegumentum*, Lat.] a cover or outward part.

To TEH-HE, *v. n.* (from the sound) to laugh; to titter.

TEIGNMOUTH, a sea-port of Devonshire, reckoned part of the port of Exeter. It has no market, but sends some vessels to the Newfoundland fishery, and employs several in the coasting trade, especially in carrying tobacco pipe-clay to Liverpool, whence are brought back coal, salt, earthenwares, &c. It has a tide harbour, and is seated at the mouth of the river Teign, 12 miles S. of Exeter, and 181 W. by S. of London. A well-frequented fair on September 29th. It gives title to a peer. The family name Shore.

TE'IL-TREE, *s.* the same with the lime or linden-tree.

TEINT, (*tent*) *s.* [*teinte*, Fr.] colour; touch of the pencil.

TE'LAMON, or A'TLAS, *s.* is a name given to those figures or half figures of men, so commonly used instead of columns or pilasters, to support any member in architecture.

TE'LARY, *a.* [from *tela* a web, Lat.] spinning webs. "*Telary* spiders." *Brown.*

TE'LEGRAPH, *s.* [from *tele* afar off, and *grapho* to write, Gr.] an instrument lately invented by the French, which, by exhibiting the requisite letters or characters, and repeating them from one convenient eminence to another, serves to transmit short despatches of news with great speed and correctness.

TELESCO'PE, *s.* [Fr., from *tele* afar off, and *skopeo* to view, Gr.] a long tube fitted with glasses, through which distant objects are viewed.

TE'LESCOPICAL, *a.* belonging to a telescope; seeing at a distance.

To TELL, *v.* preter. and part. pass. *told*; [*tellan*, Sax., *tellen*, Belg., *talen*, Dan.] to utter or express by word; to relate or speak; to teach or inform; to discover; to count or number; to make excuses. "Never *tell* me." *Shak.* Neuterly, to give an account; to make report. To *tell on*, is to inform of.

TE'LLER, *s.* an officer in the exchequer employed in receiving and paying all the monies on the king's account. They are four in number. A relater; a numberer.

TE'LL-TALE, *s.* one who gives information of what another says or does, either through officiousness or malice.

TELLU'RIUM, *s.* in chemistry, a new metal discovered by Klaproth, in a particular kind of gold ore.

TEMÉRA'RIOUS, *v. a.* [*téméraire*, Fr., *temerarius*, Lat.] rash; heady; careless; heedless.

TEME'RITY, [*témérité*, Fr., *temeritas*, Lat.] unreasonable contempt of danger; rashness.

To TE'MPER, *v. a.* [*tempérer*, Fr., *tempero*, Lat.] to mix, so as one part may qualify or set the other out to advantage; to mix or mingle; to accommodate; to soften, soothe, or assuage; to form or reduce metals to a proper degree of hardness.

TE'MPER, *s.* a due and just mixture of contrary qualities; the middle course; disposition of mind; constitution of body; calmness; the state of hardness to which any metal is reduced.

TE'MPERAMENT, *s.* [*tempérament*, Fr., *temperamentum*, Lat.] state with respect to the predominance of any quality; due mixture of opposites; the habitude or natural constitution of the body. The *tempering* of steel and iron, is the rendering them either more compact and hard, or soft and pliant, according to what the different uses for which they are wanted may require.

TEMPERAME'NTAL, *a.* constitutional.

TE'MPERANCE, *s.* [*tempérance*, Fr., *temperantia*, Lat.] moderation in eating and drinking; restraint of affections or passions; patience.

TE'MPERATE, *a.* [*temperatus*, Lat.] abstaining from excess in eating or drinking; moderate in degree of any quality or passion.

TE'MPERATELY, *ad.* moderately; calmly; without gluttony or luxury.

TE'MPERATENESS, *s.* freedom from excesses. Calmness; coolness; moderateness.

TE'MPERATURE, *s.* [Fr., from *temperatura*, Lat.] constitution of nature; degree of any qualities; due balance of contrarieties; freedom from any predominant passion. It is chiefly applied to the degree of heat which is diffused through the atmosphere.

TE'MPEST, *s.* [*tempestas*, Lat.] very great violence of the wind, whose several degrees are—a breath; a breeze; a blast; a gale; a gust; a squall; a storm; a tempest; a hurricane. A continual storm at sea. Any violent commotion. SYNON. By *tempest* is understood an exceeding great violence of the wind; by *storm*, a commotion of the elements. The latter is used to denote any violence of weather, as a *storm* of hail, &c., but the former implies a terrible violence of the wind. *Hurricane* is used to denote the greatest fury of a tempest.

To TE'MPEST, *v. a.* to disturb as by a tempest.

TEMPESTI'VITY, *s.* [*tempestivitas*, from *tempus* time, Lat.] seasonableness.

TEMPE'STUOUS, *a.* [*tempestueux*, Fr.] stormy; disturbed by furious blasts of wind, or violent rage of passions; turbulent.

TEMPE'STUOUSLY, *ad.* furiously; outrageously; boisterously.

TEMPE'STUOUSNESS, *s.* storminess; outrageousness; boisterousness.

TE'MPLAR, *s.* a student in the law. Also, a certain order of knights, instituted at Jerusalem about the year 1118. At first there were but 9 of them; but in a short time they increased to 300 in their convent at Jerusalem. They took the name of *Knights Templars*, because their first house stood near the temple dedicated to our Saviour in Jerusalem. After having performed many great exploits against the infidels, they became rich and powerful all over Europe; but they, abusing their wealth and credit, fell into many disorders and irregularities; for which they were persecuted in France, Italy, and Spain; and at last the pope, by his bull of the 22d of May, 1312, pronounced the extinction of the whole order, and united their states to the order of St. John of Jerusalem.

TE'MPLE, *s.* [*temple*, Fr., *templum*, Lat.] a place set apart for religious worship. In the plural, the upper part of the sides of the head; from *tempora*, Lat.

TE'MPLET, *s.* a piece of timber placed under the girders of a building.

TE'MPORAL, *a.* [Fr., *temporalis*, from *tempus* time, Lat.] measured by time, opposed to eternal. Secular, opposed to ecclesiastical. Confined to our present existence in this world, opposed to spiritual. Placed at the temples, or upper part of the head.

TEMPORA'LITY, or TE'MPORALS, *s.* the laity, opposed to the clergy. Secular possessions, opposed to those belonging to the church.

TE'MPORALLY, *ad.* with respect to this life.

TE'MPORARY, *a.* [from *tempus* time, Lat.] lasting only a limited time.

To TE'MPORIZE, *v. n.* [*temporiser*, Fr.] to delay, or put off to another time.

TE'MPORIZER, *s.* one who complies with times and occasions; a trimmer.

To TEMPT, *v. a.* [*tento*, Lat., *tenter*, Fr.] to endeavour to seduce or draw a person to do ill, by presenting some pleasure to the mind; to provoke; to solicit; to try.

TEMPTA'TION, *s.* [*tentation*, Fr.] the act of endeavouring to draw to the commission of ill, by offering some seeming advantage; an enticement; the state of a person solicited by the appearance of present pleasures or advantages to the commission of some crime or fault.

TE'MPTER, *s.* one who seduces or entices to the commission of any ill; the devil, who tempted our Saviour.

TE'MULENCY, *s.* [*temulentia*, Lat.] inebriation; drunkenness.

TEN, *a.* [*tyn*, Sax., *tien*, Belg.] twice five, or nine and one. A proverbial number.

TE'NABLE, *a.* [*ténable*, Fr.] such as may be maintained or held against oppositions or attacks.

TENA'CIOUS, (*tenáshious*) *a.* [*tenax*, from *teneo* to hold, Lat.] grasping hard; unwilling to part with. Retentive or not forgetful, applied to the memory. Cohesive; adhesive. Close-fisted; meanly parsimonious.

TENA'CIOUSLY, (*tenáshiously*) *ad.* closely; obstinately; niggardly.

TENA'CIOUSNESS, (*tenáshiousness*) *s.* unwillingness to quit, let go, or part with.

TENA'CITY, *s*, [*ténacité*, Fr., *tenacitas*, from *teneo* to hold, Lat.] stiffness of opinion; niggardliness. Among physicians, that property in viscous substances by which they adhere together.

TENAI'LLE, *s.* [Fr.] in fortification, is a kind of outwork resembling a horn work, but generally somewhat different.

TE'NANT, *s.* [*tenant*, Fr.] one that holds of another; one that dwells in the house of another for rent; one who resides.

TE'NANTABLE, *a.* fit to be dwelt in.

TE'NBURY, a town in Worcestershire, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on the river Teme, which divides Worcestershire from Shropshire, 19 miles W. by N. of Worcester, and 133 N. W. by W. of London.

TE'NBY, a sea port of Pembrokeshire, in South Wales, 10 miles E. of Pembroke, and 233 W. of London. Markets on Wednesday and Saturday.

TENCH, *s.* [*tince*, Sax., *tinca*, Lat.] a fresh-water fish.

To TEND, *v. a.* [contracted from *attend*] to watch; to accompany, guard, attend; to be attentive to. Neuterly,

to wait or expect; to move towards a certain point or place; to contribute; to be directed to any end or purpose; to aim at, from *tendre*, Fr., to attend as something inseparable.

TE'NDENCE, or TE'NDENCY, *s.* direction or course towards any place or object; drift or aim towards any inference or result.

TE'NDER, *a.* [*tendre*, Fr.] easily impressed, injured, or pained; delicate or effeminate; exciting benevolence or sympathy; compassionate; susceptible of soft passions; amorous, or lascivious; expressive of love; young; careful not to hurt.

To TE'NDER, *v. a.* [*tendre*, Fr.] to offer, or present for acceptance; to hold or esteem; to regard with care or tenderness. The last sense seems obsolete.

TE'NDER, *s.* an offer or presentation of any thing for acceptance; regard, or kind concern; a small ship attending on a larger.

TE'NDER-HEARTED, *a.* easily affected with the distress of others.

TE'NDERLY, *ad.* gently; softly; kindly; in an affectionate and delicate manner.

TE'NDERNESS, *s.* [*tendresse*, Fr.] susceptibility of impressions; softness; delicacy; indulgence; kindness; scrupulousness of conscience; susceptibility of the softer passions; easiness of being hurt; soreness.

TE'NDINOUS, *a.* [*tendineux*, Fr.] full of tendons; sinewy.

TE'NDON, *s.* [*tendo*, Lat.] a sinew; a ligature by which the joints are moved.

TE'NDRIL, *s.* [*tendrillon*, Fr.] a spiral shoot or string, by means of which some plants support themselves against the adjacent bodies. It is well known in the pea and vine.

TE'NEBRÆ, or TE'NEBRES, *s.* a service in the Romish church, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday before Easter, in commemoration of Christ's agony in the garden.

TENEBRO'SITY, *s.* [*tenebrosus*, from *tenebræ* darkness, Lat.] obscurity; darkness; gloom.

TE'NEBROUS, *a.* [*tenebrosus*, from *tenebræ* darkness, Lat.] dark; obscure, gloomy.

TE'NEMENT, *s.* [*ténement*, Fr.] properly signifies a house; but in a larger sense it is taken for any house, lands, rent, or other thing which a person holds of another.

TENERI'FF, one of the Canary islands, in Africa, about 45 miles long, and 20 broad. It abounds in wine, different sorts of fruits, cattle, and game. The air and climate are healthful. Here is a mountain, which, according to Dr. Heberden, is 15,396 feet above the level of the sea, called the Peak of Teneriff, and which may be seen 120 miles off on a clear day. Borda, who visited Teneriff, in 1776, gives the measurement of the height of the Peak at 1,905 toises; (a toise is two yards English.) Lamanon gave the measurement in 1785 at 1,902 toises; and Cordeit who visited the Peak in 1803, at 1,920 toises. The Hon. H. G. Bennet, M. P., who visited the Peak in 1810, estimates the magnitude of the cone at its base to be about three miles in circumference. The principal town is Laguna. Latitude of the Peak 28° 15′ 38″ N., long. 16° 45′ 33″ W.

TENE'SMUS, *s.* [Lat.] a violent inclination to go to stool, without being able to evacuate.

TE'NET, or TE'NENT, *s.* [from *tenet* he holds, Lat.] an opinion, position, principle, dogma, doctrine.

TE'NFOLD, *a.* ten times increased.

TE'NNIS, *s.* [supposed by Skinner to be derived from *tenex* stop, Fr., used by the French when they hit the ball] a play in which a ball is struck by a racket.

TE'NON, *s.* [Fr.] the end of one piece of timber cut to be fitted in another.

TE'NOR, *s.* [*tenor*, Lat., *teneur*, Fr.] continuity of state; general currency; sense contained, or the general course and drift of a discourse. In music, the mean or middle part, between the treble and the bass. In law, the substance, or true intent or meaning of a writing.

TENSE, *a.* [*tensus*, Lat.] stretched; not lax.

TENSE, (TIME) *s.* [*temps*, Fr., from *tempus* time, Lat.] in grammar, is an inflection of verbs, whereby they are made to signify or distinguish the circumstance of time, in what they affirm. There are only three simple tenses or times; the present, as *I love;* the preterit, as *I have loved;* and the future, *I shall*, or *will love.*

TE'NSENESS, *s.* contraction; tension; the opposite to laxity.

TE'NSIBLE, or TE'NSILE, *a.* [*tensus*, from *tendo* to stretch, Lat.] capable of being extended.

TE'NSION, (*ténshon*) *a.* [Fr., from *tendo* to stretch, Lat.] the act of stretching, or state of being stretched.

TE'NSURE, *s.* the act of stretching, or state of being stretched.

TENT, *s.* [*tente*, Fr.] a temporary lodging-place for a soldier, formed of canvass stretched upon poles; a pavilion; a roll of lint put into a sore. A species of wine, of a deep red, imported from Gallicia in Spain; from *vino tinto*, Span.

To TENT, *v. a.* to put a roll of lint into a sore. Figuratively, to search to the quick.

TENTA'TION, *a.* [*tentation*, Fr., *tentatio*, Lat.] trial; temptation.

TENTA'TIVE, *a.* attempting; essaying; trying.

TE'NTCHEOU, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Chantong. It is built on the sea-shore, and has a convenient harbour, and a strong garrison, with a fleet of ships to guard the gulf.

TE'NTER, *s.* [*tentus*, from *tendo* to stretch, Lat.] a hook on which any thing is stretched. *To be on the tenters*, is to be on the stretch; to be in suspense or in difficulties.

TE'NTERDEN, a town of Kent, 24 miles S. W. of Canterbury, and 56 E. by S. of London. A market on Friday for cattle and pedlars' wares.

TENTH, *a.* [*teotha*, Sax.] the next after the ninth; the ordinal of ten. Substantively, the tenth part; tithe. The *Tenths* are that yearly portion which all ecclesiastical livings pay to the king.

TE'NTHLY, *ad.* in the tenth place.

TENTI'GINOUS, *a.* [from *tentigo* a stiffness, Lat.] stiff; stretched.

TENU'ITY, *s.* [*ténuité*, Fr., *tenuitas*, Lat.] thinness; slenderness; exility; minuteness.

TE'NUOUS, *a.* [*tenuis*, Lat.] thin; small; minute; slender; exile.

TE'NURE, *s.* [from *teneo* to hold, Lat.] the manner whereby tenements are holden of their lords.

TEPEFA'CTION, *s.* [from *tepeo* to be warm, and *facio* to make, Lat.] the act of heating or making warm.

TE'PID, *a.* [*tepidus*, Lat.] lukewarm.

TEPI'DITY, *s.* lukewarmness.

TE'POR, *s.* [Lat.] gentle heat; lukewarmness.

TERATO'LOGY, *s.* [from *terata* prodigies, and *logos* a discourse, Gr,] bombast; affectation of sublimity.

TERCE, *s.* [*tierces*, Fr.] a vessel containing the third part of a butt or pipe, or forty-two wine gallons.

TEREBINTHINATE, or TEREBI'NTHINE, *a.* [*terébenthene*, Fr., *terebenthinus*, Lat.] consisting of turpentine; mixed with turpentine.

To TE'REBRATE, *v. a.* [*terebro*, Lat.] to bore; to perforate; to pierce

TEREBRA'TION, *s.* the act of boring or piercing.

To TERGIVE'RSATE, (*g* soft) *v. a.* [from *tergum* the back, and *verso* to turn, Lat.] to shuffle; to quibble, or evade.

TERGIVERSA'TION, (*g* soft) *s.* the act of shuffling or quibbling in an argument; shift; subterfuge; evasion; fickleness.

TERM, *s.* [*terme*, Fr., *terminus*, Lat.] a limit or boundary; a word by which any thing is expressed; a condition; a limited time, or the time for which any thing lasts. In law, the time in which the tribunals are open to all that list to complain of wrong, or to seek their right by course of law; the rest of the year is called vacation. Of these *terms* there are four in every year, during which matters of justice are despatched; one is called Hilary *term*, which begins the twenty-third of January, or, if that be Sunday, the next day following, and ends the twenty-first of February; another is called Easter *term*, which begins eighteen days after Easter, and ends the Monday next after Ascension-day; the third is Trinity *term*, beginning the Friday next after Trinity Sunday, and ending the Wednesday fortnight after; the fourth is Michaelmas *term*, beginning the sixth of November, or, if that be Sunday, the next day after, and ending the twenty-eighth of November. In the University, that space of time when the schools are opened, and the exercises for degrees are performed, the intervals between which are called vacations.

To TERM, *v. a.* to call or name.

TE'RMAGANT, *a.* [from *tyr* and *magan*, Sax.] turbulent; tumultuous; scolding; quarrelsome; furious.

TE'RMAGANT, *s.* a scold; a brawling turbulent woman.

TE'RMINABLE, *a.* limitable; that admits of bounds.

To TE'RMINATE, *v. a.* [*terminer*, Fr., *termino*, from *terminus* a limit, Lat.] to bound, limit, or put an end to. Neuterly, to be limited, or end. To attain its end, used with *in*.

TERMINA'TION, *s.* [*terminatio*, from *terminus* a limit, Lat.] the act of limiting or bounding; a bound or limit; an end or conclusion. In grammar, the end of a word.

TERMI'NTHUS, *s.* [*terminthos*, Gr.] a tumor.

TERPSI'CHORE, (*terpsicorée*) *s.* [Gr.] one of the nine Muses, to whom is attributed the invention of dancing.

TE'RRA, or the EARTH, *s.* [Lat.] in the Copernican system, is the third planet in order from the sun. It is removed at the immense distance of about 95,000,000 of miles from that luminary, and revolves round him in 365d. 5h. 48m. 45½s. which is her tropical period; but her sideral and anomalistic revolutions are, 365d. 6h. 9m. 11s. one-fifth, and 365d. 6h. 15m. 20½s. respectively. Her diameter is about 7,964 miles, and circumference 25,020; but, if seen from the Sun, she would appear under an angle of only 17″, as is sufficiently manifest from the two transits of Venus in 1761, and 1769. She turns round her axis in 23h. 56m. 4s., but the natural day, or that caused by the sun, is 24 hours at a mean rate. The place of her aphelion, anno 1800, was in 9° 32′ 39″ of Capricorn, having a progressive motion of about 1° 49′ 10″ in 100 years. She has no nodes, her annual path, called the Ecliptic, being the standard by which the deviation of the other planets therefrom are measured. The eccentricity of her orbit is 168 out of 10,000 of those parts into which her distance from the sun is supposed to be divided; and the equation of her orbit 1° 55′ 52″. She has also a satellite or moon revolving round her; for particulars of which, see MOON.—That the Earth is not at rest in the centre of the univese, as many have imagined, having all the celestial bodies moving round her every day, or thereabout, may be proved from their vast distance, and also consequent superior magnitude. (See STAR.) The great distance of the Sun from the Earth is so evident, as hardly to need any demonstration; for it is mathematically certain, from the two transits already mentioned, that the parallax of the Sun does not much (if at all) exceed 8s. six-tenths. Nor can the determination of so small an angle be subject to any material error from the method by which it was ascertained; for it necessarily follows from the duration of the transit of 1769 being observed to be 23m 10s. shorter at Otaheite than it was at Wardhus. Now it is not analogous to any thing we know in nature, that a body so much larger than the Earth, and at such a vast distance, as the sun necessarily must be, from the smallness of his parallax, should revolve round the Earth in 24 hours; which must be the case, if he moves round her at all, for his motion can only be either apparent or real. But without admitting the Earth's annual motion, the different phænomena of the celestial bodies cannot be accounted for in any credible manner; for how much more reasonable is it to allow that the stationary and retrogade appearances of the planets are only caused by the Earth's annual motion, (especially when, allowing such a motion, they can be mathematically demonstrated to move round the Sun in orbits nearly circular,) than to suppose that the Sun, accompanied with the planets as satellites moving round him, and these planets again with their respective satellites moving round their primaries in stated periods, should all be carried round the Earth in the course of about a day! That the Earth turns round her axis consequent upon the admission of her annual motion; but we will offer an argument in its favour drawn from the daily phænomena of the fixed stars. If is known that they constantly keep the same relative positions with respect to each other, which is a presumptive argument in favour of their being fixed bodies. They moreover all appear to make a complete circuit round the north and south poles of the heavens every 23h. 56m. 4s., which is precisely the time which the Earth takes in moving round her axis, if she has any such motion at all. But what adds the last degree of certainty to the above arguments, is, that the north and south poles of the Earth are exactly directed to the north and south poles of the heavens, the equator of the Earth to the equator of the heavens, the circles of latitude and longitude on the Earth to their corresponding ones in the heavens, &c., &c., for the proof of which take the following observation of astronomers, that the number of degrees and minutes a fixed star is from either pole of the heavens, so many degrees and minutes precisely must be the situation of that place from either pole of the terraqueous globe through the zenith of which the said star will every day pass. Therefore the Earth has an annual motion, and likewise revolves round her axis, *Q. E. D.* *Terra Firma*, in geography, is sometimes used for a continent, in contradistinction to islands. *Terra mortua*, or *damnata*, among chemists, is that earthy part, or thick drossy matter, that remains after the distillation of a mineral body.

TE'RRACE, or TE'RRAS, *s.* [*terrace*, Fr., *terracia*, Ital.] a bank or walk of elevated earth covered with gravel or grass; the flat roof of a house.

TE'RRÆFILIUS, (SON OF THE EARTH,) *s.* a student of the university of Oxford, appointed, in public acts, to make jesting and satirical speeches against the members thereof.

TERRA DEL FUEGO, the appellation of several islands at the southern extremity of America. They received their name from a volcano in the largest of them. They are barren and mountainous.

TE'RRA FIRMA, *New Castile*, or *Castile del Oro*, a vast extent of country in South America, extending almost from the equator to 12. 18. N. lat., and from 61. 20. to 80.

W. long. It is divided into the following large districts, which are subdivided into smaller jurisdictions; Terra Firma Proper, or Darien, Carthagena, St. Martha, Rio de la Hacha, Venezuela, Caraccas, New Granada, Paria, Popayan, Quito, and Comona. It is subject to Spain.

TERRA'QUEOUS, *a.* [from *terra* the earth, and *aqua* water, Lat.] consisting of land and water.

TE'RRE-BLUE, *s.* [*terre* and *bleu*, Fr.] a slight, loose, friable kind of lapis armenus.

TERRE'NE, *a.* [from *terra* the earth, Lat.] earthy.

TERRE'STRIAL, *a.* [*terrestris*, from *terra* the earth, Lat.] earthly; belonging to the earth; earthy.

TE'RRE-VERTE, *s.* [Fr.] a sort of earth.

TE'RRIBLE, *a.* [Fr., *terribilis*, from *terreo* to terrify, Lat.] dreadful; frightful; formidable; violent or great so as to offend.

TE'RRIBLENESS, *s.* frightfulness; dreadfulness; formidableness.

TE'RRIBLY, *ad.* dreadfully; frightfully; formidably; violently.

TE'RRIER, *s.* [Fr.] a dog that follows his game under ground; a survey or register of land. An auger, a wimble or borer, from *terrebro* to bore, Lat.

TERRI'FIC, *a.* [from *terror* fear, and *facio* to make, Lat.] causing terror; dreadful.

To TE'RRIFY, *v. a.* [from *terror* fear, and *facio* to make, Lat.] to affect with terror, to make afraid; to frighten.

TE'RRITORY, *s.* [*territoire*, Fr.] in geography, an extent or compass of land, within the bounds, or belonging to the jurisdiction, of any state, city, or other division of a country.

TE'RROR, *s.* [*terror*, from *terreo* to terrify, Lat., *terreur*, Fr.] fear caused by the sight or apprehension of some dangerous object; the cause of fear.

TERSE, *a.* [*tersus*, from *tero* to wear, Lat.] smooth, applied to surface. Harmoniously elegant without pompousness, applied to style.

TE'RTIAN, (*tershian*) *s.* [*tertiana*, from *tertius* the third, Lat.] an ague intermitting two days, and having one fit on the third.

TE'SSELLATED, *a.* [from *tessella* a small square, Lat.] variegated by squares. *Tessellated pavements* are made of curious square marble, bricks, or tiles, called *tesselæ*, from their resembling dice.

TEST, *s.* [*testa*, Isl.] the cupel by which refiners try their metals. Figuratively, trial or examination; the means of trial; that with which any thing is compared as a standard; judgment or distinction. *Test act* is a statute, 25 Car. II., cap. 2., which requires all officers, civil and military, to take the oaths and test, viz., the sacrament according to the rites and ceremonies of the church of England; for the neglect whereof a person executing any office mentioned in that statute forfeits 500l.

TESTA'CEOUS, *a.* [from *testa* a shell, Lat.] consisting or made of shell; having continuous shells, opposed to crustaceous.

TES'TAMENT, *s.* [Fr., *testamentum*, from *testor* to testify, Lat.] is an act of the last will of a person, whereby he disposes of his estate, &c. There are two sorts of wills, one in writing, and one in words, which is called a Nuncupative Will; but this is not good in case of lands, which are only devisable by a testament in writing, executed in the life-time of the testator. It is likewise the name of each of the volumes of Holy Scripture.

TESTAME'NTARY, *a.* [*testamentaire*, Fr., *testamentarius*, from *testor* to testify, Lat.] belonging to a will or testament; being in the manner of a testament; given by, or contained in, a will.

TE'STATE, *a.* [from *testor* to testify, Lat.] having made a will.

TESTA'TOR, *s.* [*testateur*, Fr., from *testor* to testify, Lat.] a man who makes or leaves a will.

TESTA'TRIX, *s.* a woman who leaves a will.

TE'STER, *s.* [*teste*, or *tête*, Fr., this coin being probably distinguished by the head stamped upon it] a silver coin valued at six-pence. The head or cover of a bed.

TE'STICLE, *s.* [*testiculus*, Lat.] in anatomy, a double part in male animals, serving for generation. The testicles are two in number, of an oval or egg-like figure, and are contained in a peculiar bag, called the scrotum.

TESTI'CULAR, *a.* belonging to the testicles.

To TE'STIFY, *v. n.* [from *testis* an evidence, and *facio* to make, Lat.] to witness, prove, or give evidence. Actively, to witness or give evidence of any point.

TE'STILY, *ad.* peevishly; fretfully; morosely.

TESTIMO'NIAL, *s.* [Fr., *testimonium*, from *testor* to testify, Lat.] a writing wherein a person's character is supported by those who subscribe it, and which is produced by a person in his own favour.

TE'STIMONY, *s.* [*testimonium*, from *testor* to testify, Lat.] evidence or proof; an open attestation or profession.

TE'STINESS, *s.* peevishness; fretfulness; moroseness.

TE'STY, *a.* [*testie*, Fr.] fretful; inclined to anger; peevish.

TE'TBURY, a pretty good town of Gloucestershire, with a handsome market-house, and a considerable trade: the market is large for corn, cattle, cheese, malt, yarn, wool, and provisions. It is 25 miles E. N. E. of Bristol, and 99 W. of London. Market on Wednesday.

TE'TCHY, *a.* a corruption of *testy* or *touchy*.

TETE A TETE, *s.* [Fr.] cheek by jowl; face to face; close and familiar converse or correspondence.

TE'THER. See *Tedder.*

TETRA'GON, *a.* [from *tetra* four, and *agon* a corner, Gr.] in geometry, a general name for any four-sided figure—as, a square, parallelogram, rhombus, or trapezium.

TETRA'GONAL, *a.* [from *tetra* four, and *agon* a corner, Gr.] four-square.

TETRAPE'TALOUS, *a.* [from *tetra* four, and *petalon* a flower-leaf, Gr.] consisting of four petals or flower-leaves.

TE'TRARCH, (*tétrark*) *s.* [from *tetra* four, and *arche* government, Gr., *tetrarcha*, Lat., *tetrarque*, Fr.] a person governing the fourth part of a province.

TE'TRARCHY, (*tétrarky*) *s.* [from *tetra* four, and *arche* government, Gr.] the jurisdiction of a tetrarch.

TETRA'STICK, *s.* [from *tetra* four, and *stichos* a verse, Gr.] an epigram composed of four verses.

TETRA'STYLE, *s.* [from *tetra* four, and *stylos* a column, Gr.] in architecture, a building with four columns both in front and rear.

TETRI'CITY, *s.* [*tetricitas*, from *tetricus* surly, Lat.] surliness of countenance; severity; harshness.

TETRI'CIOUS, *a.* [*tetricus*, Lat.] froward, perverse, sour.

TE'TTER, *s.* [*teter*, Sax.] a scab, ringworm, scurf.

TE'TUAN, a town of Fez, in Africa. The dress of both sexes here is much alike. The shops in the city are very small, being without doors; and the owner, when he has opened the shutters, jumps in, and sits cross-legged on a counter, the goods being disposed in drawers round about him, and all the customers stand in the street. Ships from Gibraltar come to victual here. It is 108 miles N. by W. of Fez, and 28 S. E. of Tangiers. Lat. 35. 27. N., long. 5, 26. W.

TEUTO'NIC, *a.* something belonging to the Teutons, an ancient people of Germany, inhabiting chiefly along the

coasts of the German ocean. Thus, the *Teutonic language* is the ancient language of Germany, which is ranked among the mother tongues. The Teutonic is now called the German or Dutch, and is distinguished into Upper and Lower. The Upper has two notable dialects. 1. The Scandian, Danish, or perhaps Gothic; to which belong the languages spoken in Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and Iceland. 2. The Saxon, to which belong the several languages of the English, Scots, Frisian, and those on the N. of the Elbe. To the Lower belong the Low Dutch, Flemish, &c., spoken in the Netherlands.

TE'WKESBURY, a pretty large, beautiful, and populous town of Gloucestershire, long celebrated for it mustard, but, at present, its principal manufacture is that of cotton stockings. It is pleasantly seated at the confluence of the Severn and Avon, 10 miles N. of Gloucester, and 103 W. N. W. of London. Market on Wednesday and Saturday.

TEXEL, a town of the United Provinces, in N. Holland, at the mouth of the Zuyder-Zee, with a good harbour. It is seated in an island, which is separated from the continent of Holland by a narrow channel, through which most of the ships pass that are bound to Amsterdam. Lat. 53. 8. N., long. 4. 51. E.

TEXT, *s.* [*texte*, Fr. *textus*, Lat.] that on which a comment is made or written; a sentence of Scripture, so called because written in ancient manuscripts in text, or a larger hand than the notes, which were written in small characters.

TE'XTILE, *a.* [Fr., *textilis*, from *texo* to weave, Lat.] woven; capable of being wove.

TE'XTRINE, *a.* [*textrino*, from *texo* to weave, Lat.] relating to weaving. "*Textrine* art." *Derham.*

TE'XTUARIST, or TE'XTUARY, *s.* [*textuaire*, Fr.] a divine well skilled in the original language of Scripture.

TE'XTURE, *s.* [*textura*, from *texo* to weave, Lat.] the act of weaving with respect to form, matter, or stuff; disposition or combination of parts.

THA'LIA, *s.* one of the nine Muses, to whom the poets ascribe the invention of geometry and husbandry.

THAME. See TAME.

THAMES, (*Tems*) a large navigable river of England, which rises in Cotswould hills, in Gloucestershire. After receiving several smaller streams in its passage, it falls into the British Channel. It has its name from the conjunction of the Thame and Isis. On its banks, London, the metropolis of the British empire, is situated.

THAN, *ad.* [*thanne*, Sax.] a particle used after a comparative adjective, and placed before the thing compared.

THANE, *s.* [*thegn*, Sax.] an old title of honour, equivalent to that of a baron.

THA'NET, an island of the county of Kent, surrounded by the sea, except on the N. E. side, where it is bounded by the branches of the river Stour, now inconsiderable to what they were formerly. It contains several villages, and the seaport towns of Margate and Ramsgate. It has the title of an earldom.

To THANK, *v. a.* [*thanken*, Teut., *thancian*, Sax.] to acknowledge and express obligations for favours received.

THA'NKFUL, *a.* [*thancful*, Sax.] grateful; ready to acknowledge a favour or obligation.

THA'NKFULLY, *ad.* gratefully; in a manner that acknowledges a favour received.

THA'NKFULNESS, *s.* acknowledgment of a favour received; gratitude.

THA'NKLESS, *a.* unthankful; ungrateful. Not deserving, or not likely to give thanks.

THA'NKLESSNESS, *s.* failure to acknowledge good received; ingratitude.

THA'NKOFFERING, *s.* offering paid in acknowledgment of mercy.

THANKS, *s.* seldom used in the singular; [*thankas*, Sax.] a verbal acknowledgment of a favour received; distinguished from *gratitude*, which is a deep sense of a favour received, and a strong inclination to repay, or an actual repayment of it.

THANKSGI'VING, *s.* that part of divine worship wherein we acknowledge benefits received.

THA'NKWORTHY, *a.* deserving gratitude; meritorious.

THAT, *pron.* [*thata*, Goth., *thaet*, Sax.] the other, opposed to *this;* which, when applied to something going before; who, applied to some person mentioned before. Sometimes it is used instead of a whole sentence going before, to save a repetition of the same words. Followed by *is*, such as. That which. The thing. What was then. Sometimes it is used to express eminence. When *this* and *that* relate to foregoing words, *this* is referred to the latter, and *that* to the former. *In that*, is an adverbial expression for—as being.

THAT, *conj.* because. Sometimes it is used to express a consequence, indication, or final end.

THATCH, *s.* [*thace* straw, Sax.] straw, &c., laid as a covering on the top of a house.

To THATCH, *v. a.* [*thaccian*, Sax.] to cover a roof with straw, reeds, &c.

THA'TCHER, *s.* one whose trade is to cover houses with straw.

To THAW, *v. n.* [*thawan*, Sax.] to melt after being frozen. Actively, to melt any thing frozen.

THAW, *s.* liquefaction of any thing congealed.

THA'XTED, a town of Essex, seated near the source of the Chelmer, 20 miles N. W. of Chelmsford, and 43 N. E. of London. Market on Friday.

THE, *article*, [*de*, Belg.] the article denoting a particular thing. When it is used before an adjective, it signifies a collection or many; as, *the good; the righteous:* it generally occurs before nouns in the plural number. In verse, when it comes before a vowel, the *e* is sometimes cut off. "Th' adorning the." *Cowley.* Before a participle of the present tense, it shews that it is used as a substantive When it comes before *other*, the *h* and *e* are both sometimes cut off; as *t' other.*

THE'ATINES, is a religious order, in the Romish church, so called from their principal founder, John Peter Caraffa; then bishop of Theate, or Cheieti, in the kingdom of Naples; and afterwards pope, under the name of Paul IV.

THE'ATRE, (*théater*) *s.* [*thiatre*, Fr., *theatrum*, Lat.] a play-house; a place rising by steps like a stage.

THEA'TRIC, or THEA'TRICAL, *a.* becoming a play-house; belonging to the stage.

THEBAID, a large country of Upper Egypt, reaching from Fium to the Red Sea. It is the least fertile, and the thinnest of people of any province in Egypt, being full of deserts, and celebrated for the retreat of a great number of Christians, who lived here in a solitary manner. It is now inhabited by Arabs, great enemies to the Turks, and thieves by profession.

THEBES, (now *Thiva*, or *Stibes*,) an ancient and celebrated town of Greece, in Livadia, with a bishop's see. It was formerly very large, and yet is three miles in circumference, but full of ruins. It contains 4 or 5,000 inhabitants, who are half Turks and half Christians. It is now famous for a fine sort of white clay, of which they make bowls for pipes after the Turkish fashion. They are never burnt, but dry naturally, and become as hard as a stone. It is 28 miles W. N. W. of Athens, and 290 S. W. of Constantinople.

THEE, the oblique case singular of *Thou*; from *the*, Sax. the oblique case of *thu*, Sax.

THEFT, *s.* the act of feloniously and unlawfully taking away another person's goods; stealing; the thing stolen.

THEFT-BOTE, *s.* in law, the abetting a thief, by receiving the goods that he steals.

THEIR, (*thēre*) *pron.* [*theora*, Sax.] of them; in their possession; belonging to them. *Theirs* is used when any things comes between the possessive and the substantive.

THE'IST, *s.* one who believes in the existence of God, but denies the divine authority of the holy Scriptures.

THEM, the oblique case of *they*; from *him*, dative plural of *he*, Sax.

THEME, *s.* [Fr. *thema*, Gr.] a subject on which a person speaks or writes; a short essay on any subject; the original word whence others are derived.

THEMSE'LVES, *pron.* [the plural of *him* and *self*] these very persons.

THEN, *ad.* [*than*, Goth. and Sax. *dan*, Belg.] at that time; afterwards, or immediately after any action mentioned; therefore, or for this reason; in that case. *Now and then*, at one time and another. That time, when used after *till*.

THENCE, *ad.* from that place or time; for that reason.

THENCEFO'RTH, *ad.* from that time. It should not be used with *from*.

THENCEFO'RWARD, *ad.* on from that time.

THEO'CRACY, *s.* [*théocratie*, Fr. from *Theos* God, and *kratia* government, Gr.] government immediately superintended by God.

THEOCRA'TICAL, *a.* [*théocratique*, Fr.] relating to a government administered by God.

THEO'DOLITE, *s.* an instrument used in surveying land, and taking heights and distances.

THEOLO'GIAN, or THEOLO'GIST, *s.* [*theologien*, Fr. from *Theos* God, and *logos* a discourse, Gr.] a professor of divinity; a divine.

THEOLO'GICAL, *a.* [*theologicus*, Lat. from *Theos* God, and *logos* a discourse, Gr.] belonging to the science of divinity.

THEOLO'GICALLY, *ad.* according to the principles of theology.

THEO'LOGY, *s.* [*theologie*, Fr. from *Theos* God, and *logos* a discourse, Gr.] divinity; a science which teaches the knowledge of God and divine things.

THE'OMANCY, *s.* [from *Theos* God, and *manteia* divination, Gr.] a kind of divination by calling on the name of God.

THEO'RBO, *s.* [*tiorba*, Ital. *théorbe*, Fr.] a large lute used in playing a thorough bass.

THE'OREM, *s.* [*théoréme*, Fr. from *theoreo* to contemplate, Gr.] a proposition laid down as an acknowledged truth.

THEORE'TICAL, THEORE'TIC, or THEO'RICAL, *a.* [*théoretique*, or *théorique*, Fr., from *theoreo* to contemplate, Gr.] belonging to theory; speculative.

THE'ORIST, *s.* one who forms or maintains a particular theory, one skilled in speculation.

THE'ORY, *s.* [*théorie*, Fr., from *theoreo* to contemplate, Gr. *theoria*, Lat.] speculation, opposed to practice; system, plan, scheme.

THERAPEU'TIC, *a.* [*thérapeutique*, Fr., from *therapeuo* to cure, Gr.] curative; sanative; teaching the cure of diseases.

THERE, *ad.* [*thær*, Sax. *thar*, Goth. *der*, Dan.] in that place, opposed to here; an exclamation directing something at a distance. At the beginning of a sentence, it generally causes the nominative case to be placed after the verb, and is borrowed from *il y a*, Fr. In composition, it means *that*.

THE'REABOUT, or THE'REABOUTS, *ad.* near that place, number, quantity, or state; concerning that matter.

THEREA'FTER, *ad.* after that; according to that; accordingly.

THEREA'T, *ad.* as that; on that account; at that place.

THEREBY', *ad.* by means of that; in consequence of that.

THE'REFORE, *ad.* for that; for this; for this reason; consequently; in return for this.

THEREFRO'M, *ad.* from that; from this.

THEREI'N, *ad.* in that; in this.

THEREI'NTO, *ad.* into that.

THEREO'F, *ad.* of that; of this.

THERETO', or THEREU'NTO, *ad.* to that.

THEREUPO'N, *ad.* upon that; in consequence of that

THEREWI'TH, *ad.* with that; immediately.

THEREWITHA'L, *ad.* over and above; with that; at the same time.

THERIA'CA, or THERI'ACE, *s.* treacle; any medicine against poison, or the bites of venomous animals.

THE'RMÆ, *s.* [Lat.] artificial hot baths much used by the Romans.

THE'RMOLAMP, *s.* a lamp which burns by means of inflammable air.

THERMO'METER, *s.* [*thermometrie*, Fr. from *thermos* heat, and *metron* a measure, Gr.] an instrument for measuring the heat of air or any matter.

THERMOME'TRICAL, *a.* [from *thermos* heat, and *metron* a measure, Gr.] relating to the measure of heat.

THESE, (*theez*) *pron.* [plural of *This*] when opposed to *those*, *these* relates to the persons or things last mentioned, and *those* to the first.

THE'SIS, *s.* [from *tithemi* to put or suppose, Gr.] a position; a subject to dispute upon; a proposition advanced to be decided by logical argumentation

THE'SPIS, the name of the supposed inventor of tragedy, who flourished 556 years before Christ.

THE'TFORD, a town in Norfolk, seated on the Little Ouse, where the Lent assizes for the county are kept. The river, which here divides Suffolk from Norfolk, is navigable from Lynn Regis; and a good deal of wool-combing is carried on here. It is 30 miles S. S. E. of King's Lynn, and 80 N. E. of London. Market on Saturday.

THEU'RGY, (*g* soft) *s.* [from *Theos* God, and *ergao* to work, Gr.] the power of doing supernatural things by lawful means, as by prayer to God.

THEY, in the oblique case *them*; the plural of *he* or *she*.

THI'BET, or *TANGUT*, a kingdom of Chinese Tartary, in Asia, having China on the E., Ava on the S., Mogulstan on the W., and Calmuc Tartary on the N. It is divided into two parts, Tangut Proper and Thibet; the latter is the patrimony of Dalai Dama, the sovereign pontiff of the Tartars. He is reverenced as a god, being supposed to know the secrets of the heart. He salutes nobody, not even sovereigns; he only puts his hand on their heads, and they imagine their sins are blotted out.

THICK, *a.* [*thicce*, Sax. *thickur*, Isl.] the opposite of thin; gross or dense. Great in circumference, opposed to slender. Muddy, or not transparent, applied to liquors. Frequent, or in quick succession. Close, or crowded. Coarse. Without articulateness, applied to speech.

THICK, *s.* the part or time when a thing is thickest, *Thick and thin*, notwithstanding any obstacles or inconveniencies. *Thick and threefold*, many.

To THI'CKEN, *v. a.* to make thick or close; to condense; to strengthen; to make close or numerous. Neuterly, to grow thick, dense, muddy, close, or numerous.

THI'CKET, *s.* [*thiccetu*, Sax.] a close knot, or tuft of rees; a close wood or coppice.

THI'CKLY, *ad.* closely; deeply; in great quantity.

THI'CKNESS, *s.* the opposite of thinness; closeness; largeness in circumference; coarseness; density.

THI'CKSET, *a.* close planted.

THIEF, (*theef*) *s.* [plural *thieves*; *theif*, Sax.] one who privately takes away the property of another; an excrescence in the snuff of a candle, which, if neglected, would soon consume it.

To THIEVE, (*theeve*) *v. n.* to take away the property of another unlawfully.

THIE'VERY, (*theévery*) *s.* the practice of stealing; the thing stolen.

THIE'VISH, (*theévish*) *a.* given to stealing; practising theft; sly; secret.

THIE'VISHLY, (*theévishly*) *ad.* in a thieving manner; like a thief.

THIE'VISHNESS, (*theévisness*) *s.* a disposition or inclination to stealing; habit of stealing.

THIGH, (*thī*) *s.* [*theoh*, Sax.] all that part of the human frame between the buttocks and the knee.

THILL, *s.* [*thille*, a piece of timber cut, Sax.] the shafts or arms of wood between which a horse is placed in a carriage; hence *thill* or *thiller-horse*, the horse that goes between the shafts.

THI'MBLE, *s.* [Minshew supposed it corrupted from *thumb bell*] a metal cover placed on the tip of the mid finger to preserve it from the needle when sewing.

THIME, (*time*) *s.* See THYME.

THIN, *a.* [*thinn*, Sax.] the contrary to thick; rare, opposed to dense; not close; separated by large interstices; small, applied to sound; lean or slim; not coarse; not abounding. Adverbially, not thickly.

To THIN, *v. a.* to make thin or rare; to make less close or numerous; to attenuate.

THINE, *pron.* [*thein*, Goth., *thin*, Sax.] belonging to or relating to *thee*. It is used for *thy*, when the substantive is divided from it; as, *this share is thine*, or *this is thy share*. It is placed before a word beginning with a vowel.

THING, *s.* [*thing*, Sax., *ding*, Belg.] whatever is. Sometimes opposed to a person, it signifies an inanimate substance. When applied to persons, it implies contempt and pity.

To THINK, *v. n.* preter. *thought*; [*thencean*, Sax.] *thankgan*, Goth.] to consider any thing in the mind; to reason; to judge or conclude; to intend; to meditate. To recollect or observe, used with *upon*. Actively, to entertain in the mind, conceive or imagine. *To think much of*, is to grudge. *To think scornfully of*, is to disdain. SYNON. We *think* quietly and orderly, to be thoroughly acquainted with our object. We *study* with inquietude, and without order, to attain our wishes. We *muse* deeply, to pass the time agreeably.

THI'NKER, *s.* one who thinks deeply.

THI'NKING, *s.* imagination; cogitation; judgment.

THI'NLY, *ad.* not thickly; poorly, leanly, applied to the appearance of a person.

THI'NNESS, *s.* the quality of not being gross; the quality of not being of a good substance, applied to cloth, &c.; tenuity; paucity; scarceness.

THIONVILLE, a considerable town in the department of Moselle, once the residence of the kings of Austrasia. It is advantageously seated on the river Moselle, over which it has a bridge, defended by a horn-work; and is 14 miles N. of Metz, and 195 N. N. E. of Paris. Lat. 49. 21¼. N., long. 6. 10½. E.

THIRD, *a.* [*thriththa*, Sax.] the next after the second. Used as a substantive, it implies a third part; the sixtieth part of a second.

THI'RDBOROUGH, *s.* an under-constable.

THI'RDLY, *ad.* in the third place.

To THIRL, *v. a.* [*thirlian*, Sax.] to pierce; to perforate It is now pronounced and written *thrill*.

THIRSK, or *THRUSK*, a town in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Monday. It is a small place, formerly noted for its strong castle, and it now sends two members to parliament. It is 20 miles N. W. of York, and 220 N. by W. of London.

THIRST, *s.* [*thyrst*, Sax.] the pain suffered for want of drink. Figuratively, an eager or vehement desire.

To THIRST, *v. n.* [*thrystan*, Sax.] to be uneasy for want of drink. Figuratively, to have a vehement desire, followed by *after*.

THI'RSTILY, *ad.* wanting moisture.

THI'RSTINESS, *s.* a strong desire to drink; want of moisture; dryness.

THI'RSTY, *a.* [*thurstig*, Sax.] dry; troubled with drought; vehemently desirous.

THIRTE'EN, *a.* [*threotine*, Sax.] the number immediately following twelve; ten and three.

THIRTE'ENTH, *a.* the ordinal of thirteen.

THI'RTIETH, *a.* the ordinal of thirty.

THI'RTY, *a.* thrice ten.

THIS, *pron.* [*this*, Sax.] that which is now present, or mentioned. After *but*, the next and no more. Followed by a word denoting time, the last past. It is often opposed to *that*, which, when they refer to a former sentence, *this* relates to the latter, and *that* to the first member.

THI'STLE, *s.* [*thistel*, Sax.] in botany, the carduus of Linnæus. It is a genus of plants with compound flowers, distinguished from the others by its flat hairy receptacle. There are 10 British species, all of which flower in June and July. St. Barnaby's thistle is a species of centaurea with yellow blossoms, flowering in July, and found in hedges. *Order of the Thistle*, or of *St. Andrew*, a military order of knighthood in Scotland, the rise and institution whereof is variously related. The chief and principal ensign is a gold collar composed of thistles and sprigs of rue, interlinked with amulets of gold, having pendent thereunto the image of St. Andrew, with his cross, and the motto, *Nemo me impunè lacessit*.

THI'STLY, *a.* overgrown with thistles.

THI'THER, *ad.* [*thither*, Sax.] to that place; to that end or point.

THI'THERWARD, *ad*, toward that place.

THLI'PSIS, *s.* [from *thlibo* to press, Gr.] is a compression of the stomach from food, which is offensive only by its quantity; or from a conflux of humours, void of acrimony, into that part.

THO', contracted for THOUGH.

THO'MAS, ST. an island of Africa, lying in 0. 19. N. lat., and 6. 42½. E. long. It was discovered in 1460, and belongs to the Portuguese. It is almost round, and is about 30 miles in circumference.

THO'MAS, ST. an island of the West Indies, the principal of the Virgin islands, about 18 miles in circumference. It abounds with millet, manioc, potatoes, and most sorts of fruits and herbage, especially sugar and tobacco. It belongs to the Dutch. Lat. 18. 22. N., long. 64. 52 W.

THONG, *s.* [*thwang*, Sax.] a strap or string of leather.

To cut large Thongs out of another Man's Leather.

This Proverb is not only levelled at a *cutter* to a shoemaker, who does not *contrive* and *cut out* his master's leather to the best advantage; but it aims at all those persons who *niggardly* to an excess of *their own* would fain gain

the character of *generous* or *charitable* at other people's expense, and so are very *liberal* of *other* people's pockets to save their own, either in *donations* of *amity* or *alms*.

THOR, *s.* in mythology, an idol of the ancient Saxons, which was worshipped on the Thursday.

THO'RAX, *s.* [Gr. *thorax*, Lat.] the chest; or that part of an animal body beginning at the neck-bone, and ending at the diaphragm.

THORA'CIC, *a.* [from *thorax*, Lat.] belonging to the breast.

THO'RAL, *a.* [from *thorax*, Lat.] relating to the bed. "*Thoral* separation." *Ayliffe*.

THORN, a city of Western Prussia, formerly Hanseatic, the chief city of Polish Prussia, strongly fortified, and of pretty good trade, Its soap and gingerbread are in great request, and great quantities of them are exported. In 1793, the Prussian troops took possession of Thorn, after which time it was annexed to the dominions of that king. It is seated on the river Vistula, over which is a remarkable bridge, 70 miles S. of Dantzick.

THO'RNAPPLE, the datura of Linnæus. A plant with an upright egg-shaped thorny seed-vessel, egg-shaped indented leaves, and white blossoms. It is common amongst rubbish about London.

THORN, *s.* [*thorn*, Sax.] a prickly tree; a prickle growing on the thornbush; any thing troublesome.

THO'RNBACK, *s.* a species of the ray-fish, prickly on the back, which frequents the sandy shores of this country, and is very voracious, feeding upon all sorts of fish, particularly herrings and sand-eels.

THO'RNBURY, a town of Gloucestershire, seated near the Severn, 24 miles S. W. of Gloucester, and 121 W. of London. It is a mayor-town, and has a market on Saturday.

THORNE, a populous and improving town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire. The marsh lands, or turf-moor fens, to the E. and N. E. of this town, have been lately enclosed. The marshes also have been drained, and the ground much sunk, by a cut, 10 miles in length, from this place to Gowle, or Gowld-Hall. It is situated on the river Don, 31 miles S. of York, and 162 N. of London. Market on Wednesday.

THO'RNEY, a town of Cambridgeshire, with a market on Saturday. It is 4 miles E. of Ely, and 87 from London.

THO'RNY, *a.* full of thorns or prickles. Figuratively, perplexed; vexatious.

THO'ROUGH, (*thŭrŏ*) *prep.* the word *through* extended into two syllables.

THO'ROUGH, (*thŭrŏ*) *ad.* [this is always written with two syllables, but the preposition sometimes in one, as *through*] complete; passing in at one side, and beyond the other.

THO'ROUGHFARE, (*thŭrŏfare*) *s.* a passage without any stop or let.

THO'ROUGHLY, *ad.* completely; fully.

THO'ROUGHWAX, *s.* in botany, the bupleurum of Linnæus. It is an umbelliferous plant. There are two British species.

THORP, THROP, THREP, TREP, or TROP, in the names of places, are derived from *thorp* a village, Sax.

THOSE, *pron.* See THESE.

THOU, *pron.* [*thu*, Sax. *du*, Belg.] when we speak to our equals or superiors, we say *you*, like the French; but in our addresses and devotions, we generally use *thou*. The second pronoun personal.

THOUGH, (*thō*) *conj.* [*thauh*, Goth. *theah*, Sax.] notwithstanding that; although. *As though*, implies, as if. At the end of a sentence, it denotes *however*, or *yet*.

THOUGHT, (*thaut*) *s.* the act of thinking; an image formed in the mind; sentiment; reflection; opinion; design; serious consideration. Solicitude, care. "Hawis was put in trouble, and died with *thought* and anguish." *Bacon*. Obsolete in this last sense.

THOUGHT, the preter. and part. pass. of THINK.

THO'UGHTFUL, (*thautful*) *a.* pensive, full of thought, given to meditation; anxious, solicitous.

THO'UGHTFULLY, (*thautfully*) *ad.* in a pensive and thoughtful manner; with solicitude.

THO'UGHTFULNESS, (*thautfulness*) *s.* deep meditation; fullness of reflection. Solicitude, anxiety.

THO'UGHTLESS, *a.* airy; negligent; stupid.

THO'USAND. *a.* [*thusend*, Sax.] consisting of ten hundred. Substantively, the number ten hundred, Proverbially, a great number.

THO'USANDTH, *s.* the ordinal of a thousand.

THRALL, or THRA'LDOM, *s.* [*thæl*, Sax.] bondage, or a state of slavery or confinement.

THRA'PSTON, a small town of Northamptonshire, seated on the river Nen, 7 miles N. of Higham Ferrers, and 75 N. N. W. of London. Market on Tuesday.

To THRASH, *v. a.* sometimes written *thresh*; [*tharscan*, Sax.] to beat corn out of the chaff; to beat or drub. Neuterly, to labour, or drudge.

THRA'SHER, *s.* one who thrashes corn.

THRAVE, or THREAVE OF CORN, *s.* [*thraf*, Sax.] 24 sheaves or 4 shocks, each containing 6 sheaves. In some counties they reckon two shocks to the thrave, and 12 sheaves to each shock.

THREAD, (*thréd*) *s.* [*thræd*, Sax.] a small line of flax twisted; any thing contrived in a course, or uniform tenor; the main drift or design of a discourse. *Thread*, or filament; in botany, is a part of a stamen or chive, supporting the anther or tip.

To THREAD, (*thrĕd*) *v. a.* to pass through with a thread; to pierce.

THREA'DBARE, (*thrĕdbare*) *a.* worn to the naked threads; having no nap; worn out.

THREA'DMOSS, *s.* in botany, the bryum of Linnæus. The species under this genus are very numerous.

THREAT, (*thrét*) *s.* the act of denouncing ill; a menace.

To THREAT, or THREATEN, (*thret* or *thréten*) *v. a. threat* is used only in poetry; [*threatian*, Sax.] to assure a person of, or denounce, future evil; to endeavour to terrify by denouncing ill; to menace.

THREA'TENER, *s.* a menacer, one that threatens.

THREA'TENING, *s.* a menace; a denunciation of evil.

THREE, *a.* [*thrie*, Sax.] two and one.

THREE'FOLD, *a.* [*threofeald*, Sax.] thrice repeated; consisting of three.

THREE'SCORE, *a.* sixty; three times twenty.

To THRESH, *v. a.* See THRASH.

THRE'SHER, *s.* one that threshes corn.

THRE'SHOLD, *s.* [*threscwald*, Sax.] the ground or step under a door; entrance; gate; door.

THREW, preter. of THROW.

THRICE, *ad.* [*thrig*, Sax.] three times. Sometimes set before an adjective to express the superlative degree, or amplification.

To THRID, *v. a.* [corrupted from *thread*] to slide through a narrow passage.

THRIFT, *s.* [from *thrive*] profit; state of prospering, the state of acquiring more; frugality. In botany, the statice of Linnæus. There are three British species; the sea, lavender, and matted thrift. This genus contains five chives and five pointals within its blossom, and may be distinguished from the other genera in the same class and order by one small roundish seed being only contained in the cup

THRI'FTILY, *ad.* sparingly; frugally.

THRI'FTINESS, *s.* frugality; managing with economy; sparingness.

THRI'FTY, *a.* frugal; managing with prudence; sparing: well-husbanded.

To THRILL, *v. a.* [*thyrlian*, Sax.] to pierce or bore; to penetrate; to drill; to affect with a piercing sensation. Neuterly, to have the quality of piercing; to pierce or wound the ear with a sharp sound; to feel or pass with a sharp tingling sensation.

To THRIVE, *v. n.* preter. *throve*, part. pass. *thriven*; [*throa* to increase, Isl.] to prosper, to increase; to advance in any thing desired.

THRI'VER, *s.* one that prospers; one that grows rich.

THRI'VING, *a.* prosperous.

THRI'VINGLY, *ad.* prosperously.

THRO', a contraction of THROUGH.

THROAT, (*thrōt*) *s.* (*throte* or *throta*, Sax.] the fore part of the neck, or passage for food and breath; the main road of any place.

THROA'TWORT, *s.* a plant.

To THROB, *v. n.* to heave at the breast with sorrow; to beat or palpitate.

THROB, *s.* a heave, or beat of palpitation.

THROE, *s.* [from *throwian* to suffer, Sax.] the pain and anguish attending the bringing of a child into the world; any great agony; the final and mortal struggle.

THRONE, *s.* [*thronos*, Gr. *thronus*, Lat.] a chair of state, richly adorned, and covered with a canopy, for emperors, kings, princes, &c., to sit on at all times of public ceremony.

THRONG, *s.* [*thrang*, from *thringhan*, to press, Sax.] a crowd; a multitude pressing against each other.

To THRONG, *v. n.* to crowd; to swarm. Actively, to incommode with crowds.

THRO'NGING, (*g* hard) *a.* crowding; gathering together in great numbers.

THRO'STLE, *s.* [*throstle*, Sax.] the thrush.

THRO'TTLE, *s.* [from *throat*] the wind-pipe.

To THRO'TTLE, *v. a.* to choak; to suffocate; to kill by stopping the breath; to strangle; to stifle.

THROVE, preter. of THRIVE.

THROUGH, (*throo*) *prep.* [*thurh*, Sax.] from one end or extremity to the other; by means of.

THROUGH, (*throo*) *ad.* from one end, or side, to the other.

THROU'GHLY, *ad.* [it is commonly written *thoroughly*, from *thorough*] completely; entirely; sincerely.

THROUGHOUT, (*throo-out*) *prep.* quite through; entirely.

THROUGHOU'T, *ad.* quite through in every part, every where.

To THROW, (*thrō*) *v. a.* pret. *threw*, part. pass. *thrown*; [*thrawan*, Sax.] to fling or cast to a distance; to toss, or put away with violence, haste, or negligence; to lay down carelessly or in haste; to cast; to emit; to venture at dice; to spread in haste; to reject. *To throw away*, to lose or spend profusely; to reject. Used with *by*, to reject, or lay aside as useless. Used with *down*, to overturn. Used with *off*, to expel, reject or renounce. Used with *out*, to exert; to distance or leave behind; to eject; to emit. Used with *up*, to resign angrily; to emit or bring up. Neuterly, to perform the act of casting; to cast dice. Used with *about*, to try expedients.

THROW, (*thrō*) *s.* a cast; a cast of dice; the space to which any thing is thrown; an effort or violent sally; stroke; blow; throe.

THRO'WER, *s.* one that throws.

THRO'WSTER, (*thrōster*) *s.* a twister of silk or thread.

THRUM, *s.* [*thrunm* the end of any thing, Isl.] the ends of weavers' threads; any coarse yarn.

To THRUM, *v. a.* to grate; to play coarsely.

THRUSH. *s.* [*thrisc*, Sax.] a small singing bird. In medicine, small round ulcerations, which appear in the mouth, and by degrees affect every part of the alimentary duct, except the thick guts.

To THRUST, *v. a.* [*trusito*, Lat.] to push any thing into matter, or between close bodies; to push or drive with violence; to stab; to obtrude. To compress, used with *together*. Neuterly, to attack with a pointed weapon; to squeeze into; to throng.

THRUST, *s.* a push; assault; hostile attack with a pointed weapon.

THUMB, (*thum*) *s.* [*thuma*, Sax.] that short strong finger which grows on that part of the hand towards the body.

To THUMB, *v. n.* to handle awkwardly.

THUMP, *s.* [*thombo*, Ital.] a hard heavy blow given with something blunt.

To THUMP, *v. a.* to beat with dull heavy blows. Neuterly, to fall or strike with a dull heavy blow.

THU'MPING, *a.* beating; great, huge, big.

THU'NDER, *s.* [*thunder*, Sax., *dunder*, Swed.] a loud noise or rattling, accompanied by lightning; any loud noise, or tumultuous violence.

To THU'NDER, *v. n.* to make that loud and terrible noise attending lightning. Actively, to emit with noise and terror; to publish any denunciation or threat.

THU'NDERBOLT, *s.* lightning; ecclesiastical fulmination.

THU'NDERCLAP, *s.* an explosion of thunder.

THU'NDERER, *s.* the power that thunders. A name given by the heathens to Jupiter their principal deity.

THU'NDERSHOWER, *s.* rain accompanied with thunder.

To THU'NDERSTRIKE, *v. a.* part. pass. *thunderstruck*; to blast or hurt with lightning; to terrify or amaze by some unexpected event.

THU'RIFICATION, *s.* [from *thus* frankincense, and *facio* to make, Lat.] the act of fuming with incense; the act of burning incense.

THU'RSDAY, *s.* the fifth day of the Jewish and Christian week; so called by us from Thor, an idol anciently worshipped by the Saxons and Teutons on this day. Some suppose that the Supreme Deity was worshipped under this name.

THUS, *ad.* [*thus*, Sax.] in this manner; to this degree or quantity.

To THWACK, *v. a.* [*thaccian*, Sax.] to strike with something blunt and heavy; to beat heartily; to belabour; to bang; to thrash.

THWACK, *s.* a blow given with something blunt and heavy.

THWART, (*a* pronounced broad) *a.* [*thwyr*, Sax.] cross; transverse; perverse; inconvenient; mischievous.

To THWART, *v. a.* to cross; to do any thing in opposition to another. Neuterly, to be in opposition to.

THY, *pron.* [*thin*, Sax.] of, belonging or relating to, *thee*. It is placed before a word beginning with a consonant. See THINE.

THYME, (*time*) *s.* [*thym*, Fr., *thymus*, Lat.] a genus of plants of which there are two British species, viz., the common thyme and wild basil.

THY'RSUS, *s.* [Gr.] the upright stalk or stem of an herb. Also, a lance or spear, wrapt in vine leaves, wherewith Bacchus is said to have armed himself and his soldiers, to deceive the Indians, and make them expect no hostilities.

TI'AR, or TIA'RA, *s.* [*tiara*, Lat., *tiare*, Fr.] a diadem or dress for the head. The pope's triple crown.

To TICE, *v. a.* contracted from ENTICE.

TICK, *s.* (perhaps contracted from *ticket*, a tally on which debts are scored) score or trust; the lice of dogs or sheep, from *tique*, Fr., *teque*, Belg. The linen case which holds the feathers or flocks of a bed.

To TICK, *v. n.* to take on credit, or on trust; to run in debt; to trust or give credit.

TI'CKELL, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, 5 miles S. of Doncaster, and 155 N. by W. of London.

TI'CKEN, or TI'CKLING, *s.* a kind of strong linen used for bedding.

TI'CKET, *s.* a token of any right or claim, at the delivery of which admission is granted, or the claim acknowledged.

To TI'CKLE, *v. a.* [*titillo*, Lat.] to create a titillation, or itching sensation and laughter, accompanied with pleasure and pain by slight touches; to please by slight gratifications. Neuterly, to feel a titillation, or a sensation which causes laughter.

TI'CKLISH, *a.* sensible to titillation; easy tickled when scarce touched; tottering; difficult, or nice; uncertain; unfixed.

TID, *a.* [*tydder*, Sax.] tender; soft; nice.

TIDES, *s.* [*tyd*, Sax., *tijd*, Belg. and Isl.] two periodical motions of the waters of the sea, called the flux and reflux, or the flow and ebb. The cause of the tides is the attraction of the sun and moon, but chiefly the latter; the waters of the immense ocean, forgetful as it were of their natural rest, move and roll in tides, obsequious to the strong and attractive power of the moon, and weaker influence of the sun.

TI'DESMAN, *s.* a tide-waiter or custom-house officer, put on board ships to prevent smuggling, or defrauding the king of his duties.

TI'DEWAITER, *s.* an officer who watches the landing of goods at the custom-house.

TI'DESWELL, a town in Derbyshire, with a market on Wednesday. Its situation is low, and is so called from a well that is said to ebb and flow. It is but an ordinary place, but has a handsome church, and a free school. It is 22 miles N. W. of Derby, and 160 N. N. W. of London.

TI'DILY, *ad.* neatly; readily.

TI'DINESS, *s.* neatness; readiness.

TI'DINGS, *s.* [from *tidan* to happen, Sax.] news; account of something that has happened.

TI'DY, *a.* [*tidt*, Isl.] seasonable; neat; ready.

To TIE, *v. a.* [*tian*, Sax.] to bind; to fasten with a knot. Used with *up*, to confine or obstruct. To oblige or constrain.

TIE, *s.* a fastening made by a knot; a bond or obligation.

TIERCE, *s.* See TERCE.

TIFF, *s.* liquor; drink; a quantity of liquor for drinking; a fit of peevishness; a pet. A low word.

TIGE, *s.* in architecture, the shaft of a column from the astragal to the capital.

TI'GER, (*g* hard) *s.* [*tigre*, Fr., *tigris*, Lat.] a large, very fierce, and very beautiful animal of the cat kind, which abounds in the East Indies.

TIGHT, (*tīt*) *a.* [*dicht*, Belg.] close or stretched hard, opposed to loose. Cleanly dressed; something less than neat. Not leaky, applied to casks or vessels.

To TI'GHTEN, *v. a.* to straiten; to make close.

TI'GHTLY, *ad.* closely; not loosely; neatly.

TI'GHTNESS, (*titness*) *s.* closeness; neatness.

TI'GRESS, *s.* the female of the tiger.

TIKE, *s.* a cur, or small dog. "Bobtail *tike*." *Shak.*

TI'LBURY EAST, a village in Essex, situated near the mouth of the Thames, to the E. of Tilbury Fort. It is supposed to be the place where the emperor Claudius crossed the Thames in pursuit of the Britons. In this parish is a field called Cave Field, in which is a horizontal passage to one of the spacious caverns in the neighbouring parish of Chadwell. Of these Camden has given a sketch in his Britannia; and he describes them as in a chalk cliff, built very artificially of stone, to the height of ten fathoms. Derham measured three of the most considerable of them, and found the depth of one of them to be 50 feet, of another 70 feet, and of the third 80 feet. Their origin is too remote for investigation. *Tilbury Fort*, Essex, situated in the parish of West Tilbury, opposite Gravesend, 28 miles E. by S. of London.

TILE, *s.* [*tigle*, Sax., *tegel*, Belg.] thin plates of baked clay, used in covering houses.

To TILE, *v. a.* to cover with tiles; to cover as tiles.

TI'LED, *a.* in botany, one leaf or scale partly covering another like the tiles on a house, exemplified in the empalement of the dandelion and burdock.

TI'LER, *s.* one whose trade is to cover houses with tiles.

TI'LING, *s.* the roof covered with tiles.

TILL, *s.* a money-box or drawer.

TILL, *prep.* [*til*, Sax.] to the time of. *Till now*, is to the present time; *till then*, to that time.

TILL, *conj.* to the time that; to the degree that.

To TILL, *v. a.* [*tylian*, Sax.] to plough or manure the ground.

TI'LLAGE, *s.* the act of ploughing and manuring land, to make it produce corn; husbandry; agriculture.

TI'LLER, *s.* a strong piece of timber fastened to a ship's rudder, by which it is moved; a young tree left to grow till it is fit to fell. A husbandman; a ploughman. A till; a small drawer.

TILLS, *s.* a sort of pulse.

TI'LSIT, a large, rich, and commercial town of Lithuania, containing about 600 houses, and 7,000 inhabitants. It consists chiefly of two long streets, of a proportionable breadth, and a contiguous suburb called the Liberty. It is seated on the river Memel, 50 miles N. E. from Konigsberg. This town has lately become famous for the familiar conferences held here by the emperors of France and Russia, which ended in a treaty of peace (known by the name of the Treaty of Tilsit) signed July 6, 1807.

TILT, *s.* [*tyld*, Sax.] a tent; any covering over the head; the covering of a boat or carriage; a military game, in which the combatants thrust at each other with lances; a thrust.

To TILT, *v. n.* to fall or lean on one side. To run in tilts; to fight with rapiers; to rush as in a combat. Actively, to stoop, hold, or force on one side. To turn so as to run out. To cover like the tilt of a boat. To carry, or point, as in tilts.

TILTH, *s.* husbandry; manure; culture.

TI'MBER, *s.* [*tymbrian* to build, Sax.] wood fit for building; main trunk of a tree; materials, ironically.

TIMBREL, *s.* [*tympanum*, Lat.] a musical instrument.

TIME, *s.* [*tym*, Erse., *tyma*, Sax.] duration considered as set out by certain periods, and measured by certain epochas; measure of duration; interval; season or proper time; life; early season; the hour of child-birth; the repetition of any thing; musical measure.

To TIME, *v. a.* to bring or do at a proper season; to allot a certain space for the accomplishing a thing; to measure harmonically

TI'MELY, *aa.* seasonably; opportunely; early; soon.

TI'MESERVER, *s.* one who complies with prevailing opinions whatever they may be.

TI'MID, *a.* [*timide*, Fr., *timidus*, from *timeo* to fear, Lat.] fearful; wanting courage; timorous; cowardly.

TIMI'DITY, *s.* [*timidité*, Fr., *timiditas*, from *timeo* to fear, Lat.] want of courage; fearfulness; cowardliness.

TI'MOROUS, *a.* [from *timeo* to fear, Lat.] too much affected with fear; fearful.

TI'MOROUSLY, *ad.* fearfully; with much fear.

TI'MOROUSNESS, See TIMIDITY.

TI'MOTHY-GRASS, *s.* (so called from Mr. Timothy Hanson, who first brought the seeds of it from Virginia, a species of grass cultivated in England, in low, damp grounds) near London, and in Herefordshire, Berkshire, and Norfolk. It grows to the height of three or four feet, and resembles wheat or rye. All cattle are very fond of it. Some think it a native of this country, and that Mr. Hanson only carried it from Virginia to North Carolina, where it obtained its name.

TIN, *s.* [*ten*, Belg.] a whitish metal, softer, less elastic, and less sonorous, than any other metal, excepting lead. The principal mines of it are in Cornwall.

TI'NCAL, *s.* in chemistry, the commercial name of crude borax.

TINCT, *s.* [*téint*, Fr.] a colour, stain, or spot.

TI'NCTURE, *s.* [*tinctura*, from *tingo* to stain, Lat.] colour superadded by something; an imperfect smattering of an art or science. In chemistry, a dissolution of the more refined and volatile parts of a body in a proper menstruum.

To TI'NCTURE, *v. a.* to imbue or impregnate with some colour or taste; to imbue the mind.

TI'NDER, *s.* [*tyndre*, or *tendre*, Sax.] linen cloth burnt to ashes, used in catching the sparkles made by striking a flint and steel together.

TI'NDERBOX, *s.* a box for holding tinder.

TINE, *s.* [*tinne*, Isl.] the tooth of a harrow; the spike of a fork; trouble, distress.

To TINC, or TINK, *v. n.* [*tinnio*, Lat.] to make a snarp shrill noise.

To TINGE, *v. a.* [*tingo*, Lat.] to impregnate or imbue with a colour or taste; to stain.

TINGLASS, *s.* bismuth; a semi-metal, smooth, and resembling tin.

To TI'NGLE, *v. n.* [*tingelen*, Belg.] to perceive a continued sound in the ear; to feel a sharp quick pain, or pleasure.

TI'NKER, *s.* a person who mends old copper and brazen vessels.

To TI'NKLE, *v. n.* [*tinter*, Fr.] to make a sharp quick noise; to clink.

TI'NMAN, *s.* one who manufactures and sells wares made of tin, or iron tinned over.

TI'NMOUTH, a sea-port of Northumberland, seated at the mouth of the river Tyne, 9 miles E. of Newcastle. It has a large and stately castle, seated on a very high rock, inaccessible on the sea-side, and well mounted with cannon. There are dangerous rocks about it called the Black Middins; but to guide the ships by night, there are light-houses set up, and maintained by the Trinity-House. Here are several salt works, but the principal article of trade is coals.

TI'NSEL, *s.* [*étincelle*, Fr.] a kind of shining cloth; any thing showy, but of small value.

TINT, *s.* [*teinte*, Fr., *tinta*, Ital.] a dye, or colour.

TI'NY, *a.* [*tynd*, Dan.] little; small; puny Used in burlesque.

TIP, *s.* [*tip*, Belg.] the top, end, or point. In botany, a part of a stamen or chive, fixed upon the thread, and containing the dust. In dog's mercury it has one cell, in hellebore two, in orchis three, in fritillary four, &c. This part of the stamen is called by Linnæus, anthera, or the flower by way of eminence; but by earlier botanists, apex.

To TIP, *v. a.* to cover the head or extremity; to strike lightly, to tap.

TIPPERA'RY, a country of Ireland, in the province of Munster, about 52 miles in length, and from 12 to 31 in breadth; bounded on the N. E. and N. W. by King's County and Galway; on the E. by Queen's County and Kilkenny; on the S. by Waterford and a part of Limerick; and on the W. by Galway, Clare, and Limerick. It is generally fertile. It contains 147 parishes, 30,700 houses, and about 169,000 inhabitants. The river Suir runs through all the length of it, from N. to S. besides which, there are abundance of smaller rivers and brooks, on which near 50 boulting mills are counted, a much greater number than is found in any other county. The principal productions are cattle, sheep, butter, and flour. The most considerable places are Clonmel, which is the county town, Cashel, and Carrick.

TI'PPET, *s.* [*tæppet*, Sax.] something worn about the neck.

To TIPPLE, *v. n* [*tepel* a dug, old Teut.] to drink to excess. Actively, to drink with luxury or excess.

TI'PPLER, *s.* a sottish drunkard; an idle drunken fellow.

TI'PSTAFF, *s.* an officer with a staff tipped with metal, and who takes into custody such persons as are committed by the court, or by a judge; the staff itself so tipt.

TI'PSY, *a.* drunk.

TI'PTOE, *s.* the end of the toe.

TIRE, or TIER, *s.* [*tuyr*, Belg.] rank or row. A headdress. Furniture; apparatus. In the sea language, it is a row of cannon placed upon a ship's side either above, upon deck, or below, distinguished by the epithets of the upper or lower tire.

To TIRE, *v. a.* [*tirian*, Sax.] to make weary, or to fatigue; to harass. To dress the head. To tease intolerably.

TI'REDNESS, *s.* weariness; state of being tired.

TI'RESOME, weary, tedious, fatiguing.

TI'REWOMAN, *s.* a woman whose business is to make dresses for the head.

TI'ROL, or *Upper Austria*, a country of Germany, in the circle of Austria, and part of the hereditary dominions of that house. It is about 150 miles in length, and 120 in breadth, and contains 12 towns, and 10 villages, which have markets. There are a great many mountains in this country, and yet it produces as much corn and wine as the inhabitants have occasion for. They have rich mines of gold, silver, lead, and several species of precious stones. Here are also profitable salt-pits, and medicinal springs and hot baths It is bounded on the N. by Bavaria, on the E. by Carinthia and Saltzburg, on the S. by part of the late territory of Venice, and on the W. by Switzerland and the country of the Grisons. Inspruck is the capital. By the late changes on the continent, this country is now annexed to the new kingdom of Bavaria.

TI'SSUE, *s.* [*tissue*, Fr.] cloth interwoven with gold or silver, or figured colours.

TIT, *s.* a small horse; a woman. Used in contempt.

TITA'NIUM, *s* in chemistry, a metal which has been lately discovered in a greyish black sand, found in the vale of Menachan, in Cornwall.

TI'THABLE, *a.* liable to pay tithes; chargeable to the tenths or tithes payable to the clergy.

TITHE, or TYTHE, *s.* [*teotha* tenth, Sax.] the tenth part of all fruits, &c., a revenue payable to the clergy. A small part or portion.

To TITHE, *v. a.* [*teothian*, Sax.] to tax with the payment of the tenth part; to pay the tenth part.

TI'THER, *s.* one who gathers tithes.

TI'THING, *s.* the number or company of ten men, with their families, knit together in a society, all of them being bound to the king for the peaceable and good behaviour of each of their society; of these companies there was one chief person, who from his office was called *tithingman.*

TITILLA'TION, *s.* a pleasant sensation from the gentle touch of some parts; a tickling.

TI'TLARK, *s.* a bird.

TI'TLE, *s.* [*titulus*, Lat.] a general head comprising particulars; an appellation of honour; a name; the first page of a book, explaining its subject, likewise called *title-page;* a claim of right; an inscription.

To TI'TLE, *v. a.* to name; to ennoble; to entitle.

TI'TMOUSE, or TIT, *s.* a small sort of bird.

To TI'TTER, *v. n.* to laugh with restraint, or softly; to giggle by fits.

TI'TTLE, *s.* [*tit*, Teut.] a point or dot; a particle.

TI'TTLE TA'TTLE, *s.* idle talk; mere prate; gossipping; empty gabble.

TI'TULAR, *a.* [*titulaire*, Fr.] enjoying the title; nominal.

TITULA'RITY, *s.* the state of being titular.

TIVERTON, a borough of Devonshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on the river Ex, over which is a handsome stone bridge. It has suffered greatly by fire, having been almost burnt down several times, particularly in June 1713, when 200 of the best houses were destroyed. It is now built in a more elegant taste, and they have a new church erected by subscription. It has been noted for its great woollen manufacture, and is 14 miles N. N. E. of Exeter, and 164 W. by S. of London.

TI'VIOTDALE. See ROXBURGHSHIRE.

TO, *ad.* [*to*, Sax., *te*, Belg.] when it comes before a verb, or between two verbs, it is a sign of the infinitive mood, and implies that the second is the object of the first, and notes the intention. After an adjective, it denotes its object. Sometimes it notes futurity, or something to be done, and is preceded by *still. To and again,* or *to and fro,* implies backward and forward.

TO, *prep.* opposed to *from,* notes motion towards. Sometimes it implies address, attention, addition, state, or place whither any one goes, opposition, amount, proportion, possession, perception, accord, or fitting, the subject of affirmation; in comparison of; as far as. After an adjective, it denotes the object. Before *face,* presence. After a verb, it denotes its object. Sometimes it implies the degree. Before *day,* like the Saxon, it implies the present day; before *morrow,* the day next after the present; before *night,* the approaching or present night.

TOAD, (*tōd*) *s.* [*tade*, Sax.] an animal resembling a frog, and reckoned venomous.

TO'ADFISH, *s.* a kind of sea-fish.

TO'ADFLAX, *s.* in botany, the antirrhinum of Linnæus. The species under this genus are numerous.

TO'ADGRASS, *s.* the bastard chickweed. There is only one species known.

TO'ADSTONE, *s.* a concretion supposed to be found in the head of the toad.

TO'ADSTOOL, *s.* a plant like a mushroom.

To TOAST, (*tōst*) *v. a.* [*tostum*, from *torreo*, Lat.] to dry, or make brown by holding before a fire; to name a health to be drank.

TOAST, (*tōst*) *s.* bread dried and made brown before the fire; a celebrated beauty, whose health is often drank.

TO'ASTER, *s.* one who toasts.

TOBA'CCO, *s.* a plant growing in the East and West Indies, and particularly in the island of Tobago, first brought to England by Sir Francis Drake, in 1585.

TOBA'CCONIST, *s.* a manufacturer and seller of tobacco.

TOBA'GO, or ***TABAGO,*** the most southward of the West-India islands, and the most eastward except Barbadoes. It is about 32 miles long from S. W. to N. E. and about 9 broad. The climate is far more temperate than could be expected from its situation so near the equator. It is fruitful and well watered, and the sea is stored with excellent fish, particularly turtle of every kind, and mullets of a most delicious taste, with other kinds unknown in England. Latitude 11. 10. N., long. 60. 30. W.

TOBO'LSKI, a government of Russia, which comprehends a considerable part of Siberia, extending from long. 76. 30. to 125. 30. E., and from lat. 55. to 78. N. Tobolsk is the capital. Lat. 58. 12. N., long. 68. 19. E.

TO'CAT, a large and handsome city of Turkey in Asia, in Natolia, capital of a province of the same name. The houses are handsomely built, and for the most part two stories high. It makes a very odd appearance, and is in the form of an amphitheatre. There are two rugged perpendicular rocks of marble, with an old castle upon each. The streets are pretty well paved, which is an uncommon thing in these parts. There are so many streams, that each house has a fountain, and yet they were not able to extinguish a fire which once happened there. There are about 20,000 Turkish families, 4,000 Armenian families, and 400 families of Greeks. Beside the silk of this country, they manufacture eight or ten loads of that of Persia, and make it into sewing silk. Their chief trade is in copper vessels, such as kettles, drinking cups, lanterns, and candlesticks. They also prepare a great deal of yellow Turkey leather. Tocat may be considered as the centre of trade in Natolia; for the caravans come hither from several parts. Its territory abounds in fruit and excellent wine, and it is 180 miles W. of Erzerum, 283 N. of Aleppo, and 250 from Constantinople. Lat. 39. 55. N., long. 35. 55. E.

TOD, *s.* [*totte haar* a lock of hair, Teut.] a bush or thick shade. Applied to wool, twenty-eight pounds weight.

TO'DDINGTON, a town in Bedfordshire, 33 miles from London. Market on Saturday.

TOE, *s.* [*ta*, Sax. *teen*, Belg.] the extreme divisions of the feet, answering to the fingers of the hands.

TOFT, *s.* a grove of trees; a place where a messuage or house stood.

TO'GA, *s.* [Lat.] in Roman antiquity, was a wide woollen gown or mantle, which seems to have been of a semicircular form, without sleeves; and used only upon occasions of appearing in public.

TOGE'THER, *ad.* [*togæthere*, Sax.] in company; in the same place or time; without intermission; in concert, or continuity. *Together with,* in union or mixture with.

To TOIL, *v. n.* [*tilian*, Sax., *tuylen*, Belg.] to labour. Actively, to work at; to weary or overlabour.

TOIL, *s.* labour; fatigue. Any net or snare woven, or meshed, from *toile,* Fr.

TOI'LET, *s.* [*toilette*, Fr.] a dressing table.

TOI'LSOME, *a.* laborious: making weary.

TOISE, *s.* [Fr.] a French measure containing six feet in length or a fathom.

TO'KAY-WINE, *s.* a wine in great estimation for its taste and flavour, which derives its name from the town or village in Hungary where it is produced.

TO'KEN, *s.* [*teycken*, Belg., *taka*, Sax., *taikns*, Goth.] a sign or mark; a memorial of friendship.

TOLD, preter. and part. pass. of TELL.

To TOLE, *v. a.* to draw by degrees; to train.

TOLE'DO, an ancient town of New Castile, in Spain, of which it was formerly the capital. It is the see of an archbishop, the seat of a famous university, and has several manufactories of silk and wool. Toledo is 37 miles S. of Madrid. Lat. 39. 50. N., long. 3. 20. W.

TO'LERABLE, *a.* [Fr. *tolerabilis*, from *tolero* to endure, Lat.] that may be endured or supported; passable, but not excellent.

TO'LERABLENESS, *s.* the state of being tolerable.

TO'LERABLY, *ad.* supportably; passably.

TO'LERANCE, *s.* [*tolérance*, Fr.] the power or act of enduring or suffering.

To TO'LERATE, *v. a.* [*tolero*, Lat., *tolérer*, Fr.] to suffer, or allow without opposition; to suffer. SYNON. We *tolerate* a thing, when having sufficient power, and knowing it, we do not hinder it. We *suffer* it, by making no opposition, but seeming either not to know it, or not to have the power of preventing it. We *permit* it, when we authorize it by formal consent. *Tolerate* and *suffer* are never used out with respect to bad things, or such as we believe to be so; whereas *permit*, relates either to good or bad.

TOLERA'TION, *s.* [*toleratio*, from *tolero* to endure, Lat.] in matters of religion, is either civil or ecclesiastical. *Civil toleration* is an impunity and safety granted by the state to every sect that does not maintain doctrines inconsistent with the public peace; and *ecclesiastical toleration* is the allowance which the church grants to its members to differ in certain opinions not deemed fundamental.

TOLL, (*tōll*) *s.* [*toll*, Brit., and Sax.] in law, denotes a tax or custom paid for passage, or the liberty of selling goods in a market or fair.

To TOLL, (*o* long) *v. n.* to pay or take money for the passage of goods, &c. Actively, to ring a bell. To take away. Obsolete in the last sense.

TO'LLBOOTH, *s.* a place where taxes are paid. A prison. Townhouse.

TO'LLGATHERER, *s.* one who takes toll.

TOLU', a sea-port of Terra Firma, in the government of Carthagena. In the environs is found the celebrated balsam to which it gives name, being produced from a tree like a pine. It is 80 miles S. of Carthagena.

TOMB, (*toom*,) *s.* [*tombe*, or *tombeau*, Fr.] a monument in which the dead are enclosed.

TOMBAC, *s.* an artificial metal composed of copper with a slight mixture of zinc.

TOMBU'CTOU, a populous kingdom of Africa, in Negroland, represented as lying on the S. E. of the secret desert of Zahara, and W. of the empire of Cashna. Here are great numbers of weavers of cotton cloth; and hither the European merchandise is brought by caravans from Tripoli, Barbary, &c., and exchanged for ivory, slaves, senna, gold-dust, dates, and ostrich feathers. The king has a guard of 3,000 horsemen, armed with bows and poisoned arrows, besides foot soldiers, who wear shields and swords. He generally rides on an elephant. The city of the same name is seated near the river Niger, in lat. 19. 59. N., long. 0. 8. E.

TOME, *s.* [Fr.] a volume or book.

TOME'NTUM, *s.* among botanists, the downy matter which grows on the leaves of some plants.

TO'MTIT, *s.* the titmouse; a bird.

TON, *s.* [*tonne*, Fr.] See TUN.

TON, or TUN, in the names of places, is derived from *dun* a hill, Sax., and signifies a town, because towns were formerly built on these eminences. Some indeed, but erroneously, derive it from *tun* a hedge or wall, Sax.

TONE, *s.* [*ton*, Fr., *tonus*, Lat.] a note, sound, accent, or whine; elasticity.

TONGS, *s.* [See TONGS, though it is sometimes written *tongue*; yet, (Johnson says) as its office is to catch the hold, it seems derived from the same original, and should be spelt in the same manner as *tongs*] the catch of a buckle.

TONGS, *s.* [it has no singular, *tang*, Sax., and Belg.] an instrument by which hold is taken of any thing.

TONGUE, (*tŭng*) *s.* [*tonghe*, Belg., *tung*, Sax.] the primary organ of taste and speech; language; speech; fluency of words; a small point. *To hold one's tongue*, is to be silent. SYNON. *Tongue* appears to me to be more particular or provincial than *language*, which is more general or national. Thus, I would say, vulgar *tongue*, the Yorkshire *tongue*; but the French *language*, the Spanish *language*.

To TONGUE, (*tŭng*) *v. n.* to talk or prate. Actively, to chide, to scold.

TO'NGUELESS, (*tŭngless*) *a.* having no tongue; unnamed; not spoken of.

TO'NGUETIED, *a.* having an impediment of speech; unable to speak freely, from whatever cause.

TO'NIC, or TO'NICAL, *a.* [*tonique*, Fr.] giving tone or strength, applied to certain medicines; being extended or elastic.

TO'NNAGE, *s.* See TUNNAGE.

TO'NNINGEN, a town of Denmark, in Sleswick, capital of a territory of the same name. It is seated on a peninsula formed by the river Eyder, near the German Ocean, with a commodious harbour, 25 miles S. W. of Sleswick.

TONQUI'N, a kingdom of Asia, having Yunan in China on the N., Canton and the Bay of Tonquin on the E., Cochin-China on the S., and Laos on the W. It is about 1,200 miles long, and 500 broad. It is exceedingly populous, and the inhabitants trade largely, and are very rich; but they are so addicted to gaming, that when they have lost their all, they will stake their wives and children. Their religion is Paganism.

TO'NSILS, *s.* [*tonsille*, Fr., *tonsillæ*, Lat.] in anatomy, two remarkable glands situated on each side of the mouth, near the uvula, and commonly called almonds of the ears, from their resembling almonds.

TO'NSURE, *s.* [*tonsure*, Fr., *tonsura*, Lat.] the act of shaving or clipping the hair; the state of being shorn or shaved.

TO'NTINE, *s.* annuities on survivorship. The name is derived from an Italian named Tonti, who is said to have first formed the scheme of these life annuities. Many of them have been proposed to the public of late years in this country.

TOO, *ad.* [*to*, Sax.] over and above; overmuch; more than enough, or excess; likewise; also.

Too much of one thing is good for nothing.

This proverb is an apothegm of one of the seven wise men of Greece; some attribute it to *Thales*, and some to *Solon*. It is generally applied by way of reprehension to those persons who, when by some witty drollery or banter, they find they have diverted the company, pleased with the conceit of their own wit, either draw it out to that length that it is so fine that nobody can perceive it but themselves, or carry on the jest till it grows troublesome and nauseous, forgetting that though a little wit in company, like salt at a table, makes conversation relishing; yet they must love savoury bits very well that can dine out of a salt-seller.

TOOK, the preter. and part. pass. of TAKE.

TOOL, *s.* [*tool*, Sax.] any instrument used by the hand, hireling, or one servilely at the command of another

TOOTH, *s.* [plur. *teeth*; *toth*, Sax.] a little, very hard and smooth bone, fixed in a proper socket in the jaws, in the manner of a nail, and serving to chew or masticate the food; a blade-bone or prong of any bifid instrument; the dentellated or prominent part of a wheel, which catches the correspondent part of another. Figuratively, taste. *Tooth and nail*, implies with one's utmost violence. *To the teeth*, in open opposition, or to a person's face. *In spite of the teeth*, notwithstanding threats, or a person's utmost opposition. *To cast in the teeth*, is to mention by way of reproach.

TOO'THACH, (*tóothake*) *s.* a pain in the teeth.

TOO'THDRAWER, *s.* one who extracts painful teeth.

TOO'THLESS, *a.* having no teeth.

TOO'THPICK, or TOO'THPICKER, *s.* an instrument to cleanse the teeth from any thing sticking between them.

TOO'THSOME, *a.* pleasant; agreeable to the taste.

TOO'THWORT, *s.* in botany, the lathræa of Linnæus. The scaled toothwort is the British species.

TOP, *s.* [*topp*, Brit., *top*, Sax., Belg., and Dan.] the apex, or highest part; the surface; the utmost degree or rank; the head of a plant; a plaything used by children. Adjectively, it implies lying on the top.

To TOP, *v. n.* to rise, or be eminent; to excel; or do one's best. Actively, to cover on the top; to rise above; to surpass; to crop; to perform with excellence.

TO'PAZ, *s.* [*topase*, Fr.] a precious stone of a gold colour.

TO'PCLIFF, a town in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, 24 miles N. of York, and 210 of London, on the great northern road, with several good inns for the entertainment of travellers. Pop. 2592.

To TOPE, *v. n.* [*toper*, Fr.] to drink hard, or to excess.

TO'PER, *s.* one who drinks hard; a sot.

TO'P-GALLANT, *s.* the highest sail in a ship.

TOPHAC'EOUS, (*tofásheous*) *a.* [from *tophus*, Lat.] stony, sandy, or gravelly.

TO'PHEAVY, *a.* having the upper part of any thing heavier than the lower.

TO'PHET, *s.* [Heb.] a Scripture name for hell.

TO'PHUS, (*tófus*) *s.* [*tophus*, Lat.] in medicine, denotes a chalky or stony concretion in any part of the body, as the bladder, kidneys, &c.

TO'PIC, *s.* [from *topos* a place, Gr.] a general head to which other things are referred; a subject; things generally applied externally to a particular part.

TO'PICAL, *s.* [from *topos* a place, Gr.] relating to some general head; local, or confined to some particular place. In medicine, applied to a particular part.

TO'PKNOT, *s.* a knot worn by women on the top of the head.

TO'PMAST, *s.* the second division of a mast, or that part which stands between the upper and lower pieces.

TOPO'GRAPHER, (*topógrafer*) *s.* [from *topos* a place, and *grapho* to describe, Gr.] one that describes a particular kingdom, country, or place.

TOPOGRA'PHICAL, (*topógráfikal*) *a.* [from *topos* a place, and *grapho* to describe, Gr.] belonging to topography.

TOPO'GRAPHY, (*topógrafy*) *s.* [from *topos* a place, and *grapho* to describe, Gr.] the description of a particular place, kingdom, or country.

TO'PPING, *a.* noted; wealthy. A low word.

TO'PPINGLY, *ad.* prosperously; eminently. Obsolete.

To TO'PPLE, *v. n.* to fall forward; to tumble down.

TO'PSAIL, *s.* the second sail.

TO'PSHAM, a town in Devonshire, seated on the river Exmouth, 5 miles S. E. of Exeter, of which it is the port or haven. It contains a population of about 3184. It is 170 measured miles from London. Market on Saturday.

TO'PSY-TURVY, *ad.* with the bottom upwards.

TOR, *s.* [Sax.] a tower; a turret; a high-pointed rock or hill; whence, in the composition of some names, it implies a rock or hill.

TORCH, *s.* [*torche*, or *torcia*, Ital.] a wax-light bigger than a candle; a flambeau.

TO'RCHLIGHT, *s.* a light kindled to supply the want of the sun.

TORE, preter. of TEAR.

TORE, *s.* in architecture, a large round moulding, used in the bases of columns.

To TORME'NT, *v. a.* [*tourmenter*, Fr.] to put to pain; to excruciate; to teaze; to vex with importunity; to agitate.

TO'RMENT, *s.* a lasting pain; misery, anguish, torture.

TORME'NTIL, *s.* a genus of plants of which there are two species, the upright and creeping. The root of the first species, called also septfoil, is used in several counties to tan leather, and farmers find them very efficacious in the dysenteries of cattle.

TORME'NTING, *a.* torturing; putting to great pain; teazing with great importunity; excruciating.

TORME'NTOR, *s.* one that torments; any thing that causes pain.

TORN, part. pass. of TEAR.

TORNA'DO, *s.* [Span.] a hurricane; a whirlwind

TORPE'DO, the CRAMP or NUMB FISH, *s.* [*torpedo*, from *torpeo* to benumb, Lat.] the most singular property of which is, that when out of the water it affects the hand, or other part that touches it, with a sensation much like the cramp; the shock is instantaneous, and resembles that given by electricity, only that the effect lasts longer; but when it is dead, it is eaten safely.

TO'RPERLY, a small town in Cheshire, where the sheriff's tourns and courts are held. Its church is chiefly remarkable for the waste of good marble in monumental vanity. It is a great thoroughfare on the road to Chester, and is seated on a gentle descent, 9 miles S. S. E. of Chester. It was formerly a borough, and had a market on Tuesday, now disused.

TO'RPID, *s.* [*torpidus*, from *torpeo* to be numb, Lat.] numbed, deprived of motion or sensation; sluggish.

TO'RPOR, *s.* [Lat.] dulness of sensation; inability to move.

TORREFA'CTION, *s.* [*torreo* to be hot, and *facio* to make, Lat.] the act of scorching or roasting any thing before the fire.

TO'RRENT, *s.* [*torrent*, Fr., *torrens*, Lat.] in geography, a temporary stream of water falling suddenly from mountains whereon there have been great rains, or an extraordinary thaw of snow.

TO'RRID, *a.* [*torride*, Fr., from *torreo* to parch, Lat.] burning-hot; parched or scorched.

TO'RRINGTON, a town of Devonshire, with a market on Saturday. There is a stone bridge of four arches over the river Towbridge, and it is 11 miles S. by W. of Barnstaple, and 192 W. by S. of London. It gives title to an earl. Family name, Byng. Pop. 3093.

TORSE, *s.* in heraldry, a wreath.

TO'RSEL, *s.* any thing in a twisted form.

TO'RSION, (*tórshon*) *s.* [*torsio*, from *torqueo* to writhe, Lat.] the act of writhing, twisting, turning or winding.

TORT, *s.* [Fr.] in law, signifies wrong or injury.

TO'RTILLE, *a.* [*tortilis*, Lat.] twisted; wreathed.

TO'RTOISE, *s.* [*tortu*, Fr.] an amphibious animal, covered with a strong shell. A form into which the ancient

soldiers formed themselves, by bending down and holding their bucklers over their heads, so that no darts could hurt them.

TORTO'LA, an island of the West Indies, belonging to the English, and the principal of the Virgin Islands. It is about 18 miles long from E. to W., and 7 in its greatest breadth. It produces excellent cotton, sugar, and rum. Lat. 18. 30. N., long. 63. 40. W.

TORTUGA, an island of the West Indies, near the N. coast of the island of Hispaniola. It is about 80 miles in circumference, and has a very safe harbour, but difficult of access. Lat. 20. 10. N., long. 75. 10. W.

TORTUO'SITY, *s.* wreath; flexure.

TO'RTUOUS, *a.* [*tortuosus*, from *torqueo* to writhe, Lat., *tortueux*, Fr.] winding, turning in and out.

TO'RTURE, *s.* [*torture*, Fr., *torturo*, Lat.] pain; anguish; a state of lasting torment inflicted either as a punishment, or to extort confession.

To TO'RTURE, *v. a.* [*tortum*, Lat.] to punish with torture; to excruciate; to torment; to keep on the stretch.

TO'RTURER, *s.* a tormentor; one that tortures.

TO'RVITY, *s.* [*torvitas*, Lat.] sourness; a stern, severe countenance. Not used.

TO'RVOUS, *a.* [*torvus*, Lat.] sour of aspect. Not used.

TO'RY, *s.* in the English history, one who adheres to the ancient constitution of the state, and the apostolical hierarchy of the Church of England; opposed to a *whig*.

To TOSS, *v. a.* preter. and part. pass. *tost*; [*tassen*, Belg.] to throw or cast with the hand; to impel or throw with violence; to lift with a sudden and violent motion, to agitate; to make restless; to tumble over. Neuterly, to be in violent agitation. Used with *up*, to fling coin in the air in gaming.

TO'SSEL, *s.* See TASSEL.

TO'SSER, *s.* one who throws; one who flings or writhes.

TO'TAL, *a.* [Fr. *totalis*, from *totus* the whole, Lat.] whole or complete; containing all the parts taken together, or undivided.

TOTA'LITY, *s.* [*totalité*, Fr.] any thing entire or undivided; the whole; a sum total.

TO'TALLY, *ad.* wholly; entirely; completely; fully.

TO'THER, contracted for *the other*.

TO'TNESS, a town of Devonshire, distant from London 190 measured miles, and sends two members to parliament. The markets are on Tuesday and Saturday. Pop. 3442.

To TO'TTER, *v. n.* [*tateren* to stagger, Belg.] to shake so as to be in danger of falling; to stagger.

TO'TTERING, TO'TTERY, TO'TTY, *a.* [the first word is only used] ready to fall; feeble; weak.

TO'UCAN, *s.* in ornithology, a bird furnished with a very large bill. In astronomy, a constellation of the southern hemisphere.

To TOUCH, (*tŭch*) *v. a.* [*toucher*, Fr.] to reach with any thing so that there be no space between the thing with which we reach and that which is reached; to come to, or attain. To try, applied to metals. To affect, move, or melt. To mark out or delineate. To strike or sound, applied to music. To act upon or impel. To treat of in a slight manner. To infect in a slight degree. *To touch up*, to repair or improve. Neuterly, to cohere; to join close together. Used with *at*, to come to, or stay at, a place. Used with *on*, to mention in a slight manner. Used with *on* or *upon*, to arrive at, or stop a short time; to light upon in mental inquiries.

TOUCH, (*tŭch*) *s.* reach of any thing, so that there is no space between the thing reaching and the thing reached; the sense of feeling; the act of touching; examination of metals by a stone; a test by which any thing is tried; proof; power of exciting the affections; the act of the hand on a musical instrument; affection; a hint; a slight essay; a stroke in painting; feature; a gentle tap; wipe; a fit of a disease; exact performance.

TO'UCH-HOLE, (*tŭch-hole*) *s.* the hole through which the fire is conveyed to the powder in a gun.

TO'UCHING, (*tŭching*) *prep.* concerning; with respect, relation, or regard to.

TO'UCHING, (*tŭching*) *a.* lying so close that no space may be between; affecting; pathetic; moving.

TO'UCHSTONE, (*tŭchstone*) *s.* a black glossy stone, by which gold and silver are tried; any test.

TO'UCHWOOD, *s.* rotten wood used to catch fire struck from the flint.

TO'UCHY, *a.* See TUCHY.

TOUGH, (*tŭff*) *a.* [*tah*, Sax.] not breaking when bent; stiff, or not easily bent. Not easily bitten or chewed, applied to food; viscous; clammy; ropy.

TO'UGHNESS, (*tŭffness*) *s.* the quality of not being easily bent; hard to be bit or chewed. Viscosity; tenacity; glutinousness.

TOULON, a celebrated city and sea-port of France, and the chief town of the department of Var. Before the revolution, it was the see of a bishop, and besides the cathedral, and other parishes, contained 9 convents, a seminary, and a college. It is divided into the Old Quarter and the New Quarter. The harbour, respecting these two quarters, is distinguished likewise by the names of the Old Port or the Merchant Port, and the New Port. In the front of the latter is a rope-house, built wholly of free-stone, 620 feet in length, with three arched walks, in which as many parties of rope-makers may work at the same time; and above is a place for the preparation of hemp. The long sail-room, the dock-yards, the basins, cannon foundery, armoury, working houses for blacksmiths, joiners, carpenters, locksmiths, carvers, &c., are all very extensive and well contrived. The inhabitants were induced to surrender this city in trust to the English, in September, 1793; but the consequences were dreadful; their new friends, in about three months, were driven out of the place with such precipitation, that of 31 ships of the line found at Toulon, 13 were left behind, 9 only being burned there, and 1 at Leghorn; and 4 Lord Hood had previously sent to Brest and Rochefort with republican seamen, whom he was afraid to trust. Napoleon Buonaparte, late emperor of the French, first distinguished himself in this siege, at which he served as an officer of artillery. The inhabitants are computed at 30,000. Toulon is situated on a bay of the Mediterranean, 27 miles S. E. of Aix, and 388 S. E. of Paris. Lat. 43. 7. N., long. 5. 55. E.

TOULOUSE, a city in the department of Upper Garonne, the largest city in France, next to Paris and Lyons, although its population bears no proportion to its extent; containing only about 60,000 inhabitants. It is 125 miles S. E. of Bourdeaux, and 356 S. by W. of Paris. Lat. 43 36. N., long. 1. 27. E.

TOUPE'T, (*toopée*) *s.* [Fr.] an artificial curl of hair; the hair which grows on the forehead turned back.

TOUR, *s.* [*tour*, Fr.] a ramble, or roving journey; a turn or revolution.

TOU'RAINE, a ci-devant province of France. The river Loire runs through the middle. It is 58 miles in length, and 55 in breadth, and is watered by several rivers; very commodious for trade, and is, in general, so pleasant and fertile a country, that it is called the Garden of France. It now forms the department of Indre and Loire, of which Tours is the capital.

TOURMALIN, in natural history, a kind of stone, which is remarkable for its electrical quality.

TO'URNAMENT, *s.* [*tournamentum*, low Lat.] a tilt; jousting; a military diversion; a mock encounter.

TOU'RNAY, a handsome and considerable town of Flanders, and capital of the Tournaysis, is a large trading place, with several fine manufactories, and particularly famous for good stockings. The cathedral, and the abbey of St. Martin, are very magnificent. It is seated on the river Scheldt, which divides it into two parts, that are united by a bridge, 14 miles S. E. of Lisle, 30 S. W. of Ghent, and 135 N. by E. of Paris. Lat. 50. 38. N., long. 28. E.

TO'URNIQUET, *s.* [Fr.] in surgery, an instrument made of rollers, compresses, screws, &c. for compressing any wounded part, so as to stop hæmorrhages.

TOURS, an ancient, large, handsome, rich, and considerable city, capital of the department of Indre and Loire. It is advantageously seated on the Loire, and near the Cher. Over the former is one of the finest bridges in Europe, consisting of 15 elliptical arches, each 75 feet in diameter; three of these were carried away by the breaking up of ice in 1789. This bridge is terminated in a line which crosses the whole city, by a street 2,400 feet long, foot-pavements on each side; and lined with fine buildings recently erected. Under the ministry of cardinal Richelieu, no less than 27,000 persons were here employed in the silk manufacture; but, at present, the whole number of inhabitants is not more than 33,000. The red wines made here are much esteemed. Tours is 127 miles S. W. of Paris.

TOW (*tō*) *s.* [*tow*, Sax.] flax or hemp beaten and combed into a filamentous substance.

To TOW, (*tō*) *v. a.* [*teon*, *teohan*, Sax.] to draw by a rope in the water.

TO'WAGE, (*tōage*) *s.* [*touage*, Fr.] money paid to the owner of ground near a river for the liberty of towing a vessel, or to the owner of the horses employed in towing.

TOWA'RD, or TOWA'RDS, *prep.* [*toward*, Sax.] in a direction, or near to; with respect to, or relating; with local or ideal tendency to; nearly, little less than.

TOWA'RD, or TOWA'RDS, *ad.* near; in a state of preparation.

TO'WARD, *a.* ready to do or learn; tractable.

TO'WARDLY, *ad.* readily; orderly.

TO'WARDLINESS, or TO'WARDNESS, *s.* docility; compliance.

TO'WCESTER, a market town of Northamptonshire, seated on a small river, 32 miles S. E. of Coventry, and 60 N. W. of London. Market on Tuesday. Pop. 2671.

TO'WEL, (*ow* pronounced as in *now*) *s.* [*touaille*, Fr. *tonaglio*, Ital.] a cloth used for wiping the hands.

TO'WER, (*ow* in this and the following words pronounced as in *how*) *s.* [*tor*, Sax. *tour*, Fr. *torre*, Ital.] a high building raised above the body of an edifice; a fortress or citadel.

To TO'WER, *v. n.* to soar; to fly or rise high.

TO'WERING, *a.* soaring, rising, or flying high.

TO'WERY, *a.* adorned or guarded with towers.

TOWN, *s.* [*tun*, Sax. *tuyn*, Belg.] a collection of houses larger than a village, and less than a city; any number of houses to which belongs a regular market; the people of a capital. *Town talk*, means the common prattle of a place.

TO'WNCLERK, *s.* an officer who manages the public business of a place.

TO'WNSHIP, *s.* the extent of a town's jurisdiction.

TOXO'PHOLITE, *s.* [from *toxon* a bow, and *phileo* to love. Gr.] a modern name given to archers.

TOY, *s.* [from *toyen*, to dress with many ornaments, Belg.] a thing of no value; a play-thing; folly; play, or amorous dalliance; wild fancy.

To TOY, *v. n.* to play; to sport or dally amorously.

TO'YSHOP, *s.* a shop where toys and little nice manufactures are sold.

To TOZE, *v. a.* to draw out; to pull asunder as is done in carding wool to make it softer and fit for spinning.

TRACE, *s.* [*trace*, Fr. *traccia*, Ital.] a mark left by any thing passing; a footstep; remains. Harness for beasts of draught, from *tirasser*, Fr.

To TRACE, *v. a.* [*tracer*, Fr.] to follow by means of marks left, or footsteps; to mark out; to walk over.

TRA'CER, *s.* one who traces.

TRACHE'A, *s.* in anatomy, the wind-pipe, a tube, or canal, extending from the mouth to the lungs.

TRACK, *s.* [*trac*, old Fr.] a mark left by the foot, the wheels of a carriage, or otherwise; a road or beaten path. SYNON. *Track* is more general than *footstep*; the former implying any mark left on the way of whatever passed; whereas the latter is confined to the print of the human feet.

To TRACK, *v. a.* to follow by the footsteps, or marks left in the way.

TRA'CKLESS, *a.* untrodden; marked with no footsteps.

TRACT, *s.* [*tractus*, Lat.] in geography, is an extent of ground or a portion of the earth's surface. A region. In matters of literature it denotes a small treatise, or written discourse upon any subject.

TRA'CTABLE, *a.* [*tractabilis*, from *tracto* to manage, Lat.] capable of being governed or managed; docile, obsequious; compliant. Such as may be handled.

TRA'CTABLENESS, *s.* gentleness of disposition; the quality of being easily managed or governed.

TRADE, *s.* [*tratta*, Ital.] the exchange of goods for money or other commodities. Business or employ carried on in a shop, opposed to the liberal arts, or learned professions. The instruments of any business. Custom; habit.

To TRADE, *v. n.* to traffic or exchange goods for money or other commodities; to act merely for money. Actively, to exchange or sell in commerce.

TRA'DER, *s.* one engaged in merchandise or commerce. Any small vessel that trades from port to port.

TRA'DESMAN, *s.* one who buys and sells by retail; a mechanic.

TRADE-WIND, *s.* a wind between the tropics, which blows for a certain time to one point. A monsoon.

TRADI'TION, *s.* [Fr., *traditio*, from *trado* to deliver, Lat.] among ecclesiastical writers, denotes certain regulations regarding the rites, ceremonies, &c., of religion, which are said to be handed down from the days of the apostles to the present time. *Tradition* is distinguished into written, whereof there are some traces in the writings of the ancient fathers; and unwritten, whereof no mention is made in the writings of the first ages of Christianity.

TRADI'TIONAL, *a.* delivered by tradition.

TRADI'TIONALLY, *ad.* by transmission from age to age.

To TRADU'CE, *v. a.* [*traduco*, Lat.] to represent as blameable; to calumniate; to decry; to defame. To propagate or increase by deriving one from another.

TRADU'CIBLE, *a.* such as may be derived.

TRADU'CING, *a.* calumniating; slandering; defaming.

TRADUCTION, *s.* [*traduction*, Fr., *traductio*, Lat.] the translating one language into another; derivation; transmission; conveyance; transition; defamation.

TRAFALGA'R, a cape or promontory, in Andalusia, at the entrance of the Straits of Gibraltar, 30 miles E. S. E. of Cadiz. Lat. 36. 8. N., long. 6. 8. W.—On the 21st of October, 1805, the combined fleets of France and Spain, consist-

ing of 33 sail of the line, commanded by admirals Villeneuve and Gravina, were defeated off this cape with the loss of 19 of their ships, taken or destroyed, by an English fleet of 27 sail of the line, under Lord Nelson; who being killed in the engagement, closed, by this last grand achievement, a life of unexampled naval success.

TRA'FFIC, *s.* [*trafic*, Fr.] large trade or exchange of commodities; the subject of trade. SYNON. *Traffic* was formerly used of foreign commerce in distinction from *trade*.

To TRA'FFIC, *v. n.* [*trafiquer*, Fr.] to carry on trade.

TRA'FFICKER, *s.* a trader; a merchant.

TRA'GACANTH, [*trăgăcanthum*, Lat.] a gum exuding from the incision of the root or trunk of a plant so called.

TRAGE'DIAN, *s.* [*tragœdus*, Lat.] a writer or actor of tragedies.

TRA'GEDY, *s.* [*tragœdia*, Lat. *tragédie*, Fr.] a dramatic poem representing some serious action. Figuratively, any mournful or dreadful event.

TRA'GIC, or TRA'GICAL, *a.* [*tragique*, Fr., *tragicus*, Lat.] relating to tragedy; mournful or dreadful.

TRA'GI-COMEDY, *s.* [*tragi-comédie*, Fr.] a dramatic representation, partly tragedy, and partly comedy.

To TRAIL, *v. a.* [*trailler*, Fr.] to hunt by the track; to draw along the ground; to draw or trace. To drag, from *treglen*, Belg. Neuterly, to be drawn out in length.

TRAIL, *s.* the scent or marks left on the ground by an animal that is hunted; any thing drawn out in length, or dragging on the ground; any thing drawn behind in long undulations.

TRAI'LING, *a.* hanging or dragging on the ground.

To TRAIN, *v. a.* [*trainer*, Fr.] to draw along; to draw or entice; to draw by artifice or stratagem. Used with *on*, to draw from one act to another by persuasion. Used with *up*, to breed, educate, or teach by degrees.

TRAIN, *s.* [*train*, Fr.] an artifice used to entice; the tail of a bird; the part of a gown that sweeps behind along the ground; a series, process, or method; a retinue, or number of followers; a procession; the line of powder which reaches to a mine. *A train of artillery*, is the cannon accompanying an army.

TRAI'NOIL, *s.* oil drawn by coction from the fat of whales.

To TRAIPSE, *v. a.* to walk in a careless or sluttish manner. A low word.

TRAIT, *s.* [Fr.] a stroke or touch.

TRAI'TOR, *s.* [*traitre*, Fr.] one who betrays any trust.

TRAI'TOROUS, *a.* treacherous; perfidious; faithless.

TRAI'TOROUSLY, *ad.* perfidiously; treacherously.

TRALATI'TIOUSLY, *ad.* metaphorically; not literally. "Written language is *tralatitiously* so called." *Holder.*

TRALEE', the shire town of Kerry, in Munster. Considerable quantities of herrings are taken in the bay. It is 144 miles S. W. of Dublin. Pop. 11021.

TRA-LOS-MONTES, a province of Portugal beyond the mountains, with regard to the other provinces of this kingdom, whence it has its name. It is bounded on the N. by Galicia, on the W. by Entre-Douro-e-Minho, and Beira; and on the S. by Beira, and a part of Leon. It is fertile in wine and oil, and abounds in cattle. The river Douro divides it in two parts, and Miranda is the capital.

TRA'MEL, or TRA'MMEL, *s.* [*tramail*, Fr.] a net in which birds or fish are caught; a net of any kind; a kind of shackles in which horses are taught to pace.

To TRA'MMEL, *v. a.* to catch or intercept; used with *up*.

To TRA'MPLE, *v. a.* [*trampe*, Dan.] to tread under foot with pride, insolence, or contempt. Neuterly, to tread in contempt, used with *on* or *upon*.

TRA'MPLER, *s.* one that tramples.

TRANCE, *s.* [Johnson proposes writing it *transe*, to agree in etymology with *transe*, Fr., *transitus*, from *transeo* to pass over, Lat.] a state of the soul, wherein it is rapped into visions of future or distant things, and the body seems insensible.

TRA'NQUIL, *a.* [*tranquillé*, Fr., *tranquillus*, Lat.] quiet; undisturbed; peaceful.

TRANQUI'LLITY, *s.* [*tranquillité*, Fr., *tranquillitas*, Lat.] calmness; stillness; an undisturbed state of mind, SYNON. *Tranquillity, peace, quiet, calm*, whether applied to the soul, to a republic, or any particular society, equally express a situation exempt from trouble and molestation. The first, however, relates to that within one's self, and in the time present, independent of any other relations; *peace*, to the situation with regard to enemies, who have the power to produce an alteration; *quiet*, with respect to time past or future, as succeeding or preceding a situation troubled. *Tranquillity*, means smoothness, and does not, like *peace* and *calm*, imply previous perturbation. *Peace* is opposed to war; *calm*, to storm; *tranquillity*, to agitation; and *quiet*, to commotion.

TRANS, in composition, is borrowed from the Latin, and signifies over, beyond, through, or change of state or place.

To TRANSACT, *v. a.* [from *transactus*, Lat.] to conduct or manage any treaty or affair; to perform or carry on.

TRANSA'CTION, *s.* [*transaction*, Fr.] negotiation; management; any business carried on.

TRANSANIMA'TION, *s.* [from *trans*, a particle of removing, and *anima* the soul, Lat.] conveyance of the soul from one body to another.

To TRANSCE'ND, *v. a.* [from *trans* beyond, and *scando* to climb, Lat.] to pass; to overpass, excel, or surpass; to surmount, outdo.

TRANSCE'NDENCY, *a.* [from *trans* beyond, and *scando* to climb, Lat.] excellency; supereminence of others in any good quality or perfection. Exaggeration; elevation beyond truth.

TRANSCE'NDENT, *a.* [from *trans* beyond, and *scando* to climb, Lat., *transcendant*, Fr.] excellent; supremely excellent; surpassing.

TRANSCE'NDENTLY, *ad.* excellently; supereminently.

To TRANSCRIBE, *v. a.* [from *trans* over, and *scribo* to write, Lat.] to copy; to write from an example.

TRANSCRIBER, *s.* one who writes from a copy.

TRA'NSCRIPT, *s.* [from *trans* over, and *scribo* to write, Lat.] a copy; any thing written from an original.

TRANSCRI'PTION, *s.* [Fr., from *trans* over, and *scribo* to write, Lat.] the act of transcribing or copying.

TRANSCU'RSION, (*transkúrshŏn*) *s.* [from *trans*, a particle of removing, and *curro* to run, Lat.] passing through; the act of running or passing from one place to another; ramble; extraordinary deviation.

To TRANSFER, *v. a.* [*transferer*, Fr., from *trans* over and *fero* to bring, Lat.] to make over from one to another; to transport or remove.

TRA'NSFER, *s.* in commerce, &c., is an act whereby a person surrenders his right, interest, or property, in any thing, moveable or immoveable, to another. It is chiefly used for the signing and making over shares in the stocks, or public funds, to such as purchase them of the proprietors.

TRANSFIGURA'TION, [from *trans*, a particle of change, and *figura* a figure, Lat.] change of form or appear-

ance; the state of a person or thing whose appearance is remarkably altered. Transformation.

To TRANSFI'GURE, *v. a.* [from *trans*, a particle of change, and *figura* a figure, Lat.] to transform; to change form or appearance.

TRANSFI'GURED, *a.* having the form or appearance changed.

To TRANSFI'X, *v. a.* [from *trans* through, and *figo* to fix, Lat.] to pierce through.

To TRANSFO'RM, *v. a.* [*transformer*, Fr., from *trans*, a particle of change, and *forma* a form, Lat.] to change the external form; to change into some other form. Neuterly, to be metamorphosed, or changed into another form.

TRANSFORMA'TION, *s.* [Fr., from *trans*, a particle of change, and *forma* a form, Lat.] the act of changing from one form into another.

To TRANSFU'SE, (*transfúze*) *v. a.* [from *trans*, a particle of removing, and *fundo* to pour, Lat.] to pour out of one into another.

TRANSFU'SION, (*transfúshon*) *s.* [Fr., from *trans*, a particle of removing, and *fundo* to pour, Lat.] the act of pouring out of one vessel into another. Among anatomists, the art of conveying the blood of one animal into another.

To TRANSGRE'SS, *v. a.* [*transgresser*, Fr., from *trans* over, and *gradior* to step, Lat.] to pass over or beyond; to violate or break. Neuterly, to offend by violating a law.

TRANSGRE'SSION, (*transgréshŏn*) *s.* [Fr., from *trans* over, and *gradior* to step, Lat.] a breach or violation of a law or commandment; offence, crime, fault.

TRANSGRE'SSOR, *s.* [Lat.] a lawbreaker; an offender.

TRA'NSIENT, *a.* [*transiens*, from *trans* over, and *eo* to go, Lat.] soon past or passing; of short continuance; momentary; not lasting.

TRA'NSIENTLY, *ad.* slightly; by the by; in passage.

TRANSILVA'NIA, a country of Europe, formerly annexed to Hungary; bounded on the N. by Hungary, Poland, and Moldavia; on the E. by Moldavia; on the S. by Walachia and the bannat of Temeswar; and on the W. by Hungary. It is surrounded on all parts by high mountains, which, however, are not barren, and the air is healthier than that of Hungary. The inhabitants have a sufficiency of corn and wine, and there are rich mines of gold, silver, lead, copper, quicksilver, and alum. It has undergone various revolutions, but, since 1722, has been hereditary to the house of Austria. The inhabitants are a mixture of Romanists, Lutherans, Calvinists, Armenians, Greeks, and Mahometans; to which may be added Jews and Cingars, who live in tents, and lead a vagabond life like gipsies. Its form is nearly oval; about 400 miles in circumference. The principality is governed in the name of the prince and nobility, by the diet, which meets at Hermanstadt, by summons from the prince; the government being wholly different from that of Hungary.

TRA'NSIT, *s.* [*transitus*, from *trans* over, and *eo* to go, Lat.] in astronomy, applied to an inferior planet, when in its inferior conjunction it passes over the sun's disk like a black round spot. Also applied to the moon when she makes a near appulse to any planet or fixed star, but not so as to hide it from our view, it then being termed an occultation.

TRANSI'TION, *s.* [Fr., *transitio*, from *trans* over, and *eo* to go, Lat.] removal, passage, change; the act of passing from one subject to another.

TRA'NSITIVE, *a.* [*transitivus*, from *trans* over, and *eo* to go, Lat.] having the power of passing. In grammar, applied to verbs which signify any action having an effect on some object.

TRA'NSITORY, *a.* [*transitoire*, Fr., *transitorius*, from *trans* over, and *eo* to go, Lat.] continuing but for a short time.

To TRANSLA'TE, *v. n.* [from *trans* over, and *latum* to carry, Lat.] to transport or remove from one place or post to another; to transfer or convey; to change; to interpret, or give the sense of any book or sentence in another language. To explain; used in a low colloquial sense.

TRANSLA'TION, *s.* [Fr., from *trans* over, and *latum* to carry, Lat.] the act of transferring or removing a thing from one place to another; we say the *translation* of a bishop, a council, a seat of justice, &c. It is also used for the version of a book or writing, out of one language into another. SYNON. *Translation* relates to the turning into modern languages; *version*, into ancient. The English Bible is a *translation*. The Latin and Greek Bibles are *versions*.

TRANSLA'TOR, *s.* [from *trans* over, and *latum* to carry, Lat.] one that turns any thing into another language.

TRANSLU'CID, or TRANSLU'CENT, *a.* [from *trans* through, and *luceo* to shine, Lat.] transparent; diaphanous; clear; giving passage to light.

TRANSMARI'NE, *a.* [from *trans* over, and *mare* the sea, Lat.] lying on the other side of the sea; coming from parts beyond the sea; ultramarine.

To TRA'NSMIGRATE, *v. n.* [from *trans* over, and *migro* to remove, Lat.] to pass from one country or place to another.

TRANSMIGRA'TION, *s.* [Fr., from *trans* over, and *migro* to remove, Lat.] the removal or translation of a whole people from one country to another, by the power of a conqueror. Also, the passage of a soul out of one body into another.

TRANSMI'SSIBLE, *a.* capable of being conveyed.

TRANSMI'SSION, (*transmishon*) *s.* [from *trans*, a particle of removing, and *mitto* to send, Lat.] the act of conveying from one place to another, or delivering from one person to another.

To TRANSMI'T, *v. a.* [from *trans*, a particle of removing, and *mitto* to send, Lat.] to send or deliver down from one person, place, or age, to another.

TRANSMI'TTER, *s.* one that transmits.

TRANSMU'TABLE, *a.* [from *transmuto* to change, Lat.] capable of being changed from one nature or substance to another.

TRANSMUTA'TION, *s.* [from *transmuto* to change, Lat.] the act of changing one nature or substance to another. Nature, Sir Isaac Newton observes, seems delighted with transmutation. Gross bodies and light, he suspects, may be mutually transmuted into each other; and adds, that all bodies receive their active force from the particles of light which enter their composition. Earth, by heat, becomes fire; and, by cold, is converted into earth again; dense bodies, by fermentation, are raised into various kinds of air; and that air, by fermentation, also reverts into gross bodies. All bodies, beasts, fishes, insects, plants, &c., with all their various parts, grow and increase out of water, and aqueous and saline tinctures, and by putrefaction all of them return into water, or any aqueous liquor, again. Farther, water, exposed awhile to the open air, puts on a tincture, which in process of time has a sediment and a spirit, and, before putrefaction, yields nourishment both for animals and vegetables. In alchymy, it denotes the art of changing or exalting imperfect metals into gold or silver.

To TRANSMU'TE, *v. n.* [from *transmuto* to change, Lat.] to change one substance or matter into another.

TRA'NSOM, *s.* [*trans* over, Lat.] in building, a beam going across or athwart. The vane of the cross-staff.

TRANSPA'RENCY, *s.* [*transparence*, Fr., from *trans*,

through, and *pareo* to appear, Lat.] that quality of a body which renders it easy to be seen through; clearness; translucence; diaphanity.

TRANSPA'RENT, *a.* [*transparent*, Fr.] that may be seen through; clear; pervious, or giving passage to light; translucent; pellucid; diaphanous.

TRANSPIRA'TION, *s.* [Fr., from *trans* through, and *spiro* to breathe, Lat.] emission of vapours. Entrance and discharge of air through the pores of the skin.

To TRANSPI'RE, *v. a.* [*transpirer*, Fr.] to emit in vapour. Neuterly, to be emitted in vapours; to escape from secrecy; to notice.

To TRANSPLA'NT, *v. a.* [*transplanter*, Fr., from *trans*, a particle of removing, and *planto* to plant, Lat.] to remove and plant in a new place. To remove.

TRANSPLANTA'TION, *s.* [*transplantation*, Fr.] the act of removing from one place to another; removal.

TRANSPLA'NTER, *s.* one who transplants.

To TRANSPO'RT, *v. a.* [*transporter*, Fr., from *trans* over, and *porto* to carry, Lat.] to carry or convey by carriage from one place to another; to carry into banishment; to hurry by violence of passion; to put into ecstasy.

TRA'NSPORT, *s.* [*transport*, Fr.] a violent hurry of passion; ecstasy; a rapture, a sally; a ship employed to carry soldiers, ammunition, or warlike stores, from one place to another. Carriage; conveyance.

TRANSPO'RTABLE, *a.* capable of being moved from one place to another.

TRANSPORTA'TION, *s.* a carriage from one place to another; banishment for crimes. Ecstatic violence of passion.

TRANSPO'RTER, *s.* one that transports.

To TRANSPO'SE, (*transpóse*) *v. n.* [*transposer*, Fr., from *trans*, a particle of change, and *pono* to put, Lat.] to put each in the place of the other. To put out of place.

TRANPOSI'TION, (*tranpozíshon*) *s.* *transposition*, Fr.] the act of changing the order or place of things.

To TRANSUBSTA'NTIATE, (*transubstántiate*) *v. a.* [*transubstantier*, Fr., from *trans*, a particle of change, and *substantia* substance, Lat.] to change to another.

TRANSUBSTANTIA'TION, (*transubstanshiáshon*) *s.* [Fr., from *trans*, a particle of change, and *substantia* substance, Lat.] in theology, the conversion or change of the substance of the bread and wine, in the Eucharist, into the body and blood of Jesus Christ, which the Romish church hold is wrought by the consecration of the priest.

TRANSUDA'TION, *s.* the act of passing in sweat, or perspirable vapour, through any integument.

To TRANSU'DE, *v. n.* [from *trans* through, and *sudo* to sweat, Lat.] to pass through in vapour, or moisture; to perspire.

TRA'NSVERSE, *a.* [from *transversus*, Lat.] being in a cross direction.

TRANSVE'RSELY, *ad.* in a cross direction.

TRAP, *s.* [*trappe*, Sax., *trape*, Fr.] a snare set to catch thieves or vermin; an ambush; a stratagem to catch, or betray unawares; a play with a ball and sticks.

To TRAP, *v. a.* [*trappan*, Sax.] see to ENTRAP.

TRAPDOO'R, *s.* a door which opens and shuts unexpectedly.

TRAPES, *s.* an idle, sluttish, slatternly wench.

TRAPE'ZIUM, *s.* [from *trapeza* a table, Gr.] in geometry, is a plane figure contained under four unequal right angles.

TRAPE'ZOID, *s.* [from *trapezion* a trapezium, and *eidos* form, Gr.] an irregular figure whose four sides are not parallel.

TRA'PPINGS, *s.* [derived by Minshew from *drap* cloth, Fr.] ornaments belonging to a saddle; dress; embellishment; external and trifling decoration.

TRASH, *s.* [*tros*, Isl.] any thing worthless or unwholesome; dross; dregs. A worthless person.

To TRASH, *v. a.* to lop, crop; to crush, or humble.

To TRA'VAIL, (*trável*) *v. n.* [*travailler*, Fr.] to labour hard; to be in labour; to be in throes of child-birth.

TRA'VAIL, (*trável*) *s.* hard labour; the anguish of child-birth.

TRAVANCORE, a province of the peninsula of Hindoostan, extending along the coast of Malabar from Cape Comorin to 10. 15. N. lat., and bounded on the N. by Mysore, and on the E. by the Carnatic. It is subject to a rajah, who is an ally of the English East India Company.

To TRA'VEL, *v. n.* to make journeys, applied both to sea and land, though we sometimes use it in opposition to *voyage*, a word in our language appropriated to the sea. To labour; to toil. To pass, go, move. To make journeys of curiosity. Actively, to pass; to journey over.

TRA'VEL, *s.* journey; act of passing from place to place. Used in the plural, for the account of occurrences of a journey into foreign parts.

TRA'VELLER, *s.* [*travailleur*, Fr.] one who goes a journey; a wayfarer; one who visits foreign countries.

TRA'VELLER'S JOY, *s.* a plant, called also virgin's bower, and great white climber.

To TRA'VERSE, *v. a.* [*traverser*, Fr.] to cross or lay athwart; to thwart, or oppose; to oppose so as to annul; to cross or wander over; to survey. Neuterly, to use a posture of opposition in fencing.

TRA'VERSE, or TRA'NSVERSE, *a.* [*traverse*, Fr., *transversus*, Lat.] in general denotes something that goes athwart another; that is, crosses and cuts it obliquely. Hence, to *traverse* a piece of ordnance, among gunners, signifies to turn or point it which way one pleases upon the platform. In navigation, it is a compound course wherein several different successive courses and distances are known. In law, it denotes the denial of some matter of fact alleged to be done in a declaration or pleading.

TRA'VESTY, *a.* [from *travestir* to disguise one's self, Fr.] hence *travesty* is applied to the disfiguring of an author, or the translating him into a style and manner different from his own; or the turning a serious subject into burlesque.

TRAUMA'TIC, *s.* [from *trauma* a wound, Gr.] a medicine good for the cure of wounds.

TRAUMA'TIC, *a.* [from *trauma* a wound, Gr.] belonging to the cure of wounds; vulnerary.

TRAY, *s.* [Swed.] a shallow wooden trough in which meat or fish is carried.

TRE'ACHEROUS, (*trěcherous*) *a.* guilty of deserting or betraying; perfidious; faithless.

TRE'ACHEROUSLY, (*trěcherously*) *ad.* perfidiously; clandestinely; faithlessly.

TRE'ACHEROUSNESS, *s.* the quality of being treacherous; perfidiousness.

TRE'ACHERY, (*trěchery*) *s.* [*tricherie*, Fr.] breach of faith; perfidy.

TRE'ACLE, (*treekl*) *s.* [*triacle*, Fr.] a medicine composed of many ingredients; the spume of sugar; molosses.

To TREAD, (*trěd*) *v. n.* pret. *trod*, part. pass. *trodden*; [*tredan*, Sax., *treden*, Belg.] to set the foot; to trample, in scorn or malice; to walk with pomp. To copulate, applied to birds. Actively, to walk upon; to press under foot; to crush under foot; to trample in contempt or hatred.

TREAD, (*trěd*) *s.* a step with the foot; way, tract, or part; the cock's part in an egg.

TRE'ADER, *s.* he who treads.

TRE'ADLE, (*trĕdl*) *s.* the part of an engine worked with the feet. The sperm of the cock.

TRE'ASON, (*treézon*) *s.* [*trahison*, Fr.] in general signifies the act of betraying; but is more particularly used for the act or crime of infidelity to one's lawful sovereign. The lawyers divide it into *high treason* and *petty treason*. The first is an offence against the security of the king or kingdom, which is again divided into various branches. Petty treason is, where a servant kills his master, a wife her husband, or a secular or religious person kills his prelate or superior, to whom he owes faith and obedience; and aiders and abettors, as well as procurers, are within the act.

TRE'ASONABLE, (*treézonable*) *a.* traitorous; liable to be construed or interpreted treason.

TRE'ASURE, (*trézhure*) *s.* [*trésor*, Fr.] wealth or riches hoarded up or accumulated.

To TRE'ASURE, (*trézhure*) *v. a.* to hoard, accumulate, or amass.

TRE'ASURER, (*trézhurer*) *s.* [*trésorier*, Fr.] an officer to whom the treasure of a prince or corporation is committed, to be kept and duly disposed of. *Lord High Treasurer* is first commissioner of the Treasury, has under his charge and direction all the king's revenue, which is kept in the Exchequer. He holds his place during the king's pleasure, and is instituted by the delivery of a white staff to him; and has a check on all the officers employed in collecting the king's revenue. But this office is now in commission. Five commissioners are appointed, the first of which is called *First Lord of the Treasury*, and unless he be a peer, is also *Chancellor of the Exchequer*. There is likewise the *Treasurer* of the king's household, of the king's navy, of the king's chamber, and of the wardrobe. Most corporations have *Treasurers*; as has likewise every county.

TRE'ASURERSHIP, *s.* office or dignity of a treasurer.

TRE'ASURY, (*trézhury*) *s.* [*trésorerie*, Fr.] a place in which riches or money are laid up or accumulated.

To TREAT, (*treet*) *v. a.* [*traiter*, Fr.] to negotiate; to settle. To discourse on, used with *on* or *upon*; from *tracto*, Lat. To use. To manage, handle, carry on. To entertain freely. Neuterly, to discourse or discuss, from *trahtian*, Sax. To carry on a treaty or negotiation; to come to terms of accommodation. To entertain a person at a feast.

TREAT, (*treet*) *s.* an entertainment given; something given at an entertainment.

TRE'ATISE, (*treétise*) *s.* a set discourse or written tract on any subject.

TRE'ATMENT, (*treétment*) *s.* [*traitement*, Fr.] usage; manner of usage, whether good or bad.

TRE'ATY, (*treéty*) *s.* [*traité*, Fr.] a covenant between two or more nations; or the several articles and conditions stipulated and agreed upon between sovereign powers.

TRE'BISOND, or *TRAPEZOND*, a strong town of Natolia, in Asiatic Turkey, the see of a Greek archbishop, 440 miles E. of Constantinople. Lat. 40. 45. N., long. 40. 25. E.

TRE'BLE, *a.* [*triple*, Fr., *triplex*, from *tres* three, Lat.] threefold; triple. In music, sharp, applied to sound.

To TRE'BLE, *v. a.* [*tripler*, Fr.] to multiply by three; to make thrice as much. Neuterly, to become threefold.

TREE, *s.* [*tree*, Dan. *trie*, Isl.] the first and largest of the vegetable kind, consisting of a single trunk, out of which springs branches and leaves. Figuratively, any thing branched out.

TREE'MOSS, *s.* among botanists, a sort of lichen.

TRE'FOIL, or CLO'VER, *s.* [*trèfle*, Fr.] is a plant greatly esteemed by the farmers, for the great improvement it makes upon land, the goodness of its hay, and the value of its seed. The sour trefoil is what is also called cuckoobread.

TREGA'NNON, or *TREGA'RRON*, a town of Cardiganshire in S. Wales, seated on the river Teivy, is a corporation, and has a handsome church. It is 15 miles S. E. of Aberistwith, and 206 W. by N. of London. Market on Thursday.

TREGONY, a decayed town of Cornwall, seated off a creek by Falmouth Haven, having only about 150 houses poorly built. It is 41 miles W. by S. of Plymouth, and 245 W. by S. of London. An inconsiderable market on Saturday.

TRE'LLIS, *s.* [Fr.] a structure of iron, wood, or osier, the parts crossing each other like a lattice.

TRE'LLISED, *a.* wrought in the manner of a lattice or grate.

To TRE'MBLE, *v. n.* [*trembler*, Fr.] to shake or shiver with fear or cold; to quiver.

TRE'MBLING, *s.* shaking or shivering with fear or cold; tottering, quivering, quavering.

TREME'NDOUS, *a.* [*tremendus*, from *tremo* to tremble, Lat.] affecting with, or causing fear or dread; horrible; astonishingly terrible.

TRE'MOLITE, *s.* a preparation of calcined brass which displays light upon the slightest friction.

TRE'MOR, *s.* [Lat.] state of shaking or trembling; quivering or vibrating motion.

TRE'MULOUS, *a.* [*tremulus*, from *tremo* to tremble, Lat.] quivering; shaking; vibratory; trembling; quivering; fearful.

TREN, *s.* a fish-spear.

To TRENCH, *v. a.* [*trancher*, Fr.] to cut; to cut or dig into pits or trenches.

TRENCH, *s.* [*tranche*, Fr.] a pit or ditch. In fortification, earth thrown up to defend soldiers in their approaches, or to guard a camp.

TRE'NCHANT, *a.* [Fr.] cutting; sharp.

TRE'NCHER, *s.* [*trenchoir*, Fr.] a piece of wood; an utensil; a table; food; a square cap worn by students at the universities.

TRE'NCHERFLY, *s.* one that haunts tables; a parasite.

To TREND, *v. n.* to tend; to incline to any particular direction.

TRE'NDLE, *s.* [*trendel*, Sax.] any thing turned round.

TRENT, an ancient, handsome, populous, and considerable city of Germany, in the Trentino, formerly a free imperial city, and famous for a council held here, which began in 1545, and ended in 1563. It is seated at the foot of the Alps, in a pleasant fertile valley, on the river Adige, 67 miles N. W. of Venice, and 260 N. W. of Rome. Lat. 46. 8. N., long. 11. 27. E.

TRENT, a large river in England, running a course of near 200 miles. It rises in Staffordshire, issuing from three several springs between Congleton and Leek. Flowing S. through Staffordshire, and having received the Tame, it takes a N. E. direction, and enters Derbyshire, after its junction with the Dove, just crossing the southern angle of that county, and forming for a short space its separation from the counties of Lincoln and Nottingham, it enters the latter county at its S. W. extremity, and thence crossing obliquely to the E. coasts along its whole eastern side; forming, toward the N. part, the boundary between that county and Lincolnshire, a corner of which it crosses, and then falls into the Humber below Gainsborough. Parallel with the course of this river runs a canal, forming a junction between it and the Mersey, and joining it at Wilden. It is a large navigable river through the whole of Nottinghamshire, but has the inconvenience of being subject to great and frequent floods.

TREPA'N, *s.* *trépan*, [Fr.] an instrument by which round pieces are cut out of the skull. A snare. This signification of the word is said by Skinner to derive its origin from

TREPANI, a part of Sicily, where our ships being insidiously invited in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, were unjustly detained.

To TREPA'N, *v. a.* [*trépanner*, Fr.] to perforate with the trepan; to catch; to ensnare.

TRE'PHINE, *s.* a small trepan; a smaller instrument of perforation managed by one hand.

TRE'PID, *a.* [from *trepido* to tremble, Lat.] trembling, quaking for fear.

TREPIDA'TION, *s.* [Fr. from *trepido* to tremble, Lat.] state of shaking or trembling; state of terror.

To TRE'SPASS, *v. n.* [*trespasser*, Fr.] to transgress or offend; used with *on* or *against*, to enter a person's ground unlawfully.

TRE'SPASS, *s.* [*trespass*, Fr.] transgression; offence; unlawful entrance on another's ground.

TRE'SPASSER, *s.* a transgressor; one that injures another; one who unlawfully enters on another's ground.

TRE'SSED, *a.* [*tressé*, Fr.] knotted or curled.

TRE'SSES, *s.* [it has no singular; *tresse*, Fr.] locks or curls of hair hanging down loosely.

TRE'STLE, *s.* [*tresteau*, Fr.] a moveable frame that supports any thing; a three-legged stool.

TRET, *s.* [perhaps from *tritus* worn, Lat.] in commerce, is an allowance made for the waste or dirt that may be mixed with any commodity, which is always four pounds in one hundred and four pounds weight.

TREVES, or *TRIERS*, the electorate of a province in Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine; bounded on the N. by the electorate of Cologne; on the E. by Weteravia; on the S. by the Palatinate of the Rhine and Lorraine; and on the W. by Luxemburg. It is about one hundred miles in length, but the breadth is very different. It is full of mountains and forests; and its inhabitants have suffered greatly in the wars with France. However, near the rivers Rhine and Moselle the soil is fruitful, abounding in corn and wine; and it is more populous thereabouts than in other parts. Treves is the capital.

TRE'VET, *s.* [*thriefet*, Sax.] any thing standing on three feet.

TREVISO, or *TREVIGLO*, a large and ancient city of Italy, capital of Trevisano. It had formerly an university, which was transferred to Padua. It contains a great number of handsome buildings, being the residence of many aristocratic families; is of pretty large extent, and seated on the river Silis, 20 miles N.W. of Venice. Lat. 45. 44. N., long. 12. 25. E.

TREY, *s.* [*tres*, Lat. *trois*, Fr.] three; the three odds at cards and dice.

TRI'AD, *s.* [*triade*, Fr., *trias*, from *tres* three, Lat.] three united.

TRI'AL, *s.* a test or examination; experience; an experiment; a temptation or test of virtue; the state of being tried. In law, it is the examination of a cause, civil or criminal, according to the laws of the land, before a proper judge.

TRI'ANGLE, *s.* [*triangulum*, from *tres* three, and *angulum* a corner, Lat.] a figure with three sides and three corners. In astronomy, two constellations, one in the northern and the other in the southern hemisphere.

TRIA'NGULAR, *a.* [from *tres* three, and *angulum* a corner, Lat.] having three corners; having the form of a triangle.

TRIBE, *s.* [*tribus*, Lat.] in antiquity, was a certain quantity or number of persons, when a division was made of a city or people into quarters or districts.

TRIBULA'TION, *s.* [*tribulation*, Fr.] persecution, distress, vexation, trouble, affliction.

TRIBU'NAL, *s.* [*tribunal*, Lat. and Fr.] in general denotes the seat of a judge. The word is Latin, and takes its name from the seat where the Tribune of the Roman people was placed to administer justice. A court of justice.

TRI'BUNE, *s.* among the ancient Romans, was a magistrate chosen out of the commons to protect them against the oppression of the great, and to defend the liberty of the people against the attempts of the senate and consuls.

TRI'BUTARY, *a.* [*tributaire*, Fr., from *tribuo* to pay, Lat.] paying taxes or tribute; subject; subordinate; paid in tribute.

TRI'BUTARY, *s.* one who pays a stated sum in acknowledgment of subjection.

TRI'BUTE, *s.* [*tribut*, Fr. from *tributo* to pay, Lat.] a tax or impost which one prince or state is obliged to pay to another, as a token of dependence, or in virtue of a treaty, and as a purchase of peace. Subjection.

TRICE, *s.* [Johnson supposes it to be corrupted from *trait*, Fr.] a short time, or an instant.

TRICE'NNIAL, *a.* [from *triceni* thirty, and *annus* a year, Lat.] belonging to the term of thirty years.

TRICHO'TOMY, *s.* [from *treis* three, and *temno* to cut, Gr.] division into three parts.

TRICK, *s.* [*treck*, Belg.] a sly fraud or artifice; a juggle; a lift of cards; a vicious practice.

To TRICK, *v. n.* [*tricker*, Fr.] to cheat, impose on, or defraud. To dress, adorn, or knot, from *trica*, low Lat., a knot of hair. To perform by sleight of hand; to juggle. Neuterly, to live by fraud.

TRI'CKER, *s.* See TRIGGER.

TRI'CKING, *a.* cheating; crafty; deceitful.

TRI'CKINGLY, *ad.* in a cheating, fraudulent, and deceitful manner.

To TRI'CKLE, *v. n.* to run down in drops; to trill in a slender stream.

TRI'CKSTER, *s.* one who cheats or defrauds; a wily and deceitful person.

TRI'CKSY, *a.* pretty. Obsolete.

TRI'DENT, *s.* [Fr., from *tres* three, and *dens* a tooth, Lat.] an attribute of Neptune; being a kind of sceptre which the painters and poets put into the hands of that god, in form of a spear or fork with three teeth; whence the word.

TRI'DING, *s.* [*trithinga*, Sax.] the third part of a county. This division is only used in Yorkshire, where the term is corrupted into *Riding*.

TRI'DING MOTE, *s.* the court-leet; the court held for a triding.

TRI'DUAN, *a.* [from *tres* three, and *dies* a day, Lat.] lasting three days; happening every third day.

TRIE'NNIAL, *a.* [from *tres* three, and *annus* a year, Lat.] lasting three years; happening every third year.

TRI'ER, *s.* one who tries experimentally; he that examines judicially; one who brings to the test.

TRIEST, a sea-port town of Carniola, situated on the side of a hill, extending to the Adriatic. It is 8 miles N. N. E. of Cabo-d'Istria. Lat. 45. 56. N., long. 14. 4. E.

TRI'FID, *a.* [*trifidus*, from *tres* three, and *fido* to separate, Lat.] cut or separated into three parts.

To TRI'FLE, *v. n.* [*tryfelen*, Belg.] to act or talk without any weight, dignity, or importance. To mock; to play the fool, followed by *with*. To be of no importance. Actively, to make of no importance. Obsolete in this last sense.

TRI'FLE, *s.* a thing of no weight, value, or importance.

TRI'FLER, *s.* [*trifelaar*, Belg.] one who acts with levity; one that talks with folly.

TRI'FLING, *a.* wanting worth: unimportant.

TRIFO'LIATE, *a.* [from *tres* three, and *folium* a leaf, Lat.] having three leaves.

TRI'FORM, *a.* [from *tres* three, and *forma* a form, Lat.] having three shapes or forms.

To TRIG, *v. a.* [*tricker*, Dan.] to stop a wheel; to set a mark to stand at in playing at nine-pins, &c.

TRI'GAMY, *s.* [from *treis* three, and *gamos* matrimony, Gr.] the crime of having three husbands or wives.

TRI'GGER, (*trig-er*) *s.* [*trigue*, Fr., according to Junius] a catch to hold the wheel of a carriage on steep ground; the catch by which a musket is discharged.

TRI'GLYPHS, (*triglyfs*) *s.* in architecture, a sort of ornaments repeated at equal intervals in the Doric frieze.

TRI'GON, *s.* [from *treis* three, and *agon* an angle, Gr.] a triangle. In astrology, it denotes the same with TRINE; which see.

TRIGONO'METRY, *s.* [from *trigonon* a triangle, and *metreo* to measure, Gr.] the art of measuring triangles.

TRIGONOME'TRICAL, *a.* pertaining to trigonometry.

TRILA'TERAL, *a.* [from *tres* three, and *latus* a side, Lat.] having three sides.

TRILL, *s.* [*trillo*, Ital.] a quaver, or tremulousness of music.

To TRILL, *v. n.* to quaver; to trickle or fall down in drops.

TRI'LLION, *s.* ten hundred thousand billions, or the product of a million multiplied by a million, again multiplied by a million.

TRIM, *a.* [*getrymmeth* completed, Sax.] nice; well-dressed; snug.

To TRIM, *v. n.* [*trimman* to build, Sax.] to fit out or adorn; to shave; to adjust; to balance a vessel. Neuterly, to fluctuate between two parties; to balance.

TRIM, *s.* dress. *Trim of a ship* is her best posture, proportion of ballast, hanging of her masts, &c., for sailing.

TRI'MMER, *s.* one who changes sides; a turncoat; a piece of wood framed at a right angle to the joints, against the ways for chimneys, and well-holes of stairs.

TRI'MMINGS, *s.* ornaments to set off clothes, &c.

TRI'MNESS, *s.* neatness in dress; spruceness.

TRINE, *s.* [Fr., *trinus*, from *tres* three, Lat.] in astrology, the aspect or situation of one star in regard to another, when they are distant 120 degrees; it is noted with this character △.

To TRINE, *v. a.* to put in a trine aspect.

TRING, a town in Hertfordshire, 27 miles W. of Hertford, and 31 W. N. W. of London. Market on Friday.

TRINIDA'D, an island in the West Indies, of a quadrangular form, separated from Paria, in Terra Firma, by a strait about 8 miles over. The soil is generally fruitful. It is upwards of 70 miles in length, and from 6 to 30 in breadth; and was discovered by Columbus in 1498. The English have possession of it.

TRINITA'RIANS, *s.* those who are orthodox, and believe in the Trinity; those who do not, being called *Anti-trinitarians*.

TRI'NITY, *s.* [*trinité*, Fr., *trinitas*, from *tres* three, Lat.] the ineffable mystery of three Persons in the Godhead.

TRI'NITY-HOUSE, *s.* a kind of college in Deptford, belonging to a company or corporation of seamen, who, by the king's charter, have power to take cognizance of those persons who destroy sea-marks, and to take care of other things belonging to navigation.

TRINITY-SUNDAY, *s.* the Sunday after Whitsunday.

TRI'NKET, *s.* a toy; a gew-gaw; a play-thing.

TRINO'CTIAL, (*trinókshial*) *a.* [from *tres* three, and *nox* a night, Lat.] consisting or having the continuance of three nights.

TRINO'MIAL, *a.* [from *tres* three, and *nomen* a name, Lat.] having three names.

TRI'O, *s.* in music, a part of a concert wherein three persons sing; or more properly, a musical composition, consisting of three parts.

TRI'OURS, *s.* in law, are such persons as are chosen by the court to examine whether a challenge made to the whole pannel of jurors, or any part of them, be just or not.

To TRIP, *v. a.* [*trippen*, Belg.] to supplant; to throw down by striking the feet from the ground with a sudden blow, used with *up*. To catch or detect. Neuterly, to fall by slipping the feet; to fail, err, or be deficient; to tumble; to run on tip-toe, or lightly; to take a short voyage.

TRIP, *s.* a stroke by which a person's heels are kicked up; a stumble; a mistake or failure; a short voyage or journey; a jaunt.

TRIPA'RTITE, *a.* Fr. from *tres* three, and *pars* a part, Lat.] something divided into three parts, or made by three parties.

TRIPARTI'TION, *s.* the act of dividing by three.

TRIPE, *s.* [*tripe*, Fr., *trippa*, Ital. and Span.] the entrails of a bullock properly dressed,

TRIPE'TALOUS, *a.* [*treis* three, and *petalon* a flower-leaf, Gr.] consisting of three flower-leaves.

TRI'PHTHONG, (*trifthong*) *s.* [*treis* three, and *phthonge* sound, Gr.] in grammar, three vowels making but one sound.

TRI'PLE, *v. a.* [Fr., *triplex*, from *tres* three, Lat.] threefold.

To TRI'PLE, *v. a.* [*triplico*, from *tres* three, Lat.] to make threefold; to treble; to make thrice as much, or as many.

TRI'PLET, *s.* three of a kind; three verses ending in the same rhyme.

TRI'PLICATE, *a.* [*triplicatus*, from *tres* three, Lat.] three-fold or thrice as much. *Triplicate ratio*, is the ratio which cubes bear to one another. See CUBE.

TRIPLICA'TION, *s.* [*triplicatio*, from *tres* three, Lat.] the act of making three-fold, or taking any quantity or number three times.

TRIPLI'CITY, *s.* [*triplicité*, Fr.] the quality of being three-fold or treble. Among astrologers, a division of the signs according to the number of elements to each division consisting of three signs.

TRI'PLY, *ad.* in a three-fold manner.

TRI'PMADAM, *s.* an herb.

TRI'POD, *s.* [from *tres* three, and *pes* a foot, Lat.] in antiquity, a famed sacred seat or stool, supported by three feet, whereon the priests and sibyls were placed to render oracles.

TRI POLI, a country of Barbary, on the Mediterranean, E. of Tunis and Biledulgerid, and W. of Barca. It is about 600 miles from E. to W., but the breadth is various, from 120 to 250 miles. It is governed by a dey. The capital is of the same name. Lat. 32. 54. N., long. 13. 21. E.

TRI'POLY, *s.* in natural history, the name of an earthy substance, much used by lapidaries to polish stones; it is produced in Germany, Saxony, and France.

TRI'PPER, *s.* one who trips.

TRI'PPING, *a.* quick; nimble; stumbling; faltering. Figuratively, deviating from the rules of chastity.

TRI'PTOTE, *s.* [*triptoton*, Lat., from *treis* three, and *ptosis* a case, Gr.] a noun used in three cases.

TRIPU'DIARY, *a.* performed by dancing.

TRIPUDIA'TION, *s.* [from *tripudium*, Lat.] the act of dancing.

TRIRE'ME, *s.* [*tres* three, and *remus* an oar, Lat.] a galley having three rows of an oar on each side.

TRISE'CTION, *s.* [from *tres* three, and *seco* to cut, Lat.] divided into three equal parts. The trisection of an angle is one of the desiderata of geometry.

TRISY'LLABLE, *s.* [from *tres* three, and *syllabus* a syllable, Lat.] a word consisting of three syllables.

TRITE, *a.* [*tritus*, from *tero* to wear out, Lat.] worn out; stale; common; threadbare.

TRI'TENESS. *s.* commonness; staleness.

TRITHE'ISTS, *s.* [from *treis* three, and *theos* a god, Gr.] heretics holding three distinct Godheads.

TRI'TON, *s.* [Lat.] in poetry, a sea demi-god, held by the ancients to be an officer or trumpeter of Neptune, attending on him, and carrying his orders from sea to sea. The poets represent him as half-man, half-fish, terminating in a dolphin's tail, bearing in one hand a sea-shell, which serves as a trumpet.

TRI'TORIUM, *s.* in chemistry, a vessel used for the separation of two fluids which are of different densities. The same operation may be performed by a common funnel.

To TRI'TURATE, *v. a.* [*triturer*, Fr.] to pulverize; to reduce to a powder; to levigate.

TRITURA'TION, *s.* [*trituration*, F.] in pharmacy, the act of reducing a solid body into powder; levigation; pulverization.

TRI'VET, *s.* See TREVET.

TRI'VIAL, *a.* [*trivial*, Fr. *trivialis*, Lat.] worthless, trifling; of no weight or importance; vulgar; vile.

TRI'VIALLY, *ad.* in a mean, worthless, or trifling manner; vulgarly; inconsiderably; lightly.

TRI'VIALNESS, *s.* meanness; worthlessness; triflingness; unimportance.

TRI'UMPH, (*trïumf*) *s.* [*triumphus*, Lat.] in Roman antiquity, was a public and solemn honour conferred by the Romans on a victorious general, by allowing him a magnificent entry into the city. Victory; conquest.

To TRI'UMPH, (*trïumf*) *v. n.* [*triumpho*, Lat.] to celebrate a victory with pomp or joy; to obtain a victory. *To triumph over*, to insult on account of some advantage gained.

TRIU'MPHAL, (*trïumfal*) *a.* [*triumphalis*, Lat.] belonging to a triumph.

TRIU'MPHANT, [*triumphans*, from *triumphus* triumph, Lat.] celebrating a victory; victorious.

TRIU'MPHANTLY, *ad.* in a triumphant manner; victoriously.

TRIU'MVIR, *s.* [Lat.] one of the three persons who govern absolutely, and with equal authority, in a state; chiefly applied to the Roman government.

TRIU'MVIRATE, *s.* [from *tres* three, and *vir* a man, Lat.] an absolute government administered by three persons, with equal authority; such was that of Pompey, Cæsar, and Crassus at Rome.

TRI'UNE, *a.* [from *tres* three, and *unus* one, Lat.] three and one at the same time, used only to express the trinity of persons in the Godhead.

TROCHA'NTERS, *s.* [*trochanteres*, from *trecho* to run, Gr.] two processes of the thigh bone, called *trochanter major* and *minor*, in which the tendons of many of the muscles terminate.

TROCHE, *s.* in pharmacy, a form of medicine, made to be held in the mouth to dissolve gradually, frequently called lozenges, from their shape.

TROCHE'E, (*trókee*) *s.* [*trochæus*, Lat. *trochaios*, from *trecho* to run, Gr.] in grammar, a foot in Greek and Latin poetry, consisting of two syllables, the first long, and the second short, as in the word *chărăs*.

TRO'CHINGS, *s.* the branches on a deer's head.

TRO'CHLEA, (*tróklea*,) *s.* [from *trochelia*, Gr.] one of the mechanical powers, commonly called a pulley.

TRO'CHUS, (*trókus*), *s.* [Lat., *trochos*, from *trecho* to run, Gr.] a wheel; any thing round.

TRODE, preter. of TREAD.

TRO'GLODYTE, *s.* [from *trogle* a cavern, and *dyo* to enter, Gr.] one who inhabits caves of the earth.

To TROLL, (*o* pronounced long) *v. a.* [*trollen*, Belg.] to roll or move circularly. Neuterly, to move or run round; to fish for pike with a rod which has a pully towards the bottom.

TRO'LLOP, *s.* a slatterly loose woman. See TRULL.

TRO'MBONE, *s.* in Italian music, a sackbut.

TRO'NAGE, *s.* an ancient customary toll paid for weighing wool.

TROOP, *s.* [*troupe*, Fr. *tropno*, Ital. *troope*, Belg. *trop*, Swed.] a small body of horse or dragoons. A company.

To TROOP, *v. n.* to flock or gather together; to march off or run away.

TROO'PER, *s.* a dragoon; a soldier that fights on horseback.

TROPE, *s.* [Fr. *tropus*, Lat. *tropos*, from *trepo* to change, Gr.] in rhetoric, a figure whereby a word is removed from its first and natural signification, and applied with advantage to another thing which it does not originally mean; as, *God is my rock.*

TRO'PHY, (*trŏfy*) *s.* [*trophæum*, Lat., *tropaion*, from *trope* the flight of an enemy, Gr.] among the ancients, was a pile or heap of arms of a vanquished enemy, raised by the conqueror on the most eminent part of the field of battle. *Trophy-money*, denotes a duty paid annually by housekeepers, or their landlords for defraying the expense of the military furniture of the militia.

TRO'PICAL, *a.* rhetorically changed from its original meaning. Placed near, or belonging to, the tropic.

TRO'PICS, *s.* [*tropikoi*, from *trepo* to turn, Gr.] in astronomy and geography, are two circles supposed to be drawn on each side of the equinoctial, and parallel thereto. That on the north side of the line is called the tropic of Cancer, and the southern tropic has the name of Capricorn, as passing through the beginning of those signs; they are distant from the equinoctial 230° 28′.

TROPOLO'GICAL, *a.* [from *tropos* a trope, and *logos* a discourse, Gr.] belonging to tropology.

TROPO'LOGY, *s.* [from *tropos* a trope, and *logos* a discourse, Gr.] a discourse delivered in tropes or figures.

TRO'SSERS, *s.* [*trousses*, Fr.] used by Shakspeare for breeches or hose. "In your strait *trossers*."

To TROT, *v. n.* [*trotter*, Fr., *trotten*, Belg.] to move with a high jolting pace; to walk fast.

TROT, *s.* [*trot*, Fr.] the jolting high pace of a horse. In low language, a sorry old woman.

TRO'TH, *s.* [*trouth*, old Eng.] truth; faith; fidelity.

TRO'TTER, *s.* one who trots; the foot of a sheep.

To TROU'BLE (*trúbl*) *v. a.* [*troubler*, Fr.] to disturb, perplex; to afflict, grieve, distress, or make uneasy.

TROU'BLE, (*trúbl*) *s.* [*trouble*, Fr.] perplexity; distress; affliction; uneasiness; molestation; vexation.

TROU'BLER, *s.* a disturber; a confounder.

TROU'BLESOME, (*trúblsome*) *a.* causing molestation; vexatious; afflictive; uneasy; tiresome; burdensome; teasing.

TROU'BLESOMENESS, *s.* vexatiousness; importunity; unseasonableness.

TROU'BLOUS, *a.* tumultuous; confused; disordered.

TRO'VER, *s.* [*trouver*, Fr.] in law, is an action that lies against one, who having found another's goods, refuses to deliver them up upon demand.

TROUGH, (*troff*) *s.* [*trog*, *troh*, Sax., *troch*, Belg.] any vessel of greater length than breadth, having the upper side

open. *Trough of the sea,* among mariners, the hollow between two waves.

To TROUL, *v. n.* [*trollen* to roll, Belg.] to move or utter volubly.

To TROUNCE *v. a.* to punish by an indictment or information.

TROUSE, or TROU'SERS, (*trou'sers*) *s.* [*trousse,* Fr., *truish,* Erse] the long loose breeches worn by sailors.

TROUT, *s.* [*truht,* Sax.] the name of several species of salmon.

To TROW, (*trō*) *v. a.* [*troe,* Dan.] to think or imagine; to conceive.

TROW, *interj.* [for *I trow,* or *trow you*] an exclamation of inquiry.

TRO'WBRIDGE, a town of Wiltshire, seated on a hill, and is a place remarkable for clothiers. It is 23 miles S. W. of Marlborough, and 98 W. of London. Market on Saturday. Pop. 10,863.

TRO'WEL, (*ow* pronounced as in *how*) *s.* [*truelle,* Fr.] a tool used by masons and bricklayers for spreading mortar.

TROY, was an ancient and famous city of Asia, near the Archipelago, and at the foot of mount Ida. It is well known for its ten years' siege.

TROYES, an ancient, large, rich, and handsome city in the department of Aube, surrounded with fine meadows. As the stone in its neighbourhood is too tender to be employed in building, almost all the houses are of wood; which, nevertheless, do not produce an effect less pleasing to the eye. Among the objects of curiosity are St. Stephen's, the principal church, the public library of the late Cordeliers, and the castle in which the ancient counts of Champagne resided. Its commerce, once very flourishing, now consists only in some linens, dimities, fustians, wax-chandlery, candles, and wine. It is seated on the river Seine, 30 miles E. N. E. of Sens, and 90 E. S. E. of Paris. Lat. 48. 13. N., long. 4. 10. E.

TROY-WEIGHT, *s.* a weight of 12 ounces to the pound, used in weighing gold, silver, jewels, drugs, &c.

TRU'ANT, *s.* [*treuwant* a vagabond, Belg.] one who wanders about idly, and neglects his duty and business. *To play the truant,* is to be absent from school without leave.

TRUCE, *s.* [*truga,* low Lat.] denotes a suspension of arms, or a cessation of hostilities between two armies, in order to settle articles of peace, bury the dead, or the like.

TRUCIDA'TION, *s.* [*trucidatio,* from *trucido* to murder, Lat.] carnage; butchery; slaughter.

To TRUCK, *v. n.* [*troquer,* Fr.] to give one commodity or thing in exchange for another; to barter; to swop.

TRUCK, *s.* exchange. Wooden wheels for carriages of cannon, from *trochos* a wheel, Gr.

TRU'CKLE, *s.* a little running wheel.

To TRU'CKLE, *v. n.* to submit or yield; to creep or buckle to.

TRU'CULENT, *a.* [*truculestus,* Lat.] stern, fierce, or cruel.

To TRUDGE, *v. n.* [*truggiolare,* Ital.] to travel or jog on heavily.

TRUE, *a.* [*truwa,* or *treowa,* Sax.] agreeing with fact, or the nature of things. Genuine, opposed to counterfeit. Faithful, exact, honest, veracious, rightful.

TRU'ELOVE, *s.* the herb Paris, called also oneberry. There is but one species known.

TRU'ENESS, sincerity; faithfulness.

TRU'EPENNY, *s.* a familiar expression for an honest fellow.

TRU'FFLE, *s.* [*truffle,* Fr.] a kind of subterraneous vegetable production, not unlike mushrooms, being a genus of fungi, which grow under the surface of the earth.

TRU'ISM, *s.* an identical proposition; a self-evident but unimportant truth.

TRULL, *s.* [*trulla,* Ital.] a low, mean prostitute; a vagrant whore.

TRU'LY, *ad.* faithfully; sincerely; exactly; indeed.

TRUMP, *s.* [*trompe,* Belg., and old Fr., *tromba,* Ital.] a trumpet. A card of the same sort as that which is turned up, which will win any card of another sort, and is therefore derived from, and used formerly to be written *triumph. To put to the trumps,* is, to reduce to great extremities, or to be put to the last expedient.

To TRUMP, *v. a.* to win with a trum card. *To trump up,* to devise, forge, cheat, from *tromper,* Fr.

TRU'MPERY *s.* useless and ostentatious shew; paltry stuff; falsehood; empty talk; trifles.

TRU'MPET, *s.* [*trompette,* Fr. and Belg.] a musical instrument, the most noble of all the portable ones of the kind. *Marine trumpet,* is a musical instrument with one string, which, being struck with a hair bow, sounds like a trumpet. *Speaking trumpet,* is a long large tube, made of tin, perfectly straight, with a large aperture, and carries the voice to a very great distance. Figuratively, one who sounds a trumpet.

TRU'MPETER, *s.* one who blows or sounds a trumpet; one who proclaims, publishes, or denounces. A fish.

TRU'NCATED, *a.* [*truncatus,* from *trunco* to cut short, Lat.] cut short at the point; deprived of a limb; maimed.

TRUNCA'TION, *s.* the act of lopping or maiming.

TRU'NCHEON, *s.* [*troncon,* Fr.] a short staff or cudgel; a staff borne by a general officer; a thick short worm bred in the maws of horses.

TRU'NCHEONEER, *s.* one armed with a truncheon.

To TRU'NDLE, *v. n.* [from *trendl* a bowl, Sax.] to roll; to bowl along.

TRUNK, *s.* [*truncus,* Lat., *tronc,* Fr.] denotes the stump or body of a tree, between its branches and the ground. In botany, the main body of a tree or plant. It is either a stem, as in most plants; a stalk, as in the narcissus; a straw, as in grasses; or a pillar, as in the funguses. In anatomy, it is the busto of the human body, exclusive of the head and limbs. It is also the main body of an artery or vein. Also, a chest covered with leather. A wooden pipe to convey water. The proboscis of an elephant.

TRU'NNIONS, *s.* [*trognons,* Fr.] the knobs of a gun, by which it is supported on its carriage.

TRU'RO, a town in Cornwall, with regular streets, a large market-house, and a spacious old church. It has the benefit of the coinage of tin, and the lord warden of the stannaries holds his parliament here. Its chief business is in shipping tin and copper ore. It is seated at the head of the river Fale, with a large commodious wharf or quay, for vessels of about 100 tons burden, 11 miles N. of Falmouth, and 250 W. by S. of London. Well-frequented markets on Wednesday and Saturday. Pop. 14,302.

TRU'SION, [*trúzhon*) *s.* [from *trudo* to thrust, Lat.] the act of thrusting or pushing.

TRUSS, *s.* [*trousse,* Fr.] a bundle, or certain quantity of hay or straw. Among florists, its signifies many flowers growing together on the head of a stalk. Also, the bandage or ligature, wherewith to keep up the parts, in those who have hernias or ruptures.

To TRUSS, *v. a.* [*trousser,* Fr.] to pack up close together; to fit a fowl for the spit.

TRUST, *s.* [*traust,* Run.] confidence; reliance on another; confident opinion of any event; credit; something committed to a person's charge.

To TRUST, *v. a.* to place confidence in; to believe; to let a person have a commodity without present money; to

commit to a person s care. Neuterly, to be confident of something future; to rely upon; to expect, followed by *to*.

TRUSTEE', *s.* one by whom any thing is made over or bequeathed for the use and benefit of another; a guardian.

TRU'STER, *s.* one who trusts.

TRU'STINESS, *s.* faithfulness; fidelity; honesty.

TRU'STY, *a.* fit to be relied on, or confided in; honest; faithful. Stout, strong.

TRUTH, *s.* [*treowtha*, Sax.] a term used in opposition to falsehood, and applied to the propositions which answer, or accord, to the nature or reality of the thing, whereof something is affirmed or denied. *Moral truth* consists in speaking things according to the persuasions of our minds. *Metaphysical* or *transcendental truth*, is nothing but the real existence of things conformable to the ideas which we have annexed to their names. Exactness; conformity to rule. Reality.

TRUTINA'TION, *s.* [from *trutina* a balance, Lat.] the art of weighing; examination by the scale.

To TRY, *v. n.* [*trier*, Fr.] to examine or make an experiment of; to experience; to essay; to examine as a judge; to bring before a court of justice; to bring to a decision, followed by *out;* to bring to the test; to attempt. Neuterly, to endeavour.

TRY'AL, *s.* See TRIAL.

TSCHUTSKI, a country situated on the N. E. extremity of Asia, near the N. W. coast of America, being bounded by the Anadir on the S. The attention of the natives, like that of the wandering Koriacs, is confined chiefly to their deer, with which their country abounds. They are a hardy race of people, and are formidable neighbours to the Koriacs of both nations, who often experience their depredations. The Russians have long endeavoured to bring them under their dominion; but though they have lost a great number of men, in their different expeditions to accomplish this purpose, they have never been able to effect it. Lat. 66. 5. N., long. 168. 41. W.

TUAM, in the county of Galway, in Connaught, was once a city, but is now reduced to a small village. It is 20 miles N. N. of Galway, 25 W. S. W. of Roscommon, and 93 W. of Dublin.

TUB, *s.* [*tubbe*, or *tobbe*, Belg.] a large open vessel of wood. In commerce, it is an indeterminate quantity of measure; thus, a tub of tea contains about 60lbs., and a tub of camphor from 56 to 80lbs.

TUBE, *s.* [*tube*, Fr., *tubus*, Lat.] in general denotes a pipe, conduit, or canal; a cylinder, hollow within side, either of lead, iron, wood, glass, or other matter, for the air or some other fluid, to have a free passage or conveyance through. It is sometimes used for a telescope, or, more properly, for that part thereof into which the lenses are fitted, and by which they are directed and used.

TU'BERCLE, *s.* [*tubercule*, Fr., from *tuber* a fungus Lat.] a small swelling or excrescence on the body a pimple. In botany, it is a kind of round, turgid root, in form of a knob or turnip. The plants which produce such roots are hence denominated *tuberose* or *tuberous plants*.

TU'BEROOT, *s.* the colchicum of Linnæus. The English species is the meadow saffron.

TU'BEROUS, *a.* [*tubereuse*, Fr., from *tuber* a finger, Lat.] full of knots, bunches, or branches.

TUBERO'SITY, *s.* [*tubérosité*, Fr., from *tuber* a fungus, Lat.] knottiness; a protuberance of some parts of the body.

TU'BULAR, *a.* [from *tubus* a pipe, Lat.] long and hollow; resembling a pipe.

TU'BULATED, *a.* in chemistry, having a hole at the top applied chiefly to retorts.

TU'BULE, *s.* [from *tubus* a pipe, Lat.] a small pipe or fistular body.

TUCK, *s.* [*tweca* a knife, Brit.] a long narrow sword; a kind of net with a narrow mesh.

To TUCK, *v. n.* [*trucken* to press, Teut.] used with *up*, to crush together, or hinder from spreading; to turn and fasten clothes up, or make them shorter. Used with *in*, to force the bedclothes between the bed and bedstead, to keep out the air.

TU'CKER, *s.* a border of linen or lace on the bosom of a shift; a fuller of cloth.

TUDDINGTON, or *TODDINGTON*, a small town of Bedfordshire, with a small market, almost disused. It is 5 miles N. W. of Dunstable, and 35 N. W. of London.

TVER, a government of Russia, once comprised in the government of Novogorod. The number of inhabitants in this district has of late increased very much. The country produces abundantly, wheat, rye, barley, oats, buckwheat, hemp, flax, and all kinds of vegetables. Its forests yield oak, birch, alder, poplar, mountain-ash, pine, fir, juniper, &c.

TVER, a considerable commercial town of Russia, capital of the government of thesame name, and seated at the confluence of the Tverza and the Volga, along which are conveyed all the goods and merchandise sent by water from Siberia, and the southern provinces toward Petersburgh. It is divided into the old and new town; the former, situated on the opposite side of the Volga, consists almost entirely of wooden cottages; the latter having been destroyed by a dreadful conflagration in 1763, has been much improved in being rebuilt. Here is an ecclesiastical seminary, which admits 600 students. In 1776, the empress founded a school for the instruction of 200 burghers' children; and, in 1779, an academy was also opened in this town, for the education of the young nobility of the province, at the charge of the same imperial patroness. It admits 120 students, who are instructed in foreign languages, arithmetic, geography, fortification, tactics, natural philosophy, music, riding, dancing, &c. Tver is 99 miles N. N. W. of Moscow. Lat. 36. 7. N., long. 36. 5. E.

TUE'SDAY, *s.* [*tuesdag*, Sax.] the third day of the week. It has its name from Tuesco, an idol of the Saxons, worshipped on this day; supposed to be the Mars of the Romans.

TUFT, *s.* [*tuffe*, Fr.] a bunch of feathers; the crest of a bird; a thicket of trees, or the bushy part of them; a lock of hair.

TUFTA'FFETY, *s.* a villous kind of silk.

TU'FTED, *a.* growing in tufts or clusters.

To TUG, *v. a.* [*teigan* or *teogan*, Sax.] to pull with continued violence or strength; to pluck. Neuterly, to pull hard; to labour, to struggle.

TUG, *s.* the act of pulling with the utmost and continued effort.

TU'GGER, *s.* one that tugs or pulls hard.

TUISCO', in mythology, an idol of the ancient Saxons to whom they dedicated Tuesday.

TUI'TION, (*tuishon*) *s.* [*tuitio*, from *tueor* to keep, Lat.] the care of a guardian or tutor.

TULA, a city of Russia, capital of a government, and containing, according to Busching, 144 churches and convents. It has some manufactures of fire-arms and leather, and is situated on the Upha, 112 miles S. of Moscow.

TU'LIP, *s.* [*tulipe*, Fr., *tulipa*, Lat.] a beautiful well known flower of various colours.

To TU'MBLE, *v. n.* [*tommelen*, Belg., *tombolare*, Ital.] to fall suddenly on the ground; to fall down; to fall in great quantities tumultuously; to play tricks by putting the body

CORK.

LONDON PUBLISHED BY THOMAS KELLY, E. PATT[illegible]

into different postures; to roll about. Actively, to turn over; to throw about by way of examination; to throw down by chance or violence. To throw down.

TU'MBLE, *s.* a fall.

TU'MBLER, *s.* one who puts his body into different postures, and performs feats of activity; a species of pigeon; a drinking vessel.

TU'MBREL, *s.* [*tombereau*, Fr.] a dungcart; a ducking-stool.

TUMEFA'CTION, *s.* [Fr. from *tumeo* to swell, Lat.] a swelling.

To TU'MEFY, *v. a.* [from *tumeo* to swell, Lat.] *tumefier*, Fr.] to swell, to make to swell.

TU'MID, *a.* [*tumidus*, from *tumeo* to swell, Lat.] swollen; puffed up. Affectedly lofty, applied to style.

TU'MOR, *s.* [Lat.] a disease in which the parts lose their natural state by a great increase of their size; a swelling or swell. Figuratively, affected pomp or greatness.

TU'MOROUS, *a.* swelling, protuberant; vainly pompous; falsely magnificent.

TUMULA'TION, *s.* [from *tumulus* a hillock, Lat.] the act of entombing, burying, or interring.

TUMULO'SE, *a.* [from *tumulus* a hillock, Lat.] full of hills.

TUMULO'SITY, *s.* [from *tumulus* a hillock, Lat.] hilliness.

TU'MULT, *s.* [*tumulte*, Fr., *tumultus*, Lat.] a turbulent and clamorous concourse of people; a riot; a rabble; a confused hurry; uproar; bustle.

TUMU'LTUOUS, *s.* [*tumultueux*, Fr.] gathered in a confused and noisy manner; turbulent; disorderly; riotous; seditious.

TUMU'LTUOUSLY, *ad.* by act of the multitude; with confusion and violence.

TUN, *s.* [*tunne*, Sax., *tonne*, Belg. and Fr.] a large vessel or cask of an oblong form, and biggest in the middle. Also, a vessel for liquid measure, containing 252 gallons, or two hogsheads. Also, a weight of 2,000lbs. Also, a cubic space in a ship, supposed to contain a tun. Also, 40 solid feet of round timber, and 53 of square.

To TUN, *v. a.* to put into casks; to barrel.

TU'NABLE, *a.* capable of being put in tune, or made harmonious; musical.

TUNBRIDGE, a town of Kent, consisting of houses mostly ill-built, and the streets are but indifferently paved. Here is a famous free-school, founded by a native of the town, in the reign of queen Elizabeth. Tunbridge is seated on the river Tun, one of the five little streams of the Medway, over each of which is a stone bridge, 14 miles S. S. W. of Maidstone, and 30 S. E. by S. of London. Market on Friday. About 5 miles S. of Tunbridge, are Tunbridge Wells, much resorted to in summer on account of their chalybeate waters. Pop. 10,380.

TU'NDISH, *s.* a tunner.

TUNE, *s.* [*toon*, Belg., *ton*, Swed., *tuono*, Ital., *tonus*, Lat.] in music, that property of sounds whereby they come under the relation of acute and grave to one another. Sound; harmony, concert of parts. *To be in tune*, is to be in a state proper for use, exercise, or any particular purpose.

To TUNE, *v. a.* to put in a state wherein concords may be sounded; to sing harmoniously. In low language, to beat. Neuterly, to form one sound to another; to utter with the voice inarticulate harmony.

TU'NEFUL, *a.* musical; harmonious.

TU'NELESS, *a.* unharmonious; unmusical.

TU'NER, *s.* one who tunes.

TU'NGSTATES, *s.* in chemistry, salts formed by the combination of any base with tungstic acid.

TU'NGSTEN, *s.* in mineralogy, is a heavy metal, procured from a mineral found in Sweden, and from an ore called wolfram, found in our county of Cornwall, in Germany, &c., but its properties are not much known, neither is it brought into any use here.

TU'NGSTIC, *a.* in chemistry, belonging to tungsten.

TU'NHOOF, *s.* a plant called also ground-ivy.

TU'NIC, *s.* [*tunique*, Fr., *tunica*, Lat.] a kind of waistcoat or under garment worn by the Romans. Also, a vest, a sort of sleeveless coat.

TU'NIC, *s.* [*tunicula*, Lat.] a thin membranous coat; or skin covering any part of the body; a little coat; integument.

TU'NIS, a kingdom of Africa, having the Mediterranean Sea and Tripoli on the N. E., several Arab tribes on the E., and Algiers and Esab on the W. It is about 300 miles long, and 250 broad. Tunis is a pretty fertile country, but it abounds with several kinds of wild beasts. It is now little more than a republic. Tunis is the capital. Lat. 36. 42. N., long. 10. 16. E.

TU'NNAGE, *s.* the contents of a vessel measured by the tun; a tax laid on a tun burden of merchandise.

TU'NNEL, *s.* the passage for smoke in a chimney; a pipe with a conical or globular head, with which liquor is poured into a cask, or bottle; a net resembling a funnel to catch birds.

TU'NNY, *s.* [*tonnen*, Ital., *thynnus*, Lat.] a sea-fish.

TUP, *s.* a ram.

To TUP, *v. n.* to butt like a ram. Actively, to copulate.

TU'RBAN, TU'RBAND, or TU'RBANT, *s.* [Turk.] the cover of linen, &c., worn on the head by the Turks.

TU'RBANED, *a.* wearing a turban.

TU'RBARY, *s.* in law, ground where turf is digged. *Common of turbary*, is a right of digging turf on the lord's waste.

TU'RBID, *a.* [*turbidus*, from *turbo* to trouble, Lat.] thick or muddy.

TU'RBIDNESS, *s.* muddiness; thickness.

TU'RBINATED, *a.* [*turbinatus*, from *turbo* any thing which turns round, Lat.] twisted, spiral. In botany, of a conical figure.

TU'RBITH MINERAL, *s.* among chemists, a yellow precipitate of mercury.

TU'RBOT, *s.* [*turbot*, Fr., and Belg.] a delicious sea-fish.

TU'RBULENCE, or TU'RBULENCY, *s.* [Fr., *turbulentia*, from *turbo* to trouble, Lat.] a tumult, or confusion; the fault of not being easily governed.

TU'RBULENT, *a.* [Fr., *turbulentus*, from *turbo* to trouble, Lat.] boisterous; tumultuous; not to be governed.

TU'RBULENTLY, *ad.* tumultuously; violently.

TURF, *s.* [*tyrf*, Sax., *torf*, Belg., and Swed.] the green surface of the ground; a blackish sulphureous earth, used as fuel. *A gentleman of the turf*, is one who is fond of racing or coursing.

TU'RFINESS, *s.* the state of abounding in turf.

TU'RFY, full of turf.

TURGE'SCENCE, TURGE'SCENCY, *s.* the act of swelling, or the state of being swollen.

TU'RGID, TU'RGENT, *a.* [from *turgeo* to swell, Lat.] swelling; bloated; vainly pompous.

TU'RIN, an ancient flourishing city, and capital of Piedmont, where the king of Sardinia formerly resided. It is a very handsome place, but the air is unhealthy in the autumn and in winter, on account of the thick fogs. The houses are handsome, and all built of the same height. Turin is well fortified, and is charmingly seated at the foot of a mountain, 62 miles N. W. of Genoa, 72 S. W. of Milan, and 280 N. W. of Rome. Lat. 45. 4. N., long. 7. 40. E.

TURKE'STAN, or *TURAN*, a country of Asia, bounded on the N. by deserts, on the E. by Kalmuc Tartary, on the S. by Bukharia, and on the W. by Charasm, near 300 miles in length, and not much less in breadth. It is divided between two Tarter khans, or chiefs; one of whom residing at Taschkant, possesses the eastern part; the other, who possesses the western part, resides at Turkestan or Taraz, situated on a small river that runs into the Sir, in lat. 44. 45. N., and long. 69. 13. E. The latter is generally called the khan of the Karakalpacks. In a large sense, Turkestan includes all the country between Russia, Bukharia, the Caspian Sea, and Chinese Tartary, extending not less than 700 miles from E. to W. and 350 from N. to S.

TU'RKEY, *s.* a well known fowl.

TU'RKEY, a very large empire, extending to part of Europe, Asia, and Africa, and is thought to be the greatest in the world. Some affirm it is 2,000 miles in length, from E. to W. and 1,750 from N. to S. Turkey in Europe is divided by the mountains of Castagnas into N. and S. The N. part comprehends Wallachia, Moldavia, Bessarabia, Croatia, Bosnia, Dalmatia, Servia, Bulgaria, and Romania, or Rumelia. The S. part contains ancient Greece, in which are seven large provinces, called Albania, Epirus, Macedonia, Janna, Livadia, the Morea, and the islands of the Archipelago. Turkey in Asia comprehends five large parts, namely, Natolia, Georgia, Turcomania, Diarbeck, Suristan, and Syria: some reckon Arabia and Armenia, but these parts have little dependence on the Grand Seignior. In Africa, they possess Egypt, and a small part of Abyssinia in Barbary; there are also other countries in Asia and Europe, which they are not masters of alone, but conjointly with other princes; and Constantinople is the capital of all Turkey. The grand Seignior is absolute master of all the goods and possessions of his subjects, insomuch that they are no better than slaves; but he seldom extends this power to those that live a private life. The Turks have always very numerous armies on foot, the chief of which are the Janissaries. The religion of the Turks has great affinity to that of the Jews; for they believe in one God, and that his great prophet is Mahomet, as the Jews affirmed Moses to be.

TU'RKOIS, *s.* [*turquoise*, Fr.] a blue stone numbered among the meaner precious stones, now discovered to be a bone impregnated with cupreous particles.

TU'RMERIC, *s.* an Indian root which makes a yellow dye.

TURMO'IL, *s.* trouble; harassing uneasiness; affliction; tumult.

To TU'RMOIL, *v. a.* to harass with tumult or commotion; to keep unquiet.

To TURN, *v. a.* [*turnan*, Sax., *torno*, Lat.] to put into a circular motion, or move round; to change sides, or put that uppermost which was undermost; to change place, posture, fortune, or party; to bring the inside outwards; to form, or transform; to translate; to change with respect to affection, inclination, or regard. *To turn the stomach*, to cause nauseousness. To make giddy, followed by *head*. To direct to or from any point or purpose. To apply, or have recourse to, followed by *to*. *To turn one's back*, is to fly; to disregard. Followed by *upon*, to reverse or alter. Used with *about*, to revolve or consider. *To turn away*, to dismiss or discard; to avert. *To turn back*, to return to the person who gave, sent, or sold; to double the contrary way. Used with *off*, to dismiss; to resign; to deflect. *To be turned off*, to advance to an age beyond; to exceed. Used with *over*, to transfer; to throw off a ladder; to examine one leaf of a book after another; to refer. Neuterly, to move round; to change the posture quickly, so as to face, used with *upon*. To be changed or altered. To grow sour, applied to liquors. To grow giddy. Used with *away*, to deviate from a proper course; to recoil. Used with *off*, to divert one's course.

TURN, *s.* the act of turning; the act of coming back to the same place; a winding path; a walk to and fro; change or alteration; occasion; an act of kindness or malice; time at which any thing is to be done, or wherein persons punctually succeed each other; convenience; form, cast, shape; or manner; bent; inclination; the manner in which the words of a sentence are expressed. *By turns*, signifies alternately, or one after another.

One good Turn deserves another.

In this Proverb the vice of *ingratitude* is arraigned; it intimates that mutual offices of love, and alternate helps or assistances, are the fruits and issues of true friendship: that it is both meet and comely, and just and equitable, to requite kindnesses, and to make them amends who have deserved well of us.

TU'RNCOAT, (*túrncōt*) *s.* one who forsakes his party or principles for those which are opposite; a renegado.

TU'RNER, *s.* [*tourneur*, Fr.] one who turns vessels, or utensils, in wood or metal; one who sells turnery wares.

TU'RNING, *s.* a winding; a deviation to the right or left from a main road or street; flexure; meander.

TU'RNIP, *s.* a white esculent root.

TU'RNKEY, *s.* the doorkeeper of a gaol.

TU'RNPIKE, *s.* a gate set up across a road, and kept by an officer, for the purpose of taking toll of travellers, waggoners, coaches, &c., for mending the roads.

TU'RNSOL, *s.* the sunflower.

TU'RNSTILE, *s.* a turnpike in a foot-path.

TU'RPENTINE, *s.* [*turpentina*, Ital.] a transparent resin, flowing either naturally, or by incision, from several unctuous trees, as the larch, pine, &c.

TU'RPITUDE, *s.* [Fr., *turpitudo*, from *turpis* base, Lat.] essential deformity of thoughts, words, or actions, inherent vileness; baseness; fithiness.

TU'RQUOISE, *s.* [Fr.] See TURKOIS.

TU'RREL, *s.* a tool used by coopers.

TU'RRET, *s.* [*turris*, Lat.] a small eminence raised above the body of a building; a little tower.

TU'RRETED, *a.* formed like a tower; rising like a tower.

TU'RTLE, *s.* [*turtle*, Sax.] a sea-tortoise, well known for its delicious food. A dove, famed for its kind disposition and chastity, called likewise *turtledove*.

TU'SCAN ORDER, *s.* in architecture, so called because invented in Tuscany. It is the simplest and most massive of the five orders.

TU'SCANY, formerly a sovereign state of Italy, situated between the Mediterranean, the pope's territories, the Modenese, and the state of Lucca. It is about 150 miles in length, and 80 in breadth, exclusive of some parts distributed in the territories of Modena, Lucca, and Genoa. It is watered by several rivers, of which the Arno is the chief. Many parts of it are fruitful in corn and wine, and produce plenty of citrons, oranges, lemons, pomegranates, olives, and other fruits. Florence is the capital; which see.

TUSH! *interject.* a word used to express contempt.

TUSK, *s.* [*tosken*, old Frisick] the fangs or long teeth of a boar, &c.

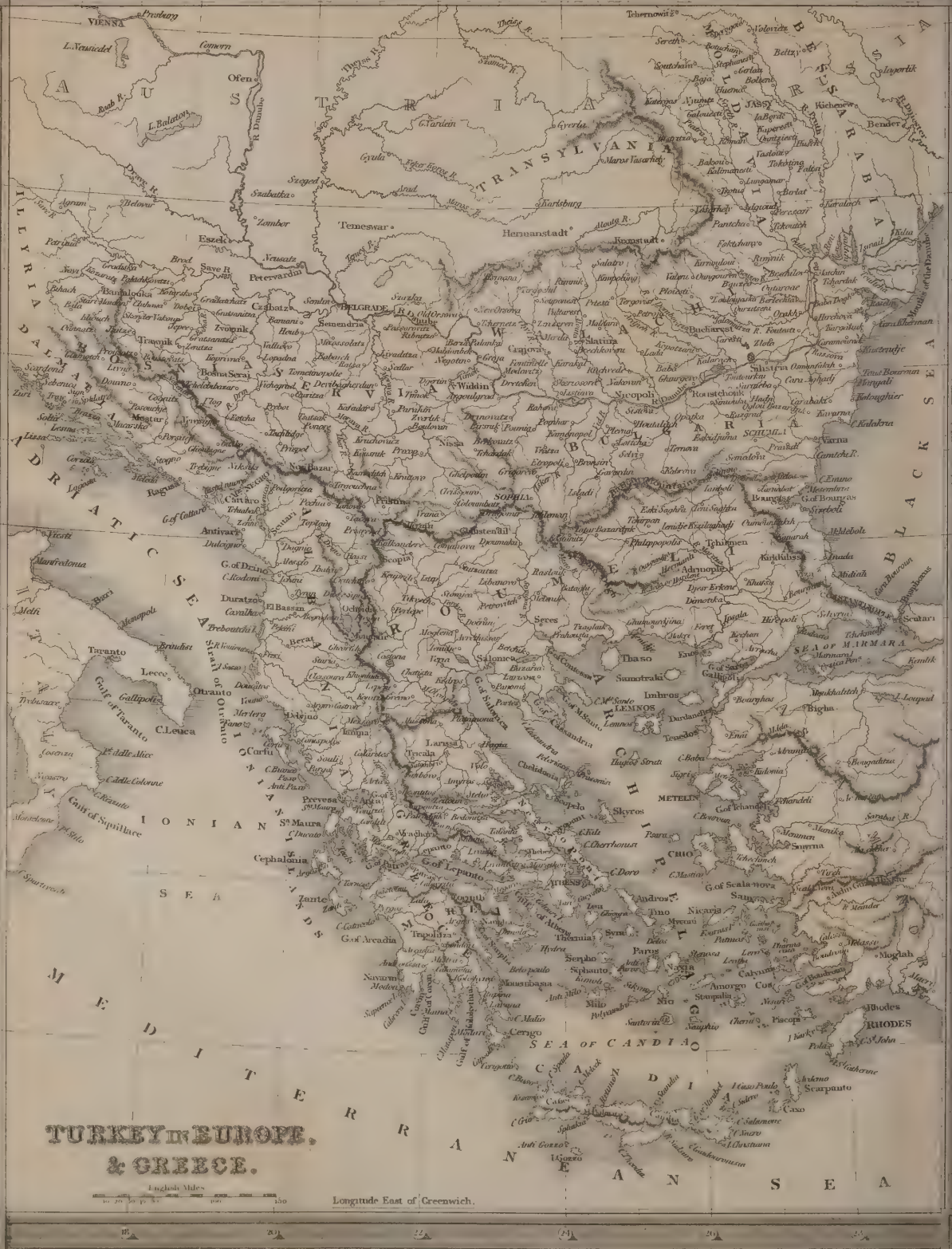
TU'SKED, or TU'SKY, *a.* furnished with tusks.

TU'SSUCK, *s.* diminutive of *tuz*; a tuft of grass or twigs.

To TU'STLE, *v. a.* to bustle or strive; to tumble or ruffle.

TUT, *interj.* a word used to command silence, and express contempt.

TU'TBURY, a town of Staffordshire. It had a large castle, which stood on an alabaster hill, and was demolished


TURKEY IN EUROPE,
& GREECE.
English Miles
Longitude East of Greenwich.
VIENNA
Ofen
AUSTRIA
TRANSYLVANIA
MOLDAVIA
BESSARABIA
BLACK SEA
SEA OF AZOF
Tchernowitz
JASSY
Kichenef
Bender
Hermanstadt
Temeswar
Eszek
Petervardin
BELGRADE
Semendria
Widdin
Nicopoli
Rustschouk
Silistria
Varna
Bucharest
Slatina
Craiova
Giurgevo
Tergovist
Ploiesti
Brahilow
Ismail
Kilia
Akerman
Mouths of the Danube
ILLYRIA
DALMATIA
BOSNA
SERVIA
BULGARIA
ROUMELIA
Bosna Serai
Travnik
Novibazar
Sophia
Philippopolis
Adrianople
Tchirmen
Kirkilisse
Midiah
Rodosto
Heraclea
Constantinople
SEA OF MARMARA
Scutari
Broussa
Ismid
Kutahia
Smyrna
Thessalonica
Salonica
Thaso
Samothraki
Imbros
LEMNOS
Lemnos
Bigha
Gallipoli
Lepanto
Patras
Corfu
Prevesa
Arta
Ithaca
Cephalonia
Zante
Cerigo
METELIN
Skyros
CHIO
Scala-nova
Rhodes
Candia
Scarpanto
Cerigotto
ADRIATIC SEA
IONIAN SEA
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
SEA OF CANDIA
Gulf of Venice
Gulf of Taranto
Gulf of Lepanto
Gulf of Arcadia
Gulf of Salonica
Gulf of Contessa
Gulf of Saros
Gulf of Scala-nova
Hellespont
Dardanelles
Otranto
Brindisi
Taranto
Lecce
Gallipoli
C. Leuca
Durazzo
Avlona
Prevesa
St Maura
Cephalonia
Zante
Corfu
Patras
Lepanto
Athens
Thermia
Syra
Paros
Serpho
Siphanto
Nio
Stampalia
Amorgo
Cos
Calymna
Andros
Tino
Nicaria
Samos
Mytilene
Tenedos
Scio
Smyrna
Vourla
Sigri
Mitylene
Gallipoli
Bourghas
Varna
Kustendil
Philippopolis
Adrianople
Tchirmen
Rodosto
Heraclea
Constantinople
Scutari
Ismid
Kutahia
Broussa
Smyrna
Vourla
Scio
Mytilene
Tenedos

TURKEY IN ASIA.
English Miles.
Longitude East from Greenwich
London. Published by Thomas Kelly, 17, Paternoster Row. 1840
BLACK SEA
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
CASPIAN SEA
ARABIA DESERTA
Barryai-al-Cham
or Desert of Syria
Mesopotamia
Palmyra or Tadmor
Mouths of the Nile
CRIMEA
Sevastopol
Anapa
Georgievsk
Kouma R.
C Tenk Karagan
Mozdok
Kislar
Terek R.
Derbent
Anakria
Cotutis
Rhean R.
Tiflis
GEORGIA
Kutais
Erzeroum
Chuche
Salian
Baldschiwan
Tauris
Lake Van
Mosul
Nineveh
Zingand
Casbin
Hamadan
Kermanshah
Sehne
Khorramabad
BAGDAD
Babylon
Mohammerah
Bassora
Gulf of Persian
Mecca
Medina
Jidda
Suez
Cairo
Alexandria
Rosetta
Damietta
Aleppo
Antioch
Scanderoon
Gulf of Scanderoon
Gulf of Satalia
Cyprus
Rhodes
Tripoli
Beirut
Sour or Tyre
Acre
Jerusalem
Nablous
Gaza
Jaffa
Ramla
Hebron
Bethlehem
Jericho
Dead Sea
Sea of Galilee
Damascus
Baalbec
Hamah
Emesa
Tadmor
Palmyra
Orfah
Edessa
Diarbekir
Mardin
Nisibin
Amadieh
Van
Erzeroum
Kars
Erivan
Nakshivan
Ararat
Mount Taurus
Mount Lebanon
Anti-Lebanon
Euphrates R.
Tigris R.
Kara Su R.
Aras R.
Kur R.
Terek R.
Kuban R.
Black Sea
Caspian Sea
Sea of Marmora
Constantinople
Gallipoli
Adrianople
Philippopolis
Bourgas
Varna
Roustchouk
Bucharest
Danube R.
Turkey
Europe
Asia
Anatolia
Karamania
Caramania
Natolia
Armenia
Georgia
Circassia
Kurdistan
Arabia Deserta
Persian Gulf
Gulf of Persian
Gulf of Satalia
Gulf of Scanderoon
Gulf of Cassandra
Gulf of Contessa
Gulf of Monte Santo
Gulf of Salonica
Gulf of Volo
Gulf of Lepanto
Gulf of Patras
Gulf of Corinth
Gulf of Athens
Gulf of Nauplia
Gulf of Koron
Gulf of Kolokythia
Gulf of Marathonisi
Gulf of Kisamos
Gulf of Canea
Gulf of Candia
Gulf of Mirabello
Gulf of Sitia
Gulf of Palaikastro
Gulf of Avlemona
Gulf of Kissamos
Gulf of Kalamata
Gulf of Koroni
Gulf of Messenia
Gulf of Arcadia
Gulf of Argolis
Gulf of Aegina
Gulf of Salamis
Gulf of Eleusis
Gulf of Corinth
Gulf of Patras
Gulf of Lepanto
Gulf of Volo
Gulf of Salonica
Gulf of Monte Santo
Gulf of Contessa
Gulf of Cassandra
Gulf of Scanderoon
Gulf of Satalia
Gulf of Persian
Persian Gulf
Arabia Deserta
Egypt
Africa
Mediterranean Sea
Black Sea
Caspian Sea
Sea of Marmora
Constantinople
Gallipoli
Adrianople
Philippopolis
Bourgas
Varna
Roustchouk
Bucharest
Danube R.
Turkey
Europe
Asia
Anatolia
Karamania
Caramania
Natolia
Armenia
Georgia
Circassia
Kurdistan
Arabia Deserta
Persian Gulf
Gulf of Persian
Gulf of Satalia
Gulf of Scanderoon
Gulf of Cassandra
Gulf of Contessa
Gulf of Monte Santo
Gulf of Salonica
Gulf of Volo
Gulf of Lepanto
Gulf of Patras
Gulf of Corinth
Gulf of Athens
Gulf of Nauplia
Gulf of Koron
Gulf of Kolokythia
Gulf of Marathonisi
Gulf of Kisamos
Gulf of Canea
Gulf of Candia
Gulf of Mirabello
Gulf of Sitia
Gulf of Palaikastro
Gulf of Avlemona
Gulf of Kissamos
Gulf of Kalamata
Gulf of Koroni
Gulf of Messenia
Gulf of Arcadia
Gulf of Argolis
Gulf of Aegina
Gulf of Salamis
Gulf of Eleusis

by Henry III., but several of the towers, and a small part of the wall, still remain, affording a prospect to the E. over the rivers Dove and Trent, as far as Nottingham, beside many other extensive prospects. It is 15 miles E. of Stafford, and 134 N. E. of London. Pop. 1553.

TU'TELAGE, *s.* [*tutela*, from *tueor* to keep, Lat.] protection; guardianship; the time during which an infant is under guardians.

TU'TELAR, or TU'TELARY, *a.* [*tutelaris*, from *tueor* to keep, Lat.] having the guardianship, or particular defence and protection of any person or thing.

TU'TENAG, or TU'TANAG, *s.* a name given in India to the semimetal zinc; also a white metallic compound brought from China, which is the best imitation of silver yet discovered.

TU'TOR, *s.* [*tuteur*, Fr., *tutor*, from *tueor* to keep, Lat.] one who has the care of another's learning.

To TU'TOR, *v. a.* to instruct; to teach.

TU'TORAGE, *s.* the authority or government of a tutor.

TU'TORESS, *s.* a female instructor; a governess.

TU'TSAN, *s.* the hypericum of Linnæus. This is the only British genus that is to be found in the 18th class of Linnæus's arrangement of plants. There are many species.

TU'TTY, *s.* [*tuthie*, Fr.] a recrement of mixed metals, in which lapis calaminaris, or zinc in its metallic form, is an ingredient.

TU'XFORD, a town of Nottinghamshire, 13 miles N. by W. of Newark, and 133 N. by W. of London. Market on Monday. Pop. 1113.

TUZ, *s.* a lock or tuft of hair.

TWAIN, *a.* [*twgen*, Sax.] two.

To TWANG, *v. n.* to sound with a quick sharp noise. Actively, to make to sound sharply.

TWANG, *s.* a disagreeable sound; an affected modulation of the voice.

To TWANK, *v. n.* properly *twang*; to make to sound.

'TWAS, contracted from *It was*.

To TWA'TTLE, *v. a.* [*schwatzen*, Teut.] to prate.

TWA'YBLADE, *s.* in botany, the ophrys of Linnæus. There are several species.

To TWEAG, or TWEAK, (*tweeg*, or *tweek*) *v. a.* *twacken*, Teut.] to pinch or squeeze between the fingers.

TWEAGUE, or TWEAK, (*tweeg*, or *tweek*) *s.* perplexity; ludicrous distress.

TWEED, a river of Scotland; for many miles it forms the boundary between England and Scotland, until it falls into the German Ocean at Berwick.

TWEE'DDALE, a shire in Scotland, called also the county of Peebles; bounded on the N. by Lothian; on the E. by Mers and Tiviotdale; on the S. by Annandale; and on the W. by Clydesdale. The principal town is Peebles, 23 miles S. of Edinburgh.

To TWEE'DLE, *v. a.* to handle lightly.

TWEE'ZERS, *s.* [*etui*, Fr.] nippers or pincers, used in pulling off hairs.

TWELFTH, *a.* [*twelfa*, Sax.] the second after the tenth; the ordinal of twelve.

TWE'LFTH-DAY, *s.* the festival of epiphany, or manifestation of Christ to the Gentiles, so called as being the twelfth day, exclusive, from the Nativity, or Christmas-day.

TWELVE, *a.* [*twelf*, Sax.] two and ten.

TWE'LVEMONTH, *s.* the space of a year, according to the calendar months.

TWE'LVEPENCE, *s.* a shilling.

TWE'NTIETH, *a.* [*twentegotha*, Sax.] next to the nineteenth; the ordinal of twenty.

TWE'NTY, [*twentig*, Sax.] twice ten.

TWI'BILL, *s.* [*twy* for *two*, and *bill*] an iron tool used by pavers.

TWICE, *ad.* [*twees*, Belg.] two times; doubly.

TWIG, *s.* [*twig*, or *twigga*, Sax., *twyg*, Belg.] a small shoot of a branch.

TWI'LIGHT, (*twilit*) *s.* [*twelicht*, Belg.] is that light whether in the morning before sun-rise, or in the evening after sun-set, supposed to begin and end when the least stars that can be seen by the naked eye cease or begin to appear. An obscure light; an uncertain view. Adjectively, seen or done by twilight; not clearly or brightly illuminated.

TWIN, *s.* [*twinn*, Sax.] a child born at the same time and birth with another. In the plural, a zodiacal sign.

To TWINE, *v. a.* [*twinan*, Sax., *twynen*, Belg.] to wind thread round any substance; to encircle; to twist so as to unite or form into one body. Neuterly, to wind, or form windings; to convolve; to unite by interposition of parts.

TWINE, *s.* a twisted thread; a twist; an embrace formed by twisting round any part; cord; string.

To TWINGE, *v. a.* [*twingen*, Teut., *twinge*, Dan.] to torment with a sudden and short pain; to pinch; to tweak.

TWINGE, *s.* a short, sudden, sharp pain; a pinch; a tweak.

TWI'NGEWORT, *s.* a genus of plants called by Linnæus carlina. The wild carline thistle is the British species.

To TWI'NKLE. *v. n.* [*twinclian*, Sax.] to sparkle, or shine with intermitted light; to open and shut the eye alternately.

TWI'NKLE, or TWI'NKLING, *s.* a sparkling intermitting light; a motion of the eye.

To TWIRL, *v. a.* [from *whirl*] to turn or force round. Neuterly, to revolve with a quick motion.

TWIRL, *s.* circular motion, rotation. Twist; convolution.

To TWIST, *v. a.* [*twisten*, Belg.] to form by turning round; to form by complication; to wreathe or encircle by something; to contort; to writhe; to weave or form by turning round, so that the parts shall unite together; to insinuate; to unite. Neuterly, to be contorted; to be convolved.

TWIST, *s.* the act of turning round several things so as to unite them; any thing made by winding two things together; a cord; a writhe; contortion.

TWI'STER, *s.* one who twists; a ropemaker; the instrument of twisting.

To TWIT, *v. a.* [*edwitan*, Sax.] to reproach or mention to a person by way of sneer; to flout; to hit in the teeth.

To TWITCH, *v. a.* [*twiccian*, Sax.] to pull or pluck with a quick motion; to snatch.

TWITCH, *s.* a quick or sudden pull; a painful contraction of the fibres.

TWI'TCHGRASS, *s.* a weed.

To TWI'TTER, *v. n.* to make a sharp, intermitting, and tremulous noise; to be affected with a strong or sudden inclination, followed by *toward*.

TWI'TTER, *s.* any motion or disorder of passion, as violent laughing, or fretting.

TWI'TTLETWATTLE, *s.* tattle; gabble. A very low word.

'TWIXT, a contraction of BETWIXT.

TWO, (*too*) *a.* [*twu*, Sax.] a number composed of one added to one. This word is often used in composition.

TWO'FOLD, (*twóf-ld*) *a.* double the number, or twice the quantity. Adverbially, doubly.

TWO'HANDED, (*tóóhanded*) *a.* large; bulky; enormous for magnitude.

To TYE, *v. a.* See TIE.

TYE, *s.* a knot; a bond or obligation.

TY'GER, *s.* See TIGER.

TYKE, *s.* a dog, or one as contemptible as a dog.

TY'MBAL, *s.* [Fr.] a kind of kettle-drum.

TYMBORE'LLA, *s.* a ducking-stool.

TY'MPAN, *s.* [*tympanum*, Lat.] a tymbal or drum. Among anatomists, the drum of the ear, a thin, dry, transparent nervous membrane, of the most exquisite sense, and the instrument of hearing.

TY'MPANUM, *s.* [Lat.] a drum. Among mechanics, a sort of wheel placed on an axis, on the top of which are levers, for the more easy turning the axis about to raise the weight.

TY'MPANY, *s.* [from *tympanum*, Lat.] in medicine, a flatulent tumour or swelling of the belly, very hard, equable, and permanent, whereby the skin is stretched so tight, that, when struck, it gives a sound like that of a drum.

TYNE, a river in Northumberland, flowing by Newcastle, and entering the German Ocean at Tinmouth. It is celebrated for the fine salmon with which it abounds. There is another river of this name in Scotland, which enters the German Ocean, near Dunbar.

TY'NY, *a.* [written likewise *tyny*] small.

TYPE, *s.* [*type*, Fr., *typus*, Lat.] a copy, model, image, or resemblance. Among divines, it is a symbol, sign, or figure of something to come. Among printers, a printing letter.

TY'PHODES, (*ty'fodēs*) *s.* [Gr.] a continual burning fever, proceeding from an inflammation of the bowels.

TYPHOMA'NIA, (*tyfománia*) *s.* [from *typhos* smoke, and *mania* madness, Gr.] a delirium, or phrensy, with a lethargy.

TY'PHON, (*ty'fon*) *s.* [Gr.] a hurricane; a violent whirlwind; a fiery meteor.

TYPIC, or **TY'PICAL**, *a.* [*typique*, Fr., *typicus*, Lat.] from *typos* a type, Gr.] represented by some symbol or hieroglyphic.

TY'PICALLY, *ad.* in a typical manner.

To TY'PIFY, *v. a.* to express by some symbol, action, or hieroglyphic.

TYPO'GRAPHER, (*typógrafer*) *s.* [from *typos* a type, and *grapho* to write, Gr.] a printer.

TYPOGRA'PHICAL, (*typográfikal*) *a.* [from *typos* a type, and *grapho* to write, Gr.] belonging to typography, or the art of printing; emblematical; figuratively.

TYPO'GRAPHY, (*typógrafy*) *s.* [from *typos* a type, and *grapho* to describe, Gr.] the art of printing.

TYRA'NNIC, or **TYRA'NNICAL**, *a.* [*tyrannique*, Fr., *tyrannicus*, Lat., from *tyrannos* a tyrant, Gr.] cruel; oppressive; imperious; acting like a tyrant; despotic.

TYRA'NNICALLY, *ad.* in the manner of a tyrant.

TYRA'NNICIDE, *s.* [from *tyrannos* a tyrant, Gr., and *cædo* to kill, Lat.] the act of killing a tyrant.

To TY'RANNISE, *v. n.* [*tyranniser*, Fr., from *tyrannos* a tyrant, Gr.] to govern or act in an imperious and rigorous manner, like a tyrant.

TY'RANNOUS, *a.* tyrannical; despotic; arbitrarily severe. Not in use.

TY'RANNY, *s.* [*tyrannis*, Lat. from *tyrannos* a tyrant, Gr.] the acting without regard to the laws, rights, or properties of the people; outrageous cruelty and oppression; rigorous command; severity; inclemency.

TY'RANT, *s.* [*tyran*, Fr., *tyrannus*, Lat., *tyrannos*, Gr.] among the ancients, denoting simply a king or monarch. But the ill use made of it by several of that character, altered the import of the word, and *tyrant* now carries the idea of an unjust and cruel prince.

TYRIA'SIS, *s.* the leprosy.

TY'RO, *s.* [*tiro*, Lat.] a novice; one in his rudiments; a young scholar.

TYRONE, a county of Ulster, in Ireland, having Londonderry on the N., Armagh and Lough Neagh on the E., Fermanagh on the S., and Donegal on the W. It is 46 miles long, and 37 broad. It contains 43 parishes, and about 304,287 inhabitants. Tyrone has 4 boroughs, and sends 3 members to parliament. The linen manufactory is very considerable.

U & V.

U IS the twentieth letter of the English alphabet. The sound is short in *burst*, *curst*, *run*, *sun*, *cub*. In some words it is rather acute than long; as in *brute*, *flute*, *acute*, &c. It is generally long in polysyllables; as in *union*, *usage*, *secure*, *curious*, &c., but in some words it is obscure; as in *nature*, *venture*.

V, the consonant, has its sound uniform, and is never acute. It is placed before all the vowels; as in *vary*, *venal*, *voice*, *vow*, *vulture*. Though the letters *u* and *v* had always two sounds, they had only the form of *v* till the beginning of the fourth century, when the other form was introduced, it being inconvenient to express two sounds by the same letter. The letters *f* and *v* seem to have a similar sound, but are widely different, as may be observed in the words *knife* and *knives*, *life*, and *lives*, *belief*, and *believe*, &c. In numerals, V stands for 5, and with a dash thus, $\bar{v}$, for 5,000.

VA'CANCY, *s.* an empty space; vacuity; a chasm; time of listlessness, or emptiness of thought. Leisure or relaxation, from *vacances*, Fr. State of a post or employment when it is unsupplied.

VA'CANT, *a.* [*vacant*, Fr., *vacans*, Lat.] empty; having nothing in it; free from crowds, obstacles, or encumbrance; having no possessor or incumbent; being at leisure, or disengaged; void of thought.

To VACA'TE, *v. n.* [*vaco*, Lat.] to make void or vacant; to defeat; to annul.

VACA'TED, *a.* made void or vacant; defeated; annulled.

VACA'TION, *s.* [Fr., *vaco*, to be at leisure, Lat.] in common law, all that time which passes between term and term. Among civilians, the time from the death of the last incumbent till the benefice is supplied by another. Leisure or freedom from business, trouble, or perplexity.

VA'CCARY, (*vákary*) *s.* [from *vacca* a cow, Lat.] a cow-house; a cow-pasture.

VA'CCINE INOCULATION, a modern discovery in medicine, whereby the matter of a pustular eruption on the udder and teats of a cow, is found to produce a regular disease in the human frame, which renders it unsusceptible of the small-pox. It was long known to those employed in dairies, but was first brought into public notice by doctor Jenner, of Berkley, in 1798, and promises to be an inestimable blessing to mankind. The following comparative view of the natural small-pox, the inoculated small-pox, and the inoculated cow-pox, has been published by the Royal Jennerian Institution, in London.——NATURAL SMALL-POX, —a contagious disease, for the most part violent, loathsome, and dangerous; of which it is computed that one in twelve of the human race perishes. In London 3,000 annually; in the United Kingdom 40,000! INOCULATED SMALL-POX, also contagious; for the most part mild, but sometimes violent and loathsome; of which one in 300 is said to die. In London, about one in 100. The inoculation of the small-pox having been but partially adopted, has been the means of spreading the infection, and thus increases the general mortality. INOCULATED COW-POX,—*not contagious*;

and, when properly conducted, uniformly mild, inoffensive, seldom painful, never fatal, and an infallible preventive of the small-pox; besides which, there is no medicine required, no consequent deformity or disfiguration, and no supervenient disease.

To VACI'LLATE, *v. n.* [*vacillo*, Lat.] to reel; to shake; to totter; to stagger.

VACILLA'TION, *s.* [Fr. *vacillatio*, from *vacillo* to stagger, Lat.] the act of staggering or shaking; irresolution; inconstancy; fluctuation.

VACU'ITY, *s.* [*vacuité*, Fr., *vacuitas*, from *vacuus* empty, Lat.] the state of being unoccupied by body; space void of body; want of substance; inanity.

VA'CUOUS, *a.* [*vacuus*, Lat.] empty, void.

VA'CUUM, *s.* [Lat.] space not occupied by matter.

To VADE, *v. n.* (*vado*, Lat.] to decay; to fade; to vanish; to pass away. Obsolete.

VA'GABOND, *a.* [*ragabond*, Fr.] wandering about, or having no settled habitation; vagrant.

VA'GABOND, *s.* [*vagabond*, Fr.] a person that wanders about, and has no settled habitation.

VAGA'RY, *s.* [*vagus*, from *vagor* to wander, Lat.] a wild freak or frolic; caprice.

VAGINOPE'NNOUS, *a.* [from *vagina* a sheath, and *penna* a wing, Lat.] sheath-winged; having the wings covered with hard cases.

VA'GRANCY, *s.* a state of wandering; unsettled course of life.

VA'GRANT, *a.* [*vagant*, Fr.] wandering; vagabond; having no place of residence.

VA'GRANT, *s.* one that has no settled place of abode; a stroller; a sturdy beggar; one that moves from place to place, without any visible way of living; a vagabond.

VAGUE, (*vag*) *a.* [Fr., *vagus*, from *vagor* to wander, Lat.] wandering; vagrant or vagabond; having no settled place; unfixed; unsettled; indefinite.

VAIL, *s.* [*voile*, Fr., this word is at present written *veil*, from *velum*, Lat., and the verb in the same manner, from *velo*, Lat.; yet as the old manner of writing it shews it might have been borrowed originally from the Fr., it may still be continued] a curtain or cover thrown over any thing to conceal it; a part of a dress by which the face is covered. Used in the plural, to signify profits that accrue to officers and servants, exclusive of a salary and wages.

To VAIL, *v. a.* [*voiler*, Fr.] to cover. To lower, let fall or pull off, by way of compliment. Neuterly, to shew respect by yielding or submitting. To fall; to let sink for fear, &c. See VEIL.

VAIN, *a.* [*vain*, Fr., *vanus*, Lat.] without effect; having no substance or reality; proud of little things; ostentatious; idle or worthless; false. *In vain*, to no purpose or end; without effect. When used in composition, it implies ostentatious.

VAIN-GLO'RY, *s.* [*vana gloria*, Lat.] pride above merit; empty pride.

VAI'NLY, *ad.* uselessly; to no purpose; proudly; arrogantly.

VAI'NNESS, *s.* emptiness; pride; falsehood.

VA'LANCE, *s.* [according to Skinner from VALENCIA, whence they were brought] the fringes of drapery hanging round the tester and head of a bed.

VALE, *s.* [*val*, Fr., *vallis*, Ital.] a low ground laying between two hills; a valley; a dale.

VALEDI'CTION, *s.* [from *vale* farewell, and *dico* to say, Lat.] the speech made at parting; the bidding farewell.

VALE'NCE, an ancient, considerable, and populous city in the department of Drome, seated on the left bank of the Rhone. The greatest part of the public places, and many private houses, are adorned with fountains. Valence is 30 miles N. by E. of Viviers, and 335 S. by E. of Paris. Lat. 44. 56. N., long. 4. 52. E.

VALE'NCIA, a province of Spain, formerly a kingdom; bounded on the E. and S. by the Mediterranean, on the N. by Catalonia and Arragon, and on the W. by New Castile and Murcia. It is about 162 miles in length, and 62 in breadth, and is the most populous and pleasant country in Spain; for here they enjoy always a perpetual spring. It is watered by a great number of streams, which render it fertile in all the necessaries of life, especially fruits and wine. There are very rugged mountains, in which are mines of gold, silver, and alum. The inhabitants are very civil, but much more gay than in other parts of Spain.

VALE'NCIA, a city of Spain, capital of the province of the same name. It is a large place, containing about 12,000 houses within the walls, besides those in the suburbs, and in the pleasure gardens round about it, which amount to much the same number. It has an university, founded in 1492. It was taken from the Moors in the thirteenth century, who were all obliged to leave it. The city is very handsome and pleasant, and adorned with very fine structures. The cathedral has a steeple 130 feet high, and one side of the choir is incrusted with alabaster, and adorned with very fine ancient paintings. The high altar is covered with silver, and lighted with 14 silver lamps. The university consists of several colleges. The palace of the viceroy, that of Ciuta, the monastery of St. Jerome, and the exchange are all fine buildings. It has several good manufactories of cloth and silk, carried on with great industry and success; for even the very children are employed in spinning silk. There are several remains of antiquity, and it is pleasantly seated on the river Guadalquivir, over which are five bridges. It is 53 miles from the sea, 110 miles N. by E. of Murcia, 160 S. W. of Barcelona, and 130 E. S. E. of Madrid. Lat. 39. 23. N., long. 0. 10. E.

VALENCIE'NNES, a city of Hainault, in France, in the department of the North. It contains about 20,000 inhabitants. In 1793, it surrendered to the allied army, commanded by the duke of York, after a severe siege. It is situated on the river Scheldt, which divides it into two parts, 17 miles N. E. of Cambray, and 120 N. E. by N. of Paris. Lat. 50. 21. N., long. 3. 32. E.

VA'LENTINE, *s.* a sweetheart chosen on St. Valentine's day.

VALENTI'NIANS, *s.* a sect of heretics, so called from Valentinus, their founder, in the 11th century, and a branch of the Gnostics.

VALE'RIAN, *s.* [*valeriane*, Fr.] a genus of plants placed by Linnæus in the first section of his third class. The marsh, wild, and lettuce valerian, are the British species. The Greek valerian is the common Jacob's ladder.

VA'LET, *s.* [Fr.] a waiting servant. *Valet de chambre*, one who waits on a nobleman or gentleman in his bedchamber, and dresses and undresses him.

VALE'TTA, *s.* a city of Malta, and the capital of that island, built in 1566, by the grand master, Frederic John de Valetta. It has the happiest situation imaginable, and is wonderfully strong by nature and art. Number of inhabitants about 2,000.

VALETUDINA'RIAN, *s.* a sickly person; one who fancies himself ill.

VALETUDINA'RIAN, VALETU'DINARY, *a.* [from *valetudo* sickness, Lat.] sickly; weakly; infirm in health.

VALETU'DINARY, *s.* an infirmary or hospital for the sick.

VA'LIANT, *s.* [*vaillant*, Fr.] brave; stout; courageous; intrepid.

VA'LIANTLY, *ad.* bravely; courageously.

VA'LIANTNESS, *s.* bravery; courage; stoutness; intrepidity; valour.

VA'LID, *a.* [*valide*, Fr., *validus*, from *valeo* to prevail, Lat.] strong, powerful, efficacious, prevalent, applied to things. Conclusive, weighty, having force, prevalent, applied to argument.

VALI'DITY, *s.* [*validité*, Fr.] force; power; strength; certainty.

VALLADOLI'D, a city of Leon, capital of a principality of the same name, with an university. It is embellished with handsome buildings, large handsome squares and fountains, and contains about 11,000 houses with fine long and broad streets. It is seated near the Douro, 52 miles S. W. of Burgos, and 95 N. by W. of Madrid.

VA'LLANCY, *s.* a large wig that shades the face.

VA'LLEY, *s.* [*vallée*, Fr., *vallis*, Lat.] low ground lying between hills. See VALE.

VA'LOROUS, *a.* brave; valiant; courageous; stout; intrepid.

VA'LOROUSLY, *ad.* in a valorous manner.

VA'LOROUSNESS, *s.* bravery; courage; intrepidity.

VA'LOUR, *s.* [*valor*, Lat. *valeur*, Fr.] courage; bravery; strength; prowess; puissance; stoutness.

VA'LUABLE, *a.* [*valuable*, Fr.] being of great price or worth; precious; deserving esteem or regard; estimable.

VA'LUABLENESS, *s.* price or worth; esteem.

VALUA'TION, *s.* price or value put upon a thing; appraisement.

VA'LUE, *s.* [*value*, Fr.] price; worth; price equal to the worth of a thing; esteem; rate. SYNON. *Value* rises from the intrinsic goodness of things; *worth* from the estimation of them.

To VA'LUE, *v. a.* [*valoir*, Fr.] to rate at a certain price; to have in high esteem; to appraise or estimate; to be worth.

VA'LUER, *s.* one who values.

VALVE, *s.* [*valva*, Lat.] a folding door; any thing that opens and shuts over the mouth of a vessel. In botany, the different pieces that compose a capsule: thus in Jacob's ladder, daffodil, and nyacinth, there are three valves; in thorn-apple four; and in loosestrife ten. Also applied to the petals and empalements that constitute the flowers of grasses; thus in the common meadow-grass, the empalement is a dry chaffy husk, composed of two valves, and the blossom is composed of two other valves. Applied also to the several projecting substances which frequently close to the mouth of the tube of a blossom, as in the blossoms of borage and Jacob's ladder, where the tube is closed by five such substances. In anatomy, a membrane which opens certain vessels to admit the blood, and shuts to prevent its returning.

VAMP, *s.* the upper leather of a shoe.

To VAMP, *v. a.* to piece an old thing with something new; to repair any thing old or decayed, in order to make it pass for new.

VA'MPIRE, *s.* in zoology, a large species of bat, inhabiting several of the African and South Sea islands.

VAN, *s.* [from *avant* before, F..] the front or first line of an army. Any thing spread wide, by which a wind is raised; a fan, from *van*, Fr., or *vannus*, Lat. A wing.

To VAN, *v. a.* [*vanner*, Fr.] to winnow corn. Not in use.

VA'NCOURIER, (*vánkurrier*) *s.* [*avantcourier*, Fr.] a harbinger; a precursor.

VANE, *s.* [*vaene*, Belg.] a plate hung on a pin so as to turn with the wind; a weather-cock. *Vanes*, among mariners, are the sights made to slide upon such instruments as are used for taking observations at sea.

VA'NGUARD, *s.* [*avant garde*, Fr.] the front or first line of an army; the van.

VANI'LLA, [*vanille*, Fr.] the fruit of a plant which grows in the bay of Campeachy, Carthagenea, Honduras, &c., and is used here as an ingredient in chocolate, to which it gives a peculiar flavour.

To VA'NISH, *v. a.* [*vanesco*, Lat.] to disappear; to come to nought; to be lost.

VA'NITY, *s.* [*vanité*, Fr., *vanitas*, Lat.] emptiness; inanity; uncertainty; fruitless desire or endeavour; falsehood; vain pursuit; an object of petty pride; ostentation.

To VA'NQUISH, *v. a.* [*vaincre*, Fr.] to conquer, to subdue, confute, overcome.

VA'NQUISHER, *s.* a conqueror; a subduer.

VA'NTAGE, *s.* [from advantage] gain; superiority, opportunity.

VA'NTBRASS, *s.* [*avant-bras*, Fr.] armour for the arm.

VA'PID, *a.* [*vapidus*, Lat.] dead or flat, applied to liquors; palled; spiritless; mawkish.

VAPI'DITY, or VA'PIDNESS, *s.* [from *vapidus*, Lat.] deadness; flatness; mawkishness.

VA'PORARY, *s.* [*vaporarium*, from *vapor* an exhalation, Lat.] a stove or hot-house; a stew or bagnio. Among physicians, a decoction of herbs poured hot into a vessel, so that the patient sitting over it may receive the fumes.

VAPORA'TION, *s.* [*vaporatio*. from *vapor* an exhalation, Lat.] the act of emitting fumes or vapours.

VAPORI'FEROUS, *a.* [from *vapor* an exhalation, and *fero* to carry, Lat.] producing or causing vapours.

VA'POROUS, *a.* [*vaporeux*, Fr.] full of vapours; fumy; full of vain imaginations; windy; flatulent.

VA'POUR, *s.* [*vapor*, Lat., *vapeur*, Fr.] the small particles of a fluid, which being separated by heat, ascend into the air; a wind; a steam; a fume; a vain imagination. In the plural, a disease caused by flatulencies; disordered or hypochondriacal affections in women, synonymous to the spleen in men.

To VA'POUR, *v. n.* [*vaporo*, from *vapor* an exhalation Lat.] to fly off in fume. Figuratively, to bully or brag. Actively, to effuse or scatter in fumes or vapour.

VA'RIABLE, *a.* [Fr., *variabilis*, from *vario* to diversify Lat.] changeable; not long the same; inconstant; fickle mutable.

VA'RIABLENESS, *s.* changeableness; levity; inconstancy; mutability.

VA'RIABLY, *ad.* changeably; uncertainly.

VA'RIANCE, *s.* [from VARY] difference; discord; dissension; disagreement. In law, an alteration of something formerly laid in a plea.

VARIA'TION, *s.* [Fr., *variatio*, from *vario* to diversify, Lat.] change; difference; mutation. *Variation of the compass*, deviation of the magnetic needle from the true north. SYNON. Successive changes in the same subject, make *variation*; a multitude of different objects form *variety*. Thus we say, *variation* of time; *variety* of colours.

VA'RICOUS, *a.* [*varicosus*, Lat.] diseased with dilatation.

To VA'RIEGATE, *v. a.* (from *variegatus*, School Lat.] to stain with different colours; to diversify.

VA'RIEGATED, *a.* streaked or diversified with different colours.

VARIEGA'TION, *s.* the quality of being beautified or diversified with several colours.

VARI'ETY, *s.* [*variété*, Fr., *varietas*, from *vario* to diversify, Lat.] change, intermixture of different things; difference; variation; diversity.

VARIFORM, *a.* [from *varius* divers, and *forma* form, Lat.] being of divers shapes or forms.

VA'RIOUS, *a.* [*varius*, Lat.] different; changeable; unlike each other; marked with different colours; numerous; manifold.

VA'RIOUSLY, *ad.* differently.

VA'RIOUSNESS, *s.* diversity; changeableness.

VA'RLET, *s.* [*varlet*, old Fr.] anciently a servant, but at present used as a term of reproach, to convey the idea of a worthless person; a scoundrel; a rascal.

VA'RNISH, *s.* [*vernis*, Fr., *vernix*, Lat.] matter laid on wood, metal, &c., to make them shine. Figuratively, a cover or palliation of a crime, &c.

To VA'RNISH, *v. a.* [*vernir*, Fr.] to cover with something shining; to conceal a defect with something ornamental or rhetorical; to palliate.

VA'RNISHER, *s.* one whose trade is to varnish; a disguiser; an adorner.

To VA'RY, *v. a.* [*vario*, Lat., *varier*, Fr.] to change; to make of different kinds; to diversify. Neuterly, to be changeable; to appear in different forms; to be different from each other; to alter; to deviate; to be at variance.

VA'SCULAR, *a.* [from *vasculum*, Lat.] full of vessel.

VASCULI'FEROUS, *a.* [from *vasculum* a vessel, and *fero* to bear, Lat.] in botany, an epithet given to those plants which have, besides the common calyx, a peculiar vessel to contain the seed.

VASE, *s.* [*vase*, Fr., *vas*, Lat.] a vessel; generally applied to one designed for show rather than use.

VA'SSAL, *s.* [*vassal*, Fr., *vassallo*, Ital.] one holding by the will of a superior; a subject or dependant; a servant subject to the will of another. A slave.

VA'SSALAGE, *s.* [*vasselage*, Fr.] the state of being subject to the will of another; dependence; subjection.

VAST, *a.* [*vaste*, Fr., *vastus*, Lat.] great or large; generally applied to any thing enormously great.

VA'STLY, *ad.* largely; greatly.

VA'STNESS, *s.* enormous greatness; immensity.

VAT, or FAT, *s.* [*vat*, Belg. *fat*, Sax.] a vessel for holding wine, beer, &c., in the time of their preparation.

VA'TICIDE, *s.* [from *vates* a prophet, and *cædo* to kill, Lat.] a murderer of prophets.

To VATICINATE, *v. n.* [*vaticinor*, from *vates* a prophet, Lat.] to prophesy.

VATICINA'TION, *s.* [*vaticinatio*, from *vates* a prophet, Lat.] the act of prophesying, divining, and foretelling.

VA'VASOUR, *s.* [*vavaseur*, Fr.] anciently, a person next in rank to a baron; one subject to a superior lord, but who has others holding under him.

VAULT, *s.* [*voulte*, Fr., *volta*, Ital.] a continued arch; a cellar, so called, because arched generally on the top; a cave; a cavern; a repository for the dead under the church. A leap, from *voltiger*, Fr.

To VAULT, *v. a.* [*vouter*, Fr.] to arch, or shape like an arch; to cover with an arch. Neuterly, to leap, jump, or shew postures, from *voltiger*, Fr., *volteggiare*, Ital.

VA'ULTED, *a.* arched; concave.

VAU'LTER, *s.* a leaper; a jumper; a tumbler.

To VAUNT, *v. a.* [*vanter*, Fr.] to boast; to display in an ostentatious manner; to brag; to swagger. Neuterly, to talk with ostentation; to make vain show; to boast.

VAUNT, *s.* a brag or boast.

VAU'NTER, *s.* a boaster; a man given to vain ostentation.

VAU'NTINGLY, *ad.* boastingly; braggingly.

UBERLINGEN, a free and imperial city of Suabia, in W. Furstenburg. The inhabitants carry on a great trade in corn, which they send to Swisserland; and not far hence are very famous baths. It is seated on a high rock, near the lake of Constance, 12 miles N. of Constance. Lat. 47. 50. N., long. 9. 10. E.

U'BERTY, *s.* [from *uber* fatness, Lat.] fertility; abundance.

U'BEROUS, *a.* [from *uber* fatness, Lat.] plentiful; fertile.

UBICA'TION, or UBIE'TY, *s.* [from *ubi* where, Lat.] residence or situation in a place.

UBIQUITA'RIAN, *s.* [from *ubique* every where, Lat.] one who holds that Christ's body is every where present.

UBI'QUITARY, *a.* [from *ubique*, Lat.] omnipresent.

UBI'QUITY, *s.* [*ubiquité*, Fr.] omnipresence.

U'DDER, *s.* [*uder*, Sax. and Belg.] the dug of a cow or other large beast.

U'DDERED, *a.* furnished with udders.

VEAL, (*veel s.* [*veel.* a calf, old Fr.] the flesh of a calf.

VE'CTION, or VECTITA'TION, *s.* [from *vectito* to carry, Lat.] the act of carrying or being carried.

To VEER, *v. n* [*virer*, old Fr.] to turn about. Actively, to let out; to turn; to change.

VE'GETABLE, *s.* [*végétable*, Fr.] an organized body, consisting of various parts, taking in its nourishment usually by a root, and increasing its dimensions by growth; a plant.

VE'GETABLE, *a.* [*vegetabilis*, Lat.] having the nature of a plant; belonging to a plant.

To VE'GETATE, *v. n.* [*vegeto*, Lat.] to grow; to shoot out.

VEGETA'TION, *s.* [*végétation*, Fr.] growth; increase of bulk, parts, and dimensions, applied to trees, plants, shrubs, &c.

VE'GETATIVE, *s.* [*végétatif*, Fr.] producing growth, or causing to grow.

VEGE'TE, *a.* [*végétus*, Lat.] vigorous; active; sprightly.

VE'HEMENCE, or VE'HEMENCY, *s.* [*véhémence*, Fr., *vehementia*, Lat.] violence; ardour; vigour.

VE'HEMENT, *a.* [*véhément*, Fr., *vehemens*, Lat.] violent; eager; fervent; forcible; ardent.

VE'HEMENTLY, *ad.* forcibly; pathetically.

VE'HICLE, *s.* [*vehicule*, Fr., *vehiculum*, from *veho* to carry, Lat.] that in which any thing is carried, conveyed, or used as a means of washing down any thing to be swallowed.

To VEIL, *v. a.* [*velo*, Lat., see VAIL] to cover the face with any thing; to cover or hide.

VEIL, *s.* [*velum*, Lat.] a cover used to conceal the face; a cover, or disguise.

VEIN, *s.* [*veine*, Fr., *vena*, Lat.] a vessel which conveys the blood from the arteries back to the heart; a hollow or cavity; the course of metal or mineral in a mine; tendency, or turn of mind; the time when any inclination is strongest; humour, or temper; current; streak, variegation, as the *veins* of marble.

VEI'NED, or VE'INY, *a.* full of veins; streaked; variegated.

VELLE'ITY, *s.* [*velléité*, Fr.] the lowest degree of desire.

To VE'LLICATE, *v. a.* [*vellico*, Lat.] to twitch; to pluck; to stimulate.

VELLICA'TION, *s.* [*vellicatio*, from *vellico* to twitch, Lat.] a twitching. Plurally, among physicians, certain convulsions that affect the fibres of the muscles.

VE'LLUM, *s.* [*velin*, Fr.] the skin of a calf dressed for writing; the finest sort of parchment.

VELO'CITY, *s.* [*vélocité*, Fr. *velocitas*, from *velox* swift, Lat.] speed; quickness of speech; swiftness.

VE'LVET, *s.* [*veluto*, Ital.] a kind of silk manufacture with a short pile or fur upon it. Adjectively, made of velvet; soft; delicate.

VE'LVETLEAF, *s.* in botany, the avatera. The English species is also called sea-tree mellow.

VE'NAL, *a.* [Fr., *venalis*, from *veneo* to be sold, Lat.] capable of being bought or purchased; mercenary; prostitute; contained in the veins.

VE'NALITY, *s.* [*vénalité*, Fr.] a disposition that renders a person ready to flatter, or agree to any thing to gain; prostitution; mercenariness

VENA'TION, *s.* [from *venor* to hunt Lat.] the exercise or practice of hunting.

To VEND, *v. a.* [from *vendo*, Lat.] to sell, to offer for sale.

VENDEE', *s.* in law, the person to whom any thing is sold.

VE'NDER, *s.* [*vendeur*, Fr.] in law, a seller.

VE'NDIBLE, *a.* [*vendibilis*, from *vendo* to sell, Lat.] saleable; marketable.

VENDI'TION, *s. venditio*, from *vendo* to sell, Lat.] the act of selling or disposing of any commodity; a sale.

VENEE'RING, *s.* among joiners, the laying thin slices of wood over others of less value; a kind of inlaying, or marquetry.

VENE'FICIAL, *a.* [from *venenum* poison, and *facio* to make, Lat.] acting by poison; bewitching.

VE'NEMOUS, *a.* [from *venenum* poison, Lat.] full of poison; poisonous.

VENENI'FEROUS, *a.* [from *venenum* poison, and *fero* to bear, Lat.] bearing poison.

VE'NERABLE, *a.* [Fr., *venerabilis*, from *veneror* to venerate, Lat.] to be regarded with awe or reverence.

VE'NERABLY, *ad.* in a manner that excites reverence.

To VE'NERATE, *v. a.* [*vénérer*, Fr., *veneror*, Lat.] to regard with awe or reverence.

VENERA'TION, *s.* [*veneratio*, from *veneror* to venerate, Lat.] great respect; reverence.

VENE'REAL, *a.* [*venereus*, from *Venus*, the goddess of love, Lat.] relating to love. Consisting of copper, called *venus* by chemists.

VENE'REOUS, *a.* [*venereus*, from *Venus*, the goddess of love, Lat.] libidinous; lustful.

VE'NERY, *s.* [*vénérie*, Fr.] hunting; lasciviousness.

VENESE'CTION, *s.* [from *vena* a vein, and *seco* to cut, Lat.] the act of letting blood.

To VENGE, *v. a.* [*venger*, Fr.] to punish; to avenge. Seldom used.

VE'NGEANCE, *s.* [*vengeance*, Fr.] punishment, or penal retribution; avengement, *To do with a vengeance*, is *to do with vehemence.*

VE'NGEFUL, *a.* vindictive; retributive.

VE'NIABLE, or VE'NIAL, *a.* [from *venia* pardon, Lat.] pardonable; permitted, or allowed; excusable.

VE'NICE, the republic of, a country of Italy, which comprehends fourteen provinces, namely, the Dogado, the Paduano, the Vicentino, the Veronese, the Bresciano, the Bergamasco, the Cremasco, the Polesino di Rovigo, the Marca-Trevigiano, the Feltrino, the Bellunese, the Cadorino-Friuli, and Istria. The government of the republic of Venice is aristocratic, for none can have any share in it but the nobles. The chief magistrate has the title of Doge, and is elected by a plurality of voices, and keeps his dignity for life. His office is to give audience to all ambassadors; to marry the Adriatic sea in the name of the republic, on Holy Thursday; to preside in all assemblies of the state; to have an eye over all the members of the magistracy; and to nominate to all the benefices annexed to the church of St. Mark. On the other hand, he is to determine nothing without the consent of the council; he is not to open any letter addressed to the republic, or that comes from the republic; he is not to receive any present; he is not to leave the city without permission of the states; he is not to choose an assistant; and he is never to resign his dignity. In short, he is a prisoner in the city, and out of it he is no more than a private person. As to religion, the Venetians are Roman Catholics, and yet they tolerate the Greeks, Turks, Persians, but not the Protestants. The head of the clergy is the Patriarch of Venice, who must be a noble Venetian, and is elected by the senate. In times of peace, the Venetians generally keep an army of 16,000 regular troops, and 10,000 militia. On the sea they have always a small fleet, composed of a few men-of-war, frigates, and galleys.——Such *was* the state of Venice, during her independence; but in 1798 this country was overrun by the French, and afterwards ceded mostly to the House of Austria. However, the war of 1805 brought it again under the dominion of France, and it was included in Buonaparte's kingdom of Italy. Since which it has been added to Austria again, 1815.

VE'NICE, the capital of the above republic, is one of the most considerable places in the world. It is the see of a patriarch, and the seat of an university. According to the historians, Venice stands on 72 small islands in the gulf of Venice. As there is no passing through this city in carriages, the inhabitants make use of a kind of boats called gondolas. There are above 500 bridges over the canals, the most famous of which is that called Rialto. It is built of white marble, and has but one arch, in which its principal beauty consists, and is 90 feet from one extremity to the other. There are 150 palaces, the finest of which is that of the Doge, fronting St. Mark's Place. The cathedral church is that of St. Mark, in which they pretend to keep the body of St. Mark the Evangelist. It is gloomy within, but its walls are of marble; and the pillars of the front incrusted with jasper and porphyry. There is also a library, in which are a number of Greek manuscripts, but none of them above 500 years old. Here are about 170,000 inhabitants. Venice is 212 miles N. of Rome, and 300 N. by W. of Naples. Lat. 45. 27. N., long. 12. 8. E.

VE'NISON, (*vénzon*) *s.* [*vénaison*, Fr., from *venor* to hunt, Lat.] the flesh of deer; game or beasts of chase.

VE'NOM, *s.* [*vénin*, Fr.] poison.

VE'NOMOUS, *a.* poisonous; mischievous; malignant

VE'NOMOUSLY, *ad.* poisonously; malignantly.

VE'NOMOUSNESS, *s.* poisonousness; malignity.

VE'NOUS, *a.* [*venosus*, from *vena* a vein, Lat.] full of veins.

VENT, *s.* [*fente*, Fr.] a small aperture or hole, by which any vapour transpires; passage from secrecy to public notice; passage; discharge. Sale, from *vente*. Fr.

To VENT, *v. a.* [*venter*, Fr.] to let out at a small hole or aperture; to give way to, or free from restraint; to utter, to publish; to sell; to carry to sale.

VE'NTER, *s.* [Lat.] in anatomy, any cavity of the body, but particularly the abdomen. In law, a womb, or mother.

VE'NTIDUCT, *s.* [from *ventus* the wind, and *ductus* a passage, Lat.] a passage for the wind.

To VE'NTILATE, *v. a.* [*ventilo*, from *ventus* the wind, Lat.] to fan with wind; to winnow; to examine or discuss any controverted point.

VENTILA'TION, *s.* [*ventilatio*, from *ventus* the wind, Lat.] the act of fanning, or gathering wind; the act of winnowing corn; refrigeration.

VENTILA'TOR, *s.* [from *ventus* the wind, Lat.] an instrument invented by the Rev. Dr. Hale, to extract foul, and to supply fresh air.

VENTO'SITY, *s.* [*ventosus*, from *ventus* the wind, Lat. windiness.

VE'NTRICLE, *s.* [*ventricule*, Fr., *ventriculus*, from *venter* the belly, Lat.] the stomach; any small cavity, particularly those of the heart.

VENTRI'LOQUIST, *s.* [from *venter* the belly, and *loquor* to speak, Lat.] one who speaks in such a manner that the sound seems to issue from his belly.

VE'NTURE, *s.* [*aventure*, Fr.] hazard; an undertaking of chance and danger; hap; chance; a stake. *At a venture*, at hazard; without consideration or premeditation.

To VE'NTURE, *v. n.* to dare; to run a hazard. Used with *at*, *on*, or *upon*, to engage in an attempt without any prospect or certainty of security. Actively, to expose to hazard; to put or send on a venture.

VE'NTURER, *s.* one who ventures.

VE'NTURESOME, *a.* bold; daring.

VE'NTURESOMELY, *ad.* in a bold or daring manner.

VE'NTUROUS, *a.* fearless; daring; bold; apt to run hazards.

VE'NUS, *s.* [Lat.] in the Copernican system, is one of the inferior planets, and the second in order from the sun. To the naked eye she is the most beautiful and splendid of all the celestial bodies, being sometimes so bright as to cast a faint shadow of an object, and not uncommonly seen in the day-time. She moves round the sun in an orbit very nearly circular, the diameter of which is about 136 millions of miles, in 224d. 16h. 41m. 32 2-5ths. called her tropical revolution; but her sideral, anomalistic, and synodic periods are, 224d. 16h. 19m. 12 7-10th. 224d. 17h. 4m. 28 1-5ths. and 583d. 22h. 7m. 6s. respectively. Her magnitude is nearly equal to the earth's. She turns round her axis, according to Mr. Schroeter, in about 23h. 21m. her year containing 230 19-21sts. of such days. The inclination of her orbit to the ecliptic, or her greatest heliocentric latitude, is 30° 23′ 20″; but her greatest possible geocentric latitude, on account of her nearness to the earth, amounts to 90½° being greatest of all in those inferior conjunctions that happen when the planet is 90° from her nodes, the earth being at the same time in her perihelion. The place of her descending node at the time of her transit over the sun's disk in 1761, was found to be in 14° 31′ 52″ of Gemini; and at the transit of 1769, 14° 35′ 36″ of the same sign; from which it appears, that her nodes have an annual motion of about 28″; but M. de la Lande, from probably more accurate elements, has fixed it at 31″. The place of her aphelion, anno 1750, was in 8° 13′ of Aquarius, having a progressive motion of about 4° 10′ in 100 years. The eccentricity of her orbit is 51 out of 10,000, of those parts into which the earth's distance from the sun is supposed to be divided, and the equation of her orbit 48′ 30″. When viewed through a telescope, she is rarely seen to shine with a full face, but her phases and changes are just like those of the moon, being increasing, decreasing, horned, gibbous, &c., her illuminated part being constantly turned towards the sun, or directed towards the east when she is a morning star, and towards the west when an evening star. This planet, on account of her moving in an orbit between the sun and the earth, is never seen in opposition to the former, and never recedes from him more than 47¾° called her greatest possible elongation. In her inferior semicircle she appears to move contrary to the order of the signs; the length of which retrogradation is from 42 to 44 days, according to her situation with respect to her perihelion or aphelion at the time; the quantity of the arc moved in both cases amounting to about 16°. Mr. Schroeter has discovered inequalities on her surface similar to our mountains, and also that she is favoured with a twilight for some time after the sun sets to any particular part of her globe, and before he rises to the same; from which an indisputable argument of her having an atmosphere is deduced. See Phil. Trans. 1795. She sometimes, in her inferior conjunction, transits, or passes over the sun, like a round black spot, eclipsing a part of his disk visible to the naked eye. But this appearance is so very rare, (sometimes not once, and never more than twice, in a hundred years,) and of so great utility in determining the solar parallax, that it has engaged the curiosity and attention of most astronomers of the last century. Several were sent to various parts of the globe to observe those famous ones of 1761 and 1769; the result of which was that the sun's parallax is about 8¾″. If Venus moved in an orbit round the sun coincident with the plane of the earth's orbit, she would traverse the solar disk every synodic revolution; but this not being the case, she can only cross it in two opposite points called her nodes, very near either of which (not more than 1¾°) she must necessarily be, at the time of her inferior conjunction, for such a phenomenon to take place; so that we need not wonder at the great variety of such appearances.—There will only happen three such phenomena before the year 2004 inclusive; the times of which we will note down, together with the distance of the planet's and sun's centres at the middle of the transit, as deduced from Dr. Halley's periods, corrected from accurate observations upon the two last transits. The first of these will take place at the ascending node on the 9th of December, 1874; the middle of which will be at about 4h. 6m. in the morning, the planet being then 13′ 2″ to the north of the sun's centre; the second also happens at the ascending node on the 6th of December, 1882; the middle being at about 5h. 13m. in the evening, the planet having then 12′ south latitude. The third and last we shall note happens at the descending node on the 8th of June, 2004, the middle being at about 6h. 30m. in the morning, and the distance of the centres 9′ 9″, the planet being to the south. Her apparent diameter at the time of her transit, is so large as to take almost 20′ in entering her whole body on the sun's disk; being found to be about 58″. The longest duration of a central transit of Venus at both nodes is 7h. 56m. according to Dr. Halley. In the heathen mythology, the goddess of love and beauty. In chemistry, copper metal. In heraldry, the green colour in the arms of sovereign princes.

VERA'CITY, *s.* [*véracité*, Fr., from *verax*, Lat.] truth; consistency of words with facts; or consistency of deeds with words.

VERB, *s.* [*verbe*, Fr., *verbum*, Lat.] a part of speech signifying existence, with action or passion.

VE'RBAL, *a.* [Fr., *verbalis*, from *verbum* a word, Lat.] spoken, opposed to written; oral; consisting only in words; literal, or having word for word.

VERBA'LITY, *s.* mere bare words.

VERBA'TIM, *ad.* [Lat.] word for word.

To VE'RBERATE, *v. a.* [*verbero*, Lat.] to beat or strike.

VERBERA'TION, *s.* [*verberatio*, Lat. *verbération*, Fr.] the act of beating or striking; blows; beating.

VERBO'SE, *a* [*verbosus*, from *verbum* a word, Lat.] abounding or tedious with words; prolix; wordy.

VERBO'SITY, *s.* [*verbosité*, Fr.] exuberance of words; much prattle.

VE'RDANT, *a.* [*viridans*, Lat.] green.

VE'RDEGREASE or VE'RDEGRISE, *s.* [*vert de gris*, Fr.] a green poisonous substance made of the rust of copper, or brass, used by painters as a green colour.

VERDE'LLO, *s.* a touchstone for trying metals.

VE'RDERER, or VE'RDEROR, *s.* [*verdier*, Fr.] a judicial officer of the king's forest.

VE'RDICT, *s.* [from *verum* true, and *dictum* a word, Lat.] the determination of a jury on any cause; a decision judgment; opinion.

VE'RDITER, *s.* chalk made green.

VERDURE, *s.* (*verdure*, Fr.) green colour.

VE'RECUND, *a.* [*verecundus*, Lat.] modest; bashful.

VERGE, *s.* [*verge*, Fr., *verga*, Lat.] a rod, or something in that form, carried before a person in office. The brink, edge, or utmost border; from *vergo*, Lat. In law, the compass about the king's court, bounding the jurisdiction of the lord's steward, and the corner of the king's house.

To VERGE, *v. n.* [*vergo*, Lat.] to tend or bend downwards, used with *towards*.

VE'RGER, *s.* a tipstaff to a judge; an officer who carries a rod tipt with silver before a bishop, a dean, &c.

VERI'DICAL, *a.* [from *verus* true, and *dico* to speak, Lat.] speaking truth.

To VERI'FICATE, *v. a.* [from *verus* true, and *facio* to make, Lat.] to prove a thing to be true.

VERIFICA'TION, *s.* [*vérification*, Fr.] the act of proving a thing, or making good an assertion.

VE'RIFIER, *s.* one who assures a thing to be true.

To VE'RIFY, *v. n.* [*vérifier*, Fr.] to prove true or justify.

VE'RILY, *ad.* in truth; indeed; assuredly; certainly.

VERISI'MILAR, or VERISI'MILOUS, *a.* [from *verus* true, and *similis* like, Lat.] probable; likely. "*Verisimilous*—reasons." *White.*

VERISIMI'LITUDE, or VERISIMI'LITY, *s.* [from *verus* true, and *similis* like, Lat.] probability; likelihood; resemblance of truth.

VE'RITY, *s.* [*vérité*, Fr., *veritas*, from *verus* true, Lat.] truth; consonance to the reality of things.

VE'RJUICE, *s.* [*verjus*, Fr.] the juice of unripe grapes, or crab apples.

VERMICE'LLI, *s.* [Ital.] long slender pieces like small worms, made with flour, eggs, cheese, sugar, and saffron, and used in soups.

VERMI'CULAR, *a.* [from *vermis* a worm, Lat.] acting like a worm; continued from one part of the body to the other.

VERMI'CULATED, *a.* [*vermiculatus*, from *vermis* a worm, Lat.] inlaid; wrought with chequer-work, or pieces of various colours.

VERMICULA'TION, *s.* [from *vermis* a worm, Lat.] the breeding of worms. Continuation of motion from one part to another. In physic, a griping of the guts occasioned by worms.

VE'RMICULE, *s.* [*vermiculus*, from *vermis* a worm, Lat.] a little worm.

VERMI'CULOUS, *a.* [*vermiculosus*, from *vermis* a worm, Lat.] full of grubs.

VE'RMIFORM, *a.* [from *vermis* a worm, and *forma* form, Lat.] shaped like a worm.

VE'RMIFUGE, *s.* [from *vermis* a worm, and *fugio* to flee, Lat.] a medicine that destroys or expels worms.

VERMI'LION, *s.* [*vermillon*, Fr.] a lively, brisk, red colour.

VE'RMIN, *s.* [*vermine*, from *vermis* a worm, Lat.] a collective name including all kinds of little animals or insects which are hurtful or troublesome to men, beasts, fruits, &c., as worms, flies, lice, fleas, caterpillars, rats, mice, &c.

VERMI'PAROUS, *a.* [from *vermis* a worm, and *pario* to bring forth, Lat.] breeding vermin.

VERMI'VOROUS, *a.* [from *vermis* a worm, and *voro* to devour, Lat.] devouring or feeding on worms.

VERMONT, one of the United States of America. It is seated in the back settlements. The inhabitants and farmers of this state were emigrants from New Hampshire and New York. Vermont was erected into a state in April 1782.

VERNA'CULAR, *a.* [*vernaculus*, from *verna* a slave born in the house, Lat.] of one's own country; natural; native.

VE'RNAL, *a.* [*vernus*, from *ver* the spring, Lat.] belonging to the spring. *Vernal equinox*, in astronomy, is the time when the sun crosses the equinoctial line in the spring, about the 21st of March, making the nights and days of an equal length.

VE'RNALGRASS, *s.* in botany, a species of anthoxanthum. It goes also by the name of spring-grass.

VERNI'DITY, *s.* [*vernilitas*, from *verna* a slave born in the house, Lat.] servile flattering behaviour.

VERO'NA, a large, ancient, and famous town of Italy, in the republic of Venice, and capital of the Veronese, with an academy. The streets are neither clean nor straight; but there is a handsome place called the Piazza-d'Armi, in which is a marble statue, representing the republic of Venice. The bishop and governor of the town have superb palaces, but not so magnificent as that of the count Maffei. The townhouse and the opera-house are fine buildings; but the most remarkable structure in this city is the ancient amphitheatre built by the Romans, in which there are 44 rows of seats, or benches of white marble, which will conveniently hold about 25,000 persons. It is seated on the river Adige, on which they transport merchandise to Venice. This river divides it into two parts, which communicate by two handsome bridges. It is 17 miles N. E. of Mantua, and 62 S. W. of Venice. Lat. 45. 26. N., long. 11. 24. E.

VERO'NICA, *s.* a portrait of the face of our Saviour on a handkerchief.

VE'RREL, FE'RRULE, *s.* a ferrule; a little brass or iron ring, fixed round the end of a cane, or handle of a tool.

VERSAI'LLES, a town in the department of Seine and Oise, 12 miles S. W. of Paris. Louis XIV. built a magnificent palace here, which was the usual residence of the kings of France. The gardens, with the park, are 5 miles in circumference, and surrounded by walls.

VE'RSATILE, *a.* [from *verso* to turn often, Lat.] changeable; variable; mutable; easily applied to a new task; that may be turned round.

VERSE, *s. vers*, Fr., *versus*, from *verto* to turn, Lat.] a line consisting of a certain succession of sounds, and a number of syllables. A section, or a paragraph of a book, from *verset*, Fr., poetry.

To be VE'RSED, *v. n.* [from *versor*, Lat.] to be skilled in, or acquainted with.

VERSIFICA'TION, *s.* [Fr., from *versus* a verse, and *facio* to make, Lat.] the act or practice of making verses.

VE'RSIFIER, *s.* one that makes verses; a paltry rhymer.

To VE'RSIFY, *v. n.* [*versifier*, from *versus* a verse, and *facio* to make, Lat.] to make verses. Actively, to relate in verse.

VE'RSION, (*vérshon*) *s.* [Fr., *versio*, from *verto* to turn, Lat.] change; translation; change of direction.

VERT, *s.* [*vert*,] Fr.] any thing that bears a green leaf. In heraldry, a green colour.

VE'RTEBRAL, *a.* [from *vertebræ*, Lat.] relating to the joints of the spine.

VE'RTEBRE, *s.* [*vertebra*, Lat., in the plural *vertebræ*] a joint in the spine. Used in the plural for the backbone, consisting of 24 pieces.

VE'RTEX, *s.* [Lat.] the zenith or point over the head; the top of any thing.

VE'RTICAL, *a.* [*vertical*, Fr.] placed in the zenith, or over the head; placed perpendicular to the horizon.

VE'RTICALLY, *ad.* in the zenith.

VERTICI'LLATE, *a.* [*verticillatus*, from *verto* to turn, Lat.] in botany, an epithet given to those plants, whose flowers are intermixed with small leaves, growing in a kind of whorls about the joints of the stalks.

LONDON: PUBLISHED BY THOMAS KELLY, 17, PATERNOSTER ROW.

VERTI'CITY, *s.* [from *verto* to turn, Lat.] rotation; circumvolution; power of turning.

VERTI'GINOUS, *a.* [*vertiginosus*, from *verto* to turn, Lat.] giddy; rotatory.

VE'RTIGO, *s.* [Lat.] giddiness, or a disease wherein objects, though fixed, appear to turn round, attended with a fear of falling, and dimness of sight; a dizziness.

VE'RVAIN, *s.* [*verveine*, Fr., *verbena*, Lat.] a plant called also simpler's joy.

VE'RY, *a.* [*vray*, or *vrai*, Fr., *verus*, Lat.] true; real; the same, or identical. It is used to denote things emphatically, or eminently; as, "In a seeing age the *very* knowledge of former times passes but for ignorance in a better dress." *South.* Adverbially, in a great degree.

VE'SICA, *s.* [Lat.] in anatomy, a bladder; any membranous substance in which a fluid is contained.

To **VE'SICATE**, *v. a.* [from *vesica* a blister, Lat.] to blister.

VE'SICATORY, *s.* [from *vesica* a blister, Lat.] a medicine which raises blisters in the skin.

VE'SICLE, (*vésikl*) *s.* [from *vesica* a blister, Lat.] a little bladder.

VE'SPER, *s.* [Lat.] the evening star; the evening.

VE'SPERS, *s.* [from *vesper*, Lat.] in the Roman church, evening prayers.

VESPERTI'LIO, *s.* a name of the bat, as it appears only in the evening.

VE'SSEL, *s.* [*vaselle*, Fr.] any thing in which liquors, or other things, are put; a part of an animal body which contains any particular fluid; any vehicle by which things are conveyed on the water.

VE'SSETS, *s.* a kind of cloth.

VESSI'CNON, *s.* among horsemen, a windgall or soft swelling on the inside and outside of a horse's hoof.

VEST, *s.* [*veste*, Fr., *vestis*, Lat.] a garment.

To **VEST**, *v. a.* [*vestio*, Lat.] to dress; to make possessor of; to put into possession.

VE'STAL, *s.* [from *vestalis*, Lat.] a virgin consecrated to *Vesta*. Figuratively, a pure virgin.

VE'STIBULE, *s.* [*vestibulum*, Lat.] the porch or first entrance of a house.

VE'STIGE, *s.* [*vestige*, Fr., *vestigium*, Lat.] a footstep or mark, by which any thing may be traced.

VE'STMENT, *s.* *vestimentum*, Lat.] a garment.

VE'STRY, *s.* [*vestiaire*, Fr., *vestiarium*, Lat.] a room in a church, wherein a minister puts on his surplice, or stays till it is time to perform his functions; an assembly of the heads of the parish. *Vestry Clerk* is an officer who keeps the accounts of the parish.

VE'STURE, *s.* [*vestura*, Ital.] a garment or robe; dress.

VESUVIUS, a large volcano of Naples, in Italy. Seven or eight dreadful eruptions are reckoned to have happened before the reign of Augustus, and about 14 since his time, which have done considerable damage to the adjacent country, besides the dreadful earthquakes occasioned by its subterraneous fires. The last eruption took place in 1805, in which it is said 20,000 persons perished. It is 7 miles S. E. of Naples. Lat. 40. 52. N., long. 14. 30. E.

VETCH, *s.* [*vicia*, Lat.] chick-peas; a kind of pulse; tares.

VE'TCHCAP, *s.* among botanists, a kind of thong.

VE'TCHY, *a.* made of vetches; abounding in vetches.

VE'TERAN, *a.* [*veteranus*, from *vetus* old, Lat.] long practised in war; long experienced.

VE'TERAN, *s.* [*veteranus*, from *vetus* old, Lat.] an old soldier; one long experienced or practised in any thing.

VE'TERINARY, *s.* a name applied to medicines administered in diseases of cattle.

To **VEX**, *v. a.* [*vexo*, Lat.] to make uneasy or angry; to torment; to harass; to disturb.

VEXA'TION, *s.* [Fr. from *vexo* to vex, Lat.] the act of troubling, or state of being troubled; the cause of trouble or uneasiness.

VEXA'TIOUS, *a.* afflictive; troublesome; teasing.

VEXA'TIOUSLY, *ad.* troublesomely; uneasily.

VEXA'TIOUSNESS, *s.* troublesomeness; uneasiness.

VE'XER, *s.* one who vexes.

U'FFCULME, a town of Devonshire, 5 miles S. W. of Wellington, with a market on Wednesday.

U'GLINESS, *s.* deformity; the quality of being disagreeable to the sight, or void of beauty; moral depravity.

U'GLY, *a.* deformed; offensive to the sight; void of beauty.

VI'AL, *s.* [*phiala*, Gr.] a small bottle.

VI'AND, *s.* [*viande*, Fr.] meat dressed.

VIA'TKA, a town of Russia, capital of a government of the same name, seated on the river Viatka, 100 miles N. of Casan. Lat. 57. 25. N., long. 54. 15. E.

VIA'TICUM, *s.* [Lat.] provisions for a journey. In the Romish church, the last office performed to fit a person for death.

To **VI'BRATE**, *v. a.* [*vibro*, Lat.] to brandish, or move to and fro with a quick motion; to make to quiver. Neuterly, to play up and down, or to and fro, alternately; to quiver; to swing.

VIBRA'TION, *s.* [*vibration*, Fr.] the act of moving to and fro, or upwards and downwards, alternately.

VI'CAR, *s.* [*vicaire*, Fr., from *vix* the turn or place of another, Lat.] one who possesses an appropriated or impropriated benefice; one who performs the duty of another.

VI'CARAGE, *s.* the cure or benefice of a vicar.

VICA'RIOUS, *a.* [*vicarius*, from *vix* the turn or place of another, Lat.] deputed; delegated; acting by commission.

VI'CARSHIP, *s.* the office of a vicar.

VICE, *s.* [*vice*, Fr., *vitium*, Lat.] an action contrary to the laws of virtue; a fault; the fool, or punchinello of old shows. A kind of small iron press used in holding any thing fast, and moving by screws, from *vijis*, Belg. Gripe; grasp. *Vice*, in composition, is derived from the Latin, and signifies one who acts instead of a superior, or is the second in command; as, *Vice Chancellor*, one who governs an university under the chancellor.

VICEGE'RENT, *s.* a deputy; a lieutenant.

VI'CENARY, *a.* [from *viceni* twenty, Lat.] belonging to twenty.

VICE'NZA, a large and flourishing town of Italy, in the republic of Venice, and capital of Vicentino, with a bishop's see. It is adorned with several palaces, and has a fine square, with piazzas under the houses. There are several other squares, and fine churches. Vicenza is, in general, an agreeable place. There is an academy, whose members meet in the Olympic theatre, a masterpiece of workmanship by Palladio. It is seated between the rivers Bachiglione and Rerone, and two mountains, in a fertile plain, 13 miles N. W. of Padua, 31 W. of Venice, and 135 N. of Rome. Lat. 45. 26. N., long. 11. 43. E.

VI'CEROY, *s.* [*viceroi*, Fr.] one who governs in place of a king with regal authority.

VICERO'YALTY, *s.* the dignity of a viceroy.

VICI'NITY, *s.* [*vicinitas*, from *vicinus* near, Lat.] nearness; neighbourhood.

VI'CIOUS, (*vishious*) *a.* committing actions contrary to virtue; addicted to vice.

VI'CIOUSNESS, (*viciousness*) *s.* wickedness; faultiness.

VICI'SSITUDE, *s.* [Fr., *vicissitudo*, from *vicissim* by turns, Lat.] regular change, wherein things return in succession; revolution.

VI'CTIM, *s.* [*victime*, Fr., *victima*, Lat.] a sacrifice; something slain in sacrifice; something destroyed.

VI'CTOR, *s.* [Lat. It is observed that this word is generally followed by *over* or *at*, and rarely by *of*] a conqueror; one who gains the advantage in any contest.

VICTO'RIOUS, *a.* [*victorieux*, Fr.] having obtained conquest, or the advantage; producing or betokening conquest.

VICTO'RIOUSLY, *ad.* successively; triumphantly.

VICTO'RIOUSNESS, *s.* the state or quality of being victorious.

VI'CTORY, *s.* [*victoria*, from *vinco* to conquer, Lat.] conquest; success in any contest; triumph.

VI'CTRESS, *s.* a female who conquers.

To VI'CTUAL, (*vitl*) *v. a.* to furnish with provisions.

VI'CTUALS, (*vitlz*) *s.* [*victuailles*, Fr.] meat; food; sustenance.

VI'CTUALLER, (*vitler*) *s.* a publican; one who furnishes or provides provisions; a ship that carries provisions for a fleet.

VI'CUGNA, *s.* in zoology, a kind of camel sheep found in South America.

VI'DAME, *s.* in France, the judge of a bishop's secular jurisdiction.

VIDE'LICET, *ad.* [Lat.] to wit; that is; usually written contractedly thus, *viz.*

VIDU'ITY, *s.* [*viduitas*, from *vidua* a widow, Lat.] widowhood; the state of a woman who has buried her husband.

To VIE, *v. a.* (the etymology uncertain) to shew or practise in opposition or competition. Neuterly, to contest for superiority. To emulate, followed by *with*.

VIE'NNA, the capital of the circle of Austria, in Germany, and of the whole Austrian empire, where the emperor resides. The city itself is not large, and contains about 60,000 inhabitants, being limited by a very strong fortification; but the suburbs and town together are said to contain above 300,000. The streets, in general, are narrow, and in part crooked, and the houses built high; but some of the public buildings are magnificent. No houses without the walls are allowed to be built nearer the glacis than 600 yards; so that there is a circular field of that breadth all round the town, which has a beautiful and salutary effect. Vienna contains 50 churches or chapels, and 21 convents. Provisions are brought here in great plenty and variety. Here is a sort of harbour on the Danube, where there are magazines of naval stores; and ships have been fitted out to serve on that river against the Turks. The manufactures of this city are numerous, and the trade extensive. Vienna is seated at the place where the river Vien falls into the Danube. This capital was twice ineffectually besieged by the Turks, viz., in 1589, and 1683, in which latter year the siege was raised by John Sobieski, the king of Poland, who totally defeated the Turkish army before the walls of this place; but in the present century, it has been twice taken by the French; first, on Nov. 12, 1805, without opposition; and again on May 13, 1809, after a short resistance. Here a congress was assembled to discuss the articles of the treaty of Paris, 1814, 1815. Latitude of the observatory of Vienna, 48° 12′ 36″ N., long. 16° 21′ 54″ E. from Greenwich.

VIENNE, a very ancient and considerable city in the department of Isere. It is seated on the left bank of the Rhone, over which it had formerly a good bridge, of which only some piers remain, that render the navigation dangerous. Its commerce consists in wines, silk, and cutlery, which last is highly esteemed. Near Vienne, on the banks of the Rhone, are produced the excellent wines of Cote-Rotie, in a soil where the grape, as the name imports, is almost parched up by the sun; and, a little further to the left, are grown the famous hermitage wines, so called, because a hermit had his grotto there. Vienne is 15 miles S. of Lyons, and 265 S. E. of Paris. Lat. 45. 31. N., long. 4. 55. E.

To VIEW, (*vew*) *v. a.* [from *veo*, Fr.] to survey, or look on by way of examination or curiosity; to look at; to see.

VIEW, (*vew*) *s.* a prospect; sight; survey; the reach of sight; appearance or show; exhibition, or display to the mind; intention or design; prospect of interest. SYNON. *View* and *prospect*, in my opinion, differ in this; that the former implies a sight more extensive than the latter.

VI'GIL, *s.* [*vigile*, Fr., *vigilia*, Lat.] a watch, or devotion paid to saints while other persons are generally at rest; the fast kept before a holiday.

VI'GILANCE, or VI'GILANCY, *s.* [Fr., from *vigilo* to watch, Lat.] forbearance of sleep; watchfulness.

VI'GILANT, *a.* [Fr., from *vigilo* to watch, Lat.] watchful; circumspect; attentive.

VI'GILANTLY, *ad.* watchfully; circumspectly.

VIGNE'TTE, *s.* [Fr.] the flourish or ornament placed at the beginning of a book, preface, or dedication, usually printed upon the sheet after the letter-press has been worked off.

VI'GO, a town of Spain, in Galicia, with a good harbour, seated on the Atlantic Ocean, 12 miles N. N. W. of Tay, and 260 W. N. W. of Madrid. Latitude 42. 13. N., longitude 8. 33. W.

VI'GOROUS, *a.* [*vigoreux*, Fr., from *vigeo* to be strong, Lat.] full of strength and life; stout; lively; strong; energetic.

VI'GOROUSLY, *ad.* forcibly; without weakness.

VI'GOROUSNESS, *s.* force; strength.

VI'GOUR, *s.* [from *vigeo* to be strong, Lat.] strength, force, or power of body or mind; energy.

VILE, *a.* [*vil*, Fr., *vilis*, Lat.] base; mean; despicable; wicked; sordid; worthless. SYNON. Uselessness, and little or no value, make a thing *vile*. Defect and loss of merit, render it *bad*. A *vile* man is contemptible; a *bad* man is condemnable. In speaking of useful things, as stuffs, linen, &c., the word *vile* rises on that of *bad*.

VI'LELY, *ad.* basely; meanly; shamefully.

VI'LENESS, *s.* meanness; baseness; wickedness.

To VI'LIFY, *v. a.* to debase; to defame, or endeavour to make contemptible.

VILL, *s.* [*ville*, Fr., *villa*, Lat.] a village, or a small collection of houses. Little in use.

VI'LLA, *s.* [Lat.] a country-seat.

VI'LLAGE, *s.* [*village*, Fr.] a small collection of houses in the country, less than a town.

VI'LLAGER, *s.* an inhabitant of a village.

VILLAIN, *s.* [*vilain*, Fr.] a bondman, or servant; one who holds of another by base tenure; a wicked and base wretch.

VI'LLANAGE, *s.* the state of a villain; base servitude. Infamy; baseness.

To VI'LLANIZE, *v. a.* to debase; to degrade; to defame.

VI'LLANOUS, *a.* base; vile; wicked; sorry; used sometimes to heighten the idea of any thing low and base.

VI'LLANOUSLY, *ad.* wickedly; basely.

VI'LLANY, *s.* wickedness; baseness; depravity.

VI'LLI, *s.* [Lat.] in anatomy, are the same as fibres and

VIENNA.

in botany, small hairs like the grain of plush or shag, with which, as a kind of excrescence, some trees to abound.

VI'LLOUS, *a.* [*villosus*, from *villus* hair, Lat.] rough; shaggy.

VIMI'NEOUS, *a.* [from *vimen* a twig, Lat.] made of twigs.

VI'NCENT, ST., one of the Caribbee islands, in America, about 20 miles long, and as much broad. It was ceded to the English in 1763. Lat. 13. 10. N., long. 61. 26. W.

VI'NCIBLE, *a.* [*vincibilis*, from *vinco* to conquer, Lat.] conquerable; that may be overcome.

VI'NCTURE, *s.* [*vinctura*, from *vincio* to bind, Lat.] a binding.

VI'NCULUM, *s.* [Lat.] in mathematics, is a character in form of a line or stroke drawn over a factor, divisor, or dividend, when compounded of several letters or quantities, to connect them, and shew they are to be multiplied or divided, &c., together by the other term. Thus, $\overline{d \times a+b}-c$, shews that d is to be multiplied into $a+b-c$.

To VI'NDICATE, *v. a.* [*vindico*, Lat.] to justify from any charge or accusation effectually; to revenge; to avenge.

VINDICA'TION, *s.* [*vindication*, Fr., *vindicatio*, Lat.] defence; apology; justification; assertion.

VINDI'CATIVE, or VINDI'CTIVE, *a.* given to revenge; revengeful.

VINDICA'TOR, *s.* one who justifies from a charge or accusation; a defender; an assertor.

VINDI'CTIVENESS, *s.* revengefulness.

VINE, *s.* [*vinea*, Lat.] the plant which bears the grape.

VI'NEFRETTER, *s.* a worm that eats vine leaves.

VI'NEGAR, *s.* [*vinaigre*, Fr.] wine or other liquors grown sour; any thing sour.

VI'NEYARD, *s.* [*wingeard*, Sax.] a ground planted with vines.

VI'NOUS, *a.* [from *vinum* wine, Lat.] having the qualities of or resembling wines.

VI'NTAGE, *s.* the season for making wine; produce of wine for the year.

VI'NTAGER, *s.* one who gathers the vintage.

VI'NTNER, *s.* [from *vinum* wine, Lat.] one who sells wine; a tavern-keeper.

VI'OL, *s.* *violle*, [Fr., *viola*, Ital.] a stringed instrument of music.

VIOLA'CEOUS, *a.* [*violaceus*, Lat.] resembling violets.

To VI'OLATE, *v. a.* [*violo*, Lat.] to injure or hurt; to infringe; to break any thing venerable; to injure by irreverence; to ravish; to deflour.

VIOLA'TION, *s.* [*violatio*, Lat.] infringement, or injury of something sacred; a rape; the act of deflouring.

VIOLA'TOR, *s.* [*violator*, Lat.] one who infringes or injures something sacred; a ravisher.

VI'OLENCE, *s.* [*violence*, Fr., *violentia*, Lat.] force; unjust application of strength; assault; murder; vehemence; outrage; injury; ravishment.

VI'OLENT, *a.* [*violent*, Fr., *violentus*, Lat.] forcible; acting with force or great strength; produced by force; not natural; not voluntary; murderous.

VI'OLENTLY, *ad.* forcibly; vehemently.

VI'OLET, *s.* [*violette*, Fr.] a plant with a polypetalous, anomalous flower, somewhat resembling the butterfly-shaped flower; for its two upper petals represent the standard, the two side ones the wings; but the lower one, which ends in a tail, resembles the iris. Out of the empalement arises the pointal, which becomes a three-cornered fruit opening into three parts, and full of roundish seeds. There are nine species, according to Miller.

VI'OLET, *a.* purple.

VIOLI'N, *s.* [*violin*, Fr.] a fiddle; a musical instrument well known.

VIOLONCE'LLO, *s.* [Ital.] a small bass violin, half the size of a common bass violin, and its strings half as thick, and half as long.

VI'PER, *s.* [*vipère*, Fr. *vipera*, Lat.] a poisonous reptile of the serpent kind; any thing mischievous.

VI'PEROUS, *a.* [*vipereus*, Lat.] belonging to a viper.

VI'PERGRASS, *s.* a plant, called also viper's bugloss.

VIRA'GO, *s.* [Lat.] a female warrior; a masculine woman.

VI'RELAY, *s.* [*virelay*, or *virelai*, Fr.] a sort of little ancient French poem, that consisted only of two rhymes and short verses with stops.

VI'RENT, *a.* [*virens*, Lat.] green; not faded.

VIRGE, *s.* [*virga*, Lat.] a dean's mace.

VI'RGIN, *s.* [*virgo*, Lat.] a maid; a woman who has had no carnal commerce with man; any thing not used or soiled. A sign of the zodiac, which the sun enters in August.

VI'RGIN, *a.* maidenly; belonging to a virgin.

VI'RGINAL, *s.* (generally used in the plural) a musical instrument, so called because used by young ladies.

VIRGI'NIA, one of the United States of North America, bounded on the S. by North Carolina; on the W. by Kentucky; on the N. W. by the Ohio; on the N. by Pennsylvania and Maryland; and on the E. by Maryland, the Chesapeak, and the Atlantic. It is about 300 miles from E. to W. and 180 from N. to S. The principal rivers are James, York, Rappahannoc, Potomac, Roanoke, and Kanhaway Great and Little, all of which are full of convenient and safe harbours. The richest lands lie near the branches of the rivers, and abound with various sorts of timber, surprisingly large. The principal produce of Virginia is tobacco, wheat, and Indian corn; but the culture of tobacco has much declined of late, in favour of that of wheat. Virginia is divided into 82 counties, and has but few towns of consequence; the principal are Williamsburgh, Norfolk, Alexandria, and Richmond. The number of inhabitants is about 800,000. They have manufactures of cloth, iron, and lead; but agriculture is the principal employment.

VIRGI'NITY, *s.* [*virginité*, Fr., *virginitas*, from *virgo* a virgin, Lat.] the state of a woman that has not known man.

VIRI'DITY, *s.* [from *viridis* green, Lat.] greenness.

VI'RILE, *a.* [*viril*, Fr., *virilis*, from *vir* a man, Lat.] belonging to or becoming a man.

VIRI'LITY, *s.* [*virilité*, Fr., *virilitas*, from *vir* a man, Lat.] manhood; power of procreation.

VI'RTUAL, [*virtuel*, Fr.] having the efficacy, though not the sensible or material part.

VI'RTUALLY, *ad.* in effect, though not materially.

VI'RTUE, *s.* [*virtus*, Lat.] a habit of acting agreeably to the rules of morality, which improves and perfects the possessor; moral goodness; moral excellence; a medicinal quality or efficacy; power; excellence; the third order of angels in the celestial hierarchy. *Cardinal virtues*, among moralists, are prudence, temperance, justice, and fortitude.

Virtue which parleys is near a Surrender.

As in fortified places besieged by an enemy, and well provided to hold out, the valiant soldiery, who are resolutely bent to defend it, scorn to treat or capitulate with the enemy, but receive their honourable offers with contempt and disdain; so when virtue, the fortress of the soul, (which ought to be defended with the utmost obstinacy) is attacked by bold assailants, they who are resolutely bent to defend it, will hearken to no terms, but will repulse dishonourable offers with indignation. And when once a woman lends a listening ear to offers though never so high, as to the sur-

render of her chastity, it is odds if she do not surrender it upon very low ones in the upshot.

VI'RTUELESS, *a.* wanting virtue; deprived of virtue; not having efficacy.

VIRTUO'SO, *s.* [Ital.] a man skilled in antique and natural curiosities, painting, statuary, and architecture; a person employed in quaint and curious, rather than useful, studies.

VI'RTUOUS, *a.* [*virtuosus*, from *virtus* virtue, Lat.] morally good; chaste; efficacious; having medicinal qualities.

VI'RTUOUSLY, *ad.* in a virtuous manner; according to the rules of virtue.

VI'RTUOUSNESS, *s.* the state or character of being virtuous.

VI'RULENCE, or VI'RULENCY, *s.* acrimony of temper; malignity; bitterness; mental poison.

VI'RULENT, *a.* [*virulentus*, from *virus* poison, Lat.] poisonous; venomous. Poisoned in mind; bitter; malignant.

VI'RULENTLY, *ad.* malignantly; with bitterness.

VIS-A-VIS, *s.* [Fr.] a narrow coach containing only two persons.

VI'SAGE, (*vizage*) *s.* [*visage*, Fr.] the countenance, face, or look.

VI'SCERA, *s.* [Lat.] the entrails or bowels.

VI'SCERAL, or VI'SCEROUS, *a.* relating to the bowels.

To VI'SCERATE *v. a.* [from *viscera* the bowels, Lat.] to embowel, to take out the bowels.

VI'SCID, *a.* [*viscidus*, Lat.] glutinous; tenacious.

VISCI'DITY, or VISCO'SITY, *s.* [*viscosité*, Fr.] clamminess; a gluish or sticking quality; glutinousness; tenacity; ripeness; glutinous substance.

VI'SCOUNT, (*vicount*) *s.* [*vicomte*, Fr.] an order or dignity next to an earl; it was an ancient title (*viz.* sheriff,) but a modern one as a dignity, being never mentioned as such before the reign of Henry VI.

VI'SCOUNTESS, (*vicountess*) *s.* the wife of a viscount.

VI'SCOUS, *a.* [*viscous*, Lat.] sticky; glutinous; tenacious.

VISHNEI-VOLOTCHOK, a town of Russia, in the government of Tver. It is seated on the river Zua, and is one of the imperial villages enfranchised by the late empress. It is remarkable for its canal, which, by uniting the Tvertza and the Masta, connects the inland navigation between the Caspian and the Baltic. The inhabitants, raised from the situation of slaves to that of freemen, seem to have shaken off their former indolence, and to be awakened to a sense of their commercial advantages. The town is divided into two regular streets. All the buildings are of wood, except the court of justice erected at the charge of the empress, and a few brick houses. It is 60 miles N. W. of Tver. Lat. 57. 23. N., long. 35. 0. E.

VISIBI'LITY, (*vizibility*) *s.* [*visibilité*, Fr., from *video* to see, Lat.] the quality of being seen; conspicuousness.

VI'SIBLE, (*vizible*) *s.* [Fr. *visibilis*, from *video* to see, Lat.] perceptible by the eye. Apparent; open; conspicuous.

VI'SIBLY, *vizibly*) *ad.* in such a manner as to be seen or perceived.

VI'SION, (*vizhon*) *s.* [Fr., *visio*, from *video* to see, Lat.] sight; the act or faculty of seeing; a supernatural appearance; spectre; phantom. SYNON. *Vision* passes inwardly in the mind, and is either supernatural, or only an action of the imagination, in which latter sense it is the same with *dream*; an *apparition* strikes the senses outwardly, and is supposed to be an external object.

VI'SIONARY, (*vizhonary*) *a.* imaginary; affected by phantoms, or imaginary impressions. Substantively, one whose imagination is disturbed.

To VI'SIT, (*vizit*) *v. a.* [*visiter*, Fr., *visito*, from *video* to see, Lat.] to go to see. In Scripture, to send good or evil in reward or punishment. To take a survey or inspection of, as a bishop.

VI'SIT, (*vizit*) *s.* [*visite*, Fr.] the act of going to see another.

VISITA'TION, (*vizitáshon*) *s.* [Fr., from *video* to see, Lat.] the act of visiting; objects of visits; the survey or inspection performed by a bishop in his diocess, to examine into the state of the church; any calamity afflicting a nation; a communication of divine love.

VI'SITOR, (*vizitor*) *s.* [*visiteur*, Fr.] one who comes to see another; one appointed to visit a monastery or religious house; one who relieves the evils of any society; an occasional judge.

VI'SOR, *s.* [though written likewise *visard*, *visor*, *vizard*, and *visor*, Johnson prefers *visor*, because both nearest to *visus*, Lat., and concurring with *visage*, a kindred word *visière*, Fr.] a mask used to disfigure or disguise.

VI'STA, *s.* [Ital.] a view, or prospect through a wood &c.; an avenue.

VI'SUAL, (*vizual*) *a.* [*visuel*, Fr.] used in sight; belonging to or conducive to sight.

VI'TAL, *a.* [*vitalis*, from *vita* life, Lat.] contributing to, necessary to, or containing life; being the seat of life; essential.

VITA'LITY, *s.* [*vitalitas*, from *vita* life, Lat.] the property or power of subsisting in life.

VI'TALLY, *ad.* in such manner as to give life.

VI'TALS, *s.* (without a singular) parts necessary or essential to life.

To VI'TIATE, (*vishiate*) *v. a.* [*vitio*, from *vitium* vice, Lat.] to corrupt, debase, or spoil.

VITIA'TION, (*vishiáshon*) *s.* the act of debasing, spoiling, or deflowering; depravation; corruption.

To VITILI'TIGATE, *v. n.* [from *vitiosus* vicious, and *litigo* to contend, Lat.] to detract; to cavil; to contend in law.

VI'TIOUS, *a.* See VICIOUS.

VI'TREOUS, *a.* [from *vitrum* glass, Lat.] glass; resembling glass; consisting of glass.

VITRIFICA'TION, *s.* [Fr., from *vitrum* glass, and *facio* to make, Lat.] the act of turning any thing to glass by the force of fire.

To VI'TRIFY, *v. a.* [*vitrifier*, Fr., from *vitrum* glass, and *facio* to make, Lat.] to turn to glass. Neuterly, to become glass.

VI'TRIOL, *s.* [*vitriol*, Fr.] a kind of mineral salt.

VI'TRIOLATED, *part.* in chemistry, impregnated with vitriol.

VITRIO'LIC, or VITRIO'LOUS, *a.* [*vitriolique*, Fr.] resembling vitriol; containing vitriol.

VI'TULINE, *a.* [from *vitulus* a calf, Lat.] of, or belonging to, a calf.

VITUPERA'TION, *s.* [from *vitupero* to blame, Lat.] blame; censure.

VIVA'CIOUS, (*viváshious*) *a.* [*vivax*, from *vivo* to live, Lat.] long-lived; sprightly; active; gay; lively.

VIVA'CIOUSNESS, (*viváshiousness*) or VIVA'CITY, *s.* [*vivacité*, Fr., *vivacitas*, from *vivo* to live, Lat.] sprightliness; liveliness; briskness; longevity.

VI'VENCY, *s.* [from *vivo* to live, Lat.] manner of supporting or continuing life, or vegetation.

VIVES, *s.* [Fr.] a distemper among horses, much like the strangles; with this difference, that for the most part the strangles happens to colts and young horses while they are at grass, by feeding with their heads downwards; by which means the swelling inclines more to the jaws; but the *vives*

happens to horses at any age or time, and is more particularly situated in the glands and kernels under the ears.

VI'VID, *a.* [*vividus*, from *vivo* to live, Lat.] lively; quick; striking.

VI'VIDLY, *ad.* with quickness; with strength.

VI'VIDNESS, *s.* liveliness; briskness; vigour.

To VI'VIFICATE, *v. a.* [from *vivus* alive, and *facio* to make, Lat.] to quicken or give life. In chemistry, to recover from such a change of form as seems to destroy the essential properties.

VIVIFICA'TION, *s.* [*vivification*, Fr.] the act of enlivening or quickening.

To VI'VIFY, *v. a.* [*vivifier*, Fr.] to quicken or enliven; to animate.

VIVI'PAROUS, *a.* [from *vivus* alive, and *pario* to bring forth, Lat.] bringing forth its young alive; opposed to *oviparous*. In botany, applied to stems or stalks producing bulbs that are capable of vegetation. In toothwort, and star of Bethlehem, they are found at the base of the leaves; in small bistort, on the lower part of the spike; in some species of garlic, at the origin of the rundle of flowers; and on the spikes of some of the grasses, as in the cat's-tail canary.

VI'XEN, *s.* [Skinner derives it from *bitin*, and that from *bitchin*, a snarling bitch] a woman who is both subtle and abusive; a froward child.

VIZ, [the contraction of *videlicet*, Lat.] to wit; that is.

VI'ZARD, *s.* See VISOR.

VI'ZIER, *s.* properly *wazir*; the prime minister of the Turkish empire.

U'KRAIN, a large country of Europe, lying on the borders of Turkey in Europe, Poland, Russia, and Little Tartary. Its name properly signifies a *frontier*. But the whole of the Ukrain, on both sides of the Dnieper, now belongs to Russia, and forms a part of the government of Ekaterinoslav. The principal town is Kiof. Lat. 20. 27. N., long. 30. 27. E.

U'LCER, *s.* [*ulcere*, Fr., *ulcus*, Lat.] in surgery, a solution of the soft parts of the animal, together with the skin, produced by some internal cause, an inflammation, abscess, or acrimonious humour; a sore of some continuance; not a new wound.

To U'LCERATE, *v. a.* [*ulcero*, from *ulcus* an ulcer, Lat.] to affect with sores or ulcers.

ULCERA'TION, *s.* Fr., *ulceratio*, from *ulcus* an ulcer, Lat.] the act of breaking out in sores or ulcers; ulcers; sore.

U'LCEROUS, *a.* [*ulcerosus*, from *ulcus* an ulcer, Lat.] belonging to or full of sores or ulcers.

ULI'GINOUS, (*g* soft) *a.* [*uliginosus*, from *uligo* mud, Lat.] slimy, muddy.

U'LLAGE, *s.* in gauging, so much of a cask, or other vessel, as it wants of being full.

ULM, an imperial town of Suabia in Germany. The inhabitants are protestants, and carry on a great trade. There is a good college in this city; and in the cathedral, which is a very lofty structure, are 60 copper vessels full of water, ready for the extinguishing of fire. There is a handsome bridge over the Danube, which greatly favours the trade of the inhabitants in linen, fustians, hardware, and wool. The elector of Bavaria became master of it in 1702, by a stratagem; but in 1704, the French being vanquished at the battle of Aochestet, the Bavarians surrendered it by capitulation. Here the Austrian general Mack, with an army of 33,000 men, capitulated to the French emperor Napoleon, without a battle, on the 20th of October, 1805, and were sent prisoners into France. Ulm is 47 miles S. E. of Stutgard. Lat. 41. 24. N., long. 9. 53. E.

U'LSTER, a province of Ireland, having St George's Channel on the E., the Northern Ocean on the N., the Atlantic Ocean on the W., Leinster on the S., and Connaught on the S. W. It is about 1.6 miles long, and 100 broad. Ulster abounds with lakes, and is generally fertile.

ULTE'RIOR, *a.* [Lat.] farther.

U'LTIMATE, *a.* [from *ultimus* last, Lat.] intended as an end; last in a train of consequences; final; last.

U'LTIMATELY, *ad.* in the last consequence.

U'LTRAMARINE, *a.* [from *ultra* beyond, and *mare* the sea, Lat.] from beyond sea; being beyond sea; foreign; transmarine.

U'LTRAMARINE, *s.* among painters, the finest sort of blue colour, produced from the calcination of *lapis lazuli*.

ULTRO'NEOUS, *a.* [from *ultra*, Lat.] spontaneous; voluntary.

U'LVERSTON, called by the country people *OUSTON*, a town of Lancashire, in the hundred of Furness. This town is the port of Furness, and fits out ships for the coasting trade. The principal inns are kept by the guides, who regularly pass to and from Lancaster three times a week. It is seated at the bottom of immense hills, between the branches of the Duddon, near its mouth, 18 miles N. N.W. of Lancaster, and 260 N. N. W. of London. Market on Thursday. Pop. 7741.

ULULA'TION, *s.* [from *ululo*, Lat.] the act of howling like a dog or wolf.

UMBELLI'FEROUS, *a.* in botany, applied to those plants that are gathered into umbels or rundles. See RUNDLE.

U'MBELS, *s.* among botanists, the round tufts or heads of certain plants, set thick together, and all of the same height.

U'MBER, or U'MBRE, *s.* a kind of dry dusky-coloured earth, which, diluted with water, serves to make a dark brown colour, called a hair colour. A fish.

UMBI'LICAL, *a.* [from *umbilicus* the navel, Lat.] pertaining to the navel.

U'MBRAGE, *s.* [from *umbra* a shadow, Lat.] a shade; a skreen of trees; a shadow; resentment; offence; suspicion of injury.

UMBRA'GEOUS, *s.* [*ombragieux*, Fr.] shady; yielding shade.

UMBRA'GEOUSNESS, *s.* shadiness.

UMBRE'LLA, *s.* [from *umbra* a shadow, Lat.] a skreen from the sun or rain; a fan; a shade.

U'MPIRAGE, *s.* the power of deciding a controversy; the power of an umpire; arbitration.

U'MPIRE, *s.* [derived by Minshew and Skinner from *un père* a father, Fr.] an arbitrator; one chosen to decide a dispute.

UN, in composition, implies negation, contrariety, and dissolution, or the not being so and so, together with the destroying of something already done. Before adjectives, it signifies, not, or a negation of their quality; and before verbs, it implies, that something is denied or destroyed which has been done or said before. This particle is borrowed from the Goths and Saxons, who used it in the same sense; and is almost placed at will before an adjective or verb. All the instances of this kind of composition it is thought unnecessary to insert; but we have collected a number sufficient to explain it.

UNABA'SHED, *a.* not confounded; not ashamed.

UNA'BLE, *a.* wanting ability; weak; impotent.

UNABSO'LVED, *a.* not freed; not acquitted.

UNACCE'PTABLE, *a.* unpleasing; disagreeable; not welcome.

UNACCE'PTED, *a.* not received

UNACCO'UNTABLE, *a.* inexplicable; unreasonable; not to be accounted for; irregular; not to be controlled.

UNACCO'UNTABLENESS, *s.* unreasonableness; intricacy.

UNACCOU'NTABLY, *a.* strangely.

UNACCU'STOMED, *a.* not used; not habituated; unusual.

UNACQUAI'NTED, *a.* ignorant; not knowing.

UNA'CTIVE, *a.* idle; sluggish; without employment; not brisk; not busy; having no efficacy.

UNADVI'SED, *a.* rash; without thinking or deliberating; imprudent; indiscreet.

UNAFFE'CTED, *a.* free from affectation; real; natural; open; candid; sincere; not mentally touched.

UNAFFE'CTEDLY, *ad.* really; without any attempt to produce false appearances.

UNAFFE'CTING, *a.* not interesting; not touching the passions; not pathetic.

UNAI'DED, *a.* unassisted; not helped.

UNA'LIENABLE, *a.* not to be made over to another; not transferable.

UNA'LTERABLE, *a.* fixed; settled; not to be altered; unchangeable; immutable.

UNA'LTERABLY, *ad.* unchangeably; immutably.

UNA'LTERED, *a.* not changed; unchangeable.

UNA'MIABLE, *a.* disagreeable; not to be desired.

UNANI'MITY, *s.* [*unanimité*, Fr., from *unus* one, and *anima* mind, Lat.] concord; agreement; conformity, or union of sentiments.

UNA'NIMOUS, *a.* of one mind; agreeing in opinion.

UNA'NIMOUSLY, *ad.* with one mind.

UNA'NSWERABLE, *a.* that cannot be denied or answered; not to be refuted.

UNA'NSWERED, *a.* not confuted; not opposed by a reply.

UNAPPRO'ACHABLE, *a.* not to be come near; inaccessible.

UNA'RMED, *a.* without defence, or armour; disarmed.

UNA'SKED, *a.* not required; not sought.

UNASSI'STED, *a.* not helped.

UNATTAI'NABLE, *a.* not to be come at, or obtained.

UNATTE'MPTED, *a.* never tried at; not essayed.

UNATTE'NDED, *a.* having no attendants; unaccompanied, forsaken.

UNAVOI'DABLE, *a.* not to be prevented; inevitable.

UNAVOI'DABLY, *ad.* inevitably.

UNAWA'RE, or UNAWA'RES, *ad.* unexpected; not looked for; suddenly.

To UNBA'R, *v. a.* to remove the bolt of a door; to unbolt.

UNBECO'MING, *a.* not consistent with decency and good manners; indecorous; indecent; unsuitable.

UNBELIE'F, *s.* incredulity; irreligion.

UNBELIE'VER, *s.* an infidel; one that denies the truth of the Christian religion either in theory or practice.

UNBELIE'VING, *a.* difficult to be convinced; incredulous; diffident; infidel.

To UNBE'ND, *v. a.* to loosen or slacken; to relax; to remit; to ease; to refresh the mind. *To unbend a cable*, is, among mariners, to take it from the anchor.

UNBENE'VOLENT, *a.* unfriendly; unkind.

UNBEWAI'LED, *a.* lamented.

UNBI'ASSED, *a.* unprejudiced; impartial.

UNBI'D, or UNBI'DDEN, *a.* not desired; uninvited; spontaneous; uncommanded.

UNBLA'MEABLE, *a.* innocent; irreproachable; inculpable.

UNBLA'MEABLY, *ad.* without taint or fault.

UNBO'RN, *a.* not yet born; future.

To UNBO'LT, *v. a.* to set open; to unbar.

To UNBO'SOM, *v. n.* to lay open one's mind; to disclose.

UNBOU'ND, *a.* loose; wanting a cover, used of books.

UNBOU'NDED, *a.* unrestrained; having no bounds; unlimited; infinite; interminable.

UNBU'RIED, *a.* not interred; not honoured with the rites of funeral.

To UNBU'TTON, *v. a.* to loose any thing buttoned.

UNCANO'NICAL, *a.* not agreeing with the canons of the church.

To UNCA'SE, *v. a.* to take out of a case; to skin; to flay.

UNCE'RTAIN, *a.* [*incertain*, Fr.] doubtful. Unsettled.

UNCE'RTAINTY, *s.* doubtfulness; contingency; something unknown.

UNCHA'NGEABLE, *a.* immutable.

UNCHA'NGEABLY, *ad.* without change.

UNCHA'RITABLE, *a.* void of charity.

UNCHA'RITABLY, *ad.* in a manner contrary to charity.

UNCHA'STE, *a.* lewd; libidinous; not continent.

U'NCIAL, (*únshial*) *a.* an epithet given by antiquaries to certain large-sized letters, anciently used in inscriptions and epitaphs.

UNCI'RCUMCISED, *a.* not circumcised.

UNCIRCUMCI'SION, *s.* omission of circumcision. State of not being circumcised.

UNCI'VIL, *a.* [Fr., from *in*, a negative particle, and *civilis* civil, Lat.] unpolite; not agreeable to the rules of complaisance.

U'NCLE, (*únkl*) *s.* [*oncle*, Fr.] the father or mother's brother.

UNCLE'AN, (*unkléen*) *a.* foul; lecherous; polluted.

UNCLE'ANNESS, *s.* want of cleanliness; lewdness; incontinence.

UNCLO'UDED, *a.* free from clouds; not obscured.

UNCO'MFORTABLE, *a.* affording no comfort; gloomy; melancholy.

UNCO'MMON, *a.* not usual; not frequent.

UNCONCE'RNED, *a.* having no interest; not anxious.

UNCONDE'MNED, *a.* not condemned.

UNCONNE'CTED, *a.* not coherent; lax; loose; vague.

UNCO'NSCIOUS, *a.* having no mental perception; unacquainted; unknowing.

UNCONSU'MED, *a.* not wasted; not destroyed by any wasting power.

UNCONVE'RTED, *a.* not persuaded of the truth, or not conformed to the rules of Christianity.

To UNCO'VER, *v. a.* to strip of a covering; to deprive of clothes; to strip off the roof; to shew openly.

UNCO'UTH, (*unkoóth*) *a.* [*uncuth*, Sax.] odd; strange; unusual; unaccustomed.

UNCO'UTHNESS, (*unkoóthness*) *s.* oddness; strangeness.

U'NCTION, (*únkshon*) *s.* [*onction*, Fr.] the act of anointing, or rubbing with oil or other fatty matter. In matters of religion, it is used for the characters conferred on sacred things, by anointing them with oil. The Hebrews anointed both their kings and high priests at the ceremony of their inauguration. The *unction* of kings is supposed to be a ceremony introduced very lately among Christian princes. In the ancient Christian church, unction always accompanied baptism and confirmation. *Extreme unction*, or anointing persons in the article of death, was also practised by the ancient Christians, in compliance with the precept of St. James, chap. v. 14. And the Romish church have advanced it to the dignity of a sacrament.

U'NCTUOUS, *a.* [*onctueux*, Fr.] fat; clammy; oily.

UNCU'LTIVATED, *a.* [from *in*, a negative particle, and *colo* to cultivate, Lat.] untilled; not improved; unpolite; not civilized; not instructed.

UNCU'STOMED, *a.* not having paid the duties to the king.

UNDAU'NTED, *a.* not frightened; firm; resolute.

UNDAU'NTEDNESS, *s.* intrepidity; courage.

UNDECAGON, *s.* [from *undecim* eleven, Lat., and *gonè* an angle, Gr.] a figure of eleven sides and angles.

To UNDECEI'VE, *v. a.* to free from the influence of a fallacy.

UNDENI'ABLE, *a.* such as cannot be denied.

U'NDER, *prep.* [*undar*, Goth., *under*, Sax.] in a state of subjection to; beneath; below; in the state of; in a less degree than; with the show or appearance of; in a state of oppression or depression by; in a state of protection; in a state of subordination; for less than; attested by.

U'NDER, *ad.* in a state of subjection. Less, opposed to *over* or *more*. Inferior; subordinate; in the last sense it is generally used in composition.

UNDERBEA'RERS, *s.* in funerals, those that sustain the weight of the body, distinct from those who are bearers of ceremony, and only hold up the pall.

UNDERCLE'RK, *s.* a clerk under the principal clerk.

To UNDERGO', *v. a.* to suffer; to sustain; to pass through.

U'NDERHAND, *ad.* in a secret and clandestine manner.

U'NDERHAND, *a.* secret; clandestine.

U'NDERLING, *s.* an inferior agent; a mean person.

To UNDERMI'NE, *v. a.* to make hollow underneath; to circumvent; to supplant.

UNDERMI'NER, *s.* he that saps; a clandestine enemy.

U'NDERMOST, *a.* lowest in state, condition, or place.

UNDERNE'ATH, (*undernéeth*) *ad.* below; beneath.

U'NDERPLOT, *s.* in dramatic poetry, a by-plot, a subordinate intrigue; a clandestine scheme.

To UNDER-RA'TE, *v. a.* to undervalue.

To UNDERSE'LL, *v. a.* to sell for less than the worth; to defeat by selling cheaper.

UNDERSHE'RIFF, *s.* the deputy of the sheriff.

To UNDERSTA'ND, *v. a.* preter. *understood;* [*understandan*, Sax.] to have a perfect knowledge, or proper idea of; to comprehend or conceive. Neuterly, to be informed.

UNDERSTA'NDING, *s.* that power of the mind by which we arrive at a proper idea or judgment of things; knowledge; judgment; correspondence; skill; terms of communication.

To UNDERTA'KE, *v. a.* pret. *undertook*, part. pass. *undertaken;* to attempt; to engage in; to engage with; or attack. Neuterly, to assume any business or province; to venture; to promise or warrant, after *dare*.

UNDERTA'KER, *s.* a manager of some project or affair; a person who provides the necessaries for a burial.

UNDERTA'KING, *s.* a design formed; enterprise; attempt; engagement.

UNDERTRE'ASURER, *s.* an officer subordinate to the treasurer, who is to chest up the king's treasure, and see it carried to the treasury.

To UNDERVA'LUE, *v. a.* to value less than a thing is worth.

UNDERVA'LUER, *s.* one who esteems lightly.

UNDERWE'NT, the preter. of UNDERGO.

UNDERWALD, a canton of Switzerland, having Lucerne, and the Lake of the Four Cantons on the N., Uri on the E., Berne on the S., and Lucerne on the W. It is about 25 miles long, and 17 broad.

U'NDERWOOD, *s.* any wood that is not reckoned timber; coppice.

To UNDERWO'RK, *v. a.* to work cheaper; to labour less than enough; to supplant.

To UNDERWRI'TE, *v. a.* to write under something else.

UNDERWRI'TER, *s.* in commerce, one who undertakes to insure goods, ships, &c., for a stipulated premium.

UNDESE'RVED, *a.* not merited; not incurred by fault.

UNDESI'GNING, (*undesining*) *a.* well-meaning; honest; sincere; guileless.

UNDIA'PHANOUS, *a.* not pellucid; not transparent.

UNDI'SCIPLINED, *a.* not reduced to order; not trained; not taught.

UNDIVI'DED, *a.* unbroken; whole; not parted.

To UNDO', *v. a.* preter. *undid*, part. pass. *undone;* to ruin; to destroy; to loose; to unravel; to change.

UNDO'UBTEDLY, *ad.* without doubt.

U'NDRESS, *s.* a loose or negligent dress.

UNDU'E, *a.* not right; not agreeable to duty.

To U'NDULATE, *v. a.* [*undulo*, from *unda* a wave, Lat.] to make to roll like waves; to drive backward and forward. Neuterly, to play as waves in curls.

UNDULA'TION, *s* [*ondulation*, Fr.] a waving motion.

UNDU'TIFUL, or UNDU'TEOUS, *a.* disobedient; rebellious; behaving with irreverence; not performing duty.

UNDU'TIFULNESS, *s.* disobedience; behaviour inconsistent with the respect we owe our superiors or parents.

UNE'ASINESS, (*unéeziness*) *s.* inconvenience; trouble; disquiet; perplexity.

UNE'ASY, *a.* painful; disturbed; peevish.

UNE'QUAL, *a.* not equal; not even; disproportionate.

UNE'QUALLED, *a.* unparalleled; unrivalled in excellence.

UNE'RRING, *a.* committing no mistake; incapable of error.

UNE'VEN, *a.* not even; not level; not equal.

UNEXA'MPLED, *a.* not known by any precedent.

UNEXCE'PTIONABLE, (*unexsépshonable*) *a.* irreproachable; not liable to objection.

UNEXPE'CTED, *a.* not thought on; sudden; not provided against.

UNFAI'R, *a.* not honest; disingenuous.

UNFAI'THFUL, *a.* perfidious; treacherous; impious.

UNFEI'GNED, *a.* not feigned; not hypocritical; sincere.

UNFEI'GNEDLY, *ad.* without hypocrisy; sincerely.

To UNFOLD, *v. a.* to expand; to spread; to display; to open; to explain; to tell; discover; reveal.

UNFREQUE'NTED, *a.* rarely visited; rarely entered.

UNGO'DLINESS, *s.* wickedness; neglect of God.

UNGO'DLY, *a.* negligent of God and his laws; impious; wicked; irreligious.

U'NGUENT, *s.* [from *unguo* to anoint, Lat.] ointment.

UNHA'PPY, *a.* miserable; distressed; calamitous.

UNHO'LY, *a.* profane; impious; wicked.

UNHU'RT, *a.* free from harm.

U'NI, in composition, is borrowed from the Latin, and implies one, or single; as *unicorn* a beast with a single horn; from *unus* one, and *cornu* a horn, Lat.

U'NICORN, *s.* [from *unus* one, and *cornu* a horn, Lat.] a beast that has only one horn; likewise a bird.

U'NIFORM, *a.* [from *unus* one, and *forma* a form, Lat.] regular; even; having all forms alike.

U'NIFORM, *s.* dress peculiar to different corps of an army.

UNIFO'RMITY, *s.* [*uniformité*, Fr.] even tenor; conformity; agreement in all parts; the same shape and fashion.

U'NIFORMLY, *ad.* regularly; after one manner.

UNINFO'RMED, *a.* untaught; not instructed.

UNINHA'BITED, *a.* having no dwellers.

U'NION, *s.* [Fr., *unio*, from *unus* one, Lat.] the act of joining two or more, so as to make them one; concord; conjunction. In an ecclesiastical sense, it denotes a combining or consolidating two churches into one. In a more eminent sense, it signifies the act whereby the two separate governments of Great Britain and Ireland were incorporated into one, under the title of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, which was effected in the year 1801.

U'NISON, *s.* [from *unus* one, and *sonus* a sound, Lat.] a string that is in the same sound with another; a single unvaried note.

U'NIT, *s.* [*unitas*, from *unus* one, Lat.] one; that which has the first place in vulgar arithmetic.

UNITA'RIAN, *s.* a heretic who denies the unity of the Godhead in three Persons; a Socinian. The celebrated Dr. Samuel Clark published an Unitarian liturgy, which was first publicly read by the late Rev. Theophilus Lindsey, (who resigned the living at Catterick in Yorkshire) at Essex-chapel, who, with Dr. Disney, and Mr. Belsham, have officiated, as Unitarian Clergymen, at that place. Great attempts have recently been made to gain proselytes to Unitarianism; and an equal degree of vigilance has been exercised by the Trinitarians to resist such attempts. An act of parliament was however lately repealed which pressed hard upon the former, and the repeal of which has been ably animadverted upon by Dr. Burgess, the present bishop of St. David's.

To UNITE, *v. a.* [*unio*, from *unus* one, Lat.] to join so as to make one; to make to agree; to join. Neuterly, to concur; to coalesce; to grow into one.

UNITED PROVINCES, (the ci-devant), or *Holland*, are situated between 51. 20. and 53. 20. N. lat., and 3 and 7 degrees E. long., being about 139 miles in length, and nearly the same in breadth. This country was formerly divided into seven provinces, viz., Zealand, Holland, Utrecht, Guelderland including Zutphen, Overyssel, Friesland, and Groningen, exclusive of the islands Texel, Vlieland, Schelling, Ameland, &c., at the entrance of the Zuyder Zee. It has of late been divided into eight departments, (including Dutch Brabant,) each of which are subdivided into districts, and have their primary assemblies. They are as follow: 1. The department of the Scheldt and Meuse, comprehends the western part of Dutch Brabant, the islands in the southern part of the province of Holland, the whole of the province of Zealand, and Dutch Flanders. The chief town is Middleburgh, in the island of Walcheren. 2. The department of the Dommel, is composed of the eastern part of Dutch Brabant, the island of Betuwe formed by the Rhine and the Wahal, the island of Bommel formed by the Meuse and the Wahal, and a part of the south of Holland, as far north as Gorcum. The chief town is Bois-le-Duc. 3. The department of Delft, comprehends the greatest part of the middle of the province of Holland. The chief town is the Hague. 4. The department of Amstel, is composed of Amsterdam and its environs. The chief town is Amsterdam, on the river Amstel. 5. The department of the Texel, comprehends the north of the province of Holland, the districts of Haerlem and of Leyden, and the islands Texel, Vlieland, and Schelling. The chief town is Alkmaer. 6. The department of the Rhine, is composed of the country of Zutphen, the quarter of Wetuve, nearly the whole of the province of Utrecht, and part of the province of Holland. The chief town is Arnheim on the Rhine. 7. The department of Old-Yssel, comprehends the province of Over-Yssel, the northern part of Guelderland, and the middle of the country of Dreuth. The chief town is Zwoll. 8. The department of the Ems, is composed of the provinces of Friesland and Groningen. It has its name from its vicinity to the river Ems on the borders of Germany. The chief town is Leuwarden. The principal rivers of Holland, are, the Rhine, the Waal, the Yssel, the Leck, and the Maes. The soil of Holland is marshy, and a great part covered with water and ice in the winter; insomuch, that in the spring they are forced to drain off the water, in order that the land may be left dry. The air is gross and unhealthy, on account of the exhalations. The water is generally bad, and their fires are commonly made of peat, which they dig out of the spongy land. The numerous canals, which are cut to drain the land, are very commodious for travelling from one place to another in boats; and in winter they slide from one place to another with incredible swiftness, by means of skates, in which exercise the women are as skilful as the men. The inhabitants are robust, laborious, patient, free, open, affable, and pleasant in conversation. A Dutchman is naturally phlegmatic, and slow to anger; but when heated is not easily appeased. The principal virtue of this nation is frugality.—N. B. These provinces were lately united to the French empire. But at the close of the year 1813, a revolution took place, which re-established the prince of Orange, and gave him supreme authority as king of the Netherlands.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. See *America.*

UNITER, *s.* the person or thing that unites.

U'NITY, *s.* [*unitas*, from *unus* one, Lat.] the state of being but one; concord; conjunction; uniformity.

UNIVE'RSAL, *a.* [from *universus* all, Lat.] general; catholic; extending to all; total; whole; comprising all particulars.

UNIVERSA'LITY, *s.* [*universalité*, Fr.] not particularity; extension to the whole.

U'NIVERSE, *s.* [*univers*, Fr., from *universus* all, Lat.] the whole system of created being and things.

UNIVE'RSITY, *s.* [*université*, Fr., from *universus* all, Lat.] a collection of colleges, where all the liberal arts are taught.

UNI'VOCAL, *a.* [from *unus* one, and *vox* a voice, Lat.] having but one meaning; regular; certain; not equivocal.

UNJU'ST, *a.* [*injuste*, Fr., from *in*, a negative particle, and *justus* just, Lat.] iniquitous; contrary to justice.

To UNKE'NNEL, *v. a.* in hunting, to drive or force from a hole or retreat.

UNKI'ND, *a.* not benevolent; not favourable.

UNKI'NDNESS, *s.* malignity; ill-will.

UNKNO'WN, *a.* not known; greater than is imagined.

To UNLA'CE, *v. a.* to undo a lace. *To unlace a coney*, in carving, is to cut it up.

UNLA'WFUL, *a.* contrary to law; illegal.

UNLE'AVENED, *a.* not fermented, or leavened.

UNLE'SS, *conj.* except; if not.

UNLU'CKY, *a.* unfortunate; ill-omened; inauspicious.

UNME'RCIFUL, *a.* cruel; exorbitant; severe.

UNMI'NDFUL, *a.* not heedful; negligent.

To UNMOO'R, *v. a.* among mariners, to weigh anchor, in order to put to sea.

UNNE'CESSARY, *a.* needless; useless.

UNPA'RALLELED, *a.* not matched, not to be matched; having no equal.

UNPRE'CEDENTED, *a.* not justifiable by any example.

UNPRO'FITABLE, *a.* useless; serving no purpose.

UNRECLAI'MED, *a.* not reformed; unturned. In falconry; untamed; wild.

UNRI'GHTEOUS, (*unrī'teous*) *a.* wicked; sinful; unjust.

UNRI'GHTEOUSNESS, *s.* wickedness; injustice.

UNSA'VOURY, *a.* tasteless; fetid; disgusting; ill-tasted.

UNSE'ARCHABLE, *a.* inscrutable; not to be explored.

London: Published by Thomas Kelly, 17, Paternoster Row

Drawn & Engraved by Alex.r Findlay

UNSE'ASONABLE, (*unseézonable*) *a.* not suitable to time or occasion; unfit; untimely; ill-timed; late; as, *unseasonable* time of night.

UNSEE'MLY, *a.* unbecoming; indecent. Adverbially, indecently; unbecomingly.

UNSKI'LFUL, *a.* wanting art or knowledge.

UNSTE'ADY, (*unstédy*) *a.* inconstant; variable.

UNTHA'NKFUL, *a.* ungrateful.

UNTI'L, *ad.* to the time that; to the place that; to the degree that. Used as a preposition, it signifies *to*; as "*until* the day of captivity."

U'NTO, *prep.* See To.

To UNTRU'SS, *v. a.* to ungird or untie.

UNWA'RY, *a.* imprudent; hasty; incautious; heedless.

UNWHO'LESOME, *a.* insalubrious; tainted; corrupt.

UNWO'RTHY, *a.* wanting merit; not adequate; unbecoming; mean.

VOCA'BULARY, *s.* [*vocabulaire*, Fr., *vocabularium*, from *vox* a voice, Lat.] a book containing a collection of words with their explications; a word-book; a lexicon.

VO'CAL, *a.* [Fr., *vocalis*, from *vox* a voice, Lat.] having a voice; uttered or sounded by the voice.

VOCA'TION, [Fr. from *voco* to call, Lat.] a summons; a trade, employment; the secret calling of God to any particular office.

VO'CATIVE, *s.* [from *voco* to call, Lat.] in grammar, that case of a noun which we use when we call or speak to a person.

VOCIFERA'TION, *s.* [from *vox* a voice, and *fero* to carry, Lat.] clamour; outcry.

VOGUE, (*vōg*) *s.* [Fr.] fashion; mode; general custom.

VOICE, *s.* [*vox*, Lat.] a sound produced in the throat and mouth of an animal, by which he communicates his ideas; a vote; suffrage; opinion. In grammar, a circumstance in verbs, whereby they are distinguished into active, passive, &c.

VOID, [*vuide*, Fr.] empty, vacant; containing nothing; vain or ineffectual; null; vacuous; unsupplied, or having no possessor; destitute of substance; unreal.

VOID, *s.* empty space; vacancy; vacuum.

To VOID, *v. a.* [*vuider*, Fr.] to quit or leave empty, to vacate; to emit or pour out; to annul or nullify.

VOI'DER, *s.* a basket or trough in which meat and other things are carried from table.

VOI'TURE, *s.* [Fr.] carriage. Out of use.

VO'LANT, *s.* [Fr., *volans*, from *volo* to fly, Lat.] flying or passing through the air; nimble.

VO'LATILE, *a.* [*volatilis*, from *volo* to fly, Lat.] flying or passing through the air. Spirituous, or dissipating in the air, from *volatile*, Fr. Lively, fickle.

VOLATILIZA'TION, *s.* the act of making volatile.

VOLCA'NO, *s.* [Ital.] See VULCANO.

VOLE, *s.* [*vole*, Fr.] in gaming, a stake wherein a person plays alone, and undertakes to win all the tricks.

VOLGA, the largest river in Europe, which has its source in two small lakes, in the government of Pleskof, in Russia, about 80 miles W. of Tver. It begins to be navigable a few miles above that town. It is considerably augmented here by the junction of the Tverza, which is a broader, deeper, and more rapid river. By means of the Tverza, a communication is made between the Volga and the Neva, or, in other words, between the Caspian and the Baltic. This great river waters some of the finest provinces in the Russian Empire, passes by Yaroflaf, Kostroma, Nishmei-Novogorod, Casan, Simbirsk, and Saratof; entering the Caspian Sea, by the several mouths, below Astracan.

VOLHINIA, a palatinate of Poland, about 300 miles in length, and 150 in breadth. It consists chiefly of plains watered by a great number of rivers. Luck is the capital.

VOLI'TION, *s.* [from *volo* to will, Lat.] the act of willing; inclination; the power of choice exerted.

VO'LLEY, *s.* [*volée*, Fr.] a discharge or flight of shot a burst; emission of many at a time.

VOLODIMIR, or *VLADIMIR*, a government of the Russian empire, formerly a province of Moscow. The soil is extremely fertile, and in the forests are innumerable swarms of bees. The capital is of the same name.

VOLODIMIR, or *VLADIMIR*, a town of Russia, capital of the government of the same name, and seated on the river Kliasma. It was once the metropolis of the empire, and is 110 miles E. by N. of Moscow. Lat. 55. 58. N., long. 41. 25. E.

VOLOGDA, formerly the largest of all the Russian European governments, as it contained the provinces of Vologda, Archangel, and Veliki Ustiug. It is now divided into the two provinces of Vologda and Veliki-Ustiug, and is a marshy country, full of forests, lakes, and rivers, and noted for its fine wool.

VOLT, or *VOLTE*, *s.* in the menage, a round or circular tread; or a gait of two treads, made by a horse going sideways round a centre.

VOLUBI'LITY, *s.* [*volubilité*, Fr., *volubilitas*, from *volvo* to roll, Lat.] the act of rolling; aptness to roll; activity of tongue; fluency of speech; mutability.

VO'LUBLE, *a.* [*volubilis*, from *volvo* to roll, Lat.] formed so as to roll easily; rolling. Fluent of speech. Nimble, active, applied to the tongue.

VO'LUME, *s.* [*volumen*, from *volvo* to roll, Lat.] something rolled up; as much as is rolled or convolved at once. A book, alluding to the ancient method of rolling manuscripts on a staff, from *volume*, Fr. SYNON. A *volume* may contain many *books*. A *book* may make many volumes. The binding, properly, distinguishes the *volumes*; and the division of the work, the *books*.

VOLU'MINOUS, *a.* consisting of many volumes; consisting of many complications; copious, diffusive.

VO'LUNTARILY, *ad.* willingly; freely; without compulsion; spontaneously.

VO'LUNTARINESS, *s.* willingness.

VO'LUNTARY, *a.* [*voluntaire*, Fr., *voluntarius*, from *volo* to will, Lat.] done by a motion of the will; free from compulsion; willing; acting by choice.

VO'LUNTARY, *s.* a volunteer; a piece of music played at will, without any settled rule; generally applied to the pieces played at church between the psalms and the first lesson.

VOLUNTEE'R, *a.* a soldier who enters of his own accord, or serves without pay.

VOLU'PTUARY, *s. voluptuaire*, Fr., [*voluptuarius*, from *voluptas* pleasure, Lat.] a man given up to pleasure and luxury.

VOLU'PTUOUS, *a.* [*voluptueux*, Fr., *voluptuosus*, from *voluptas* pleasure, Lat.] given to excess of pleasure; sensual; luxurious.

VOLUP'TUOUSLY, *ad.* luxuriously; with indulgence of excessive pleasure.

VOLU'PTUOUSNESS, *s.* luxuriousness; addictedness to excess of pleasure.

VOLU'TE, *s.* [Fr.] a member of a column representing a spiral scroll.

VO'MICA, *s.* [Lat.] an encysted tumour in the lungs.

To VO'MIT, *v. n.* [*vomo*, Lat.] to discharge from the stomach by the mouth; to throw up with violence. Actively, to throw up from the stomach.

VO'MIT, *s.* the matter thrown up from the stomach an emetic medicine.

VORA'CIOUS, (*voráshious*) *a.* [*vorace*, Fr., *vorax*, from

voro to devour, Lat.] greedy; ravenous; immoderately eager after food.

VORA'CIOUSNESS, or VORA'CITY, *s.* [*voracité*, Fr.] greediness; gluttony; ravenousness.

VORONETZ, one of the 41 governments of Russia, the capital of which, of the same name, is seated on the river Voronetz, below its junction with the Don, 217 miles S. by E. of Moscow.

VO'RTEX, *s.* [in the plural *vortices*, from *verto* to turn round, Lat.] any thing whirled round. In meteorology, a whirlwind, or a sudden and rapid motion of the air in circles; also an eddy, or whirlpool.

VO'TARY, *s.* one devoted, as by a vow, to any particular religion or opinion, &c., a votarist; one devoted to any person. Adjectively, consequent to a vow.

VOTE, *s.* [*votum*, from *vòveo* to vow or wish, Lat.] a voice or suffrage.

To VOTE, *v. a.* to choose by suffrage; to determine by suffrage; to give by vote or suffrage.

VO'TER, *s.* one who has the right of giving his vote.

VO'TIVE, *a.* [*votivus*, from *voveo* to vow or wish, Lat.] given by vow.

To VOUCH, *v. a.* [*voucher*, Norm.] to call to witness; to attest, maintain, or support. Neuterly, to bear witness, or give testimony.

VOU'CHER, *s.* one who gives witness to any thing; any thing used in evidence, or as a proof; a document.

To VOUCHSA'FE, (*vouchsáfe*) *v. a.* to permit any thing to be done without danger; to condescend. The first sense is seldom used. Neuterly, to deign, condescend, yield.

VOW, (the *ow* pron. as in *now*) *s.* [*vœu*, Fr., *votum*, Lat.] any promise made to a divine power; a solemn promise generally relating to matrimony.

To VOW, *v. a.* [*vouer*, Fr., *voveo*, Lat.] to give or dedicate to a religious use by solemn promise. Neuterly, to make vows, or solemn promises, or declarations.

VO'WEL, *s. voyelle*, Fr., a letter which forms a complete sound by itself.

VO'YAGE, *s.* [*voyage*, Fr.] any distance passed, or to be passed, by water; distinguished from any distance travelled by land, which is then called a *journey*; the practice of travelling.

UP, *ad.* [*up*, Sax., *op*, Belg., and Dan.] aloft, on high, opposed to *down*; out of bed, or arisen from a seat; in a state of preferment, climbing, insurrection, or being erected or built; from younger to elder years. *Up and down*, here and there; dispersedly; backward and forward. *Up to*, to an equal height with; adequately to. *Up with* signifies the raising any thing to strike with.

UP, *interj.* is used to exhort a person to rise from a seat or bed; or to rouse him to action.

UP, *prep.* from a lower to a higher part, opposed to *down*. This word is often used in composition, in almost all the senses produced in the adverb or preposition.

To UPBRAI'D, *v. a.* [*upgebroedan*, Sax.] to charge contemptuously with any thing disgraceful; to mention by way of reproach; to reproach with having received favours.

UPBRAI'DER, *s.* a reproacher.

UPHAVEN, a village in Wiltshire, 10 miles S. by W. of Marlborough.

UPHE'LD, preter. and part. passive of UPHOLD.

To UPHO'LD, *v. a.* to elevate; to support or maintain.

UPHO'LSTERER, *s.* one who deals in household furniture.

U'PLAND, *s.* a high ground. Adjectively, higher in situation.

U'PMOST, *a.* [an irregular superlative of *up*] highest; topmost.

UPO'N, *prep.* [*upon*, Sax.] on the top or outside; put over the body, as clothes, &c., in consequence of; by; after; in consideration of; according to; by inference from; on pain of; in a state of view. Sometimes it denotes reliance, trúst, or situation over or near.

U'PPER, *a.* [comparative from *up*, superlative *uppermost*] higher in place or power; superior.

U'PPINGHAM, a town of Rutlandshire, seated on an eminence. It is a pretty, compact, well-built place, with a good free-school, and an hospital; 6 miles S. of Oakham, and 90 N. by W. of London. Market on Wednesday.

U'PRIGHT, (*úprīt*) *a.* straight; perpendicular; erect; honest, without the least bias to the contrary; sincere; just.

UPRI'GHTLY, *ad.* perpendicularly to the horizon. Figuratively, honestly; without deviation from the right.

UPRI'GHTNESS, (*uprītness*) *s.* straightness; perpendicular erection; honesty; sincerity; justness.

U'PROAR, *s.* formerly written *uprore*; [*uproer*, Belg.] tumult; disturbance; confusion; riot; hustle.

U'PSAL, a town of Upland, in Sweden. It is the see of an archbishop, and the seat of an university. The archbishop is primate of Sweden, and consecrates the king in his cathedral. It is 25 miles N. W. of Stockholm, Lat. 59. 52. N., long. 17. 42. E.—Here the celebrated naturalist, Linnæus, resided, and had an extensive botanical garden; and here he ended his valuable life, Jan. 14, 1778, aged 71.

U'PSHOT, *s.* the issue, end, or success of an undertaking.

U'PSIDE DOWN, an adverbial form of speech, signifying with total reversement; in complete disorder; topsy-turvy.

U'PSTART, *s.* one who has suddenly risen from meanness and obscurity to riches and opulence.

U'PTON, a town of Worcestershire, 11 miles S. of Worcester, and 109 W. N. W. of London. Market on Thursday.

U'PWARD, or U'PWARDS, *ad.* towards a higher place; towards heaven, or any source. More than, applied to quantity or number.

URA'NIA, *s.* [Gr., *urania*, or *uranie*, Lat.] one of the nine muses, said to preside over astronomy.

URBA'NITY, *s.* [*urbanité*, Fr., *urbanitas*, from *urbs* a city, Lat.] civility; politeness; elegance; courtesy; complaisance; facetiousness; merriment.

URBI'NO, a city of Italy, capital of the duchy of Urbino, containing a ducal palace, a university or academy, (one of the most ancient in Italy) a noble college, several churches and 16 convents. The palace was built by Duke Frederick, who furnished it with many ancient statues of marble and bronze, excellent paintings, and a library of curious and rare books. The library was conveyed to Rome by Pope Alexander VII. The houses are well built, and great quantities of fine earthen-ware are made here. It is situated on a hill, at the union of the two rivers, near the head of the Foglio, 18 miles S. of Rimini, and 120 N. E. of Rome.

U'RCHIN, *s.* [*heureuchin*, Armoric] a hedge-hog. Applied to a child in slight anger, or contempt.

U'RETERS, (*ūreters*) *s.* [from *oureo* to make water, Gr.] membraneous vessels which convey the urine from the reins to the bladder.

URE'THRA, (*euréthra*) *s.* [*uretre*, Fr., from *oureo* to make water, Gr.] the passage through which the urine is discharged from the bladder.

To URGE, *v. a.* [*urgeo*, Lat.] to incite; to push; to provoke; to importune; to press; to enforce; to offer by way of objection. Neuterly, to press forward.

U'RGENCY, *s.* pressure of difficulty or necessity.

U'RGENT, *a.* [*urgent*, Fr., *urgens*, Lat.] cogent; pressing; violent; importunate

U'RI, the most southern canton in Switzerland, having Schweitz and the Lake of the Four Cantons on the N., the country of the Grisons and Glaris on the E., Italy on the S., and Underwald and part of Berne on the W. It is about 30 miles in length, and 12 in breadth, and full of dreadful mountains, among which is the celebrated mount St. Gothard. Altdorf is the principal town.

U'RIM, (*eúrim*) *s.* [Heb. lights.] Dr. Newton supposes this name given only to signify the clearness and certainty of the divine answers obtained by the priest consulting God with his breastplate on, in opposition to those of the heathen, which were generally ambiguous and enigmatical.

U'RINAL, (*eúrinal*) *s.* [*urinal*, Fr.] a glass vessel used by sick people to make water in.

U'RINARY, *a.* relating to the urine.

U'RINE, (*eúrine*) *s.* [*urine*, Fr., *urina*, Lat.] the water which passes through the urethra from the bladder.

To U'RINE, *v. n.* [*uriner*, Fr.] to make water.

URN, *s.* [*urne*, Fr., *urna*, Lat.] any vessel having its mouth narrower than the body; a water-pot; the vessel in which the remains of the dead, after being burnt, were anciently deposited.

U'ROMANCY, (*eúromancy*) *s.* [from *ouron* urine, and *manteia* divination, Gr.] a divining or guessing at the cause of a disease by urine.

U'RSA-MA'JOR, *s.* [Lat.] the Greater Bear; a northern constellation, consisting of 105 stars; of which number the three bright ones that form the tail, and the four principal ones of the body in form of a trapezium, go by the names of Charles's wain, the plough, and the chariot of David.

U'RSA-MI'NOR, *s.* [Lat.] the Lesser Bear; a northern constellation, consisting of 12 stars. At the tip of the tail is fixed the pole star, which is distant only 1° 45′ 35″ from the north pole of the heavens.

US, the oblique case of We.

U'SAGE, (*eúzage*) *s.* [*usage*, Fr.] treatment; practice long continued; manner; custom.

U'SANCE, (*eúzance*) *s.* [*usance*, Fr.] use; interest paid for the use of money. In commerce, applied to the time generally given for the payment of a bill of exchange, which differs in different countries.

USBEC TARTARY, a vast country of Western Tartary, bounded on the N. by the country of the Kalmucs; on the E. by Thibet; on the S. by Hindoostan; and on the W. by Persia and the Caspian Sea. These Tartars, like their neighbours, are at present divided into several tribes, governed by their respective khans, or princes; but formerly they were under one sovereign, and were accounted the most powerful of all the Tartarian nations. Their principal khans pride themselves in being descended from Tamerlane, whose birth-place was the ancient city of Samarcand, 13 miles S. W. of Bokhara, the present capital of the country. The Usbecs, in their persons, are said to have fairer complexions and neater features than the Kalmucs. Their religious profession is Mahometanism; and they differ, in general, very little from the people of the northern provinces of Hindoostan. That country is supplied hence with the most serviceable horses, camels, and other cattle.

USE, (*euse*) *s.* [*usus*, from *utor* to use, Lat.] the act of employing any thing to any particular purpose; quality which makes a thing proper for any purpose; need, or occasion; practice, habit; advantage; convenience, or help; usage; a custom; money paid for interest.

To USE, (*euse*) *v. a.* [*user*, Fr., *usus*, from *utor* to use, Lat.] to employ to any particular purpose; to accustom; to treat; to practise. Neuterly, to be wont; to be accustomed.

U'SEFUL, (*eúseful*) *a.* convenient, profitable, or conducive to any end.

U'SEFULLY, *ad.* in such a manner as to help forward some end.

U'SEFULNESS, (*eúsefulness*) *s.* profitableness; convenience; the quality of assisting in any end.

U'SELESS, *a.* answering to no purpose; serving no end.

U'SELESSLY, *ad.* without the quality of answering any purpose.

U'SELESSNESS, *s.* unfitness to any end.

U'SER, *s.* one who uses.

U'SHER, *s.* [*huissier*, Fr.] one who is employed in introducing strangers, or in preparing the way before any great person; a harbinger; a person employed by the head-master of a school to teach for him.

To U'SHER, *v. a.* to introduce.

USK, or *USKE*, a town of Monmouthshire, 12 miles S. W. of Monmouth, and 140 W. by N. of London. Market on Monday. Pop. 1775.

USQUEBA'UGH, (*uskebáw*) *s.* [an Irish and Erse word, which signifies the water of life.] It is a compounded distilled spirit, being drawn on aromatics; and the Irish sort is particularly distinguished for its pleasant and mild flavour. The Highland sort is somewhat hotter; and, by corruption, in Scottish they call it *whisky*.

U'STION, *s.* [Fr., *ustus*, from *uro* to burn, Lat.] in surgery, the act of burning. The state of being burned.

To U'STULATE, *v. a.* to burn or sear.

USTULA'TION, *a.* in chemistry, the roasting of ores, to separate the arsenic, sulphur, and whatever else is of a volatile nature, that is connected with, and mineralizes the metal. When the matter is preserved which flies off, the process is called sublimation; but when this matter is neglected, the operation is called ustulation.

U'SUAL, (*eúzual*) *a.* [*usuel*, Fr.] common; customary; frequently occurring.

U'SUALLY, *ad.* commonly; frequently; customarily.

USUFRU'CT, (*eusufrúct*) *s.* [from *usus* use, and *fructus* fruit, Lat.] the temporary use or enjoyment of any thing, without power to alienate.

U'SURER, (*eúzurer*) *s.* [*usurier*, Fr., from *utor* to use, Lat.] one who lends money out at interest, vulgarly applied to one who takes exorbitant interest.

To USU'RP, (*euzúrp*) *v. a.* [*usurper*, Fr., *usurpo*, from *utor* to use, Lat.] to seize or take possession of by force, and contrary to right; to possess without right.

USURPA'TION, (*euzurpáshon*) *s.* [Fr., from *usurpo* to usurp, Lat.] the act of wrongfully taking or possessing what belongs to another.

USU'RPER, *s.* one who seizes that to which he has no right.

U'SURY, (*eúzury*) *s.* [*usure*, Fr., *usura*, from *utor* to use, Lat.] money paid for interest; demand of exorbitant interest.

UTE'NSIL, (*euténsil*) *s.* [*utensile*, Fr., from *utor* to use, Lat.] an instrument used in a house, kitchen, or trade.

U'TERINE, *a.* [*uterin*, Fr., *uterinus*, from *uterus* the womb, Lat.] belonging to the womb.

U'TERUS, *s.* [Lat.] the womb.

UTI'LITY, (*eutílity*) *s.* [*utilité*, Fr., *utilitas*, from *utor* to use, Lat.] usefulness; profit; advantage; convenience.

U'TMOST, *a.* [*utmæst*, Sax.] extreme; in the highest degree. Used substantively for the most that can be conceived or done.

UTO'PIAN, *a.* a word signifying ideal or visionary, universally adopted, and which owes its origin to Sir Thomas More's "Utopia."

UTO'XETER, or *UTTO'XETER*, (*Uxeter*) a large

town of Staffordshire, seated on a rising ground, near the river Dove, among excellent pastures for feeding and breeding cattle. Its market is the greatest in this part of England, for corn, cattle, hogs, sheep, butter, and cheese. It is 13 miles N. E. of Stafford, and 136 N. N. W. of London. Market on Wednesday. Pop. 4864.

U'TRECHT, a province of the kingdom of the Netherlands, which under Louis Buonaparte formed a part of the kingdom of Holland, and was afterwards united to the French empire. It has the Zuyder Zee and part of Holland on the N., Veluve and Guelderland on the E., Betau on the S., and Holland on the W. It is about 30 miles long, and 20 broad, and is very healthful and fertile.

U'TRECHT, the capital of the above province, is strongly fortified, and is the seat of an university. Here the union of the Seven United Provinces was begun Jan. 22, 1579; and here a peace was concluded between France, England, Portugal, Prussia, Savoy, and Holland, March 30, 1713. It is 18 miles S. E. of Amsterdam. Lat. 52. 5. N., long. 5. 14. E. Pop. 35,000.

U'TTER, *a.* [*utter*, Sax.] situated on the outside, out of any place; extreme, excessive, utmost; entire; complete.

To U'TTER, *v. a.* to speak, pronounce, or express by the voice; to disclose; to sell or expose to sale; to disperse.

U'TTERANCE, *s.* the manner or power of speaking.

U'TTERER, *s.* one who pronounces; a divulger; a discloser.

U'TTERLY, *ad.* fully; completely; perfectly.

U'TTERMOST, *a.* in the highest degree; most remote. Substantively, the greatest.

U'VEA, (*eúvea*) *s.* in anatomy, is the third or outermost coat of the eye.

VU'LCAN, in mythology, the god of fire.

VULCA'NO, *s.* [Ital.] a burning mountain that emits flame, smoke, and ashes; volcano.

VU'LGAR, *a.* [*vulgaire*, Fr., *vulgaris*, from *vulgus* the common people, Lat.] suiting to, or practised among, the common people; vernacular, national, mean, low.

VU'LGAR, *s.* [*vulgaire*, Fr.] the common people.

VU'LGARLY, *ad.* commonly; in the ordinary manner; among the common people.

VU'LGATE, *s.* is a very ancient Latin translation of the Bible, and the only one the Church of Rome acknowledges as authentic. It was translated almost word for word from the Greek Septuagint.

VU'LNERABLE, *a.* [Fr., from *vulnus* a wound, Lat.] capable of receiving wounds.

VU'LNERARY, *a.* [*vulnéraire*, Fr., *vulnerarius*, from *vulnus* a wound, Lat.] useful in the cure of wounds.

VU'LTURE, *s.* [*vultur*, Lat.] a large bird of prey remarkable for voracity.

U'VULA, (*eúvula*) *s.* [*uvula*, Lat.] a round, soft, spongeous body, suspended from the palate, near the foramina of the nostrils, perpendicularly over the glottis. Its use is to break the force of the cold air, and prevent its entering too precipitately into the lungs.

U'XBRIDGE, a town of Middlesex, 15 miles W. of London. This town gives title to a marquis of the family of Paget. Market on Thursday. Pop. 3043.

UXO'RIOUS, *a.* [from *uxor* a wife, Lat.] submissively fond of a wife; infected with a connubial dotage.

W.

W IS the twenty-first letter of our alphabet, and is compounded, as its name implies, of two V's. The Hebrews, Greeks, and Romans, had it not; it is peculiar to the northern nations, the Teutons, Saxons, Britons, &c. It is not used by the Italians, French, Spaniards, nor Portuguese, except in proper names, and other terms borrowed from languages in which it is originally used, and even then it is sounded like single v. This letter is of an ambiguous nature, being a consonant at the beginning of words, and a vowel at the end. It may stand before all the vowels except *u*, as in *wager*, *well*, *wife*, *worship*; and follows the vowels, *a*, *e*, *o*, and unites with them into a kind of double vowel, or diphthong, as in *law*, *crew*, *cow*, &c. It also goes before *r*, and follows *s*, and *th*, as in *wrong*, *swift*, *thwart*; it likewise goes before *h*, though in reality it is sounded after it, as in *why*, *when*, *where*, *what*, &c. In some words it is obscure, as in *stow*, *shadow*, *widow*; and in others it is silent, as in *wrong*, *write*, &c.

To WA'BBLE, *v. n.* to shake, or move from side to side. A very low word.

WAD, *s.* [*weod* hay, Sax.] a bundle of straw thrust close together. Black lead, of which pencils, &c., are made.

WA'DDING, *s.* [*wad*, or *vad*, Isl.] a kind of soft stuff loosely woven, used for stuffing the sides of men's coats, and between the two coverings of cloaks. In gunnery, the paper, flax, &c., rammed into a gun to keep the bullet from rolling out, and close to the powder.

To WA'DDLE, *v. n.* [*wagghelen*, Belg.] to walk unevenly; to shake from side to side in walking, like a duck.

To WADE, *v. n.* [from *vadum*, Lat.] to walk through waters. Figuratively, to pass with difficulty and labour.

WA'DEBRIDGE. See WAREBRIDGE.

WA'D-HOOK. *s.* in gunnery, is a rod with an iron screw at the end to draw the wadding, when the loading is to be drawn out of a gun.

WA'FER, *s.* [*wafel*, Belg.] a thin cake; dried paste used in closing letters. Among Romanists, consecrated bread in the eucharist.

To WAFT, *v. a.* [perhaps from WAVE] to carry through the air or on the water; to beckon. Neuterly, to float.

WAFT, *s.* a floating body; the motion of a streamer, &c., given as a signal or means of information.

To WAG, *v. a.* [*wagian*, Sax., *waggen*, Belg.] to move or shake lightly. Neuterly, to be moved or go; to be in quick or ludicrous motion.

WAG, *s.* [*wægan* to cheat, Sax.] any one archly merry or ludicrously mischievous.

To WAGE, *v. a.* to attempt. To set to hire. To hire for pay. To make or carry on, followed by *war*.

WA'GER, *s.* a bet; or any thing deposited as a stake.

WAGES, *s.* [seldom used in the singular; *wegen* or *wagen*, Teut.] money paid for service. Singularly, pledge gage, security.

WA'GGERY, (*wág-ery*) *s.* mischievous merriment; wantonness; ludicrous mischievousness.

WA'GGISH, (*wág-ish*) *a.* knavishly or mischeviously merry; frolicksome.

To WA'GGLE, *v. n.* [*wagghelen*, Teut.] to move from one side to another; to waddle.

WA'GGON, or WA'GON, *s.* [*woegen*, Sax., *waeghens*, Belg.] a heavy carriage going on four wheels; a wain.

WA'GGONER, or WA'GONER, *s.* [*waeghener*, Belg.] one that drives a waggon.

WA'GTAIL, *s.* in ornithology, a genus of birds thus denominated from a tremulous motion of the tail.

WAIFS, *s.* [sometimes written *weif*, or *weft*,] in law, goods which a thief, being pursued, leaves behind, and which are forfeited to the king, or lord of the manor; also, strays, strayed cattle claimed by nobody, which become the property of the lord of the manor.

To WAIL, *v. n.* [*gualare*, Ital.] to moan; to lament; to bewail. Neuterly, to express sorrow; to grieve audibly.

WAI'LING, *s.* lamentation; moan; audible sorrow.

WAIN, *s.* a contraction of WAGGON; which see.

WAI'NFLEET, a well-compacted town of Lincolnshire, with an excellent free-school, 15 miles N. E. of Boston, and 127 N. by E. of London. Market on Saturday.

WAI'NROPE, *s.* a large cord with which the load is tied on the waggon; a cart-rope.

WAINSCOT, *s.* [*wageschot*, Belg.] the wooden covering laid over a wall within the house.

To WAI'NSCOT, *v. a.* [*weagenscotten*, Belg.] to line or cover walls with boards; to line.

WAIR, *s.* a piece of timber two yards long and a foot broad.

WAIST, *s.* [*gwase*, from *gwasen*, to press or bind, Brit.] the smallest part of the body; the part below the ribs; the middle deck or floor of a ship between poop and prow.

WAI'STCOAT, *s.* an inner coat; a short close coat without sleeves, worn by men, reaching to the waist.

To WAIT, *v. a.* [*wachten*, Belg.] to expect, to stay for; to attend; to attend as a consequence of something. Neuterly, to expect, or stand in expectation of. Used with *on* or *upon*, to attend as a servant. To stay till a person comes, used with *for*.

WAIT, *s.* an ambush; as, to lay *wait*, to lie in *wait*. A musician paid for attending on processions in a town.

WAI'TER, *s.* an attendant; a piece of plate or wood, on which glasses, &c. are presented.

To WAKE, *v. a.* [*weccian*, Sax., *wecken*, Belg.] to rouse from sleep; to excite to action; to bring again to life. Neuterly, to watch; to be roused from sleep or supineness, from *wakan*, Goth. *wacian*, Sax., or *waecken*, Belg.

WAKE, *s.* the feast kept in commemoration of the dedication of a church, so called because formerly kept by watching all night; vigils.

WA'KEFIELD, *s.* a large, well-built town, at the W. Riding of Yorkshire, seated on the river Calder, which has been made navigable hither from Castleforth, and from hence to Eland and Halifax. The principal trade is in white clothes and tammies. It is 28 miles S. W. of York, and 182 N. N. W. of London. Market on Thursday and Friday; the latter for woollen cloth. Pop. 24,538.

WA'KEFUL, *a.* not inclinable to sleep; vigilant.

To WA'KEN, *v. n.* to cease from sleep. Actively, to rouse from sleep or supineness; to produce, to excite.

WA'KEROBIN, *s.* the cuckoopint; a plant.

WALA'CHIA, a province of Hungary, but subject to Turkey, having Moldavia and Transylvania, on the N., the river Danube on the E. and S., and Transylvania on the W. It is 225 miles long, and 125 broad. It was ceded to the Turks in 1739.

WA'LDEN, or *WALDON*, usually called *SAFFRON WALDEN*. It is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, and a recorder. A great deal of malt is made here. It is 27 miles N. W. by N. of Chelmsford, and 42 N. by E. of London. Market on Saturday. Pop. 4762.

WALE, *s.* [*wel* a web, Sax.] a rising part in the surface of cloth.

WALES, a principality in the W. of England, comprehending 12 counties; namely, Anglesey, Carnarvonshire, Denbighshire, Flintshire, Merionethshire, and Montgomeryshire, in North Wales; Brecknockshire, Cardiganshire, Caermarthenshire, Glamorganshire, Pembrokeshire, and Radnorshire, in South Wales. It was incorporated with England in 1538, and sends 24 members to the British house of commons. The western part is bounded by St. George's channel and the Irish sea; on the S. by the Bristol channel; on the N. by the Irish sea; and on the E. by the counties of Chester, Salop, Hereford, and Monmouth. It contains 751 parishes and 58 market towns. The country is very mountainous and plentiful. In their hills are rich lead and coal mines, with quarries of free-stone. The mountains in this country are reckoned equal in height, if not higher than any in Britain. Snowden and Plinlimmon are the most celebrated. The former is 1,240 yards in height. They are a brave hospitable people, and were never conquered by the Saxons. Their last prince, Llwellin ap Griffith, lost his life in defence of his country, when Edward I. conquered it in 1283. Since whose reign, his queen being here delivered of a son, the king's eldest son has been styled Prince of Wales, and a large revenue out of this country appropriated to the principality. Among the ancient Welsh was an order of men called bards, who composed songs relating the actions of their illustrious men. The last of these, named Taliesan, lived about the middle of the 5th century, and many of his verses are still extant. Edward I., when he conquered Wales, caused all their bards to be put to death. Wales has produced several learned men in several branches of literature; and, indeed, their genius may be put on a level with that of the best of their neighbours. It is watered with many rivers, of which the principal are the Dee, Wye, Usk, Conway, Cluyde, and Twy. Has 4 Bishoprics and sends 29 members to parliament. Pop. 806,186.

*** *The reader is desired to remember, that in the subsequent words, when the* wa *is followed by two consonants, the* a *is pronounced broad, like* au; as, waulk, waull, waurd, wauter, waurm, waurn, waurp, waur, waurrant.

To WALK, (*waulk*) *v. a.* [*wealcan* to roll, Sax.] to move by leisurely steps, by placing the feet alternately before each other; to be in motion; to act in sleep; to come or go; to act on any occasion, or in any particular manner; to range; to move about; to move off. Neuterly, to pass through on foot; to lead out for the sake of exercise or air.

WALK, *s.* the act of moving on foot; gait, step, or manner of moving; the distance to which a person goes on foot; an avenue set with trees; a way, or road; the slowest or least raised pace of a horse.

WA'LKER, *s.* one that walks.

WALL, *s.* [*wal*, Brit., *walle*, Belg.] a pile of brick or stone regularly cemented with mortar; the sides of a building; works built for defence. *To take the wall*, is to take the upper place. *To give the wall*, is to yield, or acknowledge one's inferiority.

To WALL, *v. a.* to enclose or defend by a wall.

WA'LLET, *s.* [*weallian* to travel, Sax.] a bag in which a traveller carries his necessaries; a knapsack; a budget; a protuberance or swelling.

WA'LLEYE, *s.* a disease in the crystalline humour of the eye; the glaucoma.

WALLE'YED, *a.* having white eyes.

WA'LLFLOWER, *s.* in botany, the cheiranthus; there are two British species, the yellow and marine. Cultivation produces numerous varieties of the first species, but none have so agreeable a scent as the wild one.

WA'LLINGFORD, a town in Berkshire, on the river Thames. It is a corporation, sends one member to parliament, has a free-school, and a handsome market-house. It is 14 miles W. of Reading, and 45 W. of London. Market on Tuesday and Friday. Pop. 2563.

To WA'LLOP, *v. n.* [*wealan*, Sax.] to boil.

WA'LL-LOUSE, *s.* an insect; a bug.

To WA'LLOW, (*wallō*) *v. n.* [*walwian*, Sax.] to move in a heavy or clumsy manner; to welter; to roll in mire, or any thing filthy; to live in a state of filth or gross vice.

WA'LLRUE, *s.* an herb.

WA'LLWORT, *s.* the dwarf-elder, or danewort.

WA'LNUT, (*waúlnut*) *s.* [*walnot*, Belg.] a large nut, well known. The tree bearing walnuts.

WA'LRUS, *s.* in zoology, a kind of large amphibious animal, inhabiting the regions lying near the north pole.

WA'LSALL, a town of Staffordshire, 15 miles S. of Stafford, and 118 N. W. of London. Market on Tuesday and Friday. Sends 1 member to parliament. Pop. 15,056.

WA'LSHAM, NORTH, a town in Norfolk, 14 miles from Norwich, and 123 from London. Market on Tuesday.

WA'LSINGHAM, a town in Norfolk, seated near the sea, 27 miles N. W. of Norwich, and 116 N. N. E. of London. Market on Friday. Pop. 1004.

WALTHAM ON THE WOULD, a town in Leicestershire, 19 miles N. E. of Leicester, and 110 N. by W. of London. Market on Thursday. Pop. 653.

WA'LTHAM, a town in Hampshire, 8 miles S. S. W. of Winchester, and 65 W. by S. of London. Market on Friday.

WA'LTHAM A'BBEY, a town in Essex, 12 miles N. by E. from London. Market on Tuesday. Pop. 4104.

To WA'MBLE, (*wámbl*) *v. n.* [*wemmelen*, Belg.] to roll with sickness or squeamishness, applied to the stomach.

WAN, *a.* [*wann*, Sax.] pale; sickly; having a languid look.

WAND, *s.* [*vaand*, Dan.] a small stick or twig; a long rod; a staff of office. A charming rod.

To WA'NDER, *v. n.* [*wandrian*, Sax.] to rove; to move or go about without any certain course of settlement; to deviate; to ramble; to go astray. Actively, to travel over without any certain course.

WA'NDERER, *s.* a rover; a rambler.

WA'NDERING, *s.* uncertain peregrination; aberration; mistaken way; uncertainty.

WA'NDSWORTH, a delightful village in Surrey, between Battersea and Putney. It has a fair which used to be held on Whitsun-week, but it has lately been fixed at a period more advanced in the summer season. In Garret Lane is held the mock election of a mayor, as a burlesque upon parliamentary elections, and to which the British Aristophanes, Mr. Foote, gave great celebrity in the farce entitled the "Mayor of Garret." Pop. 6879.

To WANE, *v. n.* [See WAN; *wanian* to grow less, Sax.] to decrease or grow less, applied to the moon. To decline; to sink; to diminish.

WANE, *s.* the decrease of the moon; decline; diminution; declension.

WA'NNESS, *s.* paleness; languor.

To WANT, *v. a.* [*wana*, Sax.] to be without, or stand in need of, something fit or necessary; to be defective, or fall short; to wish for, or desire; to lack. Neuterly, to be defective in any particular; to fail; to be missed; not to be had; to be improperly absent.

WANT, *s.* need or necessity; deficiency; the state of not having; poverty; indigence. A mole, from *wand*, Sax.

WA'NTAGE, a town of Berkshire, 12 miles S. by W. of Oxford, and 59 W. of London. Alfred the Great was born in this town. Market on Saturday. Pop. 3282.

WA'NTON, *a.* [Minshew and Junius derive it from *want* and *one*, i. e., a man or woman that wants one of the other sex] lascivious; libidinous; lustful; gay; frolicksome; loose; sportive; airy; superfluous or luxuriant; licentious; dissolute; unrestrained; luxurious.

To WA'NTON, *v. n.* to behave in a lascivious or gay manner; to revel; to move nimbly and irregularly

WA'NTONLY, *ad.* lasciviously; frolicsomely; sportively; carelessly.

WA'NTONNESS, *s.* lasciviousness; frolicsomeness; licentiousness.

WA'PENTAKE, *s.* [*woepun*, Sax. and *take*] a hundred, so called from a meeting, wherein a hundred men, who were under their earlder-man, assembled and touched his or each other's *weapons*, in token of their fidelity and allegiance.

WAR, (*waur*) *s.* [*werre*, old Belg.] the exercise of violence under sovereign command against such as withstand or oppose. Poetically, the instruments of war; an army; forces; the profession of a soldier; act or state of opposition; hostility.

To WAR, *v. a.* to oppose an armed enemy by the command of a sovereign; used with *on*, or *upon*, *against*, or *with*. Neuterly, to be in a state of hostility.

To WA'RBLE, *v. a.* [*werwelen* to twirl or turn round, Teut.] to quaver in singing; to modulate; to sing out like birds. Neuterly, to be quavered; to be uttered melodiously; to sing.

WARD, used at the end of words in composition, implies the tendency or direction of any motion, and is derived from *weard*, Sax., or *wairth*, Goth.

To WARD, *v. a.* [*weardian*, Sax.] to guard or watch; to defend or protect, followed by *from*. To force off. The first sense is seldom used. Neuterly, to act with a weapon upon the defensive; to be vigilant; to keep guard.

WARD, *s.* the district or division of a town, from *warda*, law Lat. Confinement. An apartment in an hospital or prison. The part of a lock which hinders its being unlocked by any but the proper key. An orphan under guardianship. The state of a person under a guardian. The act of guarding. Guard by a weapon in fencing. Garrison.

WA'RDEN, *s.* [*waerden*, Belg.] a keeper; a guardian; a chief officer. *Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports*, is the governor of these havens, having the authority of an admiral, and issuing writs in his own name. *Warden of the Mint*, an officer who receives the bullion, pays for it, and has the superintendence of the other officers.

WA'RDER, *s.* one who keeps watch; a guard; a truncheon by which an officer of arms forbade fight. *Warders of the Tower of London*, a detachment of the yeomen of the guard, who wait at the gates to take an account of persons coming into the Tower, and to attend state prisoners.

WA'RDMOTE, *s.* [*weard* and *mot*, Sax.] a meeting; a court held in every ward in the city of London, for choosing officers, and doing other business of the ward.

WA'RDROBE, *s.* [*garderobe*, Fr.] a room where clothes are kept.

WARE, *a.* the same with *aware*; which see.

WARE, preter. of WEAR, more frequently written WORE.

WARE, *s.* [*waere*, Belg.] something exposed to be sold.

WARE, a town of Hertfordshire, particularly noted for the New River, which begins to be cut not far from thence, and brings water to London for the service of that city. It is 20 miles N. of London. Market on Tuesday. P. 4214.

WA'REBRIDGE, or *WADEBRIDGE*, a town in Cornwall, 20 miles W. of Launceston, and 242 W. by S. of London. Market on Saturday.

WA'REHAM, a town of Dorsetshire, anciently a very large place, and had several churches, now reduced to three, it also had a wall and a castle. Its harbour is now choked up; however, it still sends one member to parliament, and is 23 miles E. of Dorchester, and 114 W. by S. of London. Market on Saturday. Pop. 2325.

WA'REHOUSE, *s.* a storehouse of merchandise.

WA'RFARE, *s.* [*ware* and *faren*, Sax.] a state of enmity; a state of war and opposition; military service or life.

To WA'RFARE, *v. n.* to lead a military life.

WA'RILY, *ad.* prudently; cautiously; circumspectly.

WA'RINESS, *s.* prudence; circumspection; cautiousness; timorous scrupulousness.

WARK, *s.* [used at the end of words] building or work.

WA'RKWORTH, a village in Northumberland, 5 miles S. E. of Alnwick, seated on the river Cocket, with a castle, in which is a chapel cut out of a rock. Pop. 2478.

WA'RLIKE, *a.* [*warlice*, Sax.] belonging to the military art; martial, valiant, stout.

WA'RLOCK, or WA'RLUCK, *s.* [*warlog* an evil spirit, Sax.] a witch; a wizard.

WARM, *a.* [*warm*, Goth. and Belg., *wearm*, Sax.] heated in a small degree. Figuratively, zealous, ardent, violent, furious, passionate, fanciful, enthusiastic, busy in action.

To WARM, *v. a.* [*wearmain*, Sax.] to heat gently; to free from cold; to make vehement, or affect with any passion; to heat mentally.

WA'RMINGPAN, *s.* a covered brass pan for warming a bed by means of hot coals.

WA'RMINSTER, a pretty large trading town in Wiltshire, seated at the springhead of the river Willybourne, 22 miles N. W. of Salisbury, and 97 W. by S. of London. Market on Saturday. Pop. 6115.

WA'RMLY, *ad.* with gentle heat; eagerly; ardently.

WA'RMNESS, *s.* [*warme*, Teut.] heat; passion; fervour of mind.

WARMTH, *s.* gentle heat. Figuratively, zeal, or ardour.

To WARN, *v. a.* [*wearnen*, Belg., *warnlan*, Sax., *warna*, Swed.] to caution against any ill or danger; to give notice of some future ill; to admonish or put in mind of something to be performed, or forborne.

WA'RNING, *s.* a notice given beforehand of some evil or danger, or of the consequence of any action.

WARP, *s.* [*wearp*, Sax., *werp*, Belg.] the thread which crosses the woof in weaving.

To WARP, *v. n.* [*werpen*, Belg,] to change in form or position by weather or time; to turn awry. Actively, to contract or shrivel; to turn aside from the true direction, or from justice. Among mariners, to haul a ship to a particular place, by a rope fastened to an anchor, against the tide or wind.

To WA'RRANT, *v. a.* [*garantir*, Fr.] to support, maintain, or attest; to give authority to; to justify; to exempt; to secure; to privilege; to declare upon surety.

WA'RRANT, *s.* a writ conferring some right or authority, or giving an officer of justice the power of detaining or arresting; a commission by which a person is justified; attestation; right; legality.

WA'RRANTABLE, *a.* that may be justified or maintained; defensible; justifiable.

WA'RRANTRY, or WA'RRANTY, *s.* in law, a covenant entered into by the seller to make good the bargain against all persons and demands; authority; justificatory mandate; security.

WA'RREN, *s.* [*waerande*, Belg.] a kind of park, or enclosure for rabbits, hares, pheasants, partridges, &c.

WA'RRINGTON, a large, neat, populous, and rich, though anciently-built town of Lancashire, with large manufactories of sail-cloth, sacking, huckabacks, pins, &c. Glass-houses and copper smelting furnaces are likewise established here. It is seated on the Mersey, over which it has a fine stone bridge, leading into Cheshire, on the great road from London to Carlisle, 18 miles E. of Liverpool, and 185 N. N W. of London. A considerable market on Wednesday. Sends 1 member to parlnt. Pop. 19,155.

WA'RRIOR, *s.* a soldier; a military man.

WA'RSAW, a large and populous city of Poland, and capital of Mazovia, surrounded with walls and ditches, and defended by a fort. It contains a magnificent palace, where the king resided; besides which, there is another, which goes by the name of Casimir. It is divided into the Old and New Town, to which may be added the suburbs or Cracow and Praga, both very well built. It was looked upon as the capital of Poland, because the residence of the kings, the place where they were elected, and where the diets met. It is seated at the end of large open fields on the river Vistula, 160 miles S. E. of Dantzic, 112 N. by E. of Cracow, and 300 N. E. of Vienna. In its last siege by the Russians, in 1794, it was computed that 30,000 Poles perished either by the sword, or in the flames, the suburbs of Praga having been nearly reduced to ashes by the merciless Russians, ten hours after all resistance had ceased. It was till lately subject to Prussia; but according to the treaty of Tilsit, of July 6, 1807, this city, with the rest of Polish Prussia, was erected into a duchy, and ceded to the king of Saxony. It is now added by the arrangements of the Congress of Vienna (1815) to the dominions of the emperor of Russia. Long. 21. 6. E., lat. 52. 14. N.

WA'RT, *s.* [*weart*, Sax, *werte*, Belg.] a horny excrescence or small protuberance, growing on the hands or other parts.

WA'RTY, *a.* grown over with warts.

WA'RWICK, (*Wárrick*) the capital town of Warwickshire, seated on a rock near the river Avon, and all the passages to it are cut through the rock; nor is there any way to go to this place but over a water. It was fortified with a wall, which is now in ruins; but it has still a strong and stately castle, the seat of Greville Earl Brook, and Earl of Warwick. It is a large corporation, contains two parish churches, and in that of St. Mary's are several handsome tombs. The houses are well built, and the town principally consists of one regular built street, at each end of which is an ancient gate. The assizes and general quarter sessions are held here. It is adorned with a good free-school and a market-house. It has also a noted hospital called St. James's, for twelve decayed gentlemen, who have each twenty pounds a year, and the chaplain fifty. It is well inhabited, enjoys a good trade, sends two members to parliament, and is 39 miles N. E. of Gloucester, 10½ S. W. of Coventry, and 91 N. W. of London. Market on Saturday. Pop. 9100.

WA'RWICKSHIRE, (*Wárrickshire*) an English county, 47 miles in length, and 27 in breadth; bounded on the W. by Worcestershire; on the S. by Oxford and Gloucestershire; on the E. by Northampton and Leicestershire; on the N. by Staffordshire. It contains 158 parishes, 17 market towns, and sends ten members to parliament. The air is mild and healthful, and the soil fertile, producing corn and pastures, particularly in the S. part, called the Vale of Red Horse. The commodities are much the same as in other counties; and it has iron mines. Pop. 402,121.

WA'RY, *a.* [*war*, Sax.] cautious, or taking care of doing any thing amiss; prudent; circumspect.

WAS, the preter. of To Be.

To WASH, *v. a.* [*wasschen*, Belg., *wascan*, Sax.] to cleanse by rubbing with water, &c., to moisten; to colour by washing. Neuterly, to perform the act of cleansing with water, &c.

WASH, *s.* a marsh or fen, a bog, a quagmire; a liquor used to beautify; a superficial stain or colour; the liquor given hogs, &c., the act of cleansing the linen of a family by rubbing them when wetted; the linen washed at once.

WA'SHINGTON, a city of N. America, now the metropolis of the United States. It is seated at the junction of the rivers Potomac and the Eastern Branch, extending about 4 miles up each, including a tract of territory scarcely to be exceeded, in point of convenience, salubrity, and beauty, by any in the world. It is divided into squares or grand divi-

sions, by streets running due N. and S., and E. and W., each of which leading streets are 160 feet wide, including a pavement of 10 feet, and a gravel walk of 30 feet planted with trees on each side. The river Tiber, which is the principal stream that passes through the city, is collected in a grand reservoir beside the capitol, (or house for the legislative bodies) whence it is carried in pipes to different parts; while its surplus water falls down in beautiful cascades, through the public gardens, into a canal. It is 100 miles S. W. of Philadelphia. This city was nearly destroyed. All the public building, &c., being burnt by the English army under General Ross.—(1814.] Lat. 38. 53. N., long. 77. 15. W.

WASP, *s.* [*weasp*, Sax.] a stinging insect, something resembling a bee, but of a brighter yellow on the body.

WA'SPISH, *a.* easily provoked; peevish; malignant; irritable; fretful; humoursome; spiteful; venomous.

WA'SSEL, or WA'SSAIL, *s.* [from *washæl* your health, Sax.] a liquor made of roasted apples, sugar, and ale; a drinking-bout.

To WASTE, *v. a.* [*woesten*, Belg.] to consume gradually or diminish; to squander; to destroy or desolate; to spend without profit or advantage. Neuterly, to dwindle; to be in a state of consumption.

WASTE, *a.* destroyed or ruined; desolate or uncultivated; superfluous; lost for want of occupiers; worthless; of no use. *Waste-book*, in commerce, is that in which articles are entered promiscuously as they occur, without regard to debtor or creditor.

WASTE, *s.* wanton or luxurious consumption; loss; the act of squandering; desolate, uncultivated, or unoccupied ground.

WA'STEFUL, *a.* destructive; ruinous; lavish; prodigal; desolate; uncultivated.

WA'STER, *s.* one that consumes dissolutely and extravagantly; a squanderer; a vain consumer.

WATCH, *s.* [*wæcce*, Sax.] forbearance of sleep; attendance without sleeping; attention; guard; a watchman, or person set as a guard; the office of guard in the night; a period of the night; a machine shewing the time, and usually worn in the pocket. Among mariners, it is the space of four hours, during which one half of the crew keep on deck, and are then relieved by the other.

To WATCH, *v. n.* [*wacian*, Sax.] to keep awake; to keep guard; to look with expectation, attention, or cautious observation with intent to seize. Actively, to guard, or have in custody; to observe secretly, or in ambush, in order to prevent, detect, or betray; to tend; applied to cattle.

WA'TCHER, *s.* one who sits up. A diligent overlooker or observer.

WA'TCHET, *a.* [*wæced* weak, Sax.] blue; or pale blue.

WA'TCHET, a town of Somersetshire, seated on the Bristol Channel, at the mouth of a pretty good harbour, frequented by coal ships. It is 14 miles N. W. of Bridgewater, and 153 W. by S. of London. Market on Saturday.

WA'TCHFUL, *a.* vigilant; cautious; attentive.

WA'TCHFULNESS, *s.* vigilance; cautious regard; heed.

WA'TCHHOUSE, *s.* the place where the watch is set.

WA'TCHMAKER, *s.* one whose trade is to make watches.

WA'TCHMAN, *s.* a guard; a sentinel; one set to keep ward.

WA'TCHTOWER, *s.* a tower on which a sentinel is placed for the sake of prospect.

To WA'TER, (*waúter*) *v. a.* to irrigate; to moisten; to supply with water; to diversify as with waves, applied to calendering. Neuterly, to shed moisture; to get or take in water; to be used in supplying water. *The mouth waters*, implies that a person longs, or has a vehement desire for something.

WA'TER, (*waúter*) *s.* [*waeter*, Belg., *wæter*, Sax.] a fluid, volatile and void of savour or taste, consisting of small, smooth, porous, spherical particles, of equal diameters, sliding easily over one another's surfaces, and wetting the thing immerged into it; one of the four elements; the sea, opposed to land; urine; any fluid made of, or resembling, water; the lustre of a diamond. *To hold water*, is used for being sound and tight.

WA'TERCOLOURS, *s.* Painters make colours into a soft consistence with water; these they call *watercolours*.

WA'TERFALL, *s.* a cataract; a cascade.

WA'TERFLAG, *s.* the water flower-de-luce.

WA'TERFORD, a county of Ireland, having Cork on the W., Tipperary and Kilkenny on the N., and Wexford on the E. It contains 148,233 inhabitants, and is tolerably fertile. It also gives title to a marquis.

WA'TERFORD, the capital of the above county, is a sea-port town, and the see of a bishop. It has an excellent harbour, and an extensive trade, 75 miles S. of Dublin. Sends 2 members to parliament. Pop. 28,821.

WA'TERFOWL, *s.* fowls that live or get their food in water.

WA'TERGRUEL, *s.* food made with oatmeal boiled in water.

WA'TERLILY, *s.* in botany, the nymphæa. There are two species, the white and the yellow.

WA'TERMAN, *s.* a ferryman; a boatman.

WA'TERMARK, *s.* the utmost limit of the rise of the flood.

WA'TERMILL, *s.* a mill turned by water.

WA'TERMOSS, *s.* in botany, the fontinalis; a sort of moss.

WA'TERPEPPER, *s.* a plant, the same with the arsesmart or lakeweed.

WA'TERPINE, *s.* in botany, the elatine. It is called also waterwort.

WA'TERRAT, *s.* a rat that makes holes in banks.

WA'TERSOLDIER, *s.* in botany, the stratiotes. The common watersoldier is the British species. It is a very elegant aquatic, found in slow streams and ditches, called also water-aloe, and freshwater soldier.

WA'TERWORK, *s.* artificial spouts of water; any hydraulic performance.

WA'TERY, (*waútery*) *a.* aqueous; liquid; insipid; tasteless; vapid; wet; consisting of water; relating to water.

WA'TFORD, a town of Hertfordshire, seated on the river Colu, 7 miles S. by W. of St. Alban's, and 14 N. W. of London. Market on Thursday. Pop. 5293.

WA'TLINGTON, a town in Oxfordshire, seated under Chiltern Hills, on a small brook, which, with the continued ridge, divides this county from Buckinghamshire. It is 14 miles S. E. of Oxford, and 46 W. of London. Market on Saturday. Pop. 1823.

To WA'TTLE, *v. a.* [from *watelas* twigs, Sax.] to bind with, or form by, platting twigs.

WA'TTLE, *s.* [from the verb] a hurdle. The barbs or loose red flesh that hangs below a cock's bill; from *waghelen* to shake, Teut.

WA'TTON, a town of Norfolk, 21 miles S. W. of Norwich, and 91 N. N. E. of London. Market on Wednesday.

WAVE, *s.* [*waegh*, Belg.] water rising in swellings above the level of the surface; a billow; a line bending in and out alternately; unevenness; fluctuation; inequality.

To WAVE, *v. n.* to play loosely; to float; to be moved as a signal; to fluctuate. Actively, to raise into inequalities; to move loosely, or to and fro; to beckon; to put

aside or decline for the present; to waft, or remove any thing floating.

To WA'VER *v. n.* [*wafian*, Sax.] to play or move loosely to and fro. Applied to the mind, to be unsettled, undetermined, or to fluctuate between different opinions.

To WAWL, *v. n.* [from *wa* grief, Sax.] to cry, howl, or make a loud cry expressive of distress, used in contempt.

WAX, *s.* [*waxe*, Sax., *wex*, Dan., *wacks*, Belg.] the thick tenacious matter of which bees form their cells; any enacious matter, such as is used in fastening letters, &c.

To WAX, *v. a.* to smear, rub, cover, or join with wax.

To WAX, *v. n.* [*weaxan*, Sax., *wachsen*, Teut.] to increase in bulk, height, or age; to grow; to pass into any state; to become.

WA'XCHANDLER, *s.* a maker of wax candles.

WA'XEN, *a.* made of wax.

WAY, *s.* [*wæg*, Sax., *weigh*, Belg.] a path which leads to any place. The length of a journey. Course. Advancement notwithstanding obstacles, used with *make*. Access. Passage or room to pass. Sphere of observation. Method. Intermediate step. Retreat or submission, after *give*. Tendency to any meaning or act. Method or custom peculiar to a person. *By the way*, implies without necessary connexion with what precedes. *To go*, or *come one's way*, or *ways*, is to come or go without further delay. No *way*, or *ways*, is sometimes used instead of *wise*. "No *ways* a match." *Swift.* SYNON. *Way* is much more extensive and general than *road*, and implies the passage from place to place, whether through the high *road* or not. *Road* is much more limited and particular, and means the beaten way of travellers from one city or town to another.

WA'YFARING, *a.* travelling; being on a journey.

To WAYLA'Y, *v. a.* to watch in order to seize; to beset by ambush.

WA'YWARD, *a.* [*wa* and *weard*, Sax.] froward or perverse; vexatious; morose; peevish.

WE, *pron.* the plural of *I*, used when we mention or speak of one or more persons in conjunction with ourselves; borrowed from *we*, Sax., or *weis*, Goth.

WEAK, (*week*) *a.* [*waec*, Sax., *week*, Belg.] void of strength or health; feeble; not strong; infirm; pliant; soft; not stiff; not powerful; unfortified. Scarcely audible, or low; applied to sound. Wanting spirit, discernment, or caution, applied to the mind. Not well supported by argument.

To WE'AKEN, (*weéken*) *v. a.* to deprive of strength; to debilitate; to enfeeble.

WE'AKLY, *ad.* feebly; faintly; without efficacy; indiscreetly. Adjectively, not strong; not healthy.

WE'AKNESS, (*weékness*) *s.* infirmity; unhealthfulness; feebleness; defect; failing; want of strength, ability, judgment, resolution, or support.

WE'AKSIDE, (*weékside*) *s.* foible; deficiency; infirmity.

WEAL, (*weel*) *s.* [*welan*, Sax.] happiness or prosperity; a state; a republic; public interest or policy.

WEAL, (*weel*) *s.* [*walan*, Sax.] the mark left by a stripe.

WEALD, WALD, or WALT, in composition, signify a wood or grove, and are borrowed from *weald*, Sax.

WEALTH, (*welth*) *s.* [from *waleth* rich, Sax.] riches, whether consisting in money or goods.

WE'ALTHY, *a.* rich; opulent; abundant.

To WEAN, (*ween*) *v. a.* [*wenan*, Sax.] to keep a child from sucking that has been brought up by the breast; to withdraw from any habit or desire.

WE'APON, (*weepn* or *wépn*) *s.* [*weapon*, Sax.] any instrument by which another may be hurt, or one be defended.

To WEAR, (*ware*) *v. a.* pret. *wore*, part. pass. *worn*; [*weran*, Sax.] to waste, or consume with use or time. To consume or spend tediously, used with *away*, and applied to time. To bear or carry appendant to the body. To exhibit in appearance. To affect by degrees. Used with *out*, to harass, fatigue, or destroy. Neuterly, to be wasted with time or use; to pass by degrees; to be tediously spent.

WEAR, WEIR, or WEER, (*ware*) *s.* [*wær* a fen, Sax. *wár* a mound, Teut.] a dam to shut up or raise the water. From the verb, the act of wearing; the thing worn. In the two last senses the first orthography is only used.

WEAR, a beautiful river which rises in the W. of the county of Durham; flows S. E. by Bishop Duckland, thence N. E. by Durham to Sunderland, whence it enters the German Ocean.

WE'ARINESS, (*weériness*) *s.* the quality of being tired, fatigued, or incommoded; fatigue; impatience; tediousness.

WE'ARISOME, *a.* troublesome; tedious.

WE'ARISOMENESS, *s.* the quality of tiring; the state of being easily tired.

WE'ARY, (*weéry*) *a.* [from *waeren* to be tired, Belg.] tired; fatigued; wearisome; tiresome; impatient.

To WE'ARY, (*weéry*) *v. a.* to tire; to fatigue; to incommode; to harass; to make impatient.

WE'ASAND, *s.* [*wasen*, Sax.] the windpipe.

WE'ASEL, *s.* [*wesel*, Sax. and Belg.] a small animal that eats corn, and kills mice.

WE'ATHER, (*wéther*) *s.* [*weder*, Sax.] the state of the air with respect either to heat or cold, wet or dryness; tempest, storm.

To WE'ATHER, (*wéther*) *v. a.* to pass with difficulty; to expose to the air. Followed by *a point*, to gain a point against the wind; to accomplish against opposition. Used with *out*, to endure so as to surmount.

WE'ATHERBEATEN, (*wétherbeeten*) *a.* harassed by, or seasoned to, hard weather.

WE'ATHERBY. See WETHERBY.

WE'ATHERCOCK, (*wéthercock*) *s.* an artificial cock, or plate set on a spire, which shews the point whence the wind blows; any thing fickle or inconstant. In botany, a species of the impatiens of Linnæus, with fruitstalks supporting many yellow flowers, and egg-shaped leaves. The capsule, when ripe, upon being touched has the singular property of throwing out its seed with considerable force. This plant goes also by the names of quick-in-the-hand, touch-me-not, and balsamine. It is found in moist shady places, and on the banks of rivulets, and flowers in August.

WE'ATHERGAGE, (*wéthergaje*) *s.* any thing that shews the weather. At sea, a ship is said to have the *weathergage* that is to the windward of another.

WE'ATHERGLASS, *s.* a glass that shews the weight of the air; a barometer.

WE'ATHERWISE, (*wétherwize*) *a.* skilled in foretelling the changes of the weather. Substantively, a meteorologist.

To WEAVE, (*weeve*) *v. a.* pret. *wove* or *weaved*; part. pass. *woven* or *weaved*; [*wefan*, Sax., *weven*, Belg.] to form any stuff in a loom with a shuttle; to unite or form, by inserting one part into another. Neuterly, to work with a loom.

WE'AVER, (*weéver*) *s.* one who makes woollen or linen cloth.

WEB, *s.* [*webba*, Sax.] any thing woven; a tissue or texture formed of threads interwoven with each other; a kind of film that hinders the sight; a cataract; a suffusion.

WE'BFOOTED, *a.* having films between the toes, applied to water-fowl.

WE'BLY. See WEOBLY.

To WED, *v. a.* [*wedian*, Sax.] to marry; to take for husband or wife; to join in marriage; to unite indissolubly,

or for a long continuance; to unite by love or fondness. Neuterly, to contract matrimony.

WE'DDING, *s.* the marriage ceremony; a marriage.

WEDGE, *s.* [*wegge*, Belg. *vegge*, Dan.] one of the mechanical powers, consisting of a body with a sharp edge, continually growing thicker, and used in cleaving timber. A mass of metal. Any thing in form of a wedge.

To WEDGE, *v. a.* to fasten or force together with wedges; to stop or straiten with wedges; to cleave with wedges. To fix as a wedge.

WE'DLOCK, *s.* [*wed* and *lac*, marriage and gift, Sax.] matrimony; marriage; nuptials.

WE'DNESBURY, a town of Staffordshire, 121 miles from London, containing about 8,500 inhabitants. Market on Friday.

WE'DNESDAY, *s.* [*wodensdag*, Sax., from *Wodin*, or *Odin*, an idol, *wensday*, Isl.] the fourth day in the week.

WEE, *a.* [*weeing*, Belg.] little; small.

WEED, *s.* [*weod*, tares, Sax.] a noxious or rank herb growing spontaneously. A garment, cloak, or habit, from *wæda*, Sax., *waed*, Belg.

To WEED, *v. a.* to clear from or remove noxious plants. Figuratively, to free from any thing noxious, or from an ill habit; to root out.

WEE'DER, *s.* one that takes away any thing noxious.

WEE'DY, *a.* consisting of or abounding with weeds.

WEEK, *s.* [*weke*, Belg.] the space of seven days.

WEE'KDAY, *s.* any common day on which work is done, opposed to Sunday.

WEE'KLY, *a.* happening, produced, or done once a week. Adverbially, once a week.

WEEL, *s.* [*wæl*, Sax.] a whirlpool; a snare for fish, made of willow twigs; perhaps from WILLOW.

To WEEN, *v. a.* [*wenan*, Sax., *waenen*, Belg.] to think, imagine, or fancy. Obsolete.

To WEEP, *v. n.* preter. and part. pass. *wept* or *weeped*; [*weopan*, Sax.] to express sorrow by tears; to shed tears. Actively, to bewail or lament with tears; to bemoan; to shed moisture; to abound with wet.

WEE'PER, *s.* one who sheds tears; a mourner. A white border worn on the sleeve of a man's black coat for first mourning.

To WEET, *v. n.* pret. *wot* or *wote*; [*witon*, Sax., *weten*, Belg.] to know; to be informed. Seldom used.

WEE'VIL, *s.* [*wevel*, Teut.] a small black worm that destroys corn and meal; a grub.

WEFT, *s.* [*guiave*, Fr.] any thing straggling without an owner. The woof of cloth, from *wefta*, Sax.

To WEIGH, (*way*) *v. a.* [*weyhen*, Belg.] to find the weight of any thing by balance, or scales; to equal in weight; to pay, allot, or take by weight. Applied to an *anchor*, to take up. To examine or balance in the mind. Followed by *down*; to overbalance, or exceed in weight or importance; to overburden or depress, applied to difficulties. Neuterly, to contain in weight. To raise the anchor. To sink by its own weight. To be looked on as important, to determine the judgment, followed by *with*.

WEI'GHER, *s.* he who weighs.

WEIGHT, (*wait*) *s.* [*wiht*, Sax.] quantity found by balancing in scales; a mass by which other bodies are examined in scales; a ponderous or heavy mass; the quality by which bodies tend towards their centre; pressure; burden; importance, power, influence, or efficacy. SYNON. *Weight* implies prevalence, though small; *influence* seems to have more force; *sway* is more absolute. Superiority of rank and reason gives the first. Attachment to persons contributes much to the second. The art of finding out and taking advantage of the weakness of men forms the latter.

WEI'GHTY, (*wáity*) *a.* heavy; ponderous; efficacious; momentous; important.

WE'LCHPOOL, a town of Montgomeryshire, in N. Wales, seated on the river Severn, in a rich vale. It is the largest and best built corporation in the county, and has a very good trade. The castle, now called Powis Castle, built of a reddish stone, is a large stately structure. It is 177 miles N. W. of London. Market on Monday.

WE'LCOME, *a.* [*wilcume*, Sax., *welkom*, Belg.] received with gladness, kindness, or care; pleasing, or conferring pleasure, by being present.

WE'LCOME, *s.* the ceremony paid to a visitant at his first appearance; kind reception of a new comer.

To WE'LCOME, *v. a.* to receive with kindness.

To WELD, *v. a.* to beat one mass into another. *To weld*, is used by Spenser for *To wield*.

WE'LDON, GREAT, a town in Northamptonshire, with a handsome market-house, and a sessions chamber over it. It is situated in Rockingham Forest, 86 miles from London. Market on Wednesday. Pop. 778.

WE'LFARE, *s.* happiness; success, prosperity.

WE'LKIN, *s.* [from *welcen* clouds, Sax.] the sky; the visible regions of the air. Adjectively, sky-coloured.

WELL, *s.* [*welle*, Sax.] a spring or fountain; a deep, narrow pit of water; the cavity in which stairs are placed.

WELL, *a.* not sick; happy; convenient; proper; being in favour; recovered from any sickness or misfortune.

WELL, *ad.* [*well*, Sax., *wel*, Belg.] in health; not ill; in a skilful, proper, sufficient, or good manner; favourably; conveniently; pleasingly. *As well as*, used conjunctively, implies together with. *Well nigh*, signifies nearly, or almost. This word is used in composition to express any thing right, proper, laudable, handsome, or free from defect. It is also used when something is admitted as the ground for a conclusion; as, "*Well*, by this author's confession, a number superior are for the succession in the house of Hanover." *Swift*. "*Well*, let's away." *Shak*.

Well begun is half ended.

All the actions and enterprises of mankind labour under the reflection of this quaint moral sentence, whether they be prudent or imprudent in the undertaking, and good or bad in the accomplishment. It intimates that persons should be very deliberate in the beginning of an undertaking; for that to begin well is the only way to quicken and despatch the end, let it be what it will. It intimates that there is a great deal of difficulty in beginning well, and that a false step at first start is hardly to be recovered afterwards; that the work does not cost half so much trouble as the design of it; that it is an easy matter to make way when the ice is broken. It reflects upon false foundations and foolish projects: and it holds good from morality and worldly affairs to religion, that a good beginning is a fair step to a good ending.

All is well that ends well.

It is a plain matter of fact, that the end crowns all things, and that every thing is not to be judged amiss that may appear so for the present. A worldly misfortune, if it quickens our diligence and industry; a severe fit of sickness, if it promotes our piety, and makes us amend our lives, is well, though for the present no affliction seems joyous but grievous: for a happy death is the never-failing portion of a well spent life, which always ends in eternal bliss and glory. The best way of judging of things beyond mistake, is by the issue or event of them.

WE'LLADAY, *interj.* alas.

WELLBE'ING, *s.* happiness; prosperity.

WELLBRE'D, *a.* polite; elegant of manners or behaviour.

WE'LLINGBOROUGH, a town of Northamptonshire, seated on the ascent of a hill, and on the western bank of the river Nen. It is a large, well-inhabited place, and has a considerable trade in the manufacture of lace. It is reckoned the second town in the county, and is 12 miles N. E. of Northampton, and 68 N. by W. of London. Market on Wednesday. Pop. 4685.

WE'LLINGTON, a town of Shropshire, seated near Wrekin Hill, 12 miles E. of Shrewsbury, and 152 N. W. of London. Market on Thursday. Pop. 9971

WE'LLINGTON, a town of Somersetshire, seated on the river Tone, 15 miles N. E. of Exeter, and 147 W. by S. of London. This town gives title of duke to that illustrious hero, Arthur Wellesley, the saviour and deliverer of Europe. Market on Thursday. Pop. 4762.

WE'LLOW, a town in Somersetshire, 5 miles S. of Bath. Market on Thursday.

WELLS, a sea-port town of Norfolk, seated in the northern part of the county. It has a large church, and a quakers' meeting. This town has a considerable corn trade. It is 118 miles N. N. E. of London. Market on Saturday.

WELLS, a city of Somersetshire, seated at the foot of a hill, and has its name from the wells and springs about it; and though it is but a small city, it is well inhabited, and is a bishop's see, together with Bath. The public and private buildings are very good, and the cathedral in particular is a stately pile, whose frontispiece at the W. end is adorned with images and carving. The bishop's palace is like a castle, being surrounded with walls and a moat; the houses of the prebendaries are handsome, and the market-house is a fine structure supported by pillars. This city sends two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor and other officers. It is 120 miles W. of London. Market on Wednesday and Saturday. Pop. 6549.

WE'LLSPRING, *s.* [*wællgesprig*, Sax.] a fountain; a spring.

WELT, *s.* a border, guard, or edging.

To WE'LTER, *v. n.* [*welteren*, Belg.] to roll in water, mire, blood, or any filth; to wallow.

WEM, *s.* [Sax.] a spot; a blemish; a scar.

WEM, a town of Shropshire, seated on the river Rodden, near its source. It is a small place, but the market is large for cattle and provisions. It is 9 miles N. of Shrewsbury, and 164 N. W. of London. Pop. 3973.

WEN, *s.* [Sax.] a flesh or callous excrescence growing on different parts of the body.

WENCH, *s.* [*wencle*, Sax.] a young woman. A prostitute.

WE'NCHER. *s.* a fornicator; a whoremaster.

To WEND, *v. n.* pret. *went*; [*wendan*, Sax.] to go and pass to and from. Its pret. *went*, is now only in use.

WE'NDOVER, a town in Buckinghamshire, 7 miles S. E. of Aylesbury, and 35 W. by N. of London. Market on Thursday. Pop. 2005.

WE'NLOCK, a town in Shropshire, 12 miles S. E. of Shrewsbury, and 147 N. W. of London. Market on Monday. Pop. 3481.

WEOBLY, an ancient town in Herefordshire, which had a pretty good trade formerly, but it is now principally removed to Keynton. It is 8 miles N. W. of Hereford, and 141 W. N. W. of London. Market on Tuesday.

WERE, the plural of WAS, the preter-imperfect of BE; from *wæren*, plural of *was*, the imperfect of *beon*, Sax. Likewise, the imperfect singular and plural of the optative, potential, and subjunctive moods of the same verb.

WERTH, WEORTH, or WYRTH, in the names of places, signifies farm, court, or village, from *weorthig*, Sax.

WEST, *s.* [*west*, Sax. and Belg.] that point of the heavens where the sun sets, when in either of the equinoxes.

WEST, *a.* being toward, or coming from, the region of the setting sun when in the equinox.

WE'STBURY, a pretty good town of Wiltshire, 26 miles N. W. of Salisbury, and 101 W. of London. It has a market on Friday considerable for corn. Pop. 7324.

WE'STERLY, *a.* tending or being towards the west.

WE'STERN, *a.* being in the west, or towards the part where the sun sets.

WEST-LOO'E, a corporation in Cornwall, which sends two members to parliament, and is distant from London 232 miles. See EAST-LOOE.

WE'STMINSTER, a city of Middlesex, the residence of the monarch of Great Britain, the seat of the parliament, and of the high courts of justice, constituting, with London and Southwark, with which it is so united as to appear one city, the metropolis of the British empire. There is no bishop, but a dean and chapter belonging to the abbey; the former of which is always bishop of Rochester. They have the appointment of the high sheriff and high bailiff; and, with the liberty, send two members to parliament. See LONDON.

WE'STMORELAND, an English county, 40 miles in length, and 21 in breadth; bounded on the N. W. by Cumberland; on the W. and S. by Lancashire; and on the E. by Yorkshire. It contains 26 parishes, 8 market towns, and sends 4 members to parliament. The air is very sharp and cold; but healthy in general. The population is about 56,469. It is a mountainous country, two of whose ridges cross the county, and run towards the sea to the S. W., where a bay of it washes this county. There are some valleys fruitful in corn and pastures; and the hills serve to feed a great number of sheep. The principal rivers are the Eden, the Ken, the Loan, the Eamon, the Tees, the Lowther, the Hunna, the Winster, the Lavennet-beck, and the Blinkernbeck. There are also four noted meers or lakes called Ulles-water, Broad-water, Horns-water, and Winander-meer. It gives title to an earl, of the family name of Fane. The principal town is Appleby, but Kendal is the most considerable for size, trade, and population.

WESTPHA'LIA, one of the circles of Germany, bounded on the E. by the circle of Lower Saxony; on the S. by the Esse, Westerwald, and the Rhine; on the W. by the United Provinces; and on the N. by the German Sea. The air is cold; but the soil produces pastures and some corn, though there are a great many marshes. The horses are large, and the hogs in high esteem, especially the hams, known by the name of Westphalia hams. The principal rivers are the Weser, the Ems, the Lippe, and the Rouer. It contains several sovereignties, but has no capital. Munster is the most considerable town. This country gave name to a newly-erected kingdom in Germany, under the government of Jerome Buonaparte, agreeable to the treaty of Tilsit. He has since been deprived of his crown and kingdom. It now belongs to Prussia, Hanover, & Oldenburg.

WE'STRAM, or *WE'STERHAM*, a town of Kent, seated on the river Darent, which rises from nine springs near this town. It is 14 miles N. W. of Tunbridge, and 22 S. S. E. of London. Market on Wednesday. P. 1985.

WE'STWARD, *ad.* [*westweard*, Sax.] toward the west.

WET, *a.* [*woet*, Sax.] moist; rainy; humid; having some moisture adhering.

WET, *s.* water; moisture; rain; humidity.

To WET, *v. a.* to make moist; to plunge or soak in any liquor; to drench with drink.

WE'THER, *s.* [*weder*, Sax. and Belg.] a castrated ram.

WE'THERBY, or *WEATHERBY*, a town in the W.

Riding of Yorkshire, seated on the river Wharf, 14 miles W. of York, and 192 N. by W. of London. Market on Thursday.

WE'TNESS, *s.* the state of being wet; moisture; humidity.

To WEX, *v. a.* [properly *wax*] to grow; to increase.

WE'XFORD, a county of Munster, in Ireland, having Wicklow on the N., the Ocean on the E. and S., and Waterford on the W. It is about 38 miles long, and 24 broad. Wexford is a fruitful county, contains 8 boroughs, and sends 4 members to parliament. Pop. 182,712.

WE'XFORD, the capital of the above county, is a seaport town, and a place of considerable trade. The inhabitants are about 9,000. It is 63 miles S. of Dublin. Lat. 52. 18. N., long. 6. 3. W.

WE'YMOUTH. See MELCOMBE REGIS.

WE'ZAND, or WE'ASAND, *s.* the wind-pipe.

WHALE, *s.* [*hwale*, Sax.] in zoology, a tribe of large sea animals, of which there are several species. The common whale has no teeth, but in their place are certain black horny flaky substances, which are called whale-bone, and used for various purposes. The whale sometimes grows to the length of 100 feet. It is valued chiefly for the oil which is produced by its blubber or fat, though the flesh is eaten by several savage nations. It brings forth its young alive, and suckles them like a land animal.

WHARF, *s.* [*wharf*, Swed., *werf*, Belg.] a bank from which vessels are laden or unladen.

WHA'RFAGE, *s.* money paid for landing or shipping goods at a wharf.

WHA'RFINGER, *s.* the owner of a wharf; one employed in shipping and landing goods.

WHAT, *pron.* [*hwæt*, Sax., *wat*, Belg.] that which; which part; which of several. Used to introduce a question, it asks the nature of a thing. *What time*, at the time when. *What day*, on the day when. It is used adverbially for partly, with a degree of emphasis; as, "The year before he had so used the matter, that *what* by force, *what* by policy, he had taken from the Christians thirty small castles." *Knolles.*

WHATE'VER, or WHA'TSOEVER, *pron.* being one or another, either generically, specifically, or numerically; all that; the whole that.

WHEAT, (*wheet*) *s.* [*hweat*, Sax.] the grain of which bread is generally made.

WHE'ATEAR, (*wheétear*) *s.* a small bird, very delicate.

WHE'ATEN, (*wheéten*) *a.* made of wheat.

To WHEE'DLE, *v. a.* to entice by soft words; to flatter; to persuade by kind words.

WHEEL, *s.* [*hweol*, Sax., *wiel*, Belg.] a circular body that turns round upon an axis; a circular body; a carriage with wheels; an instrument of spinning; an instrument on which criminals are tortured; rotation; revolution; compass about.

To WHEEL, *v. n.* to move on wheels, or turn on a centre; to turn; to revolve; to fetch a compass. Actively, to put into a circular course.

WHEE'LBARROW, *s.* a carriage driven forward by two handles, and having but a single wheel.

WHEE'LWRIGHT, (*wheelrīt*) *s.* one who makes wheels.

To WHEEZE, *v. n.* [*hweoson*, Sax.] to breathe with noise.

To WHELM, *v. a.* [*awilfan*, Sax., *wilma*, Isl.] to cover with something which cannot be thrown off; to bury; to throw upon something so as to cover or bury it; to turn the open side of a vessel downwards.

WHELP, *s.* [*welp*, Belg.] the young of a dog, or beast of prey; a puppy. A son or young man, in contempt.

To WHELP, *v. n.* to bring forth young; applied generally to beasts of prey.

WHEN, *ad.* [*whan*, Goth.] at the time; at what particular time; after the time that. Used interrogatively, at what time? *When as*, signifies at the time when.

WHENCE, *ad.* [formed from WHERE, in the same manner as *hence* from *here*] from what place, person, or cause; from which premises; from what source. Sometimes *from* is used with it, but very improperly.

WHENE'VER, or WHE'NSOEVER, *ad.* at whatsoever time.

WHERE, *ad.* [*hwar*, Sax., *waer*, Belg.] at which or what place; at the place in which. *Any where*, at any place.

WHEREA'S, *ad.* when on the contrary; but on the contrary; notwithstanding.

WHEREBY', *ad.* by which.

WHE'REFORE, *ad.* for which reason. For what reason.

WHEREVER, *ad.* at whatsoever place.

WHEREO'F, *ad.* of which.

WHERESOE'VER, *ad.* in what place soever.

WHEREUPO'N, *ad.* upon which.

To WHE'RRET, *v. a.* corrupted from *ferret*; to hurry; to trouble or teaze. A low word.

WHE'RRY, *s.* a light small boat used on rivers.

WHE'RWELL, or *WHA'RWELL*, a village in Hampshire, 6 miles E. of Andover.

To WHET, *v. a.* [*wettan*, Sax., *wetten*, Belg.] to sharpen any instrument by rubbing it on a hone, &c. To give an edge, or make angry.

WHET, *s.* the act of giving an edge; any thing that promotes appetite or hunger.

WHE'THER, *ad.* [*hwæther*, Sax.] used in a disjunctive proposition or question, to set one part of the sentence in opposition to the other, and to affirm or deny, even though the other part do not hold good.

WHE'THER, *pron.* which of the two.

WHE'TSTONE, *s.* a stone on which any thing is sharpened by rubbing.

WHE'TTER, *s.* one who sharpens or whets.

WHEY, *s.* [*wey*, Belg., *hœwg*, Sax.] the thin serou part of milk, separated from the curds. It is frequently used of any thing white or thin.

WHICH, *pron.* [*hwilc*, Sax.] a word used in narratives to express things named before, in order to avoid the repetition of the same things; formerly applied to persons likewise, as may be seen by the first sentence in the Lord's Prayer in English, "*Our Father which art in Heaven*," but at present disused in that sense. This word is likewise used as a demonstrative and interrogative. "Take *which* you will.—*Which* is the man?" It sometimes has *whose* in the genitive case.

WHIFF, *s.* [*chwyth*, Brit.] a blast, or puff of wind.

To WHI'FFLE, *v. n.* to move as if driven to and fro by the wind; to play on the fife.

WHI'FFLER, *s.* one that blows strongly; one that plays on the fife; a mere trifler; a pitiful, mean, sorry fellow; a young freeman who attends the companies of London on the Lord-mayor's day.

WHIG, *s.* [*hwæg*, Sax.] whey. A party formerly opposite to the court. Burnet takes the true original of this word to be owing to the *Wiggamores*, or carriers in Scotland, who were contractedly called *wiggs*, receiving their name from *whiggan*, a word they used in driving their horses.

WHI'GGISM, *s.* the tenets and practice of the Whigs.

WHILE, *s.* [formerly written *quhile*, from *cweill*, Goth.] time; a space of time.

WHILE, WHILES, WHILST, *ad.* [*hwile*, Sax.] during the time that; as long as; at the same time that.

WHI'LOM, *ad.* [*hwilom* once on a time, Sax.] some time ago; formerly; once; of old. Obsolete.

WHIM, *s.* a freak, caprice, or odd fancy; a conceit.

To WHI'MPER, *v. n.* [*wimmeren*, Teut.] to cry without making any loud noise.

WHI'MSICAL, (*whimzikal*) *a.* capricious; oddly fanciful; fantastical; freakish.

WHI'MSY, (*whimzy*) *s.* an odd fancy or caprice.

WHIN, *s.* [*chwyn*, Brit.] a well known shrub, called gorse, or furze.

To WHINE, *v. n.* [*wanlan*, Sax., *weenen*, Belg., *cwyno*, Brit.] to lament in a low voice; to complain affectedly; to draw out any sound; to make a plaintive noise.

WHINE, *s.* a plaintive noise; mean or affected complaint.

To WHI'NNY, *v. n.* to make a noise like a horse or colt.

WHI'NYARD, *s.* a sword, in contempt.

To WHIP, *v. a.* [*hweopan*, Sax., *whippen*, Belg.] to strike with any thing tough and flexible; to sew slightly; to lash with sarcasm; to drive or correct with lashes; to take any thing suddenly or nimbly. Neuterly, to move nimbly. "The one *whips* up a tree." *L'Estrange.*

WHIP, *s.* [*hweop*, Sax.] an instrument of correction tough and pliant.

WHI'PCORD, *s.* a cord of which lashes are made.

WHI'PHAND, *s.* the advantage over another.

WHI'PPER, *s.* one who punishes with whipping.

WHI'PSTAFF, *s.* on shipboard, a piece of wood fastened to the helm, which the steersman holds in his hand to move the helm, and turn the ship.

WHI'PSTER, *s.* a nimble fellow. A prating insignificant fellow; an upstart; a sharper.

To WHIRL, *v. a.* [*hwyrfan*, Sax.] to turn round rapidly. Neuterly, to run round swiftly.

WHIRL, *s.* a quick and violent circular motion; gyration; quick rotation; any thing moved with rapid rotation.

WHI'RLIGIG, *s.* a toy which children spin round.

WHI'RLPIT, or WHI'RLPOOL, *s.* [*hwrfpole*, Sax.] a place in the water where it moves circularly, and draws every thing that comes near it into its centre; a vortex.

WHI'RLWIND, *s.* a stormy wind moving circularly.

WHISK, *s.* [from *wischen* to wipe, Teut.] a small handbesom or brush.

To WHISK, *v. a.* [*wischen* to wipe, Teut.] to clean with a whisk; to move nimbly.

WHI'SKER, *s.* the hair growing on the upper lip so long as to be curled; the mustaches.

WHI'SKING, *a.* great; swinging. "A *whisking lie.*"

WHI'SKY, *s.* a term signifying *water*, and applied in the highlands and islands of Scotland, and in Ireland, to strong water or distilled liquor. The spirit drunk in the North is drawn from barley. Also, a kind of one-horse chaise.

To WHI'SPER, *v. n.* [*whisperen*, Belg.] to speak so low to a person as not to be heard by another. Actively, to speak to in a low voice; to susurrate; to prompt secretly.

WHI'SPER, *s.* a low soft voice; susurration.

WHIST, *a., interject.*, and *verb.* When used as a verb, it implies, are silent; "The wild waves *whist.*" *Shaks.* When used as an adjective, still, or silent; "The winds with wonder *whist*,—smoothly the waters kiss'd." *Milton.* Used as an interjection, be still or attentive.

WHIST, *s.* a game at cards, so called, from its requiring silence and deep attention.

To WHI'STLE, *v. n.* [*hwistlau*, Sax.] to form a kind of musical sound by contracting the lips together, so as to leave a small round aperture between them; to make a sound with a small wind instrument; to sound shrill. Actively, to call by a whistle.

WHI'STLE, *s.* [*hwistle*, Sax.] sound made by the modulation of the mouth. A small wind instrument. A sound made by a small wind instrument. The mouth. A call, such as sportsmen use to their dogs. The noise of winds.

WHI'STLER, *s.* one who whistles.

WHIT, *s.* [*wiht* a thing, Sax.] a point or jot; the least perceptible quantity; a tittle.

WHI'TBY, a well-built town in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, commodiously seated near the mouth of the river Esk, 46 miles N. E. by E. of York, and 242 N. of London. It is a considerable sea-port, building many ships for the coa. trade. On December 24, 1787, at midnight, by the shrinking of part of the cliff, near the sea, an esplanade, 300 yards long, and 80 in breadth, on which a regular street had been built, since the year 1761, was overturned and overwhelmed. Market on Saturday. Pop. 11,725.

WHI'TCHURCH, a town of Hampshire, consisting principally of one street, lately much enlarged and beautified, and containing a Pop. of 1673. Here is an exclusive manufacture of paper, for the sole use of the bank of England, long vested in the family of Porthall. The situation is low. It is 24 miles N. E. of Salisbury, and 56 W. by S. of London. Market on Friday.

WHI'TCHURCH, a large and populous town of Shropshire, 20 miles N. of Shrewsbury, and 161 N. W. of London. Market on Friday. Pop. 5819.

WHITE, *a.* [*hwit*, Sax., *wit*, Belg.] having such an appearance as is formed from a mixture of coloured rays of light; snowy; pale; having the colour of fear; pure or unspotted; innocent. Gray with age. Substantively, any thing white. The albugineous part of an egg. The white part of the eye.

To WHITE, or WHI'TEN, *v. a.* to make white, or like snow in colour.

WHI'TEHAVEN, a large, populous, rich, and improving town of Cumberland, with a good artificial harbour, defended by a long pier, containing about 12,000 inhabitants, and employing above 300 ships. The working of the coal mines forms the principal business of the place. These are sunk to the depth of 130 fathoms, and carried to a vast distance under the sea, where vessels of large burden ride at anchor. By these a great part of Ireland, and other places, are supplied with coal, from which the proprietor, lord Lonsdale, derives a revenue of about 16,000l. a year It is 13 miles S. W. of Cockermouth, and 296 N. W. of London. Market on Tuesday.

WHI'TELEAD, *s.* a kind of powder, made by taking sheet lead, and cutting it into long and narrow slips, which are made up into rolls, but so that a small distance may remain between every spiral revolution. These rolls are put into earthen pots, so ordered that the lead may not sink down above half way, or some small matter more, in them; these pots have each of them very sharp vinegar in the bottom, so full as almost to touch the lead. When the vinegar and lead have both been put into the pot, it is covered up close, and so left for a certain time; in which space the corrosive fumes of the vinegar will reduce the surface of the lead into a mere white calx, which they separate by knocking it with a hammer. There are two sorts of this sold at the colour shops; the one called ceruse, which is the most pure part, and the other is called *white lead.*

WHI'TELEATHER, *s.* a tough sort of leather dressed with alum.

WHI'TEMEAT, *s.* food made of milk.

WHI'TENESS, *s.* purity; cleanness; paleness.

WHI'TEPOT, *s.* a kind of food.

WHITES, *s.* a disease arising from a laxness of the glands of the uterus, and a cold pituitous blood.

WHI'TETHORN, *s.* a very common species of hawthorn.

WHI'TEWASH, *s.* a wash to make the skin seem fair. A kind of liquid plaster with which walls are whitened.

To WHI'TEWASH, *v. a.* to wash walls white with a kind of plaster made of lime.

WHI'TEWINE, *s.* a sort of wine produced from the white grapes.

WHI'THER, *ad.* [*hwyder*, Sax.] used interrogatively, to what place? Used relatively, to which place; to what place, absolutely. To what degree?

WHI'TING, *s.* a small sea fish. A soft chalk.

WHI'TISH, *a.* something white.

WHI'TLOW, (*whitlō*) *s.* [from *hwit*, Sax., and *loup*, Isl., a wolf, Skinner] a swelling with a white head, arising either between the two skins, or the *periosteum* and the bone. The first is called mild, and the last malignant.

WHI'TLOWGRASS, *s.* in botany, the draba of Linnæus. There are three British species; the early, speedwell-leaved, and wreathen-podded. The first species is one of the earliest flowering plants we have native in Britain. The rue-leaved sengreen goes also by the name of whitlowgrass.

WHI'TSTER, *s.* a whitener or blancher of linen.

WHI'TSUNTIDE, *s.* [*white* and *Sunday*] so called, because the converts newly baptized appeared from Easter to Whitsuntide in white. The feast of Pentecost.

WHI'TTLE, *s.* [*hwytel*, Sax.] a knife; a white dress for a woman. Not used in the last sense.

To WHIZ, *v. n.* [from the sound] to make a noise like hot iron put into water, or a ball flying in the air.

WHO, (*hoo*) *pron.* [*hwa*, Sax., *wie*, Belg.] a word used to imply relation, substituted in the room of a proper name, and always applied to persons. In the oblique cases, it makes *whom*; but *whose* is often used in the genitive of this word, as well as of *which*. It is generally used in asking a question, is the same in both numbers, and when used in the oblique cases it is placed before a verb. "He is the man *whom I saw*." "From *whom* this tyrant *holds* the due of birth." *Shak.* "He was the man to *whom I gave* it." in questions, it is set sometimes before the preposition by which it is governed. "*Whom* did you go *with?*"

WHOE'VER, (*hooéver*) *pron.* any one, without limitation.

WHOLE, *a.* [*heel*, Belg.] all; containing every one; uninjured or unimpaired; free of any wound or disease.

WHOLE, *s.* all the parts of which a thing is composed; the totality; a regular combination.

WHO'LESALE, a sale in large quantities, or in the lump. Adjectively, buying or selling in the lump.

WHO'LESOME, *a.* [*heelsam*, Belg., *heylsam*, Teut.] sound. Orthodox, or agreeable to Scripture, applied to doctrine. Contributing to or preserving health; salutary; conducive to happiness.

WHO'LESOMENESS, *s.* quality of conducing to health; salubrity; conduciveness to good.

WHO'LLY, *ad.* entirely; completely.

WHOM, (*hoom*) the oblique case of *who*, both in the singular and plural numbers.

WHOOP, *s.* See HOOP.

WHORE, (*hōre*) *s.* [*hor*, Sax., *hoere*, Belg.] a woman who grants unchaste favours to men; a strumpet; a harlot; a prostitute; an adulteress.

To WHORE, (*hōre*) *v. n.* to converse unchastely with the other sex.

WHO'REDOM, (*horedŏm*) *s.* the act of conversing unchastely with the other sex.

WHO'REMASTER, or WHO'REMONGER, *s.* one who keeps whores, or converses unlawfully with a fornicatress.

WHO'RISH, *a.* unchaste; incontinent.

WHORLS, *s.* in botany, applied to the branches, leaves, or flowers of trees or plants, when they grow round their respective stems, as the branches of the fir, the leaves of the ladies' bedstraw, and the flowers of the deadnettle.

WHO'RTLE, *s.* a shrub, the same with the bilberry-bush.

WHOSE, (*hooze*) the genitive of WHO or WHICH.

WHO'SO, or WHOSOE'VER, (*hoóso*, or *hoosoéver*) *pron.* any, without restriction.

WHURT, *s.* a whortleberry; a bilberry.

WHY, *ad.* [*hwi*, Sax.] for what reason? used interrogatively. For which reason, or what reason, used relatively. It is sometimes used emphatically. "Whence is this? *why* from that essential suitableness which obedience has to the relation which is between a rational creature and his Creator." *South.*

WI, in the compositions of names, signifies holy; thus, *wibert* signifies one eminent for holiness, from *wi* holy, and *bairht* illustrious or splendid, Goth.

WI'BURG, one of the 41 governments of Russia, being the province lately called Russian Finland, which was comprised in Carelia. It formerly belonged to the Swedes, and was ceded to the Russians, partly by the peace of Nystadt, in 1721, and partly by the treaty of Abo, in 1743. This province retains most of its ancient privileges, with some occasional modifications, which have been necessarily introduced under the new government. Besides pastures, the country produces rye, oats, and barley, but not sufficient for the inhabitants.

WIC, or WICH, in the names of places, signifies either a village, castle, or bay made by the winding banks of a river, from *wic*, Sax.

WICK, *s.* [*woece*, Sax., *wieche*, Belg.] the substance round which is applied the tallow of a torch or candle.

WICK, a borough and sea-port town of Scotland, in the shire of Caithness, seated on the German Ocean, 15 miles S. of Dungsby-Head.

WI'CKED, *a.* living in habitual contrariety to the laws of God; given to vice; flagitious; cursed; baneful; pernicious; unjust; profligate.

WI'CKEDLY, *ad.* criminally; corruptly; badly.

WI'CKEDNESS, *s.* corruption of manners; guilt; moral ill.

WI'CKER, *a.* [*twiggen*, Belg.] made of small twigs.

WI'CKET, *s.* [Belg., *wicked*, Brit.] a small door in a gate, or hole in a door; a small gate.

WI'CKHAM-MARKET, a town of Suffolk, whose market is disused. It is seated on the river Deben, 4 miles from Woodbridge on the road to Yarmouth, and 82 from London. Pop. 1202.

WI'CKLOW, a county of Leinster, in Ireland, having Dublin on the N. W., the Irish Channel on the E., Wexford on the S., and Catherlough on the W. It is about 33 miles long, and 20 broad. It contains 4 boroughs, and sends two members to parliament. Pop. 121,557.

WI'CKLOW, the capital of a county of the same name, in Ireland; seated on the sea-side, with a narrow harbour, at the mouth of the river Leitrim. It is remarkable for having the best ale in the kingdom, which, with other provisions sent to Dublin, forms the principal part of its trade. About a mile and a half to the S. E. is Wicklow Head, on which there are two light-houses. It is 24 miles S. of Dublin. Pop. 2472.

WI'CKWARE, a town of Gloucestershire, 17 miles N. E. of Bristol, and 111 W. of London. Market on Monday.

WIDE, *a.* [*wide*, Sax.] broad; having a great space included between the sides. Figuratively, remote, deviating,

WIDE, *ad.* at a distance; with great extent.

WI'DELY, *ad.* with great extent each way; remotely; far.

To WI'DEN, *v. a.* to increase extent from the sides; to extend. Neuterly, to grow wide; to extend itself.

WI'DENESS, *s.* extension in breadth.

WI'DGEON, *s.* a water-fowl, not unlike a wild duck, but not so large.

WI'DOW, (*wĭdō*) *s.* [*widwa*, Sax., *weddw*, Brit., *weduwe*, Belg.] a woman whose husband is dead.

To WI'DOW, (*wĭdō*) *v. a.* to deprive of a husband; to strip of any thing good; to endow with a widow-right.

WI'DOWER, (*wĭdōer*) *s.* one who has lost his wife.

WI'DOWHOOD, (*wĭdōhood*) *s.* the state of a widow; estate settled on a widow.

WI'DOWHUNTER, *s.* one who courts widows for a jointure.

WI'DOWTAIL, *s.* a plant, the same with the spurge olive; a kind of mezereon.

WIDTH, *s.* breadth; extension from one side to the other.

To WIELD, (*weeld*) *v. a.* [*wealdan*, Sax.] to manage or use without obstruction, as being not too heavy.

WIE'LDY, *a.* manageable.

WI'ERY, *a.* (See WIRY.) made of wire; drawn into wire. Wet, or moist, from *wær* a pool, Sax.

WIFE, *s.* plural *wives;* [*wif*, Sax., *wiff*, Belg.] a woman that has a husband; a married woman.

WIG, used in the end of names, signifies war, or hero, from *wig*, Sax.

WIG, *s.* [contracted from PERRIWIG] a covering made of hair for the head; a kind of cake, called likewise a bun.

WI'GAN, a large, well-built town of Lancashire, with manufactures of cottons, rugs, blankets, linen, and with pit-coal and iron-works. That elegant species of coal called *Cannel*, is found in plenty and great perfection in its neighbourhood. Wigan is pleasantly situated on a small stream, called Douglas, which is made navigable to the Ribble, and is joined by a canal from Lancaster, 30 miles S. of Lancaster, and 197 N. N. W. of London. Markets on Monday and Friday. Pop. 20,774.

WIGHT, (*Wit*) Isle of, part of the county of Hants, and separated from it by a narrow channel, is about 20 miles long, and 12 broad. It consists of good arable and pasture grounds, hills and valleys, woods and champaign, and is equal to any part of England of the same dimensions, either in the fruitfulness of the soil, or pleasantness of situation. The chief town is Newport. Pop. 35,431.

WIGHT, (*wit*) *s.* [*wiht*, Sax.] a being, a person. Obsolete.

WIGHT, in the composition of names, is borrowed from the Saxons, and signifies strong, nimble, or lusty.

WI'GHTON, (*Witon*) a small town in the E. Riding of Yorkshire, seated at the spring head of the river Skelfler, 16 miles W. by S. of York, and 192 N. by W. of London. Market on Wednesday.

WI'GTON, a good town of Cumberland, seated among the moors, 12 miles S. W. of Carlisle, and 304 N. N. W. of London. Market on Tuesday. Pop. 6501.

WI'GTOWN, a borough and sea-port town of Scotland, in the shire of Galaway; seated at the mouth of the river Cree, 95 miles S. W. of Edinburgh, on a bay of the Irish channel, with a good harbour. The shire of Wigtown sends one member to parliament. Pop. 44,068.

WILD, *a.* [*wild*, Sax., and Belg.] not tame; furious or fierce; savage; uncivilized; licentious. Propagated by nature, opposed to cultivated. Desert, opposed to inhabited. Without art or elegance. Merely imaginary. Ungovernable. Turbulent. Inconstant. Strange; uncouth.

WILD, *s.* a desert, or tract not cultivated or inhabited.

To WI'LDER, *v. a.* to lose or puzzle in a pathless or intricate place.

WI'LDERNESS, *s.* a desert, or place uninhabited, or uncultivated. Milton uses this word for *wildness*. "The paths and bow'rs—our joint hands will keep from *wilderness*." *Par. Lost.* In Scripture, it is applied to any tract but thinly inhabited. In gardening, a grove of trees or shrubs planted in walks, meadows, labyrinths, &c.

WI'LDFIRE, *s.* a composition of inflammable materials, easy to take fire, but hard to be extinguished.

WI'LDGOOSE-CHASE, *s.* a fruitless pursuit.

WI'LDING, *s.* a wild sour apple.

WI'LDLY, *ad.* without cultivation; with disorder; heedlessly; capriciously; irregularly; without judgment.

WI'LDNESS, *s.* the state of a desert and uncultivated place; rudeness; fierceness or discomposure, applied to the looks of a person; levity of behaviour; irregularity; inordinate vivacity; alienation of mind.

WILE, *s.* [*wile*, Sax., *wiel*, Isl.] a deceit, stratagem, cunning or sly trick; a fraud; artful practice.

WI'LFUL, *a.* [from *will* and *full*] stubborn; contumacious; perverse; inflexible; not hearkening to reason or persuasion; done or suffered by design. "Who for my *wilful* crime are banished hence." *Milton.*

WI'LFULLY, *ad.* obstinately; stubbornly.

WI'LFULNESS, *s.* stubbornness; contumacy; perverseness; obstinacy.

WI'LILY, *ad.* by stratagem; fraudulently.

WI'LINESS, *s.* cunning; guile.

WILL, *s.* [*willa*, Sax.] that active power which the mind has to order the consideration of any idea, or forbearing to consider it, determining it to do or forbear any action, or prefer one before another; choice; command; inclination; desire; determination; discretion; disposition. An instrument by which a person disposes of his property after death. Compounded with *good*, it signifies favour, kindness, or right intention; but compounded with *ill*, malice.

WILL *with a wisp*, or JACK *with a lanthorn*, a fiery meteor, or exhalation, of a round figure, in bigness like the flame of a candle; sometimes broader, and like a bundle of twigs set on fire. They generally appear in summer, and at the beginning of autumn.

To WILL, *v. n.* [*willan*, Sax.] to bend our souls to the having or doing what appears to be good; to command in a positive manner; to direct; to order. It is commonly used as an auxiliary verb to express the future tense, and is distinguished from *shall*, which generally implies a command in the second or third persons, but *will* only foretels or hints that something is about to happen which depends on a person's free choice. Again, *shall* in the first person simply expresses a future action or event, but *will* promises or threatens.

WI'LLI, and VI'LLI, in the composition of names, signifies many, and is borrowed from the Saxons. Thus, *Willielmus*, *William*, from *willi* many, and *whelm* a helmet, or defence for the head, signifies a protector or defender of many.

WI'LLIAM I. [surnamed the Bastard, or the Conqueror] was the seventh duke of Normandy from Rollo the first duke, who made an attempt upon England in the reign of king Alfred. His father duke Robert, brother to duke Richard the third, was never married; but being charmed with the graceful mien of a young woman, named Arlotta, (whence

it is said came the word *harlot*) a skinner's daughter, as he saw her dancing with other country girls, he took her for his mistress, and by her had this William. Duke Robert, about seven years after, taking it in his head to go on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, before his departure caused the states of Normandy to acknowledge his young son for his successor; and, dying in his journey, William accordingly succeeded him in 1035, being then about nine years of age. He met with a great deal of trouble during his minority, from several pretenders to the dukedom, as well as from the king of France, who wanted to get it into his own hands; but by his vigour and conduct, and the wisdom of those in the administration, he got the better of his enemies, and established himself firmly in the possession of his sovereign authority, and, in all probability, he might have passed the rest of his days in peace, if his ambition had not put him upon making new acquisitions. His having an eye to the crown of England, it is very likely, was what brought him over hither to make a visit to king Edward, his cousin, who had no children, and who then, it is generally thought, promised him to make his will in his favour. However, from this time he began to look upon himself as having a claim, such as it was, to be Edward's successor; and seemed resolved, if all other methods failed, to accomplish his design by force of arms. How he did this, see the life of HAROLD, and his success in the memorable battle of Hastings, by which he in a manner did his business at once. The first thing he did after the battle of Hastings, was to lay siege to Dover, in order to secure his retreat in case of necessity, and to have a place from whence he might easily send for supplies from Normandy. The consternation it was in, made it soon surrender; which having ordered to be more strongly fortified, and spent some days there to forward the work, he marched with his victorious army to London. In the mean time, the city of London was in the utmost confusion, some being for one thing, and some for another; nor could they by any means agree in their opinions. Among other projects, some were for placing Edgar Atheling on the throne, and the earls Edwin and Morcar, who had retired to London after the battle of Hastings, were at the head of this party. But all they could do, was to prevail on the citizens to shut their gates against William, till they could fix on some resolution. The duke by this time was come to Southwark, and there encamped, and lay some days, expecting the voluntary submission of London; but on the contrary, Edwin and Morcar, took this opportunity to stir up the citizens to make a sally upon the Normans; which they did, but it was easily repulsed. This made the duke sensible, it was necessary to take more rigorous methods; and, as a siege, which might have lasted a great while, would have been very inconvenient in his present circumstances, he resolved to lay hold of the consternation the city was then in, to subdue them by terror rather than by force. To this end he posted himself at Wallingford; and sent out detachments to plunder the country near London, to frighten the citizens, and to cut them off from provisions; and, at the same time, burnt Southwark to the ground. The two earls abovementioned still laboured hard for Edgar, and the majority of the people were on their side; bnt their measures were broken by the clergy then in London, and the two archbishops at their head, who were for submitting to the duke, and had formed a strong party among the citizens for that purpose; so that Edwin and Morcar, finding they could not prevail, retired into the North; and immediately after, the two archbishops, with the bishop of Winchester, and Edgar himself, went over to the duke, who was then at Berkhamstead; and their example was soon followed by a great many persons of distinction. But the Londone's being still unresolved, the duke drew nearer the city, as if with a design to besiege it; upon which the magistrates, despairing of being able to defend it in the midst of the present confusion, went out and met him, and preseuted him with the keys of the gates. And then, after holding a consultation with the prelates and nobles, who had before submitted, they waited on him in a body, and made him an offer of the crown. After an affected hesitation, he accepted the crown as their gift. William was crowned at London on Christmas-day, having first caused a fort to be built, which he garrisoned with Normans, because he still suspected the citizens. He then solemnly swore, "To protect the church, and its "ministers, to govern the nation with equity, to enact just "laws, and cause them to be duly observed, and to forbid "all rapines and unjust judgments." What was most surprising, and saved William much trouble, which in all appearance he had still to go through, was, that as soon as it was known that he had been crowned at London, he was immediately, without any opposition, acknowledged king throughout the whole nation. William, a few days after his coronation, returned from London to Barking, where multitudes came and submitted to him, and among the rest Edwin and Morcar. He received them in the most favourable manner, assured them of his protection, and in their presence gave prince Edgar large possessions, who was so beloved by the English, that he was generally called England's Darling. Soon after he laid the foundation of a church and monastery in the place where Harold was slain, and ordered that the monastery, when finished, should be called Battle Abbey. In the beginning of his government, he used great moderation towards the English; and expressed a tender regard for them; and the three first months of his reign passed to their great satisfaction. But this short time of tranquillity and mutual confidence was followed by jealousy, mistrust, and severity on the king's side, and frequent revolts and commotions on the people's; in which, whether the king was most to blame or the people, cannot easily be determined, by reason of the partiality of writers on each side, according as they stood affected. This, however, is certain, that the English were ill treated by this king, that he shewed great partiality to the Normans, and ruled the natives with a despotic sway, exercising many acts of severity upon them, and treating them, to all intents and purposes, as a conquered people. It is certain also, that there were many revolts, and attempts to shake off the Norman yoke; but they all proved ineffectual, and served only for a handle to yet greater acts of severity. The beginning of the year 1067, king William, without any other visible reason than to display his new grandeur among his old subjects, went over to Normandy, taking with him such English lords as he most suspected, to prevent any thing being done to his prejudice in his absence: for which reason also he placed strong garrisons of Normans in all the castles. His brother Odo, bishop of Bayeux, and William Fitz-Osborn, were intrusted with the government of the kingdom; and these sticking at no methods to enrich themselves, exceedingly oppressed the English. The Kentish men at this time attempted to recover their liberty, and called to their assistance Eustace, earl of Bologne, who, failing in his project of surprising Dover castle, retired to his ships, and left the Kentish men to the mercy of the regents. Edric Forester, an English lord, also took up arms in Herefordshire, and cruelly treated all the Normans that fell into his hands. This hastened the king's return to England, who instead of punishing the regents, approved of their conduct, to the no small discontent and mortification of the English. In 1068, he revived the tax, formerly called Danegelt, which was levied upon the poor English with all imaginable rigour. And now in-

surrections and revolts followed in abundance. The inhabitants of Exeter refusing to take the oath to the king, and to admit a Norman garrison, William was preparing to besiege it in form; and the citizens had no other course to take but to implore his mercy. At the earnest entreaties of the clergy he pardoned them, how much soever in his own mind he was against it: and, to keep them in order for the future, he caused a castle to be built in the city, and garrisoned with Normans. The king sent commissioners into all parts, to inquire who had sided with Harold, and to confiscate their estates. Edwin and Morcar, provoked at this treatment of the English, revolted, and having raised an army, were reinforced by Blethwin, king of Wales, with a good number of troops. But the king marching with all expedition against them, with a great superiority of forces, broke all their measures; upon which the two earls submitted, and were pardoned. But this act of seeming clemency to the leaders in the rebellion lost all its effect, by his severely punishing others who were less guilty; nay, he caused several who had no hand in the revolt to be shut up in prison; which spread a terror through the nation; as did also his building castles in divers places, which, it was easy to perceive, were designed to overawe the English. There were, indeed, as may well be supposed, great animosities between them and the Normans; the latter behaving towards the English much as the Danes formerly did, and being countenanced in their insults by the king, whilst the complaints of the English were not at all regarded. The consequence was, that many murders were committed on both sides, and an edict was published purely in favour of the Normans. Morcar and several other lords, mistrusting the sincerity of the king's behaviour towards them, retired into Scotland, and prevailed upon prince Edgar to go along with them, with his mother and sisters. The king of Scotland received them with all due respect, and married Margaret, Edgar's eldest sister, from whom descended Matilda, grandmother of king Henry II., in whom the royal families of the Saxons and Normans were united. Though king William was pleased at these lords leaving the kingdom, where they had so great an influence, yet perceiving hereby how the English stood affected, he proceeded to greater acts of severity, resolving by humbling them to secure himself from their resentment. With this view, it is said, he forbade them to have any lights in their houses after eight o'clock at night, ordering a bell to be rung at that hour, which was called the Curfew, from *couvre feu*, i. e., cover fire; at the sound of which they were obliged, under severe penalties to put out their fires and candles. It must be owned, indeed, that this affair of the Curfew is not supported by any competent authority. But this is certain, that after the Northumberland malecontents had called in the Danes, whose general, Osborn, the king of Denmark's brother, king William bribed by large presents to go off, he shewed no mercy towards the English; but after having, for a terror to the rest, ravaged the whole country between York and Durham, so as not to leave a house standing, he removed all the English from their posts, took away their estates, seized upon all the fiefs of the crown, and gave them to the Normans, from whom are descended many of the great families at this day in England. The clergy expected great things from the king, and therefore were the most forward to submit to him, after the battle of Hastings: but they were disappointed; for William now put the church lands upon the same footing with the rest, obliging them to furnish a certain number of men for his wars, though by the charter of the Saxons they were exempted from all military service. He quartered his troops upon the monasteries, and obliged the monks to supply them with necessaries. He moreover seized upon the money and plate in the religious houses, under pretence that the rebels had concealed their valuable effects there; and deposed several bishops and abbots that he did not like, putting Normans or other foreigners in their room. In 1071, a great number of malecontents betook themselves to the isle of Ely, strongly fortified it, and chose Hereward, one of the bravest soldiers in the kingdom, for their leader. The king was very much alarmed at this proceeding, and marching in all haste, blocked the rebels up in the isle. They were so well fortified that he could not come at them, and had so good a store of provisions, that a long time would be required to starve them out. And so having continued the siege, or blockade, for a great while to no purpose, he bethought himself of an expedient, which did his business effectually; which was, to seize on the manors belonging to the monastery, which were within the limits of the isle. Upon this the abbot and monks, in order to recover their possessions, delivered up the isle, and all that were in it, into the hands of the king. Hereward alone escaped: as to the rest, some had their eyes put out, or their hands cut off, and others were thrown into different prisons; among the rest, Egelrick, bishop of Durham, who had been so bold as to excommunicate the king, was starved to death in prison. The king of Scotland had taken the opportunity of the troubles in England, to invade the northern counties, which he ravaged in a cruel manner. But as soon as the affair of Ely was over, king William marched against him. The Scotch king hereupon retired into Scotland, but William followed him thither. He not being willing to hazard a battle in his own country, offered to accommodate matters by a treaty; which William agreed to, and obliged the Scotch king to do him homage. In 1073, Philip, king of France, being jealous of the greatness of king William, on a sudden invaded Normandy without any declaration of war; upon which William went over with a great army, with which he retook Mans, and the whole province of Maine; and Philip soon growing weary of the war, concluded a peace with king William. Prince Edgar, about this time, came to the king out of Scotland, implored his pardon, and submitted. The king received him very graciously, and gave him an allowance of a pound of silver a day. From this time he continued in obedience, and gave the king no farther disturbance. During the king's absence, some disgusted Norman lords formed a conspiracy to depose him, and prevent his return, and drew earl Waltheoff, the only English lord the king retained in his favour, into the plot. But he soon repenting, went over and discovered it to the king before it came to any head, imploring at the same time his pardon, which the king readily granted. Notwithstanding which, soon after his return, the earl was apprehended, beheaded, and buried under the scaffold. And many of the innocent English, who were not at all concerned in the conspiracy, were severely punished, as well as the guilty Normans. King William now enjoyed some tranquillity, but in the year 1077 more work was cut out for him abroad. For his eldest son Robert, instigated by the king of France, rebelled against him in Normandy, and endeavoured to make himself master of that duchy. William went over, and his son persisted in his opposition, and in the heat of an engagement wounded him in the arm without knowing him, and dismounted him. But when he knew it was his father, he alighted, set him upon his own horse, and submitted entirely to his mercy. William brought him with him into England, and in the year 1080, sent him against the Scots, who had renewed their incursions. But this war also ended in a treaty between the two nations, and there was nothing remarkable in this expedition but Robert's founding the town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne; about which time also king William built the famous tower of London, to be a

check upon the citizens, whom he all along suspected. Let us now see, in few words, how William managed his domestic affairs in time of peace. He did all he could to introduce the Norman language into England, caused the Saxon laws to be translated into Norman, and published his own laws in that tongue, and commanded it to be taught in all schools. The effect was, that in common use, a third language was by degrees introduced, which was neither English nor Norman, but a mixture of both. He erected new courts of justice, before unknown to the English, and very incommodious to them, and ordered all law proceedings there to be in the Norman tongue. He had an immense revenue; and that he might know what every man was to pay him out of his estate and effects, he ordered a general survey to be made, not only of his own lands, but of all the lands in England; as also what every man was worth in money, stock of cattle, &c.; all of which were set down in a book called *Doom's-day book*, which to this day is preserved in the Exchequer. As he was very fond of hunting, he dispeopled the country in Hampshire for above thirty miles in compass, demolished both churches and houses, to make a forest for his diversion, which was called New Forest. In short, all his actions savoured of a most arbitrary and absolute prince. William having enjoyed a tranquillity of several years, every one thought he would have ended his days in peace. But all on a sudden he makes vast preparations, goes over to Normandy, and enters upon a fierce war against France. A truce soon ensued, which was broken by an unlucky jest of king Philip. William being grown very fat and unwieldy, was passing through a course of physic, when one coming to Philip from Roan, he asked him, "Whether the king of England was delivered yet of his great belly?" William, being told of this, was so enraged, that he sent him word, that as soon as he was up, he would offer in the church of Notre Dame, at Paris, ten thousand lancets by way of wax-lights. Accordingly, he renewed the war with the utmost fury, but it occasioned his death. For having made great ravages, and besieged and took Mantes, he ordered it to be burnt to the ground; and in his return to Roan, having bruised the rim of his belly against his saddle, he fell into a fever, which carried him off on the 9th of September, 1087, in the sixty-first year of his age, after having reigned in Normandy twenty-two years, and twenty-one in England. He was buried in the Abbey Church at Caen, which he himself had founded. It is remarkable that his death was no sooner known, than his son Henry snatched his legacy out of the Treasury; the noblemen returned to their castles; and the domestics, having robbed the household, ran away. William's courage and policy are not to be questioned, and it is certain that he was indefatigable in executing whatever he designed. When he lay on his death-bed, he seemed to reflect seriously on his past actions, and to view them in a different light from what he had done in the time of his health and vigour. He ordered great sums of money to be given to the poor, and to the churches, particularly for rebuilding those he had burnt at Mantes. Then ordering his chief officers to stand about his bed, he made a long harangue to them, weak as he was, wherein he talked much of the reputation he had acquired by his military achievements. Yet he could not help owning, he had unjustly usurped the crown of England, and was guilty of all the blood spilt on that occasion. And though, he said, he durst not bequeath a crown which of right was none of his, but left it to the disposal of God; yet he recommended William, his second surviving son, for his successor, and did all in his power to secure the crown t him. He had three other sons, besides William, by his wife Matilda, daughter to the earl of Flanders. To Robert, the eldest, he gave the duchy of Normandy. Richard was killed by a stag in New Forest. To his youngest son Henry he bequeathed an annuity of 5,000 marks. He had also six daughters by the same Matilda; Cecily, abbess of Caen; Constance, married to the duke of Bretaign; Adeliza, promised to Harold when he was in Normandy, died young; Adela, married to the earl of Blois; Gundred, to William Warren, earl of Surry; and Agatha, espoused to Alphonso king of Galicia. From the transactions of William's reign, he appears to have been a prince of great courage, capacity and ambition; politic, cruel, vindictive, and rapacious; stern and haughty in his deportment; reserved and jealous in his disposition. He was fond of glory, and, though parsimonious in his household, delighted in pomp and ostentation. Though sudden and impetuous in his enterprises, he was cool, deliberate, and indefatigable, in times of danger and difficulty. His aspect was nobly severe and imperious, his stature tall and portly, his constitution robust, and the composition of his bones and muscles so strong, that there was hardly a man of that age who could bend his bow, or handle his arms.

WILLIAM II. surnamed Rufus, during his father's last illness in Normandy, was concerting measures in England to secure his succession to the crown. Though it was the Conqueror's desire that he should succeed him, yet there was great danger of a party being formed against him in favour of his elder brother Robert. But as Robert was out of the kingdom, William with the more ease accomplished his designs; and by the management of Lanfranc, archbishop of Canterbury, who had great interest among the people, both English and Normans, and had gained over the leading lords of both nations, and by the favour of Eudo the high treasurer, he ascended the throne, and was crowned 18 days after his father's death, Sept. 27, 1087. He was surnamed Rufus, from his being red-haired, and was now thirty years old. He was remarkable for no good quality but his courage, which, however, for the most part, was more like the fierceness of a wild beast than the bravery of a hero. He was very ill-natured, and a perfect brute in his behaviour; was wholly indifferent as to religion, and had no regard for honour or honesty. He was greedy of money, but it was to squander it away upon idle expenses. In fine, he had all his father's vices without his virtues; and historians agree in representing him as bad a prince as ever sat on the English throne. These historians were indeed monks and ecclesiastics, who might be prejudiced against him for his seizing the revenues of the church. However, as scarce any action of his life deserves commendation, their representations seem to be but too well founded. In 1088, a formidable conspiracy was set up against him by his uncle Odo, bishop of Bayeux. The design was to depose William, and set Robert on the throne. Several Norman lords and bishops joining in the plot, and many of the English also being prevailed on to favour it, when they thought matters were ripe, they invited Robert to come over, who promised soon to be with them. The conspirators then fortified themselves in several places, and William seemed to be in a most dangerous situation. But Robert's indolence and dilatory temper, who did not come over with his forces as was expected, gave him time to extricate himself out of this danger. He first gained over the English, then he fitted out a fleet, and marched against Odo, and the other rebels, with an army of Englishmen, took Pevensey, Rochester, and Durham, and the other places, where they had shut themselves up, broke all their measures, and entirely dispelled the threatening storm. Though William was indebted to the English for having by their means crushed the conspiracy, and though he had made them many fair promises, yet it was no sooner over, but he began to oppress them even worse than his father had done,

William seized upon the vacant benefices, and after he had stripped them of every thing he could turn into money, he sold them to the highest bidder. He seized upon the temporalities of the see of Canterbury, and kept them in his hands four years, and did the same by all the other bishoprics that became vacant in his reign. Soon after, William, to be revenged on his brother Robert for the late conspiracy, and perhaps from a desire of enjoying all his father's dominions, invaded Normandy, and made himself master of several places. Robert implored aid of the king of France, who came to his assistance; but William having found means to bribe him, he retired without doing any thing, and William proceeded to take more places, and bribed some of the burghers of Roan to undertake the delivering it into his hands. But prince Henry joining his brother Robert, saved it; for entering the city on a sudden, he seized the chief of the conspirators, and threw him headlong from a tower; which bold stroke not only preserved the capital, but, in effect, all Normandy. William soon after, in 1091, was obliged to strike up a peace with duke Robert, on this condition, among others, That upon either of the brothers dying without heirs, the survivor should succeed to all his dominions. Whilst William was in Normandy, Malcolm, king of Scotland, made an incursion into Northumberland, and William at his return resolved to revenge this insult. He artfully induced his brother Robert to come over and accompany him in this expedition, fearing he should in his absence seize on those castles in Normandy that he held by the late treaty. His army suffered greatly by several disasters in Scotland; but Malcolm, fearing the ill consequences of a war in his own country, sent William proposals for an accommodation, which were readily accepted, and the Scotch king obliged himself to pay the same homage to the king of England he had formerly done. But Robert, perceiving he was only amused by his brother, to draw him into this expedition, returned home greatly disgusted. The king continued his arbitrary proceedings, and oppressed his subjects, Normans as well as English, more and more every day, which made them all wish for his death, as the only remedy to the evils they groaned under. And now they thought their wishes were going to be accomplished; for, in 1093, a dangerous distemper seized him at Gloucester, so that he himself thought his end approaching; and the fear of death made him resolve, if he ever recovered, to reform all that had been amiss in his government; being recovered of his illness, he presently forgot all his good resolutions, returned to his courses, retracted, as far as was in his power, the good orders he had given in his sickness, and even increased abuses of government, instead of correcting them. In 1094, we again find king William at war with his brother Robert in Normandy, who, as William had not performed his part of the late treaty, seemed resolved to take from him the places he held there. Being assisted by the king of France, he gained several advantages over William, who at last had recourse to his old artifice, and bribed the French king once more to draw off his forces. In order to raise money, he sent orders into England for levying, 20,000 men, and to impress such as were of some substance, and did not care to leave their families. When they were just going to embark, they were discharged, upon paying ten shillings a man, which they readily did, and by this artifice William raised 10,000l. Robert now, in all likelihood, would have lost all his dominions, if the king had not been obliged to return on a sudden to repress the Welsh, who were ravaging Shropshire and Cheshire. At his approach, they retired among the mountains and inaccessible places, and William pursuing them too far, lost more of his men than he destroyed of the enemy's; and all he could do was, to build the castle of Montgomery, which had been demolished. In 1096, the project of the holy war was set on foot by pope Urban II., in which so many princes of Christendom engaged. The design of it was to recover the Holy Land out of the hands of the Saracens. The badge of those who went to it was a red cross wrought in their garments, whence they were termed Croises, and the expedition the Crusade. Robert duke of Normandy was one of the princes who engaged in it; and to defray the expenses of this undertaking, he mortgaged his duchy to his brother the king of England, for a sum of money, which William raised on his subjects by the most oppressive methods imaginable. In 1098, William rebuilt London Bridge, raised a new wall round the Tower, and erected the famous Hall at Westminster, which, though so large, he found fault with, and said it was scarce big enough for a king's bed-chamber. The raising money for these works was a great oppression on his subjects. Being hunting one day in New Forest, he was accidentally, or otherwise, shot with an arrow in the heart, by Walter Tyrrel, a French knight, as he was, seemingly at least, shooting at a deer; and dropt down dead immediately. Thus fell William, surnamed Rufus, from his red hair and florid complexion, after he had lived four and forty years, and reigned near thirteen, during which he oppressed his people in every form of tyranny and insult. He was equally void of learning, principle, and humanity; haughty, passionate, brutal, profligate, and ungrateful; a scoffer at religion; a scourge to the clergy; vain-glorious, talkative, rapacious, lavish, and dissolute, and an inveterate enemy to the English, though he owed his crown to their valour and fidelity, when the Norman lords intended to expel him from the throne. In return for this instance of their loyalty, he took all opportunities to fleece and enslave them; and at one time imprisoned fifty of the best families in the kingdom, on pretence of killing his deer: so that they were compelled to purchase their liberty at the expense of their wealth; though not before they had undergone the fiery ordeal. He lived in a scandalous commerce with prostitutes, professing his contempt for marriage; and having no legitimate issue, the crown devolved to his brother Henry. He was buried at Winchester, where his tomb, somewhat raised from the ground, remains to this day. In his reign a great inundation of the sea overflowed the coast of Kent, and covered the lands formerly belonging to earl Goodwin. These are now called the Goodwin Sands, so dangerous to ships.

WILLIAM III. of England, and prince of Orange and Nassau, born Nov. 14, 1650, had for his godfathers the States of Holland and of Zealand, the cities of Delft, Leyden, and Amsterdam. The states, finding themselves at liberty, by the death of William II., resolved to remedy the inconveniences which might happen from a single governor. They appointed a general assembly to meet, in which it was resolved, That since the country was now without a governor by the death of the prince, the choice of all officers and magistrates, for the time to come, should be in the disposal of the cities; and that not only the ordinary soldiers, but even the guards of the deceased prince, should take an oath of fidelity to the States of Holland: this was unanimously carried. The conduct of Messrs. de Wit being very much disapproved, the prince was in 1672, declared general of the army of the States. At that time they were in a most distressed condition. The French carrying all before them, he immediately repaired to the army. The frontier towns and garrisons in the province of Holland fell every day into the hands of the enemy, which caused insurrections. Dort first led the way, and was followed by other cities. The consequence was, that the prince was declared, in a full assembly of the States, stadtholder, captain, and admiral-general of all

their forces, as well by sea as by land; and they gave him all the power, dignity, and authority, which his ancestors of glorious memory had ever enjoyed, and things then took a more prosperous turn: not long after, the two de Wits, the great enemies of the House of Orange, were torn to pieces by the people. In 1673, he took the strong town of Naerden, and by his courage and conduct obliged the French to quit Utrecht, and several considerable places where they had garrisons. As an acknowledgment of his services, the States confirmed him in the office of stadtholder, and entailed this dignity upon the heirs of his body born in lawful wedlock, in an instrument, dated February 2, 1674. The same day the States of Zealand conferred the same administration upon his highness, and declared him chief nobleman of their province. Soon after he went to Utrecht, and made some regulations in the government of that province; and the following proposition being made, 'Whether it were advisable to confer the charge of governor-general, captain, and admiral-general of the province, upon his highness, and his heirs male, lawfully begotten?' they all, *nemine contradicente*, approved the motion, and conferred that dignity upon his highness. Soon after he engaged the French at Senef, where he gained great honour by his courage and conduct, and obtained a victory after a most bloody engagement. In 1675, as an acknowledgment of his great services, the burghers of the duchy of Guelders conferred on him the honour of being hereditary governor of that province; and he reformed several abuses which had got footing during the enemy's usurpation there. On October 17, 1677, the prince embarked for England, and arrived at Norwich on the 19th. On November 4, which was his highness's birth-day, he was married to the princess Mary, eldest daughter of the duke of York. In August, 1678, he attacked and defeated the duke of Luxemburgh in his quarters, near the abbey of St. Dennis. In the heat of the action, the prince advanced so far, that he was in great danger of being lost, had not Mons. Puwerkerk come seasonably to his relief, and killed an officer that was just going to fire a pistol at him. On June 29th, 1684, a treaty was signed at the Hague, which put an end to military operations. In 1688, king James II. of England having conducted his affairs in such a manner as apparently threatened the civil and religious liberties of the nation, a great many persons of eminence and interest in the kingdom, both clergy and laity, deemed it expedient to invite over the prince of Orange. Several of them waited on him at the Hague for that purpose; and the States general having resolved to assist him, great preparations were made for his expedition. On October 16th, he took his leave of the States, and on the 19th sailed with 50 men-of-war, 25 frigates, as many fireships, near 400 victuallers and transports, having about 14,000 land forces, accompanied by many of the English nobility and gentry; but was forced back by a storm. He put to sea again, November 1, and landed the 5th at Torbay, and was soon joined by many of the nobility. He advanced towards London; and king James quitting the kingdom, he was invited to London. In the mean time the lords took upon them the government of the kingdom, and agreed to address the prince of Orange to take upon him the administration of all public affairs till a convention should meet. The convention of lords and commons met, January 22, 1688-9, and after some warm debates, voted, that the prince and princess of Orange should be king and queen. The princess arrived February 12, and the next day both houses waited on them, and made a solemn offer of the crown, which was accepted by the prince in the name of himself and his wife and the same day they were proclaimed king and queen by the names of William and Mary: such was the necessity of the times. The first thing king William did, after he had settled his privy-council, was giving the royal assent, on February 23, to a bill that had passed both houses, 'to remove and prevent all questions and disputes 'concerning the assembling and settling this present par-'liament.' By which act the convention, which had placed the crown on the prince and princess of Orange, was changed into a parliament. From the beginning of the reign of king William and queen Mary, there was a party in the nation who disliked the new settlement, and were in continual plots to overturn it, and to restore the late king James. The king by the advice of the commons, and being strongly solicited to it by his allies, declared war against France. The king and queen were solemnly crowned by the bishop of London, on April 11, 1689. The parliament, at the king's desire, had passed an act, 'for taking away the tax called hearth-money,' which received the royal assent on April 24th. On July 24, the princess Anne of Denmark was delivered of a prince, named William, whom his majesty created duke of Gloucester. The king passed the bill of rights and accession, on December 16, agreeably to the declaration of rights when their majesties accepted the crown, with the addition of a remarkable clause, for excluding papists, and persons marrying papists, for ever from inheriting the crown of England. The revolution in Scotland quickly followed that in England. And an act was presently passed for settling the crown upon the king and queen of England; pursuant to which, their majesties were proclaimed king and queen of Scotland, on April 11, the day of their coronation in England. Then the earl of Argyle and other commissioners were sent to make a solemn tender of the crown to their majesties, in the name of the estates and kingdom of Scotland; which was done on May 11. In the mean time, the duke of Gordon, a papist, still held the castle of Edinburgh for the late king; but a vigorous siege obliged him to surrender it on June 13, upon conditions that he and the garrison should have their lives, liberties, and fortunes secured. And the earl of Dundee being slain in battle, and the forces he had raised in the Highlands dwindling away by degrees, and being at length entirely suppressed, their majesties remained afterwards in the peaceable possession of the crown of Scotland. In Ireland, Tyrconnel had secured the most important places of that kingdom, and used such violence against the protestants, that they were forced to retire to their brethren in the north; who seizing on Kilmore, Coleraine, Inniskilling, and Londonderry, declared for king William and queen Mary. The late infatuated king James now sailed from Brest with some French troops, and landed at Kinsale on the 12th of March, 1688-9. Having taken Coleraine and Kilmore after a stout resistance, he laid siege to Londonderry, on April 20; from whence, a few days after, he departed to meet his parliament at Dublin, where he passed an act to attaint between 2 and 3,000 protestant lords, ladies, clergymen, and gentlemen, of high-treason. In the mean time the siege of Londonderry was carried on with the utmost efforts, and the garrison under Mr. George Walker, a clergyman, and major Baker, held out with the most surprising resolution, though reduced to the necessity of feeding upon horse-flesh, dogs, cats, rats, and mice, tallow, starch, dried and salted hides, and all kinds of offal; till major-general Kirk arriving with some ships laden with provisions, which, after a long delay, he at last found means, with difficulty, to convey into the town, the besiegers, on July 31, thought fit to raise the siege. The garrison of Inniskilling, at the same time, did wonders; particularly the day before the siege of Derry was raised, they advanced near 20 miles to meet about 6,000 Irish, and defeated them, killing and drowning near 3,000, though themselves were not above 2,000, and had but about 20 killed and

50 wounded. King William having passed an act for putting the administration into the hands of the queen whenever he should be out of the kingdom, in June, 1690, landed with a gallant army in Ireland, and on July 1, fought the ever memorable battle of the Boyne, wherein, though he had the misfortune to lose the brave duke of Schomberg, then 82 years old, yet he gained a complete victory over the French and Irish army, and obliged king James to retire to Dublin, and make all the haste back he could to France. King William, the following Sunday, entered Dublin in triumph, and went to St. Patriarch's church to return thanks to God for his victory; and arriving in England the beginning of September, he sent the earl of Marlborough to carry on the reduction of Ireland; who took Cork and Kinsale with such expedition, that he was again at Kensington on October 28. The next year, 1691, the intrepid English, under the brave general Ginckle and other valiant commanders, made themselves masters of Baltimore, with incredible bravery passed the Shannon amidst the fire of the enemy, and took Athlone, and fought the glorious battle of Aghrim on July 12, wherein 4,000 Irish and their general St. Ruth were slain; which was soon followed by the surrender of Galloway, and lastly, that of Limerick in October (where Tyrconnel died, as it were of grief, on August 14,) by which an end was put to the Irish war; and all Ireland was reduced to the obedience of king William and Queen Mary. In England, the king dissolved the convention parliament, on February 6, 1689-90, and a new parliament met on March 20. In the mean time, the French king was pushing his conquests in the Netherlands and other parts, which made it necessary for king William to go over to the famous congress at the Hague, in the beginning of the year 1691, in order to animate the confederate princes and states. The French were so far beforehand with the allies, that they took the strong city of Mons this year, and Namur in the year following; after which was fought the battle of Steenkirk, (king William commanding the confederate army himself, as he did every year during the war,) in which, though the French remained masters of the field of battle, yet king William so bravely disputed the victory, that they had scarcely any thing else to boast of, the loss being nearly equal on both sides. The king was no sooner gone abroad in 1691, but the Jacobites resumed their favourite scheme, in concert with France, for restoring the late king James. But the vigilance of queen Mary and the government again disconcerted their measures. The parliament meeting towards the end of the year, passed a bill for the frequent calling and meeting of parliaments, commonly called the Triennial Bill; but the king, by the advice of his ministers, refused his assent; as he did also the next year to a bill touching free and impartial proceedings in parliament, being in the nature of what is now called a Place bill; which so displeased the commons, that they resolved, that whoever advised the king not to give the royal assent to that act, was an enemy to their majesties and the kingdom. However, the parliament insisting upon the Triennial Bill, he thought fit to pass it in 1694, which gave a general satisfaction. Our loss at sea was this year very considerable. For the whole Brest fleet, on June 16, fell upon Sir George Rooke's squadron, which had a fleet of near 100 merchant ships, bound for the Straits, under its convoy, whilst it was separated from the main fleet, which should have convoyed it out of danger, and took, burnt, or sunk four of the greatest Smyrna ships, three Dutch men-of-war, and one English, and near 80 other merchant ships. Our honour at sea was in a great measure retrieved this year The king returned on November 9. On December 28, queen Mary died of the small-pox, to the inexpressible grief of the nation. She was king James's eldest daughter, and died in the 33d year of her age, having reigned near six years jointly with the king her husband. On March 5, she was most solemnly and magnificently interred in Henry VIIth's chapel. In the beginning of the year 1695, the parliament made a strict inquiry into several abuses and corruptions. In this session also, the bad state of the silver coin was first taken into consideration, which by clipping and adulterating had been reduced near half in value, to the great detriment of trade and embarrassment of the public revenue. The remedying of this grievance was not perfected till the next parliament, when all the silver money was ordered to be called in and recoined, and the loss to be borne by the public. This gave rise to Exchequer-bills, or paper-money, which were no sooner set on foot, but the scandalous practice of false indorsement began; for which Mr. Charles Duncomb and Mr. Knight were expelled the house, and committed to the Tower, and Mr. Burton to Newgate. Bills were ordered to be brought in to punish them, which passed the commons, but were thrown out by the lords, who being equally divided upon Duncomb's bill, the duke of Leeds gave the casting vote for rejecting it. In 1695, the English fleet, under lord Berkeley, spread terror along the coast of France, bombarded St. Maloes, and some other towns; and in return, Villeroy, by the French king's order, bombarded Brussels. On the 12th of January, a double plot was about that time discovered, to assassinate the king, and invade the kingdom. Many of the late king James's emissaries came over from France, and held consultations with papists and Jacobites here, how to murder king William; and after several debates on the time, place, and manner of putting their horrid design in execution, they at last agreed to assassinate his majesty in his coach, on some day in February, 1695-6, in a lane between Brentford and Turnham Green, as he returned from hunting. But happily the whole plot was discovered by Mr. Pendegrass, the very night before it was to be executed; which was confirmed by Mr. de la Rue, another of the plotters, and afterwards by captain Porter, and others of them, who came in upon the proclamation for apprehending the conspirators. At the same time there was to be an invasion from France, for which purpose king James was come to Calais, and the troops, artillery, and stores, were immediately ordered to be embarked; but by the news of the assassination plot having miscarried, and the speedy sending a formidable fleet under admiral Russel, this other part of the design was frustrated; and Calais was not long after bombarded by the English. When the parliament met, December 3, 1696, the king told them in his speech, that considering the circumstances of affairs abroad, it was his opinion, that England could not be safe without a land force; which clause the commons did not like, as if it were designed to recommend a standing army in time of peace. And so after long debates they resolved, That all the land forces raised since September 29, 1680, should be paid and disbanded. Yet, to show their affection to his majesty, they resolved, on December 20, That 700,000l. per annum be granted to him for the support of the civil list. The parliament continued sitting till July 5, 1698, and then was prorogued, and two days afterwards dissolved. In this session the new East-India company was established, the merchants having agreed to advance 2,000,000l. to government at 8 per cent. The old company offered to raise 700,000l. at 4 per cent.; but this was rejected; though they were afterwards continued a corporation, and the two companies united. On December 6, 1698, the new parliament met, in which, though the king expressed his desire of having a good body of land forces kept up, yet the commons resolved, that all the land forces, exceeding 7,000 for England, and 12,000 for Ireland, (all his

majesty's natural born subjects,) should be forthwith paid and disbanded. This made the king very uneasy; but when he saw the parliament in earnest, he complied with a good grace. He would fain have kept his Dutch guards that came over with him at first; but not being able to move the parliament, he with complaisance submitted, and sent them away; which gave great satisfaction to his people. In June, 1699, the king went over to Holland, and returned in October. The parliament met on Nov. 16, and in this session were great debates about the Irish forfeited estates, resuming the grants which the king had made of several of them to his ministers and favourites, and applying all to the use of the public. The commons, in April 1700, to carry their point, tacked the bill of resumption to the land-tax bill; which occasioned great heats between the two houses, the lords making amendments, which the commons would not agree to; when the king, fearing the consequences, sent a private message to the lords to pass the bill without any amendment, and on April 11, prorogued the parliament. The king went over again to Holland in July this year; and on the 29th, unhappily for England, died that hopeful young prince the duke of Gloucester, son to their royal highnesses the prince and princess of Denmark, being about ten years old. The king of Spain dying towards the end of this year, the duke of Anjou was declared king of Spain by the French king his grandfather. And the French, at the same time, overrunning the Spanish Netherlands, both king William and the states were obliged to own the duke of Anjou's title, in order to gain time. His majesty, soon after his return, dissolved the parliament; and at the same time, to please those now distinguished by the name of the Church-party, made some alterations in his ministry. The new parliament meeting in February, 1700-1, the commons chose Robert Harley, Esq. their speaker. The king in his speech, on the death of the duke of Gloucester, having recommended to them a farther provision for the succession of the protestant line, after him and the princes, both houses came into it; and on June 12, 1701, his majesty passed the famous act for the further limitation of the crown, and better securing the rights and liberties of the subjects; whereby the crown was further limited to the princess Sophia, electress dowager of Hanover, and her protestant heirs. She was grand-daughter to king James I. by his daughter Elizabeth, queen of Bohemia, and grandmother to his late majesty king George II. His majesty went again to Holland in July, where he made a speech in the assembly of the States, on the posture of affairs in Europe; which had a good effect. The English nation was now divided into parties, for and against a war, the old and new ministry, and the House of Commons, (which had occasioned the famous Kentish petition, and Legion letter, in which the last commons were treated with great scurrility, and even menaces.) But the death of the late king James, on Sept. 5, at St. Germain's, and the French king's declaring thereupon the pretended prince of Wales king of these realms, gave a new turn to people's minds, and made them all unite in a firm adherence to his majesty, and the utmost abhorrence of the indignity put upon him and the nation by the French king. His majesty returned about the end of October, and having dissolved the parliament, called another to meet December 30. The commons again chose Mr. Harley their speaker, and the king made a most excellent speech to both houses on the present posture of affairs, the late insolent step of the French king, the dangers that threatened Europe, by his placing his grandson on the throne of Spain, and the alliances he had made for obviating those dangers; to which both houses returned the most satisfactory addresses. And soon after, the commons addressed his majesty, that it might be an article in the several treaties of alliance, That no peace should be made with France, till his majesty and the nation have reparation for the indignity offered by the French king, in declaring the pretended prince of Wales king of England, Scotland, and Ireland. They then voted 40,000 land forces, and as many for the sea-service. In the midst of these vigorous resolutions, the king, who had been declining in his health for some time, on February 21, 1701-2, fell from his horse, as he was hunting, and broke his right collar-bone; which, joined with his former indisposition, held him in a languishing state till the 8th of March, when, with great composedness and resignation, he expired. During his illness, the royal assent was given by commission to an act for attainting the pretended prince of Wales of high treason; and another for the further security of his majesty's person, and the succession of the crown in the protestant line, &c. Thus died the heroic king William III. in the 52d year of his age, having reigned thirteen years, three weeks, and two days. William III. was in his person of the middle stature, a thin body, and delicate constitution, subject to an asthma and continual cough from his infancy. He had an aquiline nose, sparkling eyes, a large forehead, and a grave solemn aspect. He was very sparing of speech; his conversation was dry, and his manner disgusting, except in battle, when his deportment was free, spirited, and animating. In courage, fortitude, and equanimity, he rivalled the most eminent warriors of antiquity; and his natural sagacity made amends for the defects in his education, which had not been properly superintended. He was religious, temperate, generally just and sincere, a stranger to violent transports of passion, and might have passed for one of the best princes of the age in which he lived, had he never ascended the throne of Great Britain. But the distinguishing criterion of his character was ambition. To this he sacrificed the punctilios of honour and decorum, in deposing his own father-in-law and uncle; and this he gratified at the expense of the nation that raised him to sovereign authority. He aspired to the honour of acting as umpire in all the contests of Europe; and the second object of his attention was, the prosperity of that country to which he owed his birth and extraction. Whether he really thought the interests of the continent and Great Britain were inseparable, or sought only to drag England into the confederacy as a convenient ally, certain it is, he involved these kingdoms in foreign connexions, which has ever since been productive of incalculable evils.

WILLIAM IV. was the fourth son of George III., he was born, Aug. 21, 1765; entered the navy under the late Admiral Rodney, Dec. 29, 1780, he was created duke of Clarence, May 20, 1789; married Princess Adelaide Theresa Caroline Amelia, eldest daughter of George Frederick Charles, late duke of Saxe Meiningen, July 11, 1818, he succeeded his brother George IV. to the throne of Great Britain, June 26, 1830, and was crowned with his amiable consort in Westminster Abbey, Sep. 8, 1831, died at Windsor, June 20, 1837, and was buried in St. George's chapel Windsor. In his reign the memorable reform act passed in 1832, for correcting divers abuses that had long prevailed in the choice of members of parliament, disfranchising certain boroughs of very reduced population, and franchising other towns which has of late years increased in population.

WI'LLING, *a.* inclined, or not averse to do a thing; consenting; desirous; favourable; pleased; ready or condescending; chosen.

WI'LLINGLY, *ad.* without dislike; without reluctance.

WI'LLINGNESS, *s.* freedom from reluctance; ready compliance; consent.

WI'LLOUGHBY, a town of Warwickshire, seated on the canal, near the conflux of the Leame and Avon, E. of

Lemington Hastings. It is 14 miles S. E. of Coventry, and 77 N. W. of London. Market on Tuesday. Pop. 376.

WI'LLOW, *s.* [*welie*, Sax., *gwilou*, Brit.] the salix of Linnæus. There are many species. Bees are very fond of the flowers of all the species.

WI'LLOWHERB, *s.* in botany, the epilobium. There are seven British species, all of which flower in the summer.

WI'LLOWWEED, *s.* a plant.

WI'LNA, a large, rich, populous, and trading town of Lithuania, in a palatinate of the same name, with an university. The houses are all built of wood, and different nations come hither to trade. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Vilia and Wilna, 12 miles E. by S. of Troki, and 215 N. W. of Warsaw. Lat 54. 41. N., long. 25. 33. E.

WI'LTON, a town in Wiltshire, seated at the conflux of the Willey and Nadder, is an ancient place, formerly the chief of the county. It has a famous manufactory of carpets, and another of thin woollen stuffs. It is 7 miles N. W. of Salisbury, and 85 W. by S. of London. Market on Wednesday. Pop. 1996.

WI'LTSHIRE, an English county, 54 miles in length, and 33 in breadth; bounded on the W. by Somersetshire, on the N. by Gloucestershire, on the E. by Berkshire and Hampshire, and on the S. by Dorsetshire and Hampshire. It contains 304 parishes, 21 market towns, and sends 18 members to parliament. Its rivers are the Willey, the Adder, the two Avons, the Tems, the Kennet, the Duril, the Nadder, and the Were. The air is generally good, though sharp upon the hills and downs in winter, but milder in the vales and bottoms. The N. part is hilly, the S. level, and the middle full of downs, intermixed with bottoms, wherein are rich meadows and corn fields. There are several towns in it noted for the woollen manufacture. Here is a famous trench, which runs from E. to W., and is visible for many miles. This county contains a population of 246,007. It is in the Diocese of Salisbury, and Province of Canterbury. Salisbury is the principal town.

WI'LY, (*wīly*) *a.* full of stratagem; sly; cunning; artful; tricking.

WI'MBLE, *s.* [*wimpel*, Belg., from *wemelen*, to bore] an instrument with which holes are bored.

WIMBORN MINSTER, a town of Dorsetshire, with a noble church, built as a cathedral, formerly collegiate, and the only one in the county in which cathedral service is performed. The eastern tower, and part of the church, are Saxon. It is seated between the river Stour and Allen, 6 miles N. of Poole, and 101 S. W. of London. Market on Friday. Pop. 4009.

WI'MBREL, *s.* in ornithology, a small kind of curlew.

WI'MONDHAM, or *WINDHAM*, a town of Norfolk, noted for stockings, wooden spoons, and spindles. It is 9 miles S. W. of Norwich, and 100 N. E. by N. of London. Market on Friday.

WI'MPLE, *s.* [*guimple*, Fr.] a hood or veil. A plant.

WIN, used in the compound names of men, signifies war, strength, &c., from *win*, Sax. Sometimes it implies popularity, from *winna*, dear or beloved, Sax. And in the names of places, denotes a battle fought there.

To WIN, *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *won;* [*winna*, Sax. *winnen*, Belg.] to gain by conquest; to gain the victory in a contest or game; to gain something withheld; to obtain or overpower by superior charms or persuasions. Neuterly, to gain the victory or advantage. Used with *upon*, to influence, gain ground or favour, or to overpower.

WINBORN, or *WINBOURNE*. See WIMBORN MINSTER.

WI'NCAUTON, or *WINCAUNTON*, a town in Somersetshire, 24 miles S. of Bath, and 108 W. by S. of London. Market on Wednesday. Pop. 2123.

To WINCE, *v. n.* [*gwingo*, Brit.] to kick with pain. To kick in order to throw off the rider, applied to beasts of carriage.

WINCH, *s.* [*guincher* to twist, Fr.] an instrument held in the hand, by which a wheel is turned round; a windlass.

To WINCH, *v. a.* See WINCE.

WI'NCHCOMB, a large town in Gloucestershire, 16 miles N. E. of Gloucester, and 93 W. N. W. of London. Market on Saturday. Pop. 2514.

WI'NCHELSEA, a town in Sussex. It is an ancient place, at least the old town, which was swallowed up by the ocean in 1250. It had 18 parish churches, now reduced to one; and is 67 miles S. E. of London. Pop. 772.

WINCHESTER, a city of Hampshire. It has six parish churches, besides the cathedral, which is a large and beautiful structure, and in which are interred several Saxon kings and queens. The other remarkable buildings are, the bishop's palace, the hall where the assizes are kept, and the college or school, which last is without the walls. King Charles II. appointed Sir Christopher Wren to build a royal palace here, but did not live to see it finished. It is 21 miles N. W. of Chichester, and 62 W. by N. of London. Markets on Wednesday and Saturday. Pop. 9212.

WIND, (*wind*) *s.* [*wind*, Sax. and Belg.] a sensible motion of the air; the direction of the air to any point; breath; any thing insignificant, particularly applied to threats. "Wind of *airy* threats." *Par. Lost. To take* or *have the wind of*, signifies to have the ascendency or advantage of. *To take wind*, applied to secrets, implies their being disclosed or made public.

To WIND, (*wīnd*) *v. a.* preter. and part. pass. *wound;* [*windan*, Sax., *winden*, Belg.] to blow or sound by the breath; to turn round; to twist. After *turn*, to regulate in its course. "To turn and *wind* a fiery Pegasus." *Shaks.* To manage by shifts or expedients; to follow by the scent; to change or alter; to enfold, entwist, or encircle. Used with *out*, to extricate from any difficulty. *To wind up*, to bring to a small compass; to raise by means of a winch or key; to raise by degrees; to put in order by a certain end or regular action. To straiten a string by turning that on which it is rolled; to put in order for regular action. Neuterly, to alter or change; to turn or twist round; to move round; to move in crooked lines; from *vinder*, Isl. crooked. To be extricated from any difficulty or perplexity, followed by *out of*.

WI'NDERBERRY, *s.* the same with the bilberry.

WI'NDBOUND, (*windbound*) *a.* hindered from sailing by contrary winds.

WI'NDEGG, *s.* an egg not impregnated; an egg that does not contain the principles of life.

WI'NDER, (*wīnder*) *s.* an instrument or person by which any thing is turned round. In botany, a plant that twists itself round others.

WINDERMERE-WATER, or *WINANDERMERE*, the most extensive lake in England, lying between Westmoreland and Lancashire, and exhibiting a very great variety of beautiful prospects. It is about 15 miles in length from N. to S. but in no part broader than a mile. Opposite Ecclefrig-Craig, it is 222 feet deep.

WI'NDFALL, (*windfaull*) *s.* fruit blown down from a tree; a tree blown down. An unexpected legacy.

WI'NDGALLS, *s.* in farriery, soft, yielding, flatulent tumors or bladders, full of corrupt jelly, which grow upon each side of the fetlock joints, and are so painful in hot weather and hard ways, that they make a horse to halt. They are caused by violent straining, or by horses standing on

a sloping floor, or from extreme labour and heat, or by blows.

WI'NDINESS, *s.* fulness of wind; tendency to generate wind; tumor.

WI'NDING, (*wīnding*) *s.* [*vindur*, Isl.] any crooked or bending path; flexure; meander.

WI'NDINGSHEET, (*wīndingsheet*) *s.* a sheet in which the dead are wrapped.

WI'NDLASS, or WI'NDLACE, *s.* a handle by which a rope or lace is wound round a cylinder; a handle by which a wheel or any thing is turned.

WI'NDLE, *s.* a spindle.

WI'NDMILL, *s.* a mill turned by the wind.

WI'NDOW, (*wĭndŏ*) *s.* [*vindue*, Dan.] an aperture in a building, by which the light and air are let into a room. The frame of glass, &c., that covers the aperture.

To WI'NDOW, (*wĭndŏ*) *v. a.* to furnish with windows; to place at a window. To break into openings.

WI'NDPIPE, (*wĭndpipe*) *s.* the aperture through which we breathe; the weasand, or wezand.

WI'NDSOR, a town of Berkshire, pleasantly seated on the banks of the Thames, in a healthful air, is a handsome, large, and well-inhabited place; but chiefly famous for its magnificent castle, which is a royal palace, and where the ceremony of installing the knights of the Garter is performed in the chapel; and St. George's hall, which is paved with marble, is one of the finest rooms in Europe. Windsor sends two members to parliament, and is 22 miles W. of London. Market on Saturday. Pop. 7103.

WI'NDWARD, (*wĭndward*) *ad.* towards the wind.

WI'NDY, (*wĭndy*) *a.* consisting of wind; next the wind; empty, airy, or having no solidity; tempestuous, molested with the wind; puffy; flatulent.

WINE, *s.* [*win*, Sax.] a liquor made of the juice of the grape fermented; liquor made by fermentation of vegetables.

WING, *s.* [*winge*, Dan.] that part of a bird by which it flies; flight; a fan to winnow. In botany, the angle formed between the stem and leaves of a plant; also a term given to the two lateral petals of a butterfly-shaped blossom. The two oblong blunt petals situated on each side of the standard in the flower of the gorze, or whin, are the wings. In war, the two extreme bodies on the sides of an army. Any side-piece. The two detached sides of a building.

To WING, *v. a.* to furnish with wings; to enable to fly; to supply an army with side bodies. Neuterly, to pass by flight; to exert the power of flying.

WI'NGED, *a.* furnished with wings; swift, rapid. In botany, applied to a leaf stalk, when flattish, with a thin membrane or leafy border on each side; to a leaf when an undivided leafstalk hath many little leaves growing from each side, as in Jacob's ladder, bladder senna, ash, and pea; to shoots, when they strike out from the sides like the plumage along the sides of a quill, as in several species of feather moss.

WI'NGSHELL, *s.* the shell that covers the wings of insects.

To WINK, *v. n.* [*wincken*, Belg.] to shut the eye; to hint or direct by the motion of the eyelids. Figuratively, to pass by a fault without taking notice of it; to connive; to seem not to see; to tolerate.

WINK, *s.* the act of closing the eye; a hint given by the motion of the eye.

WI'NNER, *s.* the person that wins.

WI'NNING, *part.* attractive; charming; overpowering by elegance of address and behaviour.

WI'NNING, *s.* the sum won at any game.

To WI'NNOW, (*wĭnnŏ*) *v. a.* [*windrian*, Sax.] to separate by means of wind; to separate grain from the chaff; to fan, or beat as with wings. "*Winnows* the buxom *air*." *Par. Lost.* Figuratively, to sift, examine, or separate. Neuterly, to part corn from chaff.

WI'NNOWER, *s.* he who winnows.

WI'NSLOW, a town in Buckinghamshire, 7 miles N.W. of Aylesbury, and 50 W. N. W. of London. Market on Tuesday. Pop. 1298.

WI'NSTER, a town of Derbyshire, near rich mines of lead, 5 miles N. W. of Derby, and 152 N. N. W. of London. It has no market, but a meeting for the sale of provisions on Saturday. Pop. 962.

WI'NTER, *s.* [*winter*, Sax., Dan., Teut., and Belg.] the cold season of the year. *Winter solstice*, is the time when the sun enters the tropic of Capricorn, making the shortest day, which now is December 21.

To WI'NTER, *v. n.* to pass the winter. Actively, to feed in the winter.

WI'NTERGREEN, *s.* a plant with spear-shaped leaves, and white blossoms on long fruit-stalks. It is found in woods and heaths, and flowers in June. The different species of pearl-leaf go also by the name of wintergreen.

WI'NTERLY, *a.* such as is suitable to winter; of a wintry kind.

WI'NTRY, *a.* brumal; suitable to winter.

To WIPE, *v. a.* [*wipan*, Sax.] to rub softly, to cleanse by rubbing softly; to strike off gently; to clear away; to cheat or defraud. Used with *out*, to efface.

WIPE, *s.* the act of cleansing; a blow or stroke; a gibe; a jeer; a sarcasm. A bird.

WIRE, *s.* [*virer* to draw round, Fr., according to Skinner] metal drawn into slender threads.

To WI'REDRAW, *v. a.* to draw metal into wire; to draw out into length; to draw by art or violence.

WI'REDRAWER, *s.* one who spins wire.

WI'RKSWORTH, a large populous town in Derbyshire, seated in a valley, near the spring-head of the river Ecclesborn, remarkable for having the greatest lead market in England. It is 8 miles N. by W. of Derby, and 139 N N. W. of London. Market on Tuesday. Pop. 7754.

To WIS, *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *wist*; [*wysen*, Belg *wissen*, Teut.] to know.

WISBEACH, a town of Cambridgeshire, seated in a fenny part of the county, in the Isle of Ely, between two rivers. It is a well-built town, possessing a considerable trade in the export of corn, and of oil pressed from seeds at mills in its neighbourhood. Only barges can come up its river, large vessels stopping 6 miles below. It is 18 miles N. of Ely, and 80 N. by E. of London. Market on Saturday. Pop. 8786.

WI'SDOM, (*wizdom*) *s.* [*wisdom*, Sax., *wisdom*, Dan.] a higher and more refined notion of things, immediately presented to the mind, as it were, by intuition, without the assistance of ratiocination. In a moral sense, it signifies prudence or discretion. SYNON. *Wisdom* makes us act and speak properly. *Prudence* prevents our speaking or acting improperly. The former is more knowing; the latter more wary.

WISE, (*wīze*) *a.* [*wis*, Sax., *wiis*, Belg. and Dan.] skilful in finding out the best ends, and the best means of attaining them; grave, or betokening wisdom; sapient; dexterous; skilful; skilled in hidden arts.

WISE, (*wīze*) *s.* [*wise*, Sax., *wys*, Belg., *weise*, Teut.] manner; way of being or acting. This word, in the modern dialect, is corrupted into WAYS.

WI'SEACRE, (*wīzeaker*) *s.* [*wiseggher* a soothsayer, Belg.] a person of dull apprehension, or pretending to wisdom without reason; a fool; a dunce.

WI'SELY, *ad.* judiciously; prudently.

To WISH, *v. n.* [*wiscian*, Sax.] to have a strong and longing desire for the existence or possession of any thing. Used with *well*, to be disposed or inclined. Actively, to desire or long for any future or absent good; to recommend by wishing; to imprecate; to ask.

WISH, *s.* a longing desire; the thing desired; desire expressed.

WI'SHFUL, *a.* longing; expressive of longing.

WI'SKET, *s.* a vessel made with twigs, rushes, &c. woven together; a sort of basket. SYNON. *Wisket* is generally applied to those that have handles at the ends, as distinguished from *basket*, which has an arched one over the middle.

WISP, *s.* [*wisp*, Swed. and old Belg.] a small bundle of hay or straw.

WI'STFUL, *a.* attentive; earnest; full of thought; grave.

WI'STON, a town of Pembrokeshire, in S. Wales, 12 miles N. of Pembroke, and 235 W. N. W. of London. Market on Saturday.

To WIT, *v. n.* [*witan*, Sax.] to know. Obsolete, except in the phrase *to wit*, that is to say.

WIT, *s.* [*gewit*, Sax.] a faculty or operation of the mind, according to Mr. Locke, consisting in assembling those ideas with quickness and variety that have any assemblance or congruity, and thereby making pleasant pictures and visions agreeable to the mind. Sentiments produced by quickness of fancy, and raising pleasure in the mind. Judgment; genius; sense. A man of genius; a man of fancy. In the plural, a state wherein the understanding is sound; a sound mind. Contrivance; stratagem; power of expedients.

WITCH, *s.* [*wicce*, Sax.] a woman that practises unlawful arts, or one that has a familiar spirit. Spenser uses the word for a winding sinuous bank.

WI'TCHCRAFT, *s.* a kind of sorcery practised by some men and women, who sell themselves to the devil to enable them to do mischief.

WITH, *prep.* [*with*, Sax.] by, applied to note the cause, instrument, or means by which any thing is done. Upon. "Such arguments had invincible force *with* those Pagan philosophers who became Christians." *Addison.* Sometimes it denotes union, conjunction, or society. "There is no living *with* thee." *Titler.* Sometimes it signifies mixture. "Put a little vinegar *with* oil." Sometimes it denotes comparison. "Can blazing carbuncles *with* her compare?" *Sandys.* Sometimes it implies opposition or against. "The marquis of Granby fought *with* the French." Amongst. "Interest is her name *with* men below." *Dryd.* Together, or inseparably. "*With* her they flourish'd,—and *with* her they die." *Pope.* Followed by *that* or *this*, immediately after. "*With that* the god his darling phantom calls." *Garth. With*, in composition, generally signifies opposition or privation.

WITHA'L, (*withaúl*) *ad.* along with the rest; likewise; at the same time. Sometimes used instead of *with*. "What God loves and delights in, and is pleased *withal*." *Tillot.*

WITHAM, a town in Essex, governed by a high bailiff, &c. It has one church, which is an ancient Gothic structure. This town is 8 miles E. of Chelmsford, and 37 E. N. E. of London. Market on Tuesday. Pop. 2735.

To WITHDRA'W, *v. a.* to take back or deprive of; to estrange; to alienate; to call away, or make to retire. Neuterly, to retire, or retreat.

WI'THE, *s.* a willow twig. A band; properly, a band of twigs; from *withthe* a band, Sax.

To WITHER, *v. n.* to fade or grow sapless; to dry up. Figuratively, to waste or pine away; to want or lose. Actively, to make to fade, shrink or decay, for want of moisture. SYNON. *Wither* rises upon the sense of *fade*. A *faded* flower may recover; but that which is *withered* cannot.

WI'THEREDNESS, *s.* the state of being withered; marcidity.

WI'THERS, OF A HORSE, *s.* is the juncture of the shoulder-bone at the bottom of the neck and mane, towards the upper part of the shoulder.

To WITHHO'LD, *v. a.* to refrain, hold back, or keep from action; to keep back or refuse.

WITHI'N, *prep.* [*withinan*, Sax.] in the inner part of. Within the compass, or not beyond, applied to place, time, or things.

WITHI'N, *ad.* in the inner parts; in the soul or mind.

WITHOU'T, *prep.* [*withutan*, Sax.] not with; not within; in a state of absence from; in the state of not having; on the outside; beyond; not within the compass of; with exemption from.

WITHOU'T, *ad.* on the outside; out of doors; externally.

WITHOU'T, *conjunct.* unless; if not; except.

To WITHSTA'ND, *v. a.* [preter. *withstood*; *withstandian*, Sax.] to oppose, resist, or contest with; to act against.

WI'THWIND, *s.* the convolvulus; an herb.

WI'THY, *s.* willow; a tree.

WI'TLING, *s.* [a diminutive of WIT] a person who pretends to wit and humour; a man of petty smartness.

WI'TNESS, *s.* [*witnesse*, Sax.] a testimony; attestation; a person who gives his evidence or testimony for or against a thing. *With a witness*, implies effectually, or to a high and extravagant degree.

To WI'TNESS, *v. a.* to attest; to subscribe one's name to a writing, in order to attest its being authentic. Neuterly, to give or bear testimony.

WI'TNESS, *interject.* an exclamation used at the beginning of a sentence, to imply that a particular person or thing are evidences of the truth of any assertion.

WITNEY, a populous town in Oxfordshire, noted for its manufacture of the finest blankets, and other thick woollens, called bearskins and kerseys. It is 8 miles N. W. of Oxford, and 64 W. N. W. of London. Market on Thursday. Pop. 5336.

WITTENA'GEMOT, *s.* among our Saxon ancestors, a term literally signifying a council, or assembly of sages, or wise men; applied to the great council of the land, in latter days called a parliament.

WI'TTICISM, *s.* a mean attempt at wit.

WI'TTILY, *ad.* ingeniously; artfully; with flight of imagination.

WI'TTINESS, *s.* the quality of being witty.

WI'TTINGLY, *ad.* [from *witan* to know, Sax.] knowingly, by design, or with deliberation.

WI'TTOL, *s.* [*wittol*, from *witan* to know, Sax.] a person who knows his wife to be frail, but connives at it; a contented cuckold.

WI'TTY, *a.* judicious; ingenious; full of imagination; sarcastic; taunting; scoffing.

To WIVE, *v. a.* to marry. Seldom used.

WIVES, the plural of WIFE.

WIVLESCOMB, a town in Somersetshire, 20 miles N. N. E. of Exeter, and 155 W. by S. of London. Market on Thursday. Pop. 3047.

WI'ZARD, *s.* [from *wistan*, Belg.] formerly used for a person of extensive knowledge; at present, used only in a bad sense, and applied to a conjuror, enchanter, or warlock.

WOAD, *s.* [*wad*, Sax.] a plant with scolloped root-leaves, arrow-shaped stem-leaves, oblong pods, and yellow blossoms. With the juice of this plant the ancient Britons

painted their bodies, to render themselves more terrible to their enemies. It is found in corn-fields, and under hedges, and is much used by dyers for its blue colour.

WO'BURN, or *WOOBURN*, a town in Bedfordshire, seated on the high road from London to Northampton; and was formerly famous for its abbey, which now belongs to the duke of Bedford, and is his country seat. It has also a free-school, and a charity-school, founded by a duke of Bedford. Near it is found great plenty of fullers' earth. It is 42 miles S. of Bedford, and 42 N. N. W. of London. Market on Friday. Pop. 1827.

WOE, or WO, *s.* [*wa*, Sax.] grief; calamity; sorrow; misery; a state of misery. It is often used as a denunciation of calamity, or as a curse.

WO'EFUL, *a.* full of sorrow; causing excessive grief; calamitous; afflictive; mournful; petty; wretched; sorry.

WO'EFULLY, *ad.* sorrowfully; mournfully; wretchedly.

WO'EFULNESS, *s.* misery; calamity.

WO'KINGHAM. See OKEINGHAM.

WOLD, in the compound names of places, signifies a plain open country, from *wold*, Sax., a plain having no woods.

WOLF, (*wulf*) *s.* [*wolf*, Belg., *walf*, Sax.] in zoology, a fierce and cruel animal of the dog kind, which is found in every country in Europe except the British isles. They were expelled from England about 1281, from Scotland in 1680, and from Ireland in 1710.

WO'LFDOG, *s.* a dog of a very large breed, kept generally to guard sheep.

WO'LFISH, (*wŭlfish*) *a.* ravenous; cruel; resembling a wolf in qualities.

WO'LFRAM, *s.* a mineral of a black or brown shining colour, in appearance resembling the ore of tin, and generally found in tin mines.

WO'LFSBANE, *s.* a poisonous plant; aconite.

WO'LFSCLAW, *s.* the common clubmoss.

WO'LFSMILK, *s.* an herb.

WO'LLER, a town in Northumberland much resorted to in the summer months, by invalids, to drink goats' whey and milk. It is 14 miles S. of Berwick. Market on Thursday.

WO'LSINGHAM, a town in the county of Durham, in a country abounding in coal and lead mines. It is situated on the road between Barnard Castle and Carlisle, 16 miles S. W. of Durham, and 259 N. by N. of London. It has no market. Pop. 2239.

WO'LVERHAMPTON. See WOOLVERHAMPTON.

WO'LVERINE, *s.* in zoology, a very strong animal of the bear kind, about the size of a wolf, which inhabits the northern regions of America.

WO'MAN, (*wŭman*) *s.* [in the plural *women*, pronounced *wĭmmen*, *wifman*, Sax.] the female of the human race; a female attending more particularly on a lady.

WO'MANHOOD, *s.* the character and collective qualities of a woman.

To WO'MANISE, (*wŭmanize*) *v. a.* to soften, to effeminate, to emasculate. Not used.

WO'MANISH, (*wŭmanish*) *a.* effeminate.

WO'MANKIND, (*wŭmankīnd*) *s.* the female sex. The race of women.

WO'MANLY, *a.* becoming or suiting a woman; feminine.

WOMB, (*woom*) *s.* [*wamb*, Sax., *wamba*, Goth., *wœmb*, Isl.] the place of conception; the place whence any thing is produced. Any cavity.

To WON, *v. n.* [*wonen*, Teut.] to dwell, to live, to have abode, or reside. Obsolete.

To WO'NDER, (*wúnder*) *v. n.* [*wonder*, Belg. *wundrian*, Sax.] to be affected or astonished at the presence of something very strange or surprising.

WO'NDER, (*wúnder*) *s.* [*wonder*, Belg. *wundor*, Sax.] any thing which causes surprise by its strangeness; surprise caused by something unusual, or unexpected; admiration; amazement; astonishment, used with *at*.

WO'NDERFUL, (*wúnderful*) *a.* admirable; astonishing; marvellous; surprising; strange; amazing.

WO'NDERFULLY, *ad.* in a wonderful manner; to a wonderful degree.

WO'NDERSTRUCK, *a.* amazed.

WO'NDROUS, (*wúndrous*) *s.* so strange as to cause astonishment; admirable; marvellous; surprising; strange.

To WONT, or, To be WONT, *v. n.* [*wunian*, Sax.] to be accustomed or used; to use.

WO'N'T, (*wōnt*) a contraction of *will not*.

WO'NTED, *a.* usual; accustomed.

To WOO, *v. a.* [*awogod* courted, Sax.] to court or to endeavour to gain the affections of a person as a lover; to invite with earnestness and kindness. To importune. "I *woo* to hear thy even song." *Milt.* Neuterly, to court; to make love.

WOOD, *s.* [*wude*, Sax. *woud*, Belg.] a large and thick plantation of trees; the solid substance whereof the branches or trunk of a tree consist, when stripped of the bark; timber.

WOO'DBINE, *s.* the honeysuckle.

WOO'DBRIDGE, a town in Suffolk, seated on the river Deben, with very safe and deep water, but the bar is difficult and uncertain. A considerable corn trade is carried on here, and it is famous for refining salt. It is situated about 6 miles from the sea, 7 N. N. E. of Ipswich, and 76 N. E. of London. Market on Wednesday. Pop. 4769.

WOO'DCOCK, *s.* [*woducoc*, Sax.] a well known wild fowl, somewhat smaller than the partridge, and on the back, of a black, grey, or reddish colour.

WOO'DEN, *a.* [a Saxon termination] made of wood; ligneous. Figuratively, clumsy or awkward.

WOO'DFRETTER, *s.* an insect.

WOO'DLAND, *s.* ground covered with trees; woods.

WOO'DLARK, *s.* a sort of melodious wild lark.

WOO'DLOUSE, *s.* the millepes; a sort of small insect.

WOO'DMAN, *s.* one whose trade is to fell timber; a sportsman; a hunter.

WOO'DNYMPH, *s.* a fabled goddess of the woods.

WOO'DNOTE, *s.* wild or native music. "Warble his *woodnotes* wild." *Milt.*

WOO'DOFFERING, *s.* wood burnt on an altar.

WOO'DPECKER, *s.* a sort of bird.

WOO'DPIGEON, *s.* the woodculver; a wild pigeon.

WOO'DROOF, *s.* a plant of which there are two species, viz., the sweet woodroof, and squinancywort.

WOO'DSORREL, *s.* a genus of plants containing two species, the acteous and yellow-flowered. The first species goes also by the names of cuckoo-bread and sour trefoil.

WOO'DSTOCK, a borough in Oxfordshire, chiefly noted for Blenheim-house, a fine palace, built to perpetuate the memory of the victories obtained by the duke of Marlborough, over the French and Bavarians, and particularly that of August 2, 1704. It was erected at the public expense, and is one of the noblest seats in Europe. The town is about half a mile from the palace, having several good inns; and a manufacture of steel chains for watches, and excellent gloves. It is 8 miles N. N. W. of Oxford, and 62 W. N. W. of London. Market on Tuesday. Pop. 1380.

WOO'DY, *a.* abounding in wood or trees; consisting of timber; ligneous; relating to woods; sylvan.

WOO'ER, *s.* one who courts a woman

WOOF, *s.* [*wifta*, Sax., but Johnson derives it from *wove*] the cross threads shot by a weaver with a shuttle, between and across those of the warp. Texture, cloth.

WOOL, *s.* [*wul*, Sax.] the covering or fleece of sheep. Figuratively, any downy, short, thick hair. "*Wool* of bat, and tongue of dog." *Shak.*

WOO'LLEN, *a.* consisting of wool; made of wool.

WOO'LLEN *s.* cloth made of wool.

WOO'LLER. See WALLER.

WOO'LLY, *a.* clothed with wool; consisting of wool; resembling wool.

WOO'LPIT. See WULPIT.

WOOLVERHAMPTON, or *WOLVERHAMPTON*, a large town in Staffordshire, which has an ancient collegiate church, annexed to the deanery of Windsor, as also a free school, well endowed, and a market house. It is chiefly noted for its iron manufactory, consisting of locks, hinges, buckles, cork-screws, &c. It is very populous, governed by two constables, and the streets are for the most part broad. It is 13 miles S. of Stafford, and 124 N. W. of London. Market on Wednesday. Pop. 48,184.

WOO'LWICH, a town in Kent, seated on the river Thames, and of great note for its fine docks and yards, where men-of-war are built, as also for it vast magazines of great guns, mortars, bombs, cannon-balls, powder, and other warlike stores. It has an academy where the mathematics are taught, and young officers instructed in the military art. For some years past, two or three hulks have been moored off this town, for the reception of convicts, to the number sometimes of 400. It is 8 miles E. of London. Market on Friday. Pop. 17,661.

WO'RCESTER, (usually pronounced *Wüster*) a city and the capital of Worcestershire, seated on the river Severn, over which is a beautiful stone bridge, erected in 1770. The principal manufactures are of horse-hair cloth, broad cloth, gloves, and elegant china-ware. Here are 9 parish churches, 3 grammar schools, 7 hospitals, an infirmary, a water-house, and a well-contrived quay. On September 3d, 1651, king Charles II., at the head of a Scotch army, was defeated in and near this city, and the vanquished were almost all either killed or taken prisoners, and sold to the American plantations. It is 110 miles W. N. W. of London. Markets on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday; and a considerable hop market on Saturday. Fairs on the eve of Palm Sunday, the Saturday after Easter, August 15th, and September 19th. Sends two members to parliament. Pop. 27,313.

WO'RCESTERSHIRE, (*Wüstershire*) an English county, bounded on the E. by Warwickshire; on the S. by Gloucestershire; on the W. by Herefordshire; and on the N. by Staffordshire and Shropshire; being about 35 miles in length, and 27 in breadth. It contains 152 parishes, 12 market towns, and sends 12 members to parliament. The principal rivers are the Severn, the Avon, the Salwarp, the Teem, and the Stour. The air is very healthy, and the soil in the vales and meadows very rich, producing corn and pasture; while several of the hills feed large flocks of sheep. The chief commodities of this county are corn, hops, wool, cloth, cheese, cider, perry, and very fine salt. The chief town is Worcester. Pop. 233,484.

WORD, (*würd*) *s.* [*word*, Sax., *woord*, Belg.] an articulate sound of the voice, by which some idea is conveyed to the mind of another; a single part of speech, or any collection of letters that conveys an idea; a short discourse; promise; token. Figuratively, language. After *make*, contest. After *keep*, a promise. After *give*, a signal. After *bring*, an account or message. In Scripture, the Gospel dispensation. The Second Person in the ever adorable Trinity. SYNON. A *word* is a single part of speech; is general, and determined by use. *Term* is a particular cast of language; owes its formation to the subject, and its excellence to its suitableness. *Expression* is a certain mode of speech, arises from thought, and is more or less beautiful, according to its particular turn. The purity of language depends upon its *words*; the precision, upon its *terms*; and brilliancy, upon its *expressions*.

To WORD, *v. a.* to express in proper words.

WO'RDY, (*würdy*) *a.* [*wording*, Sax.] abounding in words, or making use of more than what are necessary; verbose; loquacious.

WORE, preter. of WEAR.

To WORK, (*würk*) *v. n.* preter. and part. pass. *worked* or *wrought*; [*weorcan*, Sax., *werken*, Belg.] to labour, to toil, to travail; to be in action or motion; to act as a manufacturer. To ferment, applied to liquors. To operate, or have effect; to obtain by assiduity; to act as on an object. To refine, used with *up to*. To be tossed or agitated as if in a fermentation. "Confused with *working* sands and rolling waves." *Addis.* Actively, to make by degrees, or continual application of strength; to perform; to labour or manufacture; to produce by action; to bring by action into any state. "*Works* itself clear." *Addis.* To embroider or perform by the needle. To manage or direct, applied to ships. Used with *out*, to effect by continual labour; to erase or efface. Used with *up*, to raise, excite, or provoke.

WORK, (*würk*) *s.* [*weorc*, Sax., *werk*, Belg.] constant application of strength or mind; labour or employ; toil; a state of labour; a bungling attempt; any thing made by the needle, or any manual art; an action or deed. Operation. *To go to work with*, is to manage or treat. *To set on work*, to employ, engage, or excite to action.

WO'RKER, *s.* one that works.

WO'RKHOUSE, *s.* a place where indigent, vagrant, and idle people, are set to work, and maintained with clothing, diet, &c.

WO'RKINGDAY, *s.* a day on which labour is permitted, opposed to the sabbath.

WO'RKINGTON, a sea-port of Cumberland, seated on the S. side of the river Derwent near its mouth. The number of shipping employed here (chiefly in the coal trade) is about 100. A little up the river there are extensive iron works, and a fine salmon fishery. Workington is 7 miles W. of Cockermouth, and 311 N. W. of London. Market on Wednesday. Pop. 7196.

WO'RKMAN, *s.* an artificer; a maker of any thing; one that works at any trade.

WO'RKMANSHIP, (*würkmanship*) *s.* manufacture; the skill of a worker; the art of working.

WO'RKSOP, a town in Nottinghamshire, 146 miles N. by W. of London. Market on Wednesday. Pop. 5566.

WORLD, (*wurld*) *s.* [*world*, Sax.] the whole system of created things, according to Locke; the earth. Following *this*, the present state of existence. A secular life; the pleasures and interests which steal away the soul from God; the public; universal empire; trouble of life; course of life; a great multitude; mankind. *In the world*, implies existing, in being, or possible. *For all the world*, exactly. *World without end*, signifies throughout eternity, or *time* without end; from the Saxon, wherein *world* generally signifies *time*. SYNON. *World*, properly signifies one globe, as the earth. In a more limited sense, it conveys only the idea of one single being or thing, though general, as the *world* of quadrupeds, the religious *world*, the philosophic *world*, &c. *Universe* is used when we speak of the whole system of created beings and things, though in a more restricted sense it means the whole of this earth taken together.

WO'RLDLINESS, (*wúrldliness*) *s.* a state wherein a person pursues his present, to the neglect of his future and eternal interest. Covetousness; avarice; desire of gain.

WO'RLDLING, (*wúrldling*) *s.* a person entirely guided by views of gain.

WO'RLDLY, (*wúrldly*) *a.* secular; relating to this life, in contradistinction to that which is to come; bent entirely upon this world; human; common; belonging to the world.

WO'RLDLY, *ad.* with relation to the present life.

WORM, (*wurm*) *s.* [*worm*, Belg., *wyrm*, Sax.] an annular creeping animal, bred in the earth, or in the body; a gun-screw. Figuratively, torment or pain.

To WORM, (*wurm*) *v. n.* to work slowly and secretly. Actively, to drive by slow and secret means.

WO'RMEATEN, *s.* gnawed by worms; old; worthless.

WORMS, an ancient, large, and famous city of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, with a bishop's see, whose bishop is a sovereign prince of the empire. It is a free and imperial city, and is noted for its excellent wine. It is seated on the western banks of the Rhine, 20 miles N. W. of Heidelburg, 20 S. E. of Mentz, and 32 S. W. of Franckfort. Lat. 49. 32. N., long. 8. 29. E.

WO'RMSEED, *s.* a genus of plants of which there are several species. The hedge-mustard and winter-cress are among the species.

WO'RM TUB, *s.* a chemical vessel with a pewter worm fixed in the inside, and the intermediate space filled with water. Its use is to cool liquors during distillation.

WO'RMWOOD, *s.* a species of southernwood, common by road sides and amongst rubbish, and flowers in August.

WO'RMY, (*wúrmy*) *a.* abounding in worms.

WORN, (*wōrn*) part. pass. of WEAR.

To WO'RRY, *v. n.* [*worigen*, Sax.] to tear, mangle, or shake, like beasts of prey. Figuratively, to teaze, or harass, or persecute brutally or inhumanly.

WORSE, (*wurse*) *a.* [the comparative degree of BAD, thus irregularly compared, *bad*, *worse*, *worst*; *wirs*, Sax.] that which, on comparison, appears to have less good qualities than another.

To WORSE, (*wurse*) *v. a.* to put to disadvantage.

WO'RSHIP, *s.* [*weorthscype*, Sax.] eminence; excellence; dignity which requires reverence and respect; a character of honour; adoration; religious act of reverence; the title of a justice of peace; honour; civil deference; respect.

To WO'RSHIP, *v. a.* to adore or pay divine honours to; to honour or treat with great reverence. Neuterly, to perform acts of devotion.

WO'RSHIPFUL, *a.* claiming respect by any character or dignity.

WO'RSHIPPER, *s.* an adorer; one that worships.

To WORST, (*wurst*) *v. a.* to defeat; to overthrow.

WORST, *s.* the utmost height or degree of any thing ill.

WO'RSTED, (*wúrsted*) *s.* [from Worsted, a town in Norfolk, famous for the woollen manufacture] thread made of wool, such as stockings are made of.

WO'RSTED, a town in Norfolk, noted for being the place where worsteds were first made. It is 12 miles N. of Norwich, and 120 N. E. of London. Market on Saturday.

WORT, (*wurt*) *s.* [*wort*, Belg., *wert*, Sax.] originally a general name for an herb, but at present appropriated to a plant of the cabbage kind. New beer, either unfermented or fermenting; from *hyrt*, Sax.

WORTH, (*wurth*) *s.* [*weerth*, Sax.] price or value; excellence; virtue; importance; valuable quality.

WORTH, (*wurth*) *s.* equal in price or value to; deserving of; equal in possessions to.

To WORTH, or WURTH, *v. n.* [*weorthan*, Sax.] to be. This word is only used in the phrase *woe worth*. "Woe *worth* the day." *Ezek.* xxx. 2.

WO'RTHINESS, *s.* desert, merit, excellence, dignity.

WO'RTHLESS, (*wúrthless*) *a.* having no value, vile, base. Of bad principles, applied to persons.

WO'RTHY, (*wúrthy*) *a.* deserving, used with *of*. Valuable; suitable; meritorious.

WO'RTHY, (*wúrthy*) *s.* a person of eminent qualities, particularly valour, and deserving esteem.

To WOT, *v. n.* [*witan*, Sax., whence *weet* to know] to know or be aware of. Obsolete.

WOTTON-BASSET, or *WOOTEN-BASSET*, a town in Wiltshire, seated near a large park, not far from the forest of Bredon. It was disfranchised in the year 1832. It is 30 miles N. by W. of Salisbury, and 89 W. of London. Market on Friday. Pop. 1896.

WO'TTON-UNDER-EDGE, a town in Gloucestershire, pleasantly seated under the hills, with a woollen manufacture. It is 20 miles N. E. of Bristol, and 101 W.N.W of London. Market on Friday. Pop. 5482.

WOVEN, the part. pass. of WEAVE.

WOULD, (*wud*) the preter. of WILL, used as an auxiliary verb to express the optative and subjunctive moods.

WO'ULDING, (*wúlding*) *s.* an inclination or desire.—"The *wouldings* of the spirit." *Hammond.* Propensity; primary purpose or intention.

WOUND, *s.* [*wund*, Sax., *wonde*, Belg.] in surgery, a violent solution of the continuity of the soft external parts of the body, made by some instrument.

To WOUND, *v. a.* to hurt by violence or accident.

WOUND, preter. and part. pass. of WIND.

WO'UNDILY, *ad.* a ludicrous word for excessively.

WO'UNDWORT, *s.* the common goldenrod.

☞ The reader will please to remember, that the *w* before *r* in the following words is always *mute*.

WRACK, [*wrack*, Belg., *wræcce*] see WRECK.

WRA'GBY, a town of Lincolnshire, 8 miles N. E. of Lincoln. Market on Thursday. Pop. 601.

To WRA'NGLE, *v. n.* [*wrangheseur*, Belg. Minshew] to dispute or quarrel in a peevish or perverse manner.

WRA'NGLE, *s.* a quarrel; a perverse dispute.

WRA'NGLER, a perverse, peevish, disputative person.

To WARP, *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *wrapped* or *wrapt*; [*wreffler*, Dan.] to roll together in folds; to complicate; to cover with something rolled, or thrown round; to involve; to comprise; to contain. Used with *up*, to cover, hide, or conceal. To transport or put in ecstasy.

WRA'PPER, *s.* one who wraps; any thing used as a cover.

WRASSE, *s.* in ichthyology, the name of a fish, otherwise called the sea-tench and the old wife. It abounds on the shores of Wales and Cornwall.

WRATH, *s.* [*wrath*, Sax.] anger excited to a high degree by some great offence; fury; rage.

WRA'THFUL, *a.* angry; furious; raging.

To WREAK, (*reek*) *v. a.* [*wrœcan*, Sax.] to revenge. "Another's wrongs to *wreak* upon thyself." *Spenser.* To execute any violent design.

WREAK, (*reek*) *s.* revenge; passion; vengeance. Obsolete.

WREATH, (*reeth*) *s.* [*wreoth*, Sax.] any thing curled or twisted; a garland or chaplet.

To WREATHE, (*reethe*) *v. a.* [preter. *wreathed*, part. pass. *wreathed* or *wreathen*] to curl; to twist; to convolve; to interweave or entwine in one another; to encircle with, or surround like a garland. Neuterly, to be interwoven.

WRE'ATHY, *a.* spiral; curled; twisted.

WRECK, *s.* [*wræcce* a miserable person, Sax., *wrack* a ship broken, Belg.] the destruction of a ship by winds or rocks. Figuratively, dissolution by violence; ruin; destruction.

To WRECK, *v. a.* to destroy by rushing on rocks or sands. To ruin. Neuterly, to suffer wreck.

WREN, *s.* [*wrenna*, Sax.] a bird, the smallest known in this country, and very common in Derbyshire.

To WRENCH, *s.* [*wrigan*, Sax., *wrenghen*, Belg.] to pull by violence; to wrest; to force; to sprain; to distort.

WRENCH, *s.* a violent pull or twist; a sprain.

To WREST, *v. a.* [*wræstan*, Sax.] to twist by violence; to extort by violence; to writhe; to distort; to force; to apply a word to an uncommon meaning, as it were with violence to its common acceptation.

To WRE'STLE, *v. n.* to struggle with a person in order to throw him down. Figuratively, to contend, to struggle with great force, in order to surmount some opposition, followed by *with*.

WRE'STLER, *s.* one who wrestles, or contends in wrestling.

WRETCH, *s.* [*wrecca*, Sax.] a person in extreme misery; a person of no worth or merit. Used sometimes by way of ironical pity, slight, or contempt.

WRE'TCHED, *a.* miserable; afflictive; calamitous; unhappy; unfortunate; pitiful; despicable; worthless; paltry: sorry; hateful; contemptible.

WRE'TCHEDNESS, *s.* misery; unhappiness; affliction; pitifulness; despicableness.

WRE'XHAM, a town in Denbighshire, the most populous in all N. Wales. Wrexham is of Saxon origin, and retains the language and appearance of an English town. It has an ancient Gothic church, whose lofty steeple, for curious architecture, is reckoned one of the finest in England. Here is a considerable manufactory of Welsh flannel, and a large cannon foundery. It is seated on a river which falls into the Dee, and contains a Pop. of 11,515. It is 11 miles S. S. W. of Chester, and 176 N. W. of London. Fairs on March 23d, Holy Thursday, June 6th, and September 19th. Markets on Monday and Thursday.

WRI'GGLE, *v. a.* [*wrigan*, Sax., *ruggelen*, Belg.] to move to and fro with short twists. Actively, to put in a quick reciprocating motion; to search; to insinuate.

WRIGHT, (*rit*) *s.* [*writha*, Belg., or *wyrhta*, Sax.] a workman; a maker; an artificer; a manufacturer; generally applied to one that works in wood.

To WRING, *v. a.* preter. and part. pass. *wringed* and *wrung*; [*wringan*, Sax.] to twist or turn round with violence; to writhe; to force moisture out of a thing by twisting it; to squeeze; to pinch; to distort; to torture; to persecute with extortion. Neuterly, to writhe with anguish.

WRI'NKLE, *s.* [*wrincle*, Sax., *wrinkel*, Belg.] a corrugation; a furrow of the skin or face; any roughness or unevenness.

To WRI'NKLE, *v. a.* [*wrinclian*, Sax.] to corrugate or contract the skin into furrows; to make uneven or rough.

WRI'NTON, a pretty good town in Somersetshire, seated among the Mendip Hills, 9 miles N. of Wells, and 125 W. of London. It is remarkable for being the birthplace of Mr. Locke. Market on Tuesday. Pop. 1540.

WRIST, *s.* [*wyrst*, Sax.] that part by which the hand joins to the arm.

WRI'STBAND, *s.* the band at the extremity of a shirt or shift sleeve.

WRIT, *s.* any thing written; Scripture; the foregoing sense is used when speaking of the Bible. In law, it signifies the king's precept in writing under seal, issuing out of some court, directed to the sheriff, or other officer, and commanding something to be done in relation to a suit or action.

WRIT, the preter. of WRITE.

WRI'TATIVE, *a.* fond of, or inclined to write. Johnson very justly censures this word, of Pope's coining, as unworthy of being imitated.

To WRITE, *v. a.* pret. *writ*, or *wrote*, part. pass. *written*, *wrote*, or *writ*; [*writan*, Sax.] to form letters, or express by a pen; to engrave; to impress; or produce as an author. Neuterly, to convey one's ideas by letters formed with a pen; to compose. To tell in books. To send letters.

WRI'TER, *s.* one who writes; an author.

To WRITHE, *v. a.* [*writhan*, Sax.] to distort; to twist with violence; to wrest; to twist. Neuterly, to be convolved with agony or torture.

WRI'TING, *s.* the act of forming letters, words, &c., with a pen; a paper containing writing; any legal instrument; a composure; a book.

WRI'TINGMASTER, *s.* one who teaches to write.

WRI'TTEN, participle pass. of WRITE.

WRONG, *s.* [*wranghe*, Sax.] any thing done knowingly, or with a design to injure another; an action inconsistent with moral rectitude; an error; detriment.

WRONG, *a.* inconsistent with morality, propriety, or truth; improper; unfit; unsuitable.

To WRONG, *v. a.* to deprive a person of his due; to injure.

WRO'NGFUL, *a.* injurious; unjust.

WRO'NGHEAD, or WRO'NGHEADED, (*rong-héded*) *a.* obstinate; having a perverse understanding.

WRO'NGLY, or WRONG, *ad.* amiss; unjustly.

WROTE, preter. and participle passive of WRITE.

WROTH, *a.* [*wrad*, Sax.] angry; irritated; very much provoked by some offence.

WRO'THAM, a town in Kent, 11 miles N. W. by W. of Maidstone, and 24 S. E. by E. of London. Market on Tuesday. Pop. 2601.

WROUGHT, (*rôt*) preter. and part. pass. of WORK; [*wrogt*, Sax.] performed. Prevailed upon, or influenced, used with *upon*. Operated; formed; excited or produced by degrees; produced; caused; effected; used in labour.

WRO'XETER, a town of Shropshire, 5 miles from Shrewsbury, on the banks of the Severn. It was known to the Romans; is said to have been built by the Britons, was 3 miles in circumference, and is supposed to have suffered dilapidation from the Saxons. Traces of a bridge over the river are yet discernible. Pop. 636.

WRUNG, preter. and part. pass. of WRING.

WRY, *a.* [from WRITHE] crooked; distorted; perverted; wrested; wrung.

To WRY, *v. n.* to be contorted or writhed; to deviate. Actively, to distort; to make to deviate.

WRY'NECK, *s.* the torquilla; a bird.

WUL'PIT, or *WOOL'PIT*, a town in Suffolk, in the road between Bury and Ipswich, 8 miles from the former, 17 N. W. of the latter, and 75 N. E. of London. Market on Thursday. Pop. 880.

WURTEMBURG, a duchy of Suabia, in Germany, having Mentz, Franconia, and the Rhine, on the N.; Oeting, Bergau, and Ulm, on the E.; Hoen Zollern, Furstenburg, and Hohenburg, on the S.; and Baden and the Black Forest on the W. It is about 65 miles long, and as much broad. The soil is tolerably fertile. In the war with Austria, in 1805, the duke of Wurtemburg was the forced ally of Buonaparte; who, however, after the peace of Presburg, rewarded him with an increase of territory and the regal dig-

nity. His spouse was the princess royal of England. Stutgard is the capital.

WU'RTZBURG, a bishopric of Franconia, about 76 miles in length, and 58 in breadth, divided into 50 bailiwicks. The soil is very fertile, and produces more corn and wine than the inhabitants can consume.

WY'COMB. See CHIPPING WYCOMB.

WYE, a town in Kent seated on the river Stour, 10 miles S. of Canterbury, and 56 S. E. of London. Market on Thursday. Pop. 1639.

WY'MONDHAM. See WYMONDHAM.

X.

X IS the twenty-second letter of our alphabet, and a double consonant. Neither the Hebrews nor ancient Greeks used it, but expressed it by its component parts *cs*. Neither have the Italians this letter, but express it by *ss*. X begins no word in the English language, but such as are of Greek original, and we find it in few words but what are of Latin derivation, as *perplex*, *reflexion*, *defluxion*, *axle*, &c. We often express this sound by single letters; as in *backs*, *cracks*, *necks*, &c., by *ks* in *brooks*, *breaks*, *rocks*; by *cc*, in *access*, *accident*; by *ct*, in *action*, *unction*, &c. The English and French pronounce it *cs* or *ks*. In numerals, it expresses 10, and as such seems to be made of two V's placed one over the other. When a dash is over it, thus, $\bar{x}$, it signifies 10,000.

XEBE'C, *s.* a small three-masted vessel, navigated in the Mediterranean Sea, and on the coasts of Spain, Portugal, and Barbary.

XE'RIF, *s.* a title given to a prince, or chief governor of Barbary.

XEROCOLLY'RIUM, *s.* [*xeros* dry, and *kollyrion* a kind of ointment, Gr.] a dry plaster for sore eyes.

XERO'PHAGY, (*zerófagy*) *s.* [from *xeros* dry, and *phago* to eat, Gr.] the eating of dry meats, a sort of fast among the primitive Christians.

XIPHOI'DES, (*zifóides*) *s.* from *xiphos* a sword, and *eidos* form, Gr.] in anatomy, the name of a cartilage at the bottom of the sternum, or breastbone, and so called from its resembling the point of a sword.

XY'STUS, *s.* [Gr.] in architecture, a long spacious portico, wherein the athletæ, such as gladiators, wrestlers, &c., exercised.

Y.

Y IS the twenty-third letter of our alphabet; its sound is formed by expressing the breath with a sudden expansion of the lips, from that configuration by which we express the vowel *u*. It is one of the ambigenal letters, being a consonant in the beginning of words, and placed before all vowels, as in *yard*, *youth*, *York*, &c., but before no consonant. At the end of words it is a vowel, and is substituted for the sound of *i*, as in *try*, *fry*, *cry*, &c. In the middle of words, it is not used so frequently as *i*, unless in those derived from the Greek, as in *chyle*, *empyreal*, *type*, &c., although it is admitted into some pure English words, as in *dying*, *crying*, *prying*, &c. Y was much used by the Saxons, whence it is found for *i* in our English writers. Y is also a numeral, signifying 150, and with a dash over it 150,000.

YACHT, YATCH, or YATCHT, (*yaut*) *s.* a small ship, generally used in conveying state passengers.

YAM, *s.* a plant, cultivated by the inhabitants of the American islands, for feeding their negroes; and the white people make puddings of the roots, when ground to a sort of flour.

YANGTCHÉOU, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Kiangnan. It is extremely populous, chiefly by the sale and distribution of salt, that is made on the adjoining sea coasts, carries on a great trade in all manner of Chinese works, and is situated on the Great or Royal Canal, which extends from the Takiang northwards, to the river Koangho, or the Yellow River, 485 miles S. S. E. of Pekin.

YAONGAN, a city of China of the first rank, in the province of Yunnan. It contains only two towns, but has a considerable territory. The adjoining forests produce abundance of musk. Near the city is a well of salt water, from which they make very white salt. It is 1,175 miles S. W. of Pekin.

YARD, *s.* [*geard*, Sax.] enclosed ground belonging to a house; a measure containing three feet, settled by Henry I., from the length of his own arm. Long pieces of timber fitted across the masts, and used as supports for sails.

YA'RDWAND, *s.* a measure of a yard.

YARE, *a.* [*gearwe*, Sax.] ready; eager; dexterous. "You shall find me *yare*." *Shak.* Not in use.

YARMOUTH, GREAT, a considerable sea-port of Norfolk, seated on the river Yare, by means of which it has the export and import trade of Norwich, and various places in Norfolk and Suffolk; 22 miles E. of Norwich, and 124 N. E. of London. Its foreign trade, in time of peace, is chiefly to the Baltic, Holland, Portugal, and the Mediterranean. It also sends ships to the Greenland fishery. The home fishing is carried on at two seasons, that for mackerel in May and June, and that for herrings in October and November. Of these last, 50,000 barrels are generally taken and cured in one year. Yarmouth is much frequented in the season as a place for sea-bathing. Pop. 21,115. Sends 2 membs to parliament, and there are a few pretty wide streets, and a spacious market-place. A lofty steeple here serves as a landmark for those at sea; but which ever way it is viewed it appears crooked. Off the mouth of the harbour is a bar, which prevents the entry of ships of large burden; and the roads E. of the town, within the dangerous sands and banks of the offing, are much frequented, though noted for frequent shipwrecks. Market on Wednesday and Saturday.

YA'RMOUTH, a borough and sea-port of the Isle of Wight, seated on the N. W. part of the island, 8 miles N. N. W. of Newport, and 99 S. W. of London. Market on Friday. Pop. 586.

YARN, *s.* [*gearn*, Sax.] wool spun into threads; woollen thread.

To YARR, *v. n.* to growl or snarl like a dog.

YA'RROW, *s.* a plant, of which there are two species, viz., the bastard pellitory, and milfoil.

YA'RUM, or *YARM*, a town in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, seated on the river Teese, over which there is a handsome stone bridge, 36 miles N. of York, and 245 N. by W. of London. Market on Thursday. Pop. 1636.

YAWL, *s.* a boat or small vessel belonging to a ship.

To YAWN, *v. n.* [*geonan*, Sax.] to gape; to open wide; to express longing by gaping.

YAWN, *s.* the act of gaping; oscitation.

YA'WNING, *a.* sleepy; slumbering; drowsy.

YAWS, *s.* a common distemper in Guinea, and hot climates, which sailors call the pox. In sea language, a ship makes yaws when she does not steer steady.

YA'XLEY, a town in Huntingdonshire. It is 14 miles N. of Huntingdon, and 77 N. by W. of London. Market on Tuesday. Pop. 1140.

YCLE'PED, *a.* [part. pass. of *clep* to call, from *clepan*, Sax.] called; named; termed; denominated.

YE, *pron.* the nominative plural of *thou*, used when speaking to more than one person.

YEA, (*yay*) *ad.* [*ea* or *gea*, Sax.] yes; truly. It is sometimes used emphatically for, not only so; but, more than so

"From these Philippinæ are brought costly spices, *yea*, and gold too." *Abbott.*

To YEAN, (*yeen*) *v. n.* [*eanian*, Sax.] to bring forth young, applied to sheep.

YE'ANLING, (*yeénling*) *s.* the young of sheep.

YEAR, (*yeer*) *s.* [*gear*, Sax.] a system, or circle of several months, or a space of time measured by the revolution of some celestial body in its orbit. A *solar year* consists of 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, and 45½ seconds. A *lunar year* is less than the *solar*, by 11 days, and consists exactly of 354 days, 8 hours, 48 minutes, and 36 seconds, and is the one year now used by the Turks. The *civil year*, is that which each nation has contrived to compute time by, and generally consists of whole days; the *common civil year* consists of 365 days, and the *Bissextile*, or *leap year*, consists of 366 days, and has one day more than the common, viz., February 29, which is called the intercalary day.

YE'ARLING, (*yeérling*) *s.* a beast a year old.

YE'ARLY, (*yeérly*) *a.* happening every year; lasting a year. Adverbially, once a year; annually.

To YEARN, (*yĕrn*) *v. a.* [*earnan*, Sax.] to feel a strong sympathy, affection, or tenderness; to be affected with internal uneasiness. Actively, to grieve; to vex; to affect with sympathy. "It would *yearn* your heart to see it." *Shak.* The last sense is obsolete.

YEAST, (*yeest*) *s.* [*gest*, Sax.] the foam of beer in a state of fermentation; barm.

YELK, *s.* [from *gealewe* yellow, Sax.] the yellow part of an egg; commonly pronounced, and often written *yolk*.

To YELL, *v. n.* [*yle*, Isl.] to make a horrible cry through sorrow or agony.

YELL, *s.* a cry expressive of horror.

YE'LLOW, (*yéllō*) *a.* [*gheleuwe*, Belg., *gealewe*, Sax., *giallo*, Ital.] of a bright colour resembling gold.

YE'LLOWEYE, *s.* a plant with a naked divided stem, and yellow blossoms. It is also called small swine's succory.

YE'LLOWHAMMER, *s.* a bird.

YE'LLOWISH, *a.* approaching to yellow.

YE'LLOWNESS, (*yéllŏness*) *s.* quality of being yellow.

YE'LLOWS, *s.* a disease in horses. When the gall-pipe is stopped up, that matter which should be turned to gall is carried back into the blood, and tinctures it with yellow; so that the eyes, inside of the lips, slaver, and all the parts of the horse that are capable of shewing the colour, appear yellow.

YE'LLOWWEED, *s.* a genus of plants of which there are two British species, viz., the wild woad, or dyer's weed, and base rocket.

To YELP, *v. n.* [*gealpan*, Sax.] to bark or make a noise like a hound in pursuit of its prey.

YE'NTCHEOU, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Tchekiang.

YE'OMAN, (*yĕman*) *s.* the highest degree among the plebeians of England, next in order to the gentry. Yeomen are properly freeholders, and use their own land. Also, a title of office in the king's household, between an usher and a groom. *Yeomen of the guards*, are foot guards that attend the king's person, dressed after the manner of Henry VIIIth's time.

YE'OMANRY, (*yĕmanry*) *s.* the collective body of yeomen.

YE'OVIL, or *EVIL*, a town in Somersetshire, seated on the river Ivel, 4 miles S. of Ilchester, and 123 W. by S. of London. Here is a manufacture of leathern gloves. Market on Friday, for corn, cheese, hemp, flax, and provisions.

To YERK, *v. a.* [See JERK] to move or throw out with a spring.

YERK, *s.* a spring or quick motion.

To YERN, *v. a.* See YEARN.

YES, *ad.* [*gise*, Sax.] a term used to imply consent, assent or affirmation, opposed to *no*. It is also used emphatically, for even so; not only so, but more. "*Yes*, you despise the man to books confined." *Pope.*

YE'STER, *a.* [*ghister*, Belg.] being on the day preceding the present. "Whom *yester* sun beheld." *Dryd.* Seldom used, unless in composition.

YE'STERDAY, *s.* [*gistandæg*, Sax.] the day last past; the day immediately preceding the present. Adverbially, on the day last past.

YE'STERNIGHT, *s.* the night last past. Adverbially, on the night last past.

YET, *conj.* [*gyt*, or *get*, Sax.] nevertheless; notwithstanding; however. "*Yet* these imperfections being balanced by great virtues." *Dryd.*

YET, *ad.* beside; over and above; more than has been mentioned. "This furnishes us with *yet* one more reason." *Atterb.* Still; without any alteration. "While they were *yet* heathens." *Addis.* Once more. "*Yet*, *yet*, a moment." *Pope.* Used with a negative before it, at this time, or so soon. "Thales being asked when a man should marry, said, Young men not *yet*, old men not at all." *Bacon.* At least; hitherto. It denotes increase or extension to the sense of the words to which it is joined. It is used as a kind of emphatical addition to a negative, importing even; after all. "If any man neglect his duty, his fault must not be ascribed to the rule appointed, neither *yet* to the whole church." *Whitgift.*

YEW, *s.* a tree that grows naturally in England, and is of great use to form hedges for the shelter of exotic plants. It grows best in a moist loamy soil, and bears transplanting even when old. The wood is converted into bows, axletrees, spoons, cups, cogs for mill-wheels, and floodgates for fishponds, which hardly ever decay.

To YIELD, (*yeeld*) *v. a.* [*geldan* to pay, Sax.] to produce; to affect; to give as a due; to allow. "I *yield* it just." *Milt.* Used with *up*, to resign or surrender. Neuterly, to submit as conquered; to comply; to admit or allow; to give place to as an inferior in excellence, or any other quality.

YIE'LDER, *s.* one who yields.

YOKE, *s.* [*yeoc*, Sax.] the bandage placed on the neck of a draught horse. Figuratively, a mark of servitude; bondage. Slavery. A link, chain, or bond. A couple or pair. A piece of wood placed on the shoulders, by means of which two pails are carried at once. *Yoke of land*, in our ancient customs, was so much land as two oxen could plough in a day.

To YOKE, *v. a.* to fasten to a carriage by a yoke. To join or couple with another. "Cassius, you are *yoked* with a lamb." *Shak.* To enslave or subdue. "He *yoketh* your rebellious necks." *Shak.*

YO'KEFELLOW, or YO'KEMATE, *s.* a companion in labour. "*Yokefellow* in arms." *Shak.* A mate; fellow.

YOLK, *s.* See YELK.

YON, YOND, YONDER, *ad.* and *a.* [*geond*, Sax.] at a distance; within view.

YORE, or OF YORE, *ad.* [*geogara*, Sax.] long; of old time, or long ago. "He hath polluted oft and *yore*." *Spenser.*

YORK, a city of Yorkshire, of which it is capital, with an archbishop's see. It is seated on the river Ouse, and is generally counted the second city in England, though now surpassed in wealth and population by many of the more modern trading towns. It is certainly a very ancient place, and has undergone various revolutions; but is still a large

beautiful city, adorned with many fine buildings, both public and private; it is very populous, and inhabited by gentry and wealthy tradesmen. It contains about 30 parish churches and chapels, besides its cathedral, or minster, which is a most magnificent structure. It is divided by the river into two parts, which are united by a stately stone bridge of five arches. The eastern part is most populous, the houses standing thicker, and the streets being narrower. It is surrounded by a strong wall, on which are many turrets, or watch-houses; and there are four gates, and five posterns. It is a city and county of itself, enjoys large privileges, sends two members to parliament, and has the title of a duchy. It is governed by a lord mayor, 12 aldermen, and other officers; and its county contains 36 villages and hamlets. It is 65 miles S. by E. of Durham, 81 E. of Lancaster, and 190 N. by W. of London. Market on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

YO'RKSHIRE, an English county, bounded on the E. by the German Ocean; on the N. by the county of Durham; on the W. by Westmoreland and Lancashire; and on the S. by Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, and Lincolnshire. It is the largest county in England, being 90 miles in length, from E. to W., and 80 in breadth from N. to S. It contains 563 parishes, 60 market towns, and sends 30 members to parliament. The principal rivers are the Tees, that divides this county from Durham; the Swale, the Youre, the Nyde, the Ouse, the Warf, the Are, the Calder, the Derwent, the Dun, and the Hull; besides the great river Humber, which is made up of many rivers. The air is in general temperate, but pretty cold on the tops of the hills, and on the borders of Durham. The soil in some places is very fruitful, in some barren, gravelly, stony, and in others moorish, miry, and fenny. It is divided into three Ridings, the North, West, and East; besides which there is a fourth division, called Richmondshire, as also Cleveland, Craven, and Holderness, which are all included in the three Ridings. In so extensive a county the productions must be various, as well as the manufactures; and there are mines of iron, lead, and coal. York is the principal place.

YORK, NEW, one of the United Provinces of North America. It is bounded on the E. by Massachusetts Bay; on the N. by Canada; on the S. by New Jersey; and on the W. by Delaware River. It produces corn, abounds in cattle, and has a good breed of horses; and the inhabitants are much employed in fisheries. They export a great deal of dried and salted fish to Europe; as also log-wood, train-oil, and whalebone.

YORK, NEW, a city of N. America, capital of the above State. It is seated at the S. W. point of an island, at the confluence of Hudson and East Rivers, and is about four miles in circumference. The situation is both healthy and pleasant. Surrounded on all sides by water, it is refreshed by cool breezes in summer, and the air in winter is more temperate than in other places under the same parallel. York island is 15 miles in length, and hardly one in breadth. Except that of Rhode island, the harbour of New York, (which admits ships of any burden,) is the best of the United States. A few houses here are built after the old Dutch manner, but the English taste has prevailed almost a century. In time of peace, more commercial business is done here than in any other port in the United States. The number of inhabitants is generally reckoned to be about 50,000. Lat. 40. 43. N., long. 74. 5. W.

YO'TCHEOU, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Houquang, situated on the Tonting Lake, and on the Yongste river, 675 miles S. of Pekin.

YOU, (*yū*) *pron.* [*yow*, the accusative plural of *thu* thou, Sax.] This word is used when we speak to more than one; but by custom has been applied, by way of ceremony, even when we address a single person. It is sometimes used indefinitely for any person, in the same sense as *on*, Fr. "But as *you* come near it, *you* see nothing but a long heap of heavy disjointed clods." *Addison.*

YOU'GHALL, a considerable town of Ireland, in the county of Cork. It has a very commodious harbour, and a fine, well-defended quay. It is seated at the mouth of the river Blackwater, 25 miles N. by E. of Cork.

YOUNG, (*yung*) *s.* [*yeong*, Sax., *jong*, Belg.] not born many years; being in the first part of life. Figuratively, ignorant, unexperienced. Applied to vegetables, newly grown.

YOUNG, (*yung*) *s.* the offspring of animals collectively.

YOU'NGISH, *a.* somewhat young.

YOU'NGSTER, or YOU'NKER, (*yunker*) *s.* [the first word is only used] a young person; a word of contempt.

YOUR, (*yūre*) *pron.* [*eower*, Sax.] belonging to you. It seems to be rather the genitive plural of *yower*, from *ge* you, Sax., and on that account is seldom used but when we speak to more than one, unless when we compliment a person; and in that sense it is that we add the *s* final, a sign of the genitive singular, more particularly so when the substantive goes before, or is understood. "'Tis managed by an abler hand than *your's*." *Dryd.* "It is *your's* to transmit." *Pope.*

YOURSE'LF, (*yūrself*) *pron.* [from *your* and *self*] you, exclusive of any other.

YOUTH, (*yūth*) *s.* [*yeuguth*, Sax.] that part of life which is between childhood and manhood, generally reckoned from 14 to 28; adolescence; a young man. Young men, used collectively.

YOU'THFUL, (*yūthful*) *a.* young; suitable to youth; vigorous; playful.

YUCK, *s.* [*jocken*, Belg.] the itch.

YULE, *s.* [*yeol*, *geol*, or *yehul*, Sax.] the time of Christmas, or Christmas tide.

YUN'NAN, a province of China, S. of Setchuen and Thibet. It contains 21 cities of the first rank, and 55 in the second and third. Yunnan is the capital.

YU'NNING, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Honan. It is 430 miles S. of Pekin.

YUX, *s.* [*yeox*, Sax.] the hiccough. It is sometimes pronounced *yex*.

Z.

Z IS the twenty-fourth letter, and nineteenth consonant of our alphabet; the sound of which is formed by a motion of the tongue from the palate downwards, and upwards to it again, with a shutting and opening of the teeth at the same time. This letter sounds like the hard *s*, though some reckon it a double consonant, having the sound of *ds*; but to this others object, since we often double it, as in *puzzle*, *muzzle*, *guzzle*, &c. Among the ancients, Z was a numeral, signifying 2,000, and with a dash over it, thus $\bar{Z}$, it signified 2,000 times 2,000, or four millions. It is placed before all vowels, as in *zany*, *zeal*, *zinc*, *zodiac*, *Zurich*; but before none of the consonants, except *l*, as in *puzzle*, *guzzle*, &c.

ZACHARI'AH, or ZECHARI'AH, a canonical book of the Old Testament, containing the predictions of Zechariah, the son of Barachiah, and grandson of Iddo. He is the eleventh of the twelve lesser prophets. He entered upon the prophetic office at the same time with Haggai, *i. e.*, about 527 years before the Christian æra, and was sent to the Jews upon the same message, to reprove them for their backwardness in erecting the temple, and restoring divine worship; but especially for the disorder of their lives and manners, which could not but draw a curse upon them. This pro-

phet is the longest and most obscure of all the lesser prophets, his style being interrupted, and without connexion.

ZA'FFER, ZA'FFAR, ZA'FFIR, or ZA'FFRE, *s.* in chemistry, the name of a blue substance, of the hardness of stone, and generally supposed to be a native fossil; but it really is a preparation of cobalt, *i. e.* the calx of that mineral mixed with powdered flints, and wetted with water.

ZAHA'RA, or *THE DESERT*, a vast country of Africa, stretching from near the Atlantic Ocean on the W., to Barca and Nubia on the E.; and from Biledulgerid on the N., to Nigritia and the river Senegal on the S.

ZA'NTE, an island on the coast of the Morea in the Mediterranean sea. It is about 24 miles long, and 12 broad, is a very fertile spot, and is noted for producing currants.

ZA'NY, *s.* a person who endeavours by odd gestures and expressions to excite laughter; a merry-andrew, or buffoon.

ZA'RA, an ancient and considerable city of Venice, in Dalmatia, capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on the Gulf of Venice, 80 miles S. W. of Jaicza, and 150 S. E. of Venice. Lat. 54. 30. N., long. 16. 6. E.

ZA'RNICH, *s.* a solid substance in which orpiment is found. It approaches to the nature of orpiment, but is without its lustre and foliated texture. The common kinds of *zarnich* are green and yellow.

ZEAL, (*zeel*) *s.* [*zelos*, Gr., *zelus*, Lat.] a passionate ardour or affection for any thing, person, or cause.

ZE'ALAND, a province of the kingdom of the Netherlands, and formerly one of the Seven United Provinces, is separated by the sea on the N. from the isles of S. Holland; by the Scheldt on the E. from Brabant; by the Hont from Flanders; and on the W. it is bounded by the German Ocean. It comprehends 8 islands, 3. of which are pretty large. Their names are Walcheren, Schowen, S. Beveland, N. Beveland, Tolen, Doveland, Wolferdike, and St. Philip. There are likewise 6 or 7 others, of little importance. The inhabitants defend themselves from the encroachments of the sea by their dikes, which, at the bottom, are generally 25 German ells in breadth, and are so wide at the top, that two carriages may pass abreast. In high tides and stormy weather, the waves, however, often force a passage, and even flow over them. The inhabitants in general are extremely wealthy, being maintained by their plentiful fisheries, and trade with foreign nations. The soil is fruitful in these islands, but the air unhealthy for strangers, though not for the natives.

ZE'ALAND, NEW, lies between 34 and 48 degrees south latitude, and between 166 and 180 degrees east longitude. It consists of two large islands, separated by a strait, about 5 leagues broad, called Cook's Strait. The inhabitants are robust, of a dark complexion, fierce, and warlike.

ZE'ALAND, an island of Denmark, in the Baltic, almost of a round form, and about 700 miles in circumference. It is bounded on the N. by the Scaggerack; on the E. principally by the Sound; on the S. by the Baltic; and on the W. by the Great Belt. The coast is much intersected with large bays; and within the country are several lakes, which, together with the rivers, abound in fish. In most parts there is plenty of wood, except towards the centre of the island, where turf is generally used for fuel. It is the largest of the isles of Denmark, and exceedingly fertile; producing grain of all sorts, and in great plenty, and abounding with excellent pasture. It is particularly famous for its breed of horses. Copenhagen, the capital of Denmark, is seated on the east shore of this island, in lat. 55. 41. N., and long. 12. 35. E.

ZE'ALOT, (*zĕlot*) *s.* [from *zelos* zeal, Gr.] one who espouses any cause with a great ardour or passion; a bigot; generally used in dispraise.

ZE'ALOUS, (*zĕlous*) *a.* espousing any cause with passion.

ZE'ALOUSLY, *ad.* with passionate ardour.

ZE'BRA, *s.* the wild ass, an extremely beautiful animal transversely striated, or party-coloured, and about the size of a common ass; it is a native of many parts of the East.

ZE'CHIN, (*zĕkin*) *a.* [from ZECHA, in Venice, where the mint is settled for coinage] a gold coin worth about nine shillings sterling.

ZED, is the name of the letter *z*. Figuratively, a crooked person, formed like the letter Z. A worthless insignificant person.

ZE'DOARY, *s.* [*zédoaire*, Fr.] a spicy plant, somewhat like ginger in its leaves, but of a sweet scent.

ZEMBLA, NOVA, a large island, lying in the Northern Ocean, to the N. of Russia, from which it is separated by the Strait of Waigate, about 500 miles in length, and from 100 to 200 in breadth. It was first discovered by the English in 1553. Its inhabitants are chiefly wild beasts, particularly white foxes, bears, elks, reindeer, and rabbits; yet a few human beings have been seen here at times. Lat. 71 to 78. N., long. 53. 45. to 72. 49. E.

ZEND, *s.* a book containing the religion of the Magians, or worshippers of fire, who were disciples of the famous Zoroaster. This book was composed by Zoroaster during his retirement in a cave, about 626 years before Christ, and contained all the pretended revelations of that impostor.

ZE'NIC, *s.* in zoology, an animal of the weasel kind, which is striped like a zebra, and inhabits the south of Africa.

ZE'NITH, *s.* [Arab.] the point in the heavens directly over one's head, opposite to the Nadir.

ZEPHANI'AH, a canonical book of the old Testament, containing the predictions of Zephaniah, the son of Cushi, and grandson of Gedaliah; being the ninth of the twelve lesser prophets. He prophesied in the time of king Josiah about 626 before Christ, a little after the captivity of the ten tribes, and before that of Judah; so that he was not contemporaay with Jeremiah.

ZE'PHYR, or ZE'PHYRUS, *s.* [*zephyrus*, Lat.] the west wind; poetically applied to any calm, soft, or gentle wind.

ZE'RO, *s.* the point from which the scale of a thermometer is graduated. Thus Celsius's and Reaumur's thermometers have their zero at the freezing point, while the thermometer of Fahrenheit has its zero at that point at which it stands when immersed in a mixture of snow and common salt.

ZEST, *s.* the peel of an orange squeezed into wine; a relish or taste superadded to any thing. The woody thick skin quartering the kernel of a walnut.

To ZEST, *v. a.* to heighten by an additional relish.

ZETE'TIC METHOD, *s.* [from *zeteo* to seek, Gr.] in mathematics, the method made use of to investigate or solve a problem.

ZEU'GMA, *s.* [from *zeugnuo* to join, Gr.] a figure in rhetoric, wherein an adjective or verb which agrees with the next word, is likewise applied to one or many more remote.

ZI'BET, in zoology, an animal which nearly resembles the civet cat, and inhabits the Indian Isles.

ZI'GZAG, *a.* having many short turnings; turning this way and that.

ZI'NGIBER, or ZI'NZIBER, *s.* [*zingiber*, Lat.] ginger.

ZINK, or ZINC, *s.* a very remarkable fossil substance, resembling bismuth, but of a blue colour, and which is really the lapis calaminaris, and has the same effects on copper, by turning it into brass.

ZO'CLE, *s.* in architecture, a small sort of stand or pedestal, being a low square piece or member, serving to support a bust, statue, or the like, that needs to be raised; also a low square member serving to support a column instead of a pedestal, base, or plinth.

ZO'DIAC, *s.* [from *zoon* an animal, Gr., *zodiacus*, Lat.]

in astronomy, is a broad circle, whose middle is the ecliptic, and its extreme two circles parallel thereto, at such a distance from it, as to bound or comprehend the excursions of the moon and planets. It is divided into twelve portions, called signs, and those divisions or signs are denominated from the constellations which anciently possessed each part; but the Zodiac being immoveable, and the stars having a motion from west to east, those constellations no longer correspond to their proper signs, whence arises what we call the precession of the equinoxes.

ZONE, *s.* [from *zoné* a girdle, Gr., *zona*, Lat.] in geography, is a division of the terraqueous globe, with respect to the different degrees of heat or cold found in the different parts thereof. The earth is divided into five unequal parts called zones, viz., the torrid, two temperate, and two frigid. The torrid zone comprehends all those parts of the earth that lie within the two tropics, the breadth being 46° 56′; the north temperate is bounded by the arctic circle on the north, and the tropic of Cancer on the south, being 43° 4′ in breadth. The south temperate extends from the tropic of Capricorn on the north, to the antarctic circle on the south, and is exactly of the same breadth with the former. The north frigid takes in all those parts of the earth comprehended within the arctic circle, having the north pole on the centre, and is 46° 56′ in diameter. The south frigid comprehends an equal portion of the earth with the former, having the south pole in the centre. A girdle; circuit; circumference.

ZOO'GRAPHER, (*zŏŏgrafer*) *s.* [from *zoon* an animal, and *grapho* to describe, Gr.] one who describes the nature, properties, and forms of animals.

ZOO'GRAPHY, (*zŏŏgrafy*) *s.* [from *zoon* an animal, and *grapho* to describe, Gr.] a description of the forms, nature, and properties of animals. "We are thereby conducted into *zoography*." *Grew.*

ZOO'LOGY, (*zŏŏlogy*) *s.* [from *zoon* an animal, and *logos* a discourse, Gr.] the science of animals. Artedi observes, that this makes one of the three kingdoms, as they are called, of natural history; the vegetable and mineral being the two others; in these, however, there is this difference made by writers, that while vegetables and minerals are treated of together, as all of a piece in each, the subjects of *zoology*, are divided; and it is made to compose, as it were, several kingdoms. The subjects of it are accordingly divided into six several families. 1. The airy quadrupeds. 2. The birds. 3. The amphibious animals, such as serpents, lizards, frogs, and tortoises. 4. The fishes. 5. The insects. And 6. Those lowest orders of animated beings, the zoophytes.

ZOO'PHYTE, (*zŏŏfite*) *s.* [from *zoon* an animal, and *phyton* a plant, Gr.] a vegetable or plant which partakes both of the nature of plants and animals.

ZOO'PHORIC, (*zŏŏforik*) *a.* [from *zoon* an animal, and *phero* to bear, Gr.] bearing an animal. A *zoophoric column*, in architecture, is that which bears or supports the figure of an animal.

ZOO'PHORUS, (*zoŏforus*) *s.* [from *zoon* an animal, and *phero* to bear, Gr.] the frieze of a column, or that part which is between the architrave and cornice; so called from the ornaments, resembling animals, carved upon it.

ZOOTOMIST, *s.* [from *zoon* an animal, and *temno* to cut, Gr.] a person who dissects animals.

ZOOTOMY, *s.* [from *zoon* an animal, and *temno* to cut, Gr.] the dissection of the body of beasts; called likewise *comparative anatomy*.

ZORI'LLA, *s.* in zoology, an animal of the weasel kind which has a very strong scent, and inhabits South America.

ZUG, one of the cantons of Switzerland; bounded on the E. and N. by that of Zurich; on the W. by that of Lucerne, and the free provinces; and on the S. by that of Schweitz. The inhabitants are Roman Catholics, and it is divided into three parts, one of which is the town of Zug, and the others the villages about it, which comprehends the assemblies, namely, Bar, Mentzie, and Val Egeric. The government of this canton was democratic, and the sovereignty belonged to the town of Zug, and to the communities without it, though this place had a particular magistrate.

ZUINGLIANS, a branch of the ancient Christian reformers, or Protestants, so called from their author Huldric Zuinglius, a divine of Switzerland, who, soon after Luther had declared against the church of Rome, and being then minister of the church at Zurich, fell in with him, and preached openly against indulgences, the mass, the celibacy of the clergy, &c., but differed from Luther about the Eucharist.

ZURICH, the canton of, is one of the 13 cantons of Switzerland, and the first in rank, being about 50 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. It is bounded on the N. by the Rhine, which separates it from the canton of Schaff hausen; on the S. by that of Schweitz; on the E. by Thurgau, and the county of Tockenburg; and on the W. by the canton of Zug, and the free provinces. The soil is fertile in corn, produces all sorts of fruits, and there are some vineyards as well as rich pastures. The canton is well peopled, the inhabitants are very laborious, and have a famous manufactory in crapes. They were the first that embraced the Reformation, and the famous reformer Zuinglius was born here.

ZUI'DER-ZEE, a great bay of the German Ocean, which extends from N. to S. in the United Provinces, between Friesland, Overyssel, Guelderland, and Holland.

ZY'GOMA, *s.* [from *zeugnuo* to join, Gr.] in anatomy, is a bone of the head, otherwise called *os jugale*, being no single bone, but an union or assemblage of two processes, or eminences of bones; the one from the *os temporis*, the other from the *os malæ*: these processes are hence termed, the zygomatic processes, and the suture that joins them together is denominated the zygomatic suture.

ZYGOMA'TIC, *a.* See ZYGOMA.

ZYMO'MA, *s.* [Gr.] any thing which promotes or causes fermentation.

ZYMOSI'METER, *s.* [from *zymosis* fermentation, and *metreo* to measure, Gr.] an instrument proposed by the ingenious naturalist Swammerdam, to measure the degree of fermentation occasioned by the mixture of different matters, and the degree of heat which those matters acquire in fermenting; as also, the heat or temperature of the blood of animals.

ZYTHO'GALA, *s.* [from *zythos* beer, and *gala* milk, Gr.] a beer posset, a drink recommended by Sydenham to be taken after a vomit.

Z. Z. a character made use of by the ancient physicians to signify myrrh, and by the moderns to signify ginger.

AN

OUTLINE

OF

ANCIENT AND MODERN HISTORY;

INCLUDING

A CHRONOLOGICAL SERIES OF REMARKABLE EVENTS, DISCOVERIES, AND INVENTIONS, FROM THE CREATION TO THE PRESENT TIME.

Before Christ.

4004, THE Creation of the World, according to archbishop Usher, on Sunday, October 23, and in the year before the vulgar æra of the birth of Christ, as given in the Hebrew text, 4004; in the LXX, 5872; in the Samaritan, 4700; of the Julian period, 710. Adam and Eve were created on Friday, October 28; they are placed in Paradise, but are soon tempted and fall; sentence is passed upon them by God, who encourages them at the same time with the promise of the seed of the woman; they are banished Paradise.

3875, Abel is murdered by Cain, because his sacrifice was more acceptable to God.

3017, Enoch for his piety is translated to heaven.

2349, The deluge.

2247, The Tower of Babel is built about this time, by Noah's posterity, in the valley of Shinar, upon which God miraculously confounds their language, and thus disperses them into different nations.

2188, The kingdom of Egypt begins under Misraim the son of Ham, which lasted for 1,663 years, according to Constantin Manasses, which is down to the conquest of Cambyses, in 525 before Christ.

2089, The kingdom of Sicyon established, according to Eusebius, 1,313 years before the first Olympiad. Little is known of this kingdom but the names of their kings; they end about the beginning of the eleventh century, viz., 1089, fifteen years after the return of the Heraclidæ into Peloponnesus.

2059, The kingdom of Assyria begins under Ninus, son of Belus.

1996, Abram, the patriarch, born at Ur, in Chaldea; died 1821, aged 175.

1922, Chedorlaomer, king of Elam, subdues the five kings of Sodom, Gomorrah, Adma, Zeboim, and Zoar.

1921, The covenant of God made with Abram when he leaves Haran to go into Canaan, on the 15th of Abib, on Wednesday, May 4, which begins the 430 years of sojourning. Abram and Lot go into Egypt for famine, and return the next year, when they separate, the one to Sodom, and the other to Hebron.

Before Christ.

1897, The covenant is renewed by God with Abram, in memorial of which circumcision is instituted, and his name changed to Abraham; the cities of Sodom, &c., are destroyed for their wickedness by fire from heaven; Lot, with his wife and two daughters, leaves Sodom beforehand, being warned; his wife looking back is turned into a pillar of salt.

1871, The faith of Abraham is proved in offering to sacrifice his son Isaac, who was then (it is supposed) twenty-five years old.

1856, The kingdom of Argos begins under Inachus, 1,080 years before the first Olympiad; Isaac being 40 years old, marries Rebecca the daughter of Bethuel the Syrian.

1836, Esau and Jacob are born to Isaac by Rebecca, after above 19 years barrenness.

1759, Jacob having received his father's blessing, goes to Haran to his uncle Laban, and marries his two daughters.

1731, Dinah, Jacob's daughter, is ravished by Shechem; he and all his people are treacherously put to death after the third day of circumcision, by Simeon and Levi.

1728, Joseph is sold into Egypt by his brethren.

1715, Joseph interprets Pharaoh's dreams, and is promoted. The seven years of plenty begin.

1689, Jacob, on his death-bed, adopts Manasseh and Ephraim, the two sons of Joseph; and, collecting all his children, blesses them, and foretels many things, particularly the coming of the Messiah; he died aged 147, having resided 17 years in Egypt.

1535, Joseph foretels the egress of the Israelites from Egypt; and dies, aged 110, having been prefect of Egypt for eighty years. His death concludes the Book of Genesis, which contains a period of 2,369 years.

1582, The chronology of the Arundelian marbles begins here, when they suppose Cecrops came into Attica, which is twenty-six years earlier than the date given by Castor, in Eusebius.

1574, Aaron born; and the year after, Pharaoh publishes an edict for drowning all the male children of the Israelites.

Before Christ.

1571, Moses born, and three months after exposed among the flags on the banks of the river, where he is found by Thermutis, Pharaoh's daughter, who adopts and educates him in all the learning of the Egyptians.

1556, Cecrops brings a colony of Saltes from Egypt into Attica, and begins the kingdom of Athens 780 years before the first Olympiad.

1546, Scamander comes from Crete into Phrygia, and begins the kingdom of Troy.

1531, Moses, being 40 years of age, visits the Israelites his brethren; and, observing their oppression, kills an Egyptian, whom he found smiting an Hebrew, and then flies into Midian, where he continued 40 years, and married Zipporah the daughter of Jethro.

1493, Cadmus carried the Phœnician letters into Greece, and built the citadel of Thebes.

1491, Moses performs a number of miracles in Egypt, and departs from that kingdom, together with 600,000 Israelites, besides children, which completed the 430 years of sojourning. They miraculously pass through the Red Sea, and come to the desert of Sinai, where Moses received from God, and delivers to the people, the Ten Commandments, and the other laws, and sets up the tabernacle, and in it the ark of the covenant.

1485, The first ship that appeared in Greece, and was brought from Egypt by Danaus, surnamed Armais, who was then expelled by his brother Ægyptus. The ship arrived at Lindus, in Rhodes; he brought with him his fifty daughters; introduced the invention of pumps into Greece; and ten years after, viz., in 1475, got possession of the kingdom of Argos.

1453, The first Olympic games celebrated in Elis by the Idæi Dactyli, fifty years after the deluge of Deucalion.

1452, The five books of Moses are written in the land of Moab, where he dies the year following, aged 120.

1451, The Israelites, under Joshua, pass the river Jordan, and enter Canaan. Jericho is taken by Joshua, and after that the city of Ai: he makes a treaty with Gibeon, and defeats the five kings of the Amorites, while the sun and moon stood still. The Israelites began to till the lands they had conquered, so that the period of the sabbatical years commences from this autumn.

1406, Minos gives laws to the Cretans, and acquires a great maritime power. Iron is found by the Idæi Dactyli from the accidental burning of the woods of Mount Ida in Crete.

1390, The tribe of Benjamin almost totally destroyed by the other eleven tribes, for their cruel usage of the wife of a Levite; it happened while Phinehas was high-priest.

1356, The Eleusinian mysteries first introduced at Athens, by Eumolpus the son of Musceus.

1326, The Isthmian games first instituted by Sisyphus, king of Corinth, 15 years after the rape of Ganymede.

1263, The Argonautic expedition under Jason and his companions through the Euxine Sea to Colchis for the Golden Fleece, being 79 years before the taking of Troy.

1252, The city of Tyre built.

1245, Gideon, the fourth judge of Israel, routs the Midianites with only 300 men, and slew their two kings Zeba and Zalmunna; he is offered the kingdom of Israel, which he refuses. The land had rest in the 40th year after the rest given by Deborah, and 200 years after that of Joshua.

1230, Upon Gideon's death, Abimelech, his natural son, murders his 69 brothers upon one stone, and makes himself king of Israel for three years.

1233, Carthage founded by the Tyrians.

Before Christ.

1184, Troy taken and burnt by the Greeks, on the night between the 11th and 12th of June, being the 23d and 24th of Thargelion, according to the marbles, and 408 years before the first Olympiad. According to Apollodorus, Æneas set sail in the beginning of autumn for Thrace, where he wintered.

1152, The city of Alba-longa is built by Ascanius, king of the Latins.

1124, Thebes built by the Bœotians.

1095, The Israelites ask for a king, which is granted them, though with God's displeasure; and Saul is anointed by Samuel to be their king.

1088, Here ends the kingdom of Sicyon; Charidemus the last king.

1070, The kingdom of Athens ends in Codrus, upon which they are governed by archons.

1055, Saul consults the witch of Endor; and is defeated soon after by the Philistines upon mount Gilboa. Three of his sons are slain, upon which he kills himself.

1048, Jerusalem taken by David from the Jebusites, and made the seat of his kingdom.

1023, Absalom rebels against David, and takes Jerusalem; but is afterwards defeated and killed by Joab.

1012, Solomon begins the building of the temple 480 years after the going out from Egypt.

992, Solomon finishes the building of his palace, which, with that of the temple, employed him 20 years.

975, The division of the kingdom of Judah and Israel. Jeroboam sets up two golden calves, one at Dan, and the other at Bethel, to prevent his subjects going to worship at Jerusalem.

971, Jerusalem taken and plundered by Shishak, king of Egypt.

926, Lycurgus, the Spartan lawgiver, is born 150 years before the first Olympiad.

907, Homer wrote his poems and flourished about this time, according to the marbles. Jericho rebuilt by Hiel the Bethelite about this time. Ahab is killed by the Syrians in the battle of Ramoth-Gilead, according to the prophecy of Micaiah; upon this the Moabites revolt, having been tributary from the days of king David.

900, The end of the kingdom of Assyria by the conquest and death of Sardanapalus, is placed here by Justin and others.

896, Elijah the prophet is taken up into heaven.

884, Lycurgus, after ten years' travelling, establishes his body of laws in Lacedemon. Iphitus, Lycurgus, and Gleosthenes, restore the Olympic games, at Elis, which was 108 years before what is vulgarly called the first Olympiad.

869, Phidon, king of Argos, invented scales and measures, and coined silver at Ægina. The city of Carthage enlarged by queen Dido about this time.

839, The army of Hazael, king of Syria, desolates great part of the kingdom of Judah.

814, The kingdom of Macedon begins, and continues 646 years till the battle of Pydna.

800, Jonah, the prophet, lived.

797, The kingdom of Lydia begins, and continues 249 years; Ardysus their first king.

771, Coræbus conquers in the 28th Olympiad, from their institution by Iphitus, though vulgarly called the first Olympiad; which was celebrated on July 23, according to Scaliger.

754, Micah the prophet lived. The decennial archons begin at Athens, Charops being the first. Numitor, the 16th king of the Latins.

Before Christ.

753, The æra of the building of Rome begins, according to Varro, April 20, or 12th of the calends of May.

750, The rape of the Sabine virgins. Tatius, king of the Sabines, died 742.

747, The æra of Nabonassar begins, Feb. 26.

743, The first Messenian war begins, and continues 19 years; which ends by the taking of Ithome, by which they become vassals to the Lacedemonians.

721, Samaria taken after three years' siege, and the kingdom of Israel finished by Salmanasar, king of Assyria. The first eclipse of the moon on record, according to Ptolemy, March 19, three hours twenty minutes before midnight.

717, Tyre is besieged in vain for five years by Salmanasar, king of Assyria.

710, Sennacherib's army destroyed by an angel in one night, to the amount of 185,000 men.

696, Isaiah the prophet is put to death by Manasses, being cut asunder by a saw.

685, The second Messenian war begins, they rebelling against the Lacedemonians, and continues 14 years.

684, The government of Athens under annual archons begins, Creon being the first.

671, Ira taken by the Lacedemonians after a siege of eleven years, which finishes the second Messenian war, when the Messenians are expelled Peloponnesus.

658, Byzantium built about this time.

631, The Fidenates and Sabines rebel against the Romans, which war continues by intervals for about 50 years.

623, Draco establishes his law at Athens.

610, Pharaoh Necho began about this time the famous canal between the Nile and the Red Sea.

606, Nineveh destroyed by Cyaxares and Nabopolassar.

596, The Scythians expelled from the Upper Asia by Cyaxares, king of Media, after 28 years' possession.

587, The city of Jerusalem taken by Nebuchadnezzar, after a siege of 18 months, June 9.

572, Tyre taken by Nebuchadnezzar, after a siege of 13 years.

548, Crœsus conquered by Cyrus, which finishes the kingdom of Lydia.

538, The kingdom of Babylon finished, that city being taken by Cyrus. Darius is made viceroy.

536, Cyrus gives an edict for the return of the Jews, and the rebuilding of the temple, whose foundations were begun on the second month of the second year after their return.

525, Cambyses, king of Persia, conquers Egypt.

515, The temple of Jerusalem rebuilt, March 10, and the passover celebrated, April 18.

509, The consular government begins at Rome, Tarquin being expelled, with his whole family, on the 6th. of the Calends of March, or Feb. 24, being the *regifugium* of their calendar.

504, Sardis taken and burnt by the Athenians, which gave occasion to the Persian invasion of Greece.

498, The first dictator created at Rome, who was Laertius.

490, The Persians defeated by Miltiades in the battle of Marathon, Sept. 28.

480, The Persians defeated in the sea-fight at Salamis, October 28.

479, The Persians, under Mardonius, defeated at Platæa by Pausanias, Sept. 22; on the same day was fought the battle of Mycale.

470, Cimon, the Athenian general, defeats the Persian fleet at Cyprus, and again the land army near the river Eurymedon, in Pamphylia.

Before Christ.

465, The third Messenian war with the Lacedemonians begins, and continues 10 years.

458, Ezra is sent from Babylon to Jerusalem with the captive Jews, and the vessels of gold and silver, &c., by Artaxerxes, in the seventh year of his reign, being 70 weeks of years, or 490 years before the crucifixion of our Saviour.

451, The decemvirs created at Rome, and the laws of the 12 tables compiled and ratified.

443, The censors first created at Rome.

431, The Peloponnesian war begins, May 7, by an attempt of the Bœotians to surprise Platæa, and continues near 27 years.

430, The History of the Old Testament finishes about this time. A plague at Athens for five years. The Lacedemonian ambassadors are arrested by Sitacles, king of Thrace, and afterwards put to death by the Athenians.

416, The scene of the Peloponnesian war is changed to Sicily. The agrarian law first moved in Rome.

414, Egypt revolts from the Persians.

413, An eclipse of the moon on Aug. 27, which so frightened Nicias, that he lost the Athenian army in Sicily.

405, The Athenian fleet, consisting of 180 ships, are totally defeated at Ægospotamos, Dec. 13, by Lysander, the Lacedemonian general.

404, Athens taken by Lysander, April 24, which finished the Peloponnesian war. Athens is governed by thirty tyrants.

401, Cyrus, the Younger, is killed in an expedition against his brother Artaxerxes. Retreat of the 10,000 Greeks. The 30 tyrants are expelled Athens by Thrasybulus.

400, Socrates is put to death by the Athenians.

395, An alliance of the Athenians, Thebans, Corinthians, and Argives, against the Lacedemonians, which began the Corinthian war.

394, Sea fight at Cnidus a few days before the solar eclipse, Aug. 14, when the Lacedemonians, under Lysander, were defeated by Conon. The allies were defeated a few days after at Coronea, by Agesilaus.

390, Battle of Allia, July 17, in which the Romans are defeated by the Gauls, and the city of Rome taken and burnt. Camillus, the Roman dictator.

387, The peace of Antalcidas, between the Persians and Lacedemonians, by which the Greek cities in Asia were made tributary to the former.

371, The battle of Leuctra, July 8, in which the Lacedemonians are defeated by the Thebans under Epaminondas.

370, The Messenians return into Peloponnesus after a banishment of about 300 years.

363, The battle of Mantinea gained over the Lacedemonians by Epaminondas, who dies of a wound received in it.

354, Dion put to death by the Zacynthian mercenaries, and Syracuse is governed by a succession of short-lived tyrants for seven years.

351, The Sidonians, being besieged by the Persian army, burn the city and themselves to death.

350, Egypt is conquered by Ochus, king of Persia.

343, The war between the Romans and the Samnites begins, and continues 71 years. Timoleon recovers Syracuse to its liberty, banishes Dionysius to Corinth, and settles a democracy.

340, The Carthaginians defeated by Timoleon, in a great battle near Agrigentum, June 13.

338, The battle of Chæronea, Aug. 2, in which the Athenians and Thebans were defeated by Philip. Demosthenes the orator banished Athens in 325, recalled in 323, and died in 322, aged 60.

Before Christ.

335, Alexander the Great enters Greece about Sept. 9, obliges the Athenians to submit, and destroys the city of Thebes, leaving only Pindar the poet's house; almost all the inhabitants were either killed or enslaved.

334, The battle on the river Granicus, in Phrygia, gained by Alexander over Darius, May 22. Apelles of Cos, the painter.

333, The second battle gained by Alexander at Issus, in October. Callisthenes, the philosopher.

332, Tyre taken by Alexander, Aug. 20, after a siege of 7 months.

331, The third and last battle of Arbela, gained by Alexander over the Persians, Oct. 2, being 11 days after a total eclipse of the moon, on Sept. 21.

327, Alexander's expedition into India against Porus.

323, Alexander dies, April 21. His empire is divided into four kingdoms, two of which were unsettled for the first 12 years. The Lamian war between the Athenians and Antipater.

317, Syracuse, and soon after all Sicily, usurped by Agathocles.

312, The Romans begin the Hetruscan war. Seleucus Nicator takes Babylon, from which begins the æra of the Seleucidæ.

306, The title of king is first assumed by the successors of Alexander.

296, Athens taken by Demetrius Poliorcetes, after a year's siege.

285, Dionysius began his astronomical æra on Monday, June 26th, being the first who found the exact solar year to consist of 365 days, 5 hours, and 49 minutes.

284. The Septuagint translation of the Old Testament is thought to have been made about this time. The pharos of Alexandria built.

272, The Samnites and Tarentines defeated by the Romans, which concludes the two wars, the first having lasted 71 and the latter 10 years.

269, The first coining of silver at Rome, under the consulship of Fabius Pictor and Gulo, five years before the first Punic war.

264, The first Punic war begins, and continues 23 years. The chronology of the Arundelian marbles composed.

261, The Romans first concerned themselves in naval affairs.

260, The Carthaginians defeated at sea by Duilius, who had the first naval triumph in November.

256, Regulus, the Roman general, is defeated and taken prisoner by the Carthaginians under Xanthippus.

249, The sea-fight off Drepanum, in Sicily, where the Romans, under Claudius Pulcher, are totally defeated by the Carthaginians under Adherbal.

242, The Carthaginians defeated by Lutatius, the Roman general, at the Isles of Ægates, which finishes the first Punic war.

235, The temple of Janus shut the first time after Numa.

231, The first divorce at Rome by Sp. Carvilius. Sardinia and Corsica subdued by the Romans.

225, The Gauls enter Italy, but are defeated in Etruria by L. Æmilius the Roman consul.

224, The Colossus of Rhodes thrown down by an earthquake.

220, The social war in Greece, between the Ætolians and the Achæans begins, and continues three years.

219, Saguntum taken and destroyed by Hannibal.

218, The second Punic war begins with Hannibal's passing the Alps, and continues 17 years. The Romans defeated at Ticinum and Trebia.

Before Christ.

217, The Romans defeated by Hannibal at the lake of Thrasymene. Artabanus, king of Parthia.

216, The Romans totally defeated in the battle of Cannæ, in Apulia, August 2, according to their erroneous calendar, but about May 21 of the Julian year.

207, Asdrubal, having entered Italy with a large army to reinforce Hannibal, is defeated and killed by Claudius Nero.

202, The battle of Zama, in Africa, where Hannibal is totally defeated by Scipio.

291, The Carthaginians have a peace granted them on very ignominious terms, which finishes the second Punic war.

200, The first Macedonian war begins, and continues near 4 years, till the battle of Cynoscephalæ.

192, The war of Antiochus the Great with the Romans begins, and continues 3 years.

190, The first Roman army enters Asia under L. C. Scipio, and totally defeats Antiochus in the battle of Magnesia in Lydia.

187, Antiochus the Great is defeated and killed in Media, after plundering the temple of Jupiter Belus in Elymais.

171, Ptolemy's generals defeated by Antiochus in a battle between Pelusium and mount Casias. The second Macedonian war begins.

170, Antiochus Epiphanes takes Jerusalem, and two years after pollutes the temple with sacrifices of swine, and carries off 1,800 talents to Antioch.

168, The battle of Pydna, June 22, in which Perseus, king of Macedon, is totally defeated by P. Æmilius the Roman general. This terminates the kingdom of Macedon.

163, The government of Judea, under the Hasmonean family, or Maccabees, begins, and continues 126 years.

162, Hipparchus begins his astronomical observations at Rhodes, which he continues for 34 years.

159, Time measured at Rome by water, invented by Scipio Nasica, 134 years after the introduction of sun-dials.

149, The third Punic war begins, and continues three years Prusias, king of Bithynia, is put to death by his son Nicodemes, surnamed Philopater, who reigned 59 years.

147, The Romans make war against the Achæans, which is finished by Mummius the following year.

146, Carthage destroyed by P. Scipio, and Corinth by L. Mummius, who brought from thence the first fine paintings to Rome.

141, The war of Numantia begins, and continues 8 years.

138, The Roman army, under Mancinus, consisting of 30,000 men, are ignominiously defeated by 4,000 Numantines.

136, Scipio Africanus, with Sp. Mummius and Metellus, made the famous embassy into Egypt, Syria, and Greece.

135, The history of the Apocrypha ends. The Servile war begins in Sicily, and continues three years.

133, Numantia taken and destroyed by Scipio. The kingdom of Pergamus annexed to the Roman empire.

123, Carthage re-built by order of the Roman senate.

116, Cleopatra assumes the government of Egypt.

111, The Jugurthine war begins, and continues 5 years.

110, The famous sumptuary law called Lex Licinia, made at Rome, by which the expense of eating for each day was limited.

109, The Teutones and Cimbri begin their attack on the Roman empire, which continues 8 years. Jugurtha, the king of Numidia, defeated in two battles by Metellus. Ptolemy Lathurus is defeated, and Sumaria taken by John Hyrcanus.

105, Cæpio and Manilius ignominiously defeated by the

Before Christ.

Teutones, &c., on the banks of the Rhone, in which 80,000 Romans are killed.

102, The Teutones defeated by Marius in two great battles at Aquæ Sextiæ, now Aix in Provence.

101, Marius and Catullus defeat the Cimbri as they were endeavouring to enter Italy through Noricum, now the Tyrol. It is said that 120,000 were killed, and 60,000 taken prisoners.

99, Lusitania conquered by the Romans, under Dolabella.

91, The Social or Marsic war begins, which continues 3 years, and is finished by Scylla in 88.

89, The Mithridatic war begins, and continues 26 years.

88, The civil war between Marius and Scylla begins, and continues 6 years.

79, Scylla resigns the dictatorship, after holding it 3 years, and dies the year after.

73, The Servile war begins under Spartacus.

71, Spartacus is defeated and killed by Crassus and Pompey, which finishes the Servile war.

69, Lucullus defeats the two kings Mithridates and Tigranes, in a great battle in Armenia, the day before the nones of December, and then takes Tigranocerta with all the royal treasures.

66, Mithridates is defeated by Pompey in a night battle in the Upper Armenia. Crete is conquered by Metellus, after a war of two years, and reduced to a Roman province.

65, The reign of the Seleucidæ ends in Syria, which is reduced by Pompey to a Roman province.

63, The Catiline conspiracy detected by Cicero, in October, and defeated by Antony, about the middle of December. Jerusalem is taken by Pompey, who restores Hyrcanus. Mithridates kills himself.

60, The first triumvirate between Pompey, Cæsar, and Crassus.

55, Cæsar passes the Rhine, and defeats the Germans, and soon after makes his first expedition into Britain.

53, Crassus is killed, and his army cut to pieces by the Parthians, under Surenas, at Sinnaca in Mesopotamia, June 9.

50, The civil war properly begins on the 22d of October, when the Senate ordered Cæsar to disband his army. Cæsar besieges Pompey in Brundusium, Dec. 26.

49, Pompey sails from Brundusium, January 3, and Cæsar enters it on the 4th, and comes to Rome about the 19th. He besieges Marseilles in the spring, defeats Pompey's lieutenants in Spain in the summer, returns to Rome in September, and passes into Epirus, Oct. 15.

48, The battle of Pharsalia, May 12

47, The war of Alexandria, that city being taken by Julius Cæsar.

46, The war in Africa, in which Cato kills himself at Utica, Feb. 5

44, Cæsar killed in the senate house, aged 56

43, The second triumvirate between Octavius, Antony, and Lepidus, began Nov. 27. Cicero put to death, Dec. 7

42, Cassius and Brutus defeated at Philippi in two battles, having an interval of 20 days, the last being fought about the end of October.

41, The short Perusian war, in which Antony's brother Lucius is overpowered by Octavius

40, Jerusalem is tyrannically occupied by Antigonus, assisted by the Parthians.

37, Jerusalem is taken by Socius and Herod, Jan. 1. and Antigonus is soon after put to death, which finishes the Hasmonean family, 26 years after Judas Maccabeus.

38, The battle of Actium, fought Sep. 2, in which Antony and Cleopatra are totally defeated; from which time the Roman emperors properly begin.

30, Egypt reduced to a Roman province.

27, Octavius, by a decree of the senate, of Jan. 13, obtains the title of Augustus Cæsar, and an absolute exemption from the laws, and is properly the first Roman emperor.

25, Coin first used in Britain.

8, Rome at this time is 50 miles in circumference, and contains 463,000 men fit to bear arms. The temple of Janus is shut by Augustus as an emblem of universal peace, and

JESUS CHRIST is born about the close of the 4000th year of the world, i. e., 4 years before the vulgar Christian æra.

8. He disputes with the doctors in the temple;

26, And is baptized in the wilderness by John the Baptist.

33, His death, resurrection, and ascension, is fixed in this year by Blair, Playfair, &c., though others, with less probability, place it in 29.

36, St. Paul converted.

39, St. Matthew writes his Gospel. Pontius Pilate kills himself.

40, The name of Christians first given at Antioch to the followers of Christ.

43, Claudius Cæsar's expedition into Britain.

44, St. Mark writes his Gospel.

42, London is founded by the Romans; 368, surrounded by ditto with a wall, some parts of which are still observable.

51, Caractacus, the British king, is carried in chains to Rome.

52, The council of the apostles at Jerusalem.

55, St. Luke writes his Gospel.

59, The emperor Nero puts his mother and brothers to death. Persecutes the Druids in Britain.

61, Boadicea, the British queen, defeats the Romans; but is conquered soon after by Suetonius, governor of Britain.

62, St. Paul is sent in bonds to Rome; writes his Epistles between 51 and 66.

63, The Acts of the Apostles written. Christianity is supposed to be introduced into Britain by St. Paul, or some of his disciples, about this time.

64, Rome set on fire, and burned for six days; upon which began (under Nero) the first persecution against the Christians.

66, The first Jewish war begins in May.

67, St. Peter and St. Paul put to death.

70, Whilst the factious Jews are destroying one another with mutual fury, Titus, the Roman general, takes Jerusalem, Sept. 8, which is razed to the ground, and the plough made to pass over it.

73, The philosophers expelled Rome.

85, Julius Agricola, governor of South Britain, to protect the civilized Britons from the incursions of the Caledonians, builds a line of forts between the rivers Forth and Clyde; defeats the Caledonians, under Galgacus, on the Grampian hills; and first sails round Britain which he discovers to be an island.

95, The second persecution against the Christians begins about November, and continues near a year till the death of Domitian.

96, St. John the evangelist wrote his Revelation; his Gospel in 97.

103, Dacia reduced by Trajan to a Roman province.

107, The third persecution against the Christians.

118, The fourth persecution against the Christians.

121, The Caledonians reconquer from the Romans all the southern parts of Scotland; upon which the emperor Adrian builds a wall between Newcastle and Carlisle;

After Christ.

but this also proving ineffectual, Pollius Urbicus, the Roman general, about the year 134, repairs Agricola's forts, which he joins by a wall 4 yards thick.

131, The Jews rebel, and begin a second war.

135, The second Jewish war ends, when they were all banished Judea.

139, Justin writes his first apology for the Christians.

145, Antoninus Pius defeats the Moors, and afterwards the Germans and Dacians.

183, A violent war in Britain ended by Marcellus, the British governor.

202, The fifth persecution against the Christians begins about April, and continues two years.

209, Severus builds his wall across Britain from the Frith of Forth.

217, The Septuagint found in a cask.

222, About this time the Roman empire begins to sink under its own weight.

226, The formidable power of the Parthians, which spread from India to the frontiers of Syria, is subverted by Ardshir, or (as he is usually called) Artaxerxes, the founder of a new dynasty, which, under the name of Sassanides, governed Persia 406 years, till the invasion of the Arabs.

235, The sixth persecution against the Christians.

250, The barbarians begin their irruptions. The seventh persecution against the Christians.

252, The Goths have annual tribute not to molest the empire.

257, The eighth persecution against the Christians.

260, Valerianus, the Roman emperor, is taken prisoner by Sapor, king of Persia, and flayed alive.

272, The ninth persecution against the Christians.

274, Silk first brought from India; the manufactory of it introduced into Europe by some monks, 551; first worn by the clergy in England, 1534.

286, The Roman empire is attacked by northern nations, and several provinces are usurped by tyrants.

291, Two emperors and two Cæsars, viz., Dioclesian, Maximian, Galerius, and Constantius, march to defend the four quarters of the empire.

303, The tenth persecution begins at Nicomedia, Feb. 23.

306, Constantine the Great begins his reign, July 25.

308, Cardinals first began.

313, The tenth persecution ends by an edict of Constantine, who favours the Christians, June 13, and in 323, gives full liberty to their religion.

325, The first general council at Nice began June 19, and ended Aug. 25, when 318 fathers attended against Arius, the founder of Arianism, where was composed the famous Nicene Creed, which we attribute to them.

328, Constantine removes the seat of empire from Rome to Byzantium which is thereafter called Constantinople; 331, orders all the Heathen temples to be destroyed; and dies May 22, 337.

363, The Roman emperor Julian, surnamed the Apostate, endeavours in vain to rebuild the temple of Jerusalem.

364, The Roman empire is divided into the eastern (Constantinople the capital) and western, (of which Rome continued to be the capital,) each being now under the government of different emperors.

400, Bells invented by Paulinus, of Campagnia.

404, The kingdom of Caledonia, or Scotland, revives under Fergus.

406, The Vandals, Alans, and Suevi, spread into France and Spain, by a concession of Honorius, emperor of the West.

After Christ.

409, The Suevi begin their kingdom over a part of Spain; Hermerick their first king.

410, Rome taken and plundered by Alaric, king of the Visigoths, Aug. 24.

412, The Vandals begin their kingdom in Spain, under Gunderic.

413, The kingdom of the Burgundians begins in Alsace, under Gundicar.

414, The Visigoths begin the kingdom of Toulouse, under Wallia.

420, The kingdom of the French begins upon the Lower Rhine, under Pharamond.

426, The Romans reduced to extremities at home, withdraw their troops from Britain, and never return; advising the Britons to arm in their own defence, and to trust to their own valour.

439, Genseric takes Carthage and begins the kingdom of the Vandals in Africa, Oct. 19.

446, The Britons now left to themselves, are greatly harassed by the Scots and Picts, upon which they make their complaints to the Romans, (which they entitle *the groans of the Britons*,) but receive no assistance from that quarter.

447, Attila (surnamed the scourge of God) with his Huns ravages the Roman empire.

449, Vortigern, king of the Britons, invites the Saxons into Britain, against the Scots and Picts.

455, The Saxons having repulsed the Scots and Picts, invite over more of their countrymen, and begin to establish themselves in Kent, under Hengist. Rome taken by Genseric in July.

476, The western empire is finished by Odoacer, king of the Heruli, 523 years after the battle of Pharsalia; upon the ruins of which several new states arise in Italy and other parts, consisting of Goths, Vandals, Huns, and other barbarians, under whom literature is extinguished, and the works of the learned are destroyed.

493, The kingdom of Italy passes from the Heruli to the Ostrogoths by the taking of Ravenna, Feb. 27, after a siege of near three years. This kingdom continued till its overthrow by Narses the Roman general, on Feb. 10. 554, who was governor of the country for 15 years.

496, Clovis, king of France, baptized, and Christianity began in that kingdom.

508, Prince Arthur begins his reign over the Britons.

516, The computing of time by the Christian æra is introduced by Dionysius the monk.

519, Prince Arthur defeated at Charford, by Cerdic, who begins the Saxon kingdom of Wessex.

557, A terrible plague all over Europe, Asia, and Africa, which continues near 50 years.

568, The kingdom of the Lombards begins under Alboinus.

569, Exarchs are sent to Ravenna, by the eastern emperors, against the Lombards.

580, Latin ceased to be spoken about this time in Italy.

583, The Suevi in Spain conquered by the Visigoths, which finishes that kingdom.

596, Augustin, the monk, comes into England with forty monks.

606, Here begins the power of the popes, by the concession of Phocas, emperor of the east. Mahomet, the false prophet, retires to his cave, where he composed his Koran.

622, Mahomet, the false prophet, on July 16, flies from Mecca to Medina, in Arabia, in the 45th year of his age, and 10th of his ministry, where he laid the foundation of the Saracen empire, and from whom the Mahometan

After Christ.

princes to this day claim their descent. His followers compute their time from this æra, which in Arabic is called Hegira, i. e., The Flight.

637, Jerusalem is taken by the Saracens, or followers of Mahomet.

940, Alexandria in Egypt is taken by ditto, and the grand library there burnt by order of Omar, their calif or prince.

664, Glass invented in England by Benalt a monk.

673, Constantinople ineffectually besieged by the Saracens for seven years.

685, The Britons, after a brave struggle of near 150 years, are totally expelled by the Saxons, and driven into Wales and Cornwall.

709, Ina, king of Wessex, publishes about this time his laws of the Saxons.

713, The Saracens conquer Spain, Sept. 3.

717, Constantinople ineffectually besieged a second time, by the Saracens.

726, The controversy about images begins, and causes many insurrections in the eastern empire.

727, Ina, king of Wessex, begins the tax of Peter-Pence for the support of a college at Rome.

732, The Saracens defeated by Charles Martel between Tours and Poictiers in October.

736, Leo Isauricus, the eastern emperor, destroys all the images in his dominions, and persecutes the monks.

746, A dreadful pestilence over Europe and Asia for 3 years.

748, The computing of years from the birth of Christ began to be used in history.

749, The race of Abbas become califs of the Saracens, and encourage learning.

752, The exarchs of Ravenna conquered by the Lombards, after having continued 183 years.

655, Commencement of the Pope's temporal dominion.

756, The Saracens in Spain, revolting from the house of Abbas, begin the kingdom of Corduba.

762, The Saracens, after having conquered Palestine, Syria, both Armenias, almost all Asia Minor, Persia, India, Egypt, Numidia, all Barbary, even to the river Niger, Portugal, Spain, and several islands of the Mediterranean, build Bagdad, which is made the capital for the califs of the house of Abbas, and cease from their incursions and ravages, engaging only (for the most part) in common wars like other nations.

774, Pavia taken by Charlemagne, which finishes the kingdom of the Lombards, after it had lasted 206 years.

800, Charlemagne, king of France, begins the empire of Germany, Dec. 25, which is afterwards called the western empire.

822, Constantinople, a third time, ineffectually besieged by the Saracens, under Thomas the Slave.

823, The Saracens of Spain take possession of Crete, and give it the name of Candia.

826, Harold, king of Denmark, dethroned by his subjects for being a Christian.

828, Egbert, king of Wessex, unites the Saxon heptarchy by the name of England.

828, The Scots and Picts have a decisive battle, in which the former prevail, and both kingdoms are united by Kenneth, which begins the second period of the Scottish history.

867, The Danes begin their ravages in England.

868, Egypt becomes independent of the Saracen califs of Bagdad, under Ahmed, the Saracen governor.

872, Clocks first brought to Constantinople from Venice. The battle of Wilton, in which Alfred is defeated by the Danes.

After Christ.

878, Alfred the Great, after subduing the Danish invaders, (against whom he fought 56 battles by sea and land,) composed his body of laws; divides England into counties, hundreds, and tithings; in 890 erects county-courts, having founded the university of Oxford in 886.

879, The kingdom of Arles begins, and continues 46 years, when it becomes a part of the kingdom of Burgundy.

915, The university of Cambridge founded.

936, The Saracen empire is divided, by usurpation, into 7 kingdoms.

942, The eastern emperors take possession of Naples.

961, Nicephorus Phocas, who was afterwards emperor of the east, recovers Candia from the Saracens.

964, The kingdom of Italy conquered by Otho, and united to Germany.

969, The race of Abbas lose Egypt, it being seized by the Fatimides, who build Grand Cairo.

975, Pope Boniface VII. is deposed, and banished for his crimes.

979, Coronation oath first used in England. Juries first instituted in England.

991, The figures in arithmetic are brought into Europe by the Saracens from Arabia. Letters of the alphabet were hitherto used.

996, Otho III. maks the empire of Germany elective.

999, Boleslaus, first king of Poland.

1000, Paper made of cotton rags was in use, that of linen rags in 1170; the manufactory introduced into England at Dartford, 1588.

1005, All the old churches are rebuilt about this time in a new manner of architecture.

1009, A civil war among the Saracens of Spain, which continues till 1091, when they become tributary to the Saracens of Africa.

1015, Children forbidden by law to be sold by their parents in England.

1017, Canute, king of Denmark, gets possession of England.

1031, Romanus II. emperor of the east, drives the Saracens out of Syria.

1032, The kingdom of Arles, or Burgundy, bequeathed to Conrad II. emperor of Germany by Rodolph.

1035, The kingdoms of Castile and Arragon begin under Ferdinand the Great, and Ramitrus.

1040, The Danes, after several engagements with various success, are about this time driven out of Scotland, and never return again in a hostile manner.

1041, The Saxon line restored under Edward the Confessor.

1042, The Turks (a nation of adventurers from Tartary, serving hitherto in the armies of contending princes) become formidable, and take possession of Persia. Knolles fixes this event in 1030.

1054, Leo IX., the first pope that kept up an army.

1057, Malcolm III., king of Scotland, kills the tyrant Macbeth at Dunsinane, and marries the princess Margaret, sister to Edgar Atheling.

1058, Robert Guiseard, the Norman, drives the Saracens out of Sicily.

1095, The Turks take Jerusalem from the Saracens.

1066, The conquest of England by William, (surnamed the Bastard,) duke of Normandy, in the battle of Hastings, Oct. 14, where Harold is slain.

1070, William introduces the feudal law. Musical notes invented.

1076, Henry IV., emperor of Germany, and the pope, quarrel about the nomination of the German bishops. Henry, in penance, walks barefooted to pope Gregory.

After Christ.

VII. towards the end of January, 1077. Justices of the peace first appointed in England.

1080, Doomsday book began to be compiled by order of William I. from a survey of all the estates in England, and was finished in 1086. The tower of London built by ditto, to curb his English subjects; numbers of whom fly to Scotland, where they introduce the Saxon or English language, are protected by Malcolm, and have lands given them.

1085, Toledo taken from the Saracens by Alphonso VI., king of Castile.

1091, The Saracens in Spain call in Joseph king of Morocco, who thus gets possession of all their dominions in Spain.

1096, The first crusade to the Holy Land is begun under several Christian princes, to drive the infidels from Jerusalem, which they take on July 15, 1099.

1110, Edgar Atheling, the last of the Saxon princes, dies in England, where he had been permitted to reside as a subject.

1118, The order of Knights Templars instituted to defend the sepulchre at Jerusalem, and to protect Christian strangers.

1139, Alphonso defeats five Saracen kings at Ouriques, takes Lisbon, and is proclaimed king of Portugal.

1163, London bridge, consisting of 19 small arches first built of stone.

1172, Henry II., king of England, takes possession of Ireland; which, from that period, was governed by an English viceroy, or lord lieutenant.

1176, England is divided by Henry into six circuits, and justice is dispensed by itinerant judges.

1180, Glass windows began to be used in private houses in England.

1181, The laws of England are digested about this time by Glanville.

1199, The battle of Ascalon, in Judea, in which Richard, king of England, defeats Saladin's army, consisting of 300,000 combatants.

1194, *Dieu et mon Droit* first used as a motto by king Richard, on a victory over the French.

1196, Henry IV., emperor of Germany, takes full possession of Naples and Sicily.

1200, Chimneys were not known in England. Surnames now began to be used first among the nobility.

1204, Constantinople taken by the French and Venetians, July 20. Normandy is conquered and reunited to France, after about 300 years' separation.

1208, London incorporated, and its citizens obtain their first charter for electing their lord Mayor and other magistrates from king John.

1215, Magna Charta is signed by king John, and the barons of England. Court of Common Pleas established.

1227, The Tartars, a new race of heroes under Gingis-Khan, emerge from the northern parts of Asia, overrun all the Saracen empire, and, in imitation of former conquerors, carry death and desolation wherever they march.

1233, The Inquisition, begun in 1204, is now trusted to the Dominicans. The houses of London and other cities in England, France, and Germany, still thatched with straw.

1250, Malek Al Salek, sultan of Egypt, dethroned and slain by the Mamalucs, or Mamlouks, who governed Egypt 267 years, till the invasion of Selim I., emperor of the Turks.

1253, The famous astronomical tables are composed by Alphonso XI., king of Castile.

1258, The Tartars take Bagdad, which finishes the empire of the Saracens.

After Christ.

1261, The Greek emperors recover Constantinople from the French in July.

1264, The Commons of England first summoned to parliament about this time.

1273, The empire of the present Austrian family begins in Germany.

1284, The famous city of Kutahi taken from the Greeks by Ortogrul, the father of Ottoman. This is the first conquest, mentioned in history, of the Ottoman Turks over the Christians.

1282, Lewellyn, prince of Wales, defeated and killed by Edward I., who unites that principality to England.

1284, Edward II., born at Carnarvon, is the first prince of Wales.

1285, Alexander III., king of Scotland, dies, and that kingdom is disputed by 12 candidates, who submit their claims to the arbitration of Edward, king of England.

1293, There is a regular succession of English parliaments from this year.

1298, The present Turkish empire begins in Bithynia, under Ottoman. Silver-hafted knives, spoons, and cups, a great luxury. Tallow candles so great a luxury, that splinters of wood were used for lights. Wine sold by the apothecaries as a cordial.

1302, The mariner's compass invented, or improved, by Flavio.

1307, The beginning of the Swiss cantons.

1308, The popes remove to Avignon, where they continue for 70 years.

1310, The knights of St. John take Rhodes, and settle there. Lincoln's Inn Society established.

1314, The battle of Bannockburn between Edward II. and Robert Bruce, which establishes the latter on the throne of Scotland, July 25. The cardinals set fire to the conclave, and separate. A vacancy in the papal chair for 2 years.

1320, Gold first coined in Christendom; 1344, ditto in England.

1336, Two Brabant weavers settle at York, which, says Edward III., may prove of great benefit to us and our subjects.

1337, The first comet whose course is described with astronomical exactness.

1340, Gunpowder and guns first invented by Schwartz, a monk of Cologne.

1344, The first creation to titles by Patents used by Edward III.

1346, Edward III. had 4 pieces of cannon, which gained him the battle of Cressy, Aug. 26. Bombs and mortars were invented. Oil painting first made use of by John Vanneck. Heralds' college instituted in England.

1349, The order of the Garter instituted in England by Edward III., altered in 1557, and consists of 26 knights.

1352, The Turks first enter Europe.

1354, The money in Scotland till now the same as in England.

1356, The battle of Poictiers, Sept. 19.

1357, Coals first brought to London.

1358, Arms of England and France first quartered by Edward III.

1362, The law pleadings in England changed from French to English, as a favour of Edward III. to his people. The military order of the Janizaries established among the Turks.

1369, John Wickliffe, an Englishman, begins to call in question the doctrines of the church of Rome about this time, whose followers are called Lollards.

After Christ.

1377, The popes return from Avignon to Rome, Jan. 17.
1378, The schism of double popes, which continues 38 years, till the council of Constance begins.
1386, A company of Linen weavers from the Netherlands established in London. Windsor Castle built.
1391, Cards invented in France for the king's amusement.
1395, Sigismund, king of Hungary, defeated by Bajazet I. king of the Turks, at Nicopolis, Sept. 28.
1399, Westminster Abbey rebuilt and enlarged. Westminster Hall ditto. Order of the Bath instituted at the coronation of Henry IV., renewed in 1725; consisting of 38 knights.
1402, The great battle of Angoria, in which Bagazet I. king of the Turks, is taken prisoner by Tamerlane, July 28.
1410, Guildhall, London, built.
1440, Printing invented by L. Coster, at Harlaem, in Holland; brought into England by W. Caxton, a mercer of London, 1471.
1444, The battle of Varna gained by the Turks over Ladislaus, king of Hungary, Nov. 10.
1446, The sea breaks in at Dort, and drowns 100,000 people, April 17.
1453, Constantinople taken by the Turks, May 29, under Mahomet II. their first emperor. This finishes the Roman empire of the east.
1460, Engraving and etching on copper invented.
1485, Richard III. king of England, and last of the Plantagenets, is defeated and killed at the battle of Bosworth, Aug. 22, by Henry (Tudor) VII., which puts an end to the civil wars between the houses of York and Lancaster, after a contest of 30 years. Henry establishes 50 yeomen of the guards, the first standing army.
1489, Maps and sea charts first brought to England by Barth. Columbus.
1491, William Groceyn introduces the study of the Greek language into England. The Moors, hitherto a formidable enemy to the native Spaniards, are entirely subdued by Ferdinand, and become subjects to that prince on certain conditions, which are ill observed by the Spaniards, whose clergy use the Inquisition in all its tortures; and, in March, 1610, near one million of the Moors are driven from Spain to the opposite coast of Africa, whence they originally came.
1494, America first discovered by Columbus, a Genoese, in the service of Spain. Algebra first known in Europe.
1497, The Portuguese first sail to the East Indies by the Cape of Good Hope. South America discovered by Americus Vespusius, from whom it has its name.
1499, North America, ditto, for Henry VII., by Cabot, a Venetian.
1500, Maximilian I. divides the empire of Germany into six circles, and adds four more in 1512.
1505, Shillings first coined in England.
1509, Gardening introduced into England from the Netherlands, whence vegetables were before imported.
1517, Martin Luther began the Reformation. Cairo taken from the Mamalukes, their sovereign Tumambey deposed and slain, and Egypt reduced into a Turkish province, by Selim I.
1518, Magellan, in the service of Spain, first discovered the straits of that name in South America.
1520, Henry VIII., for his writings in favour of Popery, receives the title of Defender of the Faith from his Holiness.
1522, The Isle of Rhodes taken by the Turks from the Knights of St. John, Dec. 25.
1529, The name of Protestant takes its rise from the Reformed *protesting* against the church of Rome, at the diet at Spires, in Germany.
1534, The Reformation takes place in England, March 30, under Henry VIII.
1537, Religious houses dissolved by ditto.
1539, The first English edition of the Bible authorized; the present translation finished in 1611. About this time cannon began to be used in ships.
1540, Society of the Jesuits established, Sept. 27.
1543, Silk stockings first worn by the French king; first worn in England by queen Elizabeth, 1561; the steel frame for weaving invented by the Rev. Mr. Lee, of John's college, Cambridge, 1589. Pins first used in England, before which time the ladies used skewers.
1544, Good lands let in England at one shilling per acre.
1545, The famous council of Trent begins, and continues 18 years.
1547, First law in England establishing the interest of money, and at 10 per cent.
1549, Lord-lieutenants of counties instituted in England.
1550, Horse guards instituted in England.
1555, The Russian company established in England.
1563, Knives first made in England.
1569, Royal Exchange first built.
1571, The island of Cyprus taken by the Turks. The famous victory over the Turks at Lepanto, Oct. 7.
1572, The great Massacre of Protestants at Paris, Aug. 24.
1579, The Dutch shake off the Spanish yoke, and the republic of Holland begins, Jan. 22. English East India company incorporated; established 1600. Turkey company incorporated.
1580, Sir Francis Drake returns from his voyage round the world, being the first English circumnavigator. Parochial registers first appointed in England. The kingdom of Portugal seized by Philip II. of Spain, Sept. 12.
1582, Pope Gregory XIII. introduces the New Style in Italy; the 5th of October being counted the 15th.
1583, Tobacco first brought from Virginia into England.
1587, Mary, queen of Scots, beheaded, Feb. 8, after 18 years' imprisonment.
1588, Henry IV. passes the edict of Nantes, tolerating the Protestants. The Spanish Armada destroyed, July 27.
1589, Coaches first introduced into England; hackney act, 1693; increased to 1,000 in 1770.
1590, Band of Pensioners instituted in England.
1597, Watches first brought into England from Germany.
1602, Decimal arithmetic invented at Bruges.
1603, Queen Elizabeth (the last of the Tudors) dies, and nominates James VI. of Scotland (and the first of the Stuarts) as her successor; which unites both kingdoms under the name of Great Britain.
1605, The Gunpowder plot discovered at Westminster; being a project of the Roman Catholics to blow up the king and both houses of parliament.
1606, Oaths of allegiance first administered in England.
1608, Galileo, of Florence, first discovers the satellites about the planet Jupiter, by the telescope, then just invented in Holland.
1610, Henry IV. is murdered at Paris, by Ravaillac, a priest.
1611, Baronets first created in England by James I. May 22.
1625, The island of Barbadoes, the first English settlement in the West Indies, is planted.
1640, The massacre in Ireland, when 40,000 English Protestants were killed. The independency of Portugal recovered by John, duke of Braganza, Dec. 1.
1642, King Charles I. impeaches five members, who had

After Christ.

opposed his arbitrary measures, which begins the civil war in England.

1649, Charles I. (aged 49) beheaded at Whitehall, Jan. 20.

1653, Cromwell assumes the protectorship.

1658, Cromwell dies, Sept. 3, and is succeeded in the protectorship by his son Richard.

1660, After an interregnum of 4,137 days, King Charles II. is restored by Monk, commander of the army, May 29.

1662, The Royal Society established at London, July 15, by Charles II.

1665, The plague rages in London, and carries off 68,000 persons.

1666, The great fire of London, begun Sept. 2, and continued 3 days, in which were destroyed 13,000 houses, and 400 streets. Tea first used in England.

1668, St. James's park planted, and made a thoroughfare for public use, by Charles II.

1669, Canea, the capital of Candia, taken from the Venetians by the Turks, Sept. 6, after 23 years' siege.

1672, The Poles deliver up Cameniec, with 48 towns and villages in the territory of Cameniec, to Mahomet IV. The Turkish sultan. This is the last victory by which any advantage accrued to the Ottoman Turks, or any province was annexed to the ancient bounds of their empire.

1678, The habeas corpus act passed.

1680, A great comet appeared, and from its nearness to the earth alarmed the inhabitants. It continued visible from Nov. 3, to March 9.

1688, The revolution in Great Britain begins Nov. 3. King James II. abdicates, and retires to France, Dec. 23.

1689, King William III. and queen Mary II. are proclaimed, Feb. 13. The land tax passed in England. The toleration act passed in ditto. Several bishops are deposed for not taking the oath to king William.

1690, The battle of the Boyne, gained by William III., over James in Ireland, July 1.

1692, The English and Dutch fleet commanded by admiral Russel, defeat the French fleet off La Hogue, May 19.

1693, Bayonets at the end of loaded muskets first used by the French against the confederates in the battle of Turin. Bank of England established by king William. The first public lottery was drawn the same year.

1694, Queen Mary II. dies at the age of 33, and William reigns alone. Stamp duties instituted in England.

1697, Charles XII. of Sweden begins his reign.

1700, The Dutch and Protestants of Germany introduce the New Style, by omitting the last 11 days of February.

1701, Prussia erected into a kingdom, under Frederic, Jan. 18. Society for the propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts established.

1704, Gibraltar taken from the Spaniards, by admiral Rooke, July 24. The battle of Blenheim, won by the duke of Marlborough and allies against the French, Aug. 2.

1706, The battle of Ramillies, won by Marlborough and the allies, May 12. The treaty of Union betwixt England and Scotland, signed July 22.

1707, The first British parliament.

1708, Sardinia erected into a kingdom, and given to the duke of Savoy.

1710, The cathedral church of St. Paul, London, rebuilt by Sir Christopher Wren, in 37 years, at one million expense, by a duty on coals.

1713, The peace of Utrecht signed March 30.

1714, Interest reduced to five per cent.

1715, Louis XIV. dies Aug. 21, and is succeeded by his great grandson, Louis XV. The rebellion of Scotland begins in September, under the earl of Mar, in favour of the Pretender. The action of Sheriffmuir, and the surrender of Preston, both on Nov. 13, when the rebels disperse.

1716, The Pretender married to the princess Sobieski, grand-daughter of John Sobieski, late king of Poland. An act passed for septennial parliaments.

1720, The South-sea scheme in England, began April 7, was at its height at the end of June, and quite sunk about Sept. 29.

1727, Inoculation first tried on criminals with success. Russia, formerly a dukedom, is now established as an empire.

1732, Kouli Khan usurps the Persian throne, conquers the Mogul empire, and returns with 231,000,000l. sterling.

1738, Westminster bridge is begun; finished in 1750, at the expense of 389,000l. defrayed by parliament.

1739, Letters of Marque issued out in Britain against Spain, July 21, and war declared, Oct. 23.

1743, The battle of Dettingen, won by the English and allies in favour of the queen of Hungary, June 16.

1744, War declared against France, March 31. Commodore Anson returns from his voyage round the world.

1745, The allies lose the battle of Fontenoy, April 30. The rebellion breaks out in Scotland, in July. The battle of Preston Pans, Sept. 21.

1746, The Pretender's army defeated by the duke of Cumberland, at Culloden, April 16.

1748, The peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, Oct. 7, by which a restitution of all places, taken during the war, was to be made on all sides.

1749, The interest of the British funds reduced to three per cent.

1751, Frederic, prince of Wales, father to his present majesty, died.

1752, The New Style introduced into Great Britain, the 3d of September being counted the 14th.

1753, The British Museum erected at Montague-house.

1755, Lisbon destroyed by an earthquake.

1756, 146 Englishmen are confined in the black hole at Calcutta, in the East Indies, by order of the Nabob, and 123 found dead the next morning.

1757, Damien attempted to assassinate the French king, Jan. 5.

1759, The Jesuits expelled Portugal, Sept. 3. General Wolfe is killed in the battle of Quebec, which is gained by the English, Sept. 18.

1760, King George II. dies, Oct. 25, in the 77th year of his age, and is succeeded by his grandson King, George III., who, on Sept. 22, 1761, married the princess Charlotte of Mecklenburgh Strelitz. Blackfriars bridge, consisting of 9 arches, begun; finished in 1770, at the expense of 52,840l., to be discharged by a toll. Toll taken off, 1785.

1762, War declared by Portugal against Spain, May 23. Peter III. emperor of Russia, is deposed, imprisoned, and murdered.

1763, The definitive treaty of Peace between Great Britain, France, Spain, and Portugal, concluded at Paris, Feb. 10. The Jesuits expelled France.

1764, The parliament granted 10,000l. to Mr. Harrison, for his discovery of the longitude by his time-piece.

1765, An act passed annexing the sovereignty of the Isle of Man to the crown of Great Britain.

1766, The American stamp act repealed, March 18. The Jesuits expelled Bohemia and Denmark.

After Christ.

1767, The Jesuits expelled Spain, Genoa, and Venice, April 2.

1768, The Jesuits expelled Naples, Malta, and Parma.

1772, Poland dismembered by the emperor of Russia, the king of Prussia, and the house of Austria. The king of Sweden changes the constitution of that kingdom, Aug. 19.

1768, The war between the Russians and Turks (which began in 1773) proves disgraceful to the latter, who lose the Islands in the Archipelago, and by the sea are every where unsuccessful. The society of Jesuits suppressed by the Pope's bull of Aug. 25.

1774, Peace proclaimed between the Russians and Turks. The British parliament having passed an act, laying a duty of 3d. per pound upon all teas imported into America, the colonists, considering this as a grievance, deny the right of the British parliament to tax them. Deputies from the several American colonies meet at Philadelphia, as the first general Congress, Sept. 5.

1775, The first action happened in America, between the king's troops and the provincials at Lexington, April 19. A bloody action, at Bunker's Hill, between the royal troops and the Americans, June 17.

1776, The Congress declares the American colonies free and independent states, July 4. The Americans are driven from Long Island, New York, in August, with great loss; and the city of New York is afterwards taken possession of by the king's troops.

1777, General Howe takes possession of Philadelphia, Oct. 3. Lieutenant-general Burgoyne is obliged to surrender his army at Saratoga, in Canada, to the American generals, Gates and Arnold, Oct. 17.

1778, A Treaty of alliance concluded at Paris between the French king and the American colonies, in which their independence is acknowledged by the court of France, Feb. 6. Philadelphia evacuated by the British, June 18. An engagement fought off Brest between the English Fleet, under the command of admiral Keppel, and the French fleet, under the command of the count d'Orvilliers, July 27. Pondicherry surrenders to the arms of Great Britain, Oct. 17.

1780, Admiral Rodney takes 22 sail of Spanish ships, Jan. 8. The same admiral also engages a Spanish fleet, under the command of Don Juan de Langara, near Cape St. Vincent, and takes 5 ships of the line, one more being driven on shore, and another blown up, Jan. 16. The Protestant Association, to the number of 50,000, go up to the house of commons, with their petition for the repeal of an act passed in favour of the Papists, June 2. That event followed by the most daring riots, in the city of London, and in Southwark, for several successive days, in which some Popish chapels were destroyed, together with the prisons of Newgate, the King's Bench, the Fleet, several private houses, &c. These alarming riots are at length suppressed by the interposition of the military, and many of the rioters tried and executed for felony. Five English East Indiamen, and fifty English merchant ships bound for the West Indies, taken by the combined fleets of France and Spain. Aug. 9. Earl Cornwallis obtains a signal victory over general Gates, near Camden, in South Carolina, in which above 1,000 prisoners are taken, Aug. 16. Major André, adjutant-general to the British army, hanged as a spy at Tappan, in the Province of New York, Oct. 2. A declaration of hostilities published against Holland, Dec. 20.

1781, The Dutch Island of St. Eustatia taken by admiral Rodney, and general Vaughan, Feb. 3. Retaken by the

After Christ.

French, Nov. 27. The new planet Georgium Sidus discovered by Mr. Herschel, March 13. The island of Tobago taken by the French, June 2. A bloody engagement fought between an English squadron, under admiral Parker, and a Dutch squadron, under admiral Zoutman, off the Dogger-bank, Aug. 5. Earl Cornwallis, with a considerable British army, surrendered to the American and French troops, under general Washington and count Rochambeau, at York-town, in Virginia, Oct. 19.

1782, Trincomale, in the Island of Ceylon, taken by admiral Hughes, Jan. 11. Minorca surrendered to the arms of the king of Spain, Feb. 5. The house of commons address the king against any further prosecution of offensive war on the continent of North America, March 4. Admiral Rodney obtains a signal victory over the French fleet under the command of count de Grasse, near Dominica, in the West Indies, April 12. The French took and destroyed the forts and settlements in Hudson's Bay, Aug. 24. The Spaniards defeated in their grand attack on Gibraltar, Sept. 13. Treaty concluded between the republic of Holland and the United States of America, Oct. 8. Provisional articles of peace signed at Paris, between the British and the American commissioners, by which the Thirteen United American colonies are acknowledged by his Britannic majesty to be free, sovereign, and independent states, Nov. 30.

1783, Preliminary articles of peace between his Britannic majesty and the kings of France and Spain, signed at Versailles, Jan. 20. The order of St. Patrick instituted, Feb. 5. Three earthquakes in Calabria Ulterior and Sicily, destroying a great number of towns and inhabitants, Feb. 5, 7, and 28. Armistice between Great Britain and Holland, Feb. 10. A volcanic eruption in Iceland surpassing any one recorded in history; the lava spouted up in three places to the height of two miles perpendicular, and continued thus for two months; during which time it covered a tract of 3,600 square miles of ground, in some places more than 103 feet deep. Ratification of the definitive treaty of peace between Great Britain, France, Spain, and the United Provinces of America, Sept. 3.

1784, The great seal stolen from the lord chancellor's house, in Great Ormond Street, March 24. The definitive treaty of peace between Great Britain and Holland, May 24. The memory of Handel commemorated by a grand jubilee at Westminster abbey, the 26th. (Continued annually for decayed musicians, &c.)

1786, 471,000l. 3 per cent. stock transferred to the landgrave of Hesse, for Hessian soldiers lost in the American war, at 30l. per man, Nov. 21.

1787, Mr. Burke, at the bar of the house of lords, in the name of all the commons of Great Britain, impeached Warren Hastings, late governor-general of Bengal, of high crimes and misdemeanors, May 21.

1788, A war breaks out between the Turks, the Russians, and the Germans. In the early part of October, the first symptoms appeared of a severe disorder which afflicted our gracious sovereign. On Nov. 6, they were very alarming, and on the 13th a form of prayer for his recovery was ordered by the privy council.

1789, A general thanksgiving for the king's recovery, who attended the service at St. Paul's, with a great procession, April 23. Revolution in France, the Bastille destroyed, and the arbitrary government abolished, July 14.

1791, Dreadful riots at Birmingham, in consequence of

After Christ.

some gentlemen meeting to commemorate the French revolution, July 14.

1792, Assassination of the king of Sweden, by Ankerstroom, March 16. Peace made by lord Cornwallis, with Tippoo Sultan, in the East Indies; the sultan ceding half his territory, and delivering up his two sons as hostages, the 19th. The French declared war against the emperor, April 20. The king of Poland compelled by Russia to restore the old constitution, July 23. The king of Prussia joined the emperor of Germany against France, the 26th. Insurrection in Paris, which ended in a massacre of the king's guards, and the imprisonment of the royal family, Aug. 10. A terrible massacre, in Paris, of persons suspected or imprisoned, to the amount of more than 1,200, Sept. 3.

1793, Louis XVI., king of France, beheaded, Jan. 21. The French nation declared war against England and Holland, Feb. 1. Lord Grenville and Count Woronzow signed a convention at London, on behalf of his Britannic majesty and the empress of Russia, in which their majesties agreed to employ their respective forces in carrying on the war against France, March 15. Treaties were also entered upon with the king of Sardinia, and the prince of Hesse Cassel. The queen of France beheaded, Oct. 16.

1794, Lord Howe defeated the French grand Fleet, sunk 2, burnt 1, and brought six ships of the line safe into Portsmouth harbour, June 1. The Corsicans acknowledge George III. as king of Corsica, and accept a new constitution, the 21st. A dreadful fire near Ratcliffe cross, by which 600 houses were consumed; the loss computed at 1,000,000l. sterling, July 24. Treaty of amity and commerce with America, signed at St. James's Nov. 19.

1795, In consequence of the rapid progress of the French arms in Holland, the princess of Orange, the hereditary princess, and her infant son, arrived at Yarmouth, Jan. 19; the hereditary prince himself, with his father, the stadtholder, landed at Harwich, the 20th. The prince of Wales married to the princess Caroline of Brunswick, April 8. Warren Hastings, Esq. late governor general of Bengal, was acquitted by the house of lords, after a trial which commenced on Feb. 12, 1788, during which the court actually sat 149 days, the 25th. Insurrections of the poor in various parts of England, in consequence of the high price of provisions; bread being at 1s. 3d. the quartern loaf, April, May. A fire at Copenhagen, which burnt down nearly one-fourth part of that city, June 9. Admiral lord Bridport gained a victory over the French fleet near L'Orient, and captured 3 ships of the line, the 23d. The king dangerously assaulted in his state-coach, on his way to the parliament-house, Oct. 29.

1796, The king again daringly assaulted with stones, &c., in his carriage, on his way from the theatre, Feb. 1. The king of Poland was compelled to sign the abdication and resignation of his kingdom, March. Sir Ralph Abercrombie took St. Lucia, May 25. A large Dutch fleet surrendered to admiral Elphinstone, consisting of three ships of the line, five frigates and sloops, and a store-ship, at the entrance of Saldanha Bay, near the Cape of Good Hope, Aug. 16. General Washington resigned the presidency of America, the 17th, and was succeeded by Mr. Adams. Spain declared war against Great Britain, Oct. 10. Catherine II., empress of Russia, died, Nov. 17. Corsica evacuated by the English, Nov. The French fleet attempted to land troops at Bantry

After Christ.

Bay, Ireland, but were frustrated by adverse winds, Dec. 24.

1797, A famous victory gained by admiral Sir John Jervis over the Spanish fleet off Cape St. Vincent, Feb. 16, in consequence of which the admiral was created earl St. Vincent. The French landed in Fishguard in Wales, Feb. 22. An alarming mutiny throughout the fleet at Spithead, April 15. Another general mutiny broke out in the fleet at Sheerness, May 12. The Princess Royal of England married to the prince of Wirtemburg, the 18th. Parker, the chief leader in the mutiny, executed, June 30. Admiral Duncan defeated the Dutch fleet, of which he captured nine ships of the line, Oct. 12, and was created a viscount. A general thanksgiving for the great naval victories of lords Howe, St. Vincent, and Duncan; the king and both houses of parliament going in grand procession to St. Paul's, Dec. 19th.

1798, Rebellion broke out in the south of Ireland, April 2. The British troops, under general Coote, destroy the sluices on the canal between Bruges and Ostend, but are afterwards compelled to capitulate to the French, May 20. O'Coigly executed at Maidstone for high treason, June 7. Accounts received of the defeat of the Irish rebels, near Gore's-bridge, in which above 1,000 were killed, July 1. The glorious victory of the Nile achieved by admiral, afterwards baron, Nelson, in which he took 9 ships of the line from the French, burnt 2, &c. August 1. The French landed in Killala bay, Ireland, the 24th. Official accounts received of the victory of Sir J. B. Warren over the French fleet off Ireland, in which the Hoche of 80 guns, and 3 frigates, were captured, Oct. 20. The king of Sardinia forced by the French to sign a renunciation of his throne, Dec. 9. The king and queen of Naples arrive at Palermo, having fled from Naples on the approach of the French, the 28th.

1799, Naples taken by the French, January 24. Suwarrow's successes against the French, April 27, 28. June 19, and Aug. 15. Seringapatam taken, Tippoo Saib killed, May 4. General Massena successful against the Austrians, 25, 28. Massena defeated by the archduke Charles, June 5. Duke d'Angoulême married to the princess royal of France at Mittau, the 9th. Earl Howe died, aged 72, Aug. 5. Pope Pius VI. died at Valence, in his 82d year, the 19th. Surinam taken from the Dutch, the 23d. Dutch fleet taken by admiral Mitchel, the 28th. Buonaparte arrives in France from Egypt, Oct. 16. He changes the government of the republic, and is appointed first consul, Nov. 10. General Washington died, the 15th. Secret expedition against Holland, commanded by the duke of York, when the whole of the Dutch fleet surrendered without the loss of a man. Great Scarcity of corn this year, and soup-shops established.

1800, Buonaparte makes overtures for peace to the British government which are rejected, Jan. 1-17. Battle of Novi, the 8th. George Stevens died, the 22d. Cardinal Gregorio Barnaba Chiaramonte elected pope at Venice; he takes the name of Pius VII. Feb. 14. General Suwarrow died, April 2. Battle of Stockach, May 4. Hadfield shoots at the king at Drury-lane playhouse; he is tried, and acquitted as insane, the 15th. Sir F. Buller died, June 5. Great Battle of Marengo, the 14th. Kleber assassinated in Egypt, ibid. First stone of the dock, at the isle of Dogs, laid, July 12. Unsuccessful attempt of the English upon Ferrol, in Spain, Aug. 25. Malta taken by the English, Sept. 5. Conspiracies to kill Buonaparte, Oct. 10, and Dec. 24. Embargo laid

After Christ.

by Russia upon British ships, Sept. 10, and Nov. 27. Russia, Sweden, and Denmark, unite against England.

1801, Union between Great Britain and Ireland, Jan 1. Lavater died at Berne the 3d. First parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland met, the 22d. Peace signed between the French republic and the emperor of Germany, at Luneville, Feb. 9. The English ministry changed, and Mr. Pitt retires in March. Victory over the French in Egypt, March 21, in which Sir R. Abercrombie received a mortal wound. Bread 1s. 10½d. the quartern loaf. Paul I., emperor of Russia, died, the 23d, and is succeeded by Alexander. Peace between France and Naples, the 28th. The Danes take possession of Hamburgh, the 29th. Sir Hyde Parker and lord Nelson pass the Sound, and, after destroying the fleet at Copenhagen, make a peace with the Danes, April 2. Conquest of Egypt completed by general Hutchinson, July. Lord Nelson's unsuccessful attempts on the flotilla at Boulogne, Aug. 6, and 15. Preliminaries of peace signed with France, Oct. 1.

1802. Secret jealousies between England and France. Governor Wall executed for the murder of a sergeant in Goree, after a delay of 19 years.

1803. Colonel Despard and others executed for high treason, Feb. War declared by Great Britain against France, May 16. St. Lucia taken by the English, June 20, and Tobago on the 30th. Insurrection in Dublin, and murder of Lord Kilwarden, July 23. Hanover taken by the French. French army in St. Domingo capitulate with the Blacks for the evacuation of the island, Nov. 19, and afterwards submit to an English squadron.

1804. His Majesty's illness, Feb. March. A French squadron in the East Indies, under admiral Linois, beat off by the English East India fleet. Feb. 15. Buonaparte proclaimed emperor of the French, May 20, which finishes the republic of France, after it had continued 4,136 days, only one day less than the duration of the commonwealth in England. Coronation of Buonaparte by the pope, at Paris, Dec. 2.

1805. The French emperor assumes the title of king of Italy, May. Lord Melville impeached for misapplying the public money, while treasurer of the navy. Battle between the English fleet, under admiral Calder, and the combined fleets of France and Spain, in which the latter lost two ships, July 22d. Calamitous earthquakes in the S. of Italy, July 26, followed by an eruption of mount Vesuvius, Aug. 12, in which 20,000 persons perished. Austria and Russia unite against France, Aug. Death of marquis Cornwallis in India, Oct. 5, aged 66. Austrian army, under general Mack, surrender at Ulm to Buonaparte, the 20th. Massena successful in Italy against the archduke Charles, Oct. Nov. Victory over the combined fleets of France and Spain, from Cadiz, off Cape Trafalgar, by the English fleet, under lord Nelson, who fell in the engagement; the allies losing 19 sail of the line, and the French admiral and two Spanish admirals taken, Oct. 21. Four French ships (part of the combined fleet escaped from the battle of Trafalgar,) taken by sir R. Strachan, Nov. 3. French enter Vienna, the 12th. The English invade Hanover, and sir Sydney Smith fails in an attack on the Boulogne flotilla, Nov. King of Sweden declares against France. British and Russian army of 15,000 men received by the Neapolitans, in violation of a treaty just concluded with France, Nov. 20. Battle of Austerlitz, in which the allied armies of Austria and Russia, commanded by

After Christ.

their respective sovereigns, were completely overthrown by the French army under the emperor Napoleon, Dec. 2. This decisive victory followed by a peace between France and Austria, concluded at Presburg in Hungary, the 27th. Bavaria and Wirtemberg erected into kingdoms by Buonaparte; and other great changes in Germany.

1806. Funeral of lord Nelson, and grand procession to St. Paul's, Jan. 9. Cape of Good Hope taken by general Baird, and admiral sir Home Popham, the 10th. Death of Mr. Pitt, the 23d, in his 47th year. New ministry appointed, in which Mr. Fox and most of his friends are included, Feb. General Picton tried for the torture of Louisa Calderon in the island of Trinidad, and found guilty, Feb. French subjugate Naples; the English and Russian army, and the royal family retreating to Sicily. Admiral Duckworth defeats a French squadron near St. Domingo, takes 3 ships of the line, and destroys two, Feb. 6. Two French ships, under admiral Linois, captured by sir J. B. Warren, Mar. 13. The king of Prussia shuts the ports of the North against the English, 28th; takes definitive possession of Hanover, April 1. Embargo laid on Prussian vessels in British ports, the 5th. Hostilities between the Swedes and Prussians on the taking possession of Hanover by the latter, the 23d. Violent discontents in America at the conduct of British cruisers to their merchantmen. Proclamation of the president of the United States, on the 3d of May, for the apprehending of the captain of the English ship Leander. Orders issued to capture and destroy all Prussian vessels, May 29. Louis Buonaparte proclaimed king of Holland, June 11. Lord Melville acquitted of the impeachment preferred against him by the House of Commons, the 12th. War formally declared in London against Prussia, the 14th. Buenos Ayres taken from the Spaniards by sir Home Popham, the 28th. The magazine of Malta blown up, containing 370 barrels of gunpowder, and 1,600 shells, and destroying or wounding about 1,000 persons, July 18. The emperor of Austria, Francis II., made a formal resignation of the high office of emperor of Germany, Aug. 7. Buenos Ayres retaken, the 12th, after an attack of three days. Death of the right hon. Charles James Fox, Sept. 13. Sir Samuel Hood took four French ships heavy laden with troops, the 25th. Great Battle of Jena, in which the French took from the Prussians 200 pieces of cannon, 30 standards, and 28,000 prisoners, Oct. 14. The Turks declare war against the Russians, Dec. 30.

1807. The Dutch island of Curaçoa surrendered to four British frigates, Jan. 1. The British troops, under general Auchmuty, take possession of the town and citadel of Monte Video, Feb. 3. The battle of Prussian Eylau, the 8th. A British squadron, under sir J. T. Duckworth, fails in an attempt to force the Porte to make peace with England, March 1. Alexandria taken from the Turks by general Fraser, the 21st. The English defeated at Rosetta, with the loss of 467 men, the 31st. Mutiny at Malta, began April 4, and ended on the night of the 12th, when the mutineers blew themselves up by setting fire to a large magazine. The English again defeated in Egypt with the loss of about 1,100 in killed and wounded, the 19th. Chudleigh, a market town of Devonshire, entirely consumed (7 houses and the church excepted) without the loss of a human life, the 22d. The British parliament dissolved, the 27th. Agreeably to an act of parliament, no slave ships are to clear out of British ports after May 1. Insurrection in Turkey; deposition of the emperor Selim III. May. Dantzic

After Christ

surrendered to the French, May 26. Mustapha IV. ascends the throne of Turkey, the 29th. The great battle of Friedland between the Russians and French, in which the former lost 80 pieces of cannon, and 17,000 men killed, the 14th. The loss of the Russian army in the different actions, at Spanden on the 5th, Deppen on the 6th, Gutstadt on the 8th, Heilsburg on the 10th, and Friedland on the 14th, amounts to 60,000 men in killed, wounded, and prisoners, 120 pieces of cannon, and 7 standards. The French enter Koningsberg, the 16th. An armistice concluded between the Russians and French, the 22d. Engagement between the English ship of war Leopard, and the American frigate Chesapeake, on account of the refusal of the latter to be searched for seamen who had deserted the British service, ibid. Treaty of Tilsit, according to which the Prussians gave up all their possessions between the Rhine and the Elbe, and also all their Polish dominions, to the disposal of Napoleon, July 6. British attack on Buenos Ayres, under general Whitelocke, in which they were repulsed, ib. All South America to be evacuated in two months from July 17. The republic of Ragusa annexed to the kingdom of Italy, Aug. 14. The British troops land on the island of Zealand, before Copenhagen, the 16th. The Swedes evacuate Stralsund, the 21st. An armistice concluded between the Russians and Turks, the 24th. The garrison of Copenhagen capitulate to the British, after a severe bombardment of three days, Sept. 6. The capitulation ratified, the 7th, agreeable to which the Danish fleet, consisting of 17 ships of the line, 12 frigates, &c., is to be delivered up to the English, and Zealand to be evacuated by the British in 6 weeks. Alexandria evacuated by the English, the 22d. Portugal shuts her ports against the English, Oct. 20. The Russians declare war against England, the 26th. The English government declares France in a state of blockade, Nov. 11. Declaration of the French government, that the house of Braganza shall reign no longer, ibid. The prince regent of Portugal sails from Lisbon for the Brazils, the 29th. The French enter Lisbon, ibid. Etruria delivered up by Spain to France, the 10th. French imperial decrees of Nov. 23, Dec. 17, and 26, 1807, Jan. 11, 1808, &c., restricting the commerce of neutral powers. Jerome Buonaparte issues his proclamation on his accession to the throne of Westphalia, Dec. 17. The English declare war against Russia, the 18th. An embargo laid by Congress on all vessels of the United States, the 22d.

1808. Pope Pius VII. protests against the demands of the French, Feb. 2. Frederick VII. proclaimed king of Denmark, March 16. The duke of Berg enters Madrid with a French army, April 24. Insurrection in Madrid, May 2. The king and princes of the house of Bourbon cede their rights to the throne of Spain, 5th to 10th. The pope's territories annexed to the kingdom of Italy, 21st. Joseph Buonaparte declared king of Spain, June 6. A French squadron at Cadiz surrenders to the Spaniards, 14th. Prince Murat proclaimed king of the Two Sicilies, Aug. 1. Defeat of the French in Portugal by sir A. Wellesley, 21st. Convention of Cintra, by which the French, &c., evacuate Portugal, 30th. Meetings of the emperors of France and Russia at Erfurth, Sept. 27. Buonaparte leaves Paris for Spain, 30th. The French re-enter Madrid, Dec. 4. General Moore's army obliged to retreat from the interior of Spain.

1809. General Moore's army attacked at Corunna by the French, who were repulsed; general Moore is killed, and

After Christ.

in the evening the remains of the army hastily embark, Jan. 16. Charges brought against the duke of York by colonel Wardle, 27th. The king of Sweden deposed by his subjects, March 13. War between France and Austria, April 9. The Austrians defeated at Abersberg, Landshut, Eckmulh, and Ratisbon, with great loss, 20th to 23d. The French enter Vienna, May 13th. The French army, in an attack upon the Austrians, in imminent danger by the destruction of the bridges over the Danube, 21st. The French cross the Danube, and carry the Austrian entrenchments, July 4th and 5th; defeat their army at Wagram, 12th. Battle of Talavera, 21st. The latter end of this month a British expedition of 100,000 land and sea forces, commanded by the earl of Chatham, sail to the coast of Holland. The British government refusing to ratify the engagements of their ambassador, Mr. Erskine, with America, the President renews the non-intercourse act. Aug. 9. Flushing surrenders, 15th. The British expedition returns from Holland, without accomplishing its objects. Lord Castlereagh and Mr. Canning, two of the privy council, fight a duel, 21st. His majesty entering on the 50th year of his reign, the day was observed as a national jubilee, Oct. 25.

1810. The spire of St. Nicholas's church, Liverpool, fell, and killed and maimed several persons, Sunday, Jan. 11. Buonaparte dissolves his marriage with Josephine, 14th. Married to Maria Louisa, archduchess of Austria, Apr. 1. His decree for annexing Holland to France, July 9. Bernadotte nominated crown prince of Sweden, Aug. 18. Parliament met, and his majesty's indisposition announced, Nov. 1.

1811. Prince of Wales appointed regent, Feb. 6. French begin their retreat from Portugal, March 5. Buonaparte has a son born (king of Rome), 23d. General Beresford defeats Soult at Albuera, May 16. Lord Wellington repulses Massena's army before Almeida, May 5. French take Tarragona by storm, June 28. Batavia taken by the English, Aug. 8. Suchet defeated general Blake, and reduced the town and fortress of Saguntum, Oct. 25. General Girard surprised and defeated by general Hill, 28th. Dreadful murder of Mr. Marr and family at Ratcliffe-highway, Dec. 8. Murder of Mr. Williamson and family at Ratcliffe-highway, Dec. 20.

1812, Blake defeated and Valentia taken by Suchet, Jan. 9. The king of Sicily abdicates his throne, Jan. 16. Ciudad Rodrigo taken by storm, Jan. 19. Badajoz taken by storm, April 6. Mr. Perceval shot, May 11, by Bellingham, who is executed before Newgate, May 18. General Hill defeats the French at Almaraz, May 19. The British orders in council revoked, June 24. Peace between England, Russia, and Sweden, July 18. Lord Wellington defeats Marmont, July 27, enters Madrid, Aug. 12. The American army under general Hull surrenders to general Brock, at Detroit, ibid. Smolensko taken by the French, 18th. The British frigate Guerrier taken by the United States frigate Constitution, 19th. The French retire from before Cadiz, 25th. Great battle of Moskwa, or Borodino, Sept. 7. Moscow entered by the French, 14, which they find in flames, and three-fourths of the city destroyed, 20th. Lord Wellington repulsed at Burgos, 19th, from whence he retreats on the 20th. The American army under general Wadsworth surrenders to the British, Oct. 13. Kutuzoff defeats the French under Murat, 18th. Moscow evacuated by the French, 22d. A conspiracy discovered

After Christ.

at Paris to overthrow the government, 23d. The Macedonia British frigate captured by the American frigate United States, 25th. Marshals Ney and Davoust defeated with great loss by the Russians, 16th and 17th. Lord Wellington, in retreat, arrives at Freneyda, 24th. Buonaparte loses all his horses and artillery, and great part of his army, in his retreat from Russia; he quits it on the 5th, and arrives at Paris on Dec. 18. The British frigate Java, taken by the United States' frigate Constitution, 29th.

1813, The American general Winchester defeated by Col. Proctor, at Frenchtown, Jan. 22. The French evacuate Berlin, March 3. The remains of Charles I. discovered at Windsor, April 7. Thorn surrenders to the Russians, 16th. Napoleon joins his army at Erfurth, 25th. The Russians and Prussians defeated by Napoleon at Lutzen, May 2. The French arrive at Dresden, 8th. Sanguinary battle of Bautzen, 20th and 21st. Lord Wellington breaks up from Ciudad Rodrigo, 24th. Hamburg re-occupied by the French, 30th. Mr. and Mrs. Bonar murdered by their footman, ibid. The American frigate Chesapeake taken by the Shannon frigate, June 1. The French defeated at Vittoria by Lord Wellington, 21st. The Austrians and Swedes join the Russians and Prussians against France, and hostilities re-commence, Aug. 17. The British repulsed in an attempt to storm St. Sebastian's, 25th. The allies repulsed in an attack upon Dresden, and Moreau mortally wounded, 27th. Napoleon quits Dresden, Oct. 7, and transfers his headquarters to Leipsic. The Bavarians join the allies, 8th. A general attack on the French by the whole of the allies, 16th. The Saxons desert the French, 18th. Buonaparte retreats from Leipsic, which is entered by the allies on the 19th. Pamplona surrenders to the Spaniards, 31st. Buonaparte crosses the Rhine, Nov. 7th, and arrives at St. Cloud, 9th. The Dutch begin to throw off the French yoke, 15th. The prince of Orange enters Amsterdam, Dec. 1. Declaration of the allies at Frankfort previous to their entering France, ibid. Marshal Soult defeated, 13th, and Lord Wellington enters France. Nine men, 13 boys, and 12 horses, killed by an explosion at Felling colliery, 24th. Fort Niagara taken by the British, 25th. Lord Castlereagh sets off as negotiator to the continent, 27th. One of the greatest fogs ever experienced in London commences, which continues one week, ibid. Total amount of money raised for the public service this year, 113,303,529*l.*

1814, The Russian army crosses the Rhine at Basle, Jan. 14. Buonaparte leaves Paris, having appointed the empress regent, 25th. The French defeated at Brienne, Feb. 1. Blucher defeated near Chateau Thierry, 14. Murat joins the allies, 17th. Soult defeated by lord Wellington at Orthes, 27th. Buonaparte repulsed by Blucher at Laon, March 9. Gen. Beresford enters Bourdeaux, 12th. The conferences for peace broke off, 18th. The French defeated by the allies at all points, 20th. Buonaparte forms the desperate plan of passing to the rear of the allies, 22d. The united allied armies march for Paris, 25th. The Essex American frigate captured by the Phebe and Cherub, 28th. The allies enter Paris by capitulation, 31st. The French senate decree the deposition of Napoleon, April 2. He renounces for himself and heirs the thrones of France and Italy, 5th. The Bourbons restored by a decree of the new government, 7th. Lord Wellington defeats the French at Toulouse, 10th. Great rejoicings in London, 11th. Monsieur, brother to Louis XVIII., makes his public entry into

After Christ.

Paris, 12th. Napoleon leaves Fontainebleau, 20th. Louis XVIII. lands at Calais, 24. Napoleon embarks at Frejus, 27th. Louis enters Paris, May 3. Napoleon lands at Elba, 4th. Ferdinand VII. returns to Madrid, 13th. The king of Sardinia enters his capital, Turin, 20th. The empress Josephine dies after a few days' illness, 29th. Definitive treaty of peace signed by the allies at Paris, 30th. The emperor of Russia and king of Prussia arrive in England, June 7. Peace formally proclaimed in London, 20th. The prince of Orange having failed in his intended match with the princess Charlotte of Wales, leaves London, 21st. The royal visitors leave England on the 27th. The prince of Wales goes in state to St. Paul's, to return thanks for the restoration of the blessings of Peace, July 7. The Inquisition re-established in Spain by Ferdinand VII., 21st. The Norwegians refusing to be united with Sweden, hostilities commence, and the Swedes cross the frontiers, 31st. Grand Jubilee celebrated in the Parks, Aug. 1st. The princess of Wales sails for the continent, 9. Formal expulsion of lord Cochrane from the order of the Bath, 12th. Union of Norway to Sweden, 14th. City of Washington, in America, taken by the British troops, under the command of general Ross, 24th. Alexandria, in America, capitulates, 30th. Joanna Southcott's pretension to a miraculous pregnancy, Sept. 3. Arrival of the allied sovereigns at Vienna, to form a congress, 26th. King Charles XIII. of Sweden proclaimed king of Norway, Nov. 4. The journals of the *Liberales* burnt at Madrid, by order of Ferdinand VII., 28th. Treaty of peace between England and America, signed at Ghent, Dec. 24.

1815, The duke of Wellington quits Paris, and repairs to the Congress at Vienna, Jan. 24. Intelligence received of the capture of the President American frigate, by the Endymion, Feb. Buonaparte lays an embargo on all the vessels in the ports of Elba, 26. He embarks with 600 men, and lands in Juan Bay, in the department of the Var, March 1. Lord Cochrane escapes from the King's Bench prison, 6th. Numerous petitions against the corn bill. Declaration of the allied powers at Vienna to support the king of France against Bonaparte, 13th. He passes through Lyons, and arrives at Fontainebleau, when the king of France, with his family, leaves Paris, 19th. Treaty of the allies, renewing that of Chaumont, for the support of the war, 25th. Murat defeats the Austrians, and advances into Italy, April. Considerable reinforcements sent from England to Belgium, April. Murat experiences successive defeats by the Austrians under general Bianchi, and is ultimately dethroned. Ferdinand IV. re-assumes the sovereignty of the kingdom of Naples, May. The grand assembly of the French people in the Champ de Mai, where the new constitution is presented for Napoleon's acceptance, and the archbishop of Bourges administers the coronation oath with great solemnity, June 1. The chamber of peers, and the chamber of representatives are convoked, 3d. Buonaparte opens the chamber of peers, with an energetic address against the approaching invasion, 7th. He departs from the palace of the Thuilleries to join the army, 13th. The French army is put in motion, and commences an attack on the British and Prussian lines, 16th. A signal victory gained over the French at the ever-memorable battle of Waterloo, by the English, Prussians, &c., under the command of the illustrious Wellington and marshal Blucher; when the duke of Brunswick, general Ponsonby, and many distinguished commanders are killed, June 17th, 18th, 19th. Buonaparte, in con-

After Christ.

sequence of his defeat, proceeds to Paris, 21st, and consents to abdicate the throne, 25th. A provisional government appointed. The allies advance to the banks of the Seine, near Paris, July 3. Louis XVIII. and the allied armies shortly after enter Paris. Port Royal, Jamaica, destroyed by fire, 14. At Rochefort, Buonaparte surrenders himself to captain Maitland, on board the Bellerophon of 74 guns, 15. He arrives at Plymouth Sound, and afterwards draws up a protest against his sentence, Aug. 4. Departs on board the Northumberland for St. Helena, and arrives there on the 16th Oct. Wilson, the pedestrian, undertakes to walk 1,000 miles in 20 days, on Blackheath, September 11. He is prevented by the magistrates on the 16th, after completing 750 miles in 15 days. Change of the French ministry, and resignation of Talleyrand and Fouche, Sept. 22. Intelligence received of an insurrection at Corunna, in Spain, headed by general Porlier, 30th. His entrance into Santiago, and an address to the Spaniards from the Junta of Gallicia, Oct. 2. Great discontents in Paris occasioned by the removal of numerous works of art from the Louvre and other public places, particularly the seizure of the *Apollo Belvidere*, and the *Venus de Medicis*, by the Prussians, 6th. Murat, late king of Naples, made a landing in Upper Calabria, but was taken, and immediately shot, as a rebel, under a military commission, Oct. 13. About this time, the long expected treaty between France and the allies was ratified, by which it was arranged that the fine provinces of Alsace and Lorraine should be ceded to Austria; the principal fortresses on the northern frontiers garrisoned by British troops, and each power receive sufficient indemnities, to a most enormous amount, at the expense of France. Thus, scarcely a shadow of her former greatness now exists, being convulsed by civil factions, and oppressed by military contributions. Such is the present unhappy and degraded state of that once powerful nation. Great Britain, on the contrary, by her magnanimous perseverance, has acquired the most transcendent pre-eminence in the political scale of nations. Austria and Prussia, by the sudden and unexpected evolutions of military success, have regained their former consequence, and the cabinets of Vienna and Berlin, may be considered the *principia rerum* of the continent. Russia has lately acquired a preponderance, in the general equilibrium of civilized Europe, that she never knew before. The cantons of Switzerland enjoy their republican spirit. Italy is emancipated from the chains of military despotism. The popish territories and the kingdom of Naples have resumed their original dynasties. In respect to the peninsula, Spain is immersed in the miserable vortex of superstition and popish hierarchy, attended by all the horrors of the Inquisition; and that which was established by Ferdinand and Isabella, in an age of Gothic ignorance, is enforced by Ferdinand VII. in an enlightened century. Portugal enjoys a regency of her own, and its former court seems permanently fixed at the Brazils. Thus the civilized world enjoys a universal peace, though each particular state has still its own domestic troubles to encounter. Marshal Ney, prince of the Moskwa and duke of Elchingen, shot at Paris, for facilitating with the troops under his command, the return of Buonaparte to France, Dec. 7. Count Lavalette, who had been condemned to death for joining Buonaparte, escapes from prison, disguised in his wife's clothes, and with the assistance of sir Robert Wilson, and some other Englishmen, quits France, 21.

After Christ.

The Holy League entered into between Russia, Austria, and Prussia, Dec.

1816, Dreadful persecution of the protestants at Nismes, in France. Jan. The income tax abolished by parliament, March 20. The princess Charlotte of Wales, daughter of the Prince Regent, married to Leopold George Christian Frederick, prince of Saxe Coburg Saalfeld, at Carlton-house, May 2. Serious riots and disturbances in Norfolk and Suffolk, the isle of Ely, and other places, owing to distress from want of employment, May. The right hon. Richard Brinsley Sheridan, the celebrated orator and dramatist, died, aged 65, July 7. The princess Mary married to the duke of Gloucester, 22. Algiers bombarded, and nearly destroyed, by a British fleet, under admiral lord Exmouth, assisted by a squadron from the kingdom of the Netherlands, and the Dey compelled to release all Christian slaves, and to relinquish the traffic in them for ever, Aug. 27. Horrible conspiracy among certain police officers detected, for the purpose of swearing away the lives of innocent persons to procure the reward, called blood-money, on their conviction, Sept. Alderman Wood elected a second time lord mayor of London, Oct. 8. Dreadful riots in Wales, Oct. Meeting in Spa-fields, for the professed object of petitioning the Prince Regent on the distresses of the times, but really for the purpose of enabling a set of conspirators to produce riot and rebellion among the lower classes, Nov. 15. A second meeting in Spa-fields, which was productive of riot, the mob breaking open several gun-smiths' shops and robbing them of arms. During these riots, Mr. Platt was shot by Watson the younger, one of the conspirators, for whose apprehension a reward of 500*l.* was offered, but he escaped in disguise to America, Dec. 2.

1817, An attack made on the Prince Regent, by pelting him as he passed in his carriage from the house of lords, whether he had been to prorogue the parliament, Jan. 28. New silver coinage of crown pieces, half crowns, shillings, and sixpences, issued, Feb. John Cashman executed for breaking open the gun-smiths' shops during the riots of the 2d Dec. 1816, Mar. 12. Habeas-corpus act suspended on account of the rebellious disposition manifested throughout the manufacturing districts, in consequence of the want of employment, June 17. Waterloo-bridge first opened to the public, 18. Watson, and the other instigators of the riots in London, growing out of the Spa-fields' meetings, charged with high treason, but acquitted, after a trial which lasted seven days, June. Her royal highness the princess Charlotte of Wales and of Saxe-Coburg, expired in giving birth to a still-born male child, 5th Nov.; buried at Windsor, 19th; a general mourning, both at home and abroad, Nov.

1818, Sir Richard Croft, accoucheur to the late princess Charlotte of Wales and of Saxe Coburg, shot himself in a fit of melancholy, Feb. 15. A definitive treaty of peace concluded with Holkar and Scindia by the Marquis of Hastings, March. Ministers procure an act of indemnity for the proceedings under the habeas-corpus suspension act, March. Two expeditions sailed for the purpose of making discoveries in the north polar regions, and ascertaining the existence of a north-west passage into the pacific ocean, but they returned in the latter end of the year, having succeeded in very little more than correcting the geography of Baffin's Bay, April. A general election, June. Her Majesty the Queen died, Nov. 9th; buried at Windsor, 19th; a general mourning, Nov.

After Christ.

1819, Dr. John Wolcot, who wrote under the name of Peter Pindar died, aged 81, Jan. 14. Charles IV. the deposed king of Spain, died at Rome, 20. The infliction of torture abolished by the government of Hanover. In consequence of the death of Queen Charlotte, and the continued illness of George the III., an act of parliament was passed, appointing the Duke of York, guardian of the king's person, with a salary of 10,000*l.* a year, Feb. 25. In France the government strengthened its hands, by appointing 54 new peers, and restoring 20 to their dignities. Sir Manasseh Lopez found guilty of bribery at the Grampound election, March 18. Trial by battle abolished, March 22. An act for the gradual resumption of cash payments, passed, May 1. Kotzebue the author, murdered by the student Sandt, 3. The City of Parga ceded to Ali Pasha, the inhabitants collected the remains of their ancestors, and having formed a funeral pile, remained until they were consumed, after which they embarked in silence, for the Ionian Islands, June. A great persecution of the Jews, took place throughout Germany. Professor Playfair, the mathematician died, July 20. Outragious conduct of a large gang of thieves, at West End fair, near Hampstead, 28. James Watt died, Aug. 25. A great public meeting at Manchester, dispersed by the yeomanry, many of the people were killed or wounded in the fray, and Henry Hunt their chairman was conveyed to prison, 16. Marshal Blucher died, aged 77, Sep. 12. Richard Carlisle found guilty of publishing "Paine's age of reason," sentenced to pay a fine of 1000*l.* and to be imprisoned two years, Oct. 12. The constitution of Hanover reformed, Dec. 28.

1820, Edward Duke of Kent died, aged, 53, leaving an only child the Princess Victoria, our present Queen, Jan. 23. George the III. died at the age of 81, after a reign of 60 years, 29. The queen's name omitted in the liturgy, Feb. 12. At 11 o'clock at night, the Duké de Berri, grandson of Louis, XVIII. was assassinated, as he was entering the doors of the Opera House, after handing the Duchess to her carriage, a man named Louvel was his assassin, Feb. 13. George the III. was buried with great pomp, in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, 16. The Cato Street conspiracy, the object of which was to assassinate the king's ministers, discovered by the aid of Edwards, a pretended accomplice, 27. A revolution in Spain, Ferdinand the VII., accepts the constitution of 1812, March 9. West the painter died, 11. The British Parliament dissolved, 13. Sir Francis Burdett found guilty of a seditious libel, 23. Disturbances in Glasgow, April 5. The first Parliament of the reign of George the IV., 21. Five of the leaders of the Cato Street conspiracy, were executed at the Old Bailey, May 1. The Bristish ministry promise to to publish annually the application of the money received as "Droits of the Admiralty," 5. Sir Joseph Banks died, aged 77, 19. Queen Caroline lands at Dover, June 6. A dreadful famine in the South of Ireland, 500,000*l.* advanced by Government for the sufferers, 250,000*l.* subscribed by the public for the same purpose, 16. Mr. Brougham delivered his celebrated speech on the education of the poorer classes, 28. Sir Samuel Romilly introduced several bills to amend the penal code. Henry Grattan died, aged 74. Christophe king of Hayti destroyed himself, and the whole of the island of St. Domingo, became a republic under president Boyer, Oct. 8. The bill of pains and penalties against Queen Caroline was brought up, in the House of Lords, to be read a third time, when there appeared a majority of 9 in favour of the third reading, on this further proceedings were dropped, Nov. 10. During this year the troubles in the north of England and Scotland, and even in the metropolis, required all the energy of government for their suppression and many very severe acts of parliament were framed for the purpose. The Jesuits were in this year expelled from Russia by the Emperor Alexander.

1821, The Austrian army invade the kingdom of Naples, Feb. 15. The revolution in Brazil, the king proclaimed the constitution, 26. Destruction of the last remnant of the Mamelukes. The Greek revolution began, March 25. Great disturbances

After Christ.

at Lyons in France, 26. The Greek Patriarch at Constantinople put to death, April 23. Napoleon Buonaparte died at St. Helena, May 5. First session of the Portuguese Cortes 6. The borough of Grampound disfranchised, 30. John the VI. king of Portugal, returned from Brazil, and landed at Lisbon, he took an oath of fidelity to the constitution, July 4. George the IV. crowned at Westminster, July 19. Queen Caroline asserted her right to participate in the ceremony, but on presenting herself at the doors of Westminster Abbey, on the day of the coronation, she is refused admission, as queen. Queen Caroline died at Brandenburg house, aged 53, Aug. 7. The funeral of the queen took place, the procession was intended to pass along the outskirts of the town, so as to avoid the more crowded streets, but the opposition of the crowd was so violent as to oblige it to alter its course, two men were shot by the soldiers during the scuffle; her remains were embarked at Harwich, to be conveyed to Brunswick, the place of her nativity, 14. Dr. Vicessimus Knox died, aged 69, Sep. 6. Sir John Rennie the engineer died, aged 63, Oct. 4. Riot in the Dublin theatre, Dec. 23. During this year George the fourth visited Ireland, and also his Hanoverian dominions.

1822, The Greeks declared their independence, Jan. 1. Lord Sidmouth resigned, and Mr. Peel was appointed secretary of state. Great disturbances in Ireland. Trade suspended at Canton, on account of an affray, between the crew of the Topaz frigate, and some of the natives, re-established on the 20th, of February. Ali Pasha decapitated, Feb. 5. The Habeas Corpus act suspended in Ireland. Dr. Clarke the traveller died, aged 53, March 9. The law which enjoined the interment of suicides at the junction of four cross roads repealed, July 8. Percy Bysshe Shelley the poet, drowned, aged 30, Aug. 8. Lord Londonderry committed suicide, aged 53, 12. Brazil declared independant, and D. Pedro the Prince Regent crowned Emperor, Oct. 12. Antonio Canova the sculptor died, aged 65, 13. During this year the insurrection in Ireland became more serious, and many encounters took place between the soldiers and the insurgents, particularly in Kerry, Tipperary, Limerick and Kilkenny.

1823, J. G. Angerstein whose collection of paintings were purchased by government, as a nucleus for the National Gallery died, aged 88, Jan. 22. Dr. Jenner who introduced the cowpock, died at Berkley, 26. John Phillip Kemble the actor died, aged 66, Feb. 26. Olive Serres petitioned the House of Commons to examine her claims, to be considered a daughter of the Duke of Cumberland, brother to George III.; many people were deceived by her pretentions, but their fallacy was clearly established by Mr. Peel, Mar. 3. The French army crossed the Bidassoa, and entered Spain, April 7; they reached Madrid, May 23. Nollekens the sculptor died, aged 86, 23. Robert Bloomfield the poet died, Aug. 19. Dreadful murder of the Franks family at Fermay in Ireland, Sep. 9. Ferdinand VII. abolished all the acts passed by the Spanish Cortes since March 7, 1820, Oct. 1. Dr. E. Cartwright, inventor of the power loom died, aged 80, 30. Thomas Lord Erskine died, aged 73, Nov. 17. Giovanni Belzoni, well known for his researches in Egypt, died at Benin during his endeavours to reach Timbuctoo, Dec. 3.

1824, Trial of Hunt and Thurtell for the murder of Mr. Weare, Jan. 5. Numerous joint stock companies were established on account of the great abundance of capital. An act to regulate English weights and measures passed. War declared against Birmah, March 5. By a treasury minute, it is agreed to purchase the Angerstein collection of pictures as the foundation of a National Gallery, 23. Lord Byron died, April 19, aged 36. Rebellion in Portugal against the king's authority headed by D. Miguel and the queen. Capture of Rangoon in Birmah, and defeat of the Birmese, May 11. John the VI. of Portugal issues a decree, restoring the ancient constitution, June 4. The Ashantees in considerable force attack Cape Coast Castle, but are driven back with great loss, July 11. The laws against the combination of workmen and the emigration of artisans, repealed. A naval engagement between the Greek and Turkish fleets took place

After Christ.

in which the Turks were defeated with great loss of life Aug. 16. Louis the XVIII. of France died, aged 69, Sep. 16. The first stone of the London Mechanics Institution, laid by Dr. Birkbeck, Dec. 2.

1825, The first stone of the Thames Tunnel, laid Mar. 2. The recognition by Great Britain of the independence of the South American states of Mexico, Columbia and Buenos Ayres, notified to the Spanish Ambassador, March 25. Extensive innundations in the Netherlands, at the beginning of this year. Mrs. Barbauld, (Anna Letitia Aikin) died. Dr. Samuel Parr died, aged 78. Fuseli the painter died, aged 84, April 16. A treaty of peace entered into between the Haytians and Charles the X. of France, this singular document, more resembled a decree of the French King, declaring the ports of St. Domingo open to the ships of all nations, than a treaty between two independent powers, 17. Dr. Rees, the editor of the Cyclopædia died, aged 82, June 9. The first stone of new London Bridge, laid 15. Alexander Emperor of Russia, died at Taganrog, aged 48, and was succeeded by his younger brother Nicholas, the elder, Constantine, having previously renounced his right to the throne, Dec. 1. The Birmans defeated in three separate actions, on the 1, 2 and 3. A great panic in the money market, no less than 73 principal banking houses, either failed or compounded with their creditors, 5. During this year the Catholic association, became a formidable instrument in the hands of its leaders, an act was passed declaring it illegal, but a new association sprung up. An insurrection broke out in Spain, in favour of the infant Don Carlos. Brazil became independant of Portugal. Greece claimed the protection of England, and the feudal tenure was abolished in the Ionian islands.

1826, Peace concluded with Birmah, Feb. 24. John the VI. of Portugal died. Mar. 10. An act to restrain the issue of small notes passes, and another to regulate joint stock banks. Reginald Heber Bishop of Calcutta died, aged 43, April 3. Missolonghi taken by the Turks, the male population were exterminated, and nearly 4000 women and children carried into captivity, 22. D. Pedro IV. of Portugal promulgates a new charter, and abdicates in favour of his daughter Donna Maria, May 2. The Bank of England enabled to establish, "Branch Banks," 26. Foreign corn admitted for a limited period at reduced duty, 31. Mr. Buckingham petitions parliament for redress against the East India Company. Parliament dissolved, June 2. Carl von Weber the composer died, aged 40, June 5. An insurrection of the Janissaries at Constantinople suppressed on the 13 and 14, and the order abolished on the 16 Bolivar chosen president of Peru for life, Aug. 16. Russia defeats the Persians in three distinct battles with great loss, the last battle being on the, Oct. 15. Talma the French actor died, aged 60, 19. Flaxman the sculptor died, aged 71, Dec. 8. An expedition sent to Portugal to protect it against the threatening armaments of Spain, the troops leave England 17. The Province of Texas revolts from Mexico, 26.

1827, Duke of York died, aged 64, Jan. 5. Beethoven the musical composer died, Mar. 26. Canning appointed first lord of the treasury, April 11. The National guard of Paris disbanded, 29. Captain Clapperton died at Saccatoo, aged 39. 13. The Duke of Clarence appointed Lord High Admiral, 17. The Greek army before Athens completely routed, May 6. The use of Spring Guns declared illegal, 28. The Duke of Wellington appointed Commander-in-chief after the death of the Duke of York. William Sheen tried and acquitted for the murder of his child, June 1. D. Miguel appointed Regent of Portugal July 3. A treaty for the pacification of Greece entered into between England, France and Russia. George Canning died, Aug. 8, aged 58. The Turkish fleet defeated at Navarino by the combined fleets of England, Russia and France, Oct. 20. During this year great improvements were introduced into the criminal law by Mr. Peel. In Spain the Carlists succeeded in maintaining their ground in Catalonia, and the Russians prosecuted the war against the Persians.

1828, Irruption of water into the Thames Tunnel, 6 lives lost. Jan. 12. A new ministry is formed, with the Duke of Wel-

After Chirst.

lington at its head, 25. D. Miguel embarks at Falmouth, to proceed to Portugal, Feb. 9. Lord Hill appointed Commander-in-chief on the resignation of the Duke of Wellington, 15. A dreadful storm off the coast of Spain, from 160 to 180 ships were destroyed at Gibraltar, 19. Fall of the new Brunswick theatre, 28. The British troops leave Portugal, March 29. War declared by Russia against Turkey, April 26. The test and corporation acts repealed, May 9. King's College London founded, June 11. Daniel O'Connel returned to Parliament for the county of Clare, a petition against his return was immediately presented to the House of Commons; but the session was so far advanced, that no decision could be pronounced upon it before Parliament was prorogued, July 5. The Catholic association had been re-established on its original footing, and the return of O'Connel added greatly to its hopes of success, in the object it had in view, 7. D. Miguel assumes the title of King of Portugal, and the foreign ministers withold all communication with his government, 7. Trial of Corder for the murder of Maria Martin, 7. The London University opened, Oct. 1. Donna Maria of Portugal, on her return from the Brazils to Europe, seeks shelter in England from the machinations of D. Miguel, Sep. 24. Trial and conviction of Hunton for forgery, Oct. 28.

1829, Don Miguel, to maintain his position in Portugal, acts in the most despotic manner, adds to the sentences of convicted prisoners, and even sentences those who have been acquitted, to banishment for a term of years, Jan. 7. Jonathan Martin sets fire to York Minster, Feb. 2. Catholic relief bill passed, Mar. 21. Duel between the Duke of Wellington and the Earl of Winchelsea, 21. Disfranchisement of Irish, 40*s.* freeholders. O'Connel offers to take the oaths prescribed by the new "Catholic relief act," previous to taking his seat, but the house decide that the act only refers to Catholics, who may for the future be elected to serve in parliament, and consequently a new writ for Clare is issued, May 15. Missolonghi surrendered to the Greeks, 17. The Royal Bazaar in Oxford Street destroyed by fire, 27. The new Police act passed, June 19. One thousand houses destroyed by fire at Pera, a suburb of Constantinople, July 26. Sir Humphry Davy died, aged 50, Sep. 11. The new Post Office opened, 23. Peace concluded between Russia and Turkey. During this year both England and Ireland were in a highly disturbed state, in spite of the strenuous exertions of the government. The Porte yielding to the solicitations of the representatives of the three powers, consents to the independence of Greece and her limits are fixed.

1830, Sir Thomas Lawrence the celebrated painter died, Jan. 7, aged 70. Ferdinand the VII. of Spain issues a decree, revoking the Salic law, 25. The English Opera house destroyed by fire, Feb. 16. The Four per. cent stock, converted in Three and a half per. cent, March 24. An eruption of Mount Etna, eight villages destroyed, May 16. George IV. of England died, aged 68, June 26. Algiers falls into the power of the French who take possession of it, and allow the Dey to retire to Italy, July 5. The new beer act passed, 25. The revolution in Paris, 28, 29, 30, the citizens apply to the Duke of Orleans; Charles the X. abdicates in favour of the Duke of Bordeaux, son of the Duke de Berri, Aug. 2. The Duke of Orleans accepts the crown, and commences his reign as Louis Phillippe, 9. The Belgic revolution commences at Brussels, 25. The reigning Duke of Brunswick disgusts his subjects by his eccentric behaviour, and is obliged to quit his country, seeking refuge in England, Sep. 8. William Huskisson loses his life by accident on the Manchester railway, aged 60, 15. The independence of Belgium asserted, Oct. 4. Mr. St. John Long found guilty of manslaughter, 30. Earl Grey's ministry enters into office, Nov. 22. A revolution of the Poles at Warsaw, 29. The throne of Greece is offered to Prince Leopold, but declined by him.

1831, The 1st, reform bill introduced into the House of Commons, Feb. 18. The Russians defeated by the Poles at Praga, 20 and 21, again, March 31, at Wawz. Pedro the 1st, of Brazil, vacates the throne in favour of his son and embarks for Europe, April 7. Abernethy the surgeon died,

After Christ.

aged 67, 20. The king suddenly prorogues the parliament, which is afterwards dissolved, 22. Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg accepts the throne of Belgium, June 4. Mrs. Siddons died, 8. Meeting of the new parliament, 14. The 2d, reform bill introduced by Lord John Russell, 24. New London Bridge opened by King William the IV., Aug. 1. A fire at Pera 5000 houses burnt, 2. Loss of the Rothsay Castle steam boat, 180 lives lost, 17. The Russians enter Warsaw, Sept. 7. King William and Queen Adelaide crowned at Westminster, 8. Reform bill thrown out by the House of Lords, a majority of 41, Oct. 8. Great riots at Bristol, many houses burnt, 29, 30 and 31. Alarming riots at Lyons, Nov. 31. Execution of Bishop and Williams, for the murder of an Italian boy, Dec. 5. Insurrection of the Negroes in Jamaica 22.

1832, Munden the actor died, aged 74, Feb. 6. Poland constituted a Russian province, 26. Goethe died, aged 83. Mar. 22. The ministers fearful of losing the reform bill in the House of Lords, suggest the creation of new peers, the king hesitates, ministers resign, May 9, but on the 18 are reinstated in their offices. Baron Cuvier the naturalist died, aged 63, 18. The reform act for England receives the royal assent, June 7; that for Scotland, July 17; for Ireland, Aug. 7. Don Pedro appears before Oporto, July 8, effects a landing and takes possession of the town, which he fortifies, the Miguelites attack the place but are repulsed, the troops of D. Pedro suffer great privations. The Duke of Reichstadt (Napoleon's son) died, 22. Ibrahim son of the viceroy of Egypt, having overrun Syria, defeats the Turks at Beilan, between Antioch and Scanderoon, 29. Leopold King of Belgium married to a daughter of Louis Phillippe, 30. Sir Everard Home the surgeon died, aged 76, Aug. 31. Sir Walter Scott died, aged 61, Sep. 21. A deputation headed by Sir John Key the Lord Mayor, waited on Lords Grey, Althorp and Russell, and presented their lordships with gold cups, the produce of a penny subscription, to which 300,000 persons had contributed, Nov. 6. A similar cup was presented to the Lord Chancellor on Dec. 3. The French attack Antwerp 18; which on the 24 of Dec. surrenders. Ibrahim enters Carimania, and utterly defeats the Turkish army, consisting of about 43,000 men, and headed by the visier, but with a severe loss on his own side, Dec. 21. During this year France was in a very disturbed state, the Carlists attempted a rising in which the Duchess de Berri took a personal part, after many wanderings in disguise, she was betrayed by one of her followers, Deutch a German Jew, who had been converted to the Roman Catholic faith at Rome; it is worthy of remark that the large reward he obtained for betraying his mistress, was soon dissipated in the lowest excesses, and he himself reduced to the greatest state of destitution. In consequence of the Polish rebellion, the wretched inhabitants of that unhappy country were treated with the greatest cruelty by the Russians.

1833, The Spanish Cortes swear allegiance to Isabella, daughter of Ferdinand I., Jan. 20. Otho King of Greece entered his new dominions, 31. The Porte applies for assistance, to the European powers, against the viceroy of Egypt, Feb. 2. The Rev. Rowland Hill died, aged 89, April 12. Kean the celebrated tragedian died, aged 45, May 15. D. Miguel's fleet, under the command of the Duke of Terciera, defeated by Admiral Napier, July 2. Hungerford market opened, 3. William Wilberforce died, aged, 74, Aug. 24. The charter of the East India Company renewed, to continue till 1854; their exclusive trade to China to cease in 1834, 28. Negro Slavery totally abolished, and 20,000,000*l.* voted by parliament, as a compensation to the slave owners, 28. A bill to regulate the employment of children in factories, passed, 29. The charter of the Bank of England renewed, 29. A great fire at Constantinople, one fourth of the city destroyed, 30. The ship Amphitrite having on board female convicts, wrecked off Boulogne, 128 lives were lost, 31. Hannah More died, aged, 89, Sep. 7. Ferdinand of Spain died, aged 49, 29. An insurrection breaks out in the north of Spain, in favour of Don Carlos, Oct.

1834, Richard Lander the African traveller, killed at Fernando Po, aged 30, Feb. 6. Dreadful riots at Lyons from April 5

After Christ.

to 15, two thousand of the troops were killed, and from six to eight thousand of the populace. Six agricultural labourers sentenced to seven years transportation for administering unlawful oaths, 17. The quadruple treaty between England, France, Spain and Portugal, to guarantee the crowns of the two latter countries signed at London, April 22. O'Connell's motion for a committee to enquire into the act of union, between England and Ireland, April 22. Thomas Stothard the painter died, aged 79, 27. Monastic institutions abolished in Portugal, May 28. Don Miguel expelled from Portugal, June 2. Don Carlos arrives in England, June 18; leaves on the 1st, of July, and enters Spain on the 9. Disturbances, and massacre of the priests at Madrid, July 17. An act to establish a central criminal court at London, passed, 25. The new poor law bill passed, Aug. 14. Steinber a native of Germany residing in London, destroyed a woman with whom he cohabited, and her four children, and subsequently himself, Sep. 9. Don Pedro Regent of Portugal died, 24. Both Houses of Parliament destroyed by fire, Oct. 16. Resignation of Lord Melbourne's ministry, Nov. 14. Tithe riots in Ireland, loss of life at Rathcormic, Nov. 18. William Frederic Duke of Gloucester died, aged 58, Nov. 30. Sir Robert Peel appointed first lord of the treasury, and chancellor of the exchequer, Dec. 9. During this year Ireland occupied much of the attention of the government, the repeal of the union was agitated, tithes and the state of the Irish church establishment seriously considered.

1835, Francis the second, Emperor of Austria died, aged 67, March 2. At Monmouth an innkeeper was indicted and fined 20*s.* for refusing admission to a traveller at night, April 2. Sir Robert Peel's ministry resigns, 8. Lord Melbourne's ministry re-established, 18. At an annual meeting of the British and Foreign bible society, the amount of subscriptions during the preceding year was declared to be 107,926*l.* Felicia Hemans the poetess died, May 16. A British auxilliary legion of volunteers proceeded to Spain to assist Christina, under the command of Colonel De Lacy Evans, June 9. William Cobbet died, aged 73, 18. The celebrated Charles Matthews the comedian died, aged 66, 27. The life of Louis Phillippe attempted by Fieschi, by means of the infernal machine. Marshall Mortier killed, July 28. An act to remodel the English corporations, passed, Sep. 9. The centenary of the reformation celebrated in many of the churches, the first English bible having been finished on the 4th, of Oct. 1535. James Hogg the "Ettrick shepherd" died, aged 63, Nov. 22. Three thousand houses burnt at Canton, 22. During this year the French continue their encroachments at Algiers. At the Cape of Good Hope the Caffres prove troublesome neighbours to the settlers.

1836, Died at Rome Maria Lœtitia Buonaparte, mother of Napoleon, aged 80, Feb. 2. Orange lodges dissolved, 25. The life of Louis Phillippe again attempted by a man named Alibaud, June 25. The tithes commutation act for England passed, Aug. 13. Stamp duty on newspapers reduced to 1*d.* Christina Queen Regent of Spain, forced to proclaim the constitution of 1812. An act for the registration of marriages, births and deaths, passed, Aug. 17. An act passed allowing prisoners tried for felony to employ council, Aug. 20. An insurrection at Lisbon, and the constitution of 1822 accepted by the Queen of Portugal, Sep. 9, 10. Charles X. ex-king of France, died, aged 79, Nov. 6. A large balloon left Vauxhall Gardens and after 18 hours descended at Wielburg, in the Duchy of Nassau, 7. Prince Polignac who had been condemned to perpetual imprisonment, released and sent out of France, 23. The city of Bilboa relieved by Espartero, Dec. 24. During this year the independent town of Cracow, the last remnant of Polish independence, had its territory violated by Austria, Russia and Prussia. In Canada political disputes ran high, and the civil list was refused by the Assembly. In Spain the Carlist war still raged, and great excesses were committed on both sides; Texas revolts against Mexico.

1837, Sir John Soane the architect died, leaving his museum in Lincoln's Inn Fields to the public, Jan. 20. An action brought by Stockdale against Hansard the printer, for a libel contained

After Christ.

in a parliamentary report, Feb. 7. Gustavus Adolphus ex-king of Sweden died, aged 58. Mrs. Fitzherbert died, aged 80, Mar. 28. Trial and condemnation of James Greenacre and Sarah Gale, for the murder of Hannah Brown, Greenacre was executed and Gale transported for life, April 10. Death of William IV., and accession of Queen Victoria. Ernest Duke of Cumberland succeeds to the crown of Hanover, May 20. The new will act passed, July 3. The King of Hanover by proclamation abolishes the constitution of his kingdom, 5. Mr. Cocking killed in an attempt to descend in a parachute detatched from a balloon, 24. The City of London give a grand entertainment, in consequence of the queen's first visit to the city, 9. The American steam boat "Caroline" engaged in conveying military stores from the United States to the rebels in Canada, attacked and burnt during the night near the falls of Niagara, Dec. 24. Several acts were passed in the course of the sessions abolishing the punishment of death in many cases.

1838, An insurrection in Canada, the town of Toronto attacked, Jan. 5. The Royal Exchange burnt, 11. Lord Eldon died, aged 87, 13. Prince Talleyrand died, aged 84, May 17. A riot at Boughton near Canterbury instigated by a lunatic named Thom, who assumed the name of Sir William Courtenay, several lives lost, 31. The Great Western steam ship, crosses the Atlantic by the aid of steam alone, and reaches New York in 15 days, on June 17. Queen Victoria crowned, 28. Hostilities commence between France and Mexico, July 12. The Irish poor law act passed, 31. An act passed to abolish composition for tithes in Ireland, and substitute a rent charge, Aug. 15. An act passed to abolish imprisonment for debt by mesne process, 16. The Forfarshire steamer from Hull to Dundee wrecked off the outer Fern Lighthouse, several passengers saved by the exertions of the lighthouse keeper, J. Darling and his daughter Grace, Sep. 5. The British troops enter Affghanistan, Nov. The Greenwich railway opened throughout its entire length, Dec. 26.

1839, The Academy at Paris report on M. Daguerre's invention, by which the pictures of the Camera Obscura are rendered permanent, Jan. 7. The Chinese Government arrest Captain Elliot the British plenipotentiary, April 15. Treaty between Belgium and Holland signed, April 19. Lord Melbourne resigns, May 6. Sir Robert Peel appointed on the 8th, but the queen refusing to dismiss her ladies, Lord Melbourne is restored to power on the 10th. Riots in Paris, many lives lost, May 11. Caroline Murat, sister of Napoleon and ex-queen of Naples died, May 18. Opening of the Croydon and London railway, June 1. Ibrahim Pasha defeats the Turkish troops, and takes 10,000 prisoners, 25. Sultan Mahmood died, aged 54, 27. The Turkish fleet, deserts to the Egyptians, July 14. Riots at Birmingham, 15. The Citadel of Ghuznee taken by the British, 20. Defeat of Dost Mahommed and capture of Ghuznee, 23. Opening of the Paris and Versailles railroad, Aug. 2. The English enter Cabul, 7. The postage is reduced to a uniform rate of 4*d*, 17. The troops of D. Carlos under Maroto desert his cause, 25. D. Carlos re-enters France, Sep. 14. Chartist riots at Newport, Nov. 4. The postage reduced to a uniform rate of 1*d*, Dec. 5.

1840, The Emperor of China prohibits all commerce with the British, Jan. 2. Queen Victoria married to Albert Prince of Saxe Gotha, Feb. 10. Frederic William of Prussia died, aged 70, June 7. The mountaineers of Lebanon, rise against Ibrahim Pacha, June 7. Oxford fires at the queen, June 10. Louis Napoleon lands at Boulogne, and is made prisoner, Aug. 6. The Irish municipal bill, passed, Aug. 10. Fire in Plymouth Dock Yard, it destroyed a 74 gun ship, a 28 gun frigate &c., Sep. 27. A fire in Sheerness Dock Yard, Oct. 9. Ibrahim Pasha defeated both on land and at sea, by Admiral Stopford and Commodore Napier, Oct. 10.

After Christ.

Abdication of Queen Christina Regent of Spain, Oct. 12. Lord Holland died, aged 67, Oct. 22. Dost Mahommed defeated by General Sale, Nov. 2. The Princess Victoria born, Nov. 21.

1841, The Bogue forts near Canton taken, Jan. 7. Alexander Mc Leod arrested in the state of New York, for the destruction of the Caroline steamer. The Turkish fleet restored by the Pasha of Egypt, Jan. 11. Hatfield, who shot at George III. died in Bethelem, aged 69, Jan. 23. An act of the French chambers passes, to fortify Paris. Jan. 27. Dr. Olinthus Gregory died, aged 67, Feb. 2. The Princess Royal christened, Victoria, Adelaide, Mary, Louisa, Feb. 10. Sir Astley Cooper died, aged 70, Feb. 12. Settlement of the affairs of Syria, Feb. Loss of the President steamer, suspected, April. Espartero declared Regent of Spain, May 9. Canton in the power of the British, 26. Sir David Wilkie died, aged 56, June 1. Parliament dissolved, 2. Astley's Amphitheatre burnt, 8. The two Canadas united 15. First attempt to raise the wreck of the Royal George, 21. The great will case of Wood the Gloucester banker, decided by the Privy council, Aug. 16. Theodore Hook died, aged 53, 24. The new parliament assembles, 24. The Melbourne ministry resign, 30, and are replaced by the Peel administration. Thomas Dibdin died, aged 70, Sep. 16. Lord Sydenham died, 19. Failure of the expedition to explore the Niger, the ships return to Fernando Po, Oct. 1. Parliament prorogued, 7. A daring attempt to seize the young Queen of Spain at Madrid, 7. Attempt to assassinate the French Princes, by Quenisset, 13. Dreadful fire at the Tower of London, 28. The Prince of Wales born, Nov. 9. Sir Francis Chantrey died, aged 60, 25. Dr. Birkbeck died, aged 66, Dec. 1. Don Francia dictator of Paraguay, died towards the end of this year. Beaumont Smith pleads guilty to the forgery of exchequer bills, 4. Sir W. Macnaughten the British Envoy, assassinated at Cabul, 25.

1842, The disastrous retreat from Cabul commenced, during which nearly the whole of the British forces were destroyed by the sword of the enemy, or the inclemency of the weather, Jan. 6. The first stone of the new Royal Exchange laid by Prince Albert, 17. The Prince of Wales christened by the names, Albert, Edward, the King of Prussia stood sponsor, 25. General Sale repulses the Affghans before Jellallabad, and is joined by the troops under General Pollock, April 5. A dreadful fire occurs at Hamburgh, more than 2000 houses were burnt, and one fifth of the inhabitants deprived of shelter, May 5. A dreadful earthquake at Cape Haytien in St. Domingo, between four and five thousand people lost their lives in the calamity, 7. A young man named Francis fires at the queen, he is tried and found guilty of high treason, but sentence of death is commuted to that of transportion for life, 30. Light gold is declared not current coin, and great confusion arises in the metropolis in consequence, June 7. The British fleet enters the Yang-tze-kiang, the largest of the Chinese rivers, and takes several stongly fortified places, 16. An act imposing a tax on income is passed, 22. A youth named Bean presents a pistol at the queen, he is tried and found guilty of a misdemeanour, July 3. The Duke of Orleans, the eldest son of the King of France, thrown out of his carriage and killed, aged 32, 13. The Thames Tunnel completed, and 500 persons pass through, Aug. 1. An act to amend the laws, respecting the importation of corn, passed, 10. An act to prevent the employment of girls or women in coal mines, passed, 10. A new bankruptcy act passed, 12. The Queen and Prince Albert visited Scotland, they left Woolwich on 29, and returned on the 17 of September. A dreadful fire at Liverpool, by which the insurance offices lost upwards of 350,000*l*. which was paid to the insurers within a month after the occurrence.

OF THE

CONSTITUTION, GOVERNMENT, AND TRADE,

OF

ENGLAND.

ONE of the most useful branches of knowledge, and of which no BRITON should be ignorant, is that of the constitution of his native country. This is absolutely necessary in a nation where all are politicians, and where all are governed only by those laws which they, or their fathers, either personally, or by their representatives, were instrumental in forming.

The government of England was founded on principles of liberty; its constitution is the work of a brave and wise people, who, considering that all power was derived from them, and was to be subservient to their happiness, committed it into the hands of the three states, who were to be a mutual support, and a mutual check to each other, and yet so ordered, that the interest of each is best promoted, by each confining itself within its proper bounds.

The king, who is here invested with the highest prerogative, has all the honours, and all the splendour of majesty, and is only limited where power might become tyranny, and where he might be capable of injuring either himself or his people. By this means, we reap all the advantages, without any of the evils, of a monarchical government. "A king (says a noble author) has a divine right to govern well. A divine right to govern ill, is an absurdity; and to assert it is blasphemy." The king of England has the power of doing good in its fullest extent. This is the only power that can give him true dignity and distinguished honour; for it is not the least diminution to his glory, that he is confined from doing what would tarnish his reputation, and render him infamous to posterity; on the contrary, this is a circumstance that renders him truly great, and raises him above all the tyrants of the earth; "Our king (says a modern patriot) in the trust and dignity of his office, transcends all other kings and emperors on the globe, as far as we excel all other subjects in liberty, so that he may not unjustly be called a KING of KINGS, whilst most of the mighty monarchs of other nations are no more than the masters of some herds of slaves." The King of England receives all his honour, power, and authority from the laws; and therefore, at his mounting the throne, he binds himself by a solemn oath to make them the rule of his conduct, and before he receives one oath of allegiance, is obliged to swear to observe the great charter of the English liberties, and thus, at his coronation, renews the original compact between the king and his subjects. He then becomes the head of the state, the supreme earthly governor, and is himself subject to none but God and the laws, to which he is as much bound to pay obedience as the meanest subject. Though he has not the power of making laws, yet no law can be enacted without his consent; and though the execution of them is always intrusted to his care, he cannot seize the property of the most inconsiderable man in his dominions, except it be forfeited by law. On the contrary, the subject may, without the least danger, sue his sovereign, or those who act in his name, or under his authority; he may do this in open court, where the king may be cast, and be obliged to pay damages to his subject. He cannot take away the liberty of the least individual, unless he has by some illegal act forfeited his right to liberty; or except when the state is in danger, and the representatives of the people think the public safety makes it necessary that he should have the power of confining persons, and seizing their papers on a suspicion of guilt; but this power is always given him only for a limited time. The king has a right to pardon, but neither he nor the judges, to whom he delegates his authority, can condemn a man as criminal, except he be first found guilty by twelve men who must be his peers or his equals. That the judges may not be influenced by the king, or his ministers, to misrepresent the case to the jury, they have their salaries for life, and not during the pleasure of the sovereign. Neither can the king take away, or endanger, the life of any subject without a trial, and the persons being first chargeable with a capital crime, as treason, murder, felony, or some other act injurious to society; nor can any subject be deprived of his liberty for the highest crime, till some proof of his guilt be given, upon oath, before a magistrate; all he has then a right to, is to insist upon being brought, the first opportunity to a fair trial, or to be restored to liberty on giving sufficient bail for his appearance. If a man is charged with a capital offence, he must not undergo the ignominy of being tried for his life, till the evidences of his guilt are laid before the grand jury of the town or county in which the fact is alleged to be committed, and not without twelve of them agreeing to find the bill of indictment against him. If they do this, he is to stand his trial before twelve other men, whose opinion is definitive. In all cases, by a recent law, the man (who is always supposed innocent till proved guilty) is allowed a copy of his indictment, in order to help him to make his defence. He is also furnished with the pannel, or list of the jury, who are his true and proper judges, that he may learn their characters, and discover whether they want abilities, or whether they are prejudiced

against him. He may, in open court, peremptorily object to twenty of the number*, and to as many more as he can give any reason for their not being admitted his judges, till at last twelve unexceptionable men, the neighbours of the party accused, or living near the place where the supposed fact was committed, are sworn, to give a true verdict according to the evidence produced in court. By challenging the jury, the prisoner prevents all possibility of bribery, or the influence of any superior power; by their living near the place where the fact was committed, they are supposed to be men who know the prisoner's course of life, and the credit of the evidence. These only are the judges, from whose sentence the prisoner is to expect life or death; and upon their integrity and understanding, the lives of all that are brought in danger ultimately depend, and from their judgment there lies no appeal; they are therefore to be all of one mind, and after they have fully heard the evidence, are to be confined without meat†, drink, or candle, till they are unanimous in accquiting or condemning the prisoner. Every juryman is, therefore, invested with a solemn and awful trust. If he, without evidence, submits his opinion to that of any of the other jury, or yields in complaisance to the opinion of the judge; if he neglect to examine with the utmost care; if he questions the veracity of the witnesses, who may be of an infamous character; or, after the most impartial hearing, has the least doubt upon his mind, and yet joins in condemning the person accused, he will wound his own conscience, and bring upon himself the complicated guilt of perjury and murder. The freedom of Englishmen consists in its being out of the power of the judge ‡ on the bench to injure them, for declaring a man innocent whom he wishes to be brought in guilty. Was not this the case, juries would be useless; so far from being judges themselves, they would only be the tools of another, whose province it is not to guide, but to give a sanction to their determination. Tyranny might triumph over the liberties and lives of the subject, and the judge on the bench be the minister of the prince's vengeance.

These are the glorious privileges we enjoy above any other nation upon earth. Juries have always been considered as giving the most effectual check to tyranny; for in a nation like this, where a king can do nothing against law, they are a security that he shall never make the laws, by a bad administration, the instrument of cruelty and oppression; was it not for the juries, the advice given by Father Paul in his Maxims of the Republic of Venice, might take effect in its fullest latitude. "When the offence is committed by a nobleman against a subject, (says he) let all ways be tried to justify him; and if that is not possible to be done, let him be chastised with greater noise than damage. If it be a subject that has affronted a nobleman, let him be punished with the utmost severity, that the subjects may not get too great a custom of laying their hands on the Patrician Orders." In short, were it not for juries, a corrupt nobleman might, whenever he pleased, act the tyrant, while the judge would have that power which is now denied to our kings. But by our happy constitution, which breathes nothing but liberty and equity, all imaginary indulgence is allowed to the meanest as well as the greatest. When a prisoner is brought to take his trial, he is freed from all bonds; and though the judges are supposed to be counsel for the prisoner, yet, as he may be incapable of vindicating his own cause, other counsel are allowed him; he may try the validity and legality of the indictment, and may set it aside, if it be contrary to law. Nothing is wanting to clear up the cause of innocence, and to prevent the sufferer from sinking under the power of corrupt judges, and the oppression of the great. The racks and tortures that are cruelly made use of in other parts of Europe, to make a man accuse himself, are here unknown, and none punished without conviction, but he who refuses to plead in his own defence.

But, after all this, does the king lose any part of his real dignity, by not having the power to interfere, to rob and murder at pleasure? No! his honour results from the safety of his subjects, and the god-like power of diffusing only happiness, by a strict observance of the laws, and in sometimes softening the rigour of them by mercy. The royal prerogative consists in the right of declaring war and making peace; in giving assent to such new laws as he apprehends will be for the good of his subjects, and withholding it, when he believes they will be hurtful; he is invested with the power of assembling, adjourning, proroguing, and dissolving the houses of parliament, and consequently of putting a stop to the consultations of both, when he believes they are acting inconsistent with the rights of each other, and the good of the community. He has the liberty of coining money. He is the fountain of honour; but though he gives nobility, their independence is secured by his not having it in his power to take it away. He has the right of commanding the army, and the militia is under his control. His person is sacred; and a subject, for a single act of treason, not only loses his life, but his heirs are deprived of his estate. He is allowed a privy council to assist him with their advice, and the persons of those members of which this council is composed, are also sacred. He has the supreme power in all causes, ecclesiastical as well as civil, by which the clergy are divested of all dominion over the conscience, which is wisely left to him to whom it properly belongs—to that God, who alone can search the heart; and by this means persecution is prevented, and religious liberty secured.

In every kingdom, and in every state, there are always persons distinguished by birth, riches, and honours; advantages which give them such a considerable weight in the government, that were they to be confounded with the multitude, they would have no interest in supporting liberty; for as most of the popular resolutions would be made to their prejudice, the public liberty would be their slavery. The share they are therefore allowed in the legislature, is in proportion to the interest they have in the state; or from hence it is they form a body of nobles, that has a right to put

* The party may challenge thirty-five in case of treason and twenty in case of felony, without shewing any cause, and as many more as he can assign cause against.

† Some have been fined for having fruit in their pockets when they were withdrawn to consider of their verdict, though they did not eat it. 1 *Leon. Dyer.* 137.

‡ "Some jurymen (says Mr. *Clare*, in his *English Liberties*) may be apt to say, that if we do not find as the judge directs, we may come into trouble, the judge may fine us, &c. I answer, no judge dares offer any such thing; you are the proper judges of the matters before you, and your souls are at stake; you ought to act freely, and are not bound though the court demand it, to give the reason why you bring it in thus or thus; for you of the grand jury are sworn to the contrary, *viz.*, to keep secret your fellows' counsel and your own; and you of the petty jury are no way obliged to declare your motives, for it may not be convenient. In queen Elizabeth's days a man was arraigned for murder before justice Anderson; the evidence was so strong, that eleven of the twelve were presently for finding him guilty; the twelfth man refused, and kept them so long that they were ready to starve, and at last made them comply with him, and bring in the prisoner not guilty. The judge who had several times admonished him to join with his fellows, being surprised, sent for him, and discoursed with him privately; to whom, upon a promise of indemnity, he at last owned, that he himself was the man that did the murder, and the prisoner was innocent, and that he was resolved not to add perjury and a second murder to the first."

a stop to the enterprises of the people, to counterbalance the right which the people enjoy, of putting a stop to their encroachments.

The legislative power is committed to these two bodies, to that of the nobles, and that of the representatives of the people, each of which have separate views and interests. But here there is this essential difference; for while individuals, who compose the house of commons, enjoy their power but for a limited time, and can only be restored by new powers given them by their constituents, the privileges enjoyed by the members of the house of lords, are in their own nature hereditary. And this is the more necessary, as their high prerogatives render them subject to popular envy, and consequently their privileges must, in a free state, be always in danger. The only disadvantage that can possibly arise from this is, that as their power is hereditary, they might be tempted to pursue their own interest to the prejudice of the public; and therefore to prevent this, where they might receive the greatest pecuniary advantages from being corrupt, as in the case of granting supplies, they have only the power of refusing, while the commons alone have that of enacting.

The great, we have already said, are always exposed to popular envy; and therefore, were they to be judged by the people, they might be in the greatest danger from their judges; they would then want the privilege of being tried by their peers, a privilege enjoyed by the meanest subject. They are therefore not to be tried by the ordinary courts of judicature, but by that part of the legislature of which each is a member. As all human compositions must be defective, and the best laws in some instances too severe; and as the national judges are mere passive beings, incapable of moderating either the force or rigour of the laws, this part of the legislature is here, as well as in the former case, a necessary tribunal, to whom it belongs to moderate the law. In their decisions, they give not their opinions upon oath; but each laying his right hand upon his heart, gives his verdict upon the single testimony of *his honour*. Thus are the lords invested with every outward mark of dignity, and with all the privileges necessary to maintain their rank in all its splendour; and yet are so limited, that they have not the power to encroach upon the rights and liberties of the inferior subjects.

But while the privileges of the lords are preserved, and other wise purposes answered by their having a share of the legislative power, the privileges of all inferior persons are secured by every man's having, either in person or by his representative, a share in the legislature, by which means no laws can be enacted or repealed, without the consent of the representatives of the majority of the nation. Thus the liberties of the commons are as strongly secured as the royal prerogatives, or as the privileges of the lords. The commons are the guardians of the public liberty; they are the deputies sent up from all quarters to make such laws as shall best promote the interest of the whole collective body. And though they have not the power of examining the meanest subject upon oath, yet they can search into the conduct of the highest peer of the realm, and, in the name of the people, impeach the favourite or minister of the king. They can call the judges to an account of the maleadministration of their office, and bring all those to justice who make an ill use of their power. Thus the commons are the grand jury of the nation; but as it would be improper that those who are impeached in so high a court should be tried by a lower, which might be intimidated and over-awed by the power of the commons, therefore to preserve the dignity of the peers, and the security of the subject, those whom they impeach are tried by the lords, whose superior dignity sets them above all influence, and who have neither the same interest nor the same passions.

Thus our happy constitution consist of three estates, each of which has separare privileges, each is a check upon the other, and yet each is equally dependent. The first, which is the executive power, has the privilege of assembling, adjourning, proroguing, and dissolving the two legislative bodies; because these are supposed to have no will, except when they are assembled; and when they were assembled, if they had the right to prorogue themselves, they might never be prorogued; they might encroach on the executive power; they might become despotic, and even one of these might destroy the liberties of the other. But as the executive power might make an ill use of this privilege, by never assembling the legislative, it is rendered dependent on these bodies, by their holding the sinews of government in their hands, and the granting the necessary supplies only from year to year. The king, indeed, has a power to raise what forces he pleases; but the representatives of the people, who grant the supplies, can only determine what number he shall be enabled to pay.

But while the representatives of the people have thus the important charge of watching over the preservation of our liberties, our trade, and our property, what care ought every county, city, and borough to take, to choose such only as are qualified for performing this important task; for choosing such whose integrity will render them superior to the temptation of a bribe, whose wisdom is capable of managing our interests, and whose greatness of soul will make them think that they can never do too much for their country, and for their constituents. He who parts with his vote, and for a lucrative or selfish consideration, is instrumental in choosing one whom his conscience disapproves, and who is unqualified or corrupt, is a *fool* and a *madman;* is unworthy the name of a freeman, since he, as much as is in his power, sells himself and his country, and can never have the least reason to complain, if he should live to see this happy constitution overturned, and our liberty and all our privileges destroyed.

Having thus given a view of the *British Constitution*, in general, we shall now present the reader (by way of supplement to it) with a general sketch of the government and trade of England. The reader will find some few particulars respecting our courts of justice, and ecclesiastical government interspersed under different heads in various parts of this DICTIONARY. It was thought, however, that the very few repetitions it may occasion, will be amply compensated by the comprehensive but complete view this sketch will afford the young reader of the internal government of these kingdoms.

Of the Ecclesiastical Government and Courts.

The convocation formerly, at least, had the principal part of the ecclesiastical government; for this is a national synod of the clergy assembled together, to consider of the state of the church, and to call those to an account who have broached new opinions, inconsistent with the doctrines of the church of England. But in a late reign, they having been thought to proceed with too great severity against the delinquents of this kind, they have not been permitted to sit any long time since.

The convocation is a representative assembly of the clergy of the English establishment, summoned to meet at the same time with parliament. It is called by a special writ from the king addressed to the archbishops, and requiring them to summon together all the bishops, deans,

and archdeacons, with a certain number of proctors, or proxies, for the chapters and parochial clergy, in their respective provinces. In the convocation of the province of York there is only one house, that of Canterbury has two, an upper, and a lower, the former consisting of the bishops, with the archbishop as its president, and the latter of the deans, archdeacons, prebendaries, and the proctors or proxies of the inferior clergy. Each convocation has a *prolocutor*, or, speaker chosen, by themselves. The archbishop prorogues and dissolves the convocation by mandate from the king.

In the reign of Henry VI., the clergy in convocation, not only possessed but exercised, the power of making ecclesiastical cannons, which as late as the reign of Henry VIII. were declared by Parliament to be binding on the whole realm, when they related to matters within the jurisdiction of the Church. At that time they were also exempt from regular taxation, and assisted the pecuniary necessities of government by *benevolences*, collected from time to time, even after this they for a length of time exercised the right of taxing themselves in convocation but in 1667, they tacitly consented to relinquish that privilege, and to allow themselves to be included in the money bills passed by the House of Commons, their right was however still reserved by a clause in the bill, but has never since been revived; at the time they made this sacrifice, they obtained the liberty of voting as freeholders for members of Parliament a right they did not previously possess.

From the time this arrangement was made the convocation has seldom met for business. It is regularly summoned at the beginning of every new Parliament, but is never allowed to deliberate, being prorogued from time to time, and dissolved at the same time as the Parliament.

There are two archbishops in England namely, the archbishops of Canterbury, and of York, and four for Ireland, the archbishops of Armagh, Tuam, Dublin and Cashel. The archbishop of Canterbury is called the Primate of all England, and has precedence over all the nobility after the blood royal, he has the privilege of crowning the king, and hath prelates for his officers, for instance the bishop of London is his provincial dean, the bishop of Worcester his chaplain &c.

The English bishops are, by virtue of their office, Lords of Parliament, and consequently take their seats in the House of Lords, their spiritual functions are those of ordination and confirmation, they also have the power of governing their clergy, admonishing and suspending them from the performance of the services of the Church, they licence persons to serve as curates, they can compel the residence of the clergy, but by a recent act this has also been provided for without the necessity of their interference. A bishop is assisted in his duties by his archdeacon, who visits the diocese every year, the bishop himself making his visitation once in three years. The number of English bishops is 27, the Irish bishops are at present 8, of whom 3 sit in the House of Lords as representative bishops.

The COURT OF ARCHES is held in Doctor's Commons, it is the superior ecclesiastical court and takes cognizance of suits for divorce, cases of disputed wills, tithes, church-rates &c., it usually however practices as a court of appeal in cases brought from the lower ecclesiastical court, as the prerogative court of Canterbury. The judge is called the dean of arches.

The PREROGATIVE COURT has jurisdiction over all wills, it grants letters of administration and has the greater part of the business of Doctor's Commons.

The COURT OF PECULIARS takes cognizance of all matters arising in certain peculiar deaneries in London, Rochester and Winchester, which are exempt from other jurisdiction.

The DIOCESAN COURTS decide all matters of spiritual discipline and are presided over by the bishops. There are also ARCHDEACONRY COURTS at which the archdeacon sits, and the COURT OF FACULTIES for the granting of licences, dispensations &c.

Of the Parliament of Great Britain.

This august body consists of two houses, one of which is called the House of Lords, and the other the house of Commons. The HOUSE OF LORDS consists at present of 468 members, of these 391 are peers of England, 16 peers of Scotland elected by their own body, 28 Irish representative peers, 2 English archbishops, 27 bishops, 3 Irish representative bishops and one archbishop. The Lord Chancellor is chairman of the House of Lords by virtue of his office.

At the opening of a new Parliament, the House of Commons proceeds, in the first instance, to elect its own speaker, who is presented to the king in the House of Lords, when he opens the Parliament, for his approval. The HOUSE OF COMMONS as at present constituted, since the passing of the reform act, consists of 500 members for England and Wales, 53 for Scotland, and 105 for Ireland, making in all 658.

The design of parliaments is to maintain the constitution, to support the dignity of the crown, and to keep inviolable the privileges of the people. They are also to raise subsidies, to make laws, and to redress all public grievances. The power of calling a parliament, and of proroguing and dissolving the same, is entirely lodged in the sovereign.

The sitting of the parliament is appointed by the king's proclamation, with the advice of the privy council; and in choosing a new one, writs are issued by the lord chancellor to the lords, to appear at the time and place appointed. Writs are also sent to the sheriffs of every county, commanding them to summon the electors, to choose as many knights, citizens, and burgesses, in their respective counties, as are to sit in the House of Commons. The writs for Scotland are directed to the privy council, for summoning the 16 peers, and for electing the commons.

No judge, sheriff, or clergyman, can be elected; and no gentleman can be elected for a county unless he has 600*l.* a-year; nor for a city or borough, unless he has 300*l.* a-year. Formerly parliaments met at different places in the kingdom; but of late years they assemble at Westminster.

Though the number of the House of Commons is so great yet 300 are commonly reckoned a full house; and there can be no business done if there are less than forty. At the first meeting of the parliament, they always appoint standing grand committees for privileges, elections, grievances, trade, and religion.

The chief business of the parliament is to revive and abrogate old laws, and to make new ones; but whenever a new law is proposed, it must be first put in writing, and then it is called a bill; but the Commons only have the power of introducing money bills. Before any bill can pass into a law, it must be read three several times in each house, except a bill, of indemnity, which requires only once reading. The leave of the house must be obtained to bring in any bill, and the house must be acquainted with the substance of it, either by motion, or petition. After it has been read the first time, the speaker recites an abstract of the bill, and puts the question, whether it shall be read a second time or not. Bills are seldom read twice the first

day, unless upon very extraordinary occasions, and requiring the utmost expedition. Upon the second reading, if none speak against the bill, and several for it, the speaker may put the question for engrossing it.

When debates arise upon the second reading, and they are over, the house commonly calls for committing the bill to the committee of the whole house, or to a select committee. Sometimes it may happen, the bill may be recommitted before the speaker puts the question for engrossing. After a bill has been engrossed, it is to be read a third time, in order to have it passed. But when any debate happens after it is over, the speaker holds the bill in his hand and says, "As many as are of opinion that this bill should pass, say *yes*, and as many as are of the contrary opinion, say *no*." Upon which he informs the house, whether the *yeas* or *nos* have it. But when the thing is doubtful, two tellers are appointed for each side, one to number the *yeas* and the other the *nos*; however, the question is first put, which of these shall go out of the house, and this is called dividing the house. After the numbering them is over, the tellers declare to the speaker the number of *yeas* and *nos*; upon which all return to their places. If the *nos* have it, the bill is said to pass in the negative. But if it passes in the affirmative, they order it to be sent to the House of Lords for their concurrence.

When a bill is sent by the Lords to the Commons, they send none of their members, but only masters in chancery, who deliver the bill to the speaker. When there is a disagreement in the houses about a bill, a conference is demanded, which is held in the painted chamber. In voting in the House of Lords, they begin with the lowest baron, and so proceed to the highest peer; who each for himself says *content* or *not content*; and if the voices are equal, the negative carries it. After an adjournment of either house, they may resume the business they were upon, but after a prorogation they cannot, for then the session is ended. Every one knows, that after a dissolution of the old parliament, a new one must be elected, in the manner mentioned above.

Of the Courts of Justice.

The courts of Justice, sitting at Westminster, are open four times a year; that is, at Easter, Trinity, Michaelmas, and Hilary terms. There are four courts, namely, the court of chancery, queen's bench, common pleas, and the court of exchequer; not to mention that of the duchy of Lancaster, because that only takes cognizance of all the causes relating to the revenue of this duchy, which has been long annexed to the crown; the chief judge of this court is called the chancellor of the duchy.

The COURT OF CHANCERY is essentially acourt of equity, in which cases are tried which cannot be decided in a court of law. The lord chancellor, who presides over this court, is the highest judicial officer of the crown, and the first lay person of state after the blood royal. He is created neither by writ nor patent, but by the mere delivery of the great seal into his custody. In like manner the act of taking away the seal by the king determines the office. He has the appointment of all JUSTICES of the PEACE, and is patron of all crown livings under the value of twenty marks in the king's books. As the office was formerly only filled by ecclesiastics, he became keeper of the king's conscience, and he exercises a general superintendance, as guardian, over all minors, idiots and lunatics, but by a recent act of Parliament the enquiry into the state of mind of a lunatic, takes place before a less expensive tribunal than the chancery court,) cases of bankruptcy were also until within these few years heard before the lord chancellor.

The lord chancellor has twelve assistants, called masters in chancery, whose business it is to take affidavits, or depositious upon oath, concerning any matter for which an oath is required by the rules of the court; and they have an office in chancery lane. They also examine accompts depending on this court, of which they make their report in writing. Besides these, there are several masters extraordinary to take affidavits in the country.

The MASTER OF THE ROLLS is the principal of the twelve, and he has the custody of all charters, customs, commissions, deeds, and recogizances; which being made on rolls of parchment gave occasion to his name, and the repository of them is called the rolls; here all the rolls are kept since the beginning of the reign of Richard III. This is a great officer, and usually hears causes in chancery, when the chancellor himself is absent. He keeps a court at the rolls, where he hears and determines causes that come there before him. When the master of the rolls sits in the House of Lords, his place is next the lord chief justice of England, upon the second wool-sack. Besides what is said above, the court of chancery has the power of sending out commissions for charitable uses, and inquiring into all the frauds and abuses which have been committed in the disposal of all charities throughout the kingdom, and can oblige the trustees to perform their trust, according to the intent of the respective donors. By a recent act of Parliament, three *vice chancellors* have been appointed to assist the chancellor, they hear cases in the same manner as the master of the rolls, but an appeal lies to the lord chancellor, against the judgments of both their courts.

The COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH is the highest court in England, in common law, except the House of Lords in Parliament. All pleas are brought into this court between the king and the subject, such as treasons, felonies, breach of the peace, and any kind of oppression. This court has also power to examine and correct the errors of the judges and justices of England, in their judgments and proceedings; and this not only in pleas of the crown, but in those that are really personal and mixed, except only in the exchequer. There are five judges appointed to this court, the principal of whom is styled LORD CHIEF JUSTICE of England, the other four are called PUISNE JUDGES of the queen's bench; and according to an act of Parliament lately passed, all judges are to hold their places, notwithstanding the demise of the crown, but with the same restriction as formerly; that is while they do nothing to occasion the forfeiture of their places. None can be a judge in this court except a serjeant at law. All matters of fact, relating either to civil or criminal causes, are determined in the court of queen's bench by a jury.

The COURT OF COMMON PLEAS is so called, because the pleas usually here debated are between subject and subject. None but serjeants at law may plead in this court; and here all civil causes real and personal are usually tried, and real actions are pleadable in no other court. Likewise, no fines can be levied, or recoveries suffered, except in this court at Westminster, at a judge's chamber, at the assizes, or by a special commission out of chancery. There are five judges also belonging to this court, the first of whom is called lord chief justice of the common pleas, the other four are PUISNE JUDGES of the common pleas.

The COURT OF EXCHEQUER consists of two courts, one of which tries causes according to law, and the other according to equity. The court of equity is held in the exchequer chamber, before the lord treasurer, the chancellor of the

exchequer, the lord chief baron, and the three barons of the exchequer; besides a cursitor baron. But the two first sit very seldom, and the five last almost always. Here are tried all causes relating to the king's revenue, namely, such as relate to accompts disbursements, customs, and fines imposed. All judicial proceedings according to law are only before the barons; but the court of equity is held as above. The officers of the court of exchequer, are the chancellor, always one of the kings ministers, and not acting as a judge, and five judges, the first of whom is styled LORD CHIEF BARON of the exchequer and the other four PUISNE BARONS.

There are assizes and sessions held in the different counties of England, for the more easy distribution of justice; and the assizes are courts kept twice a year. The twelve judges are commissioned by the king for this purpose, and this they call going the circuit. At these assizes all civil and criminal causes may be determined; the first is called Lent assizes, soon after Hilary term; and the other, called the summer assizes, after Trinity term. There are six of these circuits, beside those in Wales, for which Principality two distinct judges are appointed; and both in England and Wales all causes are determined by a jury. The jury is chosen by the sheriff of the county, and they are only directed in points of law by the judges.

The assizes at which a general jail delivery takes place are held every six months, as we have noticed, at the capital town of each county, but the inconvenience resulting from this practise in the metropolis, which virtually extends over a part of four counties, was the cause of establishing in 1834, a central criminal court, in which cognizance is taken of all serious offences that have occurred within the City of London, the county of Middlesex, and certain districts in Kent, Surrey and Essex, and on account of the number of offenders usually before the court, the act declares that this court shall sit not less than twelve times in every year.

There are justices of the peace in every county, designed to keep the peace thereof; and such of them that the king is supposed to have greater confidence in, are called justices of the quorum; because in their dedimus there are these words, *quorum, A. B. unum esse volumus*; the meaning of which is, that no business of consequence must be transacted, unless with the concurrence of one of these; but this distinction is now nearly obsolete. Their office is to call before them, examine, and commit to prison, all thieves, murderers, vagabonds, and all disturbers of the peace, of what kind soever.

The quarter sessions are so called from the meeting of the justices every quarter of a year, at the shire or chief town in their respective counties, where they have the power of trying all criminal causes in the same manner as at the assizes, though they commonly confine themselves to facts of a lesser degree of guilt.

There is a sheriff appointed for the execution of the law in every county, except Westmoreland and Durham, who is nominated by the queen every Michaelmas term. His office is to execute the queen's mandates, and all writs directed to him out of the queen's courts. He also impannels juries to bring causes and criminals to trial, and is to take care that the sentences both in civil and criminal affairs be duly executed. He appoints an under-sheriff, stewards of courts, bailiffs of hundreds, constables, and jailers, and has many men in rich liveries, to attend upon him on horseback, at the reception of the judges, and during the assizes.

The duty of high-constable, petty-constable, head-borough, or third-borough, is to execute the warrants and orders of the justice of the peace.

Every city and corporation in England may choose its own magistrates, which may be either a mayor, or a bailiff, with aldermen, common councilmen, or capital burgesses; and these regulate all affairs which immediately belong to their respective corporations. Likewise, some cities have counties, and a power of trying all malefactors taken in their counties; but this is seldom undertaken without the assistance of one or more of the twelve judges. Some of these officers during their magistracy are justices of the peace; these are commonly the mayor and aldermen, but they cannot exercise their power out of their own liberties.

The lord-lieutenants and deputy-lieutenants had formerly a more considerable power and influence than they have at present, and they are chosen by the king himself out of the principal peers of this kingdom. Their business was to arm, array, and form companies, troops, and regiments; and the men so raised were called the militia.

The COURT LEET is a very ancient court of justice, but now fallen almost into disuse, it had formely considerable powers, which were exerted for the suppression of riots, detection of petty offenders, indicting nuisances, detecting false measures &c. The improved state of legislation, has at the present day left this relic of Saxon law few functions to perform, save that of detecting false weights and prosecuting nuisances.

A COURT BARON is incident to every manor, and is so called from the lord of the manor, who was anciently styled baron; all tenants belonging to the manor are summoned to this court; here part of them are sworn for a jury, and here the steward sits as judge. The jury is directed to inquire after the decease of copy-holders and free-holders, and to bring in their next heir, and also of the encroachments of any tenant. Likewise here they make orders, and laws among themselves, with a penalty for transgressors, payable to the lord of the manor.

SHERIFFS OR COUNTY COURTS, and COURTS OF REQUEST, or conscience, were instituted for the recovery of small debts, without incurring heavy legal expences, the county courts are bound to be held at least once in every 28 days. In most cases, courts of this description could only adjudicate on claims for less than forty shillings, but on account of their convenience and cheapness, this sum has been extended in many places by act of Parliament, to five pounds, and in some few districts any sum not exceeding ten pounds can be recovered.

The officers called bailiffs of the hundred, and other bailiffs and serjeants, are appointed by the sheriff to execute writs, to distrain goods, and to summon witnesses and others to the county sessions and assizes.

Of Trade and Navigation.

Navigation in this kingdom was formerly greatly neglected to what it is at present, notwithstanding its vast advantage; for it enables the inhabitants of the country where it flourishes to export what they have, and to import what they have not.

Our exports to RUSSIA consist of, cotton goods, cotton twist and yarn, and also woollen stuffs, coffee, cocoa, tea, dye stuffs, spices &c. and we import from that country tallow, bristles, flax, hemp, linseed, wool, oats, rye, barley &c.

To SWEDEN we send nearly the same articles of consumption as to Russia, with the addition of rum, salt and wines, we import from the same country, iron in bars, oats, rye, flour, flax, linseed, bark for tanning &c. Our trade with DENMARK and NORWAY is of nearly the same description with the addition of fir timber.

Our commercial transactions with PRUSSIA are of the same nature, but we receive in addition a considerable quantity of corn and timber.

GERMANY receives the same goods as the states of the North of Europe and in addition considerable quantities

of quicksilver, silk goods and tobacco, our imports also include wool, geneva, spelter and zaffres.

HOLLAND and BELGIUM take our coals, lead, tin wares, wool and woollen manufactures, cotton goods and cotton twist, salt, coffee, tea, spices, dye-stuffs &c. WE receive in exchange, bark for tanning, butter, cheese, geneva, flax, skins, seeds &c.

FRANCE is supplied from this country with coals, copper, tin, lead, iron, machinery, linen yarn and goods, cotton twist and wool, coffee, spices &c., but on account of the heavy duties, our trade is very irregular, we receive in return, gloves, silks, brandies, wine, madder &c.

Our trade with PORTUGAL is not very extensive, the Portuguese take a portion of the productions of our eastern possessions, tobacco, and a considerable quantity of our cotton goods, in return they furnish us with cork, figs, oranges, lemons, and wine.

SPAIN takes our cotton and linen goods, tobacco, earthenware, spices, opium &c.; and supplies us with barilla, bark for tanning, olive oil, wool, quicksilver, raisins, oranges and lemons.

We send to ITALY, coffee, spices, India goods, tobacco, cotton goods and twist, and linen manufactures; we are supplied from that country with barilla, brimstone, corn, straw hats, olive oil, madder, seeds, goat, sheep and lamb skins, and a few wines.

The LEVANT including, GREECE, the IONIAN ISLANDS, TURKEY, EGYPT &c., receives our rum, tobacco, cotton and linen goods, earthenware, hardware, dye-stuffs, &c.; we import from the same quarter currants, raisins, olive oil, figs, corn, raw silk, skins; and cotton-wool from Egypt.

We send to the Western Coast of AFRICA and the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, cotton, linen and woollen goods, earthenware, coffee, spirits, tobacco, wines &c.; our imports consist of ivory, palm-oil, staves, spices, hides and skins, cape wine, gum arabic &c.

The EAST INDIA COMPANY'S possessions take large quantities of our linen, woollen and cotton goods, hardware &c.; they supply us with silk, spices, dye-stuffs, castor oil, cochineal, cotton piece goods, ivory, rice, saltpetre &c.

Our trade with CHINA is at present in an unsettled state. The Chinese purchase a considerable quantity of our cotton goods, coarse woollen stuffs, hardware &c., and an extensive smuggling trade in opium is carried on between India and China. We receive in exchange tea, silk, silver, rhubarb. &c.

Our possessions in AUSTRALASIA consume large quantities of our manufactured goods, cotton, linen, and woollen, hardware, earthenware, soap and candles, beer, wines, spirits, coffee and tobacco, they furnish us with train oil seal oil, wool, skins &c.

The British possessions in North America take from us cotton, linen and woollen goods, silk, earthenware, salt, soap and candles, spirits, wines, tobacco, coffee, spices &c.; we receive in return, seal and other skins, and timber.

Our exports to the WEST INDIA ISLANDS consist of cotton, woollen and linen goods, earthenware, hardware, soap and candles, salt-fish, brandy, geneva, tobacco, rice &c.; our imports from the same quarter are coffee, cochineal, rum, sugar, mloasses, allspice and cotton wool.

The UNITED STATES of America consume a considerable quantity of our manufactures of all kinds, and a large amount of the productions of our eastern possessions; we receive in return cotton wool, tobacco, skins, seeds, flour, indigo, bark for tanning, castor oil and salt provisions.

The States of SOUTH AMERICA including MEXICO, GUATEMALA, COLUMBIA, BRAZIL, the states of the RIO DE LA PLATA, CHILI and PERU, import a vast amount of our manufactured goods, they also purchase from us the productions of the east, and of our colonies, as cinnamon and other spices, tobacco, wines, spirits and large quantities of quicksilver for their mining operations; in return we import cochineal, cocoa, cotton wool, indigo, sarsaparilla, peruvian bark, furs, hides, tallow, wool and hardwoods.

OFFICIAL VALUE OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS FROM AND INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND AT DIFFERENT PERIODS.

Date.	British and Irish produce, and manufactures, from Great Britain.	Foreign and Colonial merchandise, from Great Britain.	Total Exports.	Imports into Great Britain.
1799	18,556,891	8,760,196	27,317,087	25,122,203
1819	41,960,555	10,835,800	52,796,355	35,845.340
1837	84,883,276	12,384,538	97,267,814	55,733,419
1838	72,312,207	13,223,331	85,535,538	53,224,874
1839	92,107,898	12,702,660	104,810,558	59,878,905
1840	96,947,122	12,779,057	109,726,179	60,346,066

THE QUANTITIES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM FROM THE YEAR 1835 TO 1840.

Name of the article.		1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.
Coffee,	lbs.	28,398,493	34,054,837	36,412,514	39,932,279	41,003,316	70,250,766
Cotton,	lbs.	363,702,963	406,959,057	407,286,783	507,850,577	389,396,559	592,488,010
Indigo,	lbs.	4,168,395	7,710,544	6,545,837	7,004,996	5,549,125	7,283,222
Silk (raw) and waste,	lbs.	5,159,444	6,061,370	5,089,762	4,404,354	9,788,738	4,459,542
Pepper,	lbs.	3,343,277	7,724,932	5,291,993	3,682,342	9,798,059	5,927,959
Sugar,	cwts.	4,448,267	4,649,161	4,482,578	5,035,373	4,678,219	4,035,845
Tea,	lbs.	44,360,550	49,307,701	36,973,981	40,413,714	38,158,009	28,021,882
Tobacco,	lbs.	25,523,611	52,232,907	27,144,107	30,162,024	35,605,253	36,680,887
Wine,	gallons.	9,039,551	9,406,083	8,033,480	8,518,484	9,909,056	9,311,247
Lemons and Oranges,	chests.	324,438	265,864	349,880	262,107	328,016	332,163
Lac (dye,)	lbs.	528,615	663,675	1,011,674	1,093,952	1,166,848	1,254,927
Olive oil,	gallons.	606,166	2,682,016	1,721,914	2,009,110	1,793,920	2,213,436
Pimento, (Allspice)	lbs.	2,536,353	3,269,238	2,113,300	905,888	1,076,925	1,013,400

NEW AND VALUABLE PUBLICATIONS, PRINTED FOR T. KELLY, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON.

EMBELLISHED WITH ELEGANT ENGRAVINGS

The London Folio Edition of the Rev. JOHN BROWN'S SELF-INTERPRETING FAMILY BIBLE, embellished with elegant Steel Engravings; completed in 87 double Numbers, price 6d. each Number, or in 29 Parts at 3s. each, printed with a large clear type, on fine demy paper; and may be also had in Quarto.

These Editions, being correctly printed from the Original, and the Marginal Notes placed according to the Author's own arrangement, are published with the approbation and recommendation of the sons of the much-esteemed Author—the Rev. John Brown, *Whitburn Scotland*, the Rev. Ebenezer Brown, *Inverkeithing Scotland*, and also by numerous eminent divines.

BROWN'S DICTIONARY of the HOLY BIBLE; forming a complete Compendium of Scripture History, Chronology, and Divinity; an entire new and corrected Edition, by the Rev. T. Smith. 54 Nos. at 6d., or 9 Parts at 3s., with Illustrative Engravings.

The valuable Concordance, by the same Author, to accompany this Work, is completed in 30 Nos. or 5 Parts.

FLEETWOOD'S LIFE of CHRIST, containing an accurate and universal History of our glorious Redeemer, from his Birth to his Ascension into Heaven, the Lives of the Apostles and Evangelists, with Bishop Porteus's Evidences of the Christian Religion, Dr. Doddridge's Defence of Christianity, &c. 52 Nos. at 6d, or 13 Parts at 2s., with a set of beautiful Steel Engravings.

HUME'S Standard HISTORY OF ENGLAND, from the earliest period of authentic record to the Revolution in 1688; with a CONTINUATION to the Reign of William IV. By Hewson Clark, Esq. of Emanuel College, Cambridge. Hume is completed in 100 Nos. Quarto, at 6d. or 20 Parts at 2s. 6d.; and the Continuation in 82 Nos. or 16 Parts, with numerous beautiful Engravings.

KELLY'S HISTORY OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION, and the WARS produced by that memorable Event, to the Deportation of Buonaparte to St. Helena; concluding with an Official Account of his Illness, Death and Funeral. 20 Parts at 3s. or 120 Nos. at 6d. forming 2 vols. illustrated by Engravings.

THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO; with Biographical Sketches of the most distinguished Waterloo Heroes. Compiled from official, Documents, by C. Kelly, Esq. 42 Nos. at 6d. or in 7 Parts at 3s. or in boards 21s. with numerous striking Plates.

THE OXFORD ENCYCLOPÆDIA; or a Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, and General Literature. By J. A. Stewart, M.A. and C. Butler, Esq. This comprehensive Encyclopaedia is neatly printed in 4to. in a handsome new type, and published in 83 Parts at 3s. each, also in Nos. at 6d. containing 224 Engravings, including numerous Diagrams, &c. The whole forming 7 large 4to. vols. and each volume containing more than double the quantity of valuable matter than the volumes of any former work of the kind.

KELLY'S NEW SYSTEM OF UNIVERSAL GEOGRAPHY, new edition by T. Bartlett, Esq. Oxford, or an authentic History and interesting Description of the whole World, and its Inhabitants; comprehending a copious and entertaining Account of the present state of Asia, Africa, America, and Europe; with a complete Atlas, and numerous Engravings. 42 Parts 4to. at 2s., and may be had in Numbers at 6d. each.

SELECTION of all the Important VOYAGES and TRAVELS, by the most enterprising Navigators and Travellers, from the days of Columbus to the late Voyages of Captains Parry, Ross, Back, and others; their Progress and Discoveries in all parts of the World, forming together a complete epitome of all the Voyages and Travels that have taken place from those early days to the present time. By C. Kelly, Esq. 36 Nos. at 6d. or 9 Parts at 2s. with suitable Engravings.

An Entirely New and Improved Edition of

THE PRACTICAL GARDENER AND MODERN HORTICULTURIST; exhibiting the latest and most approved Management of Kitchen, Fruit, and Flower Gardens, Hot House, Conservatory, &c., for every Month in the Year. By C. M'Intosh, C.M.C, H.S., formerly Head Gardener at Claremont, now at Dalkeith. The Work is just completed in 10 Parts at 2s. each, forming one handsome Octavo Volume, illustrated by numerous Wood-cuts of Horticultural Implements, Designs for laying out and arranging Jets d'Eaux, Hot Houses, Conservatories, &c. A superior edition is published, with Coloured Plates, each Part containing four new and choice Flowers, drawn and coloured from nature, price 2s. 6d. each, and may be had in cloth boards, plain, 21s.; coloured 26s.

THE NEW AND IMPROVED PRACTICAL BUILDER, and Workman's Companion; exhibiting a full Display of the most recent and skilful Methods pursued by Architects and Artificers, in all the various Departments of Building. In 3 Volumes.—Vol. 1, contains Geometry, Carpentry, Joinery, and Cabinet-Making.—Vol. 2, Masonry, Bricklaying, Plastering, Slating, Painting, Glazing, and Plumbing.—Vol. 3, Theory and Practice of the Five Orders, Gothic Architecture, Perspective, Projection, Fractions, Decimal Arithmetic, &c., comprehending a Summary of the Art of Building; Descriptive Accounts of Building Materials, Strength of Timber, Cements, &c., and a Glossary of the Technical Terms peculiar to each department. Illustrated by upwards of 250 Steel Engravings, and numerous Diagrams. Completed in 35 Parts, at 3s. each; may be had in Nos. at 1s. each.

PRACTICAL CARPENTRY, JOINERY, and CABINET MAKING; being a new and complete SYSTEM OF LINES, for the use of Workmen; founded on accurate Geometrical and Mechanical Principles. 30 Nos. at 1s. or 6 Parts at 5s. or in boards, 30s.; containing 90 Plates, and numerous Diagrams.

This and the two following Works are published separately from the above, in order to accommodate the Workmen and Students in their various departments of Building; and the Builder's Perpetual Price-Book may be added, at the option of the Subscribers, making 11 additional Numbers, or 2 Parts.

PRACTICAL MASONRY, BRICKLAYING and PLASTERING, both Plain and Ornamental; containing a new and complete System of LINES for Stone-Cutting, for the Use of Workmen; the Formation of Mortars and Cements; including Practical Treatises on Slating, Plumbing, Painting, and Glazing; and a Description of the various Materials employed in these Arts. 30 Nos. at 1s. or 6 Parts at 5s. or in boards, 30s.; containing 60 Plates, and numerous Diagrams.

A Theoretical and Practical Treatise on

THE FIVE ORDERS OF ARCHITECTURE: containing the most plain and simple Rules for Drawing and Executing them in the purest Style; with an Historical Description of GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE. Illustrated by upwards of 100 Steel Engravings, executed by Artists of first-rate talent, including numerous Diagrams, &c. In 35 Nos. at 1s. or 7 Parts at 5s. or in boards, 35s.

DESIGNS FOR COTTAGE AND VILLA ARCHITECTURE; containing Plans, Elevations, Sections, Perspective Views and Details, for the erection of Cottages and Villas. By S. H. Brooks, Esq. Architect. Each number contains one design, exemplified with Plans, Perspective Views, and Details, beautifully engraved on three Steel Plates, with Directions for Building the same, and an accurate estimate of the cost of each design. The work consists of 37 Nos. at 1s. or 12 Parts at 3s. each, forming 1 vol. cloth, 39s.

THE HOUSE DECORATOR AND PAINTER'S GUIDE; containing a Series of Designs for Decorating Apartments, suited to the various styles of Architecture. By H. W. and A. Arrowsmith, Decorators to her Majesty. This work is publishing in Parts at 3s. and in Nos. at 1s. each, and neatly bound in cloth, 32s.

THE HOUSE PAINTER or DECORATOR'S COMPANION; containing a complete Treatise on the Origin of Colour, the Laws of Harmonious Colouring, the Manufacture of Pigments, Oils, and Varnishes; and the Art of House Painting, Graining, and Marbling. To which is added, a History of the Art in all Ages. By W. Mullingar Higgins, Esq. Architect and Consulting Engineer, formerly Professor of Mechanical and Experimental Philosophy at Guy's Hospital. In 10 Parts at 3s. each; and may also be had in Numbers at 1s. Each Number will be illustrated by an actual specimen of Hand-brush Graining or Marbling.

A NEW AND COMPREHENSIVE GAZETTEER; being a Delineation of the present State of the World, from the most recent Authorities, arranged in Alphabetical Order, and constituting a systematic *Dictionary of Geography*. By the Rev. G. N. Wright, M.A. P.A.R. Illustrated by maps and appropriate Views, engraved from the latest Observations and Drawings of modern Travellers. In Parts, each embellished with a 4to. Map, engraved on steel, and a highly-finished Engraving of some metropolitan City or remarkable place. Price 2s. with plain Maps; or, with the Maps coloured, 2s. 6d. Completed in 41 Parts, or in 84 Nos. at 1s. each, forming four handsome volumes, royal 8vo. A Supplementary Volume is added, consisting of 8 Parts, at 2s. each.